The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7922. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE COUNTING OF THE VOTE

JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES.

SIX STATES COUNTED AND THE VOTES ANNOUNCED—THREE SETS OF CERTIFICATES FROM FLORIDA — OBJECTIONS FROM BOTH SIDES—THE PAPERS REFERRED TO THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE COMMISSION FOR JUDGMENT—RECESS TILL 10 A. M. TO-DAY TAKEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The two houses met together at 1 o'clock, as required by law, to begin the counting of the Electoral votes. The galleries of the hall of the House were already filled, and the available space on the floor was occupied by privileged persons. Of course, there was a great desire to witness a fair count, and curiosity was increased by the expectation that the new law would afford some new diversion to the formality of the counting, for, strange as it may seem, after all that has been written about this law, not one person in 10 is met who has more than a remote and glimmering idea of the manner of its execution. To gratify the common curiosity thousands of people labored anxiously last night and this morning to secure the tickets of admission, and the few hundred who were fortunate enough to obtain them had taken possession of most of the choice seats in the galleries two hours before the beginning of the count. Holders of tickets found policemen guarding all the entrances to the House wing of the Capitol, and when once they passed within the cordon the precautions taken had secured them against the annoyance of crowds, for no more were admitted than could obtain places to see the proceedings of the day. The gallery behind the clock, where the colored admirers of Congress used to sleep during the dull sessions and laugh during the funny ones, was for once filled with finely-dressed gentlemen and ladies. The crowd were rewarded for their early possession of seats, first by an hour of waiting, and then an hour of the session of the House which was mostly spent in reading the record of last night's session, even to the lists of yeas and nays and the absentees. At 12:45 a recess of 10 minutes was taken.

Just before the recess there was an incident of some significance, and deserving particular attention. Speaker Randall announced the two tellers on the part of the House to be Gen. Cook, of Georgia, and Mr. Stone, of Missouri. Both are Southern Democrats of much muscle and plenty of pluck, but not heretofore renowned for their abilities in counting. Mr. Kasson called attention to the fact that it was unusual for the minority to be deprived of representation in so important a function, and Mr. Randall explained that his intention had been communicated to the President of the Senate, who would look after the interests of his party by appointing two Republican Senators as tellers. Mr. Kasson mildly remarked that it should go on record that such action by the President of the Senate was caused by the action of the Speaker of the House, at which there were demonstrations of displeasure on the Democratic side. There has been some private byplay in regard to this affair for two or three days, and Mr. Randall has been besought by Democratic Senators to appoint one Democrat and one Republican, as was intended in the Senate, and in accordance with the spirit of the law for which the vote of Randall was greeted with applause when the bill passed the House. Mr. Randall was inflexible, and it seems for a purpose. There was a plan a while ago for the tellers of the House to count Tilden in, whatever might be the count of the Senate tellers, and so to report to the House. That the report might be unanimous, it was necessary that no Republican teller should be appointed. Mr. Randall cannot get over the notion that some contingency may arise under the new law in which that game might be played, and hence he has displayed what appears to most people to be a piece of petty partisanship, but what really has a deeper meaning.

At 12:55 Mr. Sympson, a clerk from the Senate, announced the appointment of Senators Allison and Sargent as tellers, but presently came back and said that Mr. Sargent had been excused and Senator Ingalls appointed in his place. This message was almost immediately followed by the Senators, walking two by two, preceded by the Sergeants at Arms of both houses. The House rose to receive the Senate, and the latter were soon seated in the seats reserved for them in the front rows on the Democratic side. In a few moments perfect order and quiet reigned in the House, while Vice President Ferry, occupying the Speaker's chair, prepared to open the Electoral returns. The House at this moment was densely filled in every corner, both on the floor and in the galleries, about 1,800 persons, probably, being within hearing of Mr. Ferry's voice. There were a great many people from out of town present, and a number of distinguished men were on the floor. Of the latter were George Bancroft, the historian; Secretary Robeson, Justices Field, and Miller, of the Supreme Court, also members of the Electoral Commission; Gen. Sherman, with Don Cameron, Secretary of War, Secretary Chandler, the counsel for both parties—Mr. Evarts, Mr. Stoughton, Mr. Shellabarger, and Stanley Matthews, for the Republicans; Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Merrick, Mr. Black, and Charles O'Conor, for the Democrats.

Mr. Ferry had the returns in a wooden box, a little more than one foot in dimensions. He announced in the usual formal manner that the two houses were met to be present at the opening of the certificates and the counting of votes for President and Vice President for four years from the 4th of next March. Then he opened the box, and, taking out the return from Alabama, broke the seal and handed the papers to Senator Allison, one of the tellers, to read. The tellers occupied the desk of the Reading and Journal Clerks immediately in front of the desk. The paper proved to be rather long, and 15 minutes was taken in the reading. The return received by the messenger having been read, the duplicate received by mail was handed to Mr. Stone and was read through by him. This double reading was afterward discontinued, the duplicate return being compared in each case with the return which was read. The reading of these formal papers in extenso was, of course, tiresome to everybody, but the law requires it. The presiding officers inquired if any objections were offered to counting the vote of Alabama as reported, and none being offered the 10 votes of Alabama were ordered to be counted for Tilden and Hendricks.

The second returns opened were from Arkansas. They were read by the tellers, and the six votes were counted for Tilden and Hendricks. California and Colorado followed, and were rapidly disposed of, the six votes of the former and the three votes of the latter being counted for Hayes and Wheeler. The 6 votes of Connecticut and the 3 votes of Delaware were counted for Tilden and Hendricks. The reading of the papers occupied considerable time, but everything was found to be in order. The next certificate opened was from Florida. The reading of the papers in the case of this State, which everybody had been waiting for, was the most tedious and wearisome of all, though interesting to those who were about to consider them in another tribunal. First, Mr. Ferry opened and the tellers read the regular and lawful return from the State, which was seen to comply with the law in every particular and with complete exactness. This return, of course, gave four votes for Hayes and Wheeler. Mr. Ferry next produced and opened a second return, which proved to be the pretended vote of the Tilden Electors, which was certified to by the Secretary of State. This return was gravely and solemnly regular, except the absence of the proper executive certificate. This return having been read, a third return was opened, which was received only yesterday. This set of papers is the result of the new count by the order of the Legislature. The papers were printed and everything done with elegance, the broad, gilt seals shining upon every corner. There was attached to the paper a broadside of election returns which would have required an hour or more to read. The reading, except a little of the first part, was dispensed with by unanimous consent. Then followed the presentation of objections. Mr. David Dudley Field presented a long written objection to the counting of the Hayes return. This was signed by five Senators and five Representatives, among them being Senators Jones, of Florida, and McDonald, and Representatives Field, Jenks, and Springer. Senator Jones, on his own behalf, objected to counting the vote of Humphreys, a Republican Elector, alleging that he was a Federal office holder, and ineligible. Objections were made on the Republican side to counting the pretended votes for Tilden and Hendricks. The papers were brief, setting forth in few words the reasons well known to everybody why neither the second nor the third set of returns should be counted. Senators Sargent, Conover, and Sherman, and Representatives Kasson and McCrary were the signers of the objection, and the papers were presented by Senator Sargent and Mr. Kasson. All papers and returns, including great bundles of testimony taken by the Florida Investigating Committees, were then ordered sent to the Electoral Commission, and the two houses separated, each going on with its own usual business.

The Electoral Commission was assembled in the Supreme Court room at 2 o'clock, awaiting any papers that might be sent to them. The returns were not sent till after 3 o'clock, and the Commission adjourned till 10:30 to-morrow morning, having first arranged the order of hearing arguments, which will consume eight hours, and extend into and through Saturday, deferring the decision of the Florida case till next week.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

FIRST SESSION FOR ACTUAL BUSINESS OF THE BOARD—THE FLORIDA OBJECTIONS CERTIFIED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE — ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE HEARING OF ARGUMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Commission was half through its session before any reporters were able to obtain admittance, the arrangements for their accommodation not having been very well looked after. They were at last admitted into the old gallery, directly over the bench and desks of the Supreme Judges. The auditorium of the court-room had no more than a dozen or two spectators, and the tables for lawyers within the bar were not so well filled as on usual court days. The 15 Commissioners sat in a row, 11 of them behind the long desk of the court, and two at each end at tables placed for their use at right angles with the Judges' bench. The five Justices occupied the middle seats, the members from the Senate being on their right, and the members from the House on the left. Beginning at the extreme left of the bench, to one entering the main door of the court-room, the order in which the Commission sits is as follows: Senators Thurman, Bayard, Frelinghuysen, Morton, Edmunds; Justices Strong, Miller, Clifford, Field, Bradley, and Representatives Payne, Hunton, Abbott, Garfield, and Hoar. In front of the Commission are two rows of tables within the bar. On the right of the President of the Commission is the table of the Democratic counsel, and directly before the President is the table of the Democratic objectors. Behind this table is that of the Republican counsel, and to the extreme left of the Commission, at the second row of tables, are the Republican objectors. To-day these tables were occupied by gentlemen whose names have been heretofore mentioned as counsel and objectors on either side. It has been determined that Messrs. Thompson and Jenks will speak for the Democratic objectors, and Messrs. Kasson and McCrary for the Republicans. The order of speeches is not fixed, certainly, nor is it determined what counsel will address the Commission, and in what order the addresses will be made. To-day, David Dudley Field seemed to take charge of the Democratic case, and Senator Sargent was the principal spokesman for the Republicans. The Commission ordered the printing of the certificates and objections, and Representative Abbott endeavored to secure the printing of all papers, which motion was withdrawn on the objection of Mr. Edmunds that it might involve a determination of how far the Commission would go in the case.

A DIFFICULTY TO BE OVERCOME.

THE CONTINUOUS SESSION REQUIRED BY THE ELECTORAL ACT—A MODIFICATION IN THE LAW TO BE MADE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Speaker Randall and President pro tem. Ferry had a conference this afternoon in regard to the embarrassments likely to result from the provision of the Electoral act which prohibits a dissolution of the joint meeting of the two houses "until the count of the Electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared." This provision of the act is closely followed by others which authorize either house to take a recess from the afternoon of one day until an hour not later than 10 o'clock next morning in the event of questions having arisen in regard to the counting of any Electoral votes, and also to proceed with its ordinary business while any question is being considered by the Commission. The effect of the first described provision will be, however, to keep both houses technically in continuous session, so that all proceedings in either one of them, until the completion of the count, must bear the date of to-day. This will greatly impede legislative business, as, under the rules, a single objection is sufficient in many cases to prevent the consideration of certain classes of business until the next legislative day after it is presented. Difficulties might also arise concerning bills sent to the President for his approval, pending the completion of the count, as they would all bear the legislative date of to-day. The Speaker and Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, who is also a member of the House Committee on Rules, called on Mr. Ferry as soon as the House took its recess, and he invited Senators Blaine, Hamlin, and Conkling to participate in the conference on this subject, as the result of which it was agreed to be necessary to repeal immediately so much of the Electoral act as prohibits adjournments from day to day while questions remain under consideration by the Commission. Mr. Wilson will to-morrow offer a bill in the House for this purpose, and it will doubtless be promptly passed by both bodies. The subject was also discussed informally in the executive session of the Senate this afternoon.

THE INELIGIBLE ELECTORS.

REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS—FROST OF MISSOURI, INELIGIBLE, AND THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COLLEGE WITHOUT POWER TO FILL THE VACANCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Senator Mitchell, this afternoon, presented the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, regarding all the Electors whose eligibility has been contested, except Cronin and his associates in Oregon. Regarding the New-Jersey case, the committee reports that the Elector Williamson was clearly ineligible, but that according to the laws of the State the other Electors, about whom there was no dispute, had the authority to fill his place as they had done. The same report was made regarding the Virginia case. In relation to the Missouri case, on the other hand, the committee held that the Elector Frost was ineligible, and that the other Electors had neither the power to fill his place nor to remove his disabilities. Senator Kernan, representing a minority of the committee, dissented from this part of the report and held that Frost was eligible to the position of Elector, because his political disabilities had been removed by the act of May, 1872. Pending the discussion of this point the Senate went into executive session and then adjourned.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Senator Mitchell, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, made a report to the Senate to-day under the last clause of the Edmunds resolution, instructing that committee to inquire into the eligibility to office, under the Constitution, of any person alleged to have been ineligible as Presidential Electors on the 7th of November last, to whom certificates of election have been issued by the Executive authority of any State. The report covers three cases of alleged ineligible Electors: First, that of Benjamin Williamson, of New-Jersey; second, that of Gen. D. M. Frost, of Missouri; and third, that of F. W. M. Halliday, of Virginia.

In the case of the New-Jersey Elector, the committee find that Mr. Williamson was about 25 years ago appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States a United States Commissioner, and that he never resigned the office. The committee find, therefore, that said Williamson was ineligible as an Elector on the 7th of November last. Mr. Williamson resigned and did not attend the meeting of the Electoral College, and his vacancy was filled by the Electors present. The committee find that under the statute of New-Jersey the Electors could legally fill such vacancy.

In the case of Daniel M. Frost, of Missouri, the committee find that prior to the rebellion he was an officer in the United States Army; had taken the oath required; also that he had been a member of the Missouri Legislature prior to that time, and as such had taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States; also that he was an officer of the Confederate Army. The committee further find that these facts render him ineligible to the Electorate under the third section of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution. The committee also find that Mr. Frost received a pardon from the President of the United States on the 28th of October, 1865. The committee also find, as a conclusion of law, that this pardon did not affect or remove the disability as imposed by the fourteenth amendment, the report holding that the disability could only be removed by the two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress. They also find as a matter of fact that Mr. Frost did not attend the meeting of the Missouri Electoral College, and that the alleged vacancy was filled, or attempted to be filled, by the Electors present. The committee find, as a conclusion of law, that under the statute of the State of Missouri the Electors present had no power whatever to fill the vacancy occasioned by the absence of Frost, and that their action in attempting to do so was void. The committee find that, inasmuch as Frost was ineligible to be an Elector, he was also ineligible to be appointed.

In the case of Holliday, of Virginia, the committee find that he was a Centennial Commissioner at the time of the election; that such office is one of trust under the Constitution of the United States, and he was, therefore, ineligible to be an Elector. Mr. Holliday did not attend the meeting of the Electoral College, and those present filled the vacancy, which the committee find they could legally do under the statutes of Virginia.

The committee further find that should the doctrine assumed by Gov. Grover, of Oregon, be conceded—which the committee report as indefensible in either law or morals—then Mr. Stifel, the Republican candidate in opposition to Mr. Frost in Missouri, and the Republican candidate in opposition to Mr. Holliday, were each entitled to receive the certificate of the Governor, and each entitled to act as Presidential Elector.

This report does not cover the Oregon case, as the investigation in that case is under a special resolution of the Senate. The report in that case will be made in a few days.

Dr. J. W. Watts, the alleged ineligible Elector from Oregon, was recalled before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning, and testified that he had not been a Postmaster since the 14th day of November last, when he telegraphed his resignation to the Postmaster General. Postmaster General Tyner was called, and corroborated the testimony of Dr. Watts.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The new Board of Police Commissioners to-day reinstated Major Richards, the Superintendent of Police, and also the detectives who had also been suspended.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens' condition continues to improve. At no time have his physicans dispaired of his recovery. His disease is not pulmonary, but pneumonic and neuralgic.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—The Superior Criminal Court to-day served a written order upon Secretary of State Emile Honore, at the State-house, requiring him to deliver for investigation by the Grand Jury the original returns of the late election, now in his keeping. Mr. Honore replied that the records of his office show that neither W. R. Whitaker, the Judge issuing this order, nor John J. Finney, the District Attorney, on whose motion it was made, have been commissioned or qualified according to law. He, therefore, refuses to recognize them, and says he regards the issuance of such an order, and any attempt to enforce it, as a violation of the *statu quo*, and will lay the facts before Gov. Packard for his action.

The Democratic lawyers claim that Packard has recognized the Nicholls Government by filing an answer to a suit against him in the Sixth District Court. The Republican Legislature passed a bill abolishing this court, and the holding-over and re-elected Judge (Soucier) died. Gov. Nicholls appointed the present incumbent Judge Register, before whom the suit was brought, and whose judicial existence Packard admitted by pleading before it.

NICKEL COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 1.—Francisco Pontillo and wife, Martin J. Scotti, Virgil Gorsain, and Salvador Albernini, were arrested by Treasury Detective Steele to-day, charged with making and issuing counterfeit nickels. A large quantity of counterfeit nickels, dies, &c., were captured

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN CONFLICT.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE PORTE, SERVIA, AND MONTENEGRO—WARLIKE PREPARATIONS IN ROUMANIA—THE RUSSIAN GUARDS TO BE MOBILIZED.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegraph Company from Constantinople says: "It is believed that the Porte, in its negotiations with Servia, is disposed to require as a guarantee the continued Turkish occupation of Alexinatz, Montenegro, in reply to Midhat Pasha's dispatch to treat direct for peace, accepts the proposal to negotiate, and requests the Porte to state the conditions it will accord as a basis of negotiation."

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The *Standard's* special from Bucharest announces that the Roumanian Chambers have reduced the budget of the War Office to $2,800,000.

The *Times'* dispatch from Berlin says Servia is willing to raze the fortifications at Deligrad and Alexinatz if Turkey leaves the other fortresses in her hands. The Roumanians are erecting batteries opposite the Turkish redoubts at Widdin. It is understood that the mobilization of the Russian Guards has been resolved upon.

A *Times* telegram from Belgrade reports that Servia is waiting for replies to her appeal to the Western powers to interfere in her behalf for the purpose of arranging terms with the Porte which shall be satisfactory to both Governments and not contain stipulations for guarantees so repugnant to both Servia and Montenegro. It is probable the Skupochtigna will meet, notwithstanding the Cabinet's opposition, to decide upon the ratification of the treaty if one is negotiated. It is certain that there will be a Conservative Ministry as soon as peace is concluded.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that Constant Effendi has been instructed to proceed immediately to Cettinje to open negotiations. Montenegro is aware that the Porte, although anxious to make peace with Servia, is comparatively indifferent as regards Montenegro, because the latter's geographical position precludes effective co-operation on her part with Russia. Montenegro is, therefore, laying great stress upon the agreement by which the Principalities promised not to act independently of each other. The Prince has sent most positive assurances to Belgrade that he will only act in union with Servia, as he sees that by solidarity with Servia he will be able to extract much better conditions from the Porte. Midhat Pasha introduced the stipulation for guarantees as a concession to the Turkish party, which objected to the Porte's making overtures to a defeated enemy. It is thought he will either drop the stipulation or reduce it to an inoffensive minimum. As soon as it was known that Turkey had made overtures to Servia the Russian representatives at various courts declared that Russia had no objection to the conclusion of peace. It is curious that these representatives do not seem to have orders to make a similar declaration with regard to Montenegro.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, recommending that the powers give the reforms established by Turkey a fair trial. It suggests that the mediating powers might conclude an agreement to this effect and make official declaration to the Porte that they are not only agreed, but vigilant and determined, and only for a reasonable time forbearing.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says it is affirmed on all hands that a brisk correspondence is progressing between Russia and Germany. Some assert that Russia wants to know whether she could enjoy the fruits of victory if she achieves one. It is certain that Turkey quite comprehended the danger of a prolongation of the present state of affairs. A direct satisfaction which might be offered to Russia is therefore being sincerely sought, such as would allay public excitement, and justify disarmament by both Russia and Turkey.

Gen. Tchernayeff has arrived at Ventnor, Isle of Wight.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 1.—A special dispatch to the *Guardian* from London says: "Slade, the American medium, left for Russia on Monday to fulfill an engagement in that country."

Mr. Munton, the solicitor of Dr. Slade, the spiritualist, publishes a letter which he has sent to the prosecuting solicitor declaring that Slade, who is dangerously ill, left England to go to Russia before it was known that fresh proceedings would be taken against him. Mr. Munton intends to proceed to the Continent shortly, to take medical advice as to his client's fitness to appear and answer the renewed charges.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Paris says: "The King of Sweden, the Crown Prince, and Prince John of Glucksburg have been initiated into Freemasonry. The ceremony was held in a newly-built hall in the presence of 1,600 brethren, including deputations from England, Germany, and France."

Silver is quoted to-day at 57½ pence per ounce.

The *Financier* of to-day says it is rumored that a large mercantile concern in the North is in difficulties which cannot much longer be composed.

GLASGOW, Feb. 1.—A good business is doing in the sugar market, and prices are generally three pence higher.

PARIS, Feb. 1.—The publication of the journal *Les Droits de l'Homme* has been suspended for six months by the Government, and its editor has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for insulting the President of the Republic and justifying the Commune. This is the eleventh prosecution of that paper.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Madrid to the *Standard* states that negotiations have commenced between Spain and the United States for a revision of the Treaty of 1795, so that in future citizens of either country when in the other can be judged only by the civil courts, even in Cuba, unless taken in armed rebellion.

The *Standard's* Madrid dispatch reports that the conscription is progressing in the Basque Provinces. The people in the rural districts comply readily, but Gen. Quesada is obliged to enforce obedience by fines in the towns.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* reports that the Khan of Khiva has applied for the formal complete incorporation of his territory into the Russian Empire.

SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED TOBACCO.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Information has reached the Internal Revenue Office of the capture of 179 boxes of tobacco, by Collector Reed, of the Fifth Virginia District. The capture was made at Max Meadows Station, and was from North Carolina. Ten other wagon-loads of illicit tobacco were on the way to the same point, but the owners heard of the capture and returned.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 1.—A dispatch from San Diego says the Arizona House to-day passed the bill exempting the Southern Pacific Railroad from taxation for four years, and permitting a charge of 10 cents per mile for passengers and 15 cents per ton for freight. The Council will agree to the bill to-morrow.

ANOTHER BELGIAN FORGER.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 1.—A special to the *Commercial* says a young Belgian, named Vanderhether, was arrested in Goshen, Ind., to-day, on a charge of committing forgeries to the amount of 500,000 francs. He will be taken to New-York to await extradition.

SUICIDE BY FIRE.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 1.—A young woman named Julia Stockfield, confined in the county jail at La Crosse, committed suicide last evening by setting her clothes on fire with a live coal taken from the stove in the woman's department. When first discovered the poor woman was wholly enveloped in flames, which were soon extinguished, but not until her clothes were almost entirely burned from her body. She died a few hours later.

THE OPEN POLAR SEA.

LETTER FROM ADMIRAL PORTER TO CAPT. HOWGATE—HIS THEORY OF THE ICEBERG OBSTRUCTIONS IN ROBESON'S CHANNEL—THE COLONY SYSTEM APPROVED BY HIM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—Admiral Porter has just written a letter to Capt. Howgate regarding his proposed expedition. In it he says: "In my opinion, there is an open sea for 200 miles toward the Pole; that there are high mountains, from which are precipitated the icebergs which lately blocked up Robeson's Channel, and that, had Markham's furthest point been exceeded by 60 miles, the pack would have been passed and open water reached again. Every few years we must expect just such a pack as Capt. Nares encountered, which will probably last for a year or two, and will then break up. If, at the moment of breaking up, men and boats are in readiness to take advantage of the opportunity, a great advance could be made toward the Pole. There are no greater hardships to be encountered as high as 83° than have heretofore been surmounted by the intrepid explorers of the Arctic regions, and when one reflects that a party from the Polaris drifted 1,800 miles on a cake of ice, and that an infant and its mother were all that time exposed to the inclemencies of the Arctic regions, we ought to have no doubt about a company of strong, active men, well provided with everything necessary to make life endurable in that desolate region."

The letter continues in substance that the greatest difficulty will be found in keeping up the spirits of the men. To do this the Admiral suggests that each member of the crew selected shall have a knowledge of some useful mechanical trade, and that he be kept occupied at this when in Winter quarters. "In the event of such an expedition as you propose," the letter continues, "I see a fine opportunity of utilizing the electric telegraph. Wires could be laid along on the ground or ice without much dangor of their being carried off by bears or foxes." In conclusion the Admiral states that he can see no objection to the proposed expedition, and hopes it may succeed.

A TOBACCO DECISION.

REMOVAL OF TOBACCO FOR SAMPLES OR BY EMPLOYES PROHIBITED—THE LATTER TO BE PUNISHED IF DISCOVERED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has addressed a circular to Collectors in regard to the manufacture of tobacco, snuff, and cigars, in which he says: "In making explanations to this office of apparent deficiencies in the accounts of the transactions of tobacco and cigar manufacturers, the allegation is not unfrequently made that discrepancies both in material accounts and in the disposition made of manufactured products are owing largely to two causes: First—The tobacco and cigars which are given away by the manufacturer as samples, and which do not appear in his account of sales. Second—The quantity of manufactured product, and oftentimes of raw material, which is used or consumed or removed for use or consumption by operatives without the knowledge or consent of the manufacturer. The first of these causes is entirely within the control of the manufacturer. He has no more right to remove manufactured tobacco or cigars for samples from the place of manufacture, or to allow them to be so removed, without properly packing and stamping the same, and reporting such removals, than he has to sell or remove them for sale or consumption without a compliance with the law in this regard; and not only will no credit be given to the manufacturer for goods so removed, but all such goods will be regarded as removed in violation of that portion of the law which prohibits the removal of tobacco and cigars without the payment of the tax thereon. It may not be so easy for the manufacturer to control removals of the second class. He is, nevertheless, responsible to the Government, not only for the disposition made of manufactured goods, but also for the disposition of the materials which are charged to him. He should, therefore, in most positive terms, forbid all his employes from using or removing any such goods or materials, and in case he detects an employe defrauding the Government in this manner, it becomes his duty to report such offender to the officers of the revenue to be dealt with according to the nature of the offense. Especially should he take the precaution thus to protect the interests of the Government before making claims upon this office to settle his accounts for deficiencies which may have grown out of such unlawful acts of the employes under his control."

MARINE DISASTERS.

BATH, Me., Feb. 1.—A dispatch from London received here to-day announces the wrecking on the English coast of the ship John H. Kimball, Capt. D. M. Humphries. She left Texel a few days ago for Cardiff. The officers and crew were saved. The vessel was of 1,266 tons register, and was owned by John H. Kimball and her Captain, of this city.

LONDON, Feb. 1.—The American ship John H. Kimball, Capt. Humphreys, from Nieuwe-Diep, for Cardiff, in ballast, is ashore at Terschelling full of water. Her crew were saved. The German bark Galveston, Capt. Kohneukamp, from Bremen Jan. 24, for the United States, in ballast, is ashore at Terschelling high and dry. Her crew were saved. The British bark Mogu, Capt. Trimble, from Liverpool Jan. 24, for the United States, has put back to Liverpool. The American bark Old Dominion, Capt. Nicholls, before reported put into Fayal leaking badly, has been condemned.

NORFOLK, Feb. 1.—The French schooner Delphin, Capt. Desroses, with a cargo of sugar from Martinique for Baltimore, which went ashore on Cobb's Island, coast of Virginia, on Jan. 20, arrived here this morning in charge of Deputy Collector Custis, of Cherrystone, and was turned over to Major C. E. Getchlish, Acting Collector of this port. The Delphin was got afloat by Cobb Brothers, wreckers. The cargo is insured for $6,000 in Baltimore, and the vessel is also insured for $6,000. The vessel is slightly damaged.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The bark Bertolotto Savona, hence for Queenstown, is ashore above Marcus Hook. She will return for repairs. The bark Pollicano, hence for Queenstown, before reported ashore on Cherry Island Flats, is doing badly. The tug W. G. Bouton, which went to the assistance of the foregoing vessel, is ashore in four feet of water, with her waist badly stove and her rudder gone. The bark Eliza White, hence for Boston, coal-laden, was towed into Marcus Hook Piers yesterday.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 1.—The brig Ethel Bolton, Capt. Harris, which left this port for Cuba Dec. 5, with a cargo of shooks, has not been heard of since, and it is feared she is lost.

The Government steamer Newfield arrived at Whitehaven, N. S., last night from Sable Island. She reports that no wrecks have occurred there since her last visit. The Newfield towed into Whitehaven the brig Priscilla May, previously abandoned in the ice in the Straits of Canso.

CAPTURE OF DESPERADOES.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—Information from Williamson County, Ill., which has been the scene of numerous murders and attempted assassinations of late years, is to the effect that a band of desperadoes organized for the purposes of robbery and murder, if necessary to carry out their plans, has been discovered during the past week, and James Moss, the leader, and James Jackson, Frank Palmer, and another have been arrested and lodged in jail. These men will, no doubt, be indicted by the Grand Jury, which is now in session, and every effort made to bring the whole gang to justice.

ARREST OF TRAIN-WRECKERS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 1.—A band of train-wreckers have been operating for some time past on the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, and several trains have been thrown from the track and robbed. The operations of the band have been in very thinly-settled parts of Southern Kansas and the Indian Territory, and the task of capturing any of them has been exceedingly difficult until Saturday last, when two of them, named Meadows and Mead were arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Stevenson. They were taken to Fort Smith, Ark., where they will be tried.

THE ASHTABULA DISASTER.

OFFICIAL REPORT BY CIVIL ENGINEERS—WEAK POINTS IN THE BRIDGE THAT COULD HAVE BEEN DISCOVERED AND STRENGTHENED.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 1.—B. F. Bowen, Thomas H. Johnson, and John Graham, civil engineers, employed by the Legislative Committee to investigate the Ashtabula Railroad disaster, have submitted a sworn statement of the facts ascertained by them. After referring to their calculations on the relative strength of different parts of the bridge and their observations at the wreck, they submit the following conclusions:

First—That all the tension members had very large factors of safety, and were abundantly able to sustain all strain that could possibly come upon them in this bridge.

Second—That all the compression members, except the counter-braces, were deficient in capacity, having very small factors of safety.

Third—Considered with reference to the location of the break it appears that the weakest point in the braces was at the end near the break, and that the weakest point in the top chord was at the centre through the top chord, and that the point of failure does not show a state of security much greater than that of the braces. The probability is that the braces failed first, and thereby involved the failure of the top chord also, but inasmuch as both members were weak and were involved in the break, it is of little importance which member took precedence in the failure. The factors of safety throughout the compression members were so low that failure must have followed sooner or later at this point.

The engineers proceeded to say how failure might have been prevented at a moderate cost. The remainder of their sworn statement is devoted to a consideration of other defects in the bridge. While these defects were not directly the cause of the failure, they were such as might in themselves have led to failure. They further add that the material, so far as they were able to judge, was of superior quality, and, with few exceptions, the workmanship was very superior. In conclusion, they say that they find nothing in the case to justify the popular apprehension that there may be some inherent defect in iron as a material for bridges. They find no evidence of weakness in this bridge which could not have been discovered and prevented.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

DIAZ'S GOVERNMENT GENERALLY RECOGNIZED—PROBABILITY THAT IT WILL BE OF SHORT DURATION.

HAVANA, Feb. 1.—The steamer City of Havana arrived here to-day from Vera Cruz, and brings the following intelligence:

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 21.

Armed resistance against Gen. Diaz is considered at an end for the present. Many adherents of President Lerdo continue to leave the country, fearing outrages will be perpetrated upon them. The Church party tacitly countenances Diaz, but is really working to place Conservatives in power. A general opinion prevails that the Diaz Government will be of short duration. Gen. Diaz has ordered the release of a number of foreigners who have been confined in the prisons at Matamoras and Monterey. Information was received here more than a week ago that Lerdo and Iglesias succeeded in leaving the country in safety, but the Government has purposely delayed its publication.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire occurred at 6 o'clock last evening on the top floor of the premises No. 872 Broadway, occupied by Abraham Bogardus as a photograph gallery. Damage to stock and building, $1,500.

The Intercolonial Railroad shops and sheds at Bridgeport, N. S., were burned on Wednesday night. Loss about $25,000; no insurance.

The Dominion Springs Hotel, at Ottawa, Ontario, was burned yesterday. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $7,000.

VERDICT AGAINST A NEWSPAPER.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 1.—The jury in the Moore-*Post* libel suit to-day returned a verdict of $3,000 damages for the plaintiff. The suit grew out of an article published in the *Post* during the political campaign in the Fall of 1874. A former trial resulted in a verdict of $10,000 for the plaintiff. The defendants will carry the case to the Supreme Court.

A HOUSE BELONGING TO E. D. WINSLOW.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—In the Supreme Judicial Court this morning an injunction was granted on the petition of the Boston Five Cent Savings Bank, restraining for one month the sale of a house, valued at $30,000, held, as is alleged, by Susan C. Ayres in trust for Ezra D. Winslow, and upon which the bank has a mortgage.

MURDER BY A CONVICT.

AUBURN, Feb. 1.—Keeper Casler, while engaged with a squad of convicts cleaning the walks in front of the prison this afternoon, was attacked by William Barr, a convict from New-York, known as "Whistling Sam," and horribly mangled about the head, causing instant death. Barr was recently transferred from the Insane Asylum, and is generally supposed to be insane.

FAILURE OF A PORK PACKER.

EAST BUFFALO, Feb. 1.—Frank Weppner, an extensive pork packer, made an assignment last night for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are estimated at $50,000, and his assets at from $35,000 to $40,000.

A SON MURDERS HIS MOTHER.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 1.—In this city this morning Johanna McCarty, aged 65 years, was killed by her son Timothy, aged 19. There was no witness to the deed, nor had any trouble existed prior to its occurrence. When discovered, the woman's head was horribly cut with a hatchet, and the son, who was arrested, gave evidence of insanity.

THE BURNING OF THE MOCTEZUMA.

The Panama *Star and Herald* of Jan. 21, in announcing the burning of the Cespedes, formerly the Moctezuma, off Cape Gracias a Dios, says Señor Prado was reported to have been burned in her. Three of the crew who had escaped from her previously in a small boat, and had reached Greytown, were brought to Aspinwall by the Moselle.

A letter from Havana, dated Jan. 27, contains the following intelligence: The families of Capt. Cacho, and of the other men killed on board the steamer when captured by the Cubans, have made a reclamation of damages on the Nicaraguan Government, as have also the owners of the cargo on board at the time, on the ground that if the Nicaraguan Government had not given shelter to the Moctezuma she would have fallen, cargo and all on board, into the hands of a Spanish man-of-war. The owner of the steamer, Don Ramon de Herrera, will send one of his other steamers to Cape Gracias a Dios, accompanied by the Spanish gun-boat Jorge Juan, which the Government has put at his disposition for that purpose, in order to raise the hull of the Moctezuma; or, if this should prove impossible, to sink it in deep water.

A PRISONER IN HER EIGHTY-THIRD YEAR.

Recently, at the Bow Street Police Court, London, an old woman named Catharine Jane Owens, in the eighty-third year of her age, was brought before Mr. Vaughan charged with having been found "drunk and incapable" in the public streets. It was stated that she was an inmate of St. Giles' Work-house, and had been allowed a day out to go and visit her friends during the holiday season. The festivity had been too much for her, and she was found dead drunk and helpless on the pavement. Mr. Vaughan—What have you to say to the charge, prisoner? Defendant [to the jailer]—What does the gentleman say? I am a little hard of hearing. It turned out that the old woman was not a little hard of hearing, but as deaf as a post, and the jailer had to repeat the questions. Redstall [the jailer]—The magistrate wants to know what you have to say to the charge of being found drunk and incapable in the streets? Defendant—Lord bless the gentleman, I am over 82 years of age, and can't take as much as I used to do. I works in the laundry at the work-house from 9 o'clock till 5 every day, and sometimes I feels a want of something. I had a holiday yesterday, and I did indulge in a little drop, and I don't know where I got to, but it won't never happen again. Mr. Vaughan—What does she say is her age? Redstall—She is over 82, your Worship, and she says she works in the laundry all day long from 8 or 9 till 5. She seems very active for her age. Mr. Vaughan directed the jailer to advise the old l

Gov. Wells had spoken; the witness did not think that the Governor really wanted so much as $1,000,000; the witness agreed to represent the case.

Jeremiah M. Wilson, counsel for the Returning Board, said he desired that Gov. Wells and Gen. Anderson should be examined as to the matters to which the witness had testified.

The committee then adjourned to attend to their duties in the House, and will meet again to-morrow morning.

MADDOX'S RECORD.

HOW HE NEGOTIATED FORGED RAILROAD BONDS AND SWINDLED A POOR WOMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.—Inquiry has been made here to-day in regard to the antecedents of Maddox, the witness before Field's committee, and it turns out that he has figured in several financial schemes of a very disreputable character. He came into notice in 1870 as one of the negotiators of fraudulent stock of the Parkersburg Branch Railroad Company, a road operated by the Baltimore and Ohio. Crawford, Secretary of the company, issued forged certificates of stock to the amount of $500,000, and Maddox appeared to have been one of the accessories employed to obtain loans upon them. Among other loans negotiated by Maddox on these fraudulent certificates was one for $6,000 from Mr. John A. Nichols, President of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company. Mr. Nichols came to Baltimore, consulted counsel, and concluded to have Maddox arrested for getting money under false pretenses. Maddox was held to bail in the sum of $10,000 to answer the charge. The Grand Jury investigated the case, but there being no direct proof that Maddox knew the fraudulent character of the certificates when he hypothecated them, the charge was dismissed. Thereupon the valiant Maddox undertook to revenge himself upon the counsel who had advised his arrest, by his friend, John T. Ticketti, the same who is associated with him in the Louisiana matter. He sent a note to John Henry Keene demanding satisfaction. Mr. Keene took no notice of the hostile missive, and refused to hold any communication with either Pickett or Maddox. The latter then published a card declaring Mr. Keene a coward. Mr. Keene responded with a communication in the *Gazette*, giving the facts that pointed to Maddox as an accessory in the crime committed by Crawford, and Maddox was silenced.

In 1873, Maddox was mixed up in another criminal transaction. He pretended to have a claim against the Government for cotton or tobacco destroyed during the war, and interested with him in its prosecution was Yerger, who murdered Col. Crane in Mississippi. Yerger's wife had a little property, and she was persuaded to mortgage it to raise money to prosecute the claim. Maddox wheedled Yerger out of nearly all the money, giving him bonds redeemable when the claim was paid by the Government. Yerger soon afterward died, and his family are still suffering for want of what Maddox swindled them out of. Those who know Maddox best here say they would not believe him under oath.

THE MASSACHUSETTS PRISON.

ABSURD PLOT OF PRISONERS TO ESCAPE—THE KEEPERS TO BE DRUGGED.

The Boston *Journal* of Thursday gives the following account of a plot on the part of a dozen prisoners in the Massachusetts State Prison to escape from confinement: "The outline of the scheme for this wholesale prison delivery was gained by Warden Chamberlain a day or two since, and it was allowed to develop far enough to implicate probably all the convicts who were concerned in it, and yesterday they were quietly locked up in solitary confinement. The scheme was doubtless perfected by a noted bank robber, and the principal work was to be executed by a runner in the north wing, in which section most of the convicts concerned in the plot are located. Those who were in the secret, and whose cells are in the other wings, were to commit some misdemeanor, grave enough to secure them a day or two of solitary confinement in the north wing, when the plan was to be put in operation. It is the custom of the guard in this wing to liberate the runner at 5 o'clock in the morning, in order that he may go into the kitchen to assist in preparing breakfast for the convicts. About the first thing prepared is the coffee, and it has been the custom of the wing and octagon men to 'brace up' upon some hot coffee as soon as it was ready. The coffee was to be drugged with morphine by the runner and then taken to the officers as usual, and after the drug had produced the desired effect, either stupefying or killing them outright, their keys were to be taken and the doors of the cells of the conspirators opened. In anticipation of the complete success of this portion of the plan, a jackscrew was prepared with which the bars of the grating which protects the large window of the wing were to be pried apart sufficient to allow the convicts to creep through them, and with a rope ladder also in readiness the wall was to be scaled. The bold and decidedly original scheme was to have been put in execution Monday, and the officers were prepared for their dosed coffee, but as the men in the other wings had not matured their plans in getting out solitary it was postponed. Yesterday morning, however, the schemers were ready and the officers were also, and the deep-laid plot was frustrated. The desperate and defeated conspirators now languish in solitary confinement, and the ball and chain will undoubtedly be the daily companions of the ringleaders for some time to come. From this time forth the officers will most likely take their early morning coffee at their own breakfast tables. The names of the convicts concerned in the plot are withheld, but among them were a number whose names are prominent among the noted bank robbers of New-York."

MARRIAGE OF ACTORS IN MONTREAL.

The Montreal *Gazette* has the following account of the marriage of Mr. E. A. MacDowell, a theatrical manager, to Miss Fanny Reeves, in that city on Tuesday, Jan. 30: "The popularity of the young gentleman and lady has often been practically demonstrated within the Academy and in other places of a more privately social character, but it was reserved for the thousands assembled yesterday morning as the Church of St. James the Apostle to demonstrate how much interest our citizens are capable of exhibiting to those deserving of it. From an early hour the streets en route were filled with ladies and gentlemen—the fair sex predominating, as was, of course, natural—and long before noon, the hour of the ceremony, the church was filled to overflowing. Several hundreds formed an army of observation on the outside of the church, and several hundreds had come, seen that there was no opportunity of viewing the ceremony with any degree of comfort, and departed sensibly. In the hope of reading all about it in the morning journals. To those who could not find a place in the church it will be interesting to know that none of those who were able to get in had a view of the ceremony with any degree of comfort. So crowded was the body of the church that well-bred people of both sexes, whose feelings under other circumstances would have trowned down such acts, stood upon pews, chairs, and every other available point which afforded an opportunity for a view of the church altar. Some idea of the crush may be imagined when it is stated that a couple of reporters present were squeezed into the pulpit of the church, unable to get out until the ceremony was over. The bridal party having arrived, were seated for some time in the vestry of the church. At about 12.05 o'clock the bride drove to the main entrance in the carriage of Mr. Walker, accompanied by her mother. Notwithstanding the exertions of Sergt. Richardson and a posse of energetic policemen, the bride, leaning on the arm of Mr. Walker, found some difficulty in reaching the interior of the church. Her appearance was the signal for the 'Festal March,' and as the first notes of the organ pealed forth, every one reached upon tip-toe, bent on looking over every other person's head. A few moments afterward Sir Hugh Allan arrived, and in a short time the old, old story was repeated. The ceremony occupied some minutes, and being concluded, all retired to the vestry, where the usual congratulatory compliments were received from many friends, and where also the marriage vows were registered. Sir Hugh Allan gave the bride away, and the bridesmaids were Miss Affie Walker and Miss Isabel Morris, while Mr. F. J. Morris and Mr Charles Arnold were groomsmen. The bride wore a dress of white satin, with bridal veil and orange blossoms, while the bridesmaids were in lavender silk dresses with Watteau plait, with veils and wreaths of cardinal. The Rev. Canon Ellegood was present at the ceremony, and begged the people to be seated are the marriage ceremony commenced. He reckoned without his host, however, as, though a few sat down, a great number did not. The party having completed the registering of their names, the grand wedding march of Mendelssohn was again taken up, and the bridal party again threaded the way through the crowded church to the sleighs and drove rapidly away. Dr. Davis officiated at the organ, and rarely have we heard the position more commendably filled. The streets in the vicinity of the church presented a regular holiday appearance, and for nearly an hour the stream continued to set homeward. At the Ottawa Hotel the reception of the bride and bridegroom was of the most enthusiastic description and was participated in by hundreds of young gentlemen. A band of music was in attendance, and altogether the event was one that will be remembered for many a day. At 5:30 the happy pair departed for Boston and New-York, and will be absent some 10 days."

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

THE JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS.

THE VOTES OF SIX STATES COUNTED AND ANNOUNCED—THREE SETS OF CERTIFICATES RECEIVED FROM FLORIDA—OBJECTIONS MADE BY BOTH PARTIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—After prayer in the House this morning, Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, called for the reading of the journal of yesterday in full, in order to consume the hour that must elapse before the counting of the Electoral votes, and to prevent a vote being taken on the resolution reported from the special committee on the election in Florida.

The CHAIR appointed as tellers on the part of the House in counting the Electoral votes Messrs. Cook of Georgia, and Stone of Missouri.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, called the Chair's attention to the fact that both tellers had been chosen from the majority, and that it was customary in such cases to have a representative of the minority appointed.

The SPEAKER—The gentlemen have been appointed by the Chair under authority of the House, and that fact has been communicated to the President of the Senate, and the Chair understands that he will appoint two of the majority of the Senate.

Mr. KASSON—That will have been done on account of the action of the Speaker.

The SPEAKER—The CHAIR does not feel offended. He has simply done his duty.

Mr. COX, of New-York—Nevertheless it is an insolence.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from Justice Clifford, President of the Electoral Commission, stating that the members thereof had taken the prescribed oath, and that the Commission was ready to perform its duties.

The Senate resolution was agreed to for the publication of the proceedings of the Commission.

Mr. PAYNE, of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to inform the Senate that it was ready to receive that body for the purpose of opening and counting the Electoral votes for President and Vice President. Adopted.

The House then took a recess until 12.55 P. M.

During the recess of a quarter of an hour the buzz of conversation on the floor and in the galleries had full scope, but as the dial showed the approach of the hour of 1 P. M., the SPEAKER exerted himself to enforce and to preserve order. The galleries were packed with spectators, but of a more select class than usual, because admission was only obtained by tickets, of which each member and Senator had three at his disposal. Judges Miller and Field, of the Supreme Court, were the first of the Judges who presented themselves. They came in without any formality, and took two of the chairs in the area on the left of the main aisle. At 1.02 o'clock the Speaker announced the arrival of the Senate of the United States, and all the members of the House, at the Speaker's tap, arose and remained standing, while the Senate, preceded by its Clerk, Doorkeeper, and other officials filed down the main aisle and took the seats set apart in the first four rows on the right, or Democratic side of the Chamber. The President of the Senate took the chair, having the Speaker on his left, and then when the Senators and Members were all seated, the President of the Senate rose, and using the gavel to enforce order and silence, said:

"The Joint Convention of the two houses of Congress for counting the votes for President and Vice President will now come to order."

Then while silence reigned in the chamber, the PRESIDENT of the Senate said:

In obedience to the Constitution, the Senate and House of Representatives have met to be present at the opening of the certificates and the counting and declaring of the results of the Electoral votes for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, for the term of four years commencing on the 4th day of March next.

In compliance with the law, the President of the Senate will now proceed, in the presence of the two Houses, to open all of the certificates of the several States, and in their alphabetical order, beginning with the State of Alabama.

Then the strong box in which the certificates were carried in by Mr. Bassett, the Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, having been placed on the desk before him, the President of the Senate opened it, and taking from it the certificate from the State of Alabama, handed it to the tellers who were seated just below him at the Clerk's desk, and Senator Allison, one of the tellers, proceeded to read the document *in extenso* the result of it all being that Samuel J. Tilden, of New-York, and Thomas A. Headricks, of Indiana, had received the 10 Electoral votes of Alabama.

The VICE PRESIDENT then said that the certificate from Alabama, by messenger, having been read, the duplicate, which had been received by mail would now be read.

Mr. STONE, of Missouri, proceeded to read the duplicate certificate, but the reading was interrupted by Senator CONKLING, of New-York, who suggested that it was hardly necessary to read the duplicate certificate, but that when the first certificate was read by one teller, the other tellers should look over the duplicate in order that the comparision might be made.

The PRESIDENT of the Senate asked whether there was any objection to the proposition, and there being none, he stated that that course would be pursued.

Mr. STONE having then resumed and completed the reading of the duplicate certificate, the presiding officer said:

"Are there any objections to the certificate from the State of Alabama? [After a pause.] The CHAIR hears none. The votes of the State of Alabama will be counted. One of the tellers will announce the votes so there may be no mistake."

The result was announced by Mr. Cook, of Georgia.

The same ceremony was observed in reference to the next State, Arkansas, except that the reading of the duplicate certificate was omitted.

The result was announced that the six votes of the State of Arkansas were given for Tilden and Hendricks.

The next State was California, and the result was announced as six votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

Then followed in succession Colorado, with three votes for Hayes and Waeeler; Connecticut, with six votes for Tilden and Hendricks, and Delaware, with three votes for Tilden and Hendricks.

When the reading of the Delaware certificate was concluded, the presiding officer asked (inadvertently) if there was any objection to counting the votes of the State of Florida, but he immediately corrected himself, and substituted Delaware, amid suppressed but general laughter, because on Florida the first serious conflict was to come.

Then Florida was reached, and Mr. Stone, the teller, proceeded to read the certificate.

The reading of the first certificate showed the four votes of Florida for Hayes and Wheeler. Then the presiding officer called to the teller another certificate received from the same State, which, on being read by Mr. Stone, showed the four votes of Florida for Tilden and Hendricks. The former certificate was authenticated by the late Gov. Stearns; the latter by Attorney General Cooke.

Then the presiding officer handed down to the tellers still another certificate from the State of Florida, received through a messenger on the 31st of January, and a corresponding one received by mail on the 30th of January. This third is an authentication of the act of the Electors who voted for Tilden and Hendricks, and is made by the present Governor Drew.

After some half hour had been spent in reading the papers accompanying the third certificate, Senator Conkling proposed that the reading be regarded as completed and that the result be announced, as under the late act of Congress all the papers would be referred to the provisional tribunal raised to examine such questions. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

The presiding officer asked whether there were objections to counting the vote of the State of Florida.

Mr. FIELD, of New-York, rose and sent to the Clerk's desk a written objection to the first certificate, [for Hayes and Wheeler,] signed by Senators Jones and Conover, of Florida; McDonald, of Indiana; and by Representatives Field, of New-York; Tucker, of Virginia; Janks, of Pennsylvania; and Springer, of Illinois.

Mr. ADAMS, Clerk of the House, proceeded to read the paper. It asserts that those persons [Pierce, Humphreys, Holden, and Young] assumed to act as Presidential Electors never were duly appointed by the State of Florida or in any manner whatever; that the other four persons had been elected, and had an irrevocable title to the office; that the certificate of the first four persons was untruly and corruptly procured, and made in pursuance of a conspiracy between them and M. L. Stearns, late Governor; that they were usurpers, and that their acts were illegal, null, and void.

Further objections being called for, Senator Sargent sent up to the Clerk's desk, on behalf of himself and Senators Conover, Sherman, and Teller, and Representatives Woodburn, Dunnell, Kasson, and McCrary, three several sets of objections to the votes cast by Messrs. Call, Hilton, Bullock, and Yonge, the Democratic Electors, on the ground that the papers are not authenticated as required by the Constitution and laws.

Senator JONES, of Florida, made objection specially to Mr. Humphreys, as holding an office of trust and profit under the United States.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, made an additional objection to the third set of certificates because they were not authenticated by a person who held the office of Governor at the time that the functions of the Electors were exercised.

The Presiding Officer—Are there further objections to the counting of the votes of the State of Florida? [After a pause.] If there be none, the certificates and papers, together with other papers accompanying the same, as well as the objections presented, will now be transmitted to the Electoral College Commission for judgment and decision. The Senate will now withdraw to its chamber so that the House may separately determine the objections. (A buzz of dissent as to the closing part of the sentence pervaded the chamber, but the presiding officer made no change.) The Senate retired and after order was restored the House then, at 3.05, resumed its legislative business.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Pennsylvania, moved the previous question on the resolution reported last night from the Florida Investigating Committee, but objection was made on the Republican side of the House to any action in the matter until the minority report should have been presented.

During the session of the Joint Convention, Messrs. Charles O'Conor, William M. Evarts, and Edwin W. Stoughton, of New-York, Jeremiah Black, of Pennsylvania, and Gen. Sherman occupied seats on the floor of the House.

The SPEAKER suggested that as this subject was now the unfinished business, it should be allowed to go over and come up to-morrow as the unfinished business.

Mr. LAPHAM, of New-York, made the point of order that the disputed Electoral votes having been referred to a commission, it was not competent for the House to pass now upon the question.

The SPEAKER said that that was not a point of order. It was a question for the House to determine.

Mr. KASSON—It is a moral point of order.

The Florida question was finally arranged so as to let it go over until Saturday, and then, at 3:35, the House took a recess till 10 o'clock to-morrow.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

THE FLORIDA CASE CERTIFIED TO THE COMMISSIONERS — DISCUSSIONS ON THE PRINTING OF THE PAPERS—THE HEARING OF COUNSEL AFTER THE OBJECTORS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The Commission appointed under the provisions of the Electoral act to hear and decide all matters in dispute affecting the vote for President and Vice President, met at 3 o'clock to-day in the room of the Supreme Court at the Capitol. The Journal of the preceding session was read, corrected, and approved. A communication from the two houses of Congress in joint session was presented by Mr. Gorham, Secretary of the Senate, and read as follows:

HALL OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Feb. 1, 1877.

To the President of the Commission:

More than one return, or paper purporting to be a return or certificate, of Electoral votes of the State of Florida having been received and this day opened in the presence of the two houses of Congress, and objections thereto having been made, the said returns, with all accompanying papers and also the objections thereto, are herewith submitted to the judgment and decision of the Commission, as provided by law. THOMAS W. FERRY, President of the Senate.

The Presiding Justice—It is suggested, and I think very properly, that the doors may now be opened, and that proper persons be admitted.

Justice Bradley—I understand there are three certificates from the State of Florida that have been sent to us. I should think that the proper course would be to have those three certificates read, and then, as each is read, let the parties be called upon to state whether they are objected to, and who are the objectors. Until we read those certificates, or hear them read, we do not know what we have before us. After that it will be time to take such other order in regard to the proceedings as may be necessary.

The Presiding Justice—I will adopt that suggestion without a vote.

Mr. Justice Miller—I had the pleasure, Sir, if it was a pleasure, of listening to the reading of those documents in the House of Representatives. If the papers about the State of Florida are read it will take an hour to read them. The objectors' names are to the papers making the objections. I presume they will be printed. They certainly ought to be printed, and then everybody can read them without consuming an hour of time in doing that which every man will want to do for himself more carefully. I think if brother Bradley had known, as I know, the length of these papers, he would, perhaps, withdraw his motion.

The Presiding Justice—Does Justice Bradley withdraw his motion?

Mr. Justice Bradley—I did not make a motion I merely made a suggestion.

Representative Payne—I move that the certificates with the papers be printed at as early an hour as possible.

The Presiding Justice—The motion before the Commission is that the three certificates in the case of Florida be printed, with the objections thereto. If that is your pleasure, you will say, "aye." (Putting the question.) It is agreed to. How soon can they be printed?

Mr. Justice Field—Should we not have copies of the papers presented?

The Presiding Justice—I suppose the certificates and objections may be printed in a very short time. The Secretary will understand that the motion is intended to include the certificates, the objections and the papers that accompany the certificates, and nothing else. It is desirable that they should be printed with as little delay as possible. That matter being disposed of, I am requested to inquire if there are counsel present who will take part after the managers or objectors have stated the case on the one side and the other.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. President: Senator Sargent has come in, and will state what he has to say in that regard.

The Presiding Justice—I will withdraw the inquiry as put, and say to Mr. Sargent that inquiries have been made as to the objectors.

Senator Sargent—The objectors—the persons whose names are signed to the paper—are Senators Conover, Sargent, and Sherman, and Messrs. McCrary, Kasson, Woodburn, and Dunnell, members of the House. There has been no opportunity up to this moment of consulting with these gentlemen to ascertain which of them will state to the Commission their objections.

The Presiding Justice—Two objectors may represent the case in this tribunal.

Senator Sargent—So we understand by the rules.

The Presiding Justice—Who are the two?

Senator Sargent—There has been no opportunity for consultation to ascertain which of the objectors would present the matter to the court.

The Presiding Justice—Please make them known to the Commission as soon as is convenient.

Senator Sargent—We will do so.

The Presiding Justice.—Will Mr. Field state the names of the objectors on the other side?

Representative Field.—The objectors to the first return are Senators Jones, of Florida, Senator Cooper and Representatives Thompson, Jenks, and myself.

Representative Abbott—Mr. President, I desire to inquire whether the motion made in reference to printing covers the printing of all papers that are sent here, with the objections, because it seems to me that we are to consider all papers sent, with the objections, and it is just as material for us to have those papers printed, so that we can consider them, as it is to have the objections themselves.

The Presiding Justice—I do not understand the vote in that way at present. It is that the certificates with the objections and the papers which accompany the certificates shall be printed, not all the papers that may have been sent.

Representative Abbott—I suggest then that, if we are to consider the papers accompanying the objections, they may at some point of time be made part of the cause. The objections themselves would hardly be understood without the papers, and we should have those papers printed or put in such form as will enable us to act on them.

The Presiding Justice—There is no motion on that subject.

Representative Abbott—I now move that the papers accompanying the objections be also printed.

Senator Edmunds—Mr. President, I submit that it is possible, under the statute under which we are acting, that there may be no papers lawfully and within the statute accompanying an objection. The statute provides for papers that accompany certificates, but, as I remember at this moment, (I speak subject, of course, to correction,) it does not provide for papers accompanying the objections, so that, I think, it will be a matter for the consideration of the Commission in consultation how far printing the testimony that may be offered, whether by objectors or anybody else, we ought to go. It may be a question for consideration whether time would warrant us in receiving and printing everything that may be proposed on either side.

Senator Thurman—Mr. President, it is true that the statute requires the papers accompanying certificates to be laid before the Commission, but it also authorizes the Commission to take into view all documents, depositions, and other papers that may be competent and pertinent to this inquiry, and if we have received papers from either of the houses which, in the estimation of the houses, it is proper to send to us, it seems to me that we must look at them and see whether they are competent and pertinent. I think, therefore, that the motion to print ought to be adopted. That will not delay us in having by to-morrow morning, as early as we see fit to meet, printed copies of the certificates and the objections. We can give directions that they shall be sent to us immediately, and the printing of these other papers can go on. Knowing the great rapidity with which work is done at the Government Printing Office, I do not think we should have to wait very long to get them all.

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The Presiding Judge—The motion is withdrawn. [A pause.] I am requested now to call for the names of counsel who appear in the case on each side.

Representative Field—We have several counsel on our side. We have Mr. O'Conor, of New-York; Judge Black, of Pennsylvania; Judge Trumbull, of Illinois; Mr. Merrick, of Washington, and Mr. Green, of New-Jersey.

The Presiding Justice—Counsel not exceeding two in number on each side are allowed to participate in argument.

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The Presiding Justice—I think the counsel will have to judge of that matter for themselves. Unless they have some question to submit to the Commission, it is hardly within the province of the Presiding Justice to determine that.

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from California [Mr. Sargent] said the Senator from Iowa [Mr. Allison.]

Mr. SARGENT said there were special reasons why he must decline, one of which was that he was a member of the Florida Investigating Committee.

The restumation of Mr. Sargent was accepted, and Mr. Ingalls, of Kansas, was appointed in his place.

The CHAIR said, under the act of the 29th of January, known as the Electoral Count act, the Senate was required to appear in the House of Representatives at 1 o'clock to-day to take part in the count of the votes for President and Vice President of the United States. It now wanted two minutes of that time.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, moved that the Senate now proceed in a body to the hall of the House of Representatives. Agreed to. And the Senate, headed by its officers, left the chamber. At 3:10 o'clock the Senate returned, and legislative business was resumed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the point of order submitted by Mr. Merrimon, against receiving the report of a sub-committee of the Committee on Privileges and Elections on the eligibility of Electors. Mr. MERRIMON withdrew his point, and the report was then read by Mr. CAMERON. Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, the minority of the sub-committee, could not agree with the majority of the committee in their conclusions. It was ordered that the report of the sub-committee be printed.

The Senate then, at 4:15 P. M., went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

RECAPITULATION OF THE MONTHLY STATEMENT—A DECREASE OF $2,069,669 71.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement, issued to-day:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.	
Bonds at 6 per cent	$934,877,050 00
Bonds at 5 per cent	712,320,450 00
Bonds at 4½ per cent	44,600,000 00
Total principal	$1,691,797,500 00
Total interest	26,125,000 37
Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.	
Navy Pension Fund at 3 per cent	$14,000,000 00
Interest	35,000 00
Debt on which Interest has Ceased since Maturity.	
Principal	$10,912,510 26
Interest	158,779 98
Debt Bearing No Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$365,050,934 50
Certificates of deposit	13,745,000 00
Fractional currency	25,424,567 14
Coin certificates	53,313,700 00
Total principal	$477,333,501 64
Total unclaimed interest	8,227 03
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,194,943,511 90
Interest	26,297,007 38
Total	$2,220,570,519 28
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$86,477,680 36
Currency	9,496,266 82
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	33,745,000 00
Total	$129,718,947 18
Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.	
Jan. 2, 1877	$2,092,921,241 81
Feb. 1, 1877	2,090,851,572 10
Decrease of debt during the month	$2,069,669 71
Decrease of debt since June 30, 1876	8,587,772 89
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	393,117 56
Interest paid by United States	34,018,923 72
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	7,004,553 52
Balance of interest paid by United States	27,014,370 26

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during the month of January, 1877, were as follows:

On account of—	
Civil and miscellaneous	$6,334,537 37
War	3,644 209 80
Navy	1,334 691 45
Interior, Indians, and Pensions	567.550 38
Total	$11,381,188 00

The above does not include payments made on account of the interest or principal of the public debt of the United States.

POLICEMEN ON TRIAL.

Patrolmen McConan and Gaylord, of the Twentieth Precinct, were arraigned before President Smith yesterday, charged with improper conduct in playing cards while on duty. These officers were, on the night of Dec. 9, 1876, sent to an illicit distillery in West Forty-first street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, which had been seized by the officers of the Internal Revenue Service and had been placed in charge of a number of keepers. The officers were to protect and aid the keepers. During the night the keepers were surprised and 44 barrels of whisky were carried off. James Shaw, an aged keeper, complained that at various times during the evening he saw the officers inside the distillery playing euchre with two of the keepers. The accused, who were represented by ex-Judge Busteed, produced three of the keepers who were on duty in the place, and they testified that the officers were not playing cards in the building at any time during the night, but remained patrolling on the sidewalk in front of the premises until 11 o'clock, when they were called in by one of the keepers when the attack was made in the rear of the building. Patrolman Kelly testified that he was on the same six hours during the tour of duty, and on each occasion they were on patrol in front of the distillery, and Sergt. Brogan and Roundsman Files also testified to visiting the men during the evening and finding them attending to their duty. As the complainant said that he had a witness who would corroborate his testimony, but he was absent, the case was adjourned for one week.

Detective Garrett S. Walling, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was also arraigned on complaint of Mrs. Rosa Kraft, who alleges that the officer who arrested her husband, Hiram Kraft, in San Francisco, in October, 1874, took from him a quantity of jewelry, $190 in greenbacks, and $407 in gold, for which he failed to account. The accused officer showed by a transcript from the records of the San Francisco Police Office, that all the property he received from Kraft was $190 in currency and a quantity of jewelry, the latter valued at $40. This money to Kraft, and paid $150 to his counsel in accordance with Kraft's instructions. The jewelry he placed in the hands of Mrs. Kraft, and produced her receipt to that effect. The woman thereupon admitted that she had received the jewelry.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

On Tuesday last, while Mrs. Tidball, wife of Col. William Linn Tidball, of No. 157 West Twenty-third street, and her daughter Fannie, were passing through Twenty-sixth street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, they noticed a two boys going along the street, each of them carrying a handsome seal-skin sacque. Mrs. Tidball, from the manner in which the boys acted, became convinced that the sacques had been stolen, and approached the lads and accused them of the theft. The lads ran across the street, and handed the sacques to a man who was evidently waiting for them. Mrs. Tidball went over to this man, and, taking hold of one of the sacques, remarked, "I know this is stolen, and I'll hold on to it." The man tore the sacque from the lady's grasp, and ran into the basement of a house in Twenty-sixth street. Mrs. Tidball gave information to Capt. Tynan, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and Detective Cain yesterday arrested Joseph Slater, residing at No. 161 West Twenty-sixth street, who was fully identified by Mrs. Tidball as the man she had seen in communication with the boys. The sacques, which are valued at $400, were found to be the property of Fanny Rindskopf, of No. 11 East Thirty-fourth street, and Sarah M. Nathan, of No. 118 East Fifty-eighth street. One of the sacques was found in Simpson's pawn shop, on the Bowery, and the other at a pawn shop in Twenty-ninth street, near Sixth avenue. Slater was arraigned before Justice Flammer at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday and was remanded for examination.

ROWDIES HELD FOR TRIAL.

Philip Brady, who recently kept a dance-house at No. 175 Greene street, David Mooney, who is said to be a hotel thief, recently from Sing Sing, and John Smith, whose antecedents are not so well known as those of his companions, were arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday charged with felonious assault on complaint of Thomas Gill, who keeps a "free and easy," at No. 15 West Houston street. The complaintant alleged that Brady, Mooney, and Smith, accompanied by Thomas King, entered his establishment on Wednesday evening and created a disturbance there, and while he was endeavoring to eject them Brady drew from his pocket a pair of Derringers, and Mooney pulled out a revolver and threatened to kill him. Before they could carry their threats into execution Officers Murphy, Reynolds, and Sergeant Carroll, of the Eighth Precinct, entered the place and arrested the belligerent. While being taken to the Station-house Mooney dropped on the sidewalk a pair of nippers and several skeleton keys. Brady claimed that he was assaulted by King in Gill's establishment, and drew the pistols to defend himself. The accused were held for trial in default of $2,000 bail each.

ROBBING A CHILD OF HIS COAT.

Peter Quinn, aged 50, of No. 87 Mott street, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on the charge of abducting the little boy, John Kane, who resides at No. 86 Centre street, and robbing him of his overcoat, worth $5. Quinn, who had shaved his beard and whiskers off to alter his appearance, was nevertheless, immediately identified by the boy, who picked him out of a line of men who were presented to him. The charge was that Quinn met the boy on the 29th inst. at the corner of Leonard and Elm streets, and induced him, by the promise of a silver quarter of a dollar, to go with him to Washington Market, where he took him into an alleyway and threatened to kill boy, who refused to go with him unless he gave him his coat. This the boy said he refused to do, when Quinn seized him and tore it from him and ran off with it. Quinn was held for trial in default of $2,000 bail on the charge of robbery, the charge of abduction being dismissed.

LAW REPORTS.

SEVERAL MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES

THE DISCLOSURES MADE IN THE SUIT OF ALDEN AGAINST MR. AND MRS. ROBINSON—A FESTIVE WEDDING PARTY AND THE BILL OF CHARGES.

A case in which revelations are made of somewhat remarkable social relations alleged to exist between several persons was made the subject of a decision by Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The suit in question is brought by Stephen H. Alden against Eugene N. Robinson and his wife, Mary Robinson, and was brought before the court on a motion by Alden to set aside an order of reference, he claiming that the order had been obtained by collusion between Daniel C. Birdsall, formerly his counsel, and the counsel for the defendants. According to the plaintiff, he sued Georgiana V. Alden in the Summer of 1873, and Birdsall then acted as the latter's counsel. A settlement of the difficulty was had, but Alden, having thus become acquainted with Birdsall, employed the latter as his counsel in a suit against the firm of Drew, Robinson, Chase & Co., in which certain bonds of the Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula Railroad Company were concerned. Birdsall, in a consultation with Alden, advised the latter to make a transfer of the bonds to his (Alden's) daughter. Following Birdsall's advice, Alden wrote to his daughter, Mrs. Harriet Ada Trubee, telling her that he gave her the bonds. He antedated the letter so as to make it appear that the transfer of the bonds had been made prior to the panic of 1873. Alden discovered afterward that he had mistaken the bonds, and so no suit was brought. Alden, however, having become financially embarrassed, on the advice of Birdsall, conveyed his country seat at Westport, Conn., to his daughter, Mrs. Trubee. Birdsall kept visiting Alden's house for some time. After many of such visits Alden's daughter expressed a desire to come to this City for a visit of two or three weeks. Alden assented, and they came here and took up their quarters at a boarding-house in Twenty-third street. Birdsall also took board at the house. Shortly afterward Alden says he became displeased at the conduct of his daughter and Birdsall, and he asked her to return to her home in Connecticut. She refused, and Alden left the boarding-house. Birdsall and Alden's daughter, however, remained there, as alleged, occupying adjoining sleeping rooms communicating with each other. Alden's daughter was then 24 years of age and had two children. She was the wife of Samuel C. Trubee, who was then living, but he had separated from him, and was seeking a divorce. Birdsall, when remonstrated with on account of his conduct, said that they were engaged to be married, and were to be married as soon as each obtained a divorce, she from her husband, and Birdsall from his wife. Mrs. Trubee refused to convey back to Alden the country seat at Connecticut. Birdsall induced her to begin a suit for $8,000 against Alden, and Abraham D. Hoagland, a bartender and a relative of Birdsall, sued Alden, as Mrs. Trubee's Assignee, for the alleged wrongful conversion of the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula bonds. These, it was claimed, were worth $30,000, and Alden was arrested in the suit. Birdsall was during this time acting as Alden's attorney in the latter's suit against Mr. and Mrs. Robinson. This suit was begun in December, 1873. In it Alden alleges that Robinson, in the Spring of 1872, having previously been divorced from his wife, Ann, and being desirous of marrying his daughter, Mrs. Mary Tracy, was obliged to go out of the State to have the ceremony performed, because the decree of divorce against him obtained by his first wife prevented him from marrying again in this State. Robinson and Alden then agreed that the wedding should take place at the latter's country seat at Westport, Conn. No expense was to be spared by Alden in getting up the wedding festivities on the grandest scale as to splendor and magnificence. For the expenses, Alden was to be reimbursed by Robinson. The wedding took place on May 1, 1872, and its cost was $10,000. Mrs. Robinson remained at Alden's house until June 1, and then they asked Alden to allow his wife to accompany them on a trip to the North and West. Alden assented to this, supposing the trip was merely for pleasure. He afterward discovered, as he claims, that the object of the trip was to cover up the too sudden advent of a child, a stranger on the scene, which it was desirable to keep from the knowledge of their friends. On the trip Alden says Robinson was frequently intoxicated, and Mrs. Alden was compelled to nurse him and keep him from injuring himself or his wife, which he frequently threatened to do. He threatened at one time to shoot Mrs. Alden with a loaded pistol, and she was severely injured in wresting the weapon from his grasp. Mrs. Alden also acted as nurse to Mrs. Robinson at Madison, Wis., where the party remained for several weeks. For all these services and expenses, as claimed, Robinson entered into a contract with Alden, and proposed to the latter to open an account with his firm, Robinson, Chase & Co.—for the purchase and sale of stocks. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson promised to protect Alden from loss and pay him out of the profits. The losses, however, amounted to $44,442. Of this, $22,221, or one-half the amount of the loss, was retained from the money in their hands belonging to Alden. The original motion for a reference in this suit was made in February, 1874, by the consent of Birdsall, when the latter and Alden were hostile to each other, and just before the suit of Hoagland against Alden was brought. Alden claims that the reference was owing to Birdsall's collusion with Robinson's counsel. Both the latter and Birdsall, however, denied the charges of collusion in the most positive manner, and Judge Lawrence denied the motion for vacating the order of reference, holding that the charge of collusion was entirely withdrawn. Robinson and his wife put in answers denying the material allegations made by Alden.

Alden's bill of particulars of his claim is rather unique and is appended:

May 1, 1872—To expenses of cards and invitations $200
To household preparations, decorations, and flowers 2,500
To illumination of grounds and mansion, Grafulla's band, tent, cigars, liquors, wines, supers, hall, and carriage bills for band 750
To entertainment of said wedding party, including supper and refreshments, and as to mansion and grounds, including the following persons: Mr. and Mrs. Ambrose Hurlbut, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Downes, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Pinckney, Miss Farley, Rev. Mr. Hellenbeck, Mr. Crowell, Drew, and others, and including damages to the place, real and personal 4,500
To wines for said party 550
To liquors for said party 300
To cigars for said party 300
To attendants, watchmen, &c. 300
To board for E. N. Robinson, wife, maid, and child, from May 2 to June 1, 1872 2,000
To wines during month 200
To liquors (including brandy and whisky) 100
To board for guests of E. N. Robinson during month, coachman, and horses 500
To cigars for said guests 50
To wines and liquors for said guests 50
To board for maid and child of Mrs. Robinson for two weeks of June and two weeks of August, 1872 100
To damages to house furniture, walls, ceiling, and carpets during month 1,000
To ditto china and glass 200
To use of horses and carriages for self and guests, and board for horses of Mrs. Robinson, to damages to musical instruments, including organ, piano, and music-box 400

June and July, 1872.

To service night and day, and almost every day and night, during the months of June and July by plaintiff, in and attending upon defendant, E. N. Robinson, while drunk and intoxicated, and during fits had by him, resulting from his drunking and being drunk, and for her injury and loss of health and strength consequent thereby 20,000
To services by plaintiff's wife in attending upon and nursing the defendant, Mary Robinson, previous to her confinement, and during her visits or trips to Burlington and other places; all the time during the months of June and July, 1872 10,000

August.

To services by plaintiff's wife in working for and preparing rooms in Madison, Wis., for defendant, for the secret confinement of the defendant, Mary Robinson, and in attending to defendant, E. N. Robinson while drunk and intoxicated, and in procuring his wife from his violence, and in attending upon and nursing Mary Robinson during her confinement, and on taking care of her child; and for injury to her health consequent thereby, during the month of August, 1872, at Madison, Wis. 20,000

A DIVORCE GRANTED.

The report of the Referee, in the case of Mary A. Van Dolsen against John Van Dolsen, Jr., was filed in the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiff sued for an absolute divorce from her husband on the ground of his adultery. It appeared in the recent divorce suit brought by Dr. Nathan P. Rice against Anna B. Rice that John Van Dolsen, Jr., was accused of improprieties with Mrs. Rice before and after her marriage. On discovering this, Mrs. Van Dolsen began her suit for divorce, and the Referee reports in her favor.

A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS DISMISSED.

Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday decided the matter of William Booth, who is imprisoned under an execution issued out of the Tenth District Court, and who sought release from custody by writ of habeas corpus. Booth, it appears, was sued by a man named Corse on account of a horse trade. The action was brought in the District Court, and was commenced by summons. The pleadings were oral, and the indorsement on the record is "complaint for damages, trade of a horse, breach of warranty; answer denies any warranty, offers to re-trade, denies any damage." Booth was not arrested before judgment, nor was any warrant obtained. The case was tried, and the Justice gave judgment in Corse's favor for $50 damages. He stated in the judgment that the defendant was liable to arrest on execution, and an entry to that effect was made in the docket. Booth was arrested on execution, and Judge Daly thinks the action must be considered as one for fraud and deceit, and that the Justice had authority to adjudge the defendant liable to arrest. The justice of such a judgment, he says, cannot be called in question in the habeas corpus proceeding. The execution against the person need not recite that the action was one in which the defendant was liable to arrest, nor that the Justice has so adjudged, nor that such an entry has been made in the docket. It is sufficient if the judgment and docket show those facts. The writ of habeas corpus is dismissed and the prisoner remanded.

MAXWELL AND THE CHECK FORGERY

EXAMINATION IN THE CASE OF GEORGE L. MAXWELL — MR. SYLVESTER BLOOD TELLS HOW HE GOT POSSESSION OF THE CHECK—TESTIMONY OF THE VICE PRESIDENT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The examination in the case of George L. Maxwell, the broker charged with complicity in the forgery of a check for $64,225, purporting to have been issued by the New-York Life Insurance Company and made payable by the Union Trust Company, was begun yesterday morning at the Tombs Police Court before Justice Duffy. Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham appeared for the District Attorney and the Union Trust Company, and Mr. Clarence A. Seward and Gen. John A. Foster for Maxwell. Mr. Peckham called Sylvester L. Blood, in whose office at No. 16 Exchange place Maxwell has a desk. He testified as follows: I got a check purporting to be drawn by the New-York Life Insurance Company from Maxwell on the 2d of January; he handed me the check, saying that he had an up-town customer who wanted to buy some gold, and he would see to take the check; I took it, got it cashed, and gave five $10,000 gold certificates out of the proceeds to Maxwell on the following day, and on the 5th January I gave Maxwell a gold check for $9,500.

To Mr. Seward—Maxwell handed me the $64,000 check; I was trying to borrow money on that day; my book-keeper indorsed the check; I did not indorse the check, nor see Maxwell indorse it; I can't tell whether the check was indorsed when Maxwell handed it to me; I loaned $15,000 of the proceeds of the check to a Mr. Mitchell and $10,000 to E. H. Chapin on the day I got the check cashed, and got 7 per cent. interest; I did not pay Maxwell for the use of the proceeds of the check over night; I don't remember saying that I made these loans to show that I was easy financially on that day; I should have been $40,000 short that day had it not been for Maxwell's money; but I could have covered this deficiency, and had asked a Mr. Richards to get me a loan, but countermanded the order after I got the check from Maxwell; I understood that I was to make the check good the next day; I don't know that I was so much under the influence of liquor on the afternoon of the day that I got the check that I had to be put in a coupé and sent home; I have seen Horace B. Browne in my office before; I saw him on the 2d of January.

To Mr. Peckham—I was short on the day I got the check, and wanted to borrow some money; it is not unusual for brokers to borrow money from day to day, according as they are long or short; I was subpœnaed to come here by the defense; Maxwell and myself are members of the Stock Exchange.

Lemuel C. Wightman, called by Mr. Peckham, testified: I am book-keeper for Mr. Blood, and deposited the $64,000 check to his credit; I recognize my indorsement and that of Maxwell on the check; I saw Maxwell indorse it; it went through the bank and was paid, and was entered on our books to the credit of Sylvester L. Blood.

Horace E. Browne was brought up from his cell and identified by witness, who resumed: I first saw Browne in 1868; I have seen him occasionally since, but not to speak with him until last Fall, when he came to our office to see Maxwell about soap; Maxwell told me that he was experimenting in soap that Browne was making for him in Brooklyn; Browne was in the office two or three times a day up to the 2d of January; on that day I received a letter for Maxwell about 11 o'clock in the morning; the man who brought it was a stranger to me; gave the letter to Maxwell, who apparently gave an answer to the messenger in writing; I received another letter that day for Maxwell.

At this point, writs of habeas corpus and certiorari, issued by Judge Donohue, returnable to-day, and requiring the production of Julius Kelter, the witness who swore he had received the $9,500 gold check from Maxwell, and who was served a writ upon Justice Duffy, who made return that Kelter had been committed to the House of Detention as a witness, as his evidence given in the Chadwick case was very material, and was of a nature making it necessary that his presence should be secured at the trial, either by his confinement or the giving of adequate bail.

William H. Beers, Vice President and Actuary of the New-York Life Insurance Company, called by Mr. Peckham, identified the check. He said: The signatures to the check are not genuine; the company did not authorize the issuing of any such check; I know, employ Maxwell to negotiate for gold or securities; I did not write the letters written in reference to the check nor sign them; the company did not purchase any gold during January; on the 30th of last December the company issued a check on the Union Trust Company for $64,000, and on the following morning a check, and on the 4th of January another one numbered 1,239, (the same number as the forged check,) for $185,000; no check was issued by the Company between these two.

To Mr. Seward—I have known Maxwell many years; I never recollect having any business transactions with him; I had a brother-in-law named Henry Sairley; I don't recollect loaning him any money on Maxwell's account; when the forged check was first shown to me, I said that the signature purporting to be mine looked like mine, but was rather wild; I can't tell whether the four checks numbered 1,905, 1,896, 1,997, and 1,998, cut from the last leaf of the check-book, have been used.

Mr. Seward handed witness a plain check without signature or stamp mark and asked him to compare it with those in the check-book, and with what Mr. Seward called the "alleged" forged check.

Witness resumed: This plain check is similar in appearance to those in the book, but it and the forged check are a little shorter and more indistinct than the genuine, especially the water-marked lettering; Mr. Theodore M. Banta, the Cashier of the company, was the first who discovered the forgery; the company has not employed any one to make an investigation in regard to the forged check; we have had our books balanced at the banks to see whether any more forged checks were out, but have discovered none so far as I know; I have recommended counter in the forged check is a little higher placed than the numbers punched in the genuine ones.

To Mr. Peckham—There would be little trouble for any one to get possession of the letter-paper of the company, with the company's title on it, from some of the offices or agencies of the company.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to 10:30 A. M. on Monday next.

SUIT AGAINST THE WILLIAMSBURG CITY.

The trial of the suit of Michael Keefe against the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, in which the plaintiff seeks the recovery of $2,000 on a policy issued by the defendants insuring his stock of dry goods in a store on Grand street, Brooklyn, E. D., was resumed yesterday in the Supreme Court, before Judge Pratt and a jury. Similar suits against the Imperial the National, and the Continental insurance companies, in which the plaintiff was insured to the amounts named, owing to total damage alleged to have been sustained being $8,000. The defense is that the goods contained in the store of the plaintiff, which was burned out in March 8, 1874, were not worth the amount claimed, and that he swore falsely concerning their value. Besides this the defendants set up an allegation that the store of the plaintiff was set fire to. The trial of the case was commenced on Wednesday when Mr. Keefe gave testimony as to the value of property, and then rested his case. Counsel for the defendant insisting, however, that the plaintiff must put in all his proof concerning the value of the goods and should be permitted to furnish cumulative evidence in rebuttal, Charles B. Seward was placed upon the stand yesterday and testified that he, in company with a Mr. Mahoney, made an inventory of the goods in the store after the fire. The prices he thought were fair as well as the estimate of the damages. The plaintiff was then cross-examined at great length as to his purchases for some time preceding the date of the fire. He could only remember very little, and when his examination was concluded defendant's counsel moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the appraisement was made two months before the proofs of service were made, which the policy provided should be served at as early a day as possible. The case was then opened for the defendant, and counsel stated he expected to show that the plaintiff knew all about the fire; that it was discovered in two places, and that it was not caused by the overturning of the stove. The case is still on.

AN ATTORNEY'S DEFENSE.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, ordered a reference in the matter of D. C. Backus, an attorney, which came up on a motion directing the latter to show cause why he should not execute and deliver to Mrs. Mary Pirnie an assignment in writing of the interest in the estate of Peter Martin, deceased, which he (Backus) obtained by an assignment made by Peter M. Pirnie, the husband of Mary Pirnie. Mr. Pirnie made affidavit that in July, 1875, he claimed an interest in a share of the estate of Mr. Martin, and determined to assign such interest to his wife, Mary, to reimburse her for losses sustained through him. He consulted Backus on the subject, and was told by the latter that any assignment by him to his wife must be through a third party. Pirnie then assigned the interest in question to Backus for the purpose of having the latter transfer it to Mrs. Pirnie. Mr. Pirnie now says that Backus never did this, but kept the interest for himself. Backus, however, makes affidavit that as the interest was a family matter Mrs. Pirnie did not wish to appear as a party and prosecute the claim personally. The assignment was therefore made to him to prosecute, and he was to turn over the proceeds to Mrs. Pirnie, after deducting therefrom his charges in this and other proceedings. He claims the whole amount was due to him for professional services rendered to Mr. and Mrs. Pirnie.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT BANKRUPTS.

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST THE FIRM OF E. L. & GEORGE W. SNOW—ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BAMBERGER & GANS.

The firm of E. L. & George W. Snow, dealers in galvanized iron, at No. 206 Water street, failed last October, with liabilities amounting to $200,000. They offered to pay 40 cents on the dollar, and exhibited assets amounting to $70,000. The creditors claim that the firm, previous to failing, mutilated and falsified their books, refused to exhibit their general ledger, and concealed a portion of their assets. Under pressure of these charges they added $30,000 to their assets shortly after the failure. Some days ago a number of the creditors went before United States Commissioner Betts, and made affidavits to the effect that the bankrupt firm were still concealing a large proportion of their assets, and that they were quite able to pay 100 cents on the dollar, instead of 40 cents, as they proposed doing. Warrants were accordingly issued for the arrest of the offending parties, and on their being arraigned before the Commissioner yesterday, a Mr. Levi, a former partner of E. L. Snow, testified that he [Snow] upon several occasions proposed to him that the firm should fail, stating that in this way they could easily make $75,000 or $100,000. Mr. Levi further swears that Mr. Snow has already served a term in the Penitentiary for receiving stolen goods. Under these circumstances, Commissioner Betts fixed the amount of bail for the prisoners at $100,000. Their counsel objected to this being excessive, and appealed to Judge Blatchford. On a motion for a reduction, the Judge yesterday reduced the bail to $10,000, which amount was promptly given.

Last Summer the firm of Bamberger & Gans, dealers in children's goods and fancy articles, at No. 363 Canal street, failed and went into voluntary bankruptcy. On the examination of the case before Register Allien, a number of the creditors became satisfied that the firm were concealing a large proportion of their assets with the intention to defraud. Accordingly, a thorough examination of the books and affairs of the bankrupts was made, and resulted in the creditors going before United States Commissioner Betts and swearing out warrants for the arrest of the alleged offenders. They were arrested yesterday and taken before the Commissioner, who admitted them to bail in the sum of $10,000. Lewis Gans, a brother of M. Gans, who, with Gilbert Bamberger, constituted the firm of Bamberger & Gans, was also arrested and arraigned before the Commissioner on a charge of perjury, alleged to have been committed during the examination before Register Allen. Bail in this case was also fixed at $10,000, and was readily furnished.

COURT NOTES.

Peter Marx, of No. 410 East Thirteenth street, was fined $50 in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday for beating his fallen horse furiously on the head and body with a heavy "bale-stick."

Mark Rohnozer, a vagrant, aged 18 years, stole two lockets, a chain, and other property, from Mary E. Bogardus, of No. 255 West 41st street, on the 10th of January. In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Rohnozer pleaded guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to one year in the Penitentiary.

A man giving the name of John Raymond, and who was formerly a Tombs lawyer, was sentenced to one day's imprisonment yesterday by Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of stealing a goose, which he had seized from a stand and used as a club to beat a man with whom he was fighting.

Judge Lawrence, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of the University of the City of New-York against the Mayor, &c., in which the plaintiffs sued to set aside an assessment sale of some of their property because of certain technical informalities. Judgment is given by Judge Lawrence in favor of the City.

Patrolman Deming, of the Ninth Precinct, at an early hour yesterday morning, surprised three men in the act of breaking into the liquor store of Michael Burn, No. 363 Hudson street. At the approach the burglars fled, but the officer arrested one of them, who gave his name as James Driscoll. Justice Flammer committed him in default of $2,000 bail.

The case of Olendorf against Wilson was argued at great length by Gen. Roger A. Pryor and Simon Sterne before Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, but to the great disgust of the reporters, nothing was divulged touching the secret methods of coloring and refining of teas, about which the suit is brought. Judge Daly reserved his decision.

Thomas McSpedon was Fire Marshal of the City in 1872, and his salary was reduced by the Board of Apportionment from $5,000 to $4,000 per year. He brought suit in the Supreme Court to recover the difference between the salaries, but Judge Lawrence, in Special Term, yesterday dismissed his complaint on the ground that McSpedon's office was a City office, and the board had the power to make the reduction in the salary.

In Part 1. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Rollins accepted pleas of guilty of James Reilly, who stole two pairs of shoes from the premises of William Henderson, No. 390 Third avenue, and James Kelly, and James Burns, two youths, who broke a pane of glass, and stole a carving knife from the store of John Stirrup, No. 193 Washington street. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced the prisoners to two years each in State Prison.

Henry H. Dexter, who sold goods on commission for the firm of Ball & Ray during the past four years, now sues in the Court of Common Pleas to recover the amount of his commissions. He says the sales made by him amounted to about $250,000. He sought to obtain access to the firm books, but Judge Joseph F. Daly denied, yesterday, a motion motion made for such purpose, but he says the plaintiff is entitled to have from the firm a sworn statement of sales made by him or through his procurement.

A JUDGMENT FOR THE CITY.

The City recovered a judgment yesterday, dismissing complaint and for $577 94 costs, in the action of Roswell B. Taylor against the Mayor, &c. This is another of the almost innumerable claims of which the "Ring" was the parent. The plaintiff sued as Assignee of the notorious old *Daily Transcript* to recover $11,000 for publishing the minutes of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen for the first three months of 1872. The City defended on the ground that the amount charged was excessive, and put in as a counter-claim the large amounts of money which the *Transcript* had fraudulently obtained during Tweed's régime. As the case involved the examination of a long account it was in May, 1875, referred to John P. O'Neill as Referee. He found that the sum tardy due for the work in suit was $6,639, but that the Transcript Association had between 1868 and 1871 wrongfully and fraudulently procured bills to be audited and paid, the overcharges in which reached the enormous amount of $173,518 90, which sum the defendants could recoup and set off against the claim of Taylor. His complaint is therefore dismissed, with costs.

THE SALARY OF AN OFFICIAL.

The case of Thomas Cottman against the Mayor, &c., was decided by Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The plaintiff alleges that he was Inspector of Street-cleaning between April 27, 1870, and June 6, 1872. His salary was fixed at $4,000 per year, and he was paid at that rate up to March 1, 1872. On Sept. 27, 1871, the Board of Health passed a resolution cutting off all the salaries of their employes. In view of this resolution, Cottman sent a letter to the Board of Health on Feb. 21, 1872, in which he offered to do his work gratuitously from March 1, 1872. This proposition was accepted, but in April, 1873, the Board of Health passed a resolution awarding him $1,000 for his services in 1872. He sues on this award. The City demurred on the ground of a defect of parties, since it was necessary to make the Board of Health a defendant. The plaintiff then moved for judgment on account of the frivolousness of the demurrer. Judge Daly denies this motion, holding that the Board of Health is a necessary party.

A WAREHOUSE-MAN IN TROUBLE.

Thaddeus K. Whitlock, who keeps a storage warehouse at No. 43 Water street, and lives at No. 467 Layfayette avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday by Detectives Field, and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, on an indictment charging him with unlawfully issuing warehouse receipts. It is charged that Whitlock, on the 23d January, endeavored to raise money from Gustav A. Jahn, of No. 112 Wall street, and others, on a fraudulent warehouse receipt, setting forth that he had on storage 20 tierces of rice which had arrived per steamer Charleston. It was ascertained that Whitlock had no such property in store, whereupon he was arrested for attempting to negotiate a fraudulent receipt. The accused warehouseman was brought before Judge Gildersleeve, and committed to the Tombs in default of $1,500 bail.

A SCOUNDREL GOING HOME.

Deputy United States Marshal Newcome arrived in this City yesterday having in custody Isaac Rich, a Frenchman, for whose extradition the French Government has made a formal demand, and who was arrested by the Marshal at Wyanesborough, Va., a few days ago. The offender was in 1875 and during a portion of last year the principal of a charity school at a place called Elencourt, in the District of Morteeland, France. It is alleged that while holding this position he outraged a number of little girls, all of them under the age of 12 years. The knowledge of Rich's crimes coming to the ears of the authorities, an attempt was made to arrest him, but he evaded the officers and fled to this country. Arrived here, he proceeded to Waynesborough, where he purchased a small tract of land in the backwoods, erected a log shanty and took up his abode there—the place being 10 miles from any human habitation. It was in this out-of-the-way place that Marshal Newcome found him. On being arrested, he expressed his willingness to return to his native land and make a full confession of all his crimes. He is about 36 years of age, and is said to be a man of rare intelligence and ability. He was taken before United States Commissioner Kenneth G. White yesterday and was committed to Ludlow Street Jail. He will have a hearing next Monday.

ELEVEN STUBBORN MEN.

Moses Jacobi, alias Dr. Franklin, an alleged abortionist, doing business at No. 161 Bleecker street, was tried in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, yesterday on a charge of sending obscene literature through the mails. The jury, after having been out two hours, stated that they could not agree, and were therefore discharged. It was another case of eleven stubborn men, the poll standing 11 for conviction and one for acquittal.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Friday, Feb. 2: Nos. 191, 192, 131, 133, 142, 122, 141, 171.

In the Court of Appeals, Thursday, Feb. 1: No. 146—Herzel vs. Barber; argument resumed and concluded. No. 164—Tuska vs. O'Brien; argued by Erastus Cook for appellant, and A. J. Vanderpoel for respondent.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

The Marine Bank of Chicago vs. Van Brunt.—In the case in 49 N. Y. P., Nos. 160 and 161, although it is stated that on execution issued in the life-time of the judgment debtor, it does not appear that the Court of Appeals laid any stress upon that fact in arriving at their decision. Judge Allen in his opinion says, "but an execution cannot issue without the order of both tribunals." And again, "the act of 1850 is not in conflict with the provisions of the Code, or inconsistent with the remedy given by it, but is cumulative and adds another restraint to those already existing." I can find nothing in his opinion which indicates that the issuing of an execution during the life time of the debtor and its return unsatisfied would render an application for leave to issue execution immediately after his death. In obedience to this decision I am constrained to grant the motion.

Aldis vs. Robinson.—The charge that the consent to refer was the result of collusion between the attorneys for the plaintiff and the defendant seems to me to be completely overthrown by the affidavits read in opposition to the motion. I do not feel inclined, therefore, to disturb the order of reference. The plaintiff does not show how he will be injured by a reference, nor that the case is one which it is not proper to refer. Even if the order of reference is vacated or granted by default, if there is any reason why such commission should not issue, the plaintiff is entitled to prevent it. He may, therefore, move to vacate the order on the affidavits filed before. Motion to vacate the order of reference is denied.

Wilcox vs. Fitch, &c. vs. The Mason Manufacturing Company.—Motion denied, but with leave to renew on further affidavits if the plaintiff shall be so advised. See memorandum.

McKeon vs. Green.—Motion granted, provided that the motion be argued when reached at the March General Term. See memorandum.

Matter of Durfee, &c.—The report of the Referee seems to me to be right and should be confirmed. In respect to the lands at New-Bed

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 2, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE FLYING DUTCHMAN, (English Opera)—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Mr. Maas, Mr. Carleton.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker, Miss Maude Harrison.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ALL FOR HER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. S. Mackaye, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS; OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—MISS MULTON—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. James O'Neil, Mr. J. H. Stoddart.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Jubilee Singers.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &C.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—THE BIG BONANZA.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS. Day and evening.

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NOTICE.

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The two houses of Congress began their work of counting the Electoral votes yesterday. The proceedings were neither interesting nor picturesque, somewhat to the surprise apparently of the privileged crowd who were permitted to witness them. No objections were made till the vote of Florida was reached, when three sets of returns were presented, and were duly handed over to the Electoral Commission for examination and decision. Argument on these will begin to-day, and will last through to-morrow's session. The country may fairly expect to learn early next week by what principle the vote of Florida is to be tested, and, therefore, what disposition will be made of the entire mass of returns and evidence from the disputed States.

Speaker RANDALL selected both of the tellers on the part of the House from the Democratic side, and thereby gave another example of the narrow-minded partisanship and the sinister motives which his party bring to the "compromise" solution of the Presidential problem. The two Democratic tellers appear to be the survival of a plan matured during the ante-compromise period, which contemplated the presentation of a count of votes to the House which should essentially differ from that announced by the President of the Senate, and which might be used as a pretext for the inauguration of TILDEN. Mr. RANDALL and his associates are evidently not aware that we have entered upon an era of good feeling, or at least they are disposed to cling to their ideal of the political millennium as the time when the Democratic leopard shall lie down with the Republican kid inside.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have made their report on the Presidential Electors alleged to have been ineligible at the time of their election. They find that WILLIAMSON, of New-Jersey, was disqualified from acting as a member of the Electoral College, but that the vacancy caused by his non-attendance was legally filled by his associates. FROST, of Missouri, is also declared to have been ineligible, and the attempt to fill the vacancy caused by his absence from the meeting of the College was illegal and void under the laws of the State. HOLLIDAY, of Virginia, was likewise found to have been disqualified, but the vacancy in his case was legally filled. The Oregon case is not reported on, as it belongs to another committee, but it is pointed out that an application of the doctrine set up by Gov. GROVER to the cases of FROST and HOLLIDAY would render the Republican candidates who ran in opposition to them entitled to the Governor's certificate. The net result of the report is that one of the Electoral votes cast by Missouri for TILDEN and HENDRICKS is clearly illegal—that the State did, in fact, contribute but fourteen votes for the Democratic candidates.

Bills for the reform of the City Government are pouring in upon the Legislature. The three bills introduced in the Senate by Mr. WOODIN on Wednesday for the retrenchment of the exorbitant fees of the County Clerk, Register, and Coroners are samples of the best and most clearly defensible kind. Some others have been introduced in the Assembly of obviously good intent, but whose provisions have already been embodied in the comprehensive bill presented by Mr. FISH. This last measure was somewhat emasculated before its introduction, evidently to please the Police Commissioners, and there is, of course, no guarantee that it will not emerge from committee still further shorn of some of its most salutary provisions. It will probably retain, however, the principle which Mr. LANGBEIN has made the subject of a separate bill, that no clerk, attorney, or other person in the employ of the City of New-York shall be appointed Receiver or Referee in any action before the courts. Such a provision is needed to break up a ring of court clerks, whose relationships with some of the Judges have been the means of yielding them large incomes in the shape of fees from references and receiverships.

The streets have become quagmires of pasty mud, and the sidewalks and crossings are covered with a sloppy mixture which is about equally destructive of public health and public clothing. And yet we are taxed $2,000 a day for cleaning the streets, and have had clear and Spring-like weather for the last eight or ten days. We are frequently reminded that the City would be well governed if only the Legislature would leave it alone and allow the noble principles of local self-government and direct official responsibility to assert their power. But who thinks of calling the Police Commissioners to account for their notorious maladministration of street-cleaning funds? Certainly, not Mayor ELY, whose business it is supposed to be, nor the Board of Aldermen, who have the power to do so, nor any five citizens who are tax-payers, and who, under the charter, can procure the summary examination of any public officer before a Judge of the Supreme Court. Unless the Legislature can relieve us of the set of incompetent jobbers who, by the grace of that arch-intriguer Gov. TILDEN, became Police Commissioners, it is tolerably clear that "local self-government" will not rid us of the load.

THE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

The impression prevails at Washington that this Congress will do nothing toward securing a currency constantly redeemable in coin, though that is now plainly within reach. But why should it not do so? There is no reason in the interests of the country for refusing to take the simple step which would accomplish this end. Apparently, too, there is no reason of political expediency. The question of inflation and contraction as an issue in national politics may be said to have passed out of sight, for the time being, during the last Presidential campaign. The course of the Democratic Party was so equivocal and confusing that neither the inflationists nor the hard-money men cared to give prominence to the currency question. The former had accepted a nominally hard-money candidate; the latter had consented to stand on a dubious platform which was strongest on the inflation side. No one had any motive for bringing forward the financial issue. In a somewhat similar way, the Republican platform was not unmistakably distinct, and Mr. HAYES' letter was stronger than the platform. The soft-money Republicans consoled themselves with their own construction of the platform, and the hard-money men took comfort from the views of their candidate. But the issue was not made up clearly in the public mind, and other things easily threw it into the shade.

Why should any member of Congress, no matter what his views have been, object to seeing the financial issue permanently got out of politics? That can now be done easily. All that is necessary is a law for funding legal tenders. The legal-tender notes yesterday rose to within 4.65 per cent. of the value of gold, the price of the latter in paper being quoted at 104⅞. The impulse which would be given by a simple funding law, would now, beyond any reasonable question, carry the notes to par, and the operation of such a law would keep them permanently equal to gold. The financial question, in the form in which it has vexed the country for so many years, would then be settled. We repeat, why should this result not be acceptable to all parties? The "greenback" issue has never been of the slightest political advantage to any party. It has provoked dissensions and quarrels, and brought into prominence empty-headed demagogues without real weight, reputation, or force of character, wherever it has attracted much attention. It has demoralized the masses and brought perplexity and confusion to party leaders. Who can say, for instance, that the notion of "paying" the bonds in greenbacks in 1868 was not an unmixed evil to the Democracy? Who of their own leaders, in his sober senses, does not now believe that the wild heresies regarding inflation in Ohio and Pennsylvania in 1875, and their repetition in 1876, gave the party a load to carry without which it might have stood in no need of extra-constitutional devices to help it to the Presidency? As for the Republican leaders, the weak spot in the armor of some who were justly distinguished during the war, and who were capable of maintaining a good record, has been their error regarding paper money.

It now happens that largely by the working of forces wholly outside the law, the knotty points in the financial question have been settled. The law of 1875 was a very mild measure. It made a promise of resumption in 1879, and then it gave the banks the choice of greater or less issues, at their discretion. That was all that was really effective in it, for the provision for withdrawing 80 per cent. of legal tenders against any new bank issues has in practice amounted to little. The result is that, without any distinct provision for contraction, a large amount of currency has been withdrawn because it could not be kept out with any profit. Prices, following in our country the tendency prevailing throughout the world, have fallen. Large ventures in the use of capital have, in all commercial countries, been avoided, or made with great caution. The demand for currency, which had been unduly excited, has fallen away. At the same time, by a peculiar fortune, we have made large export crops and had a good sale for them. By a forced economy at home, we have lessened our purchases abroad. A very large part of our debt to Europe has been paid, and for some time payments have set in the opposite direction. The credit of the Government has advanced steadily, until now its bonds stand higher in the markets of the world than they have done in nearly a score of years, and its demand notes bear a discount of less than five per cent., and are steadily advancing. There is no longer a question of contraction, or of any positive action on the part of the Government. There is only the question of securing the enormous advantage we have gained, of nailing the splendid bargain with fortune which is happily and rather unexpectedly offered to us.

A funding law, in the opinion of all observers, would now make our paper worth as much, dollar for dollar, as gold, and it would silently, easily, without jar or friction, keep it at that point. The actual increase of the funded debt thus produced would be insignificant. At the outside, it would not exceed fifty millions, and would add but two millions a year to our interest charge. The firm support given by such a measure to our national credit would enable us to refund our six per cents. at a rapid rate, and the disposal of the remaining $230,000,000 of the 4½ per cents would, of itself, save $3,450,000 annually; probably twice as much as the funding of the legal tenders would cost. Never was a Government offered a more brilliant opportunity to escape from a situation which is wholly bad, and to permanently establish a sound and advantageous policy. If the present Congress is blind to this opportunity and the great duty which it carries with it, we hope that the next President, whoever he may be, will promptly call the Forty-fifth Congress in extra session, in order that it may do the work. Whatever awaits the country in the way of political experience during the next four years, it would be a great gain if it could now secure a sound and stable currency.

DISTRUST OF CORPORATE MANAGEMENT.

One of the most formidable obstacles to a revival of financial and business confidence is the almost universal distrust of the management of great companies and of a certain class of financial institutions. The distrust is the more serious because it is reasonable. A senseless panic will wear itself out. Sweeping accusations based upon exceptional wrong seldom do much mischief. But when, as in this case, the doubts that prevail are the result of an experience too recent to be explained away, and too widely injurious to be attributed to accidental causes, their frank recognition is the first step toward improvement. There can be no great increase of trust in corporate property as an investment until its management acquire conditions and characteristics now rarely found.

Scarcely a day passes in Wall street which does not illustrate the depth and force of the suspicions which exist. The condition of the "street," the deadness of its market, the paralysis of nearly all branches of its business, could not have been possible except in a period of intense distrust. There are no outside operators because the market is essentially a brokers' market. There is no disposition to invest funds which are only nominally productive in undertakings which in ordinary circumstances would seem to be remunerative, because there is no faith in the influences which control them. The old reliance upon the literal accuracy of published statements is gone. The old relations between directors and stockholders, between managers and the public, exist no longer. The managerial art consists chiefly in hiding the facts of an unpleasant situation. The power incident to a directorship is used most frequently for the furtherance of interests in which the constituents, the shareholders, have no concern whatever—which, indeed, are often antagonistic to the shareholders' interests, and have been cultivated without reference to their judgment or their wishes.

The last forty-eight hours have shown the working of this state of things in the case of the New-Jersey Central Railroad. Its melancholy history we need not recapitulate. It has within a few months fallen from a condition of great apparent prosperity to one of partial helplessness. A tumble from 110 to 21 would not have been possible had the main body of the stockholders, or a small percentage of the investing public, placed any reliance upon the reiterated assurances of those in authority. From an investment security, the stock has sunk until it has become the sport of "bulls" and "bears," and is withal so beset with elements of uncertainty that any real value it retains is unknown. No report respecting it is too prejudicial to be believed. With something like fatuity, the Directors and officers pursue a course the least of all likely to produce improvement. They held a secret meeting with a limited number of shareholders, to whom, we must suppose, some explanation of affairs was given. The presumption is that the explanation was not favorable or it would not have been confined to a hole-and-corner meeting. What was done is only matter of conjecture. Rose-colored stories were put into circulation for the benefit of the "bulls;" but already they are discredited, and the position of the company is not much better than before. Whether wealthy shareholders agreed to take certificates of indebtedness to an amount sufficient to extricate the company from immediate difficulties, or whether the aid rendered was no more than a loan to prevent default on the first mortgage bonds, is, for the general purposes of an argument, immaterial. The noteworthy fact is, that the former management of the company was fatal to trust, and that the new management, instead of taking the whole body of shareholders into its confidence, persists in the same unwise policy. The natural consequence is seen in the weakness of the company's credit, and the readiness to accept the worst rumors in regard to its affairs.

Similar in essence, though different in degree, is the position of the two other corporations which lost the public confidence simultaneously with the New-Jersey Central Road. It would be unjust to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the Delaware and Hudson to classify them with the New-Jersey Central. Their embarrassments are lighter, their properties more valuable. On the other hand, the policy which brought ruin to the New-Jersey Central was also, to a greater or less extent, their policy. Their stocks, months ago, ceased to be available for investment. Their condition is suspected; their future is talked of with misgivings. If their managers are to be believed, so unfavorable an estimate is not warranted by facts. Their difficulties, we are told, are merely temporary, and are incident to a period of depression, while the inherent strength of the companies forbids aught worse than has already occurred. Had these assurances been accompanied with statements so full and clear that there could be no denying them, the progress of distrust might have been checked. But the published explanations themselves need to be explained. They reveal only part of a complicated story. Of course, the Directors and officers plead their personal standing as proof that nothing dishonorable or disastrous remains behind. There was a time when the plea would have been accepted as conclusive, but it is not now. Faith of that sort has vanished. And these enterprises will continue discredited until their managers acknowledge the right of the holders of their securities, and the public generally, to a full knowledge of the truth.

If we select the coal companies as examples of the manner in which financial difficulties are aggravated by the reticence or evasiveness of their managers, it is because they happen to be the most conspicuous in the affairs of Wall street. But the moral they teach extends to other companies, as well those whose present condition is one of comparative prosperity as those which still lie half hidden amid the wrecks of 1873. The concentration of stocks in few hands is to the management an element of immense power, but it is not necessarily a guarantee against the corroding effects of popular distrust. Prudent investors are shy of corporations in which they are practically voiceless. They are not quite sure of statements whose verification is beyond their reach. If this feeling applies to companies of unusual strength, its influence in relation to companies which now pay a diminished dividend, or no dividend at all, or which are still struggling with the holders of defaulted bonds—is irresistible. Take the Illinois Central as the type of the first class and the Michigan Central as the type of the second, and we have evidence of a decline quite as notable, and quite as suggestive, as that of the Delaware and Hudson. As for the bankrupt roads, there can be no help for them until confidence is restored in the integrity of corporate authority.

The want is as wide as this form of management. It extends to financial institutions not less than to railroads. In its effects upon business interests generally, the distrust is scarcely less injurious than are the abuses which account for its existence. The one thing needful for its cure is reform in corporate management. We must go back to seek sounder ideas of managerial duty; and, having found them, must insist upon their application in the direction of corporate affairs. The pride of a manager may be wounded when he is reminded that he is the servant of the corporation, whether it be a railroad, an insurance company, or a trust company; but until he realize this relationship he is not unlikely to misinterpret his functions and to pervert his power. Directors may shun as a lunatic a man who rises at a meeting, or avails himself of a seat at a board, to remind them that they are simply trustees for others, that they have no right to lock up secrets or to do anything not consistent with a fiduciary position; but unless they learn the lesson from somebody, and act upon it, they will look in vain for the unstinted confidence which is essential to a renewal of corporate prosperity.

PICKETT.

During the war between the United States and Mexico a wandering American of a commercial turn found his way to the seat of the Mexican Government. Sauntering into the halls of the Montezumas, as one may suppose, he crossed his legs, drew out his jack-knife and a piece of soft pine wood, and with a thin stream of saliva knocking over a fly at ten paces, he said to the Dictator, "Wal, Squire, how'll ye dicker? I'll settle this war for ye inside of thirty days; terms cash." The stranger was arrested for attempting to negotiate peace without authorization and on a money basis. He was sent through the lines to Gen. SCOTT, and thereafter cut no figure in history. What was his name and what his fate the chronicler of those times fails to record. We are persuaded that he was JOHN T. PICKETT. For JOHN T. PICKETT, according to his own autobiography given to DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S (late KNOTT'S) committee, has led a checkered, eventful, and diplomatic career. PICKETT was a Brigadier General under KOSSUTH, a Major General under SANTA ANNA, a Minister Plenipotentiary "near the Government of Mexico" under JEFFERSON DAVIS, and at one time held a position of some sort by appointment of Gen. WALKER, when that gray-eyed man of destiny was filibustering in Nicaragua. He has also been in the United States consular service, was a Colonel in the Confederate Army, Chief of Staff to Gen. BRECKINRIDGE at various times; and, twenty-seven years ago, he "struck a blow for the independence of Cuba." When all was over and he felt that the Confederacy was no more, he gathered up the rebel archives and sold them to the United States Government for thirty-five thousand dollars. This soldier of fortune is very dear to the heart of Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

The fertile genius of PICKETT perceived a glorious opportunity in what is popularly known as the Louisiana complication. He says that he, being a Democrat, believed that Louisiana had gone for TILDEN. But, as other men might not so believe, and as the returns were against his candidate, he beheld a new chance for putting an honest penny in his purse. To him then entered, as in the nick of time, an emissary—MADDOX by name—who was ready to help to complete a bargain by which the State should be secured for TILDEN for the trifling sum of one million dollars. There is nothing mean about PICKETT. He felt that he could secure the Louisiana Electoral vote for a much less sum. Indeed, he subsequently told Mr. ABRAM HEWITT that the thing could be done for $550,000. A cool half million was the "minimum pile" demanded for the vote, and the trifling sum of $50,000 was added as his own fee for conducting the negotiations. But he would not grind the faces of the poor; a round million he thought ought to be forthcoming. This honest gentleman says that his heart was wrung when he thought of forty millions of people about to be delivered over to another Republican Administration, and all for the want of a paltry million of dollars. The forty millions, he said, knew that TILDEN was elected, and would be woefully disappointed if he did not get the Electoral vote of Louisiana.

It seems that PICKETT met various Democratic statesmen who were much of his way of thinking. Mr. HEWITT, he says, approved of what he was doing, and said that if he (HEWITT) was in his (PICKETT'S) place he should do just what PICKETT was doing—go about the country to sell out the Electoral vote of Louisiana. To be sure, it does not appear that PICKETT could deliver the goods; but he expressly declares that if he could only get $50,000 he would be willing to "live in sackcloth and ashes" for the remainder of his days. It is understood that PICKETT'S ideas as to the value of sackcloth and ashes are more extravagant than those of most people. Moreover, in the Spartan virtue of his determination, he was willing to give the coveted $50,000 to the widows and orphans of the Confederacy, keeping only the penitential sackcloth and ashes for his own private use. The spectacle of this good man's selling eight Electoral votes for cash and giving his $50,000 fee to the widows and orphans, and spending the remainder of his days in sackcloth and ashes, is calculated to move the heart of the most callous politician.

JOHN MORRISSEY seems to have seen things in some such light. PICKETT says that this eminent statesman remarked that he would buy the eight Electoral votes as he would buy an equal number of pigs in open market. Mr. MORRISSEY, he says, thought it was quite right to pay a man for doing right, provided the man wouldn't do it without pay. But, of course, he who paid the money must decide whether the thing required was right or wrong. This is the statesmanlike view which Mr. TWEED used to take of legislation. If he believed that his little bill ought to pass, why should he not give a Senator a handsome check for voting for it, since he could not be made to do his duty in any other way? And, lest some censorious person should object to this line of argument on the part of Mr. MORRISSEY, the ingenuous PICKETT begs us to remark that the conversation "was held on Sunday, and that it was not in a bar-room." There is much virtue in a conclusion which is arrived at by two conferring statesmen who collogue on Sunday and elsewhere than in a bar-room.

So, armed with the approval of Messrs. MORRISSEY and HEWITT, the patriotic PICKETT felt that he could secure what he calls his "great object." This was to elect TILDEN at any reasonable expenditure of money, sackcloth, and ashes. The good man's heart mourned over forty millions of people, and he made it an inevitable condition in all negotiations that he should have control of "the manipulation." No intermediaries or agents for PICKETT. He must handle the cash, or the widows and orphans might go hungry. PICKETT, it may be observed, was not born yesterday. And when his confederate in New-Orleans telegraphed something about his (PICKETT'S) interest, he virtuously, but profanely, roared back over the wires, "D——n my interest. Think of the best interests of 40,000,000 of people." Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD wept copiously when he read that dispatch. Nevertheless, Mr. PICKETT did not sell the Electoral vote of Louisiana. Mr. HEWITT did not think his price was too high, but he didn't believe he could deliver the goods.

A CHICAGO MIRACLE.

A year or two ago a Methodist minister with an unsatisfactory leg was suddenly cured of his lameness while attending a camp-meeting at Ocean Grove. This alleged miracle gave rise to a good deal of discussion at the time, the minister insisting that the joint prayers of two eloquent sisters had completely repaired his leg, while certain of his fellow-ministers claimed that he still perceptibly limped, and that hence his alleged cure, being imperfect, could not be regarded as a miracle. Whatever may have been the truth as to this affair, it has been entirely thrown into the shade by the recent cure of a paralytic Chicago lady, who, instead of a merely local leg difficulty, was suffering from inability to speak, eat, or walk, and who, without any extraneous aid, prayed herself entirely out of the house and into a neighbor's parlor, where she sang hymns with a determination to make up for lost time which cast a gloom over the entire neighborhood.

This interesting woman became paralyzed seven or eight years ago. Although her left side, with its appurtenances, was totally useless, she was able to move from room to room with crutches, though, of course, too slowly to overtake an active husband or a wary book agent. The worst misfortune was her inability to speak. Her jaws could only be opened, as she asserts, by prying them apart with a piece of cork an eighth of an inch wide—and it may be incidentally remarked that this is the first instance on record in which cork has been used as a crowbar. Of course, no woman could do justice to any subject by slowly filtering her remarks through an opening an eighth of an inch wide, and hence this remarkable person abstained during nearly eight years from all conversation. Naturally, she found great difficulty in eating, but her husband, who was quick to perceive the advantages of a wife who could neither go out shopping nor comment upon his faults, kept her alive with "nourishing liquids." It must have been truly pathetic to watch this devoted man administering "nourishing liquids" to his helpless wife with a teaspoon, and calmly ignoring her mute dissatisfaction with the quantity of sugar, or the quality of the lemon peel. Perhaps, if he could have foreseen the future he would have swallowed the nourishing fluids himself, procured a divorce, and married a wife from a deaf and dumb asylum furnished with a written guarantee of her incurability. But we can never know what may be the consequences of a kind act. Many a man has warmed a small boy in his bosom, only to have him grow up and blow a tin horn in his ears. Many an unmarried woman has cast Christmas slippers before her Pastor, who has subsequently turned and rended her holiest feelings by marrying some one else. We cannot tell what misery a single kind act may produce; and there are scores of men whose lives have been blasted by a thoughtless kind word spoken to a determined widow, thoroughly familiar with the sort of evidence that insures success in a breach-of-promise suit.

The complicated Chicago paralytic lady endured her sufferings with the resignation that is so beautiful in a woman who cannot lift a stove-lid or remark, "O! I'll let you know." Recently, however, it occurred to her to pray, and in spite of the fact that she was a confirmed resident of Chicago, she boldly knelt down and began her devotions. If it be possible to criticise her conduct in this particular without irreverence, it may be asked why a paralytic who could not sustain herself without crutches, should have thrown them aside and knelt? Still, we are obliged to accept the fact that she did kneel, for we have her solemn assertion to that effect.

Presently the devout lady heard a voice in the room, and felt a natural indignation at the irreverent interruption. The sound of the voice grew louder and louder, until it occurred to her to investigate her mouth and ascertain if it had any connection with the phenomenon. Having "put her hand right in between her teeth," she discovered that the voice in question was her own voice. She recognized it as soon as she touched it, and her delight on finding that she could speak was so great that she instantly sprang up and ran across the street to mention the matter to an intimate friend. As she was running she happened to notice that she was able to move without crutches, and this naturally added to her joy. That she demonstrated her recovery of her voice by violent singing was not to be wondered at, and it can hardly be doubted that she also illustrated her improved condition in point of legs by throwing a few graceful somersaults—although she abstains from mentioning this fact. A veil must be dropped over the subsequent meeting of husband and wife. There are griefs too sacred for comment, and we should respect the feelings of the man who returned to a once happy home to find his wife standing erect at the front door and overflowing with long-suppressed language. This is, in substance, the story told by the woman herself, and it would scarcely be worth repeating were it not that certain good people in Chicago, including at least one presumably intelligent minister of a reputable sect, insist that the woman has been the subject of a genuine miracle.

It may not be the province of a secular newspaper to decide upon the genuineness of an alleged Chicago miracle, but it is permissible to point out the consequences which the acceptance of the woman's story of her claim that her cure was miraculous involve. There is sufficient evidence to prove that so-called "magnetic healers" have apparently cured cases of paralysis by commanding the patient to throw away his crutches and walk. The Zouave JACOB certainly did this in several instances, and other quacks of equal impudence have been occasionally equally successful. Why should we refuse to accord these men the power of working miracles, if we grant that the prayer of a Chicago woman has wrought a miraculous cure? Or to make a closer parallel, there are well-authenticated cases of paralytics, or other invalids, who have been cured by praying at the shrine of some popular Roman Catholic saint. We cannot refuse to believe the miracles wrought at Lourdes if we believe the miracle wrought at Chicago. If the Chicago woman really was cured in the form and manner alleged, it is much simpler to assume that her paralysis was a form of hysteria, in which case her sudden cure was in no wise marvelous. To admit the truth of Methodist and Presbyterian miracles is to admit the truth of Roman Catholic miracles. If the Chicago Protestants who believe that a genuine miracle has been wrought in that city are prepared to make the latter admission, it is their own business, but they will find that in this matter there is, at this day, no stopping place between Rome and Reason.

OBITUARY.

EDWARD DYAS, COMEDIAN.

Mr. Edward Dyas, best known in this country as the father of the leading lady at Wallack's Theatre, died yesterday at his daughter's residence, in West Fourteenth street. Mr. Dyas had been confined to the house by illness for some weeks, and his decease was not unexpected. He was born in Birmingham, about 63 years since. In early life he was apprenticed to a silversmith and engraver, but a strong inclination for the stage speedily manifested itself, and before long, Mr. Dyas' name became familiar in the provinces. Later on, we believe, he appeared in London, and when his daughter was engaged to visit the United States, he accompanied her hither. He played at the Brooklyn Theatre, during a week of old comedy performances, and New-York theatre-goers will doubtless remember his personation of *Sir Oliver* in "The School for Scandal," in an amateur representation which occurred at the Lyceum a twelvemonth or so ago. Mr. Dyas was an actor of the old school, experienced, methodical, and precise.

At a special meeting of the Directory of the Lotos Club, yesterday, resolutions were passed expressive of regret for the death of Mr. Dyas, and appointing a committee of four to attend his funeral.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. E. C. Rouse, President of the Sun Insurance Company, and a prominent citizen of Cleveland, Ohio, died yesterday morning.

Prof. Enos Stevens died at the family homestead at Barnet, Vt., on Wednesday, of heart disease. He was a brother of Mr. Henry Stevens, F. R. S., and Mr. B. T. Stevens, the United States Dispatch Agent at London, and of Mr. Simon Stevens, of New-York. Prof. Stevens was a cultured farmer and a strong writer on agricultural subjects. His Alderney stock took the first premium at the Vermont State Agricultural Fairs several times.

ART NOTES.

We understand that the coming annual exhibition of paintings at the Academy of Design will be especially attractive from the number of good pictures by artists comparatively little known to the public. The young men who have been profiting by foreign travel and the healthier atmosphere of art criticism abroad and at home, will, it is understood, furnish work quite out of the old routine of things. This is as it should be. The older painters will not be hurt by the pressing forward of the young; the latter will merely widen the circle of persons interested in art matters and improve the market for those already established in the favor of the public. Perhaps a sharper competition will spur some of the older men to put out their full strength, instead of wasting their talents on pictures which they suppose will be popular. It is easy to be a painter, but the way of an artist is hard.

THE DENISON CANAL SUIT.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The Denison canal suit was continued before the Referees, Messrs. Emott, Tappen, and Lawson, this morning. The only witnesses examined were H. C. Parsons and William J. McAlpine, for the purpose of determining the amount of work done by the contractors. An adjournment was taken to Feb. 27. About one-half of the evidence for the people is in.

RAILROAD DIVIDEND DECLARED.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.—The Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company met to-day and declared the usual dividend of 2 per cent., payable on the 27th of February.

ALBANY.

THE WORK OF BOTH HOUSES.

A SPIRITED DEBATE ON A BILL AMENDING THE LAW OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE—A PROPOSED COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE LIFE INSURANCE MATTERS—THE NEW CAPITOL BUILDING—MORRISSEY'S LOUISIANA PIGS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1877.

Nearly the whole morning session of the Assembly was consumed in an animated, and at times very heated, debate on a bill introduced by Mr. Peter Mitchell amendatory of the law of criminal procedure. It provides, in brief, that it shall not be lawful, on the trial of any person charged with a felony, "after a previous conviction for felony or petit larceny, to charge the jury to inquire concerning such previous conviction until after they shall have inquired concerning such subsequent offense, and shall have found such person guilty of the same; and whenever in any indictment such previous conviction shall be stated, the reading of such statement to the jury as part of the indictment shall be deferred until after such finding as aforesaid; provided, nevertheless, that if upon the trial of any person for any such subsequent offense as aforesaid, such person shall give evidence of his or her good character, it shall be lawful for the prosecution, in answer thereto, to give evidence of the indictment and conviction of such person for the previous offense, before such verdict of guilty shall have been returned, and the jury shall inquire concerning such previous conviction at the same time that they inquire concerning the subsequent offense." The speech of the debate was made by Mr. Ecclesine, who, in addition to his professional objections to the bill, has a personal animosity to its introducer, which infused into his speech a strong spice of sarcasm and contempt. He denounced the measure as one in the interest of the criminal classes, and drew a graphic picture of a criminal trial in New-York. He described the jury as composed of persons as nearly approaching idiocy as could be obtained; narrated the style in which the witnesses for the people and the defense were examined; the talented young attorney for the defense lifting his eyes to heaven imploring justice and mercy for his client, and pictured Johnny Smasher, the criminal, sitting with his mistress beside him in tears, she with one eye on the jury and the other fixed lovingly on the Judge. The House was kept in a constant roar of laughter. At the conclusion of Mr. Ecclesine's speech, nearly every legal gentleman in the House was ready and desirous to discuss the bill, and so various were the opinions expressed about it, and so many the amendments offered, that, finally, the bill was progressed, and in the House recommitted to the Judiciary Committee for further amendment.

The bill in relation to the office of Superintendent of Public Works was reported from the Canal Committee this morning, and on motion of Mr. Baker, the Chairman, was made the special order for next Monday evening.

The following resolutions were introduced this morning by Mr. Purdy, and were laid over under the rule. Mr. Purdy stated that they were supplementary to the resolutions recently introduced by Mr. Fish and adopted by the House:

Whereas, The recent failures of life insurance companies, and the disclosures attending thereon, have created much anxiety and alarm in the public mind respecting the solvency, business standing, and practices of life insurance companies doing business in this State, therefore,

Resolved, That a special committee of five be appointed, with power to send for persons and papers and to employ competent expert assistants to examine into the practices and condition of the life insurance companies authorized to do business in this State, and report to this House as soon as practicable what remedial legislation, if any, is necessary for the protection of the life insurance interests of the people.

Mr. Healy introduced his bill abolishing the Dock Department. It provides for a Superintendent of Docks to be appointed by the Mayor, expenditures to be made under the sanction of the Board of Apportionment.

An important bill in reference to life insurance companies was introduced by Mr. Grady, prohibiting the using of proxies at elections of officers, unless such proxies have been executed within three months of the time of such election; also giving policy-holders an equal voice in such elections with stockholders.

Mr. Langbein introduced a bill abolishing the requirement of confirmation by the Board of Aldermen of nominations made for heads of departments by the Mayor.

THE SENATE.

The Senate occupied most of the session to-day discussing the joint resolution reported from the Assembly Ways and Means Committee, and adopted in the lower house, directing the stoppage of any further work on the modified plan of the new Capitol building until the Legislature decided whether the plan should be carried out. A strong bias was shown in the discussion in favor of stopping further work on the building under any plan. A majority of the Senate are evidently opposed to completing the building on the modified plan adopted by the Capitol Commission last June, and it would not be a surprise if, when the question of appropriating more money comes up, a majority should be found in favor of abandoning the work altogether until the State is better able to complete the building. The House resolution was concurred in by a vote of 20 to 11.

Mr. Loomis introduced a bill imposing a fine of $100 per day for every day that any private banker or broker shall "place over or upon his office or place of business, or upon or in any pass-book, check, draft, certificate or deposit, or other paper, the name of any county, town, city, village, hill, valley, river, lake, or any other name or device by which the public may be led to infer that the banking business of such person, partnership, or association is being conducted by a person or persons duly authorized to act as bankers, organized under the laws of the United States, or under the acts of this State authorizing the formation of banking companies."

Senator Bixby made a personal explanation to the effect that he did not mean to say yesterday that the Insurance Committee had neglected to report any bill introduced by him, but what he did say was that a resolution offered by him last year, and sent to that committee, instructing it to investigate during the recess, and report to the present Legislature on the subject of the organization of life insurance companies, had not been complied with by that committee. In answer to this complaint the committee say that the resolution referred to did not pass the Senate, and, therefore, they were not invested with any authority in the premises.

Senator Morrissey, in answer to inquiries relative to the conversation which Pickett testifies he had with him last Fall about purchasing Louisiana pigs, says that Pickett's report of the interview is in the main correct, but he (Morrissey) wishes it to be distinctly understood that he never expressed a willingness to buy anybody to do anything that was not "exactly right." Whether it is usual for men to demand $1,000,000 for doing "exactly right," is a conundrum that Mr. Morrissey has not yet solved in his own mind.

Charles P. Sandford, of New-York, was confirmed a Notary Public by the Senate to-day.

ALBANY TOPICS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 1.—The Committee on Ways and Means had a hearing this afternoon on Mr. Cowdin's bill for reducing the taxation of banks. Mr. George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange Bank, argued in favor of the bill at considerable length, and the President of the Merchants' Exchange National Bank also spoke on the same side. The committee took no action on the bill.

Senator Bixby will introduce a bill to-morrow to prevent the fraudulent amalgamation of insurance companies. It stops the transfer of policies in bulk by providing that hereafter the company which reinsures shall reinsure the policy-holders individually. The bill also prohibits the reinsurance of any policy in another company after it has been six months on the books of the original company.

The Committee on Cities devoted the afternoon to the consideration of Mr. Bradley's bill for reducing the salaries of city officers in Brooklyn. The committee seem favorably inclined to the measure, and will probably report it favorably. Mr. McGroarty appeared in opposition to it.

Mr. James S. Graham, the "Labor Reformer" from Monroe, did not offer any more resolutions to-day for warming and ventilating the Assembly chamber at an expense of several

thousand dollars. It is safe to say that he will not in the future, and it is further safe to say that the Legislature is not likely to be troubled to vote down any more jobbing resolutions emanating from the same source. The gentleman will learn that only men of integrity and character can afford to attract a large degree of public attention to their acts, and it is needless to say that men of integrity and character have not of late years, at least, been in the habit of offering such resolutions as the Monroe gentleman offered, and which the House so very decidedly voted down.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

A DEMOCRATIC OFFICIAL DISCHARGED—A BILL REQUIRING THE PAYMENT OF LABORERS IN MONEY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1877.

The House had a long and lively discussion this morning over the action of the Engrossed Bills Committee in employing the brother of ex-Speaker Vanderbilt to act as clerk for the committee before they had the consent of the House to employ a clerk. The committee were, on Mr. Griggs' motion, ordered to discharge him forthwith. The rest of the business of the House was confined to the reception of three bills. One from Mr. Paxton is designed to regulate the time of holding elections for towns and townships; another, from Mr. Tilden, requires Justices of the Peace to try cases in the district for which they shall have been elected.

A bill presented by Mr. Payne for the better securing of wages to workmen and laborers in the State of New-Jersey, reached its second reading in the House to-day. In all parts of the State, and particularly in the mining districts, employers have for some time been in the habit of compelling their employes to take their pay in orders on grocerymen for coal, wood, and victuals. The storekeepers on whom the orders are presented charge exorbitantly for the goods supplied; and it has even been said that in some places the men giving the orders and the storekeepers who honor them divide the profits extorted from the purchasers. Mr. Payne's bill is designed to stop that kind of swindling, and it declares that no ironmaster, foundryman, collier, factoryman, employer, or company, their agents or clerks, shall pay the wages of workmen in orders on any storekeeper, under penalty or forfeiting the amount of the order, and an additional penalty of conviction for misdemeanor followed by $500 fine, or six months' imprisonment, or both.

The House has adjourned till Monday evening.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

"La Fille de Mme. Angot" is to be sung at the Eagle Theatre this evening.

The "Flying Dutchman" will be represented at the Academy of Music to-night.

The first public rehearsal preparatory to the fourth concert of the Philharmonic Society this season may be attended at the Academy of Music this afternoon.

The public rehearsal preliminary to Mr. Thomas' fourth symphony concert on Saturday evening attracted an overflowing audience to Steinway Hall yesterday afternoon.

THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

The annual meeting of the New-York Yacht Club took place at the club-house, corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street, last evening. The Constitution was amended by the addition of the following clause to article 9:

"But no owner, by reason of owning more than one yacht, shall be entitled to more than one vote."

It was decided to hold the annual regatta of the club on Thursday, June 14. Officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows:

Commodore—S. Nicholson Kane.
Vice Commodore—James Stillman.
Rear Commodore—J. Alexandre.
Secretary—Charles A. Minton.
Treasurer—Sheppard Homans.
Measurer—A. Cary Smith.
Fleet Surgeon—G. L. Winston, M. D.
Regatta Committee—William Krebs, G. L. Haight, and Charles H. Stebbins.
House Committee—Fletcher Westray, N. D. White, T. K. Alden, James D. Fouldis, and M. Cauldwell.
Committee on Admissions—A. S. Hatch, William H. Thomas, R. Center, John H. Draper, and Charles H. Stebbins.

RUSSIAN WIVES.

A story has been going the round of the French papers which, if it had any truth in it, would show that the atrocity of the Russian, like the charity of some less holy Christians, begins very much at home. The excuse for believing in the tale is to be found in the supposed fact that its truth was proved in a court of justice by the woman who acted as the heroine in it. This simple woman seems to have imagined that she might get from a Russian magistrate some sort of protection against a husband whose favorite pastime it was cruelly to torture her. She had been yoked by her playful husband to the shafts of his cart, and driven along for 16 versts, in double harness with the horse, under the furious blows of a heavy whip. Having survived this ordeal, she was brought home again, her head was shaved, and after she had been smeared all over with tar she was rolled in feathers and then turned out of the house. In this plight she resorted to the person whom she fondly imagined to be most benevolent, or at any rate the least savage, in the village. She went to the priest, but instead of obtaining an shelter or relief was rudely struck by the pious man, who called the husband and advised him to administer fresh castigation. It would have been well for the woman if she had taken the broad hint afforded her by this reception at the Pope's residence, and had returned home to suffer in silence the torments to which she was fated. But she was ignorant of Russian law, and she could not persuade herself that she was utterly without remedy in such a case as this. So she went to law, and brought before the court both the husband and the Pope. Here the Procurator General at once declined to enter into any argument on the subject of the husband's complaining that the whole matter was one of merely private family interest, and that husband and wife could always come to an understanding among themselves without the interference of the law. The priest's case was a little more difficult. But the worthy man represented that facts of this sort "occur often and inevitably among the lower orders" in Russia, whereupon the court without further discussion acquitted both the accused persons.

THE BOY AND THE PANTHER.

The Colusa (Cal.) *Sun* of Jan. 20, tells the following story: "Last Saturday Master John Williams, aged 13, was out hunting near home, on Elk creek, when he ran across a panther and gave him the benefit of the contents of his rifle. The panther made off, and the young man loaded up again and gave him chase, getting in another shot on him. This time, however, the panther got out of his sight, but he could see from the blood that he had been hit. He went home and dreamed all night, of course, of fighting panthers with a grizzly or two thrown in to make it interesting. Next morning, bright and early, he gathered his gun, determined on finding that panther. He got on the blood, which he traced into a hollow log. He fired into the log, and there got an ax and cut the panther out, finding him still alive, but he finished him up and dragged his trophy in triumph home. An inspection showed that both balls of the previous evening had gone through the panther's lungs. He was an immense fellow, measuring seven feet from tip to tip."

HAMPTON'S SELECTIONS.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Union Herald* says: "We have looked over the names of the so-called appointments of Gen. Hampton and confess that we see nothing in those names, or the men who bear them, that would give any guarantee that our public affairs would be better administered than they now are by Republican officials. Most of the appointees are the same old bankrupt, broken down, gilt-edge aristocracy of other days. Some are positively bad, one appointed County Auditor so notoriously bad that even ex-Gov. Moses would not have dared to make such an appointment, but he did contribute to his appointment to the extent of pardoning him from the penitentiary. In those lists of names proposed for public office we see none that will compare for integrity, business capacity, and honorable motives with Republican officials here in our own city."

POISON IN THE CLAM-POT.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says: "Some of the saloon-keepers in Westfield have recently given their patrons a free clam-chowder every Saturday evening, but it is quite likely the fashion will now die out for want of consumers, since Richard Burke, a married man, aged 25, partook of one Saturday night, and, after going home, was taken with convulsions, dying ten hours after. Two other men who ate of the chowder also had severe convulsions, but will recover, and it is said yet others had similar experience. It is not known what was in the compound to so seriously affect the men, some thinking it was copperas in the kettle, while others incline to the opinion that the trouble was in the clams. At all events, none but the hungriest and most case-hardened tramp will dare eat Westfield free clam-chowder for the present."

KILLED BY A BALE OF HAY.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.—Thomas Dolan, a well-known contractor, residing at No. 45 Adams street, was killed in his stable this evening by a bale of hay falling upon him.

FOR THE SAKE OF CHARITY.

A NIGHT'S SPORT AT THE ACADEMY.

A BRILLIANT COMPANY AT THE GREAT CHARITY BALL—SCENES INSIDE AND OUTSIDE OF THE ACADEMY—THE DISTINGUISHED GUESTS AND THOSE WHO OCCUPIED BOXES—A WORTHY FINANCIAL SUCCESS.

The times must be hard indeed when the annual appeal to New-York to pour out its wealth for the benefit of the Nursery and Child's Hospital is not answered with a lavish response. Years come and years go, with varying prosperity to merchant princes and financial kings, but when the early days of February approach business stringency and political complications are forgotten, and hands are plunged deep into purses that had been but now closed up against the demands of sluggish trade, and money is showered magnificently at the bidding of charity. The Charity Ball has truly become an institution in the midst of the Metropolis, and it was maintained last night with all the splendor of dress and all the character of personal prestige which the attendance of representative ladies and gentlemen of New-York society have contributed heretofore to make it notable. Before noon yesterday all the boxes had been sold, and the lady managers were well assured that financially the ball would be eminently successful. The preparations were all conducted under the direction of Mr. Theodore Moss, and the event proved that the business had been intrusted to competent and skillful hands. Outside the Academy of Music the scene from 8 o'clock until long past midnight was a brilliant one. The sky was clear and bright, so that the mud in the street, which ball-goers could laugh at, was quite forgotten. The Police were on duty in large numbers, under the command of Capt. Eakins, of the Eighteenth, and Capt. Welsh, and they kept back the crowds of curious and admiring spectators who congregated to watch the carriages as they dashed up to the main entrance and set down their loads of superbly-dressed women. A calcium light on Fourteenth street, opposite to Irving place, shed a brilliant glare over the densely-packed throng of spectators and the lines of moving carriages. Inside the Academy the scene recalled many a Charity Ball of days gone by. There were few decorations. The money of the lady managers is never laid out in extravagant adornments of the ball-room. At the rear of the stage a set-piece of scenery was arranged representing a canopy, and beneath this, in a sort of pavilion, were seats upon a raised platform for the managers. Midway up the centre aisle was the word "charity" in characters of flame, and just in the centre of the stage was a curiously wrought silvered fountain, from which leaped feathery sprays of delicate perfumes. Around the floor, on a line with the parquette, were large vases of choice flowers, which loaded the air with their fragrance. The company began to arrive as early as 8:30 o'clock, at which time there was a line of carriages extending from the entrance of the Academy through Fifteenth street to Third avenue, and as far up town as Thirtieth street. By 9 o'clock, although the lobbies and the dressing-rooms were filled, there were few occupants of the boxes, and but half a dozen guests were distributed about in the dress circle, so slowly did the company make their way to the ball-room. As 10 o'clock approached the throng became greater at the doors, and the tiers of boxes grew radiant with groups of ladies in elegant and varied costumes, while groups of gentlemen in suits of conventional black gathered in the aisles, about the doorways, and up and down the capacious lobbies. Soon after 10 o'clock a gentle stir was perceptible among the increasing throng, and the members of the Floor Committee were seen hurrying hither and thither preparatory to forming the inaugural march. Aloft in the amphitheatre the band ushered in the ball with Suppé's overture, "Morning, Noon, and Night," and the hum of conversation in the boxes became more general and louder. At 10:30 o'clock the boxes were about half filled, but the crowd at the door was large enough to promise that there would be no lack of guests when the dancing began.

At 10:30 the guests began to form in line in the corridor, and at 10:45, to the strains of Wagner's "Tannhauser" the grand entrée was made. The promenade was led by Arthur Leary, President of the association, who was accompanied by Mrs. Cooper. They were followed by Clarence Seward and Mrs. Arthur Gilman, T. Q. Hill and Mrs. R. S. L. Townsend, Edward Cooper and Mrs. Charles C. Perkins, Algernon S. Sullivan and Mrs. John C. Fremont, George Cooper and Mrs. A. S. Hewitt, Edward Delafield, Jr., and Miss Hewitt, Mr. Fitch and Mrs. Julian James, Mr. Archibald (British Consul) and Miss Archibald, Charles F. McLean and Miss Susie Tilden, Capt. John Haughton and Mrs. George B. Robinson, Frank Fremont and Miss Townsend, Commodore William H. McVicker and Miss Mary Redmond, Judge John R. Brady and Mrs. Thomas B. Musgrave, Erastus Brooks and Mrs. Luling, Dudley K. Phelps and Miss Mamie Phelps, Gen. Kiddoo and Mrs. Neftel, Dr. J. J. Hull and Miss Leavy, Judge John Sedgwick and Miss Sedgwick, followed by the general company. During the opening march the ball-room presented a splendid appearance, and certainly never looked better, the edges of the platform as far as the eye could reach being fringed with richly-dressed ladies, who followed the movements of the figures on the floor with unmistakable interest. The ball was opened by Mr. Arthur Leary and Miss Cooper, who took the lead in the first quadrille. The company had not yet apparently made up their minds to commence dancing, and only six sets were on the floor when the cornet sounded the preliminary note. All formality soon disappeared, however, under the influence of increased numbers, and when the waltz, which stood second on the programme, had been reached, the floor was filled. The company continued to arrive until 11:30, and the Academy, while not uncomfortably crowded, was well filled.

Among the general company were the following: Mayor Ely, ex-Mayor Wickham and lady, J. P. Giraud Foster, Mr. and Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Collector Arthur, Mrs. Bainbridge, S. Clark and Miss Jennie Clark, Mr. Garguilo, of the Greek Consulate, and Mrs. Henry Vail, Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan, Mrs. Richard Townsend, Mrs. Frederick Stevens and party, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Seward and the Misses Seward, Royal Phelps and the Misses Carroll, daughters of Gov. Carroll, of Maryland; Mrs. and the Misses Gurnee, Emigration Commissioner Forrest and lady, Jules Brugiere and lady, J. Ridgway Moore and lady, William Cutting and lady, George Gibert Haven and lady, Assistant District Attorney Bell and lady, C. K. King, Dr. John Hall, Thomas Newbold, Suydam Grant, Lester and Mrs. Wallack, Lawrence Wells, W. W. Astor and the Misses Astor, Clarkson Potter, Alcert Gallatin, Frank J. Dupignac and Mrs. Dupignac, Arthur Connolly and Miss Alice Barrow, George Law, Jr., and Miss Hastings, Commodore W.C. Langley, Stephenson, Jr., Dr. Montrose Pellel, Mrs. John Bigelow, Mrs. C. V. B. Ostlander, Mr. Bierstadt, Col. Dickinson Woodruff, Mrs. George Place, William Ridgeway Moore, Edward Ouiont, Duncan Wood, Halsey Haight, Mrs. Faran Stevens, Mrs. Train, Mr. Eli Perkins, Mrs. Largey, Mr. and Mrs. Aaronson, Albert Weber, H. C. Kelsey, (Secretary of State of New-Jersey, and wife, S. Abecasis, Mrs. D. F. Appleton, Mrs. Clarence G. Dinsmore, Mrs. Townsend Burden, Dr. Marion Simms, Col. and Mrs. Rush C. Hawkins, Allen Thorndyke Rice, Mr. Cleudennin, Thomas S. Brennan, Commissioner of Charities and Correction; Townsend Cox, Commissioner of Charities and Correction; Mrs. Henry L. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Balnord, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Cornell, Mrs. James H. Gerard, John T. Hoffman, Mrs. Hoffman, Mrs. Pellew, Mrs. Rutherford Stuyvesant, Dr. W. A. Hammond, E. A. Quintard, Richard Schell, George K. Sistare, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Whitehead, C. Du Bois Wagstaff, Theodore B. Woolsey, Mrs. Clarence S. Day, Mrs. Chester Griswold, and the following members of the Old Guard: Capt. J. E. Bagley, Lieut. J. W. Aspell, Gen. Joseph Navior, Lieut. Col. George De Witt, Treasurer Charles Childs.

THE COSTUMES.

The toilets of the ladies were exceedingly rich, and decidedly more elegant than anything seen so far during the season. Tarletons, grenadines, and other light fabrics were almost entirely discarded by the younger ladies, who, as a rule, wore soft, light-colored silks and satins cut *décolleté*, and heavily trained. Trimmings of flowers, lace, and swan's down were worn in profusion on everything, and were almost exclusively adopted as head-dresses. Very little jewelry was worn, and those who did indulge in that style of personal adornment generally selected diamonds. The elder ladies wore dark silks and satins, or rich velvet robes of black, ruby, and purple, elaborately trimmed with white and black lace, and feathers. With those splendid costumes were worn head-dresses of flowers and feathers with diamond ornaments.

THE BOXES.

Rarely, if ever, have the boxes of the Academy been in greater demand than for the Charity Ball of 1877. Not only did the choice locations bring large prices, but the less favored ones were disposed of at figures entirely satisfactory to the management. This spirited competition was undoubtedly due in a great measure to the discontinuance of the Lafayette Asylum and other rival balls, and the consequent fact that the charity was the only fashionable ball of the season. The profits realized from the sale of boxes more than covered all expenses, so that the proceeds of the sale of tickets, which probably net $14,000 or $15,000, can be devoted entirely to the Nursery and Child's Hospital. The boxes presented a magnificent appearance, occupied as they were by superbly-attired ladies, representing the leading families of the City. The different tiers looked like parterres of animated flowers, embracing every conceivable tint of color. The following were the occupants of the boxes:

PROSCENIUM BOXES.

D—D. Kingsland.
E—Mr. Garguilo.
F—Mrs. Edward Cooper.
G—B. S. Clark.
H—Mr. M. Mitchell.
J—Mrs. Floyd.
K—Clarence Seward.
O—Mrs. Gurnee.
P—Mrs. Frederick Stevens.
Q—Mr. Zuvega.
R—Mrs. Gilman.
S—Mr. J. P. Haines.

FIRST TIER.

1—Theodore Moss.
2—Mrs. Williams.
3—Mr. Taylor.
4—Mrs. Lester Wallack.
5—Mr. Follett.
6—D. Kingsland.
7—Mrs. S. H. Bacon.
8—Mr. T. H. Barker.
9—Mrs. Edward Packer.
10—Mrs. Wessels.
11—Mrs. J. M. Smith.
12—Mr. Penniman.
13—Mr. Falke.
14—Miss Rachel Hunter.
15—Mrs. J. A. Rayor.
16—Mrs. Thos. Hitchcock.
17—Mr. Paul Bajnoli.
18—Mrs. Stedwell.
19—Mr. De Forest.
20—James D. Goin.
21—
22—Mr. W. G. Schenck.
23—Mr. Ward.
24—Mrs. F. H. Halsey.
25—
26—Mr. Woodward.
27—
28—Mr. Telfair.
29—Mrs. S. C. Hariot.
30—Mrs. Waites.
31—Mr. Edward Townsend.

Second Tier.

40—Mrs. T. J. Hoyt.
42—Mr. Shoeff.
43—Mrs. Brown.
44—Miss Schenck.
45—Mr. Bartlett.
46—Mrs. Goddard.
47—Mr. Mellen.
48—Mrs. Mellen.
49—Mrs. Dr Neftel.
50—Mr. J. Lenhart.
51—Mrs. Drexel.
52—Mrs. H. R. Dunham.
53—Mr. Peake.
54—Mrs. Ostrander.
55—Mrs. J. O. Rhines.
56—Mr. W. F. Brokaw.
57—Mr. Tilford.
58—Mrs. C. Wall.
59—Mrs. Place.
60—Mrs. O. B. Potter.
61—Mrs. J. S. Martin.
62—Mrs. L. Maddox.
63—Mrs. S. Collins.

Artists' Row.

Gounod—J. L. Worth.
Verdi—Mrs. Abecasis.
Donizetti—Isaac Sherman.
Bellini—Clark Bell.
Meyerbeer—Mrs. A. H. Barney.
Rossini—Dr. R. D. Nesmith.
Mozart—Mrs. L. S. Hargous.
Grisi—Mrs. J. D. Ripley.
Lagrange—Mrs. G. L. Montague.
Piccolomini—Mrs. H. Purton
Patti—Mrs. J. S. Dickson.
Kellogg—R. Boyd.
Nilsson—Mr. Musgrave.
Parepa—Dr. Cooke.

Mezzonine Boxes.

102—Mrs. A. T. Kirtland.
103—Mrs. E. W. S. Scott.
104—Jefferson M. Levy.
106—Mrs. Parsons.
107—J. H. Poor.
108—W. B. Ogden.
109—Mrs. E. F. Jarvis.
110—Mr. Ashley.
111—Mrs. Arthur Gilman.
112—E. Southwick.
113—A. C. Yates.
114—Mr. W. J. Wallace.
115—B. W. Dyer.
116—Mr. Joseph.
119—Mr. Cornwall.

Until long past midnight, set after set formed, with the floor well occupied, and each time the sets appeared to bring forth a new and brighter array of exquisite costumes. The ball began, progressed, and ended with smoothness and happy success, and the lady managers will congratulate each other upon a success quite as satisfactory as any that has ever attended similar efforts to promote the charity in behalf of which they were enlisted. There were at the time the Academy was most thronged not far from 5,000 persons in the house—upon the floor and in the balcony and boxes. The dance music was supplied by Lander, while Gratulla's Band played the promenade pieces.

THE FRENCH ARTIST DIAZ.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS LAND-CAPE PAINTER—HIS PRIVATE COLLECTION TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

From Galignani's Messenger.

On the 18th of November last Diaz died at Menton. France lost in him one of her most illustrious landscape painters; one of those for whom, as the brilliant generation of 1830 gradually disappears, she shows more admiration and sympathy. Diaz was popular; the public liked him; and, what was better, always recognized his works among a crowd of others. From the outset it had freely received all that the artist chose to give of his handiwork. No one, as is known, dared with more freedom and audacity, in compositions full of phantasy, to mingle so intimately with a just sentiment of modern realism something of the charm, poetry, and grace of antique mythology. Born at Bordeaux in 1807, of a Spanish father, exiled from his country for having conspired against Joseph Bonaparte, and deceased in England two or three years after, he also lost, while still quite young, his mother, who had become a teacher. He was brought up in a somewhat loose fashion in the woods of Sèvres, Saint-Cloud, and Meudon. At fifteen years of age, compelled to labor in order to earn a livelihood, he took to painting on porcelain. Arriving at the romantic epoch of 1830, he at first remained only a spectator, but afterward became one of the most fervent adherents. In the midst of the turmoil, he contracted with some of the most celebrated men of his time firm friendships and ardent admiration, which only terminated with his life. His paintings were exhibited from 1831 to 1836, and for the last time in 1855, since which year his works were only to be met with in the collections of rich amateurs, but he still worked most diligently. His studio was incumbered with sketches which he showed to his intimate friends with a complacency which, perhaps, was not exempt from a certain sentiment of satisfaction. It is those works—compositions and figures in oil, sketches, thoughts, landscapes, painting in distemper, water-colors, and drawings in pencil and with the pen, to the number of 300—which are to compose the first portion of the sale. In them will be found, in different degrees, all the marvelous qualities which led to the deceased artist's renown. The second part will comprise the paintings, water-colors, and drawings of contemporary masters, whom Diaz loved and admired with the utmost sincerity, being the works of Corot, Millet, Rousseau, Delacroix, and among others, "Le Roi Jean à la Bataille de Poitiers," a finished study for the painting which forms part of the collection of Victor d'Osenbray; magnificent water-color drawings by Barye, Eugene Delacroix, de Jongkind, Millet, Rousseau, and others; engravings and lithographs by Delacroix, Bonnington, &c. Several pictures by old masters which Diaz had carefully selected, occupy places by the side of the works just named, and among them may be named "A Virgin with an Infant Jesus," by Van Orley; a superb "Portrait of a Woman," which Diaz attributed to Watteau; some remarkable drawings by Rembrandt; a very pretty water-color by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and a splendid gouache by Correcio—the "Antiquary of Paris." Diaz was too much of an artist not to like to have about him works of art and curiosity; and so he leaves a very important private collection, which will be sold after the pictures and drawings. Among them may be mentioned: a medallion in white marble representing the head of a young girl, an Italian work of the early part of the sixteenth century; a triptic in Limoges enamel; some antique coins; a whole series of artistic bronzes by Barye; French and foreign earthenware; Chinese and Japanese porcelain; ancient jewels and gold and silver articles; a set of furnitures of the time of Henry II.; bronzes and furniture of the periods of Louis XIV., XV., and XVI.; several large pieces of tapestry, silks, &c.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States, stationary or falling barometer, warmer, southwest winds, and cloudy or partly cloudy weather.*

For New-England, rising followed by stationary barometer, cloudy weather, stationary temperature, and north-west to south-west winds.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	32°	38°	3:30 P. M.	40°	49°
6 A. M.	32°	38°	6 P. M.	40°	52°
9 A. M.	34°	41°	9 P. M.	39°	46°
12 M.	39°	44°	12 P. M.	41°	44°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 43¾°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 37½°

LIVE LOBSTERS FOR ENGLAND.

The Portland (Me.) *Argus* of Monday says: "The steamer Sardinian, which sailed from this port Saturday, took as part of her cargo a lot of live lobsters. This experiment, if successful, will introduce an important lucrative addition to the lobster business of this city. The method of keeping the lobsters alive is as follows: On the main deck was placed a large tank, 20 feet long by 8 feet wide and 3 feet high. In this was placed 700 live lobsters, water from the ocean being constantly supplied through six faucets by a donkey engine, a waste pipe carrying it off and preventing the tank from overflowing. The only fear expressed by the projectors of the enterprise is that the change from excessive cold water to the mildness of the Gulf Stream may result disastrously upon the lobsters, but they have hopes that this will not seriously affect them."

WASHINGTON'S TRIBUTE.

The Richmond (Va.) *Whig* says: "We were recently shown an interesting document which contained a sketch of Col. Joshua Frye, who died at Willis' Creek May 31, 1754, and was there buried. Col. Frye was an officer commissioned by the English Government, and commanded the Virginia regiment of which George Washington was Major. The document relates that Washington and the Army attended the funeral, and that Washington cut upon an oak which stood near his tomb the following inscription: 'Under this oak tree lies the body of the good, the noble and just Frye.'"

THE WORK OF A MANIAC.

A MOTHER MURDERED BY HER SON.

AN EXCITING STRUGGLE BETWEEN AN INSANE MAN AND HIS MOTHER AND SISTER—HE KILLS THE FORMER AND SEVERELY INJURES THE LATTER—HEROIC CONDUCT OF THE DAUGHTER IN HER VAIN EFFORT TO SAVE HER MOTHER—THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

A murder of a peculiarly horrifying character was committed early yesterday morning in the village of Egbertville, Staten Island. The murderer was Patrick Dowling, and the victim was his mother, a woman who had passed the age of three score and ten. It is believed that the murderer was actuated by a sudden frenzy, and his actions just previous to the commission of the crime, and since, lead to the belief that he was and is insane. Dowling also endeavored to murder his sister, and afterward made an attempt to kill a man who protected her. The story of the tragedy is as follows: For a week or more Patrick Dowling, the murderer, has given evidence of insanity: he has always been quiet in manner, and seldom absented himself from home. Recently he became moody, spiritless, and inert; seldom spoke to his mother, with whom he lived in a small tenement, and appeared to be brooding over some weighty matter. After a few days he became violent in his manner, and cut to pieces articles of furniture in the poorly-furnished apartments. While in his violent moods he threatened several times to kill his mother, and she became so alarmed that when his sister Anne, who is employed in this City, visited her on Sunday last, she requested her to remain at home. On Sunday and Monday Patrick was so violent in his manner that the young woman determined that her brother should be put under restraint. Not knowing how to procure his removal to the lunatic asylum she consulted with the parish priest, Father Barry. The reverend gentleman, after talking with her brother, became convinced that he was insane, and reported the fact to the Justice of the Peace of the district. At the request of Squire Meehan physicians tested the mental condition of Dowling, and having reported that he was undoubtedly insane, a warrant was issued for his arrest. The warrant was issued early on Wednesday night, but the Constable neglected to call for it, and Dowling was not arrested. On Wednesday night Mrs. Dowling and her daughter retired to rest early, leaving Patrick in the lower apartment of the tenement, which contains only two rooms, poorly furnished. It has been Dowling's habit of late to sleep only for short periods, and to alternate his periods of rest with short excursions along the wayside. On Wednesday night he awoke and went out upon the road. After wandering for some time he returned in a frenzy, carrying in his hand a soda-water bottle. He ran quickly up the stairway into the apartment in which his mother and sister were sleeping, and aroused the former by pulling her rudely. When she jumped from the bed he struck her with the bottle, and for a moment stunned her. Then he caught up a heavy oil-lamp that stood upon a table near the bed and struck his mother with it several times. Finally, he threw the lamp at the weak old woman, struck her upon the head, and then bounding against the wall, was dashed to pieces. By this time the sister grappled with her crazed brother, and while they struggled he struck her repeatedly with the bottle. Seeing that her brother intended to kill the old woman, she sought to shield her mother and endeavored to push her toward the stairs. In the meanwhile she held off the maniac who was dividing his blows between her and his mother. At the head of the narrow stairway a terrible struggle took place. Dowling tried to hurl both the women down the steps, but the heroic girl resisted him successfully. She kept between him and the dazed old woman, and the three went down the flight of stairs slowly, fighting all the way. In the contest the bannister that guarded the staircase was broken, and Dowling, having dropped to the bottom, grasped one of its pieces as a weapon. With this he showered blows upon his unfortunate relatives. Still the heroic girl moved toward the door, pushing her mother before her. By a quick movement she reached the courtyard with the old woman, and, closing it behind her, held it fast with one hand while she upheld her fainting mother with the other.

The maniac inside howled in a frightful manner, while she shrieked for aid. Before assistance came he had pried open the door with his weapon, and the daughter was compelled to abandon her mother and flee for safety. The lunatic followed her for a short distance, and then turned back to where his mother lay unconscious. He struck the poor old woman several blows with his terrible weapon, and left her dead with her face horribly disfigured with wounds. Then he followed his sister to a house about 300 feet distant into which the poor young woman had burst an entrance in her headlong flight. He ran into the house through the door side had broken, and going up stairs, tried to enter the room into which she had gone for safety. He was met by Lawrence Curry, into whose apartments the sister had ran. A struggle took place, which was terminated by Curry tripping and throwing the maniac down the stairway. Another fierce fight took place at the foot of the stairs, and then Dowling was again overmastered. He was then thrown out into the court-yard, and the door of the house was closed. He procured an axe, however, and began to break in the door. Lawrence Curry again confronted him, and received a blow on the right side of the forehead. The blow did not stun him, but induced a fiercer affray. The result of this conflict was that Dowling was again overpowered, and the axe taken away from him. Dowling then ran into the road, where he was met by Nicholas Curry and his son Sylvester, who were hurrying to the assistance of their cousin. They threw the maniac down and bound him with ropes. He was taken, fettered, to the County Jail, and, after several hours' stay there, was removed to the County Poor-house, where he is now confined. After Dowling was safely bound his mother's body was found lying near the door-step of his home. His sister's and Lawrence Curry's wounds are painful, but not dangerous.

THE INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon into the cause of the death of Mrs. Dowling, by Coronor Dempsey. The first witness was Annie Dowling, who testified as follows: I first noticed my brother Patrick getting sick on Sunday last; I came home Sunday night; he appeared melancholy; his eyes were wild-looking; I spoke to him, and asked him how he did; I spoke to my mother, and she said she was going to have him put up, as her life was in danger; he had threatened her twice; mother said she would have to see about it right away, and on Monday Owen Hogan and I went to Father Barry to have his opinion first; Father Barry came there on Tuesday, and said to my brother, "You are not right; you are not yourself sometimes;" my brother said, "Why, Sir; sometimes I am not;" Father Barry told him he ought to be a man, and ought to leave off those habits; he was then cutting up the chairs, but Father Barry pretended not to notice him; Father Barry then said he would inform Squire Meehan about it; I have remained home ever since Sunday night; he has acted very wild and ferocious; he destroyed articles of furniture, but did not attempt to injure any member of the family; the doctors came yesterday morning; Dr. Millspaugh asked some questions of Pat which I do not now recollect; in the afternoon the doctors called again; they had a talk with mother, and Dr. Millspaugh said he thought a dose of medicine would make Pat all right; then mother said, "Doctor, I think our lives are in danger;" Dr. Millspaugh then went down stairs, and Patrick met him and said, "Doctor, I am trying to go to hell;" I think the Doctor said that hell was a pretty bad place; Dr. Millspaugh came up stairs then and said it was a pretty bad case; I said, "Doctor, it is pretty hard to make you believe anything;" he said, "Yes, I see that he is pretty bad;" then he said to me "It takes some time to see these cases;" I said, "You see he is crazy;" he said, "I see it now;" Dr. Millspaugh then went away, and Dr. Clarke afterward talked to Pat; I asked Dr. Millspaugh for Patrick's removal yesterday; after the doctors left us Patrick acted very crazy, as crazy as could be; I was afraid to sleep in the house last night, was trembling, and was afraid the doctors would not send to take Patrick away; I went to bed last night; Patrick woke me up at 3 o'clock; he had been out, and had the door open; he walked right up stairs and walked in; he said, "I will get you out of here;" I could not see whether he had anything in his hand, as there was no light; I think he had something in his hand when he struck me; he took hold of my hair and struck me on the head with a small bottle that I had baking-soda in; he used a heavy oil lamp on my mother; there was no light in the room, but it was moonlight; the lamp was very heavy; he had hold of my clothes as I was coming down stairs, and he had hold of my mother pushing her as she was in front of us; he pulled down the bannister as we were going down stairs; he lost the bottle on the stairs, and then kept hitting me with a piece of the bannister; I got my mother and myself outside of the door before him; he then put a stick between the door and the jamb, and pried the door open; I then let my mother go; she fell, and he followed me part of the way to Larry Curry's; he saw that I got away, and turned back again, and murdered my mother; he afterward came to Curry's yard, where he got an axe, with which he broke open the door of Mr. Curry's house, and ran in after me; Larry Curry saved me; mother was struck over the head with a glass bottle; he gave her a few blows with a glass lamp before I got out of doors; every blow was on the top of her head.

Lawrence Curry testified that he had known Patrick Dowling for 14 or 15 years, and had never noticed symptoms of insanity in his manner until he broke into witness' house on Thursday morning. The witness was awakened by the screams of persons on the road; he had jumped out of bed when Annie Dowling dashed into his house; he then went out of his room and met Dowling, who had rushed up stairs and was trying to get into the room into which his sister had gone for protection. Dowling said nothing, but howled loudly; he carried in his hand a piece of a balaster, with which he struck the door of the room. Curry here described his struggles with the lunatic as they are detailed above.

John Meehan, Justice of the Peace of the town of Southfield, testified that he had been informed by Father Barry that Dowling was insane, and had requested Drs. Millspaugh and Clarke to examine into his mental condition. He then said that Dr. Millspaugh reported to him that Dowling was insane, and that he had issued a warrant for the arrest of the lunatic and his committal to the County Poor-house. The warrant was issued on Wednesday evening, and he was awakened and asked for it at 4 o'clock on Thursday morning, after the murder.

Dr. L. Millspaugh testified that he inquired into the condition of Dowling on Wednesday morning and afternoon; he determined after minute inquiry that Dowling was insane; on the afternoon of Wednesday the maniac told him, among other absurd things, that he was "trying to go to hell, but could not get there." These remarks, with the assertions of Mrs. Dowling and her daughter that they were afraid of Patrick, caused him and Dr. Clarke to determine that Dowling was insane. The witness here described the wounds that were inflicted upon the deceased woman, Mrs. Dowling. They were seven in number, on the head and face of the deceased, besides several bruises or abrasions. The worst wound was five inches long, on the left side of the face. It was apparently done with an instrument having a sharp edge; it was of a circular form, and laid the cheek open so that it fell back upon the ear; beneath it the cheek-bone was fractured. The second wound was about five inches above the left ear, breaking the skull. The next was over the left eye, two inches long, laying bare the bone; the upper lip was split from the nose down; another wound, two inches long, was on the right temple; the lower lip was cut about half an inch down; the whole upper jaw was broken across; and the left cheek bone was broken into several pieces.

Dr. Clarke corroborated the testimony of his colleague, and gave some further particulars of no general interest.

The jury returned a verdict that "Anne Dowling came to her death, at the age of about 70 years, by wounds upon her head, inflicted by her son, Patrick Dowling, while laboring under an attack of acute mania, or mental derangement."

After the inquest a TIMES reporter visited the County Poor-house, in which Dowling is confined. He was informed that the prisoner had spoken but little during the day, and had spent part of it uttering howls like those of a dog. When he spoke it was only in response to persistent questioning. He was lying on a pallet when the reporter spoke to him, and arose from it with apparent reluctance. He said that he knew he was confined for murdering his mother. He did not know what had caused him to commit the crime, but supposed he must have been out of his mind. He knew, he said, that he had for years been the victim of bad habits against which Father Barry had cautioned him. He was nervous in manner, and looked furtively at his questioner after the fashion of an animal that has been cowed, but still looks for an opportunity to spring upon its conqueror. It took the united efforts of six men to put the prisoner into his cell, and for a time he tore wildly at the bars in a vain attempt to release himself.

A JERSEY CITY CHURCH TROUBLE.

Trouble has overtaken the First Universalist Church in Jersey City, a church which seemed to be progressing and has more than doubled its membership since the advent of Mrs. Phœbe Hanaford to the pastorate. Mrs. Hanaford became Pastor of the church in April, 1874, when she was engaged for three years. She has been unremitting in her efforts to increase the membership, and her labors have been crowned with success. Recently some of the female members have, it is said, become jealous of her, and a strong feeling of opposition has been developed, which culminated Wednesday night in an effort to depose her. The members held a meeting at which proceedings were very stormy. Deacon D. W. Holden presided. A resolution was presented instructing the Trustees to secure a male Pastor to take charge of the church from the 1st of April next. The utmost excitement followed the reading of the resolution. A Mr. Wilson protested against the resolution, and was compelled to take his seat. Amid loud cries of "Motion" and "Order" interrupted him, and he was compelled to take his seat. A motion to read the resolution again prevailed, and as soon as that was done the scene that

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 1.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, 110¾
6,000 N. W. C. G. G. 92⅜
4,000 T. & W. c. conv. 50½
300 Del. & H. 61
do 62
300 do 62
100 Mich. Cen. 47¼
25 do 47⅝
700 West. Un. 75⅝
1000 do 75⅜
2000 do 75⅞
3100 do 76
1100 do 76¼
100 do 76⅝
600 do 76¼
500 do 76¼
200 Cen. of N. J. 27½
300 do 27¾
2000 do 27
500 do 27⅝
300 do 27¾
500 do 27½
600 do 27¾
100 Adams Ex. 93
10 do 93½
35 Amer. Ex. 57¼
10 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. 102
310 do 102¾
305 do 101⅝
400 do 101½
600 do 101¼
850 do 101
150 do 100⅞
300 do 100⅜
310 do 101
200 do 101¼
300 do 101¼
100 do 101¼
200 Erie Railway 9⅝
20 do 9½
200 Harlem 140¼
21 do 140½
400 Ill. Cen. 92⅜
400 do 91⅝
20 do 91¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, 112⅝
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 112½
10,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 112⅜
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65..N 109⅞
17,000 do 109⅝
12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 112½
3,000 do 113⅛

$12,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '67 112⅝
50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 113⅛
5,000 do 110¼
17,000 do 110⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 110½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 Ten. 6s, old c. 42¾
5,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 42½
5,000 Dist. of Col. 3.65s..x.int. 72
10,000 N. Car. 6s is. to N.C.R.R., J. & J. 70
1,000 N. Car. F. A., '68 15
2,000 Chi., B. & Q. 8s. 111⅜
1,000 Chi., B. & Q. con. 7s. 110½
2,000 C. n. l. & r. 7s. 109
2,000 N. J. C. 1st, con. 77
2,000 N. J. C. 1st. 107
1,000 M. & St. P., l. & M. Div. 87
14,000 Mil. & St. P., o. & f. 82
7,000 N. W. C. C. G. 92¼
8,000 do 92⅜
13,000 M. & St. P. & P. 7s, 1st. 102
2,000 Lake S. Div. 107
11,000 La. S. con. 1st. 107
3,000 do 107¼
2,000 Erie 3d. 103¾
1,000 N. Y. C. & St. L. 7s. 107
5,000 North Mo. 1st. 98⅝
2,000 do 98¾
1,000 Cen. P. gold. 107¾
1,000 do 107⅝
3,000 West. Pac. 101
1,000 do 100¾
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 103⅞
1,000 do 103¾
3,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 97¼
1,000 Mich. C. 7s. 103½
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 36¼
1,000 do 36
1,000 Q. & Tol. 1st. 80
15,000 T., & W. 1st. St. L. div. 81½
15 B'k of Com. 103
20 do 103¾
8 Cont. Bank 68
25 Bk. of N. Y. 116½
50 Am. Exch. Bank 120
100 Quicksilver Pref. 23
300 Del. & Hud. 59¾
10 do 60
100 do 60½
1100 West. Un. 76
200 do 76⅛
1000 do 75⅞
1900 do 75¾
2300 do 75⅝
1200 do 75⅜
500 do 75⅞
600 do 76
100 Adams Ex. 93
10 do 93½
35 Amer. Ex. 57¼
10 N. Y. Cen. & H. R. 102
310 do 102¾
305 do 101⅝
400 do 101½
600 do 101¼
850 do 101
150 do 100⅞
300 do 100⅜
310 do 101
200 do 101¼
300 do 101¼
100 do 101¼
200 Erie Railway 9⅝
20 do 9½
200 Harlem 140¼
21 do 140½
400 Ill. Cen. 92⅜
400 do 91⅝
20 do 91¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 D. & S. C. 1st. 105¼
8,000 N. J. C. Con. 73
1900 West. Un. 76
500 do 76
100 N. Y. C. & H. R. 102
100 do 101⅝
600 Erie Railway 9⅜
500 Lake Shore 54⅜
700 do 54⅝
600 do 54⅝
100 North-w. Pf. 65
50 Un. Pac. 65
100 do 64¾
100 do 64½
100 Rock Island. 101⅝
200 do 101½

$300 St. Paul. 18¼
100 St. Paul Pf. 47¾
500 Cen. of N. J. 26½
200 do 26⅝
200 do 27
13 Wab. R. Receipts, Ass'nt. Paid.. 8½
500 D., L. & W. 69¾
50 do 69¾
200 do 69¼
200 do 69¾
200 do 69¼
28 Chi. R. & Q. 83.117
100 Chi. R. I. & P. 103

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 113
40,000 do 113⅛
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N. 109¾
40,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67 112⅝

$10,000 U. S. 10-40 C. 110⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. 113⅛
100,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R. 110¼
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. 110¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Al. & Susq. 2d. 102
1,000 Erie 3d. 104½
2,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st. 120
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 36
4,000 N. Y. C. 1st. C. 117½
5,000 U. P. 7s, l. g. 102½
1,000 Gt. West. 2d. 72
2,000 H. & St. J. 8s, con. 85⅝
1,000 do 85½
10,000 Can. So. 1st, gu. 50
50 Tradesmen's Bk. 130
300 Con. Coal. 33
50 Quicks'r. 16
100 Quicksil'r Pf. 22
1200 West. Un. 76⅜
50 do 76⅞
300 do 76⅝
150 U. S. Ex. 51
100 do 50½
10 Adams Ex. 104
200 Amer. Ex. 57⅞
5,000 North Mo. 1st. 98⅝
2,000 do 98¾
1,000 do 98¾
3,000 West. Pac. 101
1,000 do 100¾
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 103⅞
4,000 do 103¾
3,000 Un. Pac. S. F. 97¼
1,000 Mich. C. 7s. 103½
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st. 36¼
1,000 do 36
1,000 Q. & Tol. 1st. 80
15,000 T., & W. 1st. St. L. div. 81½
15 B'k of Com. 103
20 do 103¾
8 Cont. Bank 68
25 Bk. of N. Y. 116½
50 Am. Exch. Bank 120
100 Quicksilver Pref. 23
300 Del. & Hud. 59¾
10 do 60
100 do 60½
1100 West. Un. 76
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400 Ill. Cen. 92⅜
400 do 91⅝
20 do 91¼

$500 Con. Pac. 64⅞
100 do 64⅝
100 Mich. Cen. 47⅜
100 do 47¼
200 do 47⅜
200 do 47¼
100 do 47⅝
100 do 47¾
100 do 48
100 do 48¼
100 do 48⅜
100 do 48¼
100 do 48⅜
100 do 48¼
100 do 48⅜

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane footway, recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Bankson the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.

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With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for and eastward of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the 40 meridian at 40 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGHRIA.....WED., Feb. 7 CHINA.....WED., Feb. 21
PARTHIA.....WED., Feb. 14 BATAVIA.....WED., Feb. 28

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and AUX CAYES,
ATLAS.....Feb. 8
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ANDES.....Feb. 14
ALPS.....Feb. 28

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WYOMING.....Feb. 6, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 13, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 3
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 7

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger ticket-stand bills of lading issued and all arrangements at the offices of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Feb. 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 22
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, March 1

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Victoria.....Feb. 3 9 A. M. | Alsatia.....Feb. 17, 8 A. M.
Bolivia.....Feb. 10, 2 P. M. | Anchoria.....Feb. 24, 2 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabin $65 to $80, according to accommodations; intermediate, $55. Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Italia.....Feb. 10, 2 P. M. | Utopia.....Feb. 24, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 20th st., Hoboken.

WESER.....Sat., Feb. 3 | ODER.....Sat., Feb. 17
RHEIN.....Sat., Feb. 10 | HERMANN.....Sat., Feb. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..Saturday, March 17, at 6:30 A. M.

From pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $90, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24. Currency Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:
LA CHAMPAGNE.....Saturday, Feb. 10, 3 P. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
CANADA.....Thursday, Feb. 8, at 12 M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Egypt.....Feb. 3, at 9 A. M. | Helvetia..Feb. 10. 2 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 3, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, Pier 36, 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator; also, with the steamer J. B. SCHYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.,
No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Thursday, Feb. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Thursday, March 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Feb. 28

For freight or passage apply to
WM. F. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Feb. 21

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 2 and Feb. 23 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3
CUBA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 10

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MORELLET, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
FRISIA.....Feb. 8 | GERMANIA.....Feb. 22
BELLE ST.....Feb. 15 | SUEVIA.....March 1

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHARDT & CO.
C. B. RICHARD & BRO.,
General Agents.
General Passenger Agents.
37 Broadway, N. Y.
41 Broadway, N. Y.

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Worcestershire Sauce.

LEA & PERRINS'

SIGNATURE is on EVERY BOTTLE.

Lea & Perrins

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7: 30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6.30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 8:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, Gen'l Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

THOMAS MANN, Gen'l Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:05 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, Lockport and Niagara Falls.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:30 P. M., Western, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both N. Y. C. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., also at Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M., and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sunday.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:30 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilksbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 4:40 P. M. Express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 12:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott's Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 4:30 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Pier 21. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX-PENNY SAVINGS BANK,
BROADWAY AND ASTOR PLACE.

FORTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered a dividend at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, out of the earnings of the last six months, to be credited to the accounts of all depositors entitled thereto, subject to draft on and after the 20th February. If not called for, the same will be entitled to interest from the 1st February.

Money deposited up to the 10th February inclusive will also draw interest from the 1st of said month.

WM. MILES, President.
A. C. COLLINS, Secretary.
E. G. MATURIN, Assistant Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, MADISON av. and 42d st.—Lenten services every evening except Saturday. Rev. Joseph Odell, of Brooklyn, will preach this evening at 7:45 P. M. All are invited.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

The holders of the following First Mortgage Divisional Bonds of the Wabash Railway, viz:

Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company.
Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company.
Great Western Railroad Company.
Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad Company.

On presentation, on Feb. 1, of the past due and current coupons to the Metropolitan National Bank, will receive therefor cash for the coupons due Feb. 1, 1877, and a certificate of deposit bearing interest for those past due.

For further information and particulars in regard to all classes of bonds, inquiry may be made of JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, President Wabash Railway Company, No. 32 Pine st., or of the Purchasing Committee, No. 52 William st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1877.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,

No. 21 Broad st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

STOCKS
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK

6 PER CENT. AND 7 PER CENT., MATURING 1878 TO 1904,
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

CINCINNATI 7 3/10 PER CENT

MUNICIPAL BONDS, DUE 1906. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

KUHN, LOEB & CO., No. 31 NASSAU ST.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, } No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund for the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers, sixteen of said bonds, viz.: Nos. 56, 449, 584, 676, 709, 711, 739, 807, 833, 888, 925, 945, 959, 960, 1,100, 1,342, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said sixteen bonds, with the coupons due Feb. 1, 1877, detached at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said sixteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next will cease from and after that date.
R. G. ROLSTON, President.

THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 19 Broad st. Organized in 1864.

This association has been reorganized for the purpose of facilitating dealings in the stocks of the prominent mining companies, and thus meeting the demands of business arising from the increased developments and growing importance of the mining interests of the country; 136 of its members are also members of the NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE; 50 of its members are also members of the NEW-YORK GOLD EXCHANGE.

Parties desiring information relative to the business of the Exchange or membership therein, may apply to the Secretary, J. WYMAN MORRIS, at its temporary rooms, No. 19 BROAD ST.

JOHN STANTON, JR., President.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.
ASSETS AT AUCTION,

MARCH 27, 1877.

For catalogue apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 7 Pine st., or to the Receiver, No. 21 Nassau st.

THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, —— 1877.

STATED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held at the general office in St. Louis, Mo., on TUESDAY, March 6, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon, at which an exhibit of the affairs and condition of the company will be submitted, and an election held for thirteen Directors.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 3d day of February, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will be opened Wednesday, March 7.
THO. ALLEN, President.
S. D. BARLOW, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application has been made to the Legislature of this State to amend the charter of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. W. HUNT, Secretary.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, } TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 32 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1877.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed Feb. 3, at 2 P. M., and reopened Feb. 16.
THEO. R. WOOD, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on New-York City improved property. Apply to
GRANT BROTHERS, No. 2 Exchange court.

ESTATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, for five years, at 6 per cent. Good applications wanted.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCK
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
E. S. BAILEY & CO., No. 65 Wall st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Manufacturers of Fertilizers.

FOR SALE,
AMMONIACAL MATTERS,

In fine mechanical condition, and containing from 13 to 14 per cent. ammonia, at $2 25 per unit of ammonia per ton of 2,000 pounds, free on board, at Baltimore, buyers furnishing bags. Address
TAYLOR SMITH & SONS,
Post Office Box No. 38, Baltimore, Md.

OBSERVE TRADE MARK!

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.
ESS. WHITE ROSE.
BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.
EAU DE COLOGNE.
FIVE PRIZE MEDALS.
Sold by all dealers.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
No. 24 Old Bond st., London.

EPPS' COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING; each packet is labelled, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park place.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1877, and until 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, for furnishing sliding doors, &c., in grammar school house No. 13, on east 51st st., near Lexington av.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder.

The party submitting a proposal and the parties proposing to become sureties, must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

J. O. ALSTON,
F. T. HOPKINS,
E. H. POMEROY,
M. THALHEIMER,
JOHN C. DONNELLY,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1877.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, } Jan. 25, 1877.

Sealed proposals are invited from steel-plate engravers and plate printers, and will be received at this department until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 28th day of February, 1877, for furnishing all the postage stamps which this department may require for public and official use for a period of four years, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1877, viz:

1. Stamps for the use of the public.
2. Official stamps for the use of the executive departments.
3. Newspaper and periodical stamps.

QUALITY OF STAMPS.

The stamps must be furnished, subject to the approval of the department, from steel plates, engraved in the highest style of the art or steel engraving, and printed in such colors as may from time to time be selected by the department, in the best and most approved manner, upon paper of the best quality, suitable for the purpose and satisfactory to the department, thoroughly gummed with the best quality of adhesive gum, perforated in such manner that each separate stamp can be readily detached and used, the sheets to be well pressed, and packed so as to prevent them from adhering to each other; the same to be furnished with all reasonable dispatch in such quantities as may in each case be ordered by the department daily to fill requisitions from Postmasters and from the executive departments. The stamps must be printed on hand-roller presses.

DIES, ROLLS, AND PLATES.

The dies, rolls, and plates from which postage stamps are now printed, being the property of the United States, will be placed in the keeping and custody of the contractor on or before the first day of May, 1877, the same to be held subject to the order and control of the department, as hereinafter provided; and the contractor will be required, from said dies, rolls, and plates, and from such rolls and plates as may be necessary to be reproduced from the original dies, to have on hand, ready for issue on the day the contract term commences, a sufficient stock of stamps, of the several denominations and kinds required, to fill the current daily requisitions from the department, without hindrance or delay.

The contractor will be further required to keep in repair all dies, rolls, and plates from which stamps may be printed, and to renew the same whenever required; and should new designs be required at any time to take the place of the present series of stamps for the use of the public, or of any of them, or for denominations of stamps not now in use, the same shall be furnished and engraved, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General, upon his request, within a reasonable time; all which shall be done and executed in the best style of steel engraving by the contractor, and at his own expense. No change will be made in the present design of the postal postage stamps, or of newspaper and periodical stamps; but the contractor will be required to keep in repair, and renew when required, the dies, rolls, and plates for these stamps, the same as for the stamps for the use of the public. All dies, rolls, and plates made or used at any time in filling the contract shall immediately become the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered, in good working order, to the Postmaster General or his authorized agent whenever demanded.

BUILDING, PLACE OF MANUFACTURE, &c.

The stamps will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor—the whole to be subject to the approval of the department—and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar-proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and constructed to the satisfaction of the department. The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

AGENT—OFFICE-ROOMS—INSPECTION.

A residentagent of the department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamps, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the stamps are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government. The Postmaster General shall also have the right at any time to cause an inspection to be made, by any agent or agents whom he may specially designate for the purpose, of the apartments, safes, and vaults used for the manufacture and storage of stamps, and of the stamps in course of manufacture or in stock.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several denominations and kinds of stamps, subject to the control of the Post Office Department, its regularly authorized agent, or such other agents as may be specially authorized by the Postmaster General, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the department may be promptly filled. The department shall have the right to require the contractor at any time during the existence of the contract to furnish an extra quantity of stamps not exceeding a supply for three months.

PACKING.

Stamps to be transmitted by sea routes must be securely packed in hermetically sealed tin cases, wrapped in strong manila paper; all others must either be packed in strong binders'-board boxes, bound on the edges and corners with muslin, and enveloped in two thicknesses of strong manila paper, or inclosed in strong manila envelopes, as the quantity to be transmitted may require; all packages to be so inclosed as to enable the agent of the department to officially seal them.

DELIVERY.

The stamps may be required to be delivered by the contractor, in separate packages, as above provided for, at the Post Office in the place where the same are manufactured, or at such other Post Office in the immediate vicinity of the place of manufacture as the Postmaster General may direct; or in such quantities at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. (each denomination and kind being kept separate,) as the Postmaster General may direct.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same, for each package, in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the department, together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the stamps; also, all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number and denominations of stamps furnished.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number, denomination, and kind of stamps manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number used during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled stamps to be destroyed by the agent of the department in the presence of the contractor or his representative, or otherwise disposed of, as the Postmaster General may direct.

AWARD.

The contract will be awarded on the basis of the number of the several kinds of stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, as follows:

1. Number of stamps for use of the public.....698,799,090
2. Number of official stamps for use of the executive departments.....17,082,665
3. Number of newspaper and periodical stamps.....1,290,347
Total.....717,772,102

Bids must be made for each kind of stamps separately, the bidders stating in their proposals the price per 1,000 of each stamp, delivered, as they may elect to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and the contract will be awarded as a whole to the lowest responsible bidder in the aggregate, the amount of a bid to be ascertained by adding the above issues at the prices bid respectively, and then aggregating the amounts of the three several items. It must be understood, however, that proposals made under this advertisement shall include all the stamps needed by the department during the contract term, without reference to the above issues. Should the use of any of the above kinds of stamps be discontinued during the contract term, the contractor will not be entitled to damages on account of such discontinuance.

PROPOSALS—AGREEMENT—BOND.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or partnership making it, and when made by a partnership the name of each partner thereof must be disclosed; and it must be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by at least two responsible guarantors, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the articles or articles to be furnished by him, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to such guaranty to be certified to by the Postmaster or United States Attorney where the bidder resides; and in such contract the contractor and his sureties

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE INSURANCE TROUBLES.

MR. JOHN J. ANDERSON, RECEIVER OF THE CONTINENTAL LIFE COMPANY, RESIGNS HIS OFFICE.

At the first hearing before Mr. William Allen Butler, the Referee in the matter of Stephen English and others against the Continental Life Insurance Company, counsel for the petitioner moved that the Referee make a special report to the court requiring Mr. John J. Anderson, the Receiver of the company, to furnish additional bondsmen in place of Luther W. Frost, the former President of the concern, and R. C. Frost, one of its Directors, with a view of securing the safety of the funds. On the following Monday Mr. Butler filed a report to that effect before Judge Gilbert, in the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, and an order was entered directing the Receiver to file a new bond for $200,000, with two sureties. This he failed to do, and yesterday the matter was brought to the attention of Judge Pratt, who, on motion of Mr. Moses, counsel for the petitioner, granted an order to the Receiver to file the required bonds within 24 hours or show cause why he should not be removed from the position of Receiver. Some such move as this had no doubt been anticipated, and later in the day Mr. John L. Hill, of counsel for the Receiver, appeared in court and presented to Justice Pratt a petition which set forth that the petitioner, John J. Anderson, had been appointed to the position of Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company, on Oct. 25 last, in an action brought by John O. Hoyt for the dissolution of the corporation; that he had at once entered upon the duties of his office in accordance with the order of the court, and that he has performed all the duties required of him; that he then came into possession of all the property of the company and a number of valuable securities that had been illegally transfered. The petitioner further sets forth that he had with fidelity discharged the duties of his office, and that he had been subjected to much unfavorable criticism and assailed as being in collusion with the former officers of the corporation. Besides this, the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State had begun, through the Attorney General, in the Third Department of the Supreme Court, proceedings for the removal of the petitioner as Receiver on the ground that he was appointed by collusion and fraud. The petitioner intended to continue and complete his duties, but the demand on his time, patience, and endurance is so great that he desires to be relieved. He therefore prays that the court will accept his resignation and appoint a suitable person to act in his stead; that reasonable compensation be allowed to him, and that a reference be ordered to pass his accounts.

Justice Pratt, after hearing counsel, granted an order to the parties in interest, of whom there are about 30, to show cause why the prayer of the petition should not be granted and another Receiver appointed. The order is returnable on Saturday morning, and will be served on the Insurance Department so that it may have some voice in the selection of the Receiver to succeed Mr. Anderson.

THE SECURITY LIFE COMPANY.

Up to a late hour last night none of the officers of the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, against whom the Grand Jury have found indictments, were arrested. Nor had they, so far as could be learned yesterday, received notice from the District Attorney to procure bail. The indictment of Robert L. Case, President, and Robert L. Case, Jr., Actuary, for perjury, has caused a considerable feeling of anxiety among their friends in Newburg. Mr. Case, the President, has long been a resident of that city, occupying a handsome residence on Grand street, one of the most fashionable thoroughfares in the City. He was considered to be a gentleman of spotless integrity, and his family have moved in the wealthiest and most fashionable society. Since the Security collapsed, Mr. Case has disposed of his horses (except one) and wagons, discharged both his household servants and stablemen, and returned to the simplicity in living to which he was formerly compelled to adhere on account, as is stated, of a failure in business. It is said that Mr. Case had the greatest faith up to the last moment in the solvency of the Security, or at least its ability to tide over any financial embarrassment, it might have had hanging over its head. Mr. Case is a prominent member of the Board of Education of Newburg, and has always taken the greatest interest in the public schools.

THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL.

All efforts to find Mr. J. H. Stedwell, the President of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, have thus far failed. Regarding the recent transfer of the assets of that concern to the National Capitol of Washington, nothing further has been learned, and the officials of both companies are now awaiting the decision of the Court of Chancery, before which the question of the receivership will be argued on Tuesday next.

LABOR TROUBLES IN BROOKLYN.

THE STRIKE OF THE 'LONGSHOREMEN—A NOISY PARADE AND DEMONSTRATION ALONG THE EAST RIVER FRONT—SERIOUS AFFRAYS—THE POLICE GUARDING THE STORES.

The strike of the Brooklyn 'longshoremen, which commenced last Monday, still continues. Yesterday the strikers were joined by 150 men who turned out from Harbeck's stores, on Furman street, near Fulton. A large force of Police is stationed at different points along the water front, to prevent the strikers offering violence to the men who have been brought from New-York to fill their places. The extent of territory to be covered is, however, so great, that some points have necessarily been left uncovered. On Thursday the strikers broke into the Central stores, and assaulted in a most brutal manner a number of German and Italian workmen. Yesterday a disposition to use violence was shown at several of the warehouses, but the Police arrangements made by Inspector Waddy were so complete that the more riotous of the strikers were kept in check. A number of men working at the Franklin stores, near the Atlantic Basin, were attacked by the strikers about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. One of the strikers got into the stores by a rear door, and then opened the gate for his fellows. Most of the workmen escaped, but the following were wounded: Louis Loyn, Frederick Haberlin, George Lachman, and Jacob Schuber. The latter received a severe scalp wound and was taken to the Long Island College Hospital. The others, who were but slightly wounded, were able to return to their homes in New-York. In the opinion of the Police authorities the chief danger arising from the present movement among the grain shovelers, is from the fact that there are thousands of men out of employment in this City and Brooklyn who naturally visit the scene of the strike, and being themselves on the verge of starvation, are rendered desperate and easily moved to violence by those who are riotously inclined.

The Police arrangements are as good as the number of the force will admit of. At Bartlett and Green's stores there were stationed a Sergeant and 15 patrolmen; at Harbeck's stores, 2 Sergeants and 15 patrolmen; at the foot of Jorulemon street a Sergeant and 15 men; at Hazeltine Brothers' stores, foot of Pacific street, 2 Sergeants and 30 men, and at their stores at the foot of Irving street, 2 Sergeants and 20 men; and at the Atlantic Basin 2 Sergeants and 15 men, making a total of 120 officers and men, all armed with revolvers and heavy clubs. In addition, all the remaining "reserves" of the city were under warning orders in the station-houses, and could be summoned by telegraph from headquarters by Superintendent Campbell at a moment's intimation from either the Second, Third, or Eleventh Precinct Station-houses, the nearest stations to the docks. Inspector Waddy was in command of the men, with Drill Capts. Jewett acting as his Lieutenant, and Capts. Crafts, Smith, Leavy, and Reilly assisting.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning the strikers assemoled at Red Hook Point and marched along the river front to the Empire stores. At their head was a band of music, and as they marched the ranks were rapidly swelled by new additions. Many of those in the crowd had come from New-York. The cheering of the men as they paraded the streets was so lusty as to drown the efforts of the six musicians who formed the band. Dividing the column into two bodies, the leader, a tall man dressed in gray clothes, who carried a large stick, directed the men to march on to the dock in front of the Empire stores. The divisions met in front of the stores, and at once commenced to search for any workmen who might have accepted the 20 cents an hour offered by the employers. Just at this juncture a squad of Police who had followed the strikers from Harbeck's stores in Furman street, entered the gate on Dock street on the double-quick, and with their clubs in their hands drove back the crowd. The squad numbered 18 men and was commanded by Capt. Crafts, with Sergts. Meeks, Strong and Carrigan. Some of the men were unwilling to leave the dock, but the shake of the officers' staffs showed them that they meant business. After about 10 minutes the dock was entirely cleared. The men were completely demoralized. Some of them took the Catherine ferry-boat to New-York. The band fled, and there was no attempt made to rally the forces. After some time they returned by different routes to their old stands along Furman and Columbia streets. Intimidation is being used by the strikers, and it is feared that the strike will become general among the 'longshoremen on the river front.

BURIED ALIVE.

While cleaning a well 45 feet deep on Jeremiah Valentine's farm, Jamaica road, Flushing, L. I., on Island, yesterday afternoon, John Sladder was buried alive. The sides of the well caved in, and it was impossible to rescue him.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE METEOROLOGICAL COMMITTEE—MEMORIALS FROM THE CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE ASKING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday, Mr. S. D. Babcock in the chair. Mr. Henry B. Anchincloss, Mr. William H. Lyon, Mr. William Sulzbacher, Mr. Frederick Taylor, and Mr. William Tilden were elected members. A communication was received from Signal Officer H. H. C. Dunwoody, by Mr. Paul N. Spofford, calling attention to the report by the Signal Inspectors that the members of the meteorological committees in some cities are not thoroughly acquainted with the duties pertaining to the office. The Chief Signal Officer of the Army has requested that members of the meteorological committees should be appointed directly by the Chief Signal Officer, and that instructions for the guidance of the committees should be issued by him. The Signal Officer asked that the following resolution should be adopted:

Resolved, That the Meteorological Committee of the chamber shall be a permanent committee, and that the names of the members and any change in membership be in each case formally notified to the Chief Signal Officer of the Army. The committee will confer with the Chief Signal Officer, and will bring before the chamber all matters requiring its action or relating to aid needed for, or improvement of, the signal service.

The matter was referred to the Committee on Harbor and Shipping.

On motion of Mr. Gustav Schwab, Mr. S. D. Babcock was added to the Committee on Bank Taxation, which will have a hearing before the Banking Committee of the House of Representatives on Wednesday next.

A communication from the Cheap Transportation Association relative to the Belgian Cable Towing system was received and referred to a committee of five members, who were appointed by the President as follows: Mr. S. B. Ruggles, Mr. J. F. Henry, Mr. W. H. Fogg, Mr. J. S. T. Stranahan, and Mr. Paul N. Spofford.

A number of memorials from the Chicago Board of Trade, addressed to Congress, were received and referred to the Executive Committee. They ask for the establishment of a Government Department of Commerce, to be charged with the supervision and control of the commercial, agricultural, manufacturing, and mining interests of the United States; that its bankrupt laws shall be amended and simplified; that correspondence shall be opened with the Government of Great Britain with a view to securing immunity for the shipping of the United States from payment of light dues in the ports of the United Kingdom; that an early and entire revision of the international revenue system of the country shall be made, and that all existing laws be modified so as to produce the largest revenue on the smallest list of articles; that a law shall be enacted regulating the issue, negotiability, and use of bills of lading, railroad receipts, and other evidences of the receipts and possession of property of common carriers for transportation abroad or between States; and asking that the President appoint three Commissioners to confer with Commissioners authorized by the Government of Great Britain to investigate and ascertain on what basis a treaty of reciprocal trade for the mutual benefit of the United States and the Dominion of Canada can be negotiated.

Mr. Henry M. Tabor directed attention to the fact that a bill for the modification of the Usury law was before the Legislature, and asked that a memorial should be prepared and presented to that body. A resolution to that effect was referred to the Executive Committee.

INTER-COLLEGIATE ASSOCIATION.

A PERMANENT ORGANIZATION TO BE EFFECTED—PLAN FOR A NEW CONSTITUTION ADOPTED—SPECIALISTS NOT TO BE COMPETITORS FOR HONORS.

A meeting of the Inter-Collegiate Literary Association was held yesterday afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Hotel for the purpose of reorganizing the society upon a permanent basis. There were present Eugene Frere, of Cornell, who occupied the chair, and delegates from Syracuse, Hamilton, New-York University, Wesleyan, North Western University, Princeton, Rutgers, St. John's, of Fordham, College of the City of New-York, and Williams. After a long discussion, the report of the Committee of College Presidents, recommending the plan of a new constitution was adopted. It is as follows:

1. The Inter-Collegiate Literary Association shall consist of such students as are pursuing a general course for their first degree, or those who have taken their degree in such course within a year, in the associated colleges, and of the members of their Faculties of instruction, with such other persons as may become united with them under this Constitution.

2. The management of the association shall be vested in a Council of Regents. These shall be chosen by three electoral bodies, Faculties, students, and fellows. There shall be one representative from each of the faculties of the academic departments of the associated colleges. There shall be a like number chosen by the senior and junior classes of the associated colleges. There shall be a like number chosen by the fellows of the association, which body of fellows shall consist of all who have examined candidates for honors, of those who have taken prizes, being graduates, and of honorary members, not exceeding a dozen at any one time, chosen by the fellows because of their eminence in literature, science, or philosophy, or because they have rendered important services to the association.

3. These representatives, constituting the Board of Regents aforesaid, shall be chosen annually by ballot. They shall be called to meet in council by the President of the Association.

4. A President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Association, shall be chosen by joint ballot by the Council of Regents, and shall continue in office two years, until their successors shall be appointed.

5. The Council of Regents at its annual meeting shall appoint an Acting Committee, which shall meet in New-York City, and execute the resolutions of the Council of Regents.

6. In all questions before the Board of Regents no member of that board shall vote by proxy.

7. The competitors for examination shall present a statement of the studies pursued by them in their college or university course to the examiners in the respective departments for examination at least one month before the examinations occur. These statements shall be certified to by the President of the college to which the students belong. The examiners shall upon this statement decide upon the eligibility of the students for competition.

After the adoption of the report, a committee of five was appointed to prepare a new constitution, based upon the plan suggested by the Committee of College Presidents. It was also resolved that the committee of five should complete their labors by Feb. 15, and that the different colleges—the vote of two-thirds of which cast in favor of the new constitution should make it binding upon the association—should express their approval or disapproval of the constitution by March 5. After the adoption of a resolution giving the said Executive Committee of the association power to continue its labors until the organization of the Council of Regents, the association adjourned.

LOW CANAL TOLLS.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE—RESOLUTIONS IN FAVOR OF CHEAP CANAL TRANSPORTATION.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday, Mr. L. J. N. Stark, the President, in the chair. A vacancy in the board, caused by the resignation of Mr. Horatio Reed, was filled by the election of Mr. Monroe Crane. Messrs. John G. Dale, Frederick Meissner, and P. C. Bogert were appointed the Complaint Committee for February. The following resolutions were presented and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The New-York Produce Exchange view with serious concern the change that has of late been taking place in the relations of New-York City to the grain trade of the West, through the extraordinary efforts making by and in behalf of other ports to the natural advantages are in no respect equal to her own; *and*

Whereas, The City of New-York has in her State canals an auxiliary which, if properly availed of, is capable of maintaining her position as the great export and import City of the country; *and*

Whereas, It should ever be kept in mind that the Erie Canal was not designed for revenue merely, but rather to secure for our State those indirect but larger rewards which come from the control of commerce;

Resolved, That the Canal Board be requested to take such steps as shall in their judgment be deemed best calculated to enable the Erie Canal to carry out the purpose for which it was built—to bring the products of the West through to the seaboard at the lowest possible cost of transportation; and to this end we heartily approve of the views expressed by his Excellency Gov. Robinson in his annual Message to the Legislature, wherein he says that "the question of high or low tolls in the present condition and prospects of canal transportation is one about which there would seem to be no difference of opinion."

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be sent to the several members of the Canal Board and of the Legislature, to his Excellency Gov. Robinson, and to the Buffalo Board of Trade.

A mass meeting of all who are interested in the matter of low canal tolls will be held in the Cooper Institute on Wednesday evening, Feb. 7, at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. Peter Cooper will preside.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. John M. Francis, of Troy, is at the St. James Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Wood, of Pittsfield, Mass., is at the Westminster Hotel.

William Stickney, of the United States Indian Commission, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Capt. Edmund Molyneux, of the British Army, and Daniel Magoon, of Ordensburg, N. Y., are at the Everett House.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

TAMMANY ALDERMEN MAKING WAR ON THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS—PROPOSED UNDERGROUND RAILROAD FROM THE CITY HALL TO THE GRAND CENTRAL RAILROAD DEPOT—A PROJECT TO FILL UP MARSHY LANDS ON THE EAST RIVER WITH ASHES AND STREET SWEEPINGS.

For some time past the relations between the Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen and Mr. Allan Campbell, the Commissioner of Public Works, have not been of a very pleasant character. It is said that the disagreement was caused by the action of Mr. Campbell in appointing a number of inspectors to report any waste of Croton water they might discover while visiting dwelling-houses, factories, &c., without dividing this and other patronage among some of the City Fathers who had voted for his confirmation. Yesterday, however, when the Board of Aldermen met, two of its members made open war on the Commissioner. One of them, Mr. Tuomey, offered a resolution reciting that Mr. Campbell received a salary of $10,000 a year; that the office he held was an important one, requiring his undivided attention; that he also holds the position of President of the Consolidation Coal Company, a position which frequently obliged him to visit Baltimore and other places at a great distance from this City; that in some instances it was necessary to forward papers requiring his signature to those places. The resolutions then request the Mayor to inquire whether Mr. Campbell is holding the two positions named, and in case he is, that he request him to resign either of the positions, and in the event of his neglect or refusal to do so, that the Mayor take the necessary measures to remove him.

Alderman Tuomey made a few remarks on the spirit of the resolutions, and was followed by Alderman Bryan Reilly, who supported them.

Alderman Purroy moved that the whole matter be referred to the Committee on Public Works. This motion was the signal for an exciting and acrimonious debate.

Alderman Bryan Reilly hoped that the resolutions would not be referred. They should be acted upon at once. The proudest day of his life was when he voted against making Mr. Campbell Commissioner of Public Works. Before he was confirmed, a son of the Commissioner said he wished to know "if that Irish rabble was to dictate who should be head of the Department of Public Works." He was assured that Mr. Campbell's son had made that remark. "I also know," continued the Alderman, "that members of this board have been discourteously treated in Mr. Campbell's office."

Alderman Morris—I supported Commissioner Campbell, although he is a Democrat, because I believed he would make an excellent head of his department.

Alderman Bryan Reilly replied that Commissioner Campbell was not a Democrat up to the year 1872, and that his son, Thomas Cooper Campbell, never voted the Democratic ticket until he was sent to the Legislature. In regard to the latter's remark about the Irish rabble, he would say that he (the speaker) was an Irishman, and that the remark was improper.

Alderman Morris referring to the statement in the resolution that Mr. Campbell held two positions, said he believed that all Commissioners of departments had private business to attend to.

Alderman Cowing remarked that the gentleman [Mr. Reilly] had let the cat out of the bag by complaining that he or somebody else had been called an Irishman. He did not believe that gentlemen should come before the board to redress their personal grievances. If they presented proper charges he (Mr. Cowing) would be fairly investigated.

Mr. Purroy's motion to refer the resolutions to the Committee on Public Works was adopted by a vote of 16 to 6.

Alderman Cowing introduced a resolution requesting the Corporation Counsel to examine the ordinances in relation to hoistways, and in case they were defective to prepare others so as to prevent accidents. It was adopted.

Alderman Sneils moved that the Mayor report to the board the number of City railroad cars for which no license fees are paid in this City. Adopted.

Alderman Purroy submitted several preambles and resolutions reciting that the main hope of a speedy solution of the rapid-transit question lies in the extension of steam transit from the Grand Central Depot to the City Hall, and requesting the Mayor to ascertain the feasibility of constructing by private enterprise an underground road, commencing at or near the City Hall, and connecting with the rapid-transit trains now running on the Harlem Road, the cost of such road, the time required for its completion, the measures necessary to obtain in conformity with law the requisite franchises, and all other matters relating to the construction and operation of such road, and that he report thereon to the board. The resolutions were adopted.

The committee appointed to investigate the charges preferred against Commissioner Porter and the architects of the Third District Court-house, presented a majority and minority report. The former, which was signed by Messrs. Purroy and Keenan, stated that the practice which prevailed in the case, of charging $10 for a bill of quantities and paying a percentage on the amount of the contracts when awarded, was a pernicious one; that to some of the bills of quantities which were prepared by employes of the architects were added the words: "and three-quarters of 1 per cent. for quantities." This amount, continues the report, would be a loss to the City. There was no evidence that the architects, Messrs. Withers & Vaux, had any pecuniary interest in these commissions, but they and Commissioner Porter were cognizant of the matter, and could have stopped it. Reference is next made to the practice of former State Legislatures in appointing commissions for the performance of work in this City, which (the report says) could be done as well and more economically by the appropriate departments of the City Government. This practice, it says, has resulted in increasing the City debt by a large amount. The cost of the Third District Court-house so far was $494,211 50. To the report was appended an ordinance providing that the Commissioner of Public Works shall superintend the work of completing the Third District Court-house. The minority report, which was signed by Mr. Howland, stated that the charges were made by persons who presented bills for extra work which the architects refused to certify, and exonerated Commissioner Porter and the architects from the charges. The report also recited that the building was put up in a substantial manner; that its cost was within the appropriation made for it, and that it was an ornament to the City. The report then recommended that the present commission be author zed to superintend the completion of the building. Both reports were laid over.

The question of heating the cars was then called up. Two reports were submitted by the Committee on Railroads, to whom the matter was referred. The first, which was signed by Messrs. Gunther and Reilly, recommended that the city railroad companies be required to conform to all the regulations imposed for the comfort and convenience of passengers by the Board of Health; that the said board be required to compel such companies to keep, while en route, the front doors of their cars constantly closed in cold weather, and that clean straw be provided for the floor of each car in such quantities as the board may direct. The minority report, which was signed by Mr. Cowing, was in favor of having 10 per cent. of the cars heated as an experiment.

The majority report was adopted by a vote of 16 to 6.

THE DISPOSITION OF ASHES AND STREET-SWEEPINGS.

Alderman Morris offered the following, which was ordered to be printed:

Whereas, It is not only desirable, but indispensably necessary, from an economical and sanitary point of view, that some provision should be made for depositing the ashes and sweepings of the streets of this City other than the present expensive, annoying, and, in winter, impracticable method of transporting them out to sea, and depositing such refuse in the tideway outside the harbor limits; a system which costs more than $100,000 a year; causes dissatisfaction to residents of adjoining territory, and involves an incalculable waste of material that can be used to great advantage in extending the area of land owned by the City, by reclaiming from the surrounding waters many acres, which would ultimately be of great value; and

Whereas, Such a desired object of gain can be secured by taking measures to fill up the estuary that separates Ward's from Randall's Island, known as "Little Hell Gate," and by filling the marshy land adjoining these islands, including the strait on the east side of Randall's Island which separates it from the "sunken meadow," or "Drowned Marsh," thereby uniting these two islands and the "Drowned Marsh," and reclaiming the low lands adjoining on the east side, which will add more than 100 acres of land to the real property of the City, and supply a place for depositing the ashes required to be removed for 50 years to come. The estuary known as the "Kills," which separates Randall's Island from the recently annexed Twenty-third Ward, might also, with advantage, be filled in, and the channel between Ward and Randall's islands with the mainland, converting them into a promontory, greatly enlarging the water front, and affording an opportunity for the erection of railroad depots, warehouses and other commercial appliances. The closing of these two estuaries would also greatly improve the navigation of the Harlem River, as the vast volume of water that now passes through them would be turned into the Harlem River, thus creating a tideway that would clean and widen the channel; and

Whereas, The present seems an opportune time for inaugurating this important enterprise: Gen. Newton being engaged in the work of improving the navigation of the East River, at Hell Gate, would, doubtless, gladly avail himself of the opportunity thus afforded to deposit the material excavated in his mining operations, and the stones and debris thus removed from the East River could be utilized in the construction of a dam at each or either end of the two estuaries, behind which, for many years to come, the City would find a convenient and profitable receptacle for the ashes and other refuse material required to be removed from the streets; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the Presidents of the Harbor Commissioners, on the part of the State, the Presidents of the Departments of Police and Docks, and the Counsel to the Corporation, on the part of the City, and Gen. Johnston, on behalf of the United States Government, be and they are hereby, severally and respectively requested to meet at the office of the President of the Police Department, No. 300 Mulberry street, on the call of the last-named officer, to consider the advisability and practicability of the measure proposed in the preamble to this resolution, or any part thereof, and report the result of their deliberations to this Common Council, through his Honor the Mayor, together with drafts of the laws necessary to be passed, if any, to authorize the immediate commencement of the proposed improvement. It being understood that before taking final action the project shall receive the approbation of his Honor the Mayor, to be expressed in a communication transmitting the results of the deliberations of the officers above named to the Common Council.

THE CITY'S WATER FRONT.

ANOTHER REPORT TO THE CONFERENCE OF COMMERCIAL BODIES—WHAT ARE CONSIDERED THE NECESSARY FACILITIES FOR COMMERCE.

An adjourned conference of the representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the Cheap Transportation Association, the Cotton Exchange, the Produce Exchange, the Ship-owners' Association, and the Council of Political Reform, was held yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce. The Chairman, Mr. Ambrose Snow, called the meeting to order. The report of the Committee on "the cost and practicability of stone bulkheads" was taken from the table, when Mr. Gustav Schwab alluded to some criticisms of that report made by Mr. Wales, President of the Dock Department. He maintained that, while the figures obtained for that report were necessarily procured in an indirect way, they were not exaggerated or misstatements of fact, but he believed they would be found to be essentially correct. Mr. John F. Henry suggested that Mr. Wales be invited to meet the conference and give them an opportunity to hear what he had to say about the subject. Mr. Opdyke thought it was due to the conference that the Commissioners should explain the assertion of gross errors in the estimate of the Conference Committee, as that committee were driven by the careless methods of book-keeping in the Dock Department to their indirect methods of ascertaining the cost of stone bulkheads. Mr. Wales asks the committee to meet him at the Dock Department and give him an opportunity to explain the expenditures on account of the docks. A resolution that the report of the committee be referred back to the committee, in order to give an opportunity for conference with the Dock Commissioners, and that then it should be reported again to the conference, was adopted.

Mr. Opdyke reported that Committee No. 4, on "the propriety of selling the whole or part of the City dock property," would hold a meeting on Monday next and make a final decision, and that it would then be prepared to report.

Mr. Seth Low made a report for the committee appointed to investigate the subject of "the proper width of the streets bordering on the water front of the City and the necessary facilities for commerce." After alluding to the greater facilities which the geographical form and position of other cities afforded for the approach of railroads to those ports, and the saving effected by shipping merchandise to them, the committee report that the problem now is how best to bring the railroad cars of all the roads to the heart of the City. The readiest way, in the opinion of the committee, would be to make the streets on the water front of such width as to permit all necessary railroad accommodations. The legal width of West street, as fixed by the Commission of 1871, is 250 feet, and as a portion of the bulkhead has been built upon this line in stone, it would seem wise to retain the line of 250 feet from the easterly side of West street. For the rest of the streets, southward, and for the river street northward, it is the opinion of the committee that 200 feet would be a sufficient width for the purposes of commerce. They also recommend that the Legislature, in view of the cost of filling in and the importance of keeping the river way as free as possible, repeal the present bulkhead line except where the line is already completed between Canal and West Eleventh streets, and they recommend that it be asked to fix the line in the rest of the street northward and eastward at 240 feet. For the water street on the East River, they recommend that the bulkhead line be fixed at 100 feet from the westerly line of the street, as the necessity for great width is less urgent than upon the North River. It is assumed by the committee that the streets when widened, shall receive a double-track freight railroad, with necessary switches and turnouts, for the use of all railroads having depots in the City, so that cars from floats can be easily rolled to any business part of the City. It is believed by the committee that a single track thus placed in some of the streets down town, which run at right angles with the river, being thus connected with the remotest parts of the County, would develop facilities for the cheap handling and transportation of merchandise, the importance of which can hardly be overestimated. The committee do not doubt that the traffic of such a railway can be regulated so as to harmonize with other demands upon the streets. They insist that if the improvements are to be of practical value, they must be completed with expedition and at moderate cost. The plan of the Department of Docks for stone bulkheads is considered by the committee as too slow and expensive, and they recommend that the Legislature be petitioned to repeal it. The report of Committee No. 1 is approved, and the belief is expressed that if the crib bulkheads recommended in that report be adopted, West street could be widened at the rate of 2,500 running feet per annum without interfering with commerce, and without devoting too great an expense upon the City. The bulkhead line of 1857 exists for the greater part of its length on West street, say the committee, only upon paper, and the efforts of the conference should, they advise, be directed to securing in fact and at once the erection of the bulkhead line upon such lines as the Legislature may finally establish. With the streets as they are, the committee believe that the Belt Railroad can and ought to be used at night for freighting purposes by steam, and the measure is urged as one of great and immediate importance. They recommend, also, that steps be taken to ascertain whether any of the existing obstructions of the river streets are illegal, with a view to compelling the removal of all obstructions not sanctioned by law. The report is signed by Jeremiah P. Robinson, James M. Requa, Thomas Scott, John P. Townsend, and Seth Low.

The report was received and consideration delayed until a future meeting. On motion of Mr. W. H. Webb, the committee were directed to prepare a plan of the streets designated in their report, with the proposed improvements indicated, and present it to the conference.

After some discussion of the report of Committee No. 1, the meeting adjourned.

THE CITY DEMOCRACY.

MEETING OF THE TAMMANY HALL GENERAL COMMITTEE—APPOINTMENT OF STANDING COMMITEES FOR THE ENSUING YEAR.

The Tammany General Committee for 1877 held its first regular meeting at the Fourteenth street head-quarters last evening, Henry L. Clinton in the chair. The Chairman delivered an address, in which he referred to three epochs in the history of the country which, he said, "seemed fraught with deadly peril to republican institutions." The first "nullification threatened to dismember the country," and was "throttled by the far-seeing wisdom and invincible firmness of a Democratic President—Andrew Jackson;" but a "gigantic civil war drenched the land in blood." After the sacrifice of "hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of lives and the expenditure of thousands of millions of dollars," the "world was made to believe that our Government could not be destroyed, but that, on the contrary, it had gathered fresh strength—new life—from a four years' war sufficient to rend in twain—if not to utterly destroy—any other Government upon the face of the earth. "Last of all" was the recent Presidential election, which he claimed had resulted in the choice by the people of the Democratic candidate, that a civil war would have been prevented, "perchance," a war which would have ended in "the establishment of a monarchical or military government," if the calamity had not been averted by the appointment of the Electoral Commission by Congress. Whatever decision might be arrived at by that tribunal, he said, would be cordially acquiesced in by the entire people.

The following standing committees for the year were appointed:

Committee on Finance—John Kelly, Augustus Schell, Thomas Dunlap, James J. Slevin, Henry A. Gumbleton, Vincent C. King, Thomas J. Carleton.

Committee on Correspondence—Menzo Diefendorf, Louis C. Waehner, George L. Dosser, Thomas C. E. Ecclesine, George W. McGlynn, Frank A. O'Donnel, Robert A. Van Wyck.

Committee on Municipal Government—William C. Whitney, Joseph Blumenthal, Sidney P. Nichols, Frederick Smyth, John M. Hayward, Bernard Reilly, John E. Newburger.

Committee on Naturalization—Henry R. David, James C. Spencer, Thomas A. Boyd, Martin Nachtman, John W. Guntzer, Edward Gilen, Alfred J. Keegan.

Committee on Printing—John J. Gorman, John Hayes, William Walsh, Thomas Shiels, Lawrence E. Hill, M. T. McMahon.

The meeting then adjourned.

REWARDING BRAVE POLICEMEN.

The Board of Police yesterday approved of the following inscription for the medal to be presented to Patrolman John McDowell, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct:

"Presented to Patrolman John McDowell, Twenty-ninth Precinct, for bravery, in pursuance of resolutions of the Board of Police.

W. F. Smith, Joel B. Erhardt, S. P. Nichols, D. W. C. Wheeler, Commissioners."

A medal with a similar inscription will be presented to John Gannon, of the Mounted Squad, who recently jeopardized his life in stopping a runaway team on the Boulevard.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Robert A. Green, M. D., will lecture on "Vaccination—Its Fallacies and Evils," at the rooms of the Liberal Club, Science Hall, this evening.

Burglars entered the store of Cook, Valentine & Co., No. 412 Broadway, by means of false keys, on Wednesday morning, and carried off $300 worth of sewing silk.

A new programme is announced at Gilmore's Garden this evening. The equestrian entertainment will include two trotting races, ladies' flat race, and Indian Life; or, a Chase for a Wife.

A groom named Azariah N. Hankinson died at No. 221 West Forty-sixth street, yesterday, of injuries received by being kicked and trampled by a horse on Jan. 22, in a stable at No. 219 West Forty-sixth street.

One million fifty thousand seven hundred and twelve letters, weighing in the aggregate 18,357 pounds, and 189,941 postal cards were sent out from the New-York Post Office during the week ending Jan. 28.

Mr. Hermann Hoepfner, for the past four years City Editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, died yesterday afternoon, after two weeks' illness, at his residence, No. 232 East Thirteenth street. He leaves a wife and two children.

Several persons have been swindled by a woman asking for assistance, and presenting a letter purporting to be singed by Mr. Wetmore, of No. 45 West Eleventh street. The woman in question is an impostor, and should be handed over to the Police.

The funeral services of Mrs. Doremus took place yesterday afternoon at Rev. Dr. Rogers' church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street. At the conclusion of the services the remains were removed to her late residence. The interment takes place to-day.

A meeting of ladiss and gentlemen was held last evening in the dining-room of the Good Samaritan, No. 35 Willoughby street, for the purpose of devising means to aid the charity in question. Speeches were made by Mayor Schroeder and others, but no definite action was taken.

A little child, named McCormick, upset a kerosene lamp at No. 670 Atlantic street, yesterday, setting its clothes on fire. Its mother was severely burned while trying to put out the fire, which caught the clothing of the child. The child's injuries are serious.

The monthly returns of the New-York City Mission and Tract Society for January exhibit the following results: 34 missionaries, 5,631 visits and calls, 413 meetings, 135 temperance pledges, 561 families aided, besides meals, lodgings, clothing, &c. Receipts for the year, $1,853 39; payments, $3,357 59; indebtedness, $10,879 42.

Miss Root's second ballad concert, which takes place at Association Hall this evening, for the benefit of the poor, promises to be equal in interest and attendance to the one already given for the same laudable object. Miss Root will be assisted by leading professional artists, who have kindly volunteered their services to swell the fund for the relief of the poor of this City.

A regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was held yesterday afternoon at No. 860 Broadway, Thomas C. Acton in the chair. The secretary reported the following as the work of the society for the month of January: Complaints received, 80; complaints investigated, 74; complaints, advice given, 6; cases prosecuted, 24; children rescued and sent to homes or institutions, 29.

A meeting of delegates to the Central Committee of the German American Citizens' Independent Association was held last night at Germania Hall, No. 200 Third avenue, Judge Otterbourg in the chair. The following named gentlemen were nominated for officers: President, Oswald Ottendorfer; First Vice President, Prof. Gleubenskiee; Second Vice President, Judge Goepp; Third Vice President, Samuel Sewards; Secretary, Dr. Gercke; Treasurer, Hermann Ubl. The reorganization and election will take place to-night.

Superintendent Walling, yesterday, by general order, called the attention of the Police to section 29 of chapter 625 of the laws of 1871, which provides that for the safety of the public in places of amusement, &c., members of the Police force who shall observe at any of the places described any conditions which are prohibited by law, shall immediately seek the owner, lessee, or manager of the premises and call his attention to the violation of the statute, and if he shall not forthwith comply with the statute it shall be the duty of such officer to arrest such owner, lessee, or manager, and charge him with the offense.

BROOKLYN.

The Police during the month of January made 1,863 arrests.

The Supervisors are about to order the purchase of 1,000 tons of coal to distribute among the poor.

The shoe store of Timothy Cronin, in Flatbush, was robbed of $1,200 worth of property late on Wednesday night.

Mr. James Stedman has been elected President of the Citizens' Gas Company in place of William P. Libby, resigned.

Ex-Alderman Corr was assaulted by some unknown person on High street, near his residence, late on Monday night. Corr is not seriously injured.

Some Brooklyn plasterers are about to form a trade union for the purpose of securing an increase of wages. Plasterers are now paid from $1 25 to $2 25 a day.

During the past month 106 licenses for vehicles were issued, 57 permits for the erection of new buildings were granted, and $640,918 61 received for taxes and assessments.

At a meeting of the Special Aldermanic Committee on Proposals for Street-cleaning a resolution was adopted directing the President of the Board of City Works to recommend to the Board of Aldermen the lowest responsible bidder for each ward.

Rev. Mr. Hubbard, the new Rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, corner of Clinton and Carroll streets, will take permanent charge of that parish on Sunday. Special services will be held morning and evening, at which Bishop Littlejohn will be present.

Ah Fung Chi, who, from his laughing propensities, is known as "Ha Ha," the accomplice of Ah Fun, who on Sunday morning last murdered a fellow-countryman named Lo Ah Fung at No. 17 Forsyth street, is still at large despite the efforts of the Police to capture him.

Ebenezer Stevenson, of Third avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth street, while attempting to jump on a Harlem train going south, at Mott Haven, yesterday, was struck by a train going in the opposite direction and thrown to the platform, receiving serious injuries.

NEW-JERSEY.

Eugene Walter attempted to jump upon a train at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot in Newark yesterday afternoon, but missed his footing, and falling under the wheels received very serious injuries.

An old man who was crossing Grove street at the corner of Morgan street, Jersey City, last evening was knocked down and run over by a Hoboken horse car. Some friends picked him up and carried him away. He is believed to be very seriously injured.

The New-Jersey State Horticultural Society held its annual meeting yesterday, in Geological Hall, Rutgers College, New-Brunsw

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7923. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE DELAYED ON ACCOUNT OF THE ILLNESS OF SECRETARY MORRILL—AN ELABORATE PRESENTATION OF THE FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Secretary Morrill has been confined to his room by a temporary illness for two or three days, and it is understood that the President's special Message on the resumption of specie payments has been delayed in consequence. It is not determined when it will be sent to Congress, but certainly in a few days. The Message is likely to be rather an elaborate presentation of the financial condition of the country and the ability of the Treasury, aided by proper legislation, to resume at the present time. The advantages of immediate resumption to the business interests of the country will be discussed. The improbability of any action by this Congress in behalf of resumption is, however, as great as ever.

THE STEAMBOAT REGULATIONS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SURERVISING INSPECTORS—MORE STRINGENT RULES ADOPTED—DISMISSAL OF A LOCAL INSPECTOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam-boats, which have been in session here for the past ten days, completed their labors and adjourned to-day. During the session the board revised the rules and regulations governing local steam-boat inspectors, in which they have made many changes. More stringent rules have been adopted with reference to safety valves and the rules regulating the issuing of special permits for steam-boats carrying excursions. Heretofore a special permit issued for a particular excursion was made by steam-boat Captains to cover an entire season. The new rules upon this subject require an application for special permit to be made for each excursion. All steam-boats carrying passengers at night will hereafter be required to keep one man upon watch at all times during the night, at or near the wheel-house, so as to guard against accident through any incapacity on the part of pilots, through ignorance, neglect of duty, or other cause. The regulations adopted in 1871 providing a system of fog signals for sailing vessels has been rescinded, and hereafter on this class of vessels fog signals will be governed by the regulations of the Navigation Bureau and the Revised Statutes.

James H. McCord, local Inspector of Steam-boat Boilers at St. Louis, was dismissed by the board for misappropriation of public funds.

A CONGRESSMAN CONFUSED.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD INVESTIGATION—MR. FIELD'S WITNESS PROVES A FAILURE—GEN. ANDERSON'S VICTORY OVER A BULLYING CONGRESSMAN—$200,000 OFFERED WITNESS TO COUNT THE STATE FOR TILDEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—Mr. David Dudley Field did not have everything his own way to-day. In the first place, his pet witness, Mr. Maddox, was not able to produce the letter which he has repeatedly sworn was written by Gov. Wells to Senator West. This was bad enough, and poor Mr. Field was terribly put out; but when Gen. Anderson, of the Returning Board, was placed upon the stand, and began to testify, his anger knew no bounds. For in this gentleman he met a witness who was more than a match for him. Gen. Anderson was not afraid of the loud-mouthed reformer, and, unlike the unfortunate gentlemen who have gone before him, returned Mr. Field's arrogant and overbearing insolence with interest. Aside from this his testimony was very important. He swore positively that he knew nothing, and had never heard anything of the one million dollar proposition related by Maddox. Further than this, he also swore that to his knowledge there had been no change made in the Vernon return as related by Mr. Field's friend, Littlefield. But this was not all; he did not simply contradict and disprove the lying evidence of the Tilden witnesses, but swore, with much emphasis and much to Mr. Field's discomfiture, that State Senator Robertson, of Louisiana, a Democrat and a prominent Tilden agent, had offered him $200,000 if he would have the State counted for the Democratic candidate. This offer Gen. Anderson declined, and commanded Robertson never again to make such a proposition to him. David Dudley, in his usual bullying style, tried to break down this testimony, but failing to do so he lost his temper and made himself very ridiculous. Regarding the evidence of Littlefield, a number of witnesses now on their way from New-Orleans will testify on Monday. They will prove that the Vernon return was stolen and altered by him, and that another return from that parish which he wrote was substituted in the place of the one so abstracted. Gov. Wells will probably be called to-morrow. He will contradict the story told by Maddox in the most conclusive way, and will swear positively that he never wrote any such letter as that described by Field's witness. He defies him or his principal to produce such a document.

MADDOX ACTED "ON BROAD MORAL GROUNDS"—GEN. ANDERSON OFFERED $200,000 TO GIVE THE STATE TO THE DEMOCRATS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Committee on the Powers, Privileges and Duties of the House in Counting the Electoral Vote to-day resumed the examination of Mr. Maddox, who, in response to questions by Mr. Burchard, said that after he came to Washington, and before he went South, about the 10th of November, he had several interviews with Col. Pickett. While in New-Orleans he spoke to several Democrats, but the remarks were of a general character. He did, however, have interviews with Judge Walker, who proposed to introduce him to Baldwin & Co. on business concerning the vote of Louisiana. He did not make the proposition on that subject until after he had had an interview with Secretary Cameron. Mr. McDill called the attention of the witness to the telegram signed Joseph Hancock, dated New-Orleans, Dec. 1, and addressed by Col. Pickett, as follows: "Telegraph party to trust person you wrote about. May be to your interest." Mr. McDill asked who was the "party" alluded to, and the witness answered Col. Zacharie. The witness said he was desirous of producing the letters called for by the committee, namely, from Gov. Wells to Senator West, and from Gov. Wells to Mr. Maddox. In reply to Mr. Burchard witness said that no proposition had been made to him or any one else to deliver the letters for a money consideration. He asked for further time to produce them. To designate where they were might jeopard their production. He required no money for their production and would take none.

Q.—Did you not agree to take a share of the $1,000,000 proposed to be raised by you and Col. Pickett to affect the Louisiana returns, and now you say you would not take any money for producing the letters? A.—I thought it not immoral to buy a right. The witness stated during the further examination that the letters were in the hands of a prominent Republican.

Messrs. Burchard and Seelye desired that the name of the party be given, in order that a subpœna might be issued for the production of the letters. The witness was allowed till to-morrow morning to produce the letters.

Mr. Seelye—Did you not enter into a double game to turn over the State of Louisiana to either the Democratic or Republican Party, whichever should furnish $1,000,000? A.—When I went to New-Orleans it was with a view of examining the canvass for myself; I became satisfied that the vote of the State had been cast for the Democratic Party, the election having been as fair as any that could be held; I had some sympathy for the people there; I found that they had been trampled on and oppressed, and their substance being taken away, and after my interviews with Gov. Wells I was satisfied that his proposition to his Northern friends could not be met; I did not wish it to be met, but I wished that the after proposition should be carried out; I acted on broad moral grounds; thought it was better for the people to buy their rights than lose them; it was a part of my game to appear to encourage Gov. Wells. The witness referred to attacks on him in the newspapers, and expressed his gratification that they now gave him an opportunity to protect his character. In explanation of his testimony given yesterday the witness said he delivered a letter to President Grant from Gov. Wells, which was intended to be submitted to the Cabinet; Gov. Wells wanted protection in the discharge of his duties; the President said that Gov. Wells should receive such protection, and remarked that he wanted a fair count and an honest declaration of the vote. The witness during the examination about his business said that the Treasury Department was satisfied with his official duties as a revenue agent, and that several times his compensation had been increased; he had not been, as charged, convicted of an infamous crime in Baltimore; he was arrested there in connection with stock transactions, but the charge was dismissed by the Grand Jury; he was arrested for negotiating stock supposed to be a forgery, but it was afterward ascertained the stock was genuine.

GEN. ANDERSON'S TESTIMONY.

Gen. Anderson, of the Returning Board, testified as to the sessions of the board being public and attended by visiting members of the Republican and Democratic Parties; each side had stenographers to report the proceedings; when the board went into executive session it was for the purpose of considering the statements of Supervisors and affidavits bearing upon the returns; only the officials of the board were present at the compilation of the votes. Mr. Burchard interrogated the witness with regard to certain affidavits appended to a former special Message of the President on Louisiana affairs charging intimidation, &c. Witness was satisfied from recollection that those affidavits were before the board; he remembered the names of two of the affiants, namely, Mr. Lane and Mr. Clover, the latter a Supervisor of Registration; the witness said that to his knowledge there was no change in the vote of Vernon Parish to elect Senator Kelso, a Republican; he was not present in the board when the official returns from that parish were opened; the result was, however, in favor of Hunter as District Judge; the witness had always looked upon Hunter as a Democrat; he was formerly Treasurer of the State; Andrews was declared District Attorney; he believed Andrews to be a Democrat, as he belonged to a Democratic family; the witness did not know of the destruction of the official returns of Vernon or any other parish; was not aware of any alterations of returns, and never had any conversation with any fellow-member of the board regarding the alteration or destruction of returns. The witness, in response to Mr. Lawrence, said that he had known Mr. Maddox 25 years, but not intimately.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him during the time the Returning Board were engaged in their labors last Fall? A.—None whatever; the only conversation I ever had with him was to say "Good morning," and shake hands with him; I never had two minutes' talk with him; I did not hear in New-Orleans of any proposition from Gov. Wells to sell out the State or anything connected with such a thing.

Q.—Did you meet with Mr. Maddox in Gov. Wells' private room? A.—I did not meet him in Gov. Wells' room, my own room, or any other room.

Q.—Did Maddox say anything about the use of money to affect the result of the election? A.—Nothing about money or the result of the election.

Q.—Did Gov. Wells give you any intimation of any conversations he had with Mr. Maddox? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Do you know of any negotiation, arrangement, or proposition with which Maddox was connected? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you ever hear of any proposition from Gov. Wells that there be raised $200,000 for him and $200,000 for you? A.—I never heard of it till mentioned here.

Q.—Is it true that he also wanted smaller sums for the negroes? A.—I never heard.

Q.—Is it a fact that negroes are on the board? A.—There are two said to be colored persons—Kenner and Casanave.

Mr. Field—That was no detriment to them, but only to Gov. Wells, if he used that language.

Q.—Was there any proposition made by any one in relation to the use of money to affect the declaration of the result? A.—Yes, Sir; do you wish to know his name?

Mr. Lawrence—Give it.

The witness then said: A gentleman, Dr. W. A. Robeson, a State Senator, came to my room at 11 o'clock at night and said to me that there was an opportunity to make a good thing, and that I would get $200,000 if I would insure the State for the Democrats; I replied that was a subject I did not wish to entertain; he asked me to think over it; I replied that it would be useless for me to do so, and before he left the room he exacted a promise from me to meet him at the St. Charles Hotel at 5 o'clock the next evening; I promised to meet him in order to get rid of him; I did not meet him; he came to the board and called me out, inquiring why I did not meet him; I said I had forgotten the engagement, when he replied it was too important for me to forget; I said to him, I do not want you to converse any further with me on the subject, if you wish to retain my friendship you will never again mention it.

Q.—What are Dr. Robeson's politics? A.—He is a Democratic Senator.

Q.—What time was this? A.—I think on the 24th or 25th of November.

Gen. Anderson was interrogated at length by Mr. Field and other Democrats, and was asked if a good many of the affidavits as to intimidation, &c., were made in New-Orleans, to which question he replied: "A large number were sworn to in that city."

Q.—Were not these affidavits prepared long subsequent to the 24 hours required by law? A.—I do not know how many days after the 24 hours. The witness said he did not know that Andrews declined the office of District Attorney, for the reason that he was elected by the changes in the returns, and not by the people; nor did he know that Mr. Andrews ever wrote a letter to that effect; the witness said the Returning Board threw out certain votes, believing that in doing so they were sustained by the law and the evidence; they did this without regard to party politics.

Mr. Field—Did you know you threw out more Tilden than Hayes votes? A.—We knew it after the result was ascertained.

Q.—Did you know this while you were doing it? A.—I cannot say we did.

Q.—While you were throwing out parishes did you not know it would affect the Presidential election? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you not declare you would not serve as a member of the Legislature if the vote was declared in your favor? A.—The reason for making such a declaration was because of some inquiry relative to the Parish of Lafayette, the returns not having been sent in at that time; witness was a candidate in that parish, and had said he knew he was not elected, and therefore would not serve if he was returned as elected.

Q.—Had you any reason for thinking that the board would return you if you were not elected? A.—It was because I heard it whispered about that I would be returned that I said I would not take my seat.

Q.—Is Dr. Robeson, who offered you a bribe, still your friend? A.—I do not regard him as my enemy; I do not think I have seen him since.

Q.—Do you not think that a man who would offer you a bribe was a bad man? A.—I think it was very improper in him.

Q.—But do you not think it was very dishonest? A.—I do.

Q.—Did you turn Dr. Robeson out of your room? A.—I got rid of him by promising to meet him at the St. Charles Hotel, but did not go there.

Q.—Did you express your detestation of the offer? A.—I told him I did not approve it, and not to mention it to me again.

The committee then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE WITNESS MADDOX.

HOW HE ATTEMPTED TO SECURE INFORMATION IN NEW-ORLEANS—HIS RECORD DURING THE WAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—Mr. C. Irving Ditty, of this city, who was lately appointed by President Grant as one of the committee to visit New-Orleans and investigate affairs in Louisiana, has sent to the Baltimore *Gazette* a letter for publication in that journal to-morrow, in which the antecedents of the witness Maddox are recounted and his true character exposed. After effectually disposing of the charge made by the *Gazette* that he [Mr. Ditty] had visited New-Orleans at the expense of the Custom-house, he asserts that there is nothing in the testimony of Littlefield, Pickett, or Maddox to change his opinion as to the integrity of the Louisiana Returning Board. According to Littlefield's testimony the alteration of the returns from Vernon Parish was made after they had been examined by the board, in the presence of the Republican and Democratic visitors, and in order to count in certain friends of Gov. Wells. Vernon Parish and the clerk of its court are Democratic, and the Democrats had triplicate returns from that as from all other parishes which, when opened by the Returning Board, in the presence of the visitors from both parties, were found to be correct. As those official returns were, according to the testimony, altered after this examination it would, he considers, have been the height of folly to have made such an alteration. Coming next to Mr. Maddox, Mr. Ditty says he introduced himself to him (Ditty) at the St. Charles Hotel in New-Orleans. Mr. Ditty did not at first recognize him as the Maddox of blockade running and Parkersburg notoriety, but as a gentleman who had for a long time occupied a pew in St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church in Baltimore. A few days after the introduction, he, by invitation, dined with Maddox, and was surprised to hear he was an agent of the United States Revenue Department, having believed him to be a Democrat. Maddox informed him that his business in New-Orleans, ostensibly in the interests of his office, was a sham; that he was a secret confidential agent of President Grant to spy out the political situation; that he would communicate frequently with the President, and would show Mr. Ditty his first report before he sent it; that the President relied entirely and implicitly upon him, and would shape his Louisiana policy according to his (Maddox's) report; that everybody there thought him a strong Democrat, and he had got a great deal of useful information which he could not give openly to the committee, because it would destroy his usefulness; that he could talk freely with Mr. Ditty, as, both being from the same city, no remark would be made, and that he would like to be introduced to Senator Sherman and Gen. Garfield. Mr. Ditty, however, surmised his true character, and determined not to introduce him. On several subsequent occasions Maddox repeated the same statement. Mr. Ditty did not mention the matter to Gen. Garfield, and only alluded to it to Senator Sherman, who remarked that such a man was probably a scoundrel. Maddox next told Mr. Ditty that he had sent one report to the President and would soon send another, which he would first show him. Mr. Ditty intimated that people had begun to be curious as to what his position really was, and shortly afterward Maddox disappeared from New-Orleans.

Mr. Ditty then proceeds to show that in the Winter of 1864–65 his regiment, the First Maryland Cavalry, Confederate States Army, was encamped at Hanover Junction, Va., under command of Gen. Bradley T. Johnson. The men were in need of clothing, and about $40,000 was raised by friends and invested in tobacco, under Gen. Johnson's directions. This tobacco was sent, under a military detail, to the northern neck of Virginia, thence across the Potomac to Maddox, in St. Mary's County, Md. Maddox had agreed to sell it and return the proceeds in uniform cloth. The men who guarded the tobacco were ordered to wait for the cloth, and bring it to camp. After some time they returned, and reported that the tobacco had been seized by the United States Government, on the secret information, as they were told and believed, of Maddox.

Mr. Ditty says he can also prove that Maddox, under orders of President Davis, Nov. 13 and 17, 1864, contracted with Confederates in arms to furnish them, in the manner above stated, with military supplies, and that in whichever light it may be viewed—whether as violating his faith with the United States Government or betraying the trust of the Confederates, he is equally unworthy of credit. Mr. Ditty concludes: "Nobody in Baltimore who knows Maddox would take his statements on the Louisiana, or any other matter, as in themselves worth anything."

THE LOUISIANA ELECTION.

THE REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE TO BE PRESENTED IN A FEW DAYS—HOW A FAIR AND PEACEABLE ELECTION WOULD HAVE RESULTED—THE EXCESSES OF THE MAN LITTLEFIELD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Senate Committee that investigated the Louisiana election will report in a few days. They have carefully examined all the questions regarding the five so-called bull-dozed parishes, and the other districts where intimidation was practiced, and their report will show that if a fair and peaceable election had been held Hayes and Wheeler would have carried the State by a decided majority.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Senate Committee, of which Mr. Howe is Chairman, and who are investigating the conduct of the late election in Louisiana, examined to-day Mr. J. F. Littlefield, one of the Clerks of the Louisiana Returning Board, who, in a statement made a few days ago before the Morrison Committee of the House, confessed having changed the figures on the returns from Vernon Parish, Louisiana, so that the votes cast for Democrats at polls two and nine of this parish were counted for Republicans. In his testimony to-day Mr. Littlefield stated that the return, figures of which were altered by himself, came into the hands of the Morrison Investigating Committee through his uncle, Mr. Spearing, to whom witness gave the return. He also stated that Mr. Spearing is a Republican, but a Nicholls man, that he gave the return to Spearing without compensation, that a few days before doing so Spearing had introduced witness to a man named Gifford, a bank examiner, and witness told Spearing in the presence of Gifford of the existence of the return which had been changed. Gifford told witness if he would go to Washington with him the Secretary of the Treasury would give him [Gifford] $100,000 for the return. Witness would not go because he would not set a price on himself. He was not for sale. He regretted what he had done, and wanted to get out of the difficulty without having it known that he had changed the figures on a return. He afterward stated that the $100,000 was to come from the Secretary of the National Party or the Treasurer of the Republican Committee. When he went from New-Orleans to Springfield, Ill., he was accompanied by Mr. Spearing and by Mr. Murphy, a lawyer and a Democrat. He stated that he refused to testify before the Morrison Committee on the first day of his appearance before them, but on the second day he told all, because Gen. Huribut, of the Morrison Committee, had tried, on the first day of witness' examination, to prove that he (witness) had stolen the return which had come into the possession of the committee through Spearing, and witness had to tell all to clear himself of the suspicions cast upon him; Marshal Pickin offered to obtain witness a lawyer with whom to consult on the evening of the first day of witness' examination, but he declined the offer. Mr. Murphy, the same person who had gone with witness and Spearing to see Gov. Palmer at Springfield, Ill., was consulted by witness, and through him he (witness) learned that he would not lay himself liable to criminal prosecution for having changed the figures on the returns from Vernon Parish, if he testified under protest to having done so. At 4 o'clock Mr. Littlefield stated that he did not feel able to continue longer on the witness stand and he was excused, and the committee adjourned until to-morrow morning.

THE ICE IN THE HUDSON RIVER.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 2.—The prolonged thaw has weakened the ice in the Hudson to such an extent that crossing is dangerous. The ferry-boat will attempt to open a track at this point to-morrow.

WORK STOPPED FOR LACK OF FUNDS.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 2.—On account of the lack of funds, work on the United States steamer Enterprise, which is being fitted out at this yard has been stopped.

THE COUNTING OF THE VOTE

ARGUMENT IN THE FLORIDA CASE.

THE OBJECTORS ON BOTH SIDES HEARD BY THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION—DUDLEY FIELD "SAT DOWN UPON" BY THE TRIBUNAL—AN OFFICIOUS DISPOSITION TO SPEAK FOR EVERYBODY SUMMARILY SUPPRESSED—THE DEMOCRATIC ARGUMENT TO GO BEHIND THE GGVERNOR'S CERTIFICATE—ABLE REPLIES OF MESSRS. KASSON AND M'CRARY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The meetings of the Electoral Commission are by no means interesting to the ordinary visitor to the Supreme Court room, though some very able and clearly-stated arguments were made before the Commission to-day. The scene is much the same as on an ordinary court day, except that the number of people sitting on the bench is greater, and they do not wear gowns. This seems all right in the case of Senators and Representatives, but the Justices look odd without their gowns. The portly form of Justice Clifford, particularly, loses dignity by the absence of the judicial robes. There was never a case represented before the Supreme Court itself by such able and distinguished counsel, not to mention McCrary, Tucker, Kasson, and Field, of the House, who are dispatched with the killing phrase of "objectors." There are Charles O'Conor and Jere Black, on the Democratic side, and Evarts, Stoughton and Mathews, for the Republicans, with assistant or associate counsel hardly less eminent. Mr. Evarts spent most of the four hours of argument by the objectors writing at his table, but he evidently kept close attention upon the arguments at the same time, for often he stopped his writing to make some whispered comment to Mr. Stoughton upon the points of the speakers on either side. Mr. Mathews, in the latter part of the day, was busy with his pen, but most of the other counsel were only taking occasional notes. Charles O'Conor appeared to be very feeble, and while he was the central figure among the Democratic counsel, it is doubtful if he will be able to do more than to advise his associates.

David Dudley Field appears as the great Tilden manager. This is said to be largely an assumed function, and he was "sat down upon," if that expressive phrase may be used, this afternoon, by Judge Clifford and Senator Edmunds jointly. At the close of arguments by the objectors, Justice Clifford directed a question specifically to counsel. Field immediately assumed to answer, but Justice Clifford remarked that the Commission would be better satisfied if the counsel should answer. There was a whispered consultation among attorneys, and Mr Field presently tried to answer again. Senator Edmunds inquired whether he spoke as an objector, or as one of the counsel, and receiving answer that Mr. Field was speaking as an objector, Mr. Edmunds said that the time of objectors had expired, and the Commission was now desirous of hearing from counsel. Field began to understand that he was dealing with men who were not afraid of him, and he was no more heard from.

Mr. Field and Randolph Tucker made the argument for the objectors against the counting of the Hayes votes. It was agreed between them that each should speak an hour, but Mr. Field at the expiration of his time had not concluded, and the chivalrous son of Virginia told him to take all the time he desired. Mr. Field accordingly continued a quarter of an hour longer. His speech was not an argument, but an appeal, or rather a kind of direction to the Commission as if it were a jury. He assumed that Florida had given its votes for Tilden Electors, and the wicked Republicans had stolen it for Hayes. The Hayes certificate was a thing hateful to touch even, but nevertheless he did take it in his hand and held it up to the light and declared it to be "black with crime." This assertion the sober old gentlemen composing the Commission will gravely investigate. Mr. Field indulged in a little surprising rhetoric with respect to the statue of Washington being turned toward the rising sun, or something to that effect, and he mentioned the removal of the Goddess of Liberty from the dome of the Capitol, but gave no valid reasons therefor. Randolph Tucker, with the "wild exuberance of a child of the sunny South," wanted the Commission to dive down into the slimy filth and unkennel the tremendous frauds. The arguments addressed to the grave tribunal by Field and Tucker, are said to have properly presented the Democratic position, but they were certainly not particularly impressive.

In the arguments to-day the Republicans are generally conceded to have been best represented. Mr. Kasson, in beginning, cleared away much of the rubbish with which Field had attempted to cover up the real questions at issue. He addressed himself to the true questions, and in a plain, straightforward, logical speech showed the regularity of the Hayes certificate, and the irregularity and illegality of the others. He attempted less to exhibit the objections to counting the Tilden vote than to prove that the Hayes vote should be counted. He showed into what a series of difficulties the attempt to canvass the vote of the State for Electors would lead the Commission, and made it clear that if the question of how the State voted were to be explored back of the executive certificate, the Commission could not stop with the allegations of Field on one hand, but must examine the allegations upon the other side. This would involve the Commission in a labor that would not be terminated by the 4th of March. Mr. Kasson claiming that the Commission had precisely the same powers as the two houses of Congress in counting the vote, and went into an argument to show that that power was narrowly ministerial. Mr. McCrary made a close legal argument, citing many authorities directed to showing the uselessness of the *quo warranto* proceedings in the Florida courts, of which Field had attempted to make so much. Mr. McCrary exploded effectually the notion that a *quo warranto* proceeding could have any effect to invalidate the actions' of officers against whom the writ is brought, until the judgment is rendered; nor could it after the term of the officer has expired. The function of the Electors having terminated when they cast their votes, no proceedings now could invalidate that action. Mr. McCrary's argument was very clear and conclusive on this point, and in connection with this argument he assailed successfully Mr. Fields' proposition that the Commission was possessed, in this proceeding, of all the powers of a court of general jurisdiction, hearing a *quo warranto* proceeding.

The Commission will meet again to-morrow morning, at 10:30 o'clock. The important question of what testimony shall be admitted and considered by the Commission will then be raised, and the formal offer of evidence will probably be made by the counsel of the Democratic side. There was no definite determining of the manner of proceeding to-night, but probably the counsel will make out and present a schedule of the evidence they wish to have considered and the facts they expect to prove. On the Republican side there will be no offer of evidence, but the claim will be made that, if evidence is to be admitted on the Democratic side, the privilege of meeting it shall be accorded the Republicans. The counsel have the choice of reserving their arguments till the questions touching the admission of evidence have been decided by the Commission, or of continuing their arguments now, and leaving the question of evidence to be afterward decided. This is so important a matter that the counsel will be likely to make their arguments before that question is determined. It is not yet definitely known who will speak, but it is understood Charles O'Conor will be heard, if he is in sufficient health, and Messrs. Stoughton and Evarts will probably speak on the Republican side.

There is, of course, great anxiety and a vast amount of speculation as to the probable action of the Commission in the Florida case. It is pretty generally agreed among lawyers of both parties that the decision of the very first question—that concerning the hearing of evidence—will carry along with it a determination of the main result. If the Commission should decide not to go into an examination of the election of Electors, the vote of Florida and of Louisiana will certainly be counted for Hayes, and the only hope of the Democracy would be in Oregon. Some of them seem to suppose the Commission may decide to count but two votes from that State, but lawyers do not expect such a result. If the Commission should determine to go behind the returns, then there will be no result from the last Presidential election, for there is no time to hear the evidence. The almost universal belief is that the Commission must either elect Hayes, or that its action will compel a new election by postponing a determination till after the 4th of March. As to the probability of the Commission going behind the returns, that can be guessed anywhere and by anybody, as well as by the wisest man in Washington.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Electoral Commission met at 10:30 A. M. The Presiding Justice stated that the inquiry had been made yesterday, "What is the case?" to which he had taken the liberty to respond that it consisted of three certificates from the State of Florida, with the accompanying papers, and the objections to the same. He would now say that two of the objectors on each side will be allowed to speak in the opening of the case. Those representing the objections to certificate No. 1 would first speak. He reminded them that the fortieth rule allows them two hours in which to state the case and argue in support of their objection. Then two objectors upon the other side would speak, subject to the same views and limitations.

Representative Field—I desire to inquire whether, after the two objectors have spoken for the other side, we shall not be allowed the opportunity of replying?

The Presiding Justice—The rules make no provision for any reply on the part of the objectors. Applications for further time must be made to the Commission, the Presiding Justice having no discretion in the matter whatever. My view of the matter is that one of the counsel for the objectors to certificate No. 1 should open, and that one of the counsel in favor of that certificate and against the objectors should reply; and then the other counsel supporting the objections to certificate No. 1 will have the floor.

Mr. Kasson remarked that while his side had no objection to proceeding, as far as the objections to the first certificate were concerned, this morning, his associate and himself finding more questions involved in the objections to that certificate than it was supposed would be found, and not having had an opportunity to examine them until this forenoon, he thought it was probable his side would be obliged to ask the court for some little time before proceeding.

The Presiding Justice—The suggestion calls for no ruling. Counsel on behalf of the objectors for certificate No. 1 will proceed. I shall for convenience designate the certificates respectively Nos. 1, 2, and 3.

Representative Field—Before proceeding, if the Commission will allow me, I would refer to a preliminary matter. I observe that rule 5 speaks of testimony. Though I am in some doubt about the course of proceeding, if evidence is admissible, I think it should be stated to the court before beginning the argument that we are prepared to state at the bar, or in any manner the court may indicate, by deposition or otherwise, all that is necessary to prove the allegations in our objections. We suppose that the papers which are to be presented here contain sufficient evidence for all purposes, but I ought to state that I do not propose to proceed with the argument under the impression that we have no other evidence on which we rely, saving, of course, the question whether the evidence is competent or not. I wish to say that we can produce testimony here, or anywhere, or in any manner that the Commission may direct, and offer to do it, in proof of our case now, or at any other time, or in any other manner.

Judge Strong—It seems to me that the rules we have adopted place the objectors in precisely the same position as that of counsel who opens a case before it is submitted to the jury. We propose that the objectors shall occupy exactly that position. In their direct statement of their objections they will state what their objections are and how they propose to support them. If other questions will come up afterward in regard to the admissibility of evidence, and the other counsel will reply.

Representative Field—That, of course, will be entirely satisfactory to us.

FIRST DEMOCRATIC OBJECTOR.

Mr. Field then, on behalf of the objectors, addressed the Commission. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION: It will be my endeavor in the statements which I make to set forth with as much conciseness as I may the facts which we expect to prove and the propositions which we expect to establish. The power devolved by the Federal Constitution upon the States of the Union was in the State of Florida exercised by the Electors of the State, directly appointed by the qualified voters of the State at the general election. That election was held on the 7th day of November, 1876. It was quiet and orderly, so far as we are informed, throughout the State, and it remained only to gather the returns of the votes. The result of the voting was a majority in favor of the Electors whom, for convenience only—for I would rather not speak of candidates or persons—I will designate as the "Tilden Electors." Nevertheless, a certificate comes here signed by the then Governor of the State, certifying that the Hayes Electors had a majority of votes. By what sort of jugglery that result was accomplished I now take it upon myself to explain. By the law of the State of Florida, the counties are divided into precincts, and the votes of the polling precincts are returned to the County Clerk, where they are canvassed by certain officials, and these County Canvassers certify to the State Canvassers.

Mr. Field then read from the evidence of Andrew A. Allen, Sheriff of Baker County, Fla., to the effect that he and Judge Driggers went to the Clerk's office of Baker County at about 6 o'clock in the evening, knowing that the Clerk was not in the office, and knowing also that the Clerk had already made the canvass of the votes. The witness testified that he and Judge Driggers threw away the Johnsville and Darbyville Precincts because they believed that one person had been prevented from voting; that they had no evidence whatever before them of that fact except the statement of the party and an impression, the result of general rumor that, some illegal votes had been cast. Mr. Field said that the whole question, so far as concerns the State of Florida, rests upon such statements as he had read, and the whole question of law and fact presented to the Commission is whether or not, in the face of such statements as those, a paper signed M. L. Stearns, certifying that certain persons were elected to office when there is no truth in the statement, is to be received as binding upon this body. He reviewed at some length the action of the Florida Returning Board and of ex-Gov. Stearns, and commented the people of Florida for the patience and forbearance which they had displayed in the emergency. "They resorted," said he, "as all law-abiding citizens should resort, to the courts of their State, and the courts decided that the State Canvassers had no power, under the laws of Florida, to throw out any votes; that they were bound to count every lawful vote put into the ballot-box; that the Returning Board were neither Electors nor Judges, otherwise than as to what votes were put in." The Supreme Court of Florida, therefore, he continued, pronounced the action of the Returning Board illegal, and Gov. Drew took his place and is now the lawful and accepted Governor of the State of Florida. If there be any mode known to law by which a defrauded State can, through its courts of law, right any wrongs which it may suffer, that mode has been adopted in Florida. Referring to the vote for President and Vice President, Mr. Field explained that there were three certificates on returns from that State. Return No. 1, made by the Hayes Electors and bearing the certificate of Stearns as Governor; return No. 2, signed by the Tilden Electors without the certificate of the Governor, but with a certificate of the Attorney General, (the only dissenting member of the Board of Canvassers,) certifying that they were elected, and return No. 3, containing the action of the State authorities subsequent to the first two returns for the purpose of receiving and confirming (so far as it was possible for the State thereupon to do it) the second return. We are told that the certificate forwarded to Washington with the signature of Gov. Stearns attached, is the true certificate, and that no matter what documentary evidence may be found to invalidate that certificate, it still remains binding. It is to that statement that Mr. Field proposed to devote the remainder of his remarks.

The form, said he, in which the point is stated, is erroneous, and should be made to read: "Can the certificate go behind the truth and conceal it?" There is no pretense that the true and lawful vote of the State of Florida was not given for the Tilden Electors, but the sole pretext is that the truth cannot be proved as against the certificate of Gov. Stearns; that the truth is rolled up and concealed in that certificate, and that Congress, whether acting in separate houses or in joint house, cannot consider any act which is certified by Stearns. You may ask, in the first place, what foundation that is; you are told that you are to take that certificate as conclusive evidence against everything that could be proved on the other side. By what rule of evidence, by what doctrine of law are you deprived of the right to examine into the truth? Is it not a universal rule that every Judge is invested *ex necessitate* with power to take all pertinent evidence in respect to the facts upon which his judgment is to be pronounced, unless there be some positive law declaring that one certificate in any case, documentary evidence shall be conclusive? "Show me," said Mr. Field, "the positive law which makes the certificate of Stearns evidence against the truth. Where is it? It is not in the Constitution, that is certain. It is not in the laws of the State of Florida, that is certain. Is it in any act of Congress? The only law I know of bearing on it is the act of 1792, re-enacted in the Revised Statutes, which states that the Executive of the State shall deliver to the Electors a certificate that they are the Electors; but it does not state that it shall be the truth. Suppose I offer to prove that the certificate is wholly false and fabricated for the purpose of cheating? Take one of the oldest and proudest States of this Union, the State of Massachusetts, of which my friend Mr. Commissioner Abbott is so worthy a Representative. Suppose that the honored Governor of that State should become satisfied that the power to certify that in the recent election the Tilden Electors had received a majority of the votes of the people of Massachusetts. Does any man mean to tell me that you cannot prove that certificate to be false? Where is the law to support such a statement? Nay, more; if an act of Congress had declared that that certificate should be conclusive that act would be unconstitutional, and for this reason the Constitution declares or asserts that the person having the highest number of votes shall be the President, not the person declared to have the highest number of votes. You cannot, therefore, manufacture a certificate to take from the person actually having the highest number of votes such rights as he is entitled to by those votes, and if you were by an act of Congress to declare in the most positive terms that the certificate of the Governor should be conclusive against all proof, you would transcend the limits of organic law. You cannot say that the certificate of the Governor of Massachusetts, for example, should override the votes of the Electors of Massachusetts. You could not do so if you would, and I am sure you would not if you could. The language of the act of Congress is not so strong as the language of the State law generally as to the canvass of votes. Take the case of Wisconsin. There a law of the State had declared that the State Canvassers should determine, certify, and declare the result—should declare who was Governor. A man got into the office of Governor upon such a certificate declaring that he was elected. A rival claimant brought up the case upon a writ of *quo warranto*. The first party had his position and claims advocated by the ablest counsel of the State of Wisconsin. His argument was: You cannot inquire into the case, because the certificate of the State Canvassers is conclusive. No, says the court, in an opinion which does them immortal honor, and which will remain a living monument to the patriotism of that court and its inflexible determination of purpose as long as the report shall last—the title of the Governor depends upon the votes of the people; upon those little ballots placed in the ballot-boxes, declaring the supreme will of the people. It is not who shall be certified by a Board of Canvassers, but who have been voted for by the people. The court declared that the claimant was entitled to the office, and it ejected the usurping Governor.

What is this Commission to do? It is to declare whether any and what votes are votes provided by the Constitution, and not to declare what are those votes certified by Gov. Stearns. You are to certify what are the lawful votes upon which a President of forty-five millions of people is to be declared elected and to be inducted into office. Is it not implied that a writ of *quo warranto* to try the title of the President of the United States is within the purview of the Constitution? Can anybody doubt it? The Constitution has declared that the person having the highest number of votes shall be the President—not the person certified to. It has not invested any tribunal with exclusive power. No matter how determined by any preliminary authority, there still remains the right to enact a law giving a right to the exercise of the writ of *quo warranto*. No such law exists, I am sorry to say; and if I might be permitted to say so, it ought to exist. I ought not to say, perhaps, but I must say it in truth, that it is no small reproach to our statesmanship that for 100 years no law has been provided to meet the emergency with which we are now brought face to face. I know that one eminent member of this Commission [Senator Morton] has labored assiduously and zealously to have such a law passed, and of all the t ties to which he can ever lay claim for respect I am sure that that will be remembered hereafter by his house; and after the struggles of the passing hour have closed, when the time shall have come when men may look at his grave, they will not remember him by the contests in which he was engaged, but rather that in the service of his country he labored, although hitherto unavailingly, to achieve a beneficent result. But whether there be a law entitling to a writ of *quo warranto* or not, in the case of a President, I think all parties will agree that such a law would be constitutional, and if a law to provide for a writ *quo warranto* would be constitutional, then it is constitutional for any other tribunal sitting in the place of a high tribunal under that writ to investigate a title; that is to say, if you can devolve that title upon any tribunal which you could create and you have not created any

have been a Republic. The proceedings in the courts recited in it are all subsequent to that time, which, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, is the time fixed for the performance of judicial functions. These two certificates are wanting in all the elements of the constitutional and legal validity which should give them a place before this Commission in the condition in which the laws of the country by which the Constitution and laws of the United States were on the 6th day of December, when these functions were exercised. Furthermore, if certificate No. 1 is a constitutional and legal expression of the vote of the State of Florida, of course that question being settled in favor of certificate No. 1 obviates all necessity for considering certificates Nos. 2 and 3, and I ought perhaps to say to the honorable Commission that it is fortunate they did not grant the request of the objectors to adjourn until to-morrow. The next mail might have brought to you certificate No. 4, reciting new proceedings and new action before the courts, and no end would be found to the papers that might be presented in party or personal interest as establishing a retroactive right to exercising a function in the State of Florida. I shall now chiefly confine the argument to certificate No. 1, because if the objections to that certificate are invalid, and the certificate itself is valid, that being recognized dismisses all consideration of the other certificates, and we shall ascertain what is the constitutional and legal vote of the State of Florida. The objections to this certificate are substantially one, namely, that there was a fraudulent return. That it was fraudulently issued, not by reason of anything which appears in the action of the certification, or presenting of the certificate, but because of the action of the people. And hence it is that we have heard this morning, chiefly, instead of a constitutional and legal presentative of the question, an argument before this Commission as a jury in a court have to pass, not to determine law, to determine facts, to decide rights between parties, to decide State rights, to decide national rights—an argument, I say, that somebody somewhere has acted fraudulently, and that this return has been vitiated.

It is not, however, within the scope of my purpose to answer generally the argument that took most of the time of the objector who opened this case. I must say, however, to this Commission that instead, as suggested by the first objector, we do not on this side agree with the views presented by him with respect to the facts. For example, when he refers to Baker County I not only dissent from his views of the facts as of record in that case, but I say that if you go into that question of Baker County, and if that fact which he alleged be true, to wit, that somebody laughed on a proposition being made to canvass those votes, we shall naturally say that you go into Jackson County, where under the political domination there were rejected 271 votes given for the other candidate, and that poll, we certainly claim, was entirely vitiated by that rejection. I should ask you to go into another county where you would find that a railroad train full of passengers stopped on its passage through the county, and the passengers got off and voted the ticket supported by my friend who makes the allegation about fraud in Baker County. I should ask you to go into other counties where you would find the poll vitiated by the stuffing of ballot-boxes. We further answer the allegation that these things have not been denied by us by stating that we propose to show that there was such a case of fraud in the incipiency of that vote as would astonish not only this Commission, but the whole country, by its presentation. I unite with my friends in condemning fraud wherever it exists. It should vitiate not only the poll, but the action of every human being who participates in it. We are not here to defend fraud. We are here, however, to say not only that the allegation made on the other side is not sufficiently correct, but the step in the examination of the question confronts you with some of the grossest cases of violation of popular rights that have ever been heard of in the history of this country. If we are to seek out fraud, let us go to the bottom of it. Let us go where that fraud is found in such degree and in such force as to penetrate the very foundation of the popular sovereignty of this country, and to lead every patriot to consider whether the highest duty of legislators is not first to put their guard where alone fraud is essentially to be feared, because it is further removed from the sight of the general public. But I leave that question now. I do not believe that this Commission, by the Constitution or law, was ever intended or has the power to go to the extent that would be required to probe these mutual allegations on both sides to the bottom. I find also that our honorable friends on the other side have been misled by the judicial atmosphere of this hall, consecrated usually to the jurisdiction of a judicial court, and under the influence of these columns and the associations of this room they have addressed you, honorable gentlemen of this Commission, as if you were a court vested with the powers to try causes; vested with the powers of a subordinate court in proceedings by a writ of *quo warranto*; vested with the determination of the rights of holding office; and they have presented to you these questions upon which it is absolutely necessary to come to a decision: First, is this Commission a general canvassing board, with power to recanvass the public vote of the State of Florida? Second, is this Commission a national Court of Appeal from the State Canvassing Board? Third, is this Commission a judicial Court of Appeal from the other side Circuit Court of Florida in proceedings by a writ of *quo warranto*?

The gentlemen on the other side affirm that your jurisdiction was coextensive with that of a court in a proceeding by *quo warranto*, and I add the fact in response to the facts alleged on the other side—which have the decision of this subordinate court—Judge White's court in Florida—as the final determination of that question of *quo warranto*, that we are informed and so claim the fact to be that it is now pending on appeal in the Supreme Court of the State of Florida, after a regular appeal from the Circuit Court, after the proceedings of *quo warranto*. Now, the affirmative of all these propositions is taken by our opponents. They do affirm that you are a Canvassing Board, with power to recanvass the vote of Florida cast by the people. They do affirm that you are not merely a Canvassing Board, but a national Court of Appeal from the action of the Canvassing Board. They do affirm that you are a court so judicial that from the action of the State Circuit Court of Florida you can take jurisdiction in revie wing their action. They do affirm that there is no limit to your power to investigate into the honesty and integrity of the action of the Canvassing Board of Florida and determining it originally with the powers of a court to whom the certificate by election should have been given. Now this represents the legal position of our opponents. I ask, therefore, what are the powers of this Commission? I need not remind the honorable gentlemen composing it that the assumption of those powers implies that we are to have no election of a President and Vice President inside the length of time limited for that purpose. You cannot say to those gentlemen, "We will go behind the regular certificates provided by the Constitution and laws just so far as to find whether what you allege to be fraud is or is not fraud." We must, if we go behind them, go where all fraud is asserted to be. It is the popular vote that those gentlemen say you will review. Where did this Commission get its power from? By the act organizing the Commission you are vested with the right to consider just so much of this case as I quoted in my remarks. Let me ask, then, what is that, in order to clear our hands from what within the last two or three years has grown to be a most dangerous aspect of the rights of States and people, namely, an assertion of the unlimited power, over all things and questions having a national aspect, of the two bodies comprising the Congress of the United States. No such thing was intended by the Constitution. The same power which under the Constitution justifies Congress in saying that the counting shall be done by this Commission, would have justified them in saying that the counting should be done by the President of the Senate. Admitting that Congress has the power so to arrange it, we must guide ourselves by the same principles of jurisdiction that you yourselves would assert, surrounded by the simple power of the Constitution. If the President of the Senate alone should count the votes. If the Constitution had said, "and the vote shall then be counted by him," the same result would have been reached. If instead of "by him" you use the two words "by Congress," you do not improve the matter at all. Whatever Congress has to do, that is to be done by the President of the Senate or by the two houses of Congress. If you maintain that the President of the Senate should count the votes, that he has the right to send out Commissioners to take depositions, to seek evidence, to recanvass the popular vote of Florida, to organize the whole machinery, alike of the Executive Canvassing Boards of the State and of the Judicial boards of the State, is there a gentleman in this Commission, from either house of Congress, or on the Supreme Bench, who would for a moment tolerate such power under the simple language, "shall count the vote?" If not, then the act has given no additional power to 15 men, outside of the power which by the like terms would have been conferred upon one man. Hence, I say, there is in this law no power to do more than is necessarily implied in the words, "Count the vote." That being so, we come to the next question, What does it mean? And is the power of that sort that implies something not ministerial? With the narrow circuit of discretion that belongs to the ministerial power, does it, as gentlemen on the other side claim, give the unlimited power of review? If it does, your Constitution in its very framework and organization is violated. The first three articles of the Federal Constitution relating to the functions of this Government made them legislative, executive, and judicial, and affirm positively that the judicial functions are vested in a certain body, namely, the Supreme Court, and in inferior tribunals, just as legislation is vested in the Congress of the United States, just as executive power is vested in the President. The lines are drawn in the Constitution of your country, which tells you that the mutual powers of the Government in the three great powers shall not be merged or mingled in a tribunal either made up of the three or made up of any two of the three. The safety of our people hangs upon it; the safety of our States hangs upon it; all the elements of national safety hang upon the observation of that great step in modern civilization—great as compared with the ancient—that takes from one department of Government all duties except those pertaining to its principal branch. The claim made on the other side merges them, and says that you are to exercise judicial functions. The claim made this morning maintains that your powers are co-existent with the powers of a court on a writ of *quo warranto*. I think it may be assumed that the language of the act creating this Commission confers no such powers upon it, organized as it is to tide over a difficulty, and to do this ministerial act of counting the votes.

I have spoken of the narrow circuit of discretion that surrounds the ministerial act of counting. I beg to renew the distinction that there is no difference made by adding the words "By Congress" at the end of the constitutionly clause, so that it would read "shall then be counted by Congress." It is the same as if the words were added "shall then be counted by him," meaning the President of the Senate. The essential of the phrase is the count. What is that narrow circle? It is to ascertain the count—the certified votes under the Constitution and law that ought to be counted, not in the sense claimed, but in a ministerial sense. Do they upon their face contain evidence of fraud, of error? Is certificate No. 2 more regular, more free from fraud, more worthy of being received, than certificate No. 1? Is certificate No. 3 a better certificate, or does it bear greater evidence of authenticity than the other? If so, take it; it is an authentic certificate on return. Neither Congress nor any other power has the right to count the popular votes, for the Constitution says distinctly that it is the Electoral vote which is to be counted. Are you to revise the proceedings of all State elections and State tribunals appointed by State laws, or are you to count what is properly certified and presented to you? If it be otherwise, let the Constitution be amended, and let it be declared by this triounal to be amended, so that it shall read, "Each State shall appoint in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct a number of Electors, subject to revision by the Congress of the United States, which shall have power to determine whether such Electors have performed their functions to the satisfaction of said Congress." We are brought inevitably to an amendment to the Constitution which sought to preserve absolutely the rights of the States, which required every ballot in the Presidential election to be cast on the same day, that they might be freed from centralized influence. Every member of the Commission knows the history of the adoption of this clause, and yet we are brought perpetually, I say, to the question: Shall we now go on and complete the absorption of the absolute independent right of the States to appoint the Electors in their own way, and say that it is subject to the two houses of Congress whether they have done or shall do what is necessary. The gentlemen ask, are we, then, to take the certificate of the Governor against the vote? Is there reason on the other hand why it should not be asked, are we to take the certificate of 15 gentlemen against the truth? There is back of the necessity of public affairs an absolute necessity to have some final jurisdiction in order that there shall be, somewhere, authority by which we stand, even if it be unlawful. Where is the authority? Is it here? Is it in the State Legislature? If not, where is it? I submit that for the purposes of this case under the Constitution and laws, that authority exists where the State authority ends, and that if that action conforms to the statutes of the State and of the United States, there is the determination of the result.

It has been said that the courts had decided finally this *quo warranto* case in Florida. There is no evidence in the records of the court that that fact is true. I have read the decision and I say there is not an allusion to the fact that the Canvassing Board acted fraudulently. It was alleged that that action, which had conformed to the action of two years before, was a misinterpretation of the rights of the board. In the documents submitted a few minutes ago to the Commissioners there is a certain section of the laws to the language of which I call your attention. It is this: "If any such returns shall be shown or shall appear to be irregular, false, or fraudulent, and the board shall be unable to determine the true vote for any such officer or member, they shall so certify, and shall not include such return in their determination." That is the statute by which the election was held Feb. 27, 1872, and was the law in force at the time of the canvass, and at the date of the certificate of the Electors, and at the day of the vote for the Electors, and until the 17th of January, 1877. Then it will be seen that the Canvassing Board of Florida were to inquire whether those returns appeared to be so fraudulent that the board could not count the vote. In exercising that function they not merely passed upon the returns of the county canvass, but the certified returns in precincts. The courts said they had overstepped the law. I must say, while I think of it, in the gentleman composing the Commission, that it will further appear that when they made the recanvass, which I style canvass No. 2, under the order of the Supreme Court of the State of Florida, they there reported not only the result with respect to State officers but they also reported the result in respect to the Electors, and that result showed the election of what by common consent we style, after the names of the candidates, the Hayes Electors. They appear to have run two or three hundred votes ahead of the State ticket; that left the State ticket still two or three hundred majority. That appears by the record. It does not appear on the printed record, however, submitted by the gentlemen on the other side, I suppose, because the court ruled that what they intended only applied to State officers, and therefore they struck it out after it had gone in; but it was a part of the proceedings of the court. I say that not only will canvass No. 2 show the election of the Hayes' Electors, but canvass No. 2, which was had in accordance with the ruling of the Supreme Court, will also show, not only the election of the Democratic State candidates, but the election of the Hayes Electors also.

Mr. Commissioner Bout—Was that called in question in the case of Drew against Stearns?

Mr. Kasson—It was in the proceedings in respect to the rights of the board, and the canvass had on the order of the court made in that case shows both sides of the Electoral College and of the State officers, and showed the result of that count when applied to both. The objection was taken as we say.

Representative Field—Please state, that in the recanvass this Canvassing Board put back Baker County so as to include only two precincts.

Mr. Kasson—That is only to say that the gentlemen on the other side wanted in so much of their action as suited their case, and wanted to reject the rest. The board applied the rule and determined the result; made changes in counties both ways. It put back some Republican votes and some Democratic votes. I only mention it here because the printed proceedings do not mention all points. Now we come to canvass No. 3. There you find that, not including it at all, they appointed a new Board of Canvassers. From that new board they rejected the Attorney General of the State, whose opinions had been (as to the law of the case) in many points of the canvass with the Republican members of the Board. In spite of the Attorney General the Governor made a menace to the Returning Board, he was left out, and the Treasurer of the State put in his stead.

After some further remarks with reference to canvass No. 3, Mr. Kasson continued: Mr. Field proposed in his argument to show the jugglery by which the Hayes Electors got their certificates. May I ask this tribunal if there is a prima facie presumption for or against fraud, whether it exists against those officers elected before fraud could have been contemplated; against a board that acted at the time required by the State law; against a board that acted at the time required by Congressional law; against a board that acted in ignorance of the result in other States? Or does that presumption of fraud exist against men who know the presumption of the change of the result in Florida; against men who acted with the knowledge of the necessity of the action they took to accomplish their result; against men who were organized as a new tribunal and enacted a new law to accomplish that result? If there be fraud—if there be conspiracy, as alleged—where does the presumption of law under these circumstances place it? Inevitably it places it where the motive of the act, the knowledge requisite to give motive effect, and the purpose to be accomplished were all before the eyes of the persons participant in it. Fraud cannot be so presumed against parties that act in conformity with law and in the discharge of a duty at the time required by law and in the manner required by law, as it can be presumed against those who did it outside of the provisions of the law and with a full knowledge of the effect which would be produced by it. My honorable friend from Virginia [Mr. Tucker] in his argument spoke of the fact, which was unsupported by any evidence, but which, he said, he could support by some evidence, that there was a bad motive and bad conduct on the part of this Canvassing Board. Of that I have seen no evidence whatever. But he went further, and asked, are we to submit this great question of the supreme magistracy of the United States to the determination of a trio of oligarchs in Florida? A trio of oligarchs? What shall I say of the quartet of oligarchs in my State who exercise corresponding functions? What shall I say of the quartet or quintet of oligarchs that exists in every State in this Union, which is empowered in a similar manner, and having probably the same rights as a Canvassing Board? Nay, more, I should like to ask my honorable friend, what shall I say of this solo oligarch in Oregon? Is there any significance in giving a name of this sort to a tribunal that is acting under and because of the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State? I answer that the question is, where does the law put the power to arrive at that determination in which action is based? Whether that be in one man, in three men, or in five men, the determination is prima facie evidence, and can be vitiated only in the manner provided by the laws of the local original jurisdiction, as the case may be. The case is made when it is found to be in accordance with the Constitution and law in time, manner, and due certification of authenticity. Can it be upset? Yes. Where? Has the gentleman suggested? No answer within the jurisdiction which the laws provide for the determination of the right. But, says the gentleman, suppose no such provision of law is made? Then I answer that absence of authority is no reason for a usurpation where that act has not in its support a scintilla of Constitution or law. If the allegation is true it simply shows the necessity of further legislation where that legislation ought to exist. If it be not true the whole of the argument here falls to the ground. The Constitution says that we have very little to do with this matter of elections in a State. The history of the Constitution shows that it was intended that we should have very little to do with the determination. With such matters it gave us no authority to overthrow State action, and the alleged right to change a duly certified result somehow within itself the right, without investigation of the motive, to deny to the States that very right which the Constitution took such extraordinary pains to confine exclusively within the province of the State. If you have the right to say that another set of votes must be counted in Florida, you have the right to say that another set of votes must be counted in New-York. If you take jurisdiction to determine the mere 90 votes which constitute one of the alleged majorities in Florida, and to upset the Electoral College that might exist there, you might go to my State and assert that the 60,000 majority there should be upset.

Commissioner Thurman asked Mr. Kasson whether he meant his argument to be understood as stating that if the State of Florida had elected four Electors who were laboring under the disabilities covered by the fourteenth amendment, and those Electors had cast their vote for President of the United States, the Commission would be bound to count such votes?

Mr. Kasson—I suppose that Congress, under its power to give effect by legislation to constitutional provisions, might probably provide by law for the investigation of the question of personal and constitutional disqualification by judicial adjudication, because it is a judicial proceeding in its nature, not executive or legislative. But without such legislation it is not, in my judgment, a question to be considered on the record, and the question cannot be tried as an accident of the count by either an executive or legislative board.

After some further remarks Mr. Kasson took his seat.

Mr. McCrary followed, reviewing the *quo warranto* case already referred to, and reciting many authorities in connection therewith.

The Presiding Justice inquired whether counsel proposed to offer evidence before proceeding to the argument.

It was replied on behalf of Mr. O'Conor that he expected to offer evidence; that indeed he had supposed the evidence was already before the Commission within the necessity of further offer.

Mr. Justice Miller suggested that counsel might make a brief synopsis or statement of what they proposed to offer instead of offering it in detail.

The Presiding Justice asked Mr. Evarts if he intended on his side to offer any evidence.

Mr. Evarts said that he had no evidence to offer, unless there should be a determination to admit evidence against his side, which he should then need to meet.

The Presiding Justice—If the Commission decide to receive evidence, you would require to meet that evidence?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir, especially relating to this particular matter of Humphrey, and whenever it is intended to show that Humphrey held an office we shall perhaps desire to give evidence that he did not hold that office at the time referred to, and we suppose if there is to be an inquiry which addresses evidence, that evidence is to be proved according to the rules which make its production evidence—the system of common law.

Mr. Commissioner Thurman suggested that there must be a great many facts as to which counsel upon both sides could agree, not as to whether proof of them is admissable in this proceeding, but as to the existence of the facts. It counsel would agree as far as they could in respect to facts of which there could be no possible doubt, leaving the question of their admissibility as a matter of law to the decision of the tribunal, it would very much tend to save time.

The Commission at 5 o'clock adjourned until 10:30 to-morrow morning.

ASSOCIATE COUNSEL ENGAGED.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—Hon James P. Root, of this city, has been invited to act as associate counsel to the Arbitration Commission on the Republican side, and left last night for Washington.

A WOMAN'S STRUGGLE FOR HER LIFE.

The Cardiff (Wales) *Weekly Times* of Jan. 20 says: "One night last week, during the prevalence of the severe floods, the servants of Mr. Powell, Waungron, heard screams proceed from the outside premises. On going in the direction of the sound, they found an elderly woman lying on the ground close to a wall. The poor woman, who was insensible at that time, appeared to be in a deplorable condition, in a state of great prostration, and her clothes saturated with water from head to feet. Mr. Powell acted the good Samaritan, and had her conveyed into the house, where she soon recovered consciousness and was made comfortable for the night. On the following morning the woman told her story, which, from its romantic features, seems on the face of it almost incredible, but we believe its truthfulness has since been verified. The woman, who is 68 years of age, stated that she lived at Barmouth, in Merionetshire, and a few days previously had left that place with the intention of walking to Swansea to see her sister. She traveled in the right direction for Aberystwith, where she duly arrived; but after this she took a wrong road, and wandered along the coast, passing near Cardigan, thence on by way of Newport and Fishguard, and at length found herself at Haverfordwest with only a couple of pence in her pocket. Being put in the right direction, she continued to walk to Swansea, and reached the neighborhood after dark. She wandered about the roads at the back of Waungron, and was several times up to her neck in water, but by struggling hard for her life she at length reached a wall which she climbed, and from the summit of which she fell exhausted into Mr. Powell's premises, where she was found in the manner we have described. Mr. Powell got her comfortably housed for a day or two, and when her strength had sufficiently recruited he paid her railway fare to Swansea. Of course the woman having told so remarkable a story was considered an imposter by most persons, but from inquiries which have been made, her statement turns out to be correct, and further, the poor woman succeeded in finding her sister at the end of her memorable journey."

A CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY.

George W. Seward, of Orange County, the surviving brother of ex-Gov. Seward, responds as follows to an invitation from the Goshen *Democrat* for a "self-sacrificing patriot" to come forward as a Republican candidate for member of Assembly in the Second District of that county, to fill a vacancy:

FLORIDA, Friday, Jan. 25, 1877.

Editors of the Democrat:

In your edition of the 25th you say that "If some self-sacrificing patriot will come forward and permit the use of his name as a candidate for the Assembly, at the special election, you will be glad to announce it in your next paper." I take the opportunity to announce myself as a candidate. Strange things happen sometimes in a political history, and this will be so regarded. The most popular sometimes are sometimes beaten, at others the most unpopular elected. And is it not strange that no Republican is willing to be a candidate—none willing to endure the sacrifice? Why, it is not treating the Democrats with due respect, thus to leave them in an "open course." Announce me then as a candidate. It won't hurt me "narr a red" if I am defeated, and if elected the district might do worse, nor would it make my fortune. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE W. SEWARD.

THE TELEPHONE.

HISTORY OF THE INSTRUMENT AND ITS INVENTOR—A CONVERSATION BY WIRE ON WEDNESDAY BETWEEN BOSTON AND A NEIGHBORING TOWN—THE "LAST ROSE OF SUMMER" SUNG BY TELEGRAPH.

From the Boston Transcript, Feb. 1.

At noon yesterday a distinguished party of gentlemen were assembled at the office of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company on Congress street in order to witness a series of experiments performed on the telephone between the inventor, Prof. A. Graham Bell, here, and his associate, Mr. Thomas A. Watson, at the residence of Mr. Converse at Malden, about six miles distant. Prof. Bell had been invited by some of our most prominent citizens to give a practical demonstration of the most recent developments of an invention which, in accordance with its name, has already sounded far and wide the fame of the telephone.

The telephone, in its present form, consists of a powerful compound, permanent magnet, to the poles of which are attached ordinary telegraph coils of insulated wire. In front of the poles, surrounded by these coils of wire, is placed a diaphragm of iron. A mouthpiece is so contrived as to concentrate upon this diaphragm substantially completes the arrangement. As is well known, the motion of steel or iron in front of the poles of a magnet creates a current of electricity in coils surrounding the poles of the magnet, and the duration of this current of electricity coincides with the duration of the motion of the steel or iron moved or vibrated in the proximity of the magnet. When the human voice causes the diaphragm to vibrate, electrical undulations are induced in the coils environing the magnets, precisely analogous to the undulations of the air produced by that voice. These coils are connected with the line wire, which may be of any length, provided the insulation be good. The undulations which are induced in these coils travel through the line wire, and, passing through the coils of an instrument of precisely similar construction at the distant station, are again resolved into air undulations by the diaphragm of this instrument.

The simplicity of Prof. Bell's system will be apparent when it is known that the voltaic battery is entirely dispensed with. All that is required for communicating between the most distant points are the instruments and the telegraph wire, the latter taking the place of the speaking tube, and the former that of the mouth-pieces. The short distance which separated Messrs. Bell and Watson in their experiments yesterday must by no means be considered a gauge of the powers of the instrument, as any effect produced by electricity over a short wire can with equal facility be produced over one extending 100 or 1,000, for that matter, 1,000 miles, provided, of course, that the insulation be good. In fact, the inventors have already conversed through an artificial resistance far exceeding that of any of the Atlantic cables. Although to the uninitiated this might seem to imply that sensation could be carried on across the Atlantic by this means, yet as all electricians and men of science are aware, there are other elements entering into the consideration of such a problem besides that of mere resistance. As a proof of the rapid progress made in this science, it may be stated that it is only within the past few months that the instrument has been sufficiently perfected to allow of free and easy conversation taking place through this new vehicle.

It would perhaps be wearisome were we to narrate at length the various phases through which this invention has passed. The history of all important inventions is the same. It is only after years of weary, patient toil, of successive failures and discouragements, and of constant silent watching, that a man can hope successfully to develop the product of his brain and his intelligence. This has been the case with Prof. Bell, who, by birth a Scotchman, came to Boston from Canada in 1872. In the following year he was offered and accepted the Professorship of Vocal Physiology at the Boston University. This was chiefly owing to the fame enjoyed both by Prof. Bell and by his father as teachers of this much-neglected science in Europe. The Bell system of physiological symbols has been so thoroughly successful in this country as to completely revolutionize the methods of instructing the deaf and dumb, and within the last six months four new schools for this special purpose have been opened, in Michigan, Maine, Illinois, and New-York, while the system has also been introduced into a large proportion of the establishments of this class already existing in the United States.

Besides its beneficent influence on those persons deprived of the ordinary faculties of hearing and speaking, the Bell system has very largely facilitated the acquirement by Europeans of such languages as Chinese, Japanese, Cingalese, and the Polynesian dialect, because this circumstance because it is simply as a result of the constant attention paid by Prof. Bell to the mechanism of the human voice, both in instructing teachers and in directly ameliorating the condition of the deaf and dumb, that he has devised his telephonic system.

The experiments yesterday were as follows: Telephones having been connected with the private telegraphic line of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company, and the operators at either end having taken up their station, conversation was at once commenced. Stationed at the Boston end of the wire, Prof. Bell requested Mr. Watson to speak in loud tones, with a view to enabling the entire company at once to distinguish the sounds.

This was so successful that a smile of mingled pleasure and surprise played on the features of those present. That it, however, might not be supposed that loud speaking was essential to intelligible speech, Prof. Bell explained that soft sound could be heard across the wires even more distinctly than loud utterances, even a whisper being audible. In confirmation of this statement, Mr. Watson commenced speaking in turn with each member of the company, and after the efficiency of this method had been proved to the satisfaction of all, he took up a newspaper and informed the assemblage that gold had closed the previous evening at New-York at 105⅝. As there were quite a number of business men present, the effect that this practical demonstration of the value of the telephone produced can scarcely be exaggerated. Other passages from the daily journals were then given, and by this time the hours for conversation having become general, Mr. Watson was plied with questions such as, Is it thawing or freezing at Malden? Who will be the next President? &c. It was remarkable that Mr. Watson was able to distinguish between the voices at the Boston end, he calling at least one gentleman by name as soon as the latter commenced speaking.

This went on for some time, until a lady at the Malden end sent the company an invitation to lunch per telephone, and an appropriate response was made by the same medium. At length the company were requested to remain quiet while a lady at the other end conveyed to them the sweet strains of music. The assemblage thereupon listened with rapt attention while a young lady commenced singing "The Last Rose of Summer." The effect was simply charming. Possessing, as the fair cantatrice does, a voice of exquisite sweetness, the sounds penetrated into the Boston end of the telephone with a distinctness equal to that attainable in the more distant parts of a large concert room, and a unanimous vote of thanks was sent by the latter to the instrument which had procured for the assemblage so agreeable an hour. Among those present were electricians and gentlemen occupying prominent positions on our Western railroads, and one and all expressed the conviction that the telephone was destined to achieve the greatest possible results. Let us hope that the day is fast approaching when every man will be in a position to turn on the electricity in his house with the same facility with which he now turns on the water or the gas.

AN ABSENT-MINDED FARMER.

The Kingston *Freeman* tells the following story: "An absent-minded farmer resides in the the town of Olive. He generally depends upon his wife, not only to conduct the affairs within doors, but also expects her to keep an eye on all the farming implements, such as plows, mowing-machines, axes, shovels, hoes, &c., that are liable to go astray. A few days ago he actually came to the house and made the following inquiry of his better half: 'Sarah Mariar, have you any idee where them barn doors is?' It seems he had been butchering, and to facilitate the work, had removed from their hinges the small doors of the barn, and had forgotten what he had done with them, so he brought 'Sarah Mariar' ought to know, and she did, taking the gentleman by the arm and showing them to him. With a puzzled expression on his face, he looked at the doors several minutes, and then gave expression: 'Waal, I declar, I never would have found them if it hadn't a been fur you Mariar!'"

A THIEF IN THE QUEBEC POST OFFICE.

The Quebec *Mercury* of Monday says: "Owing to the loss of several letters containing money, detective aid was lately called in to the assistance of the Post Office Inspector. Besides letters containing money, others have been missed, including small parcels containing silk handkerchiefs, jewelry, &c. By means of a letter posted on Saturday night the detectives came to the conclusion that the guilty party was a French clerk, whose duty it was to receive the letters as they were posted in the receiving box, take them up stairs, and aid in assorting them. The private investigation opened this morning, and the abstraction of letters and parcels from the Post Office has been going on ever since July last. The authorities are very reticent as to what is going on. The prisoner was arrested last night, is 23 years of age, and was removed from head-quarters to Quebec in April last. He was in receipt of a salary from the office of $520 a year. He is a married man, with a family of three children, and resides in St. Sauveur."

THE CAPITAL OF ARIZONA.

The San Francisco *Call* says: "There has for a long time been a spirited contest in Arizona over the question of removing the Territorial capital from Tucson to Prescott. Sectional animosity entered largely into the dispute, but by a compromise of some of the conflicting views, a bill was finally got through the Legislature accomplishing the removal, which Gov. Safford signed, and Prescott has at last attained the object of her ambition. She had the argument decidedly in her favor in point of geographical centrality, a large population and greater general business activity."

THE CITY SAVINGS BANKS.

REPORTS MADE TO THE BANKING DEPARTMENT.

CONDITION OF TEN OF THE INSTITUTIONS—CONSIDERABLE FALLING OFF IN AMOUNT DUE DEPOSITORS—DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF OPEN ACCOUNTS—INCREASE IN THE "SURPLUS" ACCOUNT—RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

We give below the annual reports of ten of the savings banks of this City. These reports are made to the Superintendent of the Banking Department in accordance with the provisions of the General Savings Bank law, and are each verified under oath by the respective Presidents and Secretaries of the institutions. We also give the amounts reported by the same institutions Jan. 1, 1876, under three of the most important heads, viz.: "Due depositors," "Surplus," and "Number of open accounts." The reason for not making the comparison with the last July statements is that the reports for July were not sworn to, but simply certified by one of the officers of the banks. There are at present 34 savings banks doing business in this City, two of which are virtually closed, viz., the National Savings Institution and the Equitable Savings Bank. On Jan. 1, 1876, 40 savings banks of this City reported to the Superintendent of the Bank Department. The six which have ceased doing business within the last year are the Abingdon Square, Bond Street, Mechanics' and Traders', New-Amsterdam, Security, and Traders', all of which are in the hands of Receivers. As to the business of the banks during 1876, the reports thus far received indicate that there will be a considerable falling off in "amount due depositors," with a corresponding decrease in "number of open accounts," while the item "surplus" has consider ably increased.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Walter W. Conoklin, President; Clarence D. Heaton, Secretary; No. 96 Warren street. Incorporated 1851.

Resources.

	Estimated Market Value.	
Bonds and mortgages		$836,500 00
Stocks investments, viz., United States—Cost, $900,550; par value, $900,550	$1,022,167 87	
Cities in this State—Cost, $1,407,500; par value, $1,407,500	1,430,062 50	
		2,308,050 00
Amount loaned on stocks, as authorized by laws of 1875		150,000 00
Banking-house and lot at cost		24,000 00
Other real estate at cost		24,798 44
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies		141,240 36
Cash on hand		161,210 76
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost		144,180 37
Interest due and accrued		31,392 50
Total resources		$3,840,472 43

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$3,463,692 93
Excess of assets over liabilities	377,779 50
Total liabilities	$3,840,472 43

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1877,	6,507.
Amount deposited during 1876, including interest credited	$1,127,101 02
Amount withdrawn during 1876	1,070,156 63
Expenses for 1876, including salaries	19,830 13
Largest amount due any one depositor, exclusive of interest	18,277 62
Average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1877	532 10
Rate of interest paid depositors, 6 per cent.	
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1876:	
Due depositors	$3,405,748 54
Surplus	404,943 67
Number of open accounts, 6,491.	

NATIONAL SAVINGS INSTITUTION—(CLOSING.)

John B. Green, Treasurer, No. 300 Mulberry street. Incorporated 1867:

Resources.

Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies	$1,885 47

Liabilities.

Due depositors	497 09
Due Treasurer for services	1,200 00
Excess of assets over liabilities	188 38
Total liabilities	1,885 47

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1877, 2.	
Largest amount due any one depositor, exclusive of interest	$478 09
Average amount of each account, Jan. 1, 1877	243 54
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1876:	
Due depositors	$1,512 00
Surplus	373 38
Number of open accounts, 86.	

DRY DOCK SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Andrew Mills, President; William V. Webster, Secretary. Nos. 339, 341, and 343 Bowery. Incorporated 1848.

Resources.

	Estimated Market Value.	
Bonds and mortgages		$2,270,900 00
Stock investments, viz: United States—Cost, $1,877,833 50; par value, $1,703,600; estimated market value	$1,909,803 50	
South Carolina—Cost, $36,310; par value, $36,310; estimated market value	45,744 30	
Cities in this State—Cost, $4,521,017 75; par value, $4,467,400; estimated market value	$4,793,951 00	
Towns in this State—Cost, $129,790; par value, $130,500; estimated market value	133,105 00	
		6,611,951 25
Banking-house and lot at cost		588,571 98
Other real estate at cost		52,681 35
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies		146,687 46
Cash on hand		131,803 04
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost		275,652 55
Interest due and accrued		171,243 13
Total resources		$10,228,990 09

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$9,264,663 52
Excess of assets over liabilities	964,326 57
Total liabilities	$10,228,990 09

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1877,	18,778.
Amount deposited during 1876, including interest credited	$4,193,579 97
Amount withdrawn during 1876	4,953,145 87
Expenses for 1876, including salaries	42,584 63
Largest amount due any one depositor, exclusive of interest	10,000 00
Average amount of each account, Jan. 1, 1877	493 38
Rate of interest paid depositors, 5 and 6 per cent.	
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1876:	
Due depositors	$10,014,873 10
Surplus	829,878 39
Number of open accounts, 20,007.	

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.

James C. Chamberlain, President; Charles E. Hyde, Secretary, No. 658 Eighth avenue. Incorporated 1860.

Resources.

	Estimated Market Value.	
Bonds and mortgages		$498,600 00
Stock investments viz: United States—Cost, $45,190; par value $38,500	$41,195 00	
Cities in this State—Cost, $214,700; par value, $207,500	222,697 50	
Counties in this State—Cost, $5,175; par value, $5,000	5,775 00	
Towns in this State—Cost, $25,000; par value, $25,000; not marketable	288,565 00	
Amounts loaned on stocks as authorized by law of 1875		151,100 00
Banking-house and lot, at cost		63,412 42
Other real estate, at cost		18,177 48
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies		181,234 99
Cash on hand		28,553 00
Interest due and accrued		15,949 05
Total resources		1,245,591 94

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$1,152,727 46
Excess of cost of stocks over market values	18,897 50
Excess of assets over liabilities	73,966 98
Total Liabilities	$1,245,591 94

Supplementary.

Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1877,	6,592.
Amount deposited during 1876, including interest credited	$917,281 88
Amount withdrawn during 1876	1,168,396 44
Expenses for 1876, including salaries	11,407 11
Largest amount due any one depositor, exclusive of interest	5,000 00
Average amount of each account, Jan. 1, 1877	174 86
Rate of interest paid depositors, 6 per cent.	
This bank reported Jan. 1, 1876:	
Due depositors	$1,403,916 73
Surplus	69,812 87
Number of open accounts, 7,043.	

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.

Edward A. Quintard, President; Seymour A. Bunce, Secretary. No. 58 Bowery. Incorporated 1860.

Resources.

	Estimated Market Value.	
Bonds and mortgages		$3,485,975 30
Stock investments, viz: United States—Cost, $1,484,776 52; par value, $1,400,000	$1,518,500

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....Feb. 2.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate the bill relating to public accounts and claims was taken up and passed. It provides that claims that may be examined and decided by heads of bureaus shall be barred unless presented within six years after they accrued, and the chief object is to secure a statute of limitations to the matter of claims. An adverse report from the Naval Committee on the application to reinstate Midshipman Beale, dismissed from the Naval Academy for "hazing," was made. A bill for the relief of a Southern bank, against which judgment was obtained for Confederate money deposited in it when seized by Gen. Banks in 1863, was discussed and recommitted.

The House met at 10 A. M. and took a recess till 11:40. An amendment to the Electoral Vote act, providing that either house may order an adjournment while engaged in legislative business, till 10 A. M. the next day, was recommitted to the Committee on Rules. The Legislative Appropriation bill was considered in committee of the whole. The clause in the first section fixing the salaries of Senators and Representatives at $4,500, was struck out. Twelve pages were disposed of.

SENATE.

The Senate having ordered a recess yesterday afternoon until 10 o'clock this morning reassembled at that hour, with half a dozen Senators present, and immediately took a recess until 12 o'clock.

THE TAX ON BANK DEPOSITS AND CAPITAL.

On reassembling, numerous petitions asking the passage of a law to repeal the tax imposed on bank deposits and capital were presented and referred to the Committee on Finance.

A STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR CLAIMS.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the Senate bill relating to public accounts and claims. It provides that all claims against the United States which the accounting officers of the Treasury or the heads of any department or bureau are authorized to examine and decide shall be barred unless presented within six years from the time the same accrued. Claims existing which would be barred by the act or within two years after it goes into effect, may be presented within four years from the passage of the act. It also forbids the head of any department to consider a claim while the same is pending before Congress, and provides that pensions on any official bonds may, after the expiration of the term of office of the principal, demand an examination and settlement of the accounts of such principal, and if the principal shall be found to be in default that suit must be brought against the sureties within two years.

In explanation of the bill, Mr. SHERMAN said the chief object of it was to secure a statute of limitations, so that claims against the Government could not be presented after six years. The bill was not intended to apply to claims before the Southern Claims Commission, the Court of Claims, or Congress.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, submitted an amendment, providing that nothing in the act shall be construed to revive any demand or claim which is already barred by an existing statute. Agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

HAZING IN THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported adversely on the application of Midshipman Beale to be reinstated at the Naval Academy, he having been dismissed for hazing. Ordered to be printed.

COUNTERFEITING COINS.

Mr. SARGENT also introduced a bill to amend an act amending section 5,457 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to counterfeiting. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

It provides that any person making, causing to be made, or aiding and assisting in making, forging, or counterfeiting any coin or bars in resemblance or similitude of the gold or silver coins or bars which have been, or hereafter may be, coined or stamped at the Mints and Assay Offices of the United States, or in any semblance or similitude of any foreign gold or silver coin or bars which now is, or hereafter may be, made current in the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000, and by imprisonment at hard labor for a term not exceeding 10 years.

A CLAIM FOR CONFEDERATE MONEY SEIZED BY GEN. BANKS.

Mr. CAMERON, of Wisconsin, called up the Senate bill for the relief of the Union National Bank of Louisiana, successor to the Union Bank of Louisiana. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay said bank $36,873 39, the sum on deposit in the Union Bank of Louisiana belonging to the Planters' Bank of Tennessee, which was seized by Gen. Banks on the 17th of August, 1863. During the discussion it was stated that the Planters' Bank had sued and obtained judgment against the Union Bank, which judgment had been paid.

Mr. COCKRELL, of Missouri, inquired if the money seized was not in Confederate notes, and were they not now in the Treasury of the United States.

Messrs. SHERMAN, INGALLS, MORRILL, and others opposed the bill, and Messrs. CAMERON, BOGY, and others spoke in favor of it, stating that the Supreme Court had declared the act of Gen. Banks in seizing the money to be illegal. As the Union National Bank had to pay the judgment the Government should make the amount good.

Mr. SHERMAN moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed, which motion was rejected by a vote of 20 yeas to 24 nays.

After some further discussion the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

The Senate, at 5:10 P. M., took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House was called to order at 10 o'clock, with not more than a dozen members in attendance, and immediately took a further recess until 11:40 A. M., at which hour the House was again called to order.

AMENDING THE ELECTORAL LAW.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Committee on Rules, reported a bill amendatory of the act providing for the counting of the Electoral votes. It provides that when either house is engaged in legislative business it can order an adjournment until 10 o'clock on the following day. He explained that unless such a bill was passed great confusion would ensue.

Mr. WHITTHORNE, of Tennessee, thought if the House and Senate should adjourn it might further complicate the Presidential question, as the law provided that the Electoral votes should be counted on a certain day.

After discussion, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Rules.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then, at 12:35, went into Committee of the Whole on the Legislative Appropriation bill, Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, in the chair. The bill appropriates $14,266,155 50. The reading of the bill being dispensed with, the committee proceeded to its consideration by sections.

Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, moved to amend by striking out of the first section the paragraph which fixes the compensation of Senators at $4,500. He said that the question had been settled last year in the Conference Committee, and he thought the House should stand up manfully for what it knew would be the action of the two houses.

The amendment was agreed to by a vote of 133 to 81, and Mr. Holman, of Indiana, gave notice that he would call for a separate vote in the House, to see if it would confirm the extraordinary vote of the committee; extraordinary, because the House, with almost unanimity, less than a year ago decided that $4,500 was a reasonable and sufficient compensation. It was an unseemly thing for the legislators of the people to insist on high salaries for themselves, and to reduce the compensation of the small-salaried officers of the Government.

Mr. WADDELL, of North Carolina, said that the services of members of Congress were worth $5,000 or they were not worth anything. He was tired and sick of this two-cent economy, and he never wanted again to hear on the floor of the House any attempt to cut down the salaries of the servants of the people. The fact that the gentleman from Indiana had not been returned to the next Congress showed how his constituents believed in the two-cent economy. He [Mr. Waddell] expressed his disgust at the attempt to cut down salaries, and said it was false economy.

Mr. FOSTER said that it was hardly the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Holman] that the Committee on Appropriations would bring itself into ridicule it it again brought up the question of cutting down salaries; that question had been settled finally last year.

Mr. HOLMAN thought that the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Waddell] should not have pushed to the fact that he was indifferent to the taxation of his people. That was very well known already, for the gentleman had always been opposed to reform in the public service.

Mr. WADDELL—I said no such thing. The gentleman misrepresents me, and he knows it.

Mr. HOLMAN continuing, said that when the gentleman had represented his district half as long as he [Mr. Holman] had represented his, it would then be time to talk about two-cent economy. He had been prepared to see the opposition come from the Democratic side. If the House refused to stand by the honest effort—as he believed it—to reduce expenditures and thereby devote the salaries of its members, it could not consistently with its own manhood reduce the salaries of the other officers of the Government.

Mr. WADDELL said that the gentleman from Indiana had served long enough to fatigue the community, and he had been elected by a largely increased majority. The gentleman from Indiana had been pleased to say that he [Mr. Waddell] had expressed himself as opposed to reform, and he replied that the gentleman had misrepresented him, and that he knew it. He repeated that now, and had no apology to make for what he had said.

Mr. HOLMAN replied that the two-cent economy which was so derided had reduced the expenses of the Government $25,000,000, and that it had been the boast and pride of his side of the House that it had been through its endeavor that that had been done. It was to that economy that the Democratic party owed the majority in the next Congress, and yet it was from the Democratic side that the humiliating confession came that that economy had been a false pretext.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, charged that the [illegible] was the most expensive that the country had ever had. Its economy had been wasteful extravagance. It refused to make the necessary appropriations for public business, and was paying large rents for offices in the different cities. In Chicago the Government was paying $70,000 rent for offices, while a public building on which $4,000,000 had been expended was not completed for want of the necessary appropriation. It was the same in Philadelphia, where the Government was paying nearly $45,000 a year for offices, while a building on which $3,000,000 had been expended was left unfinished. The whole of this so-called economical legislation was a blow at labor and the productive industries of the country, for the loss on public buildings was at least 6 per cent, and 6 per cent. capital.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, indorsed his colleague's assertion that the economy of the Democratic Party was a wasteful economy, and spoke of its effect in reducing the efficiency of the various departments in Washington.

Mr. KELLEY again got the floor, and said that in the last political campaign the Democrats had gone to the country on their professions of economy, but he thanked God that the American people had some intelligence. The Democratic majority in the present House was about two-thirds. In the next House it would be a questionable majority of three or four, and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Holman] would stand out in the cold [laughter.] The gentleman's own constituents had gone behind his rhetorical phrases on economy, and looked at the consummate extravagance to which he had urged the House, and they had voted accordingly.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, took the floor and commented upon Mr. Kelley's expression about his [Mr. Holman] being left out in the cold. That gentleman never represented a constituency which did not coincide with himself in political sentiment, while he [Holman] now represented the largest Republican district in Indiana.

Mr. KELLEY—I beg leave to say that I have represented such a constituency.

Mr. HOLMAN—The gentleman would be glad to let the whole people of the country suffer by taxation in order that vast sums of money may be spent in Philadelphia. He has managed to keep in Congress year by year by getting very handsome appropriations to be expended under his eye, and he will not expect to remain out in the cold so long as he has the public Treasury to go to for the benefit of his constituents.

Mr. KELLEY also desired to say a few words apologetically to the gentleman from Indiana. No one had a higher estimate than himself of the integrity and industry of the gentleman, but the objection to the gentleman was that he had so long contemplated dimes and threepences that in financial matters his vision had become microscopical, and so he had misled his party. He had not meant to reflect on the gentleman individually for having been left out in the cold. He had only meant to class him with all the "dead men" on the other side. In passing by that side of the House one felt as if passing through a morgue, and when the atmosphere was a little uncertain, one saw, as it were, the shadowy and shivering ghosts of dead members of Congress floating about. [Laughter.] He therefore hoped that the gentleman from Indiana would not apply his remarks as personal to himself, but to that unwise and inhuman economy which had come so near to extinguishing the majority. [Laughter.]

Finally the discussion closed, and subsequently, on Mr. FOSTER'S motion, the like amendment was made in the item for salaries of Members of the House.

After disposing of 12 out of the 75 pages of the bill, the committee rose, and the House, at 4:45 o'clock, took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

STATEMENT MADE BY THE CONTROLLER TO THE SENATE SHOWING THE BONDED INDEBTEDNESS OF THE CITY.

Controller Kelly has sent to the State Senate a long communication showing the bonded indebtedness of the City up to Dec. 31, 1876; the securities then in the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City debt; the details of the bonds and stocks issued in behalf of the City from 1841 until the close of last year; the statutes under which such bonds were issued, and also the estimated amount of claims pending against the City. The information was furnished in response to a resolution adopted by the Senate. In his communication the Controller says that the claims against the City, as near as could be conveniently ascertained, and according to a report of the Law Department, amounted to $10,000,000, but the data on which to base an estimate of the total amount was so uncertain that it could not be even approximately reported. A large number of claims were in litigation. The communication then gives the following statistics: Bonded debt of the City on Dec. 31, 1876, $168,707,537 79. Debt of the annexed district, for which the City is liable, $1,250,000. Securities held by the sinking fund for the redemption of the City debt, $28,179,102 79; unpaid assessments on real estate, $11,700,000; amount of advances on contracts and public improvements, now in progress and not completed (estimated at) $10,000,000. The amount of assessments which can be hereafter imposed for such advances will fall far below this amount. Reference is next made to works authorized by law, and which will require the following amounts to complete the contracts: Museum of Art, $109,997 66; Museum of Natural History, $9,263; constructing reservoir in Putnam County, $244,000; erection of the Third District Court-house, $28,582; completion of the new County Court-house, $376,478; materials for constructing docks and piers, $170,523. Schedules of the various stocks and bonds issued by the City and the legal authority for each are appended to the communication.

THE ATTACK ON COMMISSIONER CAMPBELL.

It was stated in the Department of Public Works yesterday that Commissioner Campbell would pay no attention to the resolution passed by the Democratic members of the Board of Aldermen, charging him with neglecting his official duties. The attack on Mr. Campbell is attributed to his refusal to give the complaining City Fathers any of his patronage.

THE AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The stated meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor Place, on Thursday, Feb. 1, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., William H. Allen, LL.D., President, in the chair. Rev. William Adams, D. D., read from the sixth chapter of Ephesians and offered prayer. Correspondence from foreign lands was laid before the board, including letters from Dr. Trumbull and Rev. Mr. Merwin, of Valparaiso; Rev. J. K. Kilbourne, of Monterey; Rev. M. N. Hutchinson, of Mexico, with an account of the difficulties attending Bible distribution in the present disturbed state of the Republic; Rev. J. De Palmas, at Aspinwall, Dec. 26; Dr. McGirk, of Trinidad; Rev. E. Lane, of Campinas; Dr. Gulick, at Kobe, Dec. 20; Dr. I. G. Bliss, of Constantinople; Rev. T. P. Beebe, of Smyrna; Rev. Dr. W. G. Schauffler, of Brünn, Austria, reporting progress in the printing of the Turkish Pentateuch; Rev. J. V. N. Talmadge, of Amoy; Dr. Blodgett, of Peking, and Bishop Burden, respecting the Chinese names for Deity. The Librarian reported that about 4,000 volumes, chiefly of various editions and versions of the Scriptures, had been recently purchased at advantageous rates, at the Hastie-Tracy sale, for the library of the society. Among the books are copies of the first edition of King James' version, the first and second editions of the Rheims New Testament, the second edition of the Douay Bible, Paris standard edition of 1769, the Vinegar Bible, Forshall and Madden's edition of Wyckliffe, in four quarto volumes, and a Latin Bible of 1480. Various grants of books were made to auxiliary societies and individuals, chiefly for distribution in the United States, the total number of volumes being about 6,650, including six volumes in raised letters for the blind. The receipts for January were $43,487 66; copies of Scripture issued, 37,563 volumes.

NAUTICAL SCHOOL GRADUATES.

The appeals to ship-owners and ship-masters to employ the graduates of the New-York Nautical School-ship St. Mary's do not appear to have been disregarded, and there is every prospect that as fast as the school prepares boys to enter the merchant marine they will find employment. Several vessels now loading for foreign ports are supplied with numbers of the boys. The bark Iron Age—which was one of the first iron merchant vessels built—owned by Tupper & Beattie, has an entire crew of these boys, and it is believed that they will be competent to handle this craft of 700 tons burden. The Iron Age is bound for Rio, and the expectation is that the crew will make the round trip. Snow & Burgess have supplied several of their vessels with four boys each. The ships Samuel Watts, Spartan, Ventura, and Edward O'Brien, all bound on voyages around Cape Horn, will take a part of their complement, several of the young seamen. They have all accepted their berths without advance money and generally without stipulated wages, and their pay will be determined after they have shown by their behavior and the degree of usefulness they evince about what they deserve to receive. Nearly all of the boys who recently graduated have been engaged, and it is probable that the St. Mary's will soon be cleared of all the pupils of the school who are ready to engage in active service.

A DEBAUCH THAT ENDED IN SUICIDE.

An Englishman named George C. Chadwick died at his boarding-house, No. 129 King street, on Wednesday, from the effects of a dose of Paris green taken with suicidal intent. The case was reported to the Coroner's office as "a sudden death from natural causes," but Coroner Ellinger on making an investigation discovered evidence that the man had committed suicide. Chadwick lived during the last 10 years of his life in the boarding-house of John H. Schwartz, No. 129 King street, and was employed up to Jan. 1 on the dock of the State Line of steamers, at the foot of Canal street. Though of regular habits, he went on a spree on New Year's Day which lasted until his death. On Monday last he was found in a partially unconscious condition in the hallway of his boarding-house, and having been removed to his room, remained there until his death. Some Paris green was found scattered near his bedside some time after the discovery of the fact that he had died. Among his effects was found a brief note from his nephew, Thomas Chadwick, a soldier in the Broadway Foundry, Mount Zion [illegible], Rochdale, England.

LAW REPORTS.

THE COUNTERFEIT PACIFIC BONDS.

EXAMINATION IN THE CASE OF CYRUS G. CLARK—HE IS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL IN DEFAULT OF BAIL.

The examination in the case of Cyrus G. Clark, charged with altering 21 counterfeit $1,000 Central Pacific first mortgage bonds to the East River National Bank on Monday last, was called at the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, before Justice Kilbreth. Mr. E. Ellery Anderson appeared for the bank, and Mr. John O. Mott for Clark. Mr. Charles Jenkins, the President of the bank, was cross-examined by Mr. Mott on his complaint, and testified as follows: I have known Clark about two years; he has done very little business with our bank; on Thursday of last week Clark told me that he wanted a loan on bonds to enable him to engage in the vulcanized timber business; I told him he might make an application, which he did, for $12,000 on 21 Central Pacific bonds, and I placed his application before the Board of Directors; he wanted $12,000 for six months, with the right to increase the amount if he liked, and it was decided to let him have the loan, with the privilege of increasing it to 95 per cent. of the par value of the bonds; on Monday he brought the bonds to the bank and opened an account as Treasurer of the Vulcanised Lumber Company, but the account was not entered on our books; I gave the bonds to Mr. Newell, the Cashier, to take to the office of Fisk & Hatch, and see if they were all right; after Newell had gone out, Clark gave me a check to pay for a balance due from him to the bank on a loan of $460 made to him about a year ago on Indianapolis and Bloomington bonds, and he said he wanted money, and I let him draw $950 in bank bills, for which he gave me his check, and then went out and soon returned bringing another Central Pacific bond, which he said he wanted kept safe with the Indianapolis and Bloomington bonds.

Mr. Zenas E. Newell, the Cashier of the bank, testified that Fisk & Hatch examined the bonds and did not like to pass upon them; Mr Hatch went with me to the Central Pacific office, where they were pronounced to be counterfeits.

The prisoner Clark was called by Mr. Mott, and testified as follows: I reside at the Grand Central Hotel; I found the bonds on the sidewalk in Ann street, near the entrance to the Bennett Building, in the afternoon of, I think, the 23 of January; I put them in my pocket and went into a back-room of McGroarty's saloon, No. 14 Ann street, and examined them, and afterward took them home; I looked in the papers the next day and found they were not advertised; I then went to the Central Pacific office and asked them whether they had any bonds that were not a good delivery, and was informed that they had not, unless they were mutilated ones; I showed one of the bonds and was told that it was all right; but it was merely glanced at; I watched some days for an advertisement for the bonds, and, not finding any, I advertised them myself on the 16th of January, but found no claimant for them.

To Mr. Ellery—I formerly lived in New-Haven, where I did business as a druggist; in 1874, I removed to New-York and engaged in the jewelry business, at Nos. 689 and 704 Broadway, and was subsequently engaged in soliciting advertisements for New-York newspapers; I am now under $5,000 bail under an indictment found against me in New-Jersey for receiving and attempting to negotiate Jersey City water loan bonds stolen by Hamilton, the defaulting Treasurer of Jersey City.

Justice Kilbreth decided to hold Clark for trial, and fixed the bail at $5,000, which Mr. Mott said would be furnished to-day, in the form of a certified check.

A FAMILY QUARREL.

AN EXCITING SCENE ON BROADWAY—TWO BROTHERS HELD ON A CHARGE OF FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Litigation has been pending for a number of years in relation to the settlement of the estate of Nathaniel Gilman, who died leaving property valued at several hundred thousand dollars. George F., his eldest son, a child by his first wife, was appointed one of his Executors. Three children by his second wife, Charles B., Frazier, and Theophilus, aged respectively, 45, 29, and 27 years, have shown bitter feeling toward their elder half-brother, on the ground that he has the largest share of the estate, and has not treated them fairly. The counsel for George F. is the firm of Fullerton, Knox & Crosby, and Mr. Charles E. Whitehead is counsel for Charles, Frazier, and Theophilus. Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, as George F. was leaving his counsel's office in the Equitable Building, an altercation ensued, just as he was about to drive off in his carriage, between his three half-brothers, who had been awaiting his exit from the building, and Thomas Halloran, the coachman, resulting in blows, the drawing of pistols, and the subsequent appearance of all the parties at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Kilbreth, to make counter charges against each other. Charles B., who had received a severe blow on the head from the butt-end of the coachman's whip, made a charge of assault and battery against the coachman and Geo. F., alleging that the latter had ordered the coachman to strike him. The coachman made charges of felonious assault and battery against Charles B., Frazier, and Theophilus, alleging that the first two had presented loaded pistols at and threatened to shoot him, and that Theophilus had urged them to shoot.

Justice Kilbreth dismissed the charges against the coachman, and Theophilus, and required Charles B. and Frazier to give bail in $1,500 each to answer a charge of felonious assault and battery, and he accepted their counsel, Mr. Whitehead, as temporary surety until to-day. George F. Gilman is interested in the Great American, Atlantic and Pacific, and other tea companies, and resides at the Windsor Hotel. Charles B., Frazier, and Theophilus reside at No. 965 Clinton street, Brooklyn.

AN ORDER OF ARREST AGAINST MR. CLEWS.

Judge Speir, in the Special Term of the Superior Court, yesterday issued an order of arrest against Henry Clews in a suit brought by Henry Hesnequin & Co., of Paris. The present action is somewhat similar in its averments to a suit brought some time ago by the Parisian firm, though this latter suit was really against the firm of Frederick Butterfield & Co. The plaintiffs state that in October, 1871, Henry Clews & Co. opened a credit for their benefit with Clews, Habicht & Co., of London, for £6,000 sterling. Messrs. Hennequin & Co. drew bills of exchange on the house of Clews, Habicht & Co., it being understood and agreed that Hennequin & Co. were to send money to the latter to meet the bills when they matured. The Paris firm deposited with Henry Clews & Co. 29 first mortgage bonds of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad Company as security, in case they Hennequin & Co. should fail to remit to Clews, Habicht & Co. sufficient money to meet their bills of exchange drawn on the latter. In September, 1873, the complaint alleges, Clews, Habicht & Co. and Henry Clews & Co. suspended payments. Hennequin & Co. then paid all the bills of exchange outstanding which they had drawn on Clews, Habicht & Co., and demanded from Henry Clews & Co. the return of the 29 bonds. Henry Clews & Co. refused to give them up. Hennequin & Co. allege that Henry Clews & Co. fraudulently hypothecated the bonds to Frederick Butterfield & Co., with other securities, as collateral for about $300,000 of loans. The Paris firm therefore sues to recover over $30,000 for the alleged wrongful conversion of the bonds. On the complaint in the case and an affidavit setting forth these allegations, C. Bainbridge Smith, the counsel for Hennequin & Co., yesterday obtained the order of arrest against Henry Clews, and the latter was held in $130,000 bail.

JOHN F. CHAMBERLIN'S BANKRUPTCY.

John F. Chamberlin, the sporting man, whose gambling establishment is one of the most frequented places in Long Branch, was sued some time since by the late A. T. Stewart, who sought to hold Chamberlin responsible as surety for Charles Thorne, Sr., in a lease of Niolo's Garden. A judgment was obtained against Chamberlin for $27,393 99 in the Court of Common Pleas. The execution which was issued was returned unsatisfied, and Messrs. Townsend & Weed, the attorneys for the Stewart estate, obtained an order for the examination of Chamberlin on supplementary proceedings. One day's session of such examination was had, and then successive adjournments were procured. Another session was to have been had yesterday morning, but a minute before the appointed time Messrs. Townsend & Weed were served with an injunction issued by Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court, restraining all further examination on the supplementary proceedings. The order of injunction recited that E. C. Chamberlin had filed a petition in bankruptcy, and that the claim of the Stewart estate was one which could properly be presented in the bankruptcy proceedings. The further examination in the supplementary proceedings was therefore postponed for the present. The schedule of indebtedness filed by Mr. Chamberlin in the bankruptcy proceeding is rather curious in many respects, and seems to show that he must have possessed, in an unusual degree, the confidence of many kinds of persons. His debts foot up over $215,000, while his nominal assets, which are mostly sporting stocks, amount to only $17,106. The actual value of the assets does not appear. Among Mr. Chamberlin's largest creditors are Jay Gould, to whom he owes $14,104 46; Charles Knap, Washington, to whom he owes $51,829, and the estate of A. T. Stewart & Co., to which he owes $27,393 99. Mr. Chamberlin also says he owes to one "William H. Chamberlin, Bridgeport, gambler, $25,000, and to Henry P. McGrath, also described as a "gambler," $5,000. To Channing B. Botford Mr. Chamberlin is indebted to the amount of $3,500; to the Attorney General for the amount of a forfeited bail bond in the case of Henry Cook, one of the "Ring" fugitives, $10,000; to Morgan Jones, $8,000, and to Lawrence W. Jerome, $5,788 98. Among other debts are nearly $10,000 to wine dealers, $8,000 to lawyers, $3,100 to tailors, over $500 to shirt-makers, $2,000 to grocers, over $2,000 to butchers, and quite respectable amounts to dry goods dealers and others.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Donohue yesterday denied the motion to compel Anthony Miller, the Receiver of the German Press Society, to pay $600 to the compositors of the *New-Yorker Presse*.

Prof. W. P. Blake yesterday continued his testimony in the Emma Mine suit before Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court. Further hearing of the case was adjourned until Thursday next.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday denied the motion for a reference in the suit of Joseph A. Monheimer against the Mayor, &c., in which the plaintiff, as Assignee of ex-Sheriff O'Brien, claims $958,585 and interest.

The Grand Jury concluded their labors yesterday, after a long session of five weeks, during which they disposed of 456 cases. Judge Gildersleeve, on dismissing them, complimented them for the satisfactory manner in which they had discharged their duties.

Felix Purcell, the leader of a gang of youthful desperadoes, who several weeks ago made a combined assault on Officer Mackinson, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was arraigned in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Wandell, who committed him in default of $500 bail.

William Walter Thompson, a youth, who stole a value containing clothing valued at $115, the property of Alfred F. Edwards, a passenger on the Pacific Mail steamship Mexico, was committed by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, and sent to State Prison for three years.

Application was made before Judge Speir, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, for the vacating of an order of arrest against the defendant in the suit of Charles Westerman against Thomas P. Remington, Jr. The facts of the case have been given heretofore in extenso in THE TIMES. Decision was reserved.

United States Commissioner Betts yesterday began an examination in the case of Messrs. Bamberger & Gans, who are charged with having concealed a large portion of their assets, with the design of defrauding their creditors. There was no important testimony elicited, however, and the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Monday next.

George Davis, alias Stephen Williams, and Ellen Smith, who were convicted by Assistant District Attorney Rollins of receiving over $600 worth of spool silk, the property of Belding Brothers & Co., stolen from the office of the New-York and New-England Express Company, were brought before Judge Gildersleeve yesterday, and sentenced to five years each in State Prison.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, dismissed a writ of habeas corpus in the matter of Julius Kelter, who was held in $2,500 to appear and testify as a witness against the alleged forgers of a $1,000 check on the Union Trust Company. A writ of habeas corpus returnable to-day was granted by Judge Donohue in the case of Julius M. Columbani, who is accused of having been concerned in the forgery.

James L. Manker, the man who attempted to pass a "raised" $2 bill recently in Brooklyn, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, to one year and six months in the Penitentiary. A like sentence was also pronounced upon Alfred Mangot, who was arrested recently on a charge of counterfeiting 10-cent pieces, and on whose premises were found at the time of the arrest plaster of Paris dies for counterfeiting coin.

The case of Leonard Langbein against George D. Rollwagen was brought before Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, on a motion for a reference made by George F. Laugbein, the plaintiff's counsel. The suit is brought to recover $445 fees for legal services. The answer denies the indebtedness. Judge Daly took the papers, intimating, however, that he would grant the motion for a reference.

Before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, the release from imprisonment of Robert Siebert was sought by writ of habeas corpus. Siebert was arrested on the 30th ult., and committed in default of $1,000 bail on the charge of stealing, by trick and device, three sewing-machines from one Charles Kohler. Siebert admitted having disposed of the machines on the very day he obtained them. Judge Donohue dismissed the writ of habeas corpus and remanded the prisoner.

The trial of the suit of Michael Keefe against the Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company was resumed yesterday, in the Supreme Court Circuit, before Justice Pratt, when Mr. George A. Gilbert, adjuster of fire losses, testified that on the day following the fire he went to Mr. Keefe's store in company with the Surveyor of the defendants, and there made an inventory of the goods, with their approximate value. The cost value was estimated at $2,168 83. The case is not yet concluded.

Mary E. Leichtweis has brought a suit against Thomas Treskow in the Supreme Court to recover damages for his alleged breach of promise accompanied by seduction. On the 25th ult. she had Treskow arrested, and he petitioned for his release to Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. Treskow says in defense that the charge is made for the purpose of extorting money, and that he has not seen the plaintiff for the past 13 months, at the beginning of which period the alleged seduction is said to have occurred. An order to show cause why the order of arrest should not be vacated was granted.

A LEGAL AS WELL AS A MORAL DUTY.

Judge Van Vorst, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Christian F. A. Dambmann against Herman Schulting. The defendant, it appears, was a prominent merchant of this City, but became embarrassed financially in the Winter of 1866. A number of his creditors, including Dambmann & Co., of whom the plaintiff is the surviving partner, made loans to Schulting to get him out or his difficulties. Dambmann & Co. loaned Schulting $10,000. The following agreement was executed by the parties in regard to the loan:

"We, the undersigned, agree, in consideration of $1 paid to us, to discharge H. Schulting from a legal payment of the money loaned to him on Feb. 17, 1866. Schulting giving his moral obligation to refund the said money, in whole or in part, as his means will allow in the future."

Schulting forward sold his stock of goods for $225,000 of Stursburg & Co. In addition to this he was to have one-third of any excess over the $225,000 which would result from a resale of the goods. The stock was sold by Stursburg for $576,000, and Schulting's one-third therefore amounted to over $100,000. In August, 1868, Schulting had a conversation with Dambmann and told the latter the one-third would amount to little or nothing. Two months later Schulting paid Dambmann $5,000 of the $10,000 loaned, and Dambmann executed a release in full to Schulting for the claim. Dambmann brought the present suit to recover the $5,000 remaining, claiming that the release was procured by false and fraudulent representations and concealment of facts by Schulting. The latter in defense claimed that the memorandum of agreement above given, though imposing a moral duty, was not enforcible in the courts, and even if this were not so the plaintiff was estopped by the release in full from setting up his claim. Judge Van Vorst holds that the agreement did not discharge Schulting and substitute for the latter's legal liability a mere moral duty not to be enforced by action, but that there is a legal claim existing in the event of Schulting's acquiring means, and that this claim can be enforced. The release in full is void because of Schulting's concealment of facts of which Dambmann should have been informed. Judgment is given, therefore, for the plaintiff.

THE DIAMOND ROBBERY CASE.

In the case in which William F. C. McCarty is charged with stealing $10,000 worth of diamond jewelry from Charles V. Hand, the latter swore during the examination that he went with McCarty on last Saturday morning to Judge Sutherland's office, in the Bennett Building, and waited outside the office while McCarthy went in with the jewelry, to see, as he said, a person who would make a loan on it, and that McCarty came out almost immediately and said that the party was not there. Two gentlemen from Judge Sutherland's office came to the Tombs yesterday, and identified McCarty as the man who called at the office on Saturday, and said that he merely inquired for Judge Sutherland, who was out of town. Mr. John O. Mott, Hand's counsel, said yesterday that he and Hand visited Simpson's pawn shop, in the Bowery, on Wednesday, and found there a diamond ring worth $300, which was one of the pieces of the stolen jewelry, and was pawned by McCann alias Thompson, for $100.

A FORGER SENTENCED.

On the 11th December a purchaser called at the furniture store of George C. Flint, Nos. 104 and 106 West Fourteenth street, and ordered $600 worth of furniture, giving in payment therefor a check for $750 on the National Bank of Newburg, payable to James H. Potter, and purporting to be signed by D. L. More & Co., and certified to by G. Williams, an attaché of the bank. Potter represented that he was the person to whom the check had been made payable, and having duly indorsed it, received $150 change. Mr. Flint subsequently discovered that the check was a forgery, no such firm as D. L. More & Co. having an account at the Newburg bank. The forger was arrested under the alias of Lilly, and on being called up for trial by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in General Sessions, yesterday, pleaded guilty. Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to two years and six months in State Prison.

A SUIT FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.

Lucy Wood, a damsel of some eighteen Summers, was in the employ of one James Turner as housekeeper about one year ago. While acting in this capacity she claims he accomplished her ruin under promise of marriage. She made affidavit to these statements, and her counsel, Watson W. Moore, applied to Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, to have a guardian appointed for Miss Wood in the suit. Judge Daly appointed John Wood as such guardian, and he will, according to the papers, bring a suit to recover $5,000 damages for the alleged wrong done to Miss Wood and for the support of her child.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.—In the Court of Appeals today the following business was transacted: No. 164—Tunks vs. O'Brien; argument resumed and concluded. No. 191—Ste vart vs. Patrick; argued by George W. Smith for appellant, and A. H. Prescott for respondent. No. 162—Manderville vs. Reynolds: argued by J. McGuire for appellant, and Marcus Lyon for respondent. No. 131—The Johnstown Cheese Manufacturing Company vs. Veghte; argued by James E. Newer for appellant, and H. E. Smith for respondent; case still on.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday, Feb. 5: Nos. 141, 171½, 182, 168, 190, 73, 84½, and 84¾.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Van Volkenburgh vs. Doolittle.—Order granted resettling order of Jan. 23, 1877.

By Judge Donohue.

Denied.—McMurray vs. McMurray.

Granted.—Bolles vs. Duff; Falen vs. Bushnell, and Wetmore vs. Wetmore.

Motions Granted.—Cain vs. Murphy; Morris vs. The Fleetwood Association et al.

The People ex rel. Kelter vs. Combes.—Writ dismissed and prisoner remanded.

Motions Denied.—Monheimer vs. The Mayor, &c.; Richard vs. Cobienis; Carr vs. Fradley, and Zeiss vs. The German Press Society.

By Judge Lawrence.

Lyon vs. Sulzer.—Order granted.

The People, &c., vs. The Mason Manufacturing Company.—Let notice of settlement of the order be given for Feb. 5, at 3 P. M., in Circuit, Part 2.

Hatch vs. The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.—I prefer that notice of this motion be served upon the attorney for the relator; such notice may be given for Monday, Feb. 5, 1877, at 3 P. M., in Part 2.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Dambmanus vs. Schulting.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

By Judge Lawrence.

Lafond et al. vs. Deems et al.—The suggestion of the defendants' counsel that the dues which may become due from the defendants pending this appeal should not be paid over to the receiver, but should be retained by them to be appropriated to the purposes provided for in the by-laws, should be adopted. Having given security, the defendants are entitled to hold their regular meetings pending the appeal, but they should be enjoined from bringing in any new members. The question whether there should be an allowance made out of the fund to stand over until the decision of the General Term upon the appeal.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Williams vs. Schreiber et al.—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Durkin vs. Durkin.—Limited divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

References Ordered.—McIntosh vs. Fitzgerald; McIntosh vs. Fitzgerald et al.; McIntosh vs. Fitzgerald et al.; Gratz vs. Gratz.

Barrington vs. Barrington.—Action dismissed.

Winn vs. Crosby.—Order denying motion for relief demanded in complaint.

Waller vs. Barnard.—Order on trial calendar for Feb. 15.

Gilman vs. Stevens.—Ordered on

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 3, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 2—Bohemian Girl—(English Opera)—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Mrs. Z. Seguin, Mr. Mass, Mr. Turner.

EAGLE THEATRE.—La Fille de Mme. Angot—(Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée. Matinée—La Jolie Parfumeuse.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding-House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker, Miss Maude Harrison. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—All for Her—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. S. Mackaye, Miss Ada Dyas. Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The Big Bonanza—Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Lemons; or, Wedlock for Seven—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Around the World in Eighty Days (Spectacular)—Kiraify Brothers. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Miss Multon—Miss Clara Morris, Mr. J. O'Neil, Mr. J. H. Stoddart. Matinée.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Uncle Tom's Cabin—Mrs. G. C. Howard and Georgia Jubilee Singers. Matinée.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller. Matinée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces, and Negro Comicalities. Matinee.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Equestrian Games and Field Sports.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Water Colors. Day and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Symphony Concert, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—Lecture, by Adrian J. Ebell—"Hamburg, Berlin, and Potsdam."

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The case for Tilden was opened yesterday by David Dudley Field, the advocate and adviser of Fisk and Gould, the friend of Barnard and Cardozo, and the counsel of Tweed. If it were possible for the Democratic case to suffer further discredit, the prominence of such a defender should be enough to condemn it. Mr. Tilden claims credit for his share in the impeachment of the corrupt Judges and in the exposure of the frauds of the Ring, yet he has retained as his chief agent the man whose name is indissolubly connected with both. If Charles O'Conor retains any of his old scorn for professional schemers and pettifoggers, he must feel heartily ashamed of the company in which he finds himself, though it may be too much to expect any display of fastidiousness from the author of the brutal libel on President Grant. If only Ben Butler had been retained by Tilden, the array of legal talent on the Democratic side would have been thoroughly representative of the methods and morals of the party.

Mr. Field gave several remarkable specimens of legal argument in his opening speech. While admitting that no law had been provided for trying the title of the President of the United States by a writ of *quo warranto*, he held that such a proceeding "is within the purview of the Constitution," and that, therefore, the Electoral Commission has received from Congress the right to investigate the Presidential title in a way that Congress failed to provide for, and which, if it had legalized, would only be admissible before the Supreme Court. Mr. Field would, in fact, have the new tribunal not only assume the existence of legislative enactments which were never passed, but also the possession of judicial powers which were never conferred. By a somewhat similar process of reasoning, while he is forced to admit that the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction cannot be impeached collaterally for fraud, he maintains that, nevertheless, the decisions of State Boards acting in a judicial capacity may be regarded as "documents" which may be so impeached. There is but one thing in Mr. Field's speech more remarkable than its logic, and that is its rhetoric, which is a poor imitation of Mr. Conkling at his worst.

The latest batch of Oregon telegrams helps to fill up some of the blanks in the history of the Tilden-Grover conspiracy. It was on Nov. 19 that Tilden's man Pelton asked George L. Miller, the Democratic agent at Omaha, to go to Oregon in order to "fix" things for stealing that odd vote for the "Reform" candidate. Miller replied on the same day that he would send "a better man"—the notorious Patrick—and now we have his telegram of the 25th to Gov. Grover, announcing the early arrival of this person. Then comes, on Dec. 6, a wild "yawp" from the belligerent John M. Corse, of Chicago, who has 100,000 men ready to "back up" that stolen vote; and on the same day a mysterious dispatch in the thieves' *argot* used by the conspirators, but which clearly indicates the kind of "arguments" which had prevailed in Oregon, and the "motives to fidelity" which kept one member of the gang from betraying the other. It is obvious that had the versatile Pickett chosen Oregon as the scene of his labors, he would have found his "pigs" much readier for the market than in Louisiana.

Pickett's associate, Maddox, gave some further samples of his ingenuity and his impudence before the House Committee yesterday. Like Pickett, he claims to have acted "on broad moral grounds," and he thought, with those eminent statesmen, Morrissey and Hewitt, that it was better for the people to buy their rights than to lose them. Gen. Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, emphatically denied the statements of Maddox in regard to having met him in Gov. Wells' room, and stated that he heard in the committee room for the first time of the marvelous plot unfolded by that precious pair of rascals, Maddox and Pickett. Gen. Anderson had, however, been offered $200,000 by Dr. Robertson, a Democratic State Senator, if he would insure the State for the Democrats, but promptly convinced that person that his importunities were thrown away. The Democrats will, of course, dispose of this testimony by declaring that the members of the Returning Board would not stop at perjury if it suited their purpose. But what of Pickett and Maddox, beside whom Gov. Wells and his colleagues are honorable and high-minded gentlemen? Would any unprejudiced jury believe these scamps on oath or otherwise?

There was a little family quarrel on the floor of the House yesterday, in which that typical demagogue, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, received some rather rough handling from one or two of his party associates. The squabble occurred over a proposal to cut down the pay of members of Congress from $5,000 to $4,500. This was characterized by Mr. Waddell, of North Carolina, as a sample of Holman's "two-cent economy," of which he (Waddell) was "tired and sick," and of which he inferred from the result of the late election that the country was tired and sick also. Mr. Holman received several unkind cuts about having wearied his constituents and being banished to that political Hades which the poetic eye of Mr. Kelley sees peopled with "the sheeted and shivering ghosts of dead Congressmen." Altogether, the debate rendered it sufficiently obvious that retrenchment as an article of what the Democrats are pleased to call their policy is "played out." Like the repudiation of rebel claims and the avoidance of Southern subsidies, it was a good enough pretext till after the election.

It is reported that the Texas Pacific Railroad lobby is by no means discouraged at the delay of that job. There are twenty-five working days left of this session of Congress, and the counting of the Electoral vote overshadows all legislation. What is to be done for the Texas Pacific scheme must be done with a rush. Accordingly the lobby is preparing to spring the measure in the House when the bustle and confusion of the last days of the session make this easier than it is now. The reliance of the friends of honest and economical legislation is on the vigilance of members opposed to the bill. It appears almost incredible that anybody should persist in forcing this job now; but the fact that such a movement seems so unlikely is one of the dangerous elements of the case.

PARTY REORGANIZATION.

It would be unfair to hold the President responsible for opinions imputed to him in Democratic quarters in regard to the future of parties, and the tendency of political events in the Southern States. The object of Democratic news-gatherers in representing him as signalizing the close of his Presidential career by impugning the status of the party whose heaviest burdens have grown out of the mistakes of his Administration, is too obvious to be mistaken. Just as it has suited Democratic journals to coquet with the New-York Senator whom, for years, they have alternately ridiculed and abused, so it suits them to find pearls of wisdom in the utterances of a President they have persistently maligned. There is nothing surprising in Mr. Conkling's responses to the overtures of his life-long enemies. The transaction is sufficiently transparent to leave no room for wonder or doubt. The President is somewhat differently situated. He has no grudge to gratify, no slight to avenge. The Republican Party has honored him as it has honored few other men. It has stood by him when slandered and misrepresented; it has sustained him, often at infinite cost to itself; and it is not willing to believe that he intrusts his confidences to Democratic ears, and discusses with its enemies improbable contingencies of its existence. Mr. Hewitt was not credited when he professed to expound the President's ideas as to the Southern vote and its bearing on the Presidency; and the same skepticism prevails now when Mr. Hewitt's newspaper friends put into the President's mouth ideas respecting parties which presuppose reverses and changes that would be fatal to the Republican organization. Gen. Grant has not attained perfection in statesmanship, but at least he knows how to distinguish between supporters and assailants. He may not be wholly pleased with the direction events have taken, but only his slanderers will venture to allege that his present Southern policy is governed by a deliberate determination to break down the Republican Party in States where it still struggles for existence.

On their own merits, the "views on the dissolution and rehabilitation of the old parties," which the *World*, for its own purposes, attributes to the President, are not entitled to special consideration. He must, indeed, be a superficial observer who imagines that the accession of a Democratic President would be followed by the disintegration of the Democratic Party in the Southern States. Long continuance in office may beget dissensions, but for some time to come the Democrats would have enough work on hand to absorb their energies and prevent disputes about trifles. The consolidation of their power would keep them united. What has been done in the interest of humanity and justice they would undo. The conditions which have made Republican success possible would be destroyed. Things would be so reconstituted as to insure Democratic supremacy. Recent experience has shown the folly of relying upon a moderate element as a check to this tendency. The Democracy which dominates at the South is of the most pronounced type. Its objects are aggressive, its means unscrupulous. The "color line" may mark the boundaries of the party, but it can never be a menace to the party itself. And until the cherished purposes of the party are achieved, it has nothing to apprehend from State questions. The issues involved in the re-establishment of supremacy in local affairs are too vital to be subordinated to jealousies. Democratic unity is as absolute in South Carolina or Louisiana as in Georgia or Alabama, and the operating causes are the same in all cases. The time will come, of course, when changes must occur. The conflicts of ambition, the jarring interests of different localities, will in due season bring forth fruit. But the contingency is not worth considering now. The "views" which are valuable are those which relate to the probabilities of the present, not the possibilities of the remote future. As for the supposition that the emigration of Northern men with capital and enterprise will exercise any appreciable influence on Southern politics, we must characterize it as a delusion which the testimony of Northern settlers in the South rudely overturns. A solid Democratic South will offer no temptation to white Republicans.

As the party of progress and reform, the Republican Party is exposed to more potent causes of change. Itself a product of change in the composition of older organizations, it recognizes the necessity of studying closely the direction of events, the development of principles, and the adaptation of its policy to both. There might be some reason for speculating upon its dissolution if there were within its ranks a fierce conflict of convictions as to the course to be pursued. No such conflict exists. There is no fundamental difference among its members in reference either to abstract principles or practical ideas of duty. The contest at Cincinnati revealed the relative worth, and also the relative strength, of the two forces at work within the party; and the result possessed a significance much wider than any that could be involved in mere choice between candidates. The vitality of the party asserted itself, and the "rings" were broken. The good elements gained the mastery over the bad. And in thus emancipating itself from influences that had impaired its usefulness, and from pretensions that were irreconcilable with enduring prosperity, it demonstrated the inherent power of principle in its organization. A party thus faithful to its pledges, and thus equal to the emergencies which in all large bodies necessarily arise, cannot be truthfully spoken of as at the mercy of an accident in the settlement of an election. Having outlived disciplined and really dangerous hostility, it is not likely to succumb to covert assaults from some of its disappointed members. We may perhaps witness strange mutations in the party relationships of individuals, but the foundations of the Republican organization will remain unshaken.

THE VOICE OF A STATE.

How does a State speak? Through what agencies does it act? In what way does it give expression to its wishes and make known its will? These are questions which the people, as well as the Electoral Commission, are proceeding to solve.

The Constitution of a State is the deliberate, authentic will of that State. The laws of a State are the voice of such State, made known through the way ordained for that voice to find expression. The Legislature of a State is the law-making agency which formulates into statutes the State's wishes and desires. The Canvassing Officers and Returning Boards of States are the agents through whom the State acts and who utter its voice. Within the province of their duties they are the State. The State has itself commissioned these Returning Officers and clothed them with full and complete powers to do a particular thing for and in behalf of the State. Acting under the authority of the power which created them, they are solely responsible to the State for the faithful performance of their State duties. They are not accountable to or punishable by a neighboring State, or by all the adjacent States, or by all the States of the Union united into a Federal Government. They stand in the same relation to the United States as other State officers. They are responsible to the General Government or to bodies like the House of Representatives, that had nothing to do with their appointment, to the same extent and degree that State Treasurers, Auditors, and Probate Judges are responsible. A State cannot be brought before the bar of the House of Representatives to answer for contempt. If it can, then "State sovereignty" is as meaningless as county sovereignty, township sovereignty, or the sovereignty of a tow shirt.

The State also speaks or gives expression to its voice on one most important question, through Electors appointed by itself by express command of the national Constitution. These Electors, for the time being, are the State, acting for it, and it only, while discharging exclusively State functions, and ceasing to exist as Electors on the day those functions are performed. Statesmen of the Revolution have told us that each Electoral College has the same right to judge of the qualifications of its members as Congress has to judge of the qualifications of members of Congress. If this authority does not belong to the Electoral College, it clearly belongs to the State which appoints or creates these State bodies.

It is no answer to this argument of the founders of the Government to say that a State may appoint an ineligible Elector. It may abuse any power, great or small, which has been plainly and distinctly granted. The General Government may do the same. Congress may override the plain provisions of the Constitution, and it is remotely possible that the Supreme Court, though not cut asunder or in twain, might in some cases justify Congressional usurpation. This does not prove that Congress or the court should be stripped of all power. The President of the United States might appoint a circus clown Minister to England, or a negro minstrel Chief Justice, but this is no sufficient reason for depriving him of the appointing power.

The Governor of a State gives expression, in whole or in part, to the voice of a State, according as his control is exclusive or partial over the subject of his executive action. In the grave matter of the appointment of State Electors for President and Vice President, the State acts and, speaks through its laws, its Canvassing or Returning Officers, and its Electors, and hence only when the voice uttered is concurrent and harmonious must it be taken as true and authentic. The declaration of a State Executive, uncontradicted by that of other officers who co-operated with him in making known the will of a State in any matter in which there is joint action, is authentic and conclusive. But in no sense is an executive declaration the voice of a State in cases where the correctness of that statement is squarely contradicted by the official evidence of Canvassing Officers, official records, State Electors, and State laws. Then, and then only, is it proper for the Vice President or the authorized Federal authority to inquire what the voice of the State is. When that voice is clear and unequivocal, it should be respected, because the State has spoken in the manner in which it was authorized to speak by the Constitution.

MR. CONKLING'S STYLE.

Mr. Conkling, as we have recently learned from the concurrent testimony of a large number of Democrats, made a "great speech" when the Compromise bill was before the Senate. It was so "great" that one of his most ardent admirers in the Democratic press was moved to call attention to it as the "greatest" speech of that long debate, and to overwhelm those Republicans who have not always worshiped Mr. Conkling by pointing to that fact. Judged by the time taken in speaking, no one can deny the greatness of the effort. At the end of the first day, Mr. Edmunds, who had, if we may be allowed to say so, acted as bottle-holder to Mr. Conkling, helping him with a great many pointed and well-aimed phrases, which are the bright spots in this expanse of oratory, suggested to the Senate that his friend was completely exhausted, and asked for an adjournment. The second day, Mr. Conkling did not recover from his exhaustion in time to be present at the opening of the Senate. Obviously, from its effect on the speaker, the oration was a remarkable one.

We have read the speech carefully, and we have found nothing in it so great as its style. This is, indeed, characteristic, and therefore necessarily lofty. In the opening paragraphs of the speech is a passage which will show Mr. Conkling's idea of the proper dress for his thoughts. He quotes the language of the twelfth article of the Constitution as it was originally adopted by the convention, and he wishes to say that it was referred to the Committee on Style, not that the meaning might be changed, but that it might be made as clear as possible. This is the way the Senator goes about it:

"At length the provision was referred to the Committee on Style, and I beg to inquire for what purpose? To change the meaning of those who by little accretions of concurrence had built up step by step, with patience and care, a great fabric of government, destined, as they believed, to stand so strong and last so long? Was the purpose of the Committee on Style and of those who trusted the committee to take liberties with substance and to change the essence as it had been agreed to? O, no; but to define the meaning more sharply, to project it more distinctly and unmistakably before the minds of those who in a far future would appeal to this instrument as the testament and revelation of free institutions."

The Senator's begging to inquire is very like him. He is never so high and mighty as in his intense humility, because his humility is always assumed. This is shown in the apologetic tone with which he makes his most arrogant remarks to his fellow-Senators. His air is often that of genteel bullying; and we may add that no one has more often than Senator Edmunds ridiculed this habit of Mr. Conkling, or raised a laugh at his expense.

But to return to Mr. Conkling's style. It is, as we have remarked, always what the text-books would call "elevated." If he wishes to ask whether a dead man can be elected President, he says: "Was it designed that votes cast for one dead should be counted, and that he should fill with an aching void the office of President of the United States? Would that be 'agreeable' to the Constitution?" The Senator's conception of vigor is nicely displayed in supposing that if a void would not be agreeable to the Constitution, an "aching void" would be specially disagreeable.

Mr. Conkling is not content with expressing the grandeur of his own mind; he desires to impress it upon what others have to say. For instance, the minority of a House committee reported that Colorado was not a State. That does not satisfy Mr. Conkling, who makes them declare that "Colorado is inchoate, inconsummate as a member of the Union, her Statehood being in the chrysalis." This is, of course, much finer. The figures of speech in this "great" effort are among the most remarkable things about it. Mr. Conkling refers to the Supreme Court Justices as "holding their commissions for life, and as independent of parties and factions as is the monarch of the skies." Who or what is the monarch of the skies thus independent of parties and factions we do not know, nor, probably, does Mr. Conkling. Again, Mr. Conkling refers to the Republic as "the only considerable experiment of free government extant on the globe—an experiment which, should it fail, would turn the clock of ages far back on the dial." It would be pleasant to know by what process a clock, even a clock of ages, can be turned back upon the dial, or by what reasoning Mr. Conkling has discovered that England and France are not entitled to be ranked even as "considerable experiments" in free government.

Mr. Morton, in one of his speeches, had said in substance that the President of the Senate must decide in case of double returns, "*ex necessitate rei*," because no one else was authorized to do so. The contemplation of this very simple statement causes Mr. Conkling to break out in the following manner, "Necessity: that arch-fiend and foe of government, that prolific mother and apology for anarchy, revolution, despotism, and fraud, ever since the human government began. The pretensions of necessity have age after age affrighted humanity, trampled on right, gendered wars, and swept realms and rulers,

"Through caverns measureless to man,
Down to a sunless sea."

Not satisfied with this whirlwind of metaphor, Mr. Conkling turns on the unfortunate President of the Senate, and cries out, "This bastard child of destiny, born in the throes of an exigency specially arranged by the refusal of Congress to legislate, rising above the Constitution, is to decide, and when he has decided, from the rising of the sun even to the going down of the same, there shall not be one man who does not bow meekly and reverently to his decision." But the following is, perhaps, the most successful of Mr. Conkling's sentences. He is trying to say that the Government cannot go on if its officers will not act: "Whenever representatives, and States, and people, forsake the Government and leave it to languish and die, it will go down, as other Governments have gone, to the sepulchre of blasted nationalities and buried epochs." These are a few of the gems of Mr. Conkling's style. They are frankly acknowledged as his own.

But he sometimes has a trick of putting his finest phrases into the mouth of some one else, as if he were too modest to father them all himself. In speaking of a recommendation of the Constitutional Convention to Congress before the instrument was ratified, he remarks, as if he were giving dignity to his proposition: "Geologists would say it was prehistoric." Obviously, geologists, who are compelled to say what they mean in order to get a hearing, would say nothing of the kind. Again, wishing to state that the Constitution might be set going by a suggestion from the convention, he says: "It might be, as the French would say, by an impulsion." Impulsion is a practically obsolete synonym for impulse, of French derivation, but a Frenchman would not translate his own word by it, nor would he be guilty of the vulgarity of using the French word when the plain every-day English would be in every way better. In conclusion, we may remark that Mr. Conkling's oratorical style is not adapted to debate, but that is of little consequence, for Mr. Conkling rarely tries it in debate, and never really debates when he employs it. It is, in short, a style more for show than use.

THE COURSE OF FOREIGN TRADE.

The returns of the Bureau of Statistics show that the imports of merchandise for December were $32,369,460, against $31,324,755, and $36,852,000 for the corresponding month in 1875 and 1874 respectively, being an increase of $1,034,705 over December, 1875, which month itself showed a decline of $5,527,245 as compared with the corresponding time in 1874. With the exception of January, December was the only month in last year which failed to show a decline as compared with 1875, and the fact, as far as a single month is significant, indicates that the downward movement in imports since 1872 is, perhaps, now arrested. In part balancing an extraordinarily large export trade for the month, the imports of specie are large for December, being $11,884,286, against $1,428,808 in 1875. The following is the import movement, gold values, for the two calendar years:

	1876.	1875.	Decrease.
Merchandise.	$426,612,706	$503,010,181	$76,397,475
Specie	34,479,397	22,775,949	11,703,448
Total	$461,092,103	$525,786,130	$64,694,027

The following is a comparative showing of the imports of merchandise and specie respectively for the last eight calendar years:

	Merchandise.	Specie.	Total.
1876	$426,612 706	$34.479,397	$461.092,103
1875	503,010,181	22.775,949	525,786,130
1874	562,156,334	15,253,804	577,410,138
1873	561,808,260	27,528,838	589,337,098
1872	614,397,434	19,624 779	634,022,213
1871	573,111,099	16,804.415	589,915.514
1870	461,090,303	25,605,370	486,695,673
1869	438,535,994	24,888,427	463,424,421

The following shows the changes in each of the three columns annually since 1869, comparing each year with the next previous one, the changes not designated with an asterisk being decline:

	Merchandise.	Specie.	Total.
1876	$76,397,475	*$11,703,448	$64,694.027
1875	59,146.153	*7,522,145	51,624,008
1874	*348.074	12,275,034	11,926.960
1873	52,589,174	7,904.059	44,685,115
1872	*41,286,335	*2,820.364	*41,106.699
1871	*112.020,796	8,800,955	*103,219,841
1870	*22,554.309	*716,943	*23,271,252

Turning now to exports, the comparison is as follows for the last two calendar years, gold values:

	1876.	1875.	Changes.
Domestic produce	$575,698,040	$497,263,737	*$78,434,303
For. mdse.	14.923.743	13,683.685	*1,240,058
Total g'ds	$590,621.783	$510,947.422	*$79,674,361
Specie	$56 354,465	$79,303.514	$22.949.049
Total	$646,976,248	$590,250.936	*$56,725,312

The following tables, using gold values only, show the export movement during the past eight years, and the changes in each of the three columns annually since 1869, comparing each year with the next previous one, the changes not designated being increase:

	Dom. and For. Prod. and Mdse.	Specie.	Total.
1876	$590,621.783	$56,354,465	$646,976,248
1875	510,947,222	79,303,514	590,250,936
1874	569,873,098	70,737,075	640,600,173
1873	506,199,554	60,592,497	566,792,051
1872	419,584,239	95,562,413	515,146,652
1871	460,352,088	77,440,470	537,792.558
1870	403,488 172	80,950,725	484,438,897
1869	336,946,008	56,785,991	393,731,999

	Dom. and For. Prod. and Mdse.	Specie.	Total.
1876	$79,674,361	*$22.949.049	$56.725,312
1875	*58,925,676	8,576.439	*50,349,237
1874	63,673,544	10,134,578	73,808,122
1873	86,615,315	*34,969.916	51.645,399
1872	40,767,849	18,121.943	*22,645,906
1871	56,863,916	*3,310,255	53,353,661
1870	66,542,164	24,161,734	90,706,898

Again, comparing the imports with the exports during the eight years—in one case with specie included in both, and in the other with specie deducted from both—we have the following result, the figures being the excess of one quantity over the other:

	—Specie Included.— Imports.	Exports.	—Specie Excluded.— Imports.	Exports.
1876		$185,884,145		$164,009,077
1875		64,464,806		7,937,941
1874		63,190,035		7,716,764
1873	$29,545,047		$55,608,696	
1872	118.875,561		194,813,195	
1871	52,122,956		112,759,011	
1870	2,256,776		57,602,131	
1869	69,692,422		101,589,936	

The net specie movement during the eight years is an export of $390,756,171, which, being less than the production of the precious metals, should apparently leave some increase of the stock remaining in the country. The net excess of exports for the period is $48,046,324, due entirely to the past year; in the total of the exports, the month of December was the climax, the domestic produce being $76,569,688, currency, (the largest ever recorded in a month,) against $64,114,991 for the same month in 1875, $61,226,000 in 1874, and $69,457,000 in 1873. As shown in the table immediately preceding, the foreign trade exactly reversed its movement in 1873, an excess of imports becoming then an excess of exports and maintaining that position since. Comparing 1876 with 1872, that year having the heaviest imports recorded, we find a decline of $187,784,728 in merchandise imports and of $172,930,110 in total imports; comparing 1876 with 1872, we find an increase of $171,037,544 in goods exports, and of $131,829,596 in exports including specie. An excess of $118,875,561 total imports over exports in 1872 is turned in 1876 into an excess of $185,884,145 of exports over imports. Comparing 1876 with 1875, there is an excess of total imports of $185,884,145, against $64,464,806 in 1875; or, taking goods traffic alone, the past year shows an export excess of $164,009,077, against one of $7,937,241, of this latter change $79,674,361 being rise in exports and $76,397,475 decline in exports. In its foreign trade movement, the year 1876 may be adjudged almost unexampled.

What are the rational conclusions to be drawn from this exhibition of changes so great, and in a business so great, as to be of commanding importance to the financial situation, especially when that situation is as delicate as that of the United States at present? We see the panic reverse the movement of foreign trade almost as sharply and completely as an engineer reverses his engine, and then see the changed movement continue with scarcely an interruption, until it seems to have culminated in the third year following. That it has culminated yet is not quite certain, but at least the inference is clear that the causes of the crisis were deeper and its operation more thorough than was generally supposed. The great fact which stands out—the changes in the specie movement having comparatively little significance—is that a heavy decline of purchases abroad is coupled with a heavy increase of sales abroad.

TAILORS AND TRUTH.

It is the invariable habit of the tailor, when exhibiting a piece of goods which he remarks, "will make up beautiful," to assure his customer that it is "all wool." This assurance is never believed, and the tailor knows that it never will be. Hence he regards it as a mere conventional form of speech, intended to add a gaudy lustre to the dull routine of business, and devoid of any moral bearing. Some of our most profound tailors, who are at the same time as truthful as the exigencies of their business will permit, stoutly maintain that no real violation of the truth is involved in this assertion, and that the theory that a tailor is guilty of falsehood in calling cotton "all wool" is a morbid and wholly unjustifiable one.

No man can violate a long-established custom with impunity. There are instances on record in which the sudden telling of the truth by a reckless and selfish politician has proved the ruin of his party. For a tailor to either abstain from the customary assurance that his cloth is "all wool," or to actually sell cloth of which that assurance is literally and completely true, would be to invite a convulsion of nature or some equally vigorous calamity. Hitherto, no tailor has tried the hazardous experiment, but now we are told of an English tailor who sold an exclusively woolen piece of cloth under the usual guaranty that it was "all wool," and thereby struck a blow at the whole fabric of English society, besides seriously damaging the Established Church.

It happened in this wise: Rev. Dr. Owen was the Rector of a rural parish, who accepted an invitation to visit a fair parishioner who was devoted to the Church and addicted to dogs. A woman may be known by the dogs she keeps; and the fact that Mrs. Honeywood, the fair parishioner in question, kept a Pyreneean wolf-dog, shows that she had a soul above croquet, worsted-work, and the frivolities that characterize the woman who associates with poodles and King Charles spaniels. When the good Rector visited her, she led him forth into the garden to discuss the condition of the heathen and to show him her dog. He entered that garden a placid, clean, and contented clergyman, but he was destined to emerge from it a demoralized, denuded, and partially disintegrated man.

The dog was young, and was unacquainted with the taste or scent of clergymen. He was naturally an intelligent dog who had made the most of his educational facilities, and had already learned the difference in flavor between the legs of the footman, the "buttons," and the house-maid. Had clergymen been thrown in his way, he would undoubtedly have sampled a few of them, and having thus satisfied his thirst for knowledge, would have abstained from further ecclesiastical investigations. It certainly was not his fault that when he saw his first clergyman, in the person of Rev. Dr. Owen, he mentally remarked, "Here's something new in legs," and promptly proceed to collect data with a view to their classification as a species distinct from the household legs with which he was already familiar.

No sooner had this enterprising animal made a few preliminary sniffs at Dr. Owen's legs, and tasted a trifle of coat-tail, than he retired a few paces, in order to get a fair start, and then sprang upon his victim with violent and determined yells. For the next five minutes the air was filled with fragments of cloth and clergyman, and a welkin, which happened to be conveniently near, rang like a patent railway switch bell. Mrs. Honeywood, with great presence of mind, went into the house for a broom and dust-pan, being unwilling that a Dissenting house-maid should have the privilege of sweeping up the Rector. By the time she had returned to the scene with her household implements the greater part of the Rector had escaped over the palings, and the infuriated dog was worrying the larger pieces that had been left behind.

Fearful that the accident might create a coolness between herself and her spiritual guide, Mrs. Honeywood wrote him a note, apologizing for the playfulness of her pet, and hoping that it had not caused him "any inconvenience." She also sent him a partially chewed rag, remarking, "I found the inclosed piece of cloth on the gravel walk, and send it to you, as I think it belongs to your great-coat, and you may be able to put it in." Strange as it may seem, this cheerful note did not produce the desired effect. The Rector answered it, but he also procured a summons requiring Mrs. Honeywood to answer the charge of keeping a dangerous wild beast.

It is interesting to note the sequence of events that, to the careless observer, seem to be totally unconnected. The disintegration of Rev. Dr. Owen was due solely to the fact that his tailor had told the truth. The reverend gentleman himself proved this fact in an eloquent and learned dissertation upon his calamity. "My tailors," he remarked, "warrant their goods to be of fine wool, wholly free from any mixture of cotton. The keen hound ascertained this fact by scent and next by taste, and then literally jumped at the conclusion that beneath the sheep's clothing lurked the wolf." The dog, it must be remembered, was a wolf-dog, whose ancestors for centuries hunted the fierce Pyreneean wolf, and who was well aware that it is the habit of the wolf to dress himself in sheep's skin, in order to ply in comparative safety his infamous trade. When the dog found "all-wool" clothing inclosing something that by no stretch of canine imagination could be regarded as a sheep, he naturally decided that he had detected a wolf in illicit practices, and thereupon tore him to pieces to such an extent as circumstances permitted.

All this would have been avoided if the excessively and unnecessarily truthful tailors had sold the clergyman the usual mixture conventionally called "all wool." The suspicions of the dog would not have been aroused, the clergyman would not have been "worried," and he would not have prosecuted his parishioner. Doubtless, no such event will ever again occur; but the next time some eccentric tailor feels a morbid impulse to make his cloth literally answer to the description "all wool," he should remember the fate of Dr. Owen, and reconsider his rash purpose.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

"La Fille de Mme. Angot" was given at the Eagle Theatre, last evening. The performance was a respectable one at all points, and, so far as the two principal personages were concerned, the opera has under no circumstances had a better representation. Mlle. Aimée still personates *Clairette* and while her portrayal is, in a dramatic sense, as lively, as piquant, and as droll as heretofore, her singing is certainly more artistic than ever, and quite as significant as it is finished. The lady manages her voice with far greater skill than she possessed some years since, and in such really graceful and daintily-written music as Lecocq's, quality of tone and excellence of phrasing are of special importance. To the more "pronounced" numbers of the score, Mlle. Aimée's vivacity and emphasis are, of course, equal, and the quarrel-duets and *Clairette's* assertion of her rights and privileges as Mme. Angot's Daughter were, yesterday evening, loudly applauded. M. Raoult is a capital *Ange Pitou*. He invests the sweet and semi-sentimental airs allotted to the character with the requisite charm of *morbidezza*, and the actor's lack of humor is not apparent, as in other rôles, thanks to the half-poetical type he represents. The remainder of the cast does not call for notice. The house, last night, was crowded in every part.

BRIEF NOTES.

The New-York Aquarium can be visited today, as usual.

"All For Her" will be acted this afternoon at Wallack's Theatre.

"Lemons" will be acted this afternoon at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The San Francisco Minstrels offer an *après midi* entertainment to-day.

"Our Boarding House" is to be the attraction at the Park Theatre this afternoon.

A matinée representation by Mr. Heller may be attended at the Wonder Theatre to-day.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" will be performed twice to-day at the New Broadway Theatre.

"Around the World in 80 Days" will be performed at to-day's matinée at Niblo's Theatre.

A matinée representation of "The Big Bonanza" may be enjoyed this afternoon at the Olympic Theatre.

"La Jolie Parfumeuse" will be sung this afternoon at the Eagle Theatre, and "La Fille de Mme. Angot" will be given there this evening.

"The Flying Dutchman" was repeated at the Academy of Music last evening, and this afternoon "The Bohemian Girl" will be sung there.

Mr. Thomas' fourth symphony concert takes place at Steinway Hall this evening, with the interesting programme already referred to in these columns.

"The School for Scandal" will be acted at the Lyceum Theatre this evening, the proceeds of the performance accruing to the funds of the Rosendale Mission.

NORTH CAROLINA REPUDIATORS.

Speaking of the ante-war bonds of North Carolina, the Raleigh *Observer* (Democratic, of course) says in its issue of the 1st inst.: "No man who raised his hand against North Carolina during the late war has now any claim upon the State in honor or in morals. If any such has any claim in law, to the law let him look for its enforcement. To the payment of claims of ante-war bondholders, not citizens, who gave neither aid nor comfort to the war against us, of course no such objection can be made, save that growing out of our poverty; and, in theory at least, they are to be paid in such measure and at such time as we may be able to pay. But what about the handful of our own people who hold ante-war bonds? They contend that they ought to be paid. We reply that their case is, indeed, a hard one, but we deny that it is any harder than that of the owners of war bonds, or than that of the owners of negroes. War bonds were property and negroes were property just as ante-war bonds were property. Is there any reason in natural justice and equity why a man should be compelled to lose a negro or a war bond rather than an ante-war bond? The law made them all property. It is an old and an approved maxim in equity that he who asks equity must himself first do equity. Are owners of old bonds prepared to say that owners of negroes and owners of war bonds ought to be paid? If they are not prepared so to say, with what pretense to equal dealing can they claim payment for old bonds? Which is the greater injustice, to leave the negro property unpaid for and to pay the bonds, or to leave both just where the war left them? The negro owners and the war-bond owners are our own people. The ante-war bond owners are but few of them North Carolinians. If the old bondholders are entitled to be paid, then the war-bond owners are entitled to be paid, and so are the negro owners."

MR. STEPHENS' ILLNESS.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* prints an extract from a private letter from a friend of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, in Washington, in which the writer says: "Mr. Stephens has been unable to write or dictate answers to his numerous correspondents. He is again prostrated, and requires constant watching day and night. I cannot dispel the idea that he is laboring under a disease of the heart, which will sooner or later break the brittle thread that binds him to earth. He has become greatly depressed in spirits within the past 36 hours. It is not because he is afraid that his end is near, but it is because of the peculiar symptoms of the disease and the disappointment of not being able to participate in the discussion of the Electoral bill while before the House. He has been exceedingly anxious to do something for his country in this her emergency, and to put upon record the evidence of his sincere desire to secure her peace, prosperity, and happiness. While disapproving some of the features of the Electoral bill, yet, had he been in his seat to-day, he would have both spoken and voted for it."

AN APPEAL FOR HOBART COLLEGE.

President Hinsdale, of Hobart College, at Geneva, N. Y., has issued an appeal for aid to that institution.

THE DEATH ROLL IN PARIS.

PASSED OVER TO THE MAJORITY.

A HUMORIST, THE SISTER OF RACHEL, AND THE EDITOR OF THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES—SOMETHING ABOUT ALL OF THEM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 17, 1877.

The carnival season is by no means gay, and, for all the high hopes we cherished a fortnight ago, 1877 begins in a lugubrious fashion. The weather is superb, but it seems unseasonable. All persons afflicted with gout would do well to avoid Paris at this moment, for they will live in the midst of tortures while hearing people insolently strong and healthy rejoicing in the state of the weather. Since the beginning of the century there has been but one season at all comparable to this—the fine Indian Summer days having lasted until near the advent of Spring, yet the Faculty assures us that such weather is unseasonable and unhealthy. Zymotic diseases are prevalent. Typhoid and typhus fevers are causing alarm on account of the fatal character they have assumed, and Summer complaints are by no means rare. The death rate has largely increased. During the first fortnight of the year an unusually large number of persons "passed over to the majority," and among them several known to fame. There was Henri Monnier, the creator of Joseph Prudhomme, the type of the French bourgeois. Every visitor to France and every reader of French knows M. Prudhomme, whose figure is given every week in the illustrated papers. It was Henri Monnier who first brought out this character, but the Comte de Noé, better known over his signature of "Cham," has been mainly instrumental in rendering it famous. For the benefit of those who have never read French, let me say that the celebrated caricaturist is the second son of Count Noah, (Noé,) and hence he signs himself "Shem," or "Cham,"—pronounced "Kam"—as this Biblical name is written in French. "Cham" has succeeded to his father's title, and is now the Comte de Noé himself, though he continues his artistic career. Every week he prints in *The Charivari* the result of his meditations upon men and things, and, though largely used during the past decade or so, his crayon has lost none of its brilliancy. "Cham" has made the figure of Joseph Prudhomme known to the entire world, and presents him weekly with his wise saws and apothegms. His mode of reasoning is peculiar, and peculiar, I may add, to the class to which he belongs. He is always the essence of the bourgeoisie. "I do not like spinach," exclaims M. Prudhomme at a public dinner, "and I am very glad that I do not, for if I did like it I should eat some, and there is nothing I detest so much as spinach." And when the firemen come to present a sword to M. Prudhomme, he rises in his dignified way and begins his speech with the words: "Gentlemen, this sabre is the happiest day of my life!" M. Prudhomme is an irresistibly droll character when one understands French thoroughly, and particularly the *esprit* of the trading classes, and I can only liken him to Mr. Pickwick. Nothing is more laughable than M. Prudhomme in a court of justice, when he persists in saying nothing at all in a flood of pompous words, and ends with a burst of patriotism. Naturally, M. Prudhomme changes his politics with every change of Government, and every régime. He was a stanch royalist under Charles X.; he became a Constitutionalist under Louis Philippe; a Republican in 1848, and a stanch friend of the Emperor after the coup d'état. Henri Monnier was the creator of this fine character, who is full of virtues despite his childishness and his faults, and he and "Cham" have had the talent necessary to keep the original idea in accord with the times, that is, ever fresh and new. Monnier belonged to that remarkable literary epoch known as "1830." He was a contemporary with Thiers, Guizot, De Rémusat, De Balzac, Georges Sand, and others during the period of their literary triumphs, and was, therefore, a man far advanced in years at the time of his death.

On the very day that Monnier was buried another person known to fame of a certain sort was reported at the point of death. The rumor spread rapidly at the dramatist's funeral. The next day the journals announced that Sarah Félix was no more. It would be difficult to explain to American readers why Sarah Félix was famous, since she never showed the dramatic talents of her sisters. When it is stated that she was the elder sister of Rachel, the readers of the latter's biographies will comprehend the person. Many years ago the Félix family belonged to the class known as *saltimbanques*, or the jugglers, tumblers, and traders of the country fairs. One day Sarah and Rachel Félix, aged respectively four and three years, were left together by the roadside while their parents were engaged at the fair. The little Rachel saw a lot of cakes, and at once felt hungry. She began to cry for them, and Sarah tried to calm her. When the people stopped to inquire what was the matter they were reassured by the smiles of the two children. Suddenly an idea came into Sarah's mind. She began to sing, and her infantile voice at once attracted a crowd. Little Rachel adopted her rôle instinctively. She too sang, and demurely passed round her apron to receive the sous that poured in upon her. The two ran off to buy cakes, and were so delighted with their success that they tried it again and again, gorging themselves with gingerbread every day. At length Father Félix caught them at the trick, and from that moment the two children were taken into his service, and forced to perform for his benefit.

This was the beginning of Rachel's dramatic career. When the family came to Paris Rachel pursued her studies, and Sarah helped the mother tend a home that was poorly provided and was often without sufficient bread. Sarah performed the same duties when her sister became rich and famous, and was noted as a *bonne femme de ménage*. She accompanied her sister, taking the admirers off her hands when there was a superfluity, and attending in the rôle of a *suivante* the gay dinners and suppers which princes gave to the great actress. Rachel died young, as every one knows, leaving young children to be cared for, and when Mother Félix died Sarah became the mother of the family. She had, besides, her younger sister, Lia Félix, now a famous artiste in the tragic drama. And Sarah did so well for this numerous family that she became universally respected. When money became scarce she bravely went into trade, and brought out her famous "Fairy Water," which is the most prominent cosmetic of the day. She gained a considerable fortune by it, and, after providing for all the Félix family, built a home for herself. The other night she was at the theatre, and on going out could not find her carriage. Taking a cab home, she found her coachman drunk. On ringing the bell she got no response, the porter being in the same condition; and on going up stairs she found the kerosene lamps extinguished and the rooms full of bad odors. She flew into a rage at this spectacle, as any woman would, perhaps, and began to reproach her chamber-maid. Suddenly she cried, "O! my head! my head!" and fell upon a sofa. Poor Sarah Félix was attacked with paralysis of the brain, and died from it a few hours later.

My letter has taken a necrological turn, and I must give a paragraph to our last dead celebrity, M. Buloz, of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. It was only the other day that I wrote of his quarrel with M. Wittersteim about the publication of the official Journals. The Assembly wanted to withdraw from him the *Bulletin des Lois*, and did erase the 40,000 francs subvention from the budget. At the same time the Senate recognized that he had a ground for complaint and authorized him to bring suit against the State. It is probable that he would have obtained a large indemnity, for the Government was in what might be called a "fix," and was willing to pay a considerable sum to avoid the annoyance of two official printers. M. Buloz was one of the sturdy mountaineers produced by Savoy, the country of Victor Emmanuel. He was half peasant, half gentleman, and exercised great influence in his district. When his comatriots come to Paris it is generally as coal-dealers, as chestnut-roasters, or with marmot and hurdy-gurdy. Who has not seen the little Savoyards by the roadside, with their broad hats, and sort of wood-chuck nestling in their bosoms? The marmot is brought out to perform, and goes fast asleep the moment it is let alone. M. Buloz was a Savoyard, who would have made his fortune even with a marmot and musette, for he had in him the elements of a grand character. His enemies say that he succeeded by his meanness and avariciousness, but prominent characters are always marks for the shafts of malice. On arriving at Paris M. Buloz found a small penny review and bought it. In a few years' time it became a power. Few Americans, perhaps, appreciate the real power exercised by the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, which has an enormous circulation in all civilized countries.

In personal appearance M. Buloz was always the Savoyard peasant, and continued to wear hob-nailed shoes to the day of his death. His linen was nearly always coarse and decidedly reproachable, and his manners were not always endurable. In his office he reigned as an autocrat, and the best writers of France had to submit to his peculiarities. He had his own ideas about fine writing, and was implacable. Nothing could move him. Many writers got angry and withdrew their works, but he showed them to the door and left them to fume until they wearied. And they generally came back as suppliants, for it is a great honor to be admitted as a writer in the *Revue*. But M. Buloz was evidently a hard taskmaster, for he exacted a great deal and paid little. It was one of his rules not to pay for the first article sent in by a new writer, for in his opinion the honor of appearing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* was a sufficient compensation.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC RAILROAD LOBBY—THE APPROPRIATION FOR PUBLIC PRINTING—MISCELLANEOUS AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The Texas Pacific Railroad lobby is still hard at work, and still has hopes of success. The present programme is to keep quiet until after the Presidential question has been decided, and then to rush the bill through before the end of the session. There is no doubt that an effort of this kind will be made, and a number of prominent Southern Democrats profess to believe that it will succeed.

The appropriation for public printing is now nearly exhausted. The immense amount of evidence printed by order of Congress has drawn rapidly from the fund, and the Public Printer will inform Congress that if an appropriation is not speedily made the public printing will have to stop. The *Congressional Record* is specially appropriated for, so that the printing of it will continue without regard to the other printing of the Government.

The Secretary of War to-day transmitted to the House of Representatives, as an answer to Mr. Jenks' resolution of Jan. 19, 1876, requesting a general and exact survey of the distances on the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railways between Council Bluffs and Sacramento, the report of Capt. Twining, of the Engineer Corps, to whom this duty was assigned. This report shows that the length of each of these railways is somewhat greater than was shown by the original measurement upon which the subsidies were issued. The amount of the error is for the Union Pacific one mile and a quarter, and for the Central Pacific a little less than a mile. The track has been changed in several places since the completion of the road in order to obtain a better location. These changes have been in every instance examined by the Army Engineers, who find that the change of length is immaterial, being only a few hundreds of feet.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Channing Richards, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio; C. C. Slade, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Paso Del Norte, in the State of Texas and the Territory of New-Mexico; James H. Master, to be Postmaster at Cohoes, N. Y.; Isaac R. Dinkelberger, to be Postmaster at Los Angeles, Cal.; L. D. F. Peore, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Springfield, Dakota; Isaac Clements, to be Pension Agent at Salem, Ill.; N. H. Owings, to be Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $403,796 28; Customs receipts, $337,177 57.

A telegram from Virginia City, Nev., dated to-day, says: "The Sutro Tunnel progressed 148 feet for the 10 days preceding yesterday. It has now reached a length of 15,865 feet, and has fairly entered the mineral belt. Fifteen inches of warm water were struck yesterday."

John Sexton was to-day appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the First District of Missouri.

J. H. Maddox, the Treasury agent who has been giving testimony in the Louisiana case before the Committee on the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House, was to-day removed from his official position as an agent of the Internal Revenue Bureau. The removal of Maddox was determined upon by the President yesterday, and the President consequently sent for Col. S. E. Chamberlain, now of Virginia, and formerly an officer of the regular Army, and tendered the place to him to-day. The offer was immediately accepted, and this afternoon Commissioner Raum notified Maddox that he was from this date dismissed from the service of the Internal Revenue office, and the commission of Col. Chamberlain was signed.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens is evidently better to-day. His physicians are greatly encouraged.

THE OREGON CONSPIRACY.

A FURTHER VIEW IN THE TELEGRAPHIC HISTORY OF THE PLOT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The investigation of the Oregon Electoral case was continued before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day. C. B. Bellinger, Chairman of the Oregon Democratic Committee, was recalled. His testimony was simply corroborative of that previously given by himself and other Democratic witnesses. The following telegrams were introduced in evidence by Senator Mitchell:

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 25.

L. A. Grover, Salem, Oregon:
Man left Omaha to see you; will arrive Monday. Delay action. GEORGE L. MILLER.
Dec. 6.

To Col. W. T. Pelton, New-York:
Glory be to God. Hold on to one Electoral vote in Oregon. I have 100,000 men to back it up.
CORSE.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

To Judge Strong, Salem, Oregon:
Tilden has 185, including 1 from Oregon.
A. S HEWITT.
SALEM, Oregon. Dec. 6.

Peter Donahue, New York:
I appreciate the sentiments expressed. Thanks for congratulations. L. A. GROVER.
OMAHA, Neb., Dec. —.

Col. W. T. Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New-York:
Ignorant whole business. Partner powerful motives to fidelity on Gould order. Can it not be done through A. Kountze, No. 19 Wall, or myself, or both. Kountz, Tiedmish Republican, reliable beyond doubt. Last resort, protect everybody, and use Davis. Answer. GEORGE L. MILLER.

There were no marks on the dispatch signed "Corse" to indicate the place from which it was sent.

BANK AND LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

STATEMENT OF THE AMOUNTS ISSUED AND RETIRED TO FEB. 1, 1877—DECREASE IN TWO YEARS ABOUT $33,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.—The following is the statement of the Controller of the Currency showing the issue and retirement of national bank notes and legal-tender notes under the acts of June 20, 1874, and Jan. 14, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1877. National bank notes outstanding when the act of June 20, 1874, was passed, $349,874,182 issued from June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875, $4,734,500; redeemed and retired between the same dates, $2,767,232; increase from June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875, $1,967,268; outstanding Jan. 14, 1875, $351,861,450; redeemed and retired from Jan. 14, 1875, to date, $46,836,301; surrendered between the same dates, $7,361,458; total redeemed and surrendered, $54,197,757; issued between the same dates, $31,968,925; decrease from Jan. 14, 1875, to date, $32,928,773; national bank notes outstanding at date, $318,932,673; greenbacks on deposit in the Treasury June 20, 1874, to retire notes of insolvent and liquidating banks, $3,813,675; greenbacks deposited from June 20, 1874, to date to retire national bank notes, $63,948,604; total deposits, $67,762,279; circulation redeemed by the Treasurer between the same dates without reissue, $49,603,533; greenbacks on deposit at date, $18,158,746; greenbacks retired under the act of Jan. 14, 1875, $17,015,188; greenbacks outstanding at date, $394,984,812.

THE MOBILE RACES.

MOBILE, Feb. 2.—The Mobile Jockey Club hold their Spring meeting, commencing on the 2nd of April, to continue three days, giving ample time for stables to reach New-Orleans for the meeting there, which begins April 3.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THREE CHRISTIANS TO BE APPOINTED BY THE PORTE TO GOVERNORSHIPS OF PROVINCES—THE GREEK POPULATION—THE SITUATION IN ROUMANIA—THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR TO THE POWERS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—Gen. Ignatieff has arrived at Brindisi, and the Marquis of Salisbury has left Rome for London.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the Porte has sent a dispatch to its representatives abroad, giving notice of the appointment of three Christians to the Governorships of provinces, and declaring that the application of the reforms is proceeding unremittingly.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "Greece, it is reported, has notified her representatives abroad that M. Comoundouros, President of the Council, intimated to the Marquis of Salisbury, that in view of the failure of the conference, and the prospect of continued misrule and unredressed grievances, the Government cannot longer undertake to restrain the Greek population in Turkey from seeking to obtain their rights by their own efforts."

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A dispatch from Constantinople says the Porte, answering Prince Nikita's inquiry as to what conditions it will accord as a basis for negotiations, has stated that it is willing to negotiate on the basis of the *status quo ante bellum*, with a rectification of the frontier.

The Vienna correspondent of a morning paper reports that Roumania is resolved to grant numerous military furloughs, because she is embarrassed as to how to disband her troops without causing unpleasantness with the Russian corps whose arrival is expected, and concerning whose marching route Russia has made overtures to the Ministry. A telegram from Bucharest announces that all the Roumanian Ministers except the Premier, M. Bratiano, have tendered their resignations, in consequence, probably, of the movement in the Chambers in favor of retrenchment in military expenditures.

Russian journals say Gen. Ignatieff will go to Kisheneff by way of Vienna, and thence to St. Petersburg. The Russian Telegraphic Agency reports that Gortschakoff's circular was dispatched on Thursday night, and will reach the powers on Monday. It could not be issued until all the Ambassadors had quitted Constantinople. A dispatch from Berlin says goods traffic has been resumed on all the Russian railways.

A special dispatch from Rustchuk to the Cologne *Gazette* says the Turks are sending considerable reinforcements to Widdin and Shumla. On Jan. 29 the force at Widdin consisted of 57 infantry battalions, 82 cannon, and 2 regiments of cavalry; Shumla had 28 battalions of infantry, 6 field-batteries, and a cavalry regiment. An exemption tax of from 10 to 20 piastres is levied in Bulgaria on every male over 15 years of age. The last levy of Turkey is now being called out. The military authorities at Shumla have decided to call out the Circassians only at the last moment. The latter will form a force of 25,000 to be stationed between Shumla and Varna.

The special dispatch from Vienna says the standstill in the negotiations between Turkey and Servia continues. The *Times*, in its leader to-day, gives credit to the report that the Russian notes to the Powers has been dispatched.

A dispatch to a morning paper from Vienna says Midhat Pasha has expressed the intention of making an arrangement with Austria for the return of the Bosnian refugees in Austria, who still number 80,000, and a re in deep distress. No success in the negotiations between Montenegro and Turkey is anticipated in Vienna, as Austria would oppose the annexation of Suttorina by Montenegro.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 2.—A Stamboul newspaper asserts that the Prince of Montenegro has telegraphed that it is impossible to entertain direct negotiations for peace, as his subjects would dethrone him if he did.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The *Gazette*, in a special edition, announces that all markets or sales of cattle, sheep, or goats are prohibited in London except when specially licensed by the Privy Council, or when animals for sale have been on the premises of the vendor, and have been free from disease for a month previous to the sale. Animals sold must be killed within 10 days after the sale.

A dispatch from Paris says the severe sentence passed on the *Droits de l'Homme* is creating excitement in Parliamentary circles. A meeting of the Left was held to-day, at which the Gambettists were especially prominent. It is expected that the Left will interpellate the Government on the subject. The Left consider that a law which admits of such severities should be modified.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—M. Leon Joseph Gatoyes, musician and critic, died to-day, aged 71 years.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—A Berlin correspondent reports that the Public Prosecutor has instituted proceedings against the son of Count von Arnim on account of offensive newspaper articles.

RESIGNATION OF GOV. GROVER, OF OREGON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Feb. 2.—Prior to leaving Washington, Hon. L. F. Grover filed his resignation as Governor of Oregon, the same to take effect Feb. 1. Pursuant to this understanding, Hon. S. F. Chadwick, Secretary of State, was informally inaugurated at the Capitol yesterday. Chief Justice Prim administered the oath of office. The inaugural ceremonies were conducted in an unostentatious manner, only a few persons being present. The executive functions will not be formally assumed until Grover's return from the East, which will be within a week. Gov. Chadwick's term of office will not expire until the second Monday in September, 1878.

THE INDIANS UNUSUALLY QUIET.

CHEYENNE, Feb. 2.—The following, from a reliable party at the Red Cloud Agency, dated Jan. 31, gives the condition of affairs at that agency: "The Sioux and Arapaho scouts who took part in the Mackenzie fight were mustered out and paid off yesterday, and are immensely pleased with their treatment, and are convinced that loyalty pays. The policy pursued here since last October has been a success. The change that has taken place in the attitude of the Indians since the disarmament is wonderful. One can scarcely believe that the Indians one now sees here submissively obeying the slightest behest of the Agent can be the same as those who last May showed such supreme contempt for the Government and its desires. There is no news as yet from the party who went out some time ago to communicate with the hostile Indians. The Cheyennes succeeded in stealing 11 ponies from this party after its departure from this point. Last Saturday a trapper named Knapt, while following his avocation on Cottonwood Creek, 40 miles northwest of Fort Laramie, was surprised and killed by Cheyennes. His brother, who was with him at the time, escaped."

MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Norwegian bark Veranda, Capt. Christopherson, from Bremen, has been totally wrecked at Lerwick. The Danish ship Dr. Barth, Capt. Hansen, from Bordeaux Nov. 23, for Pensacola, has put into Teneriffe leaking badly, and must dock.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 2.—The steamer McClellan, hence for Baltimore, went ashore on Dutch Island at 1 A. M. The revenue cutter Samuel Dexter has gone to her assistance.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—The bark Eliza White, before reported, has completed her repairs at Marcus Hook, and sailed for Boston this morning. The bark Pellicano, ashore on Cherry Island Flats, is discharging her cargo with two ice-boats alongside.

THE REVOLT IN MEXICO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—A San Diego dispatch says: The advices from Sonora are very gloomy. Both the Pasquieras are united in revolt against the Mariscal Government. They are said to have 1,500 men under arms, and expect reinforcements from Sinaloa and Chihuahua. It is reported that a fight of two hours' duration occurred at Ures a week ago. Mariscal has sent to other places for additional troops, the Pasquieras forces outnumbering his. The people are said to be discouraged, and are disposed to believe that peace and order can only be secured by the intervention of a foreign power.

NAVIGATION OPENED AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—After being ice-bound for 56 days the river finally burst its bonds between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning, and ice has been passing the city, but not in great quantities, ever since. Navigation southward is re-

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, north to west winds, and cooler, clearing weather following light rain or snow.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	39°	43°	3:30 P. M.	29°	41°
6 A. M.	37°	43°	6 P. M.	19°	41°
9 A. M.	27°	46°	9 P. M.	14°	39°
12 M.	25°	47°	12 P. M.	12°	39°

Average temperature yesterday.....42½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....24½°

INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SERVICE.

BUFFALO, Feb. 2.—Prof. A. R. Grote this evening, at a meeting of the Society of Natural Science, read a paper on the "Origin of Man," which proposes the formation of an International Scientific Service, to be held neutral and its flag to be protected by international law. Stations are to be established at localities designated by special scientists, for the purpose of taking all classes of observations with reference to the question of the origin of man. Stations in Madagascar and the Arctic regions are insisted on. The solution of this latter question will be attended by a betterment of the condition of man by inducing a habit of thought in accordance with the facts in the case.

STEAMER COLLISION AT CAIRO, ILL.

CAIRO, Feb. 2.—Last night the steamer Charles Morgan ran into the little steamer Aggie, below Osceola. Charles McCarthy, a deck passenger on the latter vessel, who was asleep on a cotton bale at the time of the collision, was so badly crushed that he died soon after landing here. Another deck passenger on the Aggie was slightly injured, and a third is missing, having, it is supposed, jumped overboard.

NICHOLLS RECOGNIZED.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 2.—Information comes from Frankfort that Gov. McCreary, of this State, has recognized Nicholls as Governor of Louisiana by issuing a requisition upon him for the return to Kentucky of Maurice A. Schwab, arrested in New-Orleans for an alleged fraud committed in Louisville. Schwab represented himself as a correspondent of the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*.

THE GRAND DUKE'S HUNTING TOUR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Feb. 2.—The Grand Duke Alexis and party returned this afternoon after several days' absence on a shooting excursion to Currituck Sound, N. C. He expresses himself delighted with the sport afforded, and will return for a more extended stay after the naval ball.

TURKISH ORDNANCE FROM NEW-HAVEN.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 2.—The British iron screw steamer, J. B. Walker, Capt. Dunscomb, arrived in this harbor this afternoon, to take another large cargo of munitions of war for the Turkish Government from the Winchester Armory to Constantinople. The cargo which left here on Dec. 23 reached that port safely in 31 days.

THREATENED STRIKE OF PRINTERS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The proprietors of the *Post* in this city have reduced the price of composition to 30 cents per 1,000 ems, to take effect on Monday, Feb. 5. The compositors have given notice that they will not accept the reduction and intend to strike.

DEATH OF A CALIFORNIA LAWYER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—John Wilson, the oldest member of the San Francisco Bar, died at Lerison City, Cal., to-day, aged 67 years. He emigrated from Missouri, where he was a prominent politician, in 1849.

FURNISHING WORK FOR LAWYERS.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 2.—The American heirs of the Jennings' estate in England, held a meeting in Bridgeport night before last, and formed an association to prosecute their claim to the property, which is valued at $80,000,000.

THE EFFECTS OF HYDROPHOBIA.

PETERBOROUGH, N. H., Feb. 2.—A son of Peter Whittaker, 10 years of age, died to-day of hydrophobia. Death ensued in 24 hours after the symptoms first manifested themselves.

CANADIAN SENATORS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—W. L. Power, of Halifax, and R. G. Grant, of Pictou, have been appointed members of the Senate of the Dominion of Canada.

PARTIALLY RIGHTED AT LAST.

The Boston *Traveller* of Friday says: "At the breaking out of the war in 1861 a citizen of Mobile, Ala., by the name of Nichols, espoused the Union cause, while all his family and relatives went over to the Confederates. He was given 24 hours to leave the South, and, taking what he could, he started for the North to seek his fortunes as best he could. For some time he has been filling the position of Station Master at the Lincoln depot, on the Fitchburg Railroad. A few days since he sent in his resignation, as an uncle, recently deceased in Alabama, has left him heir to a fortune of over $1,000,000."

PARALYSIS IN CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Alta* says that, from causes not easily explained, California, and perhaps San Francisco in particular, furnishes more cases of paralysis than does any other section of the country, if not of the world.

FROM THE GROUNDS.

HIGHEST MEDAL EXHIBITS.

From the above-named class of exhibits and awards we make the following extract, as reported in the Boston *Journal of Commerce*.

ARTIFICIAL DENTURES BY J. ALLEN & SON.

This display was in a handsome show-case, and contained, besides several remarkable relics and curiosities, over twenty sets of artificial teeth, showing the very latest improvements in their manufacture. Dr. Allen has a system of constructing artificial dentures which, in its present perfection, he attains several important advantages. He succeeds, by the use of a beautiful flesh colored enamel, in producing a seamless gum, natural expression of the teeth, a perfect roof and rugæ of the mouth, and, also in restoring the original contour of the face.

The International Jury at the Centennial Exhibition was greatly pleased with the exhibit, made a most favorable report upon it to the United States Centennial Commission, who awarded to him a diploma of the highest merit, and a medal of honor, he has been highly complimented by the profession upon the ingenious devices he has introduced, and he also received the highest commendation from both the Paris and the Vienna Expositions. In Paris the Jury on Dentistry pronounced Dr. Allen's "incomparably the most beautiful pieces exhibited," while at Vienna, they were "classified" in the report "with the highest works of art."

The address is Dr. J. Allen & Son, No. 7 West Thirty-third street, New-York City.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN NEWARK.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man was found lying insensible in the hallway of Kimball's furnishing store, corner of Broad and Bank streets, Newark. A stretcher was procured, and he was conveyed to the station-house, where it was discovered that he had swallowed a dose of laudanum with the intention of committing suicide. He said his name was C. H. Peterson, and that he was a school teacher, residing at No. 82 Garden street. On being questioned as to his motives for committing suicide, he said he was excited, but refused to give any further explanation. He expressed regret at not having taken the poison in some more out-of-the-way place, where he would not have been discovered until he was dead. In a short time he fell into a stupor from which he had not rallied at a late hour last evening, and it is thought he cannot recover.

SHAKESPEARE says:

"The purest treasure mortal times afford
Is spotless reputation: that away,
Men are but gilded loam or painted clay."

The reputation of B. T. BABBITT as an honest and skillful manufacturer, is without a peer, and it is to make others spotless in body as well as character that his life-work has been devoted. His "NEW TOILET SOAP" as a toilet article is superior to all others, and, once known, it will banish all other soaps from the toilet sanctum.—*Advertisement.*

PLEURISY PAINS, and all Asthmatic and Bronchial affections, are soon relieved by that certain remedy for coughs and colds, Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

THE RUSSIAN BATHS, No. 25 East 4th st., are the best known remedy for colds and rheumatism, and are patronized and recommended by the best physicians of the City.—*Advertisement.*

Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph Company. No. 571 Broadway. Within a few months we have arrested two burglars in the store of J. Thornton, Walker st.; one in Bacon & Raton's, Walker st., and two in H. B. Claflin's. We never fail. We jingle no bell at our door. We appropriate no 600 names from other parties to our circulars.

First Premium

Awarded by Centennial Exposition to ELECTRO SILICON. The best article for cleaning and polishing silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house furnishers, jewelers, and grocers.

Pomeroy's Trusses—By far the Best in Use. Ask your physician. POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 B'way.

MARRIED.

THOMAS—WALDO.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Scotland, Conn., on Feb. 1, Miss MARGARET M., daughter of George Waldo, Esq., to GEORGE C. THOMAS, of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED.

ANTHON.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, in the 84th year of her age, EMILIA, wife of the late Rev. Henry Anthon, D. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral without further notice on Sunday, Feb. 4, at 3 o'clock P. M. at St. Mark's Church in the Bowery. It is the particular request of the family that no floral tributes be sent.

BADEAU.—At East Chester, on Thursday, Feb. 1, PHEBE A., wife of Albert Badeau, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles V. Morgan, on Monday, Feb. 5, at 12 o'clock M. Carriages will be in waiting at New-Rochelle Depot on the arrival of the 10:10 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

BARTOW.—At East Chester, Feb. 2, SUSAN C. BARTOW, aged 77 years.

Funeral at Holy Trinity Church, corner 5th av. and 125th st., Sunday at 3 P. M.

BEARD.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, ANN C. BEARD, eldest daughter of the late Wm. and Mary Beard, in her 51st year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Jos. Smith, No. 142 East 37th st., on Saturday, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock.

CAMPBELL.—At Flushing, Jan. 30, 1877, at the residence of Mrs. C. S. Brown, of pleuro-pneumonia, MARY A., widow of the late Matthew Campbell, and daughter of the late Frederick Place, of this City.

Funeral services on Saturday, at 3 P. M., from St. Paul's Church, Broadway and Fulton street. Relatives and friends of deceased, and those of her sons, Frederick P. and Smith Harriott, are respectfully invited.

COBURN.—Tuesday night, Jan. 30, on passage from Denver, Colorado, JAMES M. COBURN, Jr., of consumption.

Relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. Walter T. Marvin, corner Willis av. and 135th st., North New-York. (Mott Haven Depot.) at 10 A. M. Saturday, 3d inst. Burial at Woodlawn.

CLOSE.—On Friday, Feb. 2, ELLA M., daughter of David and Harriet A. Close.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 118 West 43d st., on Monday, Feb. 5, at 4 P. M.

DITTO.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, CAROLINE, wife of the late Joseph Ditto, in the 67th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Edwin Bennett, No. 427 East 51st st., on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 P. M.

HALSTED—Thursday, Feb. 1, of malignant scarlet fever, ROBERT RATFIELD, son of Gilbert C. and Amanda R. Halsted, in the 6th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his parents, No. 79 Lexington av., Brooklyn, Saturday, at 9 A. M. Interment at Rye.

KIDDER.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 1, 1877, JULIA A., wife of Luther H. Kidder, in the 35th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 100 Spencer st., on Sunday, Feb. 4, at 1:30 P. M.

NORTH.—Sunday, Tuesday, Feb. 1, at Philadelphia, CURTIS L. NORTH, only son of Wm. C. and Nellie North, aged 1 year 6 months and 14 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Benj. Moore, No. 95 Cambridge place, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PRESSINGER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 31, 1877, AUGUSTINE E. PRESSINGER.

His remains were interred in cemetery at Jersey City, N. J.

PREVOST.—On Friday, 2d inst., at Fort Washington, LOUISE BERAULT DE ST. MAURICE, wife of Victor Prevost.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Elizabeth's Church on Monday, 5th inst., at 11 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Fort Washington on arrival of 10:30 train from 30th st.

SMITH.—At his residence, Smithtown Branch, Long Island, Friday, Feb. 2, 1877, SAMUEL ISAAC SMITH, aged 78.

Funeral on Sunday, Feb. 4, at 2 P. M., from the Presbyterian Church at the Branch.

STAHLER.—EDWARD R. STAHLER, on the 2d inst., in the 55th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral from *Friends' Meeting-house*, Schermerhorn st., Brooklyn, on First day (the 4th inst.) at 3 o'clock.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

TEN EYCK.—On Thursday, Feb. 1, 1877, at her late residence, No. 91 South 4th st., Williamsburg, ANN, widow of the late Richard Ten Eyck, aged 86 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Feb. 4, at 2:30 o'clock, at Christ Church, Williamsburg, without further notice.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 3, 1877, will close at this office on Tuesday at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wisconsin, via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 4 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Abyssinia, via Queenstown: on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Wieland, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 5:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Celtic, via Queenstown, (correspondence for Germany and Scotland to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed,) and at 6 A. M. for Scotland, direct, by steam-ship Victoria, via Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, by steam-ship Weser, via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Wisconsin, Abyssinia and Celtic do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for the West Indies, via Havana, will leave New-York Jan. 31. The mails for Porto Rico direct will leave New-York Feb. 1. The mails for Nassau, N. P., will leave New-York Feb. 3. The mails for China and Japan will leave San Francisco Feb. 16. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 23. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

ART! SALE!
Now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms.

Collection of Oil Paintings, Water Colors, Drawings, &c., by American and foreign artists. Also, a number of copies from celebrated masters. To be sold by auction, without reserve, to close consignments and advances. To be sold MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, at 8 o'clock. The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

ART!
OLD PORCELAIN AND POTTERY
On exhibition at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms. A private collection of Delft, Chinese and Lowestoft, English and American Pottery, Worcester and Staffordshire Porcelain, Dresden, Vienna, and Berlin Ware, &c., &c., the greater part of the collection having been formed exclusively of articles found in domestic use in old American houses. The whole to be sold by auction WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, Feb. 7 and 8, commencing at 2 o'clock.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

BANGS & CO., NO. 656 BROADWAY,
Will sell at Auction MONDAY,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 2.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$5,000 D. & H. R. '91	100	Erie Railway	9¾
14,000 Un. Pac. L. G.	102¾	500 St. Paul Pref.	48¼
100 Del. & Hudson	60½	100 do	48⅝
100 do	60¾	100 do	48½
250 do	61	100 do	48⅜
100 N. Y. C. & Hud.	101¾	1300 do	48¼
100 West. Un.	76½	500 Wab. R. Receipts	8¼
2000 do	76⅝	200 Cen. of N. J.	26¾
1500 do	76¾	200 do	27
1500 do	76⅝	100 do	27⅛
1000 do	76¾	200 do	27¼
1300 do	76¾	200 do	26⅞
1200 do	76¼	100 do	26⅝
500 do	76¾	100 do	26¾
1000 Lake Shore	55¼	200 do	26⅜
1000 do	55⅜	100 do	26¼
1200 do	55⅝	100 Mich. Cen.	47⅛
1000 do	55¾	200 do	47
4000 do	55⅜	400 do	46⅞
1500 do	55½	10 Mor. & Es.	89½
500 do	55⅜	400 D., L. & W.	69
1500 do	55	100 do	69¼
100 do	55	600 do	69⅜
600 do	55⅜	21 do	69½
100 Un. Pac.	65¼	100 do	69⅜
1000 do	65	200 do	69
100 do	65¼	100 do	68¾
100 do	65½	200 do	69

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	112⅞	$10,000 U. S. 5-20, '68	115¾
30,500 do	112⅝	1,500 do	115⅝
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	112⅝	10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	110¼
15,000 do	112½	10,000 do	112.10⅜
40,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	112⅝	1,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	110½
5,000 do	b.c. 112⅜	1,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	12.123¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 N. Car. 6s, old		5 Wells-Fargo	84¾
J. & J.	20¾	50 Amer. Ex.	b.c. 93
2,000 N. Car. 6s, old A. & O.	21¾	10 do	58
2,000 do	21¾	5 do	58⅛
10,000 do	21¾	73 Harlem	b.c. 140
10,000 D. of C. 3.65s	72	100 N. Y. Cen. & H.	b.c. 101¾
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old	43	120 do	102
1,000 N. J. C. 1st, new	102	200 do	102⅛
9,000 Ala. & Sus. 2d	101¾	200 do	102¼
2,000 Mil. & St. P. c. & f.	82	100 do	102⅜
2,000 H. & St. J. 8s, conv.	85½	200 do	b3. 95⅜
1,000 C. F. & M. 1st	85	200 Mich. Cen.	b.c. 47
1,000 Erie 2d	104	200 do	47¼
1,000 Erie 3d	104½	200 do	47⅜
1,000 C. L. & Col. new	106¾	200 do	47⅝
9,000 Chi., R. & Q. 8s	105¾	100 L. S. & M. S.	b.c. 85½
1,000 do	112	600 do	b3. 85¾
6,000 Ch., R. I. & P.	108⅞	200 do	85¼
3,000 North. No. 1st	98¾	200 do	b3. 85⅝
24,000 Cen. Pac.	107⅝	300 do	b3. 85⅞
5,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, b. & Br.	92⅜	7 C. & R. I. & P.	b.c. 92½
1,000 do	92¼	100 Ill. Cen.	b.c. 51¼
2,000 Un. Pac. 1st	104	100 do	52
5,000 P., F. W. & C.	2d. 111¾	100 C. of N. J.	b.c. 26⅝
20,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.	117½	100 do	26⅜
1,000 T., P. & W., 1st. W. Div.	85	100 do	26¾
2,000 T. & W. 1st, Bt. L. Div.	81	100 do	26⅞
2,000 W. D. C.	19.0.104½	100 do	26½
5,000 W. D. C. 1900, x. int.	100	100 do	26⅜
10,000 H. 1st 7s, C.	120	100 Chi., M. & St. P.	
39 Cont. Bank	68	Pf.	b3. 88⅝
9 Bk. of Com.	109	700 do	88¾
400 Del. & Hud.	b.c. 83.109	500 do	88⅝
50 do	83. 61	200 do	88¾
125 do	83. 61½	8 C., C. & I.	32½
100 Pac. Mail	b.c. 25	10 Mor. & Es.	90½
100 U. S. Ex.	b.c. 51	10 do	90
200 do	b.c. 51	200 D., L. & W.	b.c. 69¼
800 West. Un.	b.c. 76⅜	200 do	83. 68⅞
100 do	b3. 76⅝	800 do	69¼
1300 do	76¾	100 do	69⅜
100 do	83. 76⅝	500 do	69⅜
1500 do	76⅜	200 do	69⅝
200 do	76⅝	100 do	69⅝
100 do	76¾	200 do	69⅝
200 do	76⅝	200 do	83. 69⅜
300 do	76¾	10 Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	
100 do	83. 76¾	6 Pd.	101¼
300 do	76¾	16 do	b.c. 101¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 D. of C. 3.65s	71⅞	100 N. Y. C. & Hud.	b.c. 102
4,000 N. Y. S. 6s '91	124	100 Mich. Cen.	b.c. 47⅛
1,000 N. J. C. Conv.	74	700 do	47
2,000 N. W. C. C. G.	92¾	800 do	46⅞
11,000 do	92	300 L. S. & M. S.	b.c. 85¼
1,000 Erie 3d	104¾	400 do	85¼
10,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, conv.	86	500 do	b3. 85⅜
10,000 Han. 1st 7s, C.	120	500 do	b3. 85¼
2,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.	117¼	100 do	85⅛
2,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st	120	100 Ill. Cen.	b.c. 52
2,000 P. F. W. & C. 3d	106	300 C. & N. W. Pf.	b.c. 85¾
50,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st	93	400 C. & N. W. Pf.	b.c. 85¾
3,000 T., & W. 1st, x. coupon	91¾	400 C., M. & St. P. Pf.	b.c. 88½
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st	83¾	700 do	88¾
11,000 M. & St. Paul, c. & f.	80¼	100 do	88⅝
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st	104¾	100 do	88¾
5,000 do	104¾	300 do	88⅝
4,000 L. & N. Con.	98	200 do	88¾
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s	103⅞	100 do	88⅝
Sold yesterday morning should have been]		400 do	88¾
1,000 do	104⅞	200 do	88⅝
39 Met. Bank	131	12 Wab. Fur. Com.	
85 Bk of Com.	113½	7 C. & R. I.	b.c. 92½
100 Del. & H.	b.c. 60⅞	200 D., L. & W.	b.c. 68¾
100 do	60¾	100 do	83. 68⅝
100 do	83. 61	1800 do	68¾
200 U. S. Ex.	b.c. 51	100 do	83. 68¼
100 West. Un.	b.c. 76¾	100 do	68⅞
400 do	83. 76⅝	200 do	83. 68¾
400 do	b3. 76⅜	100 do	68⅝
500 do	83. 76⅝	100 do	68¾
300 do	76⅝	100 C. & Q.	b.c. 116⅞
1000 do	b3. 76⅝	100 Mor. & Es.	b.c. 90
2100 do	76¾	60 do	89¾
100 do	83. 76¾	60 do	83. 89⅞
1000 do	76⅝		
200 Pacific Mail	25¾		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 Un. Pac. & f.	97⅜	600 Lake Shore	83. 55⅜
5,000 Erie 5th	102	400 do	55⅜
3,000 Tol. & W. 2d	75	500 do	55¼
3,000 Gt. West. 2d	73	200 do	55⅛
6,000 D. & H. R. '91	100	2000 do	55
1400 West. Un.	76⅞	100 do	83. 54⅞
300 do	83. 76⅞	500 do	54⅞
3000 do	b3. 77	1600 do	83. 54¾
300 do	83. 76⅞	500 do	b3. 54¾
1000 do	76⅞	600 do	54¾
500 do	83. 76⅞	100 do	83. 54¾
1300 do	76⅞	100 Cen. of N. J.	25¼
100 do	83. 76¾	200 do	83. 24⅞
1300 do	76¾	300 do	83. 25
1200 do	76¾	200 do	25
100 Pac. Mail	b3. 25¼	2 D., L. & W.	69
100 N. Y. C. & H.	101⅞	200 do	69¼
200 do	101¾	300 do	83. 69¼
100 Mich. Cen.	83. 46½	200 do	69¼
100 do	83. 46¾	100 do	69⅜
100 do	83. 46⅝	200 do	69⅝
100 do	83. 46¾	100 do	69⅜
100 do	83. 46⅝	500 do	69⅜
100 do	83. 46¾	200 do	69⅝
100 do	83. 46⅝	100 do	69¾
100 do	83. 46¾	200 do	69⅜
100 do	83. 46⅝	500 do	69¾
300 do	46¾	200 do	83. 69⅜
100 St. Paul Pf.	48¾	100 Wab. R. Receipts	8
100 do	83. 48¾		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$2,600 U. S. 6s, '81, R.	112¾	$20,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	113¾
2,800 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	107⅞	2,500 U. S. 5s, '81, C.	110⅝
1,000 do	107		

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 D. of C. 3.65s	71⅞	100 N. Y. C. & Hud.	b.c. 102
4,000 N. Y. S. 6s '91	124	100 Mich. Cen.	b.c. 47⅛
1,000 N. J. C. Conv.	74	700 do	47
2,000 N. W. C. C. G.	92¾	800 do	46⅞
11,000 do	92	300 L. S. & M. S.	b.c. 85¼
1,000 Erie 3d	104¾	400 do	85¼
10,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, conv.	86	500 do	b3. 85⅜
10,000 Han. 1st 7s, C.	120	500 do	b3. 85¼
2,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C.	117¼	100 do	85⅛
2,000 P. F. W. & C. 1st	120	100 Ill. Cen.	b.c. 52
2,000 P. F. W. & C. 3d	106	300 C. & N. W. Pf.	b.c. 85¾
50,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st	93	400 C. & N. W. Pf.	b.c. 85¾
3,000 T., & W. 1st, x. coupon	91¾	400 C., M. & St. P. Pf.	b.c. 88½
4,000 Tol. & W. 1st	83¾	700 do	88¾
11,000 M. & St. Paul, c. & f.	80¼	100 do	88⅝
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st	104¾	100 do	88¾
5,000 do	104¾	300 do	88⅝
4,000 L. & N. Con.	98	200 do	88¾
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s	103⅞	100 do	88⅝
Sold yesterday morning should have been]		400 do	88¾
1,000 do	104⅞	200 do	88⅝
39 Met. Bank	131	12 Wab. Fur. Com.	
85 Bk of Com.	113½	7 C. & R. I.	b.c. 92½
100 Del. & H.	b.c. 60⅞	200 D., L. & W.	b.c. 68¾
100 do	60¾	100 do	83. 68⅝
100 do	83. 61	1800 do	68¾
200 U. S. Ex.	b.c. 51	100 do	83. 68¼
100 West. Un.	b.c. 76¾	100 do	68⅞
400 do	83. 76⅝	200 do	83. 68¾
400 do	b3. 76⅜	100 do	68⅝
500 do	83. 76⅝	100 do	68¾
300 do	76¾	100 C. & Q.	b.c. 116⅞
1000 do	b3. 76⅝	100 Mor. & Es.	b.c. 90
2100 do	76¾	60 do	89¾
100 do	83. 76¾	60 do	83. 89⅞
1000 do	76⅝		
200 Pacific Mail	25¾		

FRIDAY, Feb. 2—P. M.

In the dealings on the Stock Exchange to-day the speculation in Western Union constituted the most interesting feature, the transactions in the stock amounting to nearly one-half the entire business. The bull clique, who have for sometime past been resting on their oars, made a very determined attempt to put up the price, but their efforts in this direction were attended with a very small measure of success, as the highest point attained was only 77, while in the final dealings the stock sold at 75¾, an advance of only ¼ ₱ cent. from the opening quotation. This meagre result would seem to indicate either that holders of the stock are willing to supply the street with it at any advance upon the prevailing quotation or else that the members of the pool are not keeping good faith with one another.

The entire transactions for the day amounted to 114,575 shares, which embraced 43,700 Western Union, 26,200 Lake Shore, 14,600 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 7,300 New-Jersey Central, 6,200 Milwaukee and St. Paul, 4,100 Michigan Central, 3,100 Erie, and 2,200 Pacific Mail.

The speculation in the coal shares was marked by frequent fluctuations, which were, however, confined within a comparatively narrow range. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western opened at 69, advanced to 69¾, declined to 68¾, with closing sales at 69. New-Jersey Central, after advancing to 27¼, became weak, and declined to 25⅛, closing at a recovery of ⅛ ₱ cent. from the lowest point. Delaware and Hudson Canal recorded an improvement of 1 ₱ cent. Lake Shore opened at 55¼, rose to 55½, subsequently, with occasional fluctuations, declining to 54¾, which was the closing figure. Michigan Central fluctuated between 46⅛ and 47⅛, and closed at 46¾. The Granger shares were dull and steady. New-York Central and Rock Island made a fractional advance. Illinois Central rose from 51⅝ to 52½, closing at a reaction of ½ ₱ cent. Express shares were neglected.

The money market continues extremely easy, and borrowers on call were supplied today at 3@4 ₱ cent., the offerings at these rates being in excess of the demand. Discounts are unchanged. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption amounted to $500,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the under-mentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying, par; selling, ⅛@¼ premium; Charleston, easier; buying, ¼@¾; selling, 1-16@par; Cincinnati, quiet and steady; buying, par; selling, 1-10 premium; Chicago, par to 25 premium; St. Louis, 50 premium, and New-Orleans, commercial, par@1-32 premium; bank, ⅛ premium.

The foreign advices reported British Consols weak and fractionally lower in price, and American securities firm and unchanged in value. At London, Consols for both money and the account closed at 95⅝@95¾, against 95⅞@96 yesterday. United States old 1865s closed at 105½, 1867s at 110@110⅛, 10-40s at 110½, and new 5s at 107½. Erie common sold at 9¾, and Reading bonds at 59⅛@60½. The Bank of England lost £162,000 to-day on balance. In the London market bar silver sold at 57⅝d. ₱ ounce.

The sterling exchange market was firm, and closed with actual business at $4 84½@$4 84¾ for bankers sixty-day bills, and at $4 85½@$4 86 for demand. The business for to-morrow's steamers was only moderate in amount.

The gold speculation was firmer to-day, although comparatively dull. The price declined at the opening from 105⅛ to 105, but an advance soon followed to 105⅜. During the afternoon the sales were alternately at 105⅛ and 105¼, the market closing at the latter figure. The advance to-day is only natural in view of the recent steady decline and the "short" interest, which was partly closed up to-day. On gold loans the rates ranged from 4½ to 3 ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were firm and higher, partly in sympathy with gold. The improvement ranged from ⅛ to ⅜ ₱ cent., the latter in new 5s, which sold as high as 110⅜ for coupon and 110⅜ for registered; 10-40s, coupon, rose to 113¾. Sales of 1867s were made at 112⅝@112¾ for coupon and at 112½c@112⅞ for registered. Railroad bonds were generally firm and higher. New-Jersey Central Firsts, new, advanced to 102, do. Convertibles to 74, Great Western Secondsto 73, Hannibal and St. Joseph Convertible to 86, Union Pacific Firsts to 104¼, do. Land Grants to 103, and Sinking Funds to 97⅜. New-York Central coupon Firsts sold at 117¼, Harlem coupon Firsts at 120, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 8s at 111¾@112, Fort Wayne Firsts at 120, Erie 2d at 104, do. 3d at 104½, do. 5th at 102, and Rock Island 7s at 108⅞. Milwaukee and St. Paul Consolidated Sinking Funds declined from 82 to 81¼. Toledo and Wabash first, St. Louis Division, were 1 ₱ cent. lower, selling down to 80¼. Toledo and Wabash Firsts sold at 91½, this being ex the past due and current coupons. In State bonds, New-York 6s of 1891 brought 124. Tennessee old sold at 43, North Carolina old, January and July, at 20¾, and do., April and October at 21¼@21⅝. Sales of District of Columbia 3.65s were made at 71⅞@72, ex interest.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $2,614,416, and the amount marketed, $2,570,113. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1 were $9,046,747, and the amount marketed, $8,849,605.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1877.

Gold receipts	$1,252,345 16
Gold payments	1,514,019 42
Gold balance	69,345,687 54
Currency receipts	719 405 54
Currency payments	1,205 434 47
Currency balance	43,002,144 31
Customs	419,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 2.

	Thursday.	Friday.
American gold	105	105¼
*United States 5s, 1881, coup	110¼	110⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867 coup	112¾	112¾
Bills on London	4 84½@4 84⅝	4 84½@4 84⅝
New-York Central	101¾	101⅝
Rock Island	101⅜	101⅝
Pacific Mail	24⅞	25¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	18½	18½
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	48¼	48⅜
Lake Shore	55⅛	54¾
Chicago and North-western	35	35
Chicago and North-western Pref	55¼	55¼
Western Union	76⅜	76¾
Union Pacific	64½	65⅛
Delaware, Lack. and Western	69	69
New-Jersey Central	26¾	26
Delaware and Hudson Canal	60¼	61
Morris and Essex	89¾	90
Panama	130	131
Erie	9⅝	9⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	6¾	7
Harlem	140¼	140¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph	12¾	12
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	26	25⅞
Michigan Central	47¼	46¾
Illinois Central	51⅝	52

*Ex interest.

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	102¼	101⅛	1,020
Erie	9⅝	9⅜	3,100
Lake Shore	55⅛	54¾	26,200
Wabash	8¼	8	700
North-western Preferred	55¼	55¼	500
Rock Island	101⅝	101⅜	200
Mil. & St. Paul	18½	18⅛	400
Mil. & St. Paul Pref	48⅝	48¼	5,800
Del., Lack. & Western	69⅝	68⅝	14,600
New-Jersey Central	27¼	25⅛	7,300
Delaware & Hudson Canal	61⅛	60¼	925
Morris & Essex	90	89¾	400
Michigan Central	47⅛	46⅛	4,100
Illinois Central	52⅛	51⅜	630
Union Pacific	65½	65	700
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	117	117	200
Hannibal and St. Joseph	12⅝	12	1,100
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	25⅞	25⅞	300
Ohio & Mississippi	7	7	400
Western Union	77	76¼	43,700
Pacific Mail	25¼	25⅛	2,200
Quicksilver Preferred	23⅛	22⅛	100
United States Express	51	51	200
Total sales			114,575

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in gold coin $797,000 for interest, $172,000 for called bonds, and $7,800 silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York today:

Gold cleared	$42,919,000
Gold balances	2,010,495
Currency balances	2,130,194

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$82,157,811
Currency balances	3,908,815
Gold exchanges	8,654,228
Gold balances	1,052,096

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	105⅛	1:00 P. M.	105⅜
10:30 A. M.	105	1:30 P. M.	105¼
11:00 A. M.	105⅜	2:00 P. M.	105¼
11:30 A. M.	105¼	2:30 P. M.	105¼
12:00 M.	105¼	3:00 P. M.	105¼
12:30 P. M.	105⅜		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	123	123½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	119⅝	119⅞
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	119¾	119⅞
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	108⅜	108⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	108⅛	108⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	109¾	110
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	109¾	110
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	113⅝	113
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	113⅝	113⅞
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	115⅜	116¼
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	115⅜	116¼
United States 10-40s, registered	110⅜	110⅝
United States 10-40s, coupons	113⅝	113¾
United States 5s, 1881, registered	110⅜	110½
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	110⅜	110½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	107	107⅛

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '63	33	N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	115
Alabama 5s, '86	33	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '91	122
Alabama 8s, '86	39	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '92	123
Alabama 8s, '93	16	N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '98	123
Ark. 6s, funded	97	N. C. 6s, old, J. & J.	91
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S.	9	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	31⅝
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	9	N. C. 6s, J. & J.	37
Ark. 7s, L. R., P. B. & N. O.	9	N. C. 6s, do. c. off, J. & J.	43
Ars. 7s, M. O. & R. Riv.	9	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '68,	15
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	9	N. C. new bds. J. & J.	11
Connecticut 6s	111	N. C. new bds. A. & O.	11½
Georgia 7s, n. b.	105	N. C. S. T. class 1	9
Georgia 7s, indorsed	103	N. C. S. T. class 2	9
Georgia 7s, gold bds.	105½	N. C. S. T. class 3	9
Illinois coup. 6s, '79, '81	102½	Ohio 6s, '81	104
Illinois War Loan	102	Ohio 6s, '86	112
Kentucky 6s	102	Rhode Island 6s	110
Louisiana 6s	40	S. C. 6s	30
Louisiana 6s, n. b.	40	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	36
La. 6s, new 2d, Dist.	40	S. C. 6s, A. & O.	36
La. 7s, Pententiary	40	S. C. 6s, F. & A.	36
La. 6s, Levee bonds	40	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J.	45
La. 8s, Levee bonds	40	S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O.	45
La. 7s, Consolidated	63	S. C. 7s, '88	35
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	103	S. C. Non. F. bs	2½
Michigan 6s, '83	104	Tenn. 6s, old	43
Michigan 7s, '90	113	Tenn. 6s, n. b.	43½
Mo. 6s, due in '77	100½	Virginia 6s, old	30
Mo. 6s, due in '78	100½	Virginia 6s, n. bds. '66	30
Long bs, due '94-5	104⅜	Virginia 6s, n. bds. '67	30
Fund. bs, due '94-5	104⅜	Va. 6s, Con. Bonds	79
Asy. or Unf., due '92	104	Virginia 6s, ex m. c.	67¼
R. & St. Jo., due '86	104⅜	Va. 6s, Con. 2d S.	37½
H. & St. Jo., due '87	104⅜	Virginia 6s, def. bds.	7
N. Y. Reg. B. L.	101½	Dis. of C. 3.65s, 1924	71⅝
N. Y. 6s, C. L., '78	105		

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Sus. 1st bds.	109½	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107½
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds.	101½	Clev. & Tol. new bs.	106½
B., B. & Erie G'd.	14	Clev., P. & A. old bs.	104
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, g.	38	Clev., P. & A. new bs.	107⅜
C. & Ohio 6s 1st	26	Buf. & Erie new bds.	107½
Chic. & Alt. Income	104½	B. & S. L. 7s	104
Chic. & Alt. 1st	100	Kal. & W. Pig. 1st	85
C. & Alt. 1st, 21 to 1936	107½	D. & M. 1st, 1896	107
St. L., J. & Chic. 1st	105	L. S. Div. bds.	107⅜
C., B. & Q., 8 ₱ ct., 1st	111⅞	L. S. Cons. C. 1st	107⅜
C., B. & Q. Con. 7s	110	L. S. Cons. R. 1st	107
C. R. I. & P. 1st 7s	108¾	Marietta & Cin. 1st	105
C. R. I. & P. S. F. 6s '95	98½	Mich. C. Con. 7s	102.103
C. R. of N. J. 1st 7s	101½	Mich. C. 1st 8s	92.5F.
C. R. of N. J. 1st Con.	76¾	Mich. C. 1st 7s	112
C. R. of N. J. 1st Conv.	72½	N. Y. Cen. 6s '87	105
L. & W. B. Con. G'd.	56	N. Y. C. & Hud. 1st C.	116
M. & S. P. 1st La C. D.	97¼	Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F. '85	112
M. & S. P. 1st L. & M. D.	86	Harlem 1st 7s, C.	119½
M. & St. P. 1st I. & D.	83	Harlem 1st 7s, R.	119¾
M. & St. P. 1st H. & D.	83	Ohio & M. Con. S. F.	86
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M.	97	Ohio & M. Cons.	80
M. & St. P. Con. S. F.	81½	Ohio & M. 2d, Cons.	50
M. & S. P. 2d	90	Cen. Pac. Gold bds.	107⅝
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	107½	Cen. P., San J. B'ch	92⅜
C. & N. W. Con. bds.	102½	Cen. P. Cal. & O. 1st	80¼
C. & N. W. C. G. bds.	92	West. Pacific bs	101⅜
Galena & Chic. Ex.	110	Union P. 1st	104¾
Penin. 1st Con.	104	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	102⅞
Chicago & Mil. 1st	105	Union Pac. S. F.	97⅜
Winona & St. P. 2d	70	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	96¼
C. C. C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.	110	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	88¼
Del., L. & W. 2d	108	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	118
Del., L. & W. 7s, C.	102	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 3d	105¾
Mor. & Essex 1st	120	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	110¾
M. & E. 7s, of 1871	101	Clev. & P. 4th. S. F.	105
M. & E. 1st. C. G.	100	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	36
Erie 1st Extended	109⅞	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	98
Erie 2d 7s	79	Alton & T. H. 1st	105
Erie 3d 7s	104	A. & T. H. 2d Pref.	80½
Erie 5th 7s	103	T. P. & W. 1st, Pf.	85
Long Dock Bonds	105½	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. D.	80
R. N. Y. & E. L. bds.	92	Tol. & Wab. 2d	70
H. & St. J. 8s, Con.	85½	T. & W. Cons. Conv.	51¾
Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	105	Gt. West. 1st, '88	100
Ind., Bloom. & W. 1st	20	Gt. West. 2d, '93	70
M. St. P. & S. 1st	102½	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	90
M. S. & N. I. S. F.	109¾	W. U. bds. 1900, C.	104¼

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	130	Imp. & Traders'	183
American Exchange	107¾	Leather Manufact's	160
Baks.' & Brks.' Ass'n	80	Market	108
Central National	101	Mechanics'	135
Commerce	108½	Merchants'	118¼
Continental	63½	Metropolitan	130
West National	200	New-York	116½
Fourth National	100	Ninth National	75
Fifth Avenue	212	Park	108
German-American	70	Republic	94
Hanover	93	Union	130

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 2.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, New	112½	112⅝
United Railroads of New-Jersey	139	140
Pennsylvania Railroad	46⅝	46¾
Reading Railroad	14⅜	----
Lehigh Valley Railroad	47⅜	47¾
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	36	36¼
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	13⅛	13½
Schuylkill Navigation Preferred	9	10
Northern Central Railroad	25½	26
Lehigh Navigation	28¾	29
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	7⅝	7¾
Hestonville Railway	17¼	17¾
Central Transportation	38	38½

The annual statement of the Berkshire Life Insurance Company of Massachusetts will be found elsewhere, and its figures indicate the financial strength of the corporation. The company has now been in successful operation for a period of 25 years.

The twenty-sixth annual report of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New-York is published, showing $2,098,581 59 increase, and $1,606,677 60 disbursements during the year, leaving $10,055,148 49 gross assets, and a surplus as to policy-holders of $1,381,446 13.

The principal and interest of the Long Island City bonds due Feb. 1, 1877, will be paid on presentation at the Marine National Bank.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.—A leading grain circular, in its review of the week, says: "Dullness in trade continues and is increased by the bad condition of native wheat. At the market it is very unsalable, and in many districts dry qualities as well as foreign are 6d. to 1s. cheaper, with a general tendency toward a decline, even where an actual reduction is not quoted. Since Tuesday business on the spot has been inanimate, and where sales have been made a reduction of 1s. per quarter has been mostly accepted. Maize is likewise drooping. At this market to-day white wheats in limited quantity sold at fully 1d. under Tuesday's prices, but at the concession millers were disposed to purchase freely. Red was almost neglected, though generally offered at the above decline. Flour was dull and lower. Corn was in fair consumptive demand and 3d. to 6d. lower."

The circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, reviewing the trade for the week ending last night, says: "Cotton has been inanimate throughout the week, and prices are generally lower. American was in small demand early in the week

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lake Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 41 at 44, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA....WED., Feb. 7 | CHINA.....WED., Feb. 21
PARTHIA....WED., Feb. 14 | BATAVIA....WED., Feb. 28

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) Fine steam full-powered iron screw steamers from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and AUX CAYES.

ATLAS.....Feb. 8

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ANDES.....Feb. 14
ALPS.....Feb. 28

Superior first-class passenger accommodations. PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.....Feb. 6, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 13, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $90, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER 30 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 7

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with lines of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASKELL, Agent.
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Feb. 1
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Feb. 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 22
STATE OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, March 1

First cabin, $80, $85, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 40 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Victoria....Feb. 3 | A. M. | Alsatia....Feb. 17, 8 A. M.
Bolivia....Feb. 10, 2 P. M. | Anchoria....Feb. 24, 2 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Italia....Feb. 14, 2 P. M. | Utopia, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier No. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 20th., Hoboken.

WESER.....Sat., Feb. 3 | ODER.....Sat., Feb. 17
RHEIN.....Sat. Feb. 10 | HERMANN.....Sat., Feb. 24

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24, Currency. Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms, midships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (to land passengers only).

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:

LABRADOR, Sanguinet.....Saturday, Feb. 10, 3 P. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.

CANADA.....Thursday, Feb. 8, at 12 M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt.....Feb. 3, at 9 A. M. | Helvetia...Feb. 10. 2 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. J. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 3, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

R. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator; also, with the steamer J. H. SCOLFIELD, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA.

Caution to travelers! Great reduction in fare via the inland route from Savannah to all Florida ports. Only $2 to Jacksonville. Meals and state rooms extra. The elegant steamer J. D. SCHUYLER makes close connection with all Savannah steamers, thus forming the quickest and most agreeable route as well as the lowest in fare. Accommodations for passengers unsurpassed. Travelers are cautioned against purchasing through tickets via any other route.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Thursday, Feb. 15

connecting at Aspinwall with steamers for all Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Thursday, March 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Feb. 28

For freight or passage apply to
WM. F. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Wednesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Feb. 21

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 7 and Feb. 23 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
P. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 3
CUBA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR STEAM-SHIP LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

TO ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND.....Feb. 15 | KENILWORTH.....Feb. 8
NEDERLAND.....March 10 | SWITZERLAND.....Feb. 27

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $26. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philad'a. No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP LINE

Between Philad'a & Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, Thursdays from Philada., Wednesdays from Liverpool.

Steamers to sail from Philadelphia as follows:

Pennsylvania.....Feb. 1 | Illinois.....Feb. 22
*City of Limerick....Feb. 8 | *Lord Clive.....March 1
Indiana.....Feb. 15 | Ohio.....March 8

Price of passage in currency:

Cabin, $75 to $100. Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $28. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, Philad'a. No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.

FRISIA.....Feb. 8 | POMMERANIA.....Feb. 22
GELDERT.....Feb. 15 | SUEVIA.....March 1

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England. First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNHARDT & CO., C. R. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents.
61 Broadst., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; will assist with washing and ironing; first-class City reference. Call at 431 East 17th st.

COOK—WAITER.—BY A STEADY COUPLE; NO incumbrance; know their business in all its branches; the wife is a good bread and biscuit baker; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 243 East 27th st., or address L. G. M. Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO COMpetent young women; one as first-class cook in a club-house or hotel, or as order cook; the other as chamber-maid and waitress or kitchen girl; country preferred; good reference. Call at 156 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook, and to do coarse washing; understands all kinds of soups; is an excellent baker; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 East 24th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; 10 years' best City reference. Call for two days at No. 304 West 38th st., Room No. 1.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work; excellent laundress, cook, and baker. Call at No. 16 Jones st., between Bleecker and 4th.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; thoroughly understands her business; willing to assist with washing if required; best City reference. Apply at No. 411 West 44th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH WOMAN as first-class cook in all branches; has best City reference. Call at No. 540 3d av., corner 36th st.

HAIR-DRESSER.—WOULD LIKE A FEW CUSTomers, by the week or month; terms $5 a month. Call or address M. S. Pitt, No. 269 West 39th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF RESPECTAbility as housekeeper in a first-class hotel or clubhouse; or as companion to an invalid. Address T., at Y. W. C. A., No. 7 East 15th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN lady as housekeeper or as seamstress. None but respectable parties need call at 151 East 30th st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do light house-work, washing, and ironing; reference. Call or address present employer, No. 102 West 56th st., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL IN private family; willing to assist in chamber-work; competent in either capacity; highest testimonials. Call for two days at No. 329 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS AN EXperienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking entire charge and bringing it up on the bottle; good City reference given; is willing to make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 150 East 23d st.

SEWING AND MENDING.—A LADY WOULD desire the sewing and mending for some gentlemen, or would take family sewing; terms reasonable. Address Mrs. N., Station L, Harlem.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, to take in gentlemen's or family washing at her own house; best of reference can be given. Address No. 417 West 32d st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A FIRSTclass laundress in her own house; polishing and ironing; first-class reference. Call at No. 251 East 57th st.; third floor.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; understands care of horses, harness, and carriages, and all branches; last employer can be seen in the City. Call or address Mr. John Madan, 713 6th av., between 40th and 41st sts.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands the care of horses and carriages in all branches; first-class City driver; 10 years of the best recommendations. Call or address Thomas, No. 10 West 44th st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS Coachman who has been with him for three years; is a good driver; sober and industrious. Apply from 9 to 11 at No. 56 West 57th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN of good character; is well recommended; no objection to City or country. Call or address D. G., No. 145 West 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN; FOUR years' best references from Wood Brothers, carriage manufacturers. Call on or address W. P., Wood's repair shop, No. 1,360 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man; can make himself useful at any work; can milk; best City references. Address M. R., box 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG MAN; can furnish the best of City reference from his last employer. Address J. W., No. 713 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN GARDENER AN engagement especially with a private gentleman; thoroughly educated, and having an experience of a series of years, he will be able to give full satisfaction in all branches of horticulture; until lately he had the management of the green-house department of Central Park; he has references of the highest character. Address Gardener, Box No. 243 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—ON A SMALL PLACE, OR SECOND Man on a large establishment; English; good references. Address J. H., care of B. K. Ellis & Sons, No. 34 Barclay st.

STABLE MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN a stable or in a family; refers to his present employers. Call for one week on Peter Zens, No. 46 West 19th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man to drive a doctor's wagon; can care well for drive horses, or make himself useful around private house; can clean silver, attend all kinds of furnaces, or make himself useful at anything for moderate wages; all references. Address J. W. Aiker, Box 236 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE COLORED MAN IN first-class private family, or to travel with a gentleman; has best reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen, or address J. P. Smith, No. 148 West 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN; SPEAKS English and Spanish fluently, as waiter in private house; understands his business thoroughly; City reference. Address R. S., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY OR BOARDing-house; New-York and Boston City references; none but first-class need apply; will travel with a gentleman. Call at No. 252 West 26th st., between 9 and 11 o'clock A. M. J. C. Martin.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWISS MAN (SINGLE) in a private family; City reference. Address Lavanche, Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN IN A private family or boarding-house; will make himself generally useful; attend to furnace; good reference. Call at No. 692 8th av., rear, fourth floor.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG SINGLE colored man; is thoroughly competent; can furnish good reference for honesty and moral habits. Call or address S., No. 163 West 24th st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; best references from last employer. Call or address A. C., No. 245 East 30th st., Room No. 2.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CUT PRINTER, PREfectly familiar with the Adams and Stop Cylinder Presses; only those with the very best references need apply. Address Post Office Box No. 1,014, New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD, WELLestablished, and profitable business, centrally located in the City of Rochester, comprising stoves, tin, and sheet-iron ware, house-furnishing goods, and general jobbing work. A capital of $8,000 required. Address L., Box No. 145 *Times* office, or EDWARD JONES, Rochester, No. 16 South St. Pearl st.

PHILADELPHIA HOUSE WHO MANUfacture and deal extensively in woolen goods, having a large Western and local trade, are desirous of procuring an account of Spring goods on commission; can furnish the best of references. Address C. R., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE MILLINERY AND DRESSmaking establishment doing a first-class business. Satisfactory reasons for disposing of same. Address MILLINERY, Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT, OF FIRST-class neighborhood and trade, cheap for cash. Address J., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANNUAL election for Trustees and Managers will be held at the rooms in the Cooper Building on THURSDAY, the 8th day of February. The poll will be opened at 10 o'clock A. M. and closed at 3 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. McK. LEGGE, Recording Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

23d st., corner 4th av.

Services commencing Sunday, Feb. 4. Medical students meeting, Sunday, 4 o'clock. Bible class by Dr. Thomson, Sunday, 5 o'clock. Meeting of young men, Sunday, 8:30 o'clock. On Thursday and Saturday evenings, at 8 o'clock, are meetings for young men in the parlors; a cordial invitation is extended to all. The daily prayer meeting will be held at 4 o'clock, commencing Monday, 5th inst., in the parlors. All classes are invited.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

24 av., between 10th and 11th sts.

REV. A. E. WAFFLE,
of New-Brunswick, N. J., will preach.
Morning:
"THE CHRISTIAN'S AIM."
Evening:
"NO CONDEMNATION IN CHRIST JESUS."
All cordially invited.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, SCIENCE Hall, No. 141 8th st., near Broadway.—Sunday, Feb. 4, 3 P. M., sharp. Hon. Elijah A. Morse, of Massachusetts, will be the principal speaker on this occasion. This honorable gentleman is one of the ablest orators of the day. Other interesting exercises. All are welcome.

FRANK B. BIRCH, Secretary.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH.

48th st., west of 6th av.
Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.

Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Prayers at 4:30 P. M. EVEN SONG AT 7:30 P. M.

A special service of song, with Sermon by Rev. Mr. NEWTON.

All seats free at the opening hour.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH AV., CORNER 18th st.—Union Gospel services. Rev. Samuel Colcord preaches Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Afternoon sermon the second of the series on "Light." Singing morning and afternoon by Chas. L. Gunn and the large choir. Seats free. Everybody welcome.

AT THE FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST Church, West 46th st.—Sunday services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., with preaching by Dr. Armitage, Pastor. Sunday-school, 2 P. M. Lecture, Thursday, Evening—"Money Making." Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; Congregational Bible Class, 3:30 P. M.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor, will preach. Morning—"Worthy is the Lamb to Receive Riches." Evening—"A Hiding Place from the Wind." Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers welcome to all the services.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER OF 20th st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach (morning) at 11 o'clock. Subject—"Divine Grace its Meaning and Method." In the evening, 7:45 o'clock, subject—"Hearing God's Little Ones." Evening subject—"Distinguished." Sunday-school, 9:45 A. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.—REV. A. Fred. Bell, the Singing Preacher, will preach tomorrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject—"What is Your Age?" Evening subject—"A Short Life and a Merry One." Admission to evening service, five cents; no charge given.

AT ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 4th av. and 22d st.—Rev. Dr. Chapman, Pastor, will preach on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Interesting services Wednesday and Friday evenings. All cordially invited.

AT SIXTY-FIRST STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. by the Pastor, Dr. Crook. Subject—"Rich Toward God." Rev. William Taylor will preach at 7:30 P. M., and also on Tuesday evening at 7:30.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. J. Johns, Pastor, will preach on Sunday morning. Subject—"Victory." Evening, "All Over." Seats free.

BEDFORD STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. Bishop Janes, Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Presiding, will preach to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10:30, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Religious services every evening during the week. All are cordially invited.

BAPTIST CHURCH HISTORY.—THE NEXT lecture in the course on Baptist Church history will be delivered by Prof. Williams, on Thursday evening, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock, in the lecture-room of the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st.

BRICK CHURCH.—REV. LLEWELLYN D. BEVAN will preach in the Brick Church, corner 5th av. and 37th st., on Sunday, Feb. 4, at 10:30 A. M. Children's service at 3:30 P. M. In the evening at 7:30 o'clock, Mr. Bevan will preach a sermon to young men.

CITY MISSION CHAPELS.—PREACHING every Sabbath evening at 7:30 o'clock, as follows: DE WITT CHAPEL, No. 63 Seventh st.
Rev. George Hatt, Pastor.
CALVART CHAPEL, No. 53 Worth st.,
Mr. W. F. Barnard, in charge.
LEBANON CHAPEL, No. 170 Columbia st.
Rev. James Marshall, Pastor.
CARMEL CHAPEL, No. 134 Bowery,
Rev. D. Stuart Dodge, Pastor.
OLIVET CHAPEL, No. 426 1st st.,
Rev. A. F. Schauffler, Pastor.
Seats free. Come and welcome. LEWIS S. JACKSON, Corresponding Secretary New-York City Mission and Tract Society office, No. 50 Bible House.

CITY MISSION.—SEMI-CENTENNIAL.—THE next in the series of public meetings in the interest of City missions will be held Sabbath afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, in the University Place Presbyterian Church. Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth and Rev. Chas. S. Robinson will take part in the services.

L. E. JACKSON, Secretary.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADIson av. and 35th st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Right Rev. W. H. Hare, Bishop of Niobrara, will preach. Prayer meeting; Rev. W. Donald, Rector of the Church of the Intercession, in the evening. All persons cordially invited.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st.—Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meetings Wednesday and Friday at 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Boys' prayer meeting, lead by boys, at 4 P. M. Sunday, and 8 P. M. Tuesday.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning: services commencing at 11 o'clock. Communion services at 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday, at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14TH st., between 6th and 7th avs., seats free. Rev. William J. Seabury, D. D., Rector.—Sunday, 4th inst., Morning prayer, litany, and Holy Communion, with sermon, 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) 4 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 330 st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. E. S. Macarthur, Pastor, preaches morning and evening. Prayer meetings Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. Strangers cordially invited to all services.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th st., near Broadway, Rev. J. D. Wilson, Pastor.—Service at 10:30 A. M.; evening service in the new chapel on 57th st. at 7:30 P. M.; also, Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M.

COMING FROM EDOM.—THE HERALD OF the Coming King will preach pure Bible truth in the Medical College, corner 4th av. and 23d st., on Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject—"The Coming of Christ from Edom—When and How."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST.

5TH AV., ABOVE 45TH ST.
REV. DR. ROWLAND, RECTOR.
SERVICES, 11 A. M., 4 P. M.

DR. LANDIS WILL PREACH SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M., in Lenox Hall, No. 141 East 58th st. Subject—"The Pulpit, Stage, and Press, Are They Reformers or Deformers?" Seats free.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 5th av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. F. Hatfield; morning, "The Mystery Explained;" evening, "The Great Question." Revival meetings every evening during the week. Young people's meeting Sunday, 6:30 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Temporarily worshiping at Madison av. and 47th st. Permanent location, church now building.)
Madison av. and 50th st.
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Pastor.

Divine services: Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:45 o'clock. Rev. Marshal B. Smith, of Passaic, N. J., will preach.

FOURTH REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, West 43th st., between 5th and 9th avs.—Preaching on Sabbath, the 4th inst., by Rich. Howard God'.' Rev. William Taylor will preach at 7:30 P. M., and also on Tuesday evening at 7:30.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. J. Johns, Pastor, will preach on Sunday morning. Subject—"Victory." Evening, "All Over." Seats free.

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CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADIson av. and 35th st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Right Rev. W. H. Hare, Bishop of Niobrara, will preach. Prayer meeting; Rev. W. Donald, Rector of the Church of the Intercession, in the evening. All persons cordially invited.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st.—Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Prayer meetings Wednesday and Friday at 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M. Boys' prayer meeting, lead by boys, at 4 P. M. Sunday, and 8 P. M. Tuesday.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning: services commencing at 11 o'clock. Communion services at 3:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday, at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14TH st., between 6th and 7th avs., seats free. Rev. William J. Seabury, D. D., Rector.—Sunday, 4th inst., Morning prayer, litany, and Holy Communion, with sermon, 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) 4 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 330 st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. E. S. Macarthur, Pastor, preaches morning and evening. Prayer meetings Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. Strangers cordially invited to all services.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th st., near Broadway, Rev. J. D. Wilson, Pastor.—Service at 10:30 A. M.; evening service in the new chapel on 57th st. at 7:30 P. M.; also, Sabbath-school at 2:30 P. M.

COMING FROM EDOM.—THE HERALD OF the Coming King will preach pure Bible truth in the Medical College, corner 4th av. and 23d st., on Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject—"The Coming of Christ from Edom—When and How."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST.

5TH AV., ABOVE 45TH ST.
REV. DR. ROWLAND, RECTOR.
SERVICES, 11 A. M., 4 P. M.

DR. LANDIS WILL PREACH SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M., in Lenox Hall, No. 141 East 58th st. Subject—"The Pulpit, Stage, and Press, Are They Reformers or Deformers?" Seats free.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 5th av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. W. F. Hatfield; morning, "The Mystery Explained;" evening, "The Great Question." Revival meetings every evening during the week. Young people's meeting Sunday, 6:30 P. M.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Temporarily worshiping at Madison av. and 47th st. Permanent location, church now building.)
Madison av. and 50th st.
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Pastor.

Divine services: Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:45 o'clock. Rev. Marshal B. Smith, of Passaic, N. J., will preach.

FOURTH REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, West 43th st., between 5th and 9th avs.—Preaching on Sabbath, the 4th inst., by the Pastor, Dr. Crook. Subject—"Rich Toward God." Rev. William Taylor will preach at 7:30 P. M., and also on Tuesday evening at 7:30.

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. J. Johns, Pastor, will preach on Sunday morning. Subject—"Victory." Evening, "All Over." Seats free.

BEDFORD STREET M. E. CHURCH.—REV. Bishop Janes, Rev. Dr. Hatfield, Presiding, will preach to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 10:30, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. Religious services every evening during the week. All are cordially invited.

BAPTIST CHURCH HISTORY.—THE NEXT lecture in the course on Baptist Church history will be delivered by Prof. Williams, on Thursday evening, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock, in the lecture-room of the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d st.

BRICK CHURCH.—REV. LLEWELLYN D. BEVAN will preach in the Brick

ALBANY.

BUSINESS IN BOTH HOUSES.

ANOTHER LIVELY DEBATE IN THE ASSEMBLY—PASSAGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT CLERKS BILL—NEW BILLS INTRODUCED—INSURANCE LEGISLATION IN THE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 2, 1877.

Very little was done in the Assembly this morning, the session being somewhat shorter than usual, beyond the passage of the bill to pay the District Court Clerks in New-York. The bill had been recommitted for amendment, with power to report at any time, and when the order of third reading was reached, Mr. Strahan reported the bill, and moved that it have its third reading. Three or four opponents of the measure were ready in an instant to oppose it, but Mr. Alvord got in before them and moved the previous question. Points of order and questions of privilege were raised on all sides, but without avail. The House was tired of the subject, and seemed to dread another opening of the flood-gates of talk upon it. The previous question was ordered, but there was so much explanation of votes that the calling of the roll occupied a long time. Mr. Ruggles, and one or two other recognized lawyers on the floor, declared that under no circumstances could the City be called upon to pay two sets of clerks, and this declaration had the effect of bringing in a number of doubtful men, so that the bill finally went through with a heavy majority.

Mr. Hodges offered the following, which went over under the rule:

Whereas, A resolution has been introduced into this House and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions to report at an early day some plan looking to a radical change in the present method of assessment and taxation in this State; and whereas, it is not probable that the said committee will be able to perfect such plan in addition to their other duties during the present session of this Legislature; and whereas, the necessity of the case does not admit of any unnecessary delay: therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means of this House be and they are hereby requested to report to this House at an early day a plan for a commission, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the said commission to give the whole matter of assessment and taxation thorough consideration during the recess, and report to the next Legislature of this State what changes in existing laws may be necessary, and what new features can be introduced to make a system of assessment and taxation which shall be more perfect, just, and satisfactory than the present one.

Mr. Corsa introduced a bill which, if it becomes a law, will probably deprive the firm of Brown & Vanderpoel of a good deal of lucrative practice. It provides that when the Sheriff is sued for seizure of goods, in cases where an indemnity bond has been given, the person who has given the bond may appoint his own attorneys to defend the suit. Under the law as it now stands the Sheriff is defended by his own lawyers.

Dr. Hayes brings forward a bill in relation to the sale of Croton water. The first section declares that, from and after the passage of the act, all licenses made and granted by the Department of Public Works for the sale of Croton water for shipping, building purposes, &c., shall cease and determine. The second declares that the Commissioner of Public Works shall advertise for proposals for the sale of Croton water, for the purposes referred to, for a time not exceeding three years, and shall award the contract to the highest bidder. The Commissioner is to appoint ten inspectors, who will see that the contractor faithfully discharges his obligations. The salaries of the inspectors are to be paid by the contractor, and the department is forbidden to pay any salaries to collectors of moneys for the sale of water under the contract.

Mr. O'Hare offers a bill making it a felony punishable by imprisonment at hard labor, and by a fine of treble the amount misappropriated, for any Trustee, Director, officer, or employe in any savings bank to appropriate, appiv, invest, or convert any of the funds of the institution in any way not directed and authorized by law. Any person who shall prepare, or authorize to be prepared, any false statement or report of the condition of a savings bank, or shall by affirmation or otherwise subscribe to the authenticity or truth of such misstatement, shall be deemed guilty of a felony. The second section of the bill is rather a sweeping one, since it makes it a felony for any person to be either directly or indirectly interested in any enterprise, undertaking, or venture in which deposit funds shall have been appropriated, applied, invested, or converted, otherwise than as permitted and authorized by law.

Mr. McKee, of Herkimer, brought in this morning his resolutions, (previously referred to in these dispatches,) calling upon the Canal Commissioners to make a report upon the number of laborers employed last year upon the canals. The resolutions, which went over under the rules, are sufficiently important to give entire. They read as follows:

Whereas, The small amount of revenue derived from the Erie Canal renders it imperative, for the maintenance and prosperity of the same, that the strictest economy should be observed in the expenditures for said canal, and that no needless expense or extravagance should be allowed by the proper authorities in keeping said canal in repair; and whereas, it appears from official and other statements that large numbers of men were employed and immense sums of money were expended upon said canal during the months of October and November, 1876, at a time when said canal was in good repair and navigation unobstructed; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Canal Commissioners be and they are hereby respectfully requested to report to this Assembly, within 10 days from the adoption of this resolution:

First—The total expenditures upon the Erie Canal for each of the months of April, May, June, July, August, September, October, and November, 1876, and also the number of days' labor performed upon said canal for each of said months separately, as appears upon the several Superintendents' check rolls.

Second—What amount of said expenditures was paid in each of said months to look tenders, watchmen, and other regular employes for the ordinary running of said canal.

Third—What amount of said total expenditures was paid in each of said months for extraordinary repairs upon said canal, and the reason for such expenditures.

Fourth—A specific statement of the amount of the "check roll" expenses of each Superintendent upon said canal for each of said months separately.

Fifth—Whether the Superintendents upon the several sections of said canal have complied with the requirements of the law in filing in the several County Clerks' offices an abstract or report of their expenditures for the months of October and November, 1876, and the dates of such filing, and that the information hereinbefore called for shall include the several amounts of such abstracts or reports.

Sixth—If it appear by the statements herein called for that much larger sums were expended upon said canal during the months of October and November than during any other of said months, then said Commissioners are requested to state specifically the reasons for such extra expenditures, and whether the same was required for necessary repairs or maintenance of said canal, and the nature and character of the labor performed upon the canal for said months, and what permanent improvements, if any, were made during said months of October and November upon said canal.

Mr. Stephenson introduced a bill amending the law relating to elections, by providing that the names of no county officers whatever shall be placed upon the ballot indorsed "State." All county officers are to be voted for by ballots marked "county." A separate ballot-box is required to be provided for the county ballots. This bill was in the Assembly last year, being introduced by Mr. Jacob Worth, but it failed among the crowd which railed at the end of the session.

Mr. Flecke makes another step toward reform and reorganization of the City Government by a bill, which he introduced this morning, merging the Department of Buildings in the Fire Department. The Fire Commissioners are to appoint some competent architect, who is to be known as Chief of Unsafe Buildings, and this officer is to select inspectors of buildings from among members of the fire companies. All the powers now vested in the Department of Buildings are transferred to the Fire Department. The bill will receive a thorough consideration by the Committee on Cities.

Senator Bixby this morning introduced the bill referred to in THE TIMES of yesterday, designed, as he said, to prevent the amalgamation of life insurance companies. He added that it was the first of a series of bills which he intended to introduce touching the subject of life insurance. The bill amends the law of 1853 for the incorporation of life and health insurance companies so as to allow any company to reinsure any individual risk provided it is done within six months after the risk was incurred, and not otherwise.

A TOUGH BIRD.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Union* says: "An incident illustrating the ferocity of butcher birds and their tenacity of life, recently occurred in this city. A gentleman saw one of these cruel creatures take a sparrow, impale him on the sharp twig of a tree and then peck at him, seemingly with almost fiendish delight. Seizing a gun the man fired at the butcher bird, and clipped off one of his legs. Undismayed by the report of the gun, and apparently thinking that the sparrow had wounded him, the butcher bird attacked the little fellow with redoubled fury, when the gentleman fired again, and both birds fell, lifeless as he supposed, on the snow. But before he could pick up his gun, the butcher bird had come to life, picked up the poor, little dead sparrow, and flattered away."

THE FINE ARTS.

KNOEDLER'S SALE OF WATER-COLORS.

On the evening of Feb. 6, there will be a sale of water-colors belonging to M. Knoedler & Co., successors of Goupil. It is not to take place at their gallery in Fifth avenue, but at the Kurtz Gallery, No. 6 East Twenty-third street, Madison square. The collection is already in position, and open for public inspection. Many noted names are represented by water-colors, pen-and-ink drawings or charcoals, of varying degrees of merit. A number of London artists will be found: Earp, Hartland, Marks, Whymper, Dibdin, Lait, A. Bouvier, Boughton, and Alma-Tadema. The latter contributes a pencil-sketch of "Children of Princess Clothilde." Dibdin is strong, as usual, in cathedrals, and Whymper shows a carefully wrought out "Sheep-washing." Two water-colors, by Boughton, in flat, subdued tints, are after the effects to be seen in tapestries, few colors being used, and the figures being outlined heavily in black. They represent "Spring" and "Winter," and strive after the conventional stiffness (to go no further back) of Italian religious pictures before Raphael. Marks has marine pieces, and Earp, Scotch landscapes. We understand that all these artists are liberally paid for their pictures in England.

Paris has something to show from quite a list of well-known artists. Gustave Doré, Regnault, Gérome, Detaille, Vibert, Leloir, Edouard Frère, Compte-Calix are all represented by pictures, some of them slight sketches, others more ambitious. Regnault's name stands over against a crayon study of Italian peasants. Doré has an acquarelle of "Jeremiah Lifting up his Voice in Lamentation." Beards and important folds of drapery in the bystanders are rendered vivid in Doré's usual manner. The Gérome is a Japanese woman, in red crayon. Two of the Detailles consist of a "Cuirassier" and a "Soldier of the Prussian Guard;" both are excellent specimens of his work. In "The Serenade" Louis Leloir satirizes the last century with his clever brush in no very violent manner. Vibert appears with two pen-and-ink drawings, and an excellent water-color called "The Attorney." The expression of face in this figure is skillfully rendered, while the red velvet coat manages to frame the outlines of the body very artistically. There are two or more charcoals of Cottier, also, which might be termed "completed studies" or "careful off-hand sketches" of poultry. Among the few German pictures, present the "Pointer" No. 4, by Wolff, of Berlin, will bear examination. Rome furnishes examples of Filosa, Cortazzo, Bozzi, Rossi, Louis Jimenez, Cipriani, and Mariano Fortuny. We are afraid that the picture of Jimenez, "Thinking of Nothing," describes a good many of the Roman painters. With extraordinary dexterity of hand, and an admirable frankness in laying in color, they seem to be thinking of nothing whatever. But execution stands for so much in art that their pictures are very justly in demand. New-York has a few pictures to show from the late W. Craig, Walter Satterlee, and Victoria S. Lathrop.

YACHTING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

A SERIES OF RACES TO TAKE PLACE EARLY IN APRIL IN THE BAY OF NAPLES—THE PRIZES IN EACH CONTEST.

The Naples Regatta Club has projected a series of international and national races to take place early in the month of April, over the waters of the Bay of Naples. There are some very novel features in the programme, and it is intended to have contests between merchant vessels, small traders, and other craft on the waters of the Mediterranean. The first races are to take place on Wednesday, April 4. The opening race will be for pleasure craft, (schooners,) the property of members of yacht clubs of all nations. The prizes are a flag of honor and an object of art of the value of 5,000 Italian lire; the entrance fee is 200 lire. The course for this race is from the Naples Roads, through the small passage of Capri, along the southern coasts of the islands of Capri and Ischia, and returning by the channel between Procida, and Cape Miseno to the starting point, or *vice versa*, according to the wind. The second race will be for Italian merchant craft, (brigantines, briga, ships, barkentines, and barks,) upward of 300 tons, international register. The first prizes offered are a flag of honor and 10,000 Italian lire; the second vessel to receive 1,000 lire. The entrance fee is 100 lire. The course marked out is from the Naples Roads toward the east or west point, along the south side of the island of Capri, and return to the starting point.

The second series of races is to occur on Monday, April 9. The first contest of the day will be between yawls and cutters of 50 tons and upward, the property of members of yacht clubs of all nations. The course will be the same as that of the first race of the 4th of April. The prizes for the winner of the race are a flag of honor and a cup of the value of 2,500 Italian lire. The entrance fee is 200 lire. The second race is for national merchant craft, decked and lateen-rigged, of 50 tons and upward, international register. A flag of honor and 3,000 Italian lire are offered to the winner, and 500 lire to the second in the race. The course will be from the Naples Roads to and around the Varvece Rock off Massa, thence to Cape Miseno, where a stake-boat must be rounded, and returning to the starting-point, or *vice versa*, as may be ordered by the President of the Regatta Club. The third race of the day will be for small pleasure craft, (schooners and cutters) from 10 to 40 tons inclusive, belonging to members of recognized yacht clubs of any nation. The course will be the same as that of the preceding race. The winner will be given a flag of honor and a cup of the value of 1,000 lire. Thursday, April 12, will be the third and last day of the regatta, and three races will then take place. The first will be what is called an "Omnium Race" for pleasure boats, not decked, any model, not above 12 metres in length, the property of recognized yachtsmen. A flag of honor and a cup of the value of 5,000 lire will be presented to the winner. The course will be from Naples Roads, around the Varvece Rock off Massa, and back to the starting point. The final races of the regatta are for oarsmen. The first of these is for six-oared boats, belonging to yachts of all nations. The course is to be a straight one of 2,000 metres, and the prizes for the winner will be a flag of honor and 500 lire. The last race is for six-oared outriggers, owned by yachtmen, and manned by gentlemen—amateurs. The course is to be that of the previous race, and the prizes a flag of honor and a cup of the value of 500 lire.

It is anticipated that the regatta will be a great success, and that several American and English yachts will participate in the races. It is understood in this City that Mr. J. F. Loubat, who is now in European waters with his yacht, the Enchantress, will enter her for the regatta, and that the Sappho, now the property of Prince Scirra, of Italy, will also be a contestant.

GEN. SHERMAN ON WAR AND POLITICS.

The Rochester *Union* prints the following letter from Gen. Sherman, written in reply to an inquiry concerning what party he has acted with since the war:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1877.

Editor Union and Advertiser, Rochester, N. Y.:

Yours of Jan. 27th, with inclosure, is received. As near as I can learn, it would be unsafe to class Gen. Sherman as belonging to either of the great parties into which our countrymen are divided. He stands by the "constituted authorities," and has openly expressed his satisfaction that Congress had by law regulated the exact manner of ascertaining and declaring the Electoral vote, so as to escape the calamity of drifting upon the 14th of February with a certainty of a disagreement between the two houses of Congress.

Gen. Sherman has no conviction that wars will be less frequent in the future than in the past, or that his avocation is gone because Congress has in this instance evidenced wisdom and forbearance. The only object of war is peace; and military men, especially on this continent, have been eminently the advocates of peace. Nevertheless, as long as man is man, governed by passion, prejudice, and feeling quite as often as by reason and religion, wars are inevitable, and the military profession will be necessary and honorable among civilized peoples and nations. With great respect, truly your friend, W. T. SHERMAN, General.

NO GRAB-BAGS IN MAINE.

The Lewiston (Me.) *Journal* of Thursday evening says: "When the bill prohibiting pool-selling, lotteries, and other games or devices of chance was before the House of Representatives on Tuesday, a motion was made to amend it so as to allow churches to indulge in grab-bags, ring-cakes, and other 'benevolent devices' at their fairs. Mr. Pilsbury, of Lewiston, very properly objected to such exception, and said the churches asked for no such privileges. He wanted gambling of all kinds, however sugar-coated, cut up by the roots. The churches will say 'amen.' The proposition to amend was defeated, and the bill passed. Benevolent managers of fairs may hereafter dispense with grab-bags, ring-cakes, fish-ponds, and such little devices that feed the desire to try one's fortune in a lottery."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE INSURANCE TROUBLES.

MR. ISAAC H. ALLEN, THE SECRETARY OF THE SECURITY LIFE COMPANY, GIVES BAIL—OUTLINE OF THE INDICTMENT IN HIS CASE.

Mr. Isaac H. Allen, the aged Secretary of the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, who has been indicted for perjury, appeared yesterday afternoon at the District Attorney's office, and gave bail to appear for trial. None of the other officers of the company who have been indicted have yet been arrested, but it is expected they will appear to-day of their own volition and give bonds to answer the indictments. Bench warrants have, it is understood, been issued by Judge Gildersleeve, and, should the officers not present themselves within a reasonable time, their arrest will no doubt be effected. The indictments against the President, Robert L. Case, the Secretary, Mr. Allen, and the Actuary, Robert L. Case, Jr., are for perjury, and that against the Vice President, Theodore R. Wetmore, is for embezzlement. The indictment against Mr. Allen, which is the only one made public, sets forth that on Feb. 19, 1876, and during more than a year next preceding that date, there was existing a certain corporation doing business in the City and County of New-York, and known and designated as the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, the same having been theretofore incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York; that on the date above mentioned Robert L. Case was the President, and Isaac H. Allen the Secretary of said corporation, and that on that date they came before Moses B. Maclay, a notary public in the City and County of New-York, and were sworn as to the truth of statements presented by them regarding the said company to the Insurance Department of this State, among them the following:

IV. ASSETS.

1 a—Cost value of real estate, exclusive of all incumbrances, as per schedule A.. $460,875 00
6 a—Cost value of bonds and stocks owned absolutely, as per schedule E..... 592,197 75
7—Cash in company's office..... 32,818 11
8—Cash deposited in bank..... 172,890 57

It is then further set forth "that the said Isaac H. Allen, in that behalf, knowingly, falsely, corruptly, wilfully, and maliciously did make oath, say, depose, and swear of and concerning, among other things, the assets of the said company at the close of the year 1875, in substance and to the effect following, that is to say, that on the 31st day of December, 1875, all the above designated assets were the absolute property of the said company."

The indictment closes as follows:

Whereas, In truth and in fact, the cost value of the real estate belonging to the said Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, Dec. 31, 1875, was not $460,875, nor more than $300,000; and whereas, in truth and in fact, the cost value of the bonds and stocks owned absolutely by the said Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company was not $592,197 75, and was no more than $100,000; and whereas, in truth and in fact, the cash belonging to the said Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company in the company's office on Dec. 31, 1875, was not the sum of $32,818 11, nor more than $5,000; and whereas, in truth and in fact, the cash belonging to the said Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company was not $172,890 57, and was not more than $150,000. And the jurors upon their oath aforesaid, do say that the said Isaac H. Allen, at the City and County aforesaid, on the 19th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1876, before the said Moses B. Maclay, notary public as aforesaid, by his own act and consent, and of his most wicked and corrupt mind in manner and form aforesaid, falsely, knowingly, wickedly, willfully, maliciously, and corruptly did commit wilful perjury to the great displeasure of Almighty God, the evil example of others, and against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity."

Bail was fixed at $20,000 on the above indictment, and Stephen R. Post, of No. 265 Gates avenue, Brooklyn, and Henry Dickinson, of No. 786 De Kalb avenue, Brooklyn, became Mr. Allen's bondsmen, each justifying in the above amount. The parties were then conducted before Judge Gildersleeve, in the Court of General Sessions, and, after being sworn, the accused was allowed to depart.

THE RECEIVERSHIP OF THE CONTINENTAL LIFE.

The announcement of the resignation of Mr. John J. Anderson, as Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company, caused no little excitement in insurance circles yesterday, and speculation was rife as to the causes which prompted him to do so. The order to show cause why the prayer of Mr. Anderson's petition should not be granted is returnable to-day before Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, when the new Receiver will doubtless be selected. Very many persons are mentioned as likely to succeed Mr. Anderson, among them Mr. William G. Best, formerly Receiver of the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution, and Mr. E. L. Lawrence. It is the general impression among the parties in interest that the Insurance Department will name the new Receiver, but a reporter of THE TIMES learned yesterday that this is by no means likely, and the department will perhaps have no representation in the agreement to-day, for it is understood that the Attorney-General will, at an early day, apply for the appointment of a Receiver of the concern to wind up its affairs, on the ground that no stockholder can institute proceedings for the dissolution of a corporation incorporated by the State, except through the attorney of the State. This is a question that has never been brought before the courts of this State regarding life insurance companies, but the principle is a well settled one. There are two Referees now appointed to investigate the affairs of the Continental, and the probability is that before the litigation with regard to it is over very little of the assets will be left for the policy-holders.

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE COMPANY.

Justice Gilbert, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, made an order yesterday morning on petition of Charles E. Appleby, Receiver of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, which became bankrupt in November last, authorizing him to carry out an agreement with the Continental Insurance Company, by which the latter agrees to deliver its policies to the holders in the Metropolitan for the unexpired terms, on their delivering up their policies in the Metropolitan to be canceled; the Receiver to pay the Continental 50 per cent. of the unearned part of the premiums on such policies. The Receiver is further authorized to cancel policies, not surrendered, on such terms as he may see fit, and to reinsure such risks and policies as he may not cancel.

THE WESTCHESTER POOR-HOUSE.

The committee of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County, of which Supervisor Read, of Yonkers, is chairman, yesterday continued its investigation at White Plains into the charges of misappropriation of the county supplies, and illtreatment of paupers, recently preferred against William H. Hammond, the keeper of the County Alms-house. Hammond's counsel placed on the stand several witnesses, among whom were a number of grocers and provision dealers, doing business in Tarrytown, who testified to having at various times sold groceries, hams, &c., to Mrs. Dominick, the defendant's daughter, while also on the boarding-house at Pleasantville. It is alleged by the prosecution that during the period referred to Hammond furnished the provisions for the maintenance of the boarding-house of which he was virtually the proprietor, from the supplies furnished by the county for the support of the paupers. The witnesses in support of their evidence, produced receipted bills of the purchases made by Mrs. Dominick. The committee adjourned until Tuesday next, when it is expected the investigation will be concluded.

INDICTED OFFICIALS ON TRIAL.

The members of the Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders who were indicted for malfeasance in office in connection with the purchase of a new Court-house site, were arraigned in court yesterday morning to plead to the indictment. The Freeholders present were: Director Halsted and Messrs. Farrier, Harper, Blackwell, McPhillips, Ginnochio, Johnson, Speer, Startup, Smith, Curran, and Cook. Freeholder Hall, who is also indicted, did not put in an appearance, being absent from the city. They all entered a plea of not guilty, and furnished bail for their appearance for trial. Hon. Leon Abbett, the leading counsel for the defense, moved to quash the indictment, but the court denied the motion. He then applied to have the case removed to the Supreme Court on certiorari, and the motion was set down for argument on Monday, when Attorney General Vanatta will oppose it.

THE KRICK PARRICIDE CASE.

The inquiry in the Krick parricide case was conducted yesterday at the Coroner's office by Coroner Woltman. The evidence adduced was similar to that already published. The jury rendered the following verdict:

"We find that Nicholas Krick came to his death from injuries of the head received at the hands of his son, George Krick, on the morning of the 14th of January, and we consider that the said George Krick was not justified in inflicting the said injuries."

The prisoner, a youth of 19 years, was recommitted to the Tombs in default of $3,000 bail.

THE BROOKLYN STRIKE.

A large force of Police is still stationed in the vicinity of the warehouses where men are working at the reduced rates (20 cents an hour) which the strikers refused to receive. No violence was offered yesterday to the new hands, but it will be necessary for several days yet to afford Police protection to the New-York men who have taken the places of the strikers. The report published in a New-York morning paper yesterday to the effect that a man named Lachman, who had been assaulted by the strikers, died of his injuries, is without foundation. Lachman was but slightly injured. George Ackerman, who was most seriously hurt, was able to leave the Long Island Hospital yesterday. The strike will probably end in a day or two.

THE SUFFOLK COUNTY MURDER.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE CASE—THE INQUEST BEFORE CORONER PRESTON—VERDICT AGAINST NATHANIEL EVANS.

Thomas J. Poyntz, who was killed on Sunday night last at the house of Nathaniel Evans, near Thompson Station, in Suffolk County, Long Island, was 60 years of age, and had long resided at Bayshore, where he was favorably known. He leaves a wife and two daughters, who reside at Bayshore. He was employed by Daggett & Hendrickson, masons and builders, of that place. Evans, who is charged with killing him, is also a man about 60 years old. The murder seems, from the evidence elicited, to have been the result of a drunken spree, in which John Kennedy, a shoe-maker residing at Bayshore, also participated. Kennedy and Poyntz were drinking together on Saturday afternoon, and Kennedy slept at Poyntz's on Saturday night. The two went together on Sunday to William Borland's, who resides near Thompson Station. Borland keeps a low groggery in connection with a grocery store. Here they were joined by Evans, and the party had a high carousal, lasting late into the night. About 11 o'clock, Kennedy left Borland's very drunk, and, going to the house of Evans, went to bed with his clothes on. He was soon after followed by Poyntz, who went to bed with him in the same manner. This awakened Kennedy, but he had no conversation with Poyntz, and he soon went to sleep again. Kennedy was again awakened soon after, as he states, by Evans coming into the room. Evans told him that he could not stay there, as there was no room for him. Evans then went out, and Kennedy fell asleep. Again Kennedy was awakened by Mrs. Evans coming into the room. She exclaimed, after looking at the bed: "Oh, Mr. Poyntz is dead." There was a light in the room at the time. Kennedy then got up and satisfied himself that Poyntz was really dead, and said that he was much frightened. He staid about the house, however, until daylight, falling asleep again in the room where the dead man was. Mrs. Evans informed her husband and he went into the room to look at Poyntz. Evans has since alleged that they believed that Poyntz died from heart disease. Kennedy was much confused in his recollection of what occurred at Borland's, but was quite sure there had been no quarrel or difficulty. He was also positive that no one entered the sleeping room by the window.

After Coroner Preston was called to hold the inquest, Drs. Montrey and Vandewater made a post mortem examination. They found that a sharp cutting instrument had pierced the chest between the first and second ribs of the left side, passed through the aorta, and penetrated the tissues of the back. There was no bleeding outside, but a great deal inside. The man must have died almost instantly. The wound had evidently been made with a carpenter's or cabinet-maker's gouge, and as Evans is a cabinet-maker, suspicion naturally attached to him.

Besides Kennedy and the doctors, the Coroner examined Mrs. Evans, (who had very little to disclose except in corroboration of Kennedy's story,) William W. Borland, the grog-shop keeper, and one or two others. Borland said that Kennedy was noisy at his place, and he put him out, and Poyntz shook Kennedy and remonstrated with him, to keep him quiet, when Kennedy made a drunken threat to split both their heads.

The jury found that Poyntz came to his death by a sharp instrument, such as the one described, and at the hands of Evans, according to their belief. A warrant was at once issued by the Coroner for Evans, and he was taken into custody on Thursday night. He was to have had an examination before Coroner Preston at Amityville at 6 o'clock last evening. Upon his arrival at Amityville yesterday afternoon, however, he concluded to waive the formality of an examination, and concluded to go at once to the Riverhead Jail to wait the action of the Grand Jury. He was accordingly taken back to Bayshore, and thence to Riverhead last evening.

MAJOR GREEN'S PONY.

MAJOR AUGUSTUS P. GREEN CHARGES MR. W. E. TOBLER WITH FRAUD—A CASE WHICH PUZZLED JUSTICE FLAMMER.

Major Augustus P. Green, the proprietor of a riding-school, appeared before Justice Flammer at the Washington Place Police Court on Wednesday and asked for a summons for the appearance at court of Mr. W. E. Tobler, whom he accused of defrauding him in a horse transaction. Major Green said that on the 11th of January Tobler, with whom he was acquainted, called on him and said that Col. Delancey Kane desired to purchase a pony for his daughter, and he thought that a pony which he (the Major) had in his stable would just suit. The complainant said that he would take $125 for the pony, and any amount that Tobler could sell the animal for above that figure he could keep for his trouble. Tobler directed him to send the pony to Col. Kane's stable, and let it remain there for a few days for trial. The pony was sent as directed, and a few days after Green met Tobler, and asked about the pony, and was informed that Col. Kane had not had an opportunity of trying the animal. Major Green waited patiently for nearly two weeks, and then wrote a polite note to Col. Kane asking him if he intended to keep the pony. To his great surprise Col. Kane replied that he had purchased the pony, and had paid Tobler $125 for the animal. Major Green went in search of Tobler, who admitted that he had sold the pony to Col. Kane, and promised to settle with the Major as soon as he received the money. Green subsequently learned that Tobler had had Col. Kane's check for $125 cashed at Delmonico's previous to his interview with him, and believing that Tobler intended to defraud him, applied for a summons. Justice Flammer granted the application, and, in obedience to the summons, Mr. Tobler presented himself before the magistrate yesterday. Major Green made a statement, as given above, and Mr. Tobler claimed that he had purchased the pony from Green for $90, and had sold the animal to Col. Kane for $125. He therefore owed Green $90, which he would pay as soon as he collected some money due him. Green denied that he sold him the pony, but had sent the animal to Col. Kane's stable on the representations made by Tobler, and was willing to allow him to deduct 10 per cent. on the price of the pony, the usual commission. The statements of the accused and the complainant were so much at variance that the magistrate was rather puzzled to decide the case. Mr. Tobler was finally given until 9 o'clock this afternoon to make an amicable settlement with Major Green, and if he fails to do so, a complaint of fraud will be preferred against him. Tobler is said to be a frequent visitor at the Knickerbocker and other clubs.

ON TRIAL FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Frederick Weinach was placed on trial in the Essex County, N. J., Court of Over and Terminer on an indictment charging him with manslaughter in having caused the death of Anthony Eggert, by pushing him from a stoop on Sunday night, Oct. 23, 1876. Eggert was in Weinach's saloon, in South Sixteenth street, Newark, that night, and became involved in a quarrel with some men there. In order, as he claims, to prevent a disturbance, he seized Eggert and threw him out. Eggert fell on the sidewalk and received a fracture of the skull, from which he died in about two hours. The case was still on when the court adjourned for the day.

A SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

County Physician Converse was notified yesterday of the sudden death of Mr. H. E. Speer, who resided in Vroeland street, Jersey City Heights. It is believed that he committed suicide, but it was impossible to get at the facts. Shortly before the fact of his death was announced, a pistol-shot was heard in the vicinity of his residence, and an officer who was sent there to investigate the matter found a wound in his forehead, which, however, might have been caused by a fall. Deceased failed in business a short time ago, and his wife died recently, both of which misfortunes caused him to have fits of melancholia. An official investigation of the case will be made.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge J. Prout, of Vermont, is at the Sturtevant House.

Samuel Bowles, of Springfield, Mass., is at the Brevoort House.

R. Montgomery Field, of Boston, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Senator George B. Bradley, of Corning, N. Y., is at the St. James Hotel.

Ex-Congressman James M. Ashley, of Ohio, is at the St. Denis Hotel.

Chief Judge Samford E. Church, of the New-York Court of Appeals, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Robert E. Carr, General Manager of the Kansas Pacific Railway, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A WATERLOO HEROINE.

Mrs. Greenwood, a very aged woman, who claims to have stood at her husband's side and fought in the battle of Waterloo, was found in Greene street, Jersey City, Thursday night, in an utterly destitute condition. Her landlord had put her out of the miserable apartment she had been occupying, because she was unable to pay the rent. She was taken in charge by the Police, and yesterday the Poormaster sent her to the County Almshouse.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Custom-house Inspectors yesterday seized on board the Havana steam-ship City of New-York 2,720 bundles of cigarettes and 850 cigars.

Rev. W. R. Alger will deliver a sermon on "Cruelty to Animals," in the Church of the Messiah, corner of Park avenue and Thirty-fourth street, to-morrow (Sunday) evening.

The New-York Bible Society distributed, by gift and sale, during the month of January 3,835 Bibles and Testaments among 3,150 families, 214 vessels, and 2,592 emigrants at Castle Garden.

Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, of the University of Michigan, will read a paper on "The Humorous Element in the American Revolution" on Tuesday evening next, before the New-York Historical Society.

Mr. Azariah N. Hankinson, who died on Thursday, of injuries received from the kicks of a horse, was not a groom as erroneously reported. The victim was the proprietor of the stables and not an employe.

Four voters were registered yesterday in the First Assembly District preparatory to the holding of a special election on the 14th inst. to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Assemblyman James Healey.

The funeral of Mr. John F. L. DuFlon, formerly Chief Engineer of the Brooklyn Fire Department and a Captain of the old Municipal Police force of this City, took place yesterday at his late residence, No. 241 East Broadway.

The schooner J. J. Moore, from New-York, reports from Port Spain, Jan. 12, that on Dec. 29, during a fearful gale, she lost her deck load and jib, and broke her jibboom. A seaman named Frank Clark was washed overboard and was drowned.

On Tuesday next there will be a meeting of the grain trade of this City, in the rooms of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange, to consider the changes proposed in the grades of grain by the Committee on Grain of the Produce Exchange.

A lecture will be delivered in the Great Hall of the Cooper Union, this evening, by Rev. E. C. Wines, of the National Prison Reform Association, on "Prison Reform, Considered in its Relation to the Legislation Required by the Constitution of our State as Recently Amended."

A boy named Theodore Engel, who resided at No. 71 Avenue A, was found dead yesterday afternoon in the cellar of No. 10 Thomas street. From the fact that the dead boy's skull was fractured and his neck broken, it is believed that he fell through the hatchway of the building.

A meeting of the "Non-denominational Gospel Mission to the Tombs" will be held to-morrow evening in Dr. Crosby's church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, for the purpose of making arrangements for enabling Rev. Mr. Bether to continue his religious work among the inmates of the Tombs.

Vanderpelpen, the fugitive Belgian forger who, with his wife, was arrested recently in Goshen, Ind., upon a warrant granted by Judge White, of the United States Circuit Court, will be brought on to this City for extradition in a few days, unless their discharge shall have meantime been obtained in the local courts of Goshen.

The fourth expedition sent out to Southern waters by the management of the New-York Aquarium has just returned, bringing to this City several fine specimens of black bass, speckled perch, a stranger to Northern waters, and numerous specimens of grindles and other curious fish. A large number of sturgeon and striped bass have also been added to the tanks.

Miss Arabella Root gave the second of her series of ballad concerts for the benefit of the destitute poor of the City, at Association Hall last evening. An exceedingly attractive and varied programme was interpreted by Miss Root and the following artists: Mme. Biachi, mezzo-soprano; Mr. F. W. Jameson, tenor; Mr. Otto Soldan, violinist; Mr. Henry Galt, baritone; Signor Jose Godoy, tenor and pianist, and Mr. Charles A. Cable, organist.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $698,199 35.

The City Court calendar will be opened on Monday. It contains 175 cases.

A petition to the State Legislature, requesting that the triple-headed commissions be abolished and the high salaries of county and city officials reduced is being circulated for signature by the tax-payers.

Charles Schelbach and Henry Witzemann were committed by Justice Gück yesterday to await the result of injuries inflicted by them on Bernard Grimm, of No. 246 Graham avenue, on the 27th of January last.

Charles Habberton, the second son of Mr. John Habberton, died on Wednesday evening last at No. 66 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn. The deceased was the original of "Toddie," one of the baby heroes in the popular story of *Helen's Babies*.

Prof. Alfred Mangot, the counterfeiter, who was arrested some months ago on a charge of making and passing five cent pieces, was sentenced in the United States Court yesterday, to 18 months in the Penitentiary. Mangot when arrested was accompanied by a little dog, and the Police only ascertained his residence by turning the dog out of the station-house and following it home.

Superintendent Campbell yesterday received a letter from Chief Constable J. Jackson, of Sheffield, England, asking him to make search for Charles Peace, alias Parker, alias Alexander, against whom a Coroner's jury found a verdict of wilful murder on the 20th of November. It is believed that Peace, who is an old criminal, escaped to this country. A minute description of Peace is given, and $500 is offered for his arrest.

The following gentlemen have been elected officers of the Brooklyn Bible Society to serve during the ensuing year: President, Rev. David Ingila, D. D.; Vice Presidents, Messrs. S. Sanderson and J. J. Barrier; Corresponding Secretary, Rev. A. S. Hunt, D. D.; Treasurer, B. W. Delamater; Recording Secretary, C. C. Mudge; Executive Committee, G. W. Mead, H. Haguer, Thomas Barr, G. C. Halstead, and Theodore Sturgis.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lahey, an insane woman, aged 60 years, committed suicide Thursday by hanging herself at her residence, No. 60 Condit street, Newark.

John McCarthy, a stevedore employed at the Bremen Docks in Hoboken, fell down the hatchway of a vessel yesterday and received a fracture of the skull which will probably prove fatal. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital.

Counsel for Griffin, King, and Bigelow, the alleged bank swindlers recently arrested in Newark, made application yesterday for their release on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Depue took the papers and announced that he would probably give a decision to-day.

Trouble is threatened in the Methodist Church at Pamrapo, some of the members being in favor of consolidating with the church at Greenville, while others are opposed to it. The advocates of consolidation say that the expenses are more than the church, with its limited membership, is able to bear. Matters are expected to come to a crisis shortly.

The $1,000 diamond found on Meyers, the pickpocket, who was arrested at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot a short time ago, has been identified once more, this time by Capt. John B. Wilgus, of Lexington, who says it was stolen from him at the railroad depot in Cincinnati. Capt. Wilgus wrote a letter to Chief Champney, describing the diamond, and he has been requested to come on and secure his property and prosecute the thief.

Several sentences were pronounced in the Hudson County Court of Sessions yesterday. James Doran, convicted of an atroc

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7923 NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1877.---TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

REAL DEMOCRATIC ENERGY

SEEKING FOR TESTIMONY BUT NOT FOR TRUTH.

REAPPEARANCE OF THE DISGRACED MADDOX—HE PRODUCES A MUCH-TALKED-ABOUT LETTER—A REASONABLE REQUEST MADE BY GOV. WELLS DENIED BY DEMOCRATS—DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S IDEA OF DECENCY AND FAIR PLAY—THE WITNESS LITTLEFIELD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Before Mr. David Dudley Field's Committee, this morning, Mr. Maddox, the disgraced and perjured Treasury Agent, produced the much talked-of letter which Gov. Wells sent to Senator West. It shows that the former gentleman was afraid that the Democrats would succeed in their efforts at bribery. It was written with this object and with no other, but strange to say, Maddox, to whom it was intrusted, never delivered it. After this testimony had been given Gov. Wells, through, his counsel, Judge Wilson, asked that he might be allowed to testify. At the same time he presented a letter to the committee, in which he denied all the evidence which had been given by Maddox and Pickett, and stated that if he was allowed to do so he could disprove every statement made by them. The committee held an executive session to consider this request, and by a strict party vote, every Democrat voting in the negative, they declined to allow Wells to testify. He has been convicted of no wrong, but Mr. Tilden's friends will not accord to him the rights which a court of justice would not refuse to the most hardened criminal.

The Clerk Littlefield was before the Senate Committee this morning, and succeeded in proving to everybody's satisfaction that he was a gambler, an adventurer, and a bad character generally.

J. F. LITTLEFIELD'S TESTIMONY BEFORE SENATOR HOWE'S SUB-COMMITTEE—PORTRAIT OF A GENTLEMAN DRAWN BY HIMSELF.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections met this morning at 11 o'clock, Senator Howe presiding. The examination of J. F. Littlefield was continued, and in reply to questions by Senator Wadleigh, the witness testified that he is 26 years old; has been in New-Orleans since 1868; was on the Alliance Steam-ship Line as purser for two seasons; afterward went to Galveston in the ice business; went back to New-Orleans in 1871, not being engaged in business for six or eight months afterward, head-quarters being Spearing's livery stable; succeeded in getting on the roll of the Custom-house, with $83 per month salary; never did any work; was on the roll for five or six months working for the party, doing nothing, like the rest of them; always made Spearing's house his home; stayed in the front of the stable; helped him a little, but paid nothing for his board; was in the Custom-house until the election of 1872; frequented bar-rooms, &c., but did not spend the greater part of his time there; after the election of 1872, was appointed Clerk of the Returning Board through Col. Johnson, who had him appointed in the Custom-house; shortly afterward served as Secretary of the board until the adjournment of the Returning Board, about two weeks; was then appointed hay inspector by Gov. Kellogg; served as such until the Fall of 1875, about two years and a half; had no permanent occupation until he went on the board on the 9th of November; spent most of the time at Spearing's stables; had gambled in his life, but very little in the last year or two; kept house during the past year with a lady, but objected to giving her name; she was not his wife; she was an old acquaintance; witness hired the house in which they lived; paid $7 or $8 per month rent; had saved some hundreds of dollars when he left office; had considerable jewelry; the relations with the lady had not ceased when he left New-Orleans; she was not married; had no friends in New-Orleans; witness passed for her husband; she bore his name and she was always recognized as his wife; had two children by her; one was dead; the first one was born in 1873; witness had lived with the lady for five years; they lived lately on Chestnut street, in the Sixth District; had kept house in five different houses, three in the Sixth District; served on the Returning Board from the 9th of November to the 23d of December last; Gov. Wells made the suggestion to him of altering the returns on Sunday evening, Dec. 3; dined with the Returning Board that same evening at the time was in special charge of the Vernon returns. Three clerks were in the room when Gov. Wells made the suggestion, but do not think that they heard the conversation. Gov. Wells called witness to him, and putting his finger on polls Nos. 2 and 9 of the Electoral vote of Vernon Parish, said: "Littlefield, I want you to transpose these returns for the purpose of electing the Republican candidates." Witness made no answer, and the returns were left with him; sat at that same desk and transposed the votes but did not complete the work that night, but got through with the Electoral State, and part of the parochial returns; left the returns under some paper and found them there the next morning; told Eaton and Davis of this work; Eaton was drunk Sunday evening, as they all were, and promised to assist him, but being sober the next morning, refused; then told Woodward of his work; finished the work on Monday, put the return in with the others; the return was back on Tuesday marked "complied;" four or five days afterward Gov. Wells told witness to destroy it; made no reply; had conversed with Gov. Wells between the suggestion to alter and the order to destroy; Gov. Wells was going to take the true return away with him but did not, as witness' suggestion did not know whether or Gov. Wells destroyed the returns; after Wells had been before a Congressional committee witness had a talk with him, and he said he was worried because he had been questioned about the Vernon returns; said the matter ought to be fixed, and suggested that Davis make a copy of that return and then he would have them rejected, and would furnish the evidence on which they should be rejected himself; Davis wanted witness to assist him in making up this simulated return; we made this return purporting to be the original return; Wells asked us if we had found those three polls; all the conversations were in the Clerk's office; don't know whether the return we fabricated was signed; he asked us to find three polls; that would make up the returns which had been destroyed from Vernon Parish; this having been done, Davis asked Wells to furnish him with the evidence on which to throw them out; Wells asked us if we had selected the three the polls; we said "Yes;" Mr. Davis asked him how soon his evidence would be in to throw them out on; he said in a day or two, and took a memorandum of the matter and went off; Davis placed the forged returns with the other returns; Mr. Davis, Mr. McCormack, Mr. Eaton, and Mr. Woodward never had any acquaintance with Wells previous to going on that board; witness doesn't remember that he has ever conversed with any one about this matter, except Mr. Spearing, Mr. Eaton, and Mr. Collins; said Mr. Collins belongs somewhere in the West; witness has known him some years; he lived in Louisiana some time; he is an extensive land-owner; thinks the conversation with Collins was in Spearing's stable; Collins is about 65 years old; Collins said witness ought to bring the facts about the Vernon Parish forgeries to light for the sake of Spearing, who favored the Nicholls Government; Spearing complained of the Republican Government; said he had never been paid anything by any Republican, and had suffered pecuniarily through Republican rule, and he ought to better state of things would come from a change, in which Nicholls should be made Governor; when witness first took this Vernon return he carried it home and forgot all about it till it dropped out of his pocket a day or two after in putting on his coat at his house; on the morning; he put it in a drawer of the wardrobe; it remained there till the morning of the day witness left New-Orleans; when witness first told Spearing about the Vernon return it was in the presence of Gifford, and the latter thought it was a big thing, and wanted witness to come to Washington with him, where we could get $100,000 for the information; witness replied that he would have nothing to do with such a proposition; Gifford replied something about either having telegraphed to Washington, or his purpose to do so, in consequence of witness' communication; witness knows that Gifford did go to Washington; witness' last evening conversing this matter; witness saw the dispatch Gifford sent; it was to the effect that he had received information of great importance; it was sent to Senator Allison; witness thinks he saw Gifford the next day at Spearing's; Gifford showed witness a dispatch from Senator Allison to him, saying: "Consult Howe; he only is safe." Witness knew if Gifford said anything there about it, witness would never get out of New-Orleans alive if the Republicans knew it; has not talked with Gifford about it since; did afterward talk with Spearing about it on several occasions; Spearing wanted witness to allow him to use this information. It would, he said, be for his interest. It was after the talk with Gifford that witness had the talk with Collins. Witness had been on the board a week before Spearing knew of it; it was a week after the announcement of the vote when Spearing asked witness to aid him with information; the return was then at witness' house; Spearing said if the State was turned over to Packard, they would be all hanged, and witness with them; witness thought he he said it would prevent him [witness] from acting; witness did not have any talk on the subject with Gifford, after he showed the dispatch from Allison; Gifford swore that he never gave the information to any one, for witness told him that if he did his [witness'] life would not be worth a cent in New-Orleans; witness met Murphy in St. Louis and understood that Spearing was to meet him there; witness did not talk with Murphy there; he went to Springfield to consult with Gov. Palmer and Spearing; when he left Springfield it was not understood that he was to be a witness; he made up his mind to answer a subpœna if one came when he got to Boston; he did not meet any member of the Morrison Committee until he was called before them here; his family in the North were not aware of his marital relations in New-Orleans; witness was with Spearing in New-York, where they played billiards together and went to the theatre; witness did not know what business Spearing had there; Spearing served the subpœna on witness there, but he said he would not answer it, and was indignant at Spearing that this information was made public, after his promise to keep it secret. Witness stated to Gov. Palmer that he did not want to be a witness, and also to Murphy and Spearing. When the Sergeant at Arms went to the Riggs House and could not find witness, witness was in the next room, which adjoins Spearing's, in bed. He could not have answered the subpœna, for he was ill. He was subpœnaed when he was in bed.

Senator McDonald showed witness a paper, which he identified as the return of Vernon Parish. The polls 2 and 9 of 97 and 81 votes for the Democrats, he had changed to the Republicans, where there were no votes. His definite instructions were for the reason that there were three candidates, and he did not know which was the Republican candidate, and it was necessary for him to know which person was affected by the change of figures. Constitutional amendments, members of Congress, State officers, and parochial officers were all on the first page; witness changed through the State officers before Woodward assisted him. The witness, in answer to inquiries, supposed what he had previously stated concerning all the interviews between him and Mr. Wells about the Vermont returns. He repeated that the altered return was burned in the presence of witness and Wells, in the inner room of the board, and that either himself or Wells threw them into the fire; the witness and several clerks made up all the consolidated returns in a private office, none of which were ever seen by a Democratic clerk while they were being made; in making the fabricated return after the original had been destroyed, witness and Davis used the regular consolidated blank form; the object was to make it appear that the return had been rejected, rather than that the votes had been transferred; the original having been destroyed, it was necessary after Wells had been examined by the Congressional committee to have it appear that such a return was in existence and had been thrown out. Witness was shown a list showing a consolidated statement of the aberrations of the vote of the State of Louisiana which he identified as having been certified to by him; he recognized his handwriting; this return included Grant Parish, which, he was told, had been tabulated irregularly; that is, not by the regular Supervisors but by officers of the United States. The witness was shown another tabulated statement, which he recognized as having been made by McCormick. This tabulation contained the fabricated returns from Vernon Parish, which were thrown out on the evidence furnished by Gov. Wells.

The three polls fabricated aggregated 179 Democratic votes; there was one more vote in the fabricated list than in the original; Judge Davis was informed about it, and he said that was near enough; Davis was parish Judge at Baton Rouge; Wells filed his evidence on which the fabricated list was thrown out a few days after that list was promulgated; Davis furnished the evidence from Wells, saying it was about as good a thing as he ever saw; witness read the affidavits furnished by Wells and thought Davis was right; two of the affiants lived in Texas and the other at Baton Rouge; witness afterward copied the affidavits; they were sworn to before United States Commissioner D. J. M. A. Jewett, who was Secretary of the Republican Committee on Registration and Canvass, and assisted Blanchard in doing whatever figuring was necessary to be done; the clerks sent by the House Committee to New-Orleans were never permitted to examine any of the returns or tabulated statements in the office of the Returning Board; the fabricated statement was placed in among the other tabulated statements of the Returning Board, and was not signed; Gov. Wells proposed to witness to practice to see if he could counterfeit Flanagan's signature; witness refused to do it; nothing was said about counterfeiting the seal; witness had not seen that paper since; Spearing supported Hayes and Wheeler and the State Democratic ticket; this feeling was general among the business men; many business Republicans supported the Nicholls ticket; the heavy business interest was all that way; the Kellogg Government was acknowledged by the Republicans to be disastrous to the State and to the city; Collins is a large, heavy man, about 70 years old; Gifford is a young man; witness has no personal knowledge of what took place in New-Orleans after the 25th of December last; has not seen Collins since; the night Gifford sent the dispatch to Washington to Allison he was very much under the influence of liquor; Gifford claimed to be acquainted with Senator Allison; showed witness documentary evidence of such acquaintance; witness urged him not to send the dispatch, but he insisted, and did so; he said if witness would not come to Washington with him, he could go to the Treasury, or to the manager of the National Republican Party; thinks he mentioned the name of Chandler, and he would go at once to the Treasury and get $100,000 for the information; he was so drunk witness thinks he had to copy the dispatch for him; it was the next day Gifford got the reply from Senator Allison; witness frequently saw Gifford after that before leaving New-Orleans; Gifford never saw the fabricated return; witness never showed it to anybody till he gave it to Spearing, who received it under pledge never to use the name of witness, or compromise witness in any way in connection with it; it was a copy of the tabulation of the votes of each parish in Louisiana as they were received by the board from the Supervisors, that was furnished to Mr. Hale; Hale was present in the board room; Abel introduced witness to Hale at the request of the latter; witness and Woodward made the copy for Hale, who took it and left; afterward we discovered a mistake, and went with the original to Hale and corrected the error; Hale left New-Orleans a day or two after; this occurred on Thanksgiving Day, and Hale dined with Packard that day; Hale was a Republican visitor there; Gov. Palmer was there as a Democratic visitor, and he learned that Hale had been furnished with information which he had not got; Senator Sherman was present when we made the comparison and corrected the error in copy given to Hale. Gov. Palmer never asked to know why he had not the same courtesy as Hale had; witness declined to answer; he asked for a copy of the same document which had been given to Hale, and asked witness to come back at 8 o'clock and see him; witness promised, but did not go; Gov. Palmer stated to witness that if he had anything to do with this business he should pay for nothing; no Democrat ever offered witness any money or suggested pay to him in connection with these disclosures; certainly Gov. Palmer was the last person witness would ever think to go to for such a purpose; witness is well acquainted with the inside workings of the Republican Party in New-Orleans during the past four or five years; all the white Republicans there are on some rolls and drawing pay from the Government in some way; from the time we went as clerks to the Returning Board to the time the board organized, we were sealing up packages of returns as received and depositing them with the Auditor, who put them in his safe and gave us receipts for them; nearly all the parish returns were received and cared for in this way; the parish returns came in in separate envelopes, sealed up; all this work was done in the State-houses; only know of the affidavits sent in from hearsay; saw some of them written in Police stations; know nothing about the canvass of the Parish of Iberia; the statement of rejected polls was made up by Eaton; saw most of the reasons for the rejections; they were attached to the returns.

In answer to Mr. Oglesby, witness detailed his particular duties as a clerk to the Returning Board; took the aggregate of the parish returns, and made a compilation of them; that work was completed while the Sherman and Palmer committees were there; either witness or Davis discover that polls Nos. 1, 7, and 10 in Vernon Parish were equal to polls Nos. 2 and 9; no one but Davis and witness had anything to do with making up the fabricated returns.

In answer to Mr. Howe, witness said it was after the promulgation of the Electoral returns that Wells requested witness to make up a false return; it was not a week nearly after the announcements had been made; it took about one night to make the return; this was after we had abstracted the genuine return from the file; it was not abstracted, but taken at the order of Wells; we had no difficulty in making up the parish returns from the originals, except as to the two which had been destroyed, and these were made up by the original compilations in the office; witness proceeded to describe in detail the manner in which the Electoral votes from the several parishes were compiled. The fictitious return is a correct, or within two votes of being a correct, copy of the original return, which was destroyed. The witness was subjected to an hour's cross-examination by Mr. Howe to test the correctness of his statements and of his recollection as to the manner in which the fabricated return of Vernon Parish had been made up. Witness was unable to state why or when Wells asked for three polls that would make up the aggregate of polls Nos. 2 and 9, destroyed; he or Davis did not tell him at once that the 178 votes were to be found in polls Nos. 2 and 9, ready made to his hand. The session was then adjourned till Monday.

MR. FIELD'S WITNESS MADDOX RECALLED—LETTER PURPORTING TO BE FROM GOV. WELLS AND CONTAINING NOTHING OF IMPORTANCE READ TO THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Committee on the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House in Counting the Electoral Vote to-day examined Mr. Daniel W. Downs, of Wisconsin, who was an Elector on the Hayes and Wheeler ticket. He said that he did not think that as Examining Surgeon of the Pension Office he held such office of trust or profit as disqualified him from being an Elector under the provisions of the Constitution. He held the place of Surgeon when he was elected, and when he cast his vote in the College, and held the position now. He received no salary, but received a fee of $2 in each case of examination. No question of his eligibility was raised before the election.

Mr. Maddox was recalled and questioned by Mr. Field as follows: Have you the letters of which you have spoken? A.—I feel much indisposed this morning, and would therefore ask to be excused till Monday.

Mr. Field—Have you the letters? A.—I have.

Q.—Please produce them. The witness did so.

Q.—(Presenting one of the letters)—Is this the sealed letter addressed to Hon. J. R. West, Washington, D. C., to which you have referred? A.—Yes, it appears to be the same letter.

Q.—(Presenting the other letter)—Is this the other letter of which you have spoken? A. Yes, the one addressed to me.

Mr. Field then read the letter, as follows:

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1876.

To Mr. J. H. Maddox, New-Orleans:

DEAR SIR: Understanding the political condition of matters here from association with both political parties, and a friend of the President and a Government officer, would it not be considered a part of your —— to go at once to Washington with as little delay as possible and place before the President the condition and the pending dangers of the situation. Should you conclude upon prompt action in the premises, allow me to commend you to Senator West, who is my friend and with whom you will freely communicate. Yours very truly, J. MADISON WELLS.

The witness said that when he first alluded to these letters they were in New-Orleans, but had been received by him to-day, and in response to Mr. Field said that he was yesterday dismissed as Agent of the Internal Revenue Bureau.

At this point Senator West came into the room. When Mr. Field asked him to open the letter addressed to him, [Senator West.] Mr. West replied that he would open the letter, which he did, and read the contents as follows:

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Nov. 21, 1876.

MY DEAR SENATOR: I regret much not seeing you when here. I wanted to say much to you which would be at least imprudent to put upon paper. I trust, however, to meet you in Washington as soon as the canvass is over which is upon us. Our duties as Returning Officers have augmented the magnitude of the destiny of the two great parties—may I not say the nation? I fully comprehend the situation, as well as my duty to the great living General U. S. Grant, and let not my consent shall this oppressed people be governed by his paroled prisoners, aided by their white-livered cowards of the North. Let me, my esteemed Sir, warn you of the danger. Millions of money, no doubt, will be used in the interest of Tilden. Unless some counter-movement, it will be impossible for me or any other individual, to arrest its productive results. The gentleman presenting this letter is fully aware of the moves, and if you allow will communicate freely to our friends and act promptly, or results will be disastrous. A hint to the wise. Strictly private and confidential. Yours very truly,

J. MADISON WELLS.

To Hon. J. R. WEST, Washington, D. C.

Senator West permitted the committee to take a copy of the letter.

Mr. Maddox was examined by Mr. Lawrence who asked him whether anybody offered him $50,000 to report in favor of a cotton claim which he went to Louisiana to investigate. The witness replied that no direct offer was suggested to him to that effect; it was after the unfavorable report had been made by him that a person said that if he had made a different report he might have realised money by it. Having been asked to give the name of that person Mr. Maddox replied that he preferred not to do so, as the person did not make such an offer, but merely made the remark referred to after the unfavorable report had been submitted. The name of the person having the remark demanded by a majority of the committee, witness said it was Magrew; he did not know his Christian name, but would ascertain it by Monday.

Mr. Sparks—Was it Con. Magrew?

Witness—I think it was.

Mr. Sparks remarked that Magrew was connected with the St. Louis whisky frauds.

The committee then cleared the room for private consultation.

GOV. WELLS REFUSED A HEARING.

Gov. Wells sent a request to-day to the Committee on the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House in Counting the Electoral Vote, asking that he be allowed to give his testimony before them to-day, so that it could be placed before the public with that on the Louisiana case now pending before the Howe Committee of the Senate. The committee considered this request of Gov. Wells at a secret session this afternoon, and by a party vote refused to grant it, the five Democratic members of the committee voting to refuse, and the four Republican members voting to grant it. In the same vote the committee refused to allow the request of Gov. Wells to be entered on the record of their proceedings.

In the afternoon session Gov. Wells submitted to the committee the following letter:

The testimony of Joseph H. Maddox having been taken by the committee in reference to alleged conversations between him and myself, and certain letters having been produced, I most respectfully insist that my testimony in relation to these matters should be taken without delay; I feel it is due me that what I may desire to say on that subject should be known to the Committee immediately, and that the facts in relation to counting with those letters. There is nothing in connection with my conduct as a member of the Returning Board or as an individual, touching the subject under consideration, which I desire to withhold. On the contrary, I am anxious that the whole of these facts shall be known. I also desire to be interrogated in relation to the matter testified to by the witness Littlefield a few days since, and I most respectfully protest against further delay in the matter of my examination. J. MADISON WELLS.

The room was cleared for consultation, and it was decided to examine Mr. Wells on Monday morning.

Mr. Rutledge Lea was then examined. He testified to his having been elected a Presidential Elector in Iowa, but he had never met with the Electoral College, nor cast an Electoral vote, because he held the office of United States Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court in Iowa.

THE OREGON CASE—THE AUTHENTICITY OF DISPATCHES PROVED—TILDEN'S BARREL OF MONEY AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—In the Oregon Electoral investigation to-day, Mr. D. Spencer, Journal Clerk of the United States Senate, was called to give testimony as an expert relative to the handwriting on two cipher dispatches, one of which was addressed to W. T. Pelton, of New-York, and signed by J. H. N. Patrick, and the other addressed to Samuel J. Tilden, of New-York, signed "Gobble." Mr. Spencer testified that he thought the dispatches were written by the same person and with the same kind of ink. His reason for thinking that these dispatches were written by the same person was that many of the letters to be found in both were similar in shape, &c. James N. Fitzpatrick, a clerk in the office of the Secretary of the United States Senate, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Spencer. Mr. McLennan, of the Treasury Department, was called and corroborated the testimony of the two previous experts.

W. C. Griswold, an Oregon Democrat, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Bellinger, Chairman of the Oregon Democratic Committee, and of Senator Kelly, relative to the use of money by Democrats in connection with the Watts Electoral case; he stated that the reason the National Democratic Committee were called upon to furnish money for the purpose of contesting the issuing of a certificate of election to Dr. Watts was, because the Oregon Democrats were poorer than a church contribution box. The committee will finish taking testimony in this case on Monday next.

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION — DUPLICATE BALLOT-BOX KEYS SUPPLIED TO THE DEMOCRATIC JUDGES — THE SHOT-GUN POLICY—TESTIMONY OF A MAN WHO HAS SEEN ITS EFFECT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The investigation into the conduct of the late election in Mississippi was continued before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning. J. T. Lesseter, President of the Hinds County (Miss.) Board of Registers, who refused to testify before the committee yesterday, was recalled, and testified that there was a conference of the leading Democrats of Hinds County held at Raymond a short time before the election, at which it was proposed to furnish one of the Democratic Judges of Election at each polling-place in Hinds County with a duplicate key to the ballot-box at their respective polling-places; witness furnished about 15 of these duplicate keys to different men, all of whom were white men, and who, he thinks, were Democrats; no one called on him for a key; he does not remember the name of any man to whom he gave a key; he remembers that he slipped a small parcel into the vest pocket of one of the judges, remarking, as he did so, "Here is something which may be of use to you." Witness does not remember who this man was; he thought, however, that he was a man whom he [witness] could trust; in giving the keys to the judges, witness did not tell them what use was to be made of them; he thought they were all smart enough to find out how and for what to use them; witness did not use one of the keys, and does not know that any of the judges did. In answer to a question by Senator Teller, witness said: "I suppose my idea was that if there were too many Republican votes in a ballot-box the key was to open the box, that the Republican votes might be taken out, and Democratic votes be substituted in their stead." Witness admitted that the Republican judges of Election in Hines County were generally ignorant negroes, and that it was an easy matter to get them intoxicated on election day; he admitted, further, that duplicate keys to the ballot-boxes were furnished to one of the Democratic Judges in every polling precinct in Hines County. At this point the committee excused the witness until Monday.

Henry Outlaw, of Aberdeen, Munroe County, Miss., testified that all the political meetings which the colored Republicans attempted to hold in his county during the late campaign were broken up by armed Democrats; witness was at a meeting in Aberdeen during the month of September last, and at that meeting 17 colored men were shot; some of them were killed outright, and others were so seriously wounded that they have since died; witness stated that the Democrats had a practice of riding through Munroe County at night, taking colored men from their beds and whipping them, and that he and many of his race had slept out of doors for several nights previous to the late election to prevent being dragged from their homes and whipped; witness was wounded in the shoulder by a bullet at a political meeting in September last. Upon taking the witness-stand, Mr. Outlaw asked to be excused from testifying, for, he said, he would not dare to return home if he told the whole truth.

SENATOR ALLISON'S EXPLANATION.

Senator Allison states in relation to Littlefield's testimony to-day that the facts in regard to his correspondence with Gifford are as follows: Gifford being from Iowa, wrote (not telegraphed, as stated by Littlefield) that he had information of great importance to the Republican Party, and wished to come to Washington to communicate it; Gifford did not state the nature of the information, and, moreover, wrote that he had promised on his honor not to communicate it to the Senate Committee then in Louisiana; Allison showed this letter to his colleague, Senator Wright, and also to Senator Morton, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections; they advised Mr. Allison to telegraph to Gifford to consult with Senator Howe, and Mr. Allison did so, saying to Gifford: "It would be safe to consult with Senator Howe." Senator Allison states that he did not telegraph, as stated by Littlefield, "Howe only is safe."

THE FEELING IN OHIO.

GREAT INTEREST IN THE PROCEEDINGS — REPUBLICANS SANGUINE OF A FAVORABLE RESULT—GOV. HAYES NOT AT ALL WORRIED—HOW THE VOTES ARE COUNTED IN OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 3.—Intense interest is felt here in the proceedings of the Electoral Commission, and every step in its deliberations is critically scanned. The work of the General Assembly lags because of the profound concern felt by members in the progress of events at Washington. The Republicans, generally, are very sanguine of a verdict in their favor, and will be deeply mortified and disappointed with any other result. The Democrats are not so hopeful, and generally anticipate a defeat. Business men of both parties look forward to a settlement either way with exaggerated expectations of its effect in relieving the stagnation of trade. In the midst of the general anxiety Gov. Hayes performs his official duties with his usual self-possession and quiet unconcern. During business hours his office is thronged with visitors, the larger portion of whom call, as they say, merely to pay their respects to the next President. The Governor receives them with cordiality, and talks of the Presidential situation as though he were an entire outsider, having no more interest therein than any other citizen.

The statement made in the course of the Senate debate on the Compromise bill, that in Ohio it has always been the settled and uncontested understanding, relative to the legislative canvass of the vote for Governor, that the presiding officer merely opened the certificates, and that the two houses of the Legislature together proceeded to count and canvass the votes, excites a good deal of remark here. The facts are just the reverse of the statement made. Throughout the entire history of the State, both under the old and present Constitution, the unvarying custom has been for the presiding officer to both open the certificates and count the votes, the two houses being merely witnesses of the proceedings. During the memorable contest between Ford and Weller, in 1849, this custom was vigorously, but unsuccessfully, contested by the Democrats, the result being that the presiding officer of the Senate counted the votes and declared the result in spite of riotous and revolutionary Democratic protest. The Constitutional questions which were raised during that controversy were almost exactly parallel to those which have been raised during the present national controversy.

THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

THE RESULTS OF THE RECENT ELECTIONS—ELEMENTS OF DISSATISFACTION — IS BISMARCK ABOUT TO RUSH INTO WAR?

LONDON, Feb. 3.—An afternoon paper, in a leading article, says: "The results of the German elections are deeply discouraging to the supporters of the Empire. Prince Bismarck will still be able to command a majority, but only by skillful manœuvring." The article discusses the elements of dissatisfaction, (Danish, Alsatian, Polish, Particularist, Ultramontane, and Socialist,) and concludes as follows: "During Prince Bismarck's life, the Progressists and National Liberals co-operating, he will be able to command a majority, but his successors may be unable to control the social forces which have acquired such dangerous intensity. We do not wish to suggest that Prince Bismarck is about to rush into war in consequence of the results of the elections, but these results introduce an element of immense peril into European politics. They cannot but intensify Prince Bismarck's desire to see Russia dragged into an Oriental war, and in any difficulty between Germany and France they will not make him desirous to find a peaceful solution. It is to be hoped that the prudence of the French Government will prevent any such difficulty, but those who watch the signs of the times cannot help watching anxiously the tone in which the journals of the two countries have recently been addressing each other. They have been talking as they did two years ago, when the German Colonels expected an immediate march on Paris."

NINE RAILROAD THIEVES ARRESTED.

LOS ANIMOS, Feb. 2.—The Kansas Pacific Railway Company, having been annoyed for some time past by robberies of goods from freight cars at Kit Carson, placed the matter in the hands of detectives, who succeeded in arresting at Carson nine of the thieves and recovering a large quantity of stolen goods. The plunder was secreted from Carson down the railroad for four miles, as well as two miles east. It was mostly buried in the ground, and consisted of miscellaneous goods, such as shoes, tea, coffee, lard, tobacco, powder, &c. The prisoners were brought to this place to-day, and each put under $1,000 bonds for his appearance.

DEFALCATION AND EMBEZZLEMENT.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 3.—The jury in the case of Henry D. Boas, Secretary of the Citizens' Building and Loan Association of Shenandoah, rendered a verdict this afternoon of guilty. Boas was a defaulter for nearly $7,000. Joseph F. Dengler, ex-Cashier of the Pennsylvania National Bank of this city, who was convicted several days ago of embezzlement, was to-day sentenced to imprisonment for two years and two months in the Eastern Penitentiary. He embezzled about $8,000, of which $5,000 have been returned by his friends.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

THE DEMOCRATS STAKE THEIR CAUSE ON FLORIDA.

ARGUMENTS ON THE ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE REGARDING THE AUTHENTICATED RETURN OF THE STATE—TWO LEGAL POINTS ON WHICH THE DEMOCRATS RELY—JUDGE MATHEWS AND E. W. STOUGHTON FOR THE REPUBLICANS, AND MR. MERRICK AND JERE BLACK FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Democratic counsel indicated a disposition to-day to stake their whole cause upon the State of Florida. This is undoubtedly a wise determination, for if the Commission refuses to go behind the returns in the case of this State, it will refuse for all. Mr. Merrick, in behalf of the Democratic counsel, pointed out that there were two propositions with respect to going behind a duly-authenticated return of a State. One was, that the Federal Government could invalidate the return, or in other words, reject a vote on its own motion, without the consent of the State. This proposition Mr. Merrick dismissed rather hastily, but claimed that the second proposition was altogether different, and upon this the Democrats rely. It is that a State itself may undertake proceedings to invalidate the certificate of the Governor. After a State, of its own will, has impeached the Governor's certificate, the Federal Government may go behind it. This, then, is the Democratic position—that the new State Executive and the courts of Florida having, after the casting of the Electoral vote and its certification in due form by the proper authorities, made a great disturbance about its having been cast for Hayes and Wheeler, the Federal Government is given a right of investigation it would not possess if the Florida Executive had submitted peacefully to the lawful result and had made no effort to overthrow it. Mr. Merrick virtually admitted, or indeed claimed, that proceedings to invalidate the Governor's certificate must begin in the State, and thus gave up the Democratic case, except in Florida. With this proposition for the basis of the Democratic position, they build up an argument on the *quo warranto* proceedings and the action of the Legislature in ordering a new count, and claim that the State has done everything in her power to overturn the Hayes certificate, and has made it the duty of the Commission to complete that work. It becomes perfectly clear as the case advances that the entire hope of the Tilden party is in getting the Commission to investigate the election of the Florida Electors. This is the great question to which the Commission is now addressing itself, and upon which counsel are expending all their energies. The formal offer of evidence was made this morning, as soon as the Commission was called to order, by Charles O'Conor, and objection was made by Mr. Everts. It was apparent that counsel could not properly present arguments upon the propositions involved in an hour on each side, and the time was extended by the Commission to three hours for each with the privilege to counsel that the time might be divided among three counsel on each side. The order of the Commission was so drawn as to require the counsel to argue the entire case of the powers and jurisdiction of the Commission under the law and the Constitution, which involves, of course, the questions of evidence to be considered.

Mr. Merrick opened the argument for the Democrats, and was followed by Jere Black, the two occupying about an hour and a half. The opening for the Republicans was made in an hour's speech by Judge Mathews, and Mr. Stoughton spoke half an hour. Mr. Evarts has an hour and a half to close his side of the case on Monday, and it is understood that Charles O'Conor will close for the Democrats. Mr. Merrick, though of less reputation than any of his associates on the same side, made much the strongest presentation of their case up to the present time. The truth is that David Dudley Field is not fitted by temperament or training or character to present such a case before such a tribunal, and Jere Black is too old to be useful, his power as an advocate being something like a reminiscence rather than a present reality. Mr. Merrick has the advantage of a vigorous manhood and a respectable character, and in comparison with his older and more renowned associates is the more useful attorney. Charles O'Conor, too, gives to the Democratic case little strength, except what is added by his former reputation. Mr. Merrick claimed that the power of counting votes, granted by the Constitution, carries the power to determine what are votes, and that this determination is the first duty of the Commission. He called up the precedent of the rejection of the vote of Louisiana in 1873, and after discussing it concluded that it established the competence of evidence taken by a Congressional committee; also, that Congress can go behind the certificate of the Governor, and that a vote can be discarded. His most ingenious argument is noted in the beginning of this dispatch. Mr. Black added nothing but one or two jokes to the argument of Merrick. He complimented Mr. Merrick very highly, and said that any attempt of his own to add to what the latter had said would be like gilding refined gold.

The opening argument on the Republican side was the ablest that has yet been heard before the Commission. Mr. Evarts, of whom great things are expected, will find it difficult to construct a clearer and more logical argument, though he may surpass Judge Mathews in the graces of oratory. Mr. Mathews had never been heard by most of those who listened to him to-day, and it is remarkable that the expectations raised by his reputation were more than satisfied. He reviewed the series of acts by which Electors are appointed, showing that the final declaration by the Returning Board is in the completion of the appointment. That appointment completed, cannot be set aside, except in the interval of time between the final act of appointment and the day on which, under the law, the Electors perform their functions by casting their votes. Whether the appointment could in that interval be set aside Mr. Mathews did not discuss; but it certainly could not be revised after the functions of the Electoral office had been discharged. The authority of the State over the Electoral vote closes, when the Electors have voted. Whatever is done with the votes after that time is done in accordance with the Federal Constitution and Federal law. In respect to counting the votes the question is not who shall count them but how shall they be counted. The Commission had a certain discrimination, but it must be careful not to undertake a judicial examination such as is required in trying a writ of *quo warranto*, which involves going to the very bottom and ascertaining the number of legal votes cast. If the court attempted to sift the facts concerning the States submitted to them to the very bottom, how long a time would be required? He also showed that this power was not conferred upon Congress. The only question for the Commission to determine was, who were the de facto Electors in Florida on the 6th day of last December.

Mr. Stoughton spoke for half an hour, following Mr. Mathews, and emphasized with great clearness the point that the Florida Returning Board was the final authority established by the Legislature of Florida to declare who were the Electors, and the tribunal had no power to go behind the appointment by the State as declared by the provisions of State law. The Commission was appointed to count Electoral votes, and not to count the votes by which Electors were elected. At the close of Mr. Stoughton's argument the Commission adjourned.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Commission was called to order at 10:30 A. M., when the minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved.

The Presiding Justice—Doubtless some question will arise as to the best mode of proceeding, and I will say, without speaking for the Commission, that it seems to me that counsel representing the objectors to certificate No. 1 should make their offers of proof in a concise, well-arranged form, and then that the counsel representing the objectors to the second certificate make their offers of proof, based of course, upon the condition that proof should be admitted, it being understood that objection may be made to all proofs by counsel representing objectors to certificate No. 1. In case there be a decision that proofs are admissible, then the Commission will have before it a case. If that course be adopted, the case will then be the certificates, the accompanying papers, the objections, and the offers of proof, upon which the counsel upon one side or the other will be heard.

Mr. O'Conor—Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Commission: I was first advised of the position in which this controversy stood, and the stage at which we had arrived, by a question somewhat suddenly propounded last evening before the adjournment. I have endeavored in the interval to adjust a statement as to what seemed to me desirable matter in the nature of evidences to be laid before this Commission—as distinct, succinct, brief, explanatory, and intelligible a statement as by the utmost effort I could make—having in view the act of Congress under which this Commission is acting, which seems to contemplate great promptitude, or at least great effort at celerity on the part of all concerned, so that the possibly numerous and difficult matters of investigation that may be presented may be gotten rid within the limit of time allowed by the circumstances, and the many observations that fell from the bench evince on the part of the honorable Commissioners a strong desire to second this object on the part of Congress, and to accelerate as much as possible the proceedings. I did not prepare that exactly in the form of the evidence, but, though that be not the form, that is the substance of what I have written; presently I will read it. There has not been time to make a fair copy of it, much less to have it printed.

Mr. Evarts—If it please the Commission, I desire to say a word. If we are to assume that the intimations of the presiding Justice are the order of the Commission as to the manner of conduct of the trial, it is the first knowledge that we have that that order will be the mode of this trial.

The Presiding Justice—It is not the order of the Commission, it is merely a suggestion from the

whether certain votes offered for President and Vice President ought to be counted or not. Whether they ought or not depended upon the question whether they were true votes or votes falsely fabricated, not with any purpose to go behind the appointment of the Electors, but for the purpose of ascertaining what Electors had been appointed, and who were the true agents of the people for the purposes of casting the votes. The two houses proposed to use their verifying power, not to entertain an appeal from the decision of the State, but to ascertain what that decision was, which involved a question of fact. It was absolutely necessary that the conscience of the two houses should be informed concerning that proof which they were to decide upon, and accordingly they took a brief, legitimate, and proper mode of ascertaining what the truth was. They sent their committees and had testimony taken, and collected documents, and put the whole thing into proper form, and then came back and offered it to the two houses, and made it a part of the record of this case. And when you were appointed a substitute for them and became the keepers of their conscience, they required you to tell them what they ought to do, and make the decision, which, from the evidence before them, they ought to make. That evidence, I say, was put in, and the portion of which was taken by committees of the House of Representatives was laid before that house and raised a fierce struggle, and the filibustering of half a night to keep it out. The Vice President, the President of the Senate, the President of the two bodies handed this evidence over in bulk to be used here by the Commission, and you have seen it upon this table. Now I cannot conceive of anything more unjust than to talk about the necessity of our producing this evidence piecemeal, here a little and there a little, line upon line, in order that it may be submitted to the scrutiny of counsel who will apply to it those snapperdoses of *nisi prius* practice, which we would see you have seen upon Sessions, as if this case, instead of concerning the rights of the whole United States, was related only to the price of some sheep that a thief had stolen. If your honors suppose that this case is to be taken up *de novo*, and that everything that is done, and so much as has been made up in the case of the House before it came here, are to be thrown out and considered as a mere blank, why then of course you are to proceed—how? According to some approved rule of fair play and natural justice. And what is that? Why, the rule that prevails in Courts of Chancery, and not the artificial rules that are provided by the common law of England in cases of trial by jury. You know, surely, I need not say, that when any party files his bill he may put in along with that bill all the evidence that he has in his possession. There can be no objection to the evidence in a court of equity. There is no such thing known as objecting to the admissibility of evidence there. The defendant cannot object to it, because he is not in court at the time he files his bill. When the defendant puts in his answer he may accompany it with all the evidence, and if either of the parties need anything more, the court does exactly what the two parties have done in this case. They appoint their own agents to go out and take the evidence, and they have it produced. An examiner, a master in chancery, an auditor, or other assistant of the court, who takes evidence for the court is doing precisely for the court what these two committees have done for the two houses of Congress. There is no such thing when the evidence is taken as objecting to it, before it is made a part of the record. It is, as a matter of course, filed whenever it is offered by the party. He need not even come into court to get a special order of the Chancellor to do it. Now, the rule of precedence about admitting and rejecting evidence always throws the burden of proving that it ought to go out upon the parties who do not like to have it in. The question of materiality or relevancy, what its value and weight are, what provative force ought to be given to it by the court, is a question which, as one of the Judges said a moment ago, is always to be discussed upon a hearing and determined by the final decree of the Judge.

After further discussion it was moved by Mr. Justice Miller that the counsel upon each side be allowed two hours to argue the question raised by Mr. Evarts' objection to testimony as to whether any other testimony will be considered by the Commission than that which was laid before the two houses by the Vice President, or the President protem., of the Senate.

Mr. Commissioner Thurman—Suppose then the commission decide that further evidence ought to be considered, we would not have determined one thing as to what that further evidence should be, we would only have decided that evidence on the mere face of the papers presented by the President of the Senate to the two houses should be received, but we would not have taken a single step toward deciding what evidence should be received.

The motion of Judge Miller was finally modified so as to permit three hours on each side to discuss the question whether any evidence will be considered by the Commission that was not submitted to the two houses by the President of the Senate, and if so, what evidence can properly be considered; and it was further modified to include the question, What is the evidence now before the Commission? This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Commissioner Edmunds—I wish to suggest that the proposition of Judge Miller, as modified by the suggestion of Judge Thurman, covers the whole ground. The first point is whether any body—the two houses or this tribunal—has the power to go behind the formal certificate of the authorities, and, secondly, if so, by what species of evidence that may be sustained. It is claimed by Judge Black that it may be sustained by the ex parte nature of testimony taken by committees, &c., and reported to either of the houses. I suppose it is contended on the other side that it cannot.

THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE OF THE QUESTION.

At 12 o'clock the court took a recess to 12:30, when the Democratic side of the question was opened by Hon. R. T. Merrick, of Washington, who spoke as follows:

The decision of the honorable Commission this morning, as remarked by Mr. O'Conor, has somewhat embarrassed us in entering upon this important transaction. We came to court expecting to proceed directly to the Florida case and believing that the testimony that had been taken by the Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives upon the subject was regularly before the Commission as testimony in the case, without being liable to any objection on account of informality, and the ultimate admissibility of which would be considered by the court when it came finally to consider the main question in the cause, but that question is practically suspended for the present, and the counsel are required to argue the abstract proposition of law which is submitted to them in the paper read by the President of the Commission. That proposition of law, as I understand it, is: What generally are the powers of this Commission? What evidence now before the Commission, and what evidence is it competent, in addition to that now before you, for counsel to offer to introduce?

First, then, as to the power of the Commission. The organic act under which this Commission has been established provides as follows in regard to returns from States which have sent up duplicate or triplicate returns, when objections are made to those returns: "When objections are made to any certificate, vote, or paper from a State, all such certificates, votes, and papers so objected to, and all papers accompanying the same, together with such objections, shall be forthwith submitted to said Commission, which shall proceed to consider the same with the same power, if any, now possessed by the two houses acting separately or together, and by a majority of votes decide whether any and what votes from such States are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and how many and what persons were duly appointed Electors in such States, and may therein take into review such petitions, depositions, and other papers, if any, as shall by the Constitution and now existing law be competent and pertinent in such consideration." The language that I have read from the bill embraces a more succinct declaration of the powers of this Commission than any other portion of the bill, and is the only part, I believe, that has direct reference to the testimony before the Commission. Now, as to the regularity of the evidence which is already before you, I presume there can be no objection. A question was made in the two houses of Congress after the late Presidential election, early in their session, as to what votes, if any, should be counted from the States of Florida, Louisiana, South Carolina, and, I believe, Oregon. Upon that question a committee was appointed to take testimony. In reference to the case of Florida committees of the two houses respectively proceeded to that State, and took testimony in accordance, as I believe, with the uniform habit and custom adopted by committees representing Congress and discharging similar duties. That testimony, having been taken, was returned to the two houses of Congress, when objection was made to the counting of the votes from that State at the time they were opened by the President of the Senate, in the presence of the two houses, in pursuance of the order of the bill that I have read, received the certificates from that State, being three in number, with the papers accompanying those certificates, and the objections and evidence that has been taken by the committees of Congress in reference to the regularity and legality of that vote, were all transmitted to this Commission. I respectfully submit that that evidence is now before this Commission. Wherever Congress has assumed to exercise any power in reference to an inquiry into a disputed fact, it has uniformly appointed committees, or invested standing committees with the power of taking testimony in regard to that fact, and in this case the two houses respectively appointed their committees to take testimony in regard to the issue raised in reference to the vote of that State. That testimony has been transmitted by those houses in joint session to this Commission, which possesses and is to exercise all the power of those two houses in the premises. I therefore presume that there can be no question in reference to the regularity of that testimony, whatever question may be raised in reference to its admissibility under the issues which you are trying, and its effect upon those issues. I speak now of the mass of testimony generally that was laid upon this table, and I submit that it is now before the Commission, and, so far as I am advised, there is no other evidence with the exception of a very small piece of evidence in reference to the particular hour at which the writ of *quo warranto* was served upon what has been called the Hayes Electors, and with that exception stated in the paper read by Mr. O'Conor, I believe there is no question upon which the counsel for the objectors propose to offer any extrinsic evidence whatever. This evidence, which has been sent to the Commission by the two houses, is of this character. First, there is the vote that was inclosed in the certificates returned from the State of Florida. There were three certificates, the first being that accompanying the return of the votes of the Hayes Electors, the certificate of the Governor given to those Electors. The second certificate was accompanied by the certificate of the Secretary of State of Florida, and the third was accompanied by certain judicial reports which, under the express language of the organic act, were referred to this body for its consideration. The other testimony was extrinsic, to which I have already referred; taken by the committees, acting under the authority and in obedience to the mandate of Congress; and I may remark that when that committee took this testimony there was full opportunity given to all parties interested in the result of the inquiry to summon whatever witnesses they might desire to have examined, and to cross-examine all that were brought forward by the parties having adverse interests. The examination in chief was taken with the regularity of the rules of evidence, and a cross-examination was permitted, according to the broadest latitude of those rules. If we were required to repeat the experience of that committee under the authority of this Commission, and retake that evidence, there would probably be no witness called who was not before one or the other of those committees, and possibly no question would be propounded that was not propounded by one or the other, and the answer to which is not reported to and now before this honorable body. But as this Commission is invested with all powers of Congress under this law, the question recurs upon the materiality and the admissibility of the evidence without regard to form as to what are these powers.

I owe to your Honors an apology for undertaking to argue the question, for I did not come into court prepared to perform that duty, and in assuming to do it now, I merely submit myself to that subordination that prevails in the profession to obey the orders of my associate counsel. It was said in the opening statement made by the objectors upon the other side that this Commission possessed no other than a simple power to perform a ministerial duty; that it possessed no other than a power to enumerate the votes that the certificate of the Governor of the State was final and conclusive, and that there was no authority in the Commission, whatever might be the proof, to correct that certificate for mistake, or vacate it for fraud. Carrying out the position assumed by the objectors on the other side, it would follow that even upon the evidence of the Governor, Gov. Stearns, of Florida, Gov. Stearns himself had, subsequently to the date of the certificate, come before the two houses of Congress in sackcloth and ashes, come on behalf of his State to have some error in that certificate corrected, it could not be done. If he had come with penitential sorrow, confessing himself to have been guilty of fraud—(I am merely supposing a case)—however enormous, however patent that fraud might be, it would follow from the argument presented by the other side that that certificate was beyond the reach of proof, and that it was necessary to crystallize its falsehood into the shape of a practical fact. Now, in view of that position, taken by the other side, it becomes necessary to locate that paper and see what it is and whence it derives this extraordinary sanctity, infinitely holy, according to that theory, beyond any judicial record, and beyond any record that can be made hereafter to come in this case. By section 136, of the Revised Statutes, it is provided as follows: "It shall be the duty of the Executive of each State to cause three lists of the names of the Electors of each State to be made and certified, and to be delivered to the Electors on or before the day on which they are required on the preceding section to meet." There is nothing in this section declaring that that certificate shall be conclusive evidence of anything. There is nothing making it mandatory on the Governor to use that certificate; but if there had been, it would have been something in the section transcending the powers of Congress under the Constitution to put it there, for they could neither reach the Governor by process of law nor by process of enactment. It was not within the power of Congress to make it mandatory upon the Governor to issue that certificate; and if it was not within the power of Congress to make it mandatory upon the Executive of the State to issue that certificate, can it be possible that it was rather the power of Congress to say that the certificate, if issued, should be conclusive? For, if the certificate is conclusive when issued, it is therefore necessary testimony, in the absence of which there is no testimony, and unless it accompanies the vote the vote cannot be counted at all. If, then, Congress could not have required the Executive to give it, Congress could not—not even if it had been so disposed—declared that the certificate should be thus conclusive as only evidence of the election of the Electors of the several States, because the Constitution itself provides for an authentication of those Electors by an authentication by themselves. If to that Congress adds additional authentication, which it makes a condition precedent to the counting of the vote, it would be an act in violation of that provision of the Constitution, as well as in violation of the relations of the Federal and the State Governments.

There are two propositions, first, whether Congress can, on the question of an Electoral vote, institute an original inquiry and take testimony, going behind the certificate of the Governor of the State, and can invalidate that certificate on its motion, while the State still adheres to the regularity of the certificate. That is one question, and a very important one. But there is another question totally different from that, which is, whether the two Houses of Congress, commissioned to inquire into the Electoral vote, and to ascertain what votes will be counted, can receive evidence furnished by the State itself in reference to the certificate which its Governor may have given. There is a wide difference in the two cases. I respectfully submit that if the power does not exist in the two Houses of Congress, as a tribunal of original power, repeatedly to take testimony, going behind the certificate, then the power must exist in the State to correct its certificate or to impeach it for fraud or falsehood; otherwise we would be inevitably led to an accident or a mistake, and a Presidential election might turn upon a certificate which is known to the world to be an accident or a falsehood, or a fraud, and yet it could neither be impeached by the State that gave it nor interfered with by the Federal Government, but must be a substantial, living, and perpetual truth in the presence of conflicting evidence like it. I take it that is the second proposition in the case of Florida. The State herself, after the meeting of the Electors, ascertaining that the certificate given by Gov. Stearns was given either by mistake or fraud, and was founded on an irregular and illegal canvass of the votes, passed a law by her Legislature providing another canvass to be made. But she did not pass that law even until she had applied to her judicial tribunals to interpret the laws previously existing. Having applied to those tribunals to interpret the laws previously existing, and having in the mandamus case received from her tribunals of last resort an opinion giving a construction to previous existing laws, by which opinion it was apparent that the Returning Board had transcended its legal duties, and made a return that was erroneous under the law, the State Legislature, on the basis of that opinion, directed another canvass of the State to be made. When that canvass was made and returned to the Legislature the Legislature passed another act declaring that the parties to whom the certificates had been issued by Gov. Stearns were not elected, and specifying by legislative enactments who had been chosen as the agents of the State to speak its voice in the Electoral College. But she has gone further. A *quo warranto* was issued against those parties who assumed to exercise the Electoral office under the certificates issued by Gov. Stearns, and that *quo warranto* having come before her judicial tribunal, it was decided that the men who had received that certificate were not elected, but that other men were elected. Therefore, you have from that State this evidence; evidence from her Legislature; evidence from her Governor; evidence from her judicial tribunals, that the Electors to whose vote we object here were not the duly appointed Electors of the State of Florida. Through all departments of her Government Florida comes to the United States and begs that you—for you exercise that power now, and are invested in your own will protect the people from having her voice simulated by parties who were never appointed to speak in her behalf. Is not that competent evidence to go before the houses of Congress? If it is not, and if Congress itself cannot, in the exercise of its original power, go back and inquire into the manner of electing Electors, then you have placed the whole Government and administration of the United States in the power of any State Executive that may issue his certificate to a party never voted for at all, when the unanimous vote of the State was in favor of another party. And you are bound by it. You may take the whole population of Florida, and although they may never have voted for A or B, and though A and B may never have received a single vote, and although the vote may have been unanimous in favor of the other parties, the Governor may issue his certificate to A and B, and the certificate is conclusive that certificates for the next Electoral vote may be cast by parties who never received a single vote from any citizen of the United States. If this be law, then "who shall deliver us from the body of this death?" If it is not in the power of Congress it is not in the power of the State.

ANOTHER ARGUMENT BY MR. BLACK.

Mr. Jeremiah Black followed Mr. Merrick on the same side of the question, characterizing Mr. Merrick's statement of the case as admirable, and well calculated to impress the true nature of the case upon the Commission, and to give a full notice to gentlemen on the other side as to what his (Mr. Black's) side intended to rely upon. He said it would be only "gilding refined gold" for him to add anything to Mr. Merrick's statement. He insisted upon it that the evidence, being once in, or offered, or filed in the case, was to be treated as a court of equity treats evidence. The Commission was not required to give it any particular amount of force or weight in the final judgment; but the Commission was to look at it, and to determine the case on all the evidence before it. He would give the Commission an assurance, founded on some little experience, that a Judge or a lawyer never decided or spoke upon any subject much the worse for knowing a little about it before he did speak upon or judge it. [Laughter.] He would not refer to "Cuthy on Pleadings," "Daniels' Chancery Practice," or any of the books in which the rules of evidence are laid down, because he took it for granted that those were things on which he would be "speaking as to the wise," but he reminded the Commission of a quotation from Judge Marshall, made yesterday, to the effect that it was presumed that a Judge of the Supreme Court knew something. He hoped that no decision which the Commission would make would repel that presumption. [Laughter.] Indeed, he hoped that the presumption would be extended to the effect, not only that Judges of the Supreme Court knew something, but that members of the Senate and House of Representatives also knew something. [Laughter.] There had been much talk here about going behind the action of a State. He believed firmly in the sovereign power of a State to appoint any person as Elector, provided it was done in the manner prescribed by her Legislature, and he believed that after the appointment was made in that manner, no man had a right to go behind it and say that it was not an appointment fit to be made. Anybody (whether an officer of the State or an officer of the General Government) who undertook to set aside such an appointment as that would be guilty of usurpation of authority, and his act would be utterly void. Therefore, if the Governor of the State of Florida in this case, after the appointment of these Electors was made by the people, undertook to certify that they were not elected, and to put somebody else in their place, that act was utterly void, false, and fraudulent. They were not going behind the act of the State in this case. They were only going behind the fraudulent act of an officer of the State, whose act had no validity whatever in it. That was a question of evidence. Two sets of persons came here, each of them pretending to be the agent of the State of Florida, for the purpose of performing that important function of the State in the election of President and Vice President. It was the business of the two houses of Congress to count the votes. The point to which the Commission is to remember the argument of Mr. Merrick, and to let it sink in their hearts, and not to forget it, because it was God's truth. It was the word "votes" that gave the controlling meaning to the provision of the Constitution. The votes were to be counted—not a fraud, not a forgery. When they were told that the President of the Senate laid before the two houses a false paper that was absolutely a counterfeit, and that that was an end of it, and that no extraneous evidence could be produced for the purpose of showing that that paper was a forgery, the doctrine went too far. If that proposition were carried out to its logical conclusion, then it would follow that the two houses of Congress must simply receive what anybody chooses to fabricate and to say before them through the President of the Senate; and that neither the President of the Senate nor either of the houses, nor both of them together, could in anything in the matter, but to take what was given without inquiring into the genuineness of it at all. He saw, everybody saw, and he hoped nobody on the other side would attempt to deny, that the two houses of Congress have the verifying power which enables them to inquire whether a paper is a forgery or not; and if they have the right to inquire whether it is a counterfeit, they certainly have the right to inquire whether it is not invalidated by the fraudulent manner in which it was concocted. The work of the counterfeiter was as well entitled to be regarded as a truth as the mere spawn of a counterfeiter, gotten up for the purpose of cheating the people of the State and the people of the Union by overturning and overthrowing the great principle underlying the institutions of the country. He instanced the case of a patent issued by the Secretary of the Interior or the Land Office, the validity of which depended upon its confirmation by the Supreme Court, and where it was falsely recited that the court had delivered a judgment confirming it, when the record showed that the court had never done so, and he asked whether that patent was worth anything. It was good for nothing, because it was based upon a fact that was not true. In all cases of this kind false was fraudulent. The man who undertook to say that he certified to the election of these men, while at the time he did it there glared upon him from the record which lay before him the evidence that the fact was the other way, was a counterfeiter, and the paper issued by him was fraudulent. If it was fraudulent, was it not as void in law and as corrupt in morals as if it was a simple counterfeit made by somebody else than by the man who professed to sign it? He underetook to say that no man in this community would dare to deny that as a legal proposition in this case it was shown that the certificate was fraudulent. How was it shown? By producing the evidence, of which Gov. Stearns was as well aware as he (Mr. Black) was, which every man, woman, and child in this whole nation knew, or had reason to believe was true, viz.: That the other set of Electors had a decisive and clear majority of the votes that were received and counted at the polls. Gov. Stearns knew that, because it was recorded in every county in the State. The votes were collected together, and were filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. That was one way in which the falsehood and the fraud was shown. But it was shown again by the evidence of an act of the Legislature, containing the solemn protest of the State against the cheat which her de facto Governor attempted to palm off on her and on the nation. It was shown again by the fact that the Governor of Florida, not two months ago, but the same officer, had revoked that fraud, declaring that the other parties and not those whose votes were now offered, had been elected and chosen and authorized exclusively to declare the vote of the State. Thus there was the evidence of two departments of the State Government against the fraud, but there was still more. The State had determined not to be cheated out of her vote, and had determined that she would ascertain the truth, in some undeniable form, by a proceeding, the correctness and truth of which could never be impeached. She, therefore, had taken those matters up by the throat, had dragged them into a court of justice, and there, in the presence of a competent tribunal, she had impleaded them, charged them with the offense, brought the other parties who were claimed to be her agents for the purpose, and set them face to face. That proofs had been produced on both sides, and there had been a solemn adjudication by that court of competent jurisdiction, that the persons who claimed to cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler had no right or authority or power whatever to do that thing. It had come down as a rule of law that whenever a case has been decided by a court of competent jurisdiction, the determination of that court could be pleaded in bar as conclusive evidence of every fact and every matter of law that was, or could have been, brought into the controversy, and that neither in law nor in fact should that determination ever afterward, collaterally or directly, be drawn into controversy. Was not that rule? It had been so laid down by the Chief Justice in the Duchess of Kingston's case. It had been followed by every court in Christendom from that day to this. There was not in England or America one Judge or one lawyer who had ever undertaken to assert that the law was otherwise, nor had it ever been attempted to be clothed in any other words than the clear and felicitous language that was used by Chief Justice De Grey in that case. This doctrine had been applied over and over again to election returns as well as to all other things. It would be perfectly absurd to say that where a question arose that the title of a horse was in controversy, before a Justice of the Peace, the doctrine which made the title void for fraud was to be applied so far as to save the horse to the honest owner of it, and that it should not be applied to a case in which the rights of a whole nation were being struggled for. False returns had been made many times, false counts had been made at the polls, and false election officers had made false returns of the voters as they counted them, but no man had ever said to his knowledge that an election fraud ought to be held to be successful merely because it was put into the form of a law. That had never been said before except on two occasions; one of which was the famous New-Jersey case, and the other a case which occurred in Pennsylvania in 1838, when Mr. Porter was elected Governor of Pennsylvania by about 14,000 majority, and his election was sustained by the votes of the opposite party. They all know what had become of that attempt; it had resulted in the famous "Buckshot War." The parties opposed to Mr. Porter had intended to carry out their scheme at the expense of covering the whole Commonwealth with blood and ashes, and they would have done it, only that they could not get Gen. Patterson and his men to fire upon the people.

Mr. Black's time having expired he resumed his seat, and Mr. Merrick presented to the Commission a brief by Mr. Green, of New-Jersey, which he said was clear, and bore on the discussion of the question now before the Commission.

Mr. Black again arose to supply an omission that he had made, which was to state that evidence would be presented to show the ineligibility of one of the Hayes Electors on account of his being a United States officer at the time of his election.

Mr. Evarts (addressing Mr. Black,) said that a certain amount of evidence, not otherwise described than generally in argument, and which his side had never seen or inspected, had been argued upon as being already in on some chancery notion that it had been attached to something which had brought it here.

Mr. Black—That is in the record.

Mr. Evarts—What is it attached to?

Mr. Black—It is a part of the record in this case, made up by the House of Representatives before the case was sent over here.

Mr. Evarts—What is it attached to?

Mr. Black—Do you mean to ask me the bookbinder's question as to whether it is stitched?

Mr. Evarts—No; but to what is it attached?

Mr. Merrick—It is attached to the objection that was made when the vote was offered in the House as being the basis on which the objection was raised.

Mr. Evarts—The question is answered; it comes in.

Senator Edmunds—It came in as part of the objection.

THE REPUBLICAN SIDE OF THE CASE.

Mr. Stanley Mathews then arose to present the Republican side of the case. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMISSION: Unused as I am to appearing before a tribunal so unprecedented and august as this, and quite unused to handling such high themes as form the subject of the jurisdiction of this Commission, I rise with the most unaffected diffidence to undertake the discharge of the duty which has been assigned me by my learned associates. And while I hope that I may say something which will assist the Commission in solving the questions that are submitted for argument, I shall be only happy, if after I take my seat, I shall be able to recollect that I have said nothing which I ought not to say. I take the first opportunity to correct a serious misapprehension on the part of the learned gentlemen who have acted as counsel in the opening of this question in regard to the position which they seem to assume as being already taken on our side. I refer to the conclusive effect which they suppose we attribute to the certificate of a Governor of a State accompanying the list of those whom he certifies as having been duly appointed Electors for that State. I am authorised to say by the gentlemen who are objectors to the second and third certificates, that that statement is an incorrect representation of their position, and I respectfully submit that, when I have sat down, no gentleman on the other side will understand our case differently. I may also take this immediate opportunity for relieving the apprehension of my very learned friend who spoke last, and who spoke so well in regard to the possible effect of excluding the consideration of what he has been pleased to call exhibits on evidence from the judgment of this tribunal. It is, Mr. President and gentlemen, a fortunate feature of your legal Constitution that you can make no mistake. It was a quaint saying of Selden in a little essay on Papal Councils, where he was treating of the doctrine that they were enlightened by the presence of the Holy Ghost, that he had generally found that the Spirit dwelt in the odd man, [laughter,] so that in the exercise of the constitutional function, whatever it may be, devolved by Congress upon this Commission in the count of the Electoral votes, effectual provision has been made against the defeat of the transaction by referring it to a tribunal which cannot be equally divided. And now, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Commission, allow me to state in very general terms, and yet as plainly as I may be able to accomplish it, the various propositions by which and through which we lead ourselves and hope to lead you to the conclusion for which we contend in reference to the point to which you as representatives of the Congressional jurisdiction may go in this inquiry and to the point where you must stop. What is the transaction? What is the subject of the general investigation? It is stated in its final result, the election of a President and Vice President of the United States. In what does that consist? It is not a single act, but a series of acts. The election of the two high officers is not a popular election either according to the spirit of the Constitution, the meaning of its framers, the interpretation of the generation which adopted it, or the practice under it. There is a select body of men in each State, who constitute the constitutional body who are to make that election, and I need not remind this tribunal that they have a right to make a selection as well as an election. It is altogether, in my judgment, a mistake to suppose that the Electoral bodies are delegates representing that State to the people or a State as agents to accomplish their will. They not only have the power in the sense of might, but they have authority, in the sense of right, to vote upon the day named for the person, who, in their judgment, ought to be, all things considered, the Chief Executive of the nation.

Mr. Mathews then went on to show that each State has the right to prescribe the mode in which the Electors shall be appointed, how they may be chosen by the Legislature, appointed by the Governor, or elected by the people, how arrangements are made for counting the vote by Returning Boards, &c., and for the issuance of the certificates by them to inquire whether a paper is a forgery or not; and if they have the right to inquire whether it is a counterfeit, they certainly have the right to inquire whether it is not invalidated by the fraudulent manner in which it was concocted. The work of the counterfeiter was as well entitled to be regarded as a truth as the mere spawn of a counterfeiter, gotten up for the purpose of cheating the people of the State and the people of the Union by overturning and overthrowing the great principle underlying the institutions of the country. 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False returns had been made many times, false counts had been made at the polls, and false election officers had made false returns of the voters as they counted them, but no man had ever said to his knowledge that an election fraud ought to be held to be successful merely because it was put into the form of a law. That had never been said before except on two occasions; one of which was the famous New-Jersey case, and the other a case which occurred in Pennsylvania in 1838, when Mr. Porter was elected Governor of Pennsylvania by about 14,000 majority, and his election was sustained by the votes of the opposite party. They all know what had become of that attempt; it had resulted in the famous "Buckshot War." The parties opposed to Mr. Porter had intended to carry out their scheme at the expense of covering the whole Commonwealth with blood and ashes, and they would have done it, only that they could not get Gen. Patterson and his men to fire upon the people.

Mr. Black's time having expired he resumed his seat, and Mr. Merrick presented to the Commission a brief by Mr. Green, of New-Jersey, which he said was clear, and bore on the discussion of the question now before the Commission.

Mr. Black again arose to supply an omission that he had made, which was to state that evidence would be presented to show the ineligibility of one of the Hayes Electors on account of his being a United States officer at the time of his election.

Mr. Evarts (addressing Mr. Black,) said that a certain amount of evidence, not otherwise described than generally in argument, and which his side had never seen or inspected, had been argued upon as being already in on some chancery notion that it had been attached to something which had brought it here.

Mr. Black—That is in the record.

Mr. Evarts—What is it attached to?

Mr. Black—It is a part of the record in this case, made up by the House of Representatives before the case was sent over here.

Mr. Evarts—What is it attached to?

Mr. Black—Do you mean to ask me the bookbinder's question as to whether it is stitched?

Mr. Evarts—No; but to what is it attached?

Mr. Merrick—It is attached to the objection that was made when the vote was offered in the House as being the basis on which the objection was raised.

Mr. Evarts—The question is answered; it comes in.

Senator Edmunds—It came in as part of the objection.

THE REPUBLICAN SIDE OF THE CASE.

Mr. Stanley Mathews then arose to present the Republican side of the case. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMISSION: Unused as I am to appearing before a tribunal so unprecedented and august as this, and quite unused to handling such high themes as form the subject of the jurisdiction of this Commission, I rise with the most unaffected diffidence to undertake the discharge of the duty which has been assigned me by my learned associates. And while I hope that I may say something which will assist the Commission in solving the questions that are submitted for argument, I shall be only happy, if after I take my seat, I shall be able to recollect that I have said nothing which I ought not to say. I take the first opportunity to correct a serious misapprehension on the part of the learned gentlemen who have acted as counsel in the opening of this question in regard to the position which they seem to assume as being already taken on our side. I refer to the conclusive effect which they suppose we attribute to the certificate of a Governor of a State accompanying the list of those whom he certifies as having been duly appointed Electors for that State. I am authorised to say by the gentlemen who are objectors to the second and third certificates, that that statement is an incorrect representation of their position, and I respectfully submit that, when I have sat down, no gentleman on the other side will understand our case differently. I may also take this immediate opportunity for relieving the apprehension of my very learned friend who spoke last, and who spoke so well in regard to the possible effect of excluding the consideration of what he has been pleased to call exhibits on evidence from the judgment of this tribunal. It is, Mr. President and gentlemen, a fortunate feature of your legal Constitution that you can make no mistake. It was a quaint saying of Selden in a little essay on Papal Councils, where he was treating of the doctrine that they were enlightened by the presence of the Holy Ghost, that he had generally found that the Spirit dwelt in the odd man, [laughter,] so that in the exercise of the constitutional function, whatever it may be, devolved by Congress upon this Commission in the count of the Electoral votes, effectual provision has been made against the defeat of the transaction by referring it to a tribunal which cannot be equally divided. And now, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Commission, allow me to state in very general terms, and yet as plainly as I may be able to accomplish it, the various propositions by which and through which we lead ourselves and hope to lead you to the conclusion for which we contend in reference to the point to which you as representatives of the Congressional jurisdiction may go in this inquiry and to the point where you must stop. What is the transaction? What is the subject of the general investigation? It is stated in its final result, the election of a President and Vice President of the United States. In what does that consist? It is not a single act, but a series of acts. The election of the two high officers is not a popular election either according to the spirit of the Constitution, the meaning of its framers, the interpretation of the generation which adopted it, or the practice under it. There is a select body of men in each State, who constitute the constitutional body who are to make that election, and I need not remind this tribunal that they have a right to make a selection as well as an election. It is altogether, in my judgment, a mistake to suppose that the Electoral bodies are delegates representing that State to the people or a State as agents to accomplish their will. They not only have the power in the sense of might, but they have authority, in the sense of right, to vote upon the day named for the person, who, in their judgment, ought to be, all things considered, the Chief Executive of the nation.

Mr. Mathews then went on to show that each State has the right to prescribe the mode in which the Electors shall be appointed, how they may be chosen by the Legislature, appointed by the Governor, or elected by the people, how arrangements are made for counting the vote by Returning Boards, &c., and for the issuance of the certificates by them to inquire whether a paper is a forgery or not; and if they have the right to inquire whether it is a counterfeit, they certainly have the right to inquire whether it is not invalidated by the fraudulent manner in which it was concocted. The work of the counterfeiter was as well entitled to be regarded as a truth as the mere spawn of a counterfeiter, gotten up for the purpose of cheating the people of the State and the people of the Union by overturning and overthrowing the great principle underlying the institutions of the country. He instanced the case of a patent issued by the Secretary of the Interior or the Land Office, the validity of which depended upon its confirmation by the Supreme Court, and where it was falsely recited that the court had delivered a judgment confirming it, when the record showed that the court had never done so, and he asked whether that patent was worth anything. It was good for nothing, because it was based upon a fact that was not true. In all cases of this kind false was fraudulent. The man who undertook to say that he certified to the election of these men, while at the time he did it there glared upon him from the record which lay before him the evidence that the fact was the other way, was a counterfeiter, and the paper issued by him was fraudulent. If it was fraudulent, was it not as void in law and as corrupt in morals as if it was a simple counterfeit made by somebody else than by the man who professed to sign it? He underetook to say that no man in this community would dare to deny that as a legal proposition in this case it was shown that the certificate was fraudulent. How was it shown? By producing the evidence, of which Gov. Stearns was as well aware as he (Mr. Black) was, which every man, woman, and child in this whole nation knew, or had reason to believe was true, viz.: That the other set of Electors had a decisive and clear majority of the votes that were received and counted at the polls. Gov. Stearns knew that, because it was recorded in every county in the State. The votes were collected together, and were filed in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth. That was one way in which the falsehood and the fraud was shown. But it was shown again by the evidence of an act of the Legislature, containing the solemn protest of the State against the cheat which her de facto Governor attempted to palm off on her and on the nation. It was shown again by the fact that the Governor of Florida, not two months ago, but the same officer, had revoked that fraud, declaring that the other parties and not those whose votes were now offered, had been elected and chosen and authorized exclusively to declare the vote of the State. Thus there was the evidence of two departments of the State Government against the fraud, but there was still more. The State had determined not to be cheated out of her vote, and had determined that she would ascertain the truth, in some undeniable form, by a proceeding, the correctness and truth of which could never be impeached. She, therefore, had taken those matters up by the throat, had dragged them into a court of justice, and there, in the presence of a competent tribunal, she had impleaded them, charged them with the offense, brought the other parties who were claimed to be her agents for the purpose, and set them face to face. That proofs had been produced on both sides, and there had been a solemn adjudication by that court of competent jurisdiction, that the persons who claimed to cast their votes for Hayes and Wheeler had no right or authority or power whatever to do that thing. It had come down as a rule of law that whenever a case has been decided by a court of competent jurisdiction, the determination of that court could be pleaded in bar as conclusive evidence of every fact and every matter of law that was, or could have been, brought into the controversy, and that neither in law nor in fact should that determination ever afterward, collaterally or directly, be drawn into controversy. Was not that rule? It had been so laid down by the Chief Justice in the Duchess of Kingston's case. It had been followed by every court in Christendom from that day to this. There was not in England or America one Judge or one lawyer who had ever undertaken to assert that the law was otherwise, nor had it ever been attempted to be clothed in any other words than the clear and felicitous language that was used by Chief Justice De Grey in that case. This doctrine had been applied over and over again to election returns as well as to all other things. It would be perfectly absurd to say that where a question arose that the title of a horse was in controvers

CURRENT LITERATURE.

CUPID SCHOOLED.

I.

When she was as gay as a linnet,
And I was as fresh as a lark,
Never a day but some minute
We met betwixt dawning and dark

II.

"Katie, and when shall we marry?"
"Marry!" she said, with a sigh—
"That's cake and ribbons on Monday,
And sorrow ere Saturday's by.

III.

You are as lean as a lizard.
I am poor as a mouse;
Nothing per annum, paid quarterly,
Hardly finds rent for a house.

IV.

'Love and a crust in a cottage—'
Capital! just for a pair;
What if the nut should grow populous?
How would the populace fare?

V.

Oh, ay! the uncle you reckon on—
Gouty, and rich, and unwed—
Dick! they wait till, says the adage, who
Wait for the shoes of the dead.

VI.

Ah! if I loved you, I'd risk it!
That's what you're thinking, I guess.
Why, I would risk it to-morrow,
Dick, if I cared for you less!

VII.

Love's ant to fly out at window
When Poverty looks in at door!
Rather I'd die than help banish him,
Dick, just by keeping you poor.

VIII.

Kiss me! you'll look in on Sunday!
Won't my new bonnet be brave!
June at its longest and leafiest—
My! what a ramble we'll have!

IX.

Bye-bye! There's grandmother waiting
Patient at home for her tea.
Dick, if you wouldn't wed both of us,
You must be patient for me!"

X.

Showers, if they ruffle its foliage,
Freshen the green of the grove;
True lovers' tiffs, said old Terence, are
Only fresh fuel to love.

XI.

If I flung off in a passion—
If she crept in for a cry—
Sunday came smiling and settled it.
Katie was wiser than I.

XII.

Love's but a baby that, passionate,
Cries to be mated at birth.
Time isn't lost if it teaches you
What a good woman is worth.

XIII.

What if the waiting was wearisome?
What if the work-days were drear?
Time, the old thief, couldn't rob us of
Fifty-two Sundays a year.

XIV.

How long was liberty coming?
Long enough—ever her way:
Lustrum, or decade, or century—
What does it matter to-day?

XV.

Nunky died single at sixty;
Granny at eighty or so:
Well, if we didn't weep long for 'em,
'Twasn't in nature, you know.

XVI.

Grannies and uncles are liable
All to die some day, that's clear:
Sorrow finds wonderful comfort in
Five or six hundred a year.

XVII.

And lovers may marry at forty;
Ay, and live happy to boot;
Though Phillis be grey as a badger,
And Corydon bald as a coot.

Blackwood's Magazine. H. K.

KATE CRONIN'S DOWRY.

BY MRS. CASHEL HOEY.

CHAPTER I.

In the environs of the City of Cork, between that city and Queenstown, are many handsome country houses, standing in their own grounds, and commanding a fine prospect both landward and riverward. These residences, if they lack the peculiar trimness, the air of being especially cared for in every department, which mark country houses of a similar importance in England, have a pleasant physiognomy of their own, as distinctive as that of Irish landscapes or Irish equipages. The grounds are not strong in flower-beds, ribbon-gardening is almost unknown, the grass plats come up under the windows, the hedges are not trimmed as carefully as the whiskers of a dandy of half a century ago, and the foliage, profuse, richly, vividly green, is left pretty much to its own devices. The gardens are still of the old-fashioned order; one may find lavender and daphne, cabbage-roses, the common velvety ranunculus, which has come to be despised among the flaunting varieties that are not half so beautiful, and rich brown, almost black hollyhocks, in those delightful places. These country houses are, in many instances, the residences of merchants who have realized fortunes in the good City of Cork, and who have retired to enjoy them, not to a foreign country, but in the neighborhood of old friends and old associations.

Myrtle Hill, a handsome residence, situated on a bank of the "silver Lea," within a convenient distance of Cork, was one of those country houses which answer to the above description. Solid, substantial, comfortable, unpretending, something in its exterior aspect carried to the mind of the observer an impression that the dwellers in that house were good and happy people, home-loving and simple. The name, Myrtle Hill, was easily explained by a glance at the shrubberies, abounding in myrtle bushes, which formed a deep bay of evergreen shelter, with the house for its centre, and inclosed a wide space of bright green sward, wherein grew some fine trees, and which extended to the verge of the river, from which it was divided by a plantation with some pretty winding paths in it, and a well-sheltered Summer-house with a little railed pier, by whose side a boat lay moored in fine weather. The grounds were not extensive, and they were simply laid out. The garden, which was behind the house, was the chief pride and pleasure of the mistress of Myrtle Hill, and she held to the old fashions in flowers—the tints which were sung in verse when she was young, and the rich perfumes, which had "a good smell" of hope and youth and home about them.

The house and its grounds were handsome and conspicuous objects from the river, and any one inquiring about them would readily learn that they belonged to Mr. Redmond Sullivan, a Cork merchant, who was a prosperous and much-respected individual. If the curiosity of the inquirer should lead him to further questioning, he would probably be informed in addition that Mr. Redmond Sullivan had come of only "plain people," and was in fact a self-made man, and also that he was blessed with one fair daughter, his only child, a young lady who might, it was popularly believed, "have her pick" of a husband out of all the "quality" in the County Cork, and who, when she should have made up her mind about the "pick" in question, would bring the favored individual two thousand pounds "down," with expectation of the whole of her father's property on the death of both her parents. Considering that Redmond Sullivan was certainly a rich man—though probably his fortune was not exempt from the general exaggeration in which people indulge when they count up other people's money—two thousand pounds would probably strike the hearer as a small sum for him to endow an only daughter withal; but on this point Redmond Sullivan had his own notions, and very immovable they were, as the notions of self-made men may be generally observed to be, probably because in the process of this same self-making those notions have received the [illegible] was.

No woman could come to severe pecuniary grief who possessed two thousand pounds well secured, he would say; and no man who would not marry a girl for love would think it worth his while to marry her for two thousand pounds; and thus, he argued, a judicious parent, by making it known that he would give his daughter that amount, and no more, when she was about to make the tremendous experiment of marriage, might secure her from the worst of the risks which women must incur in this world. But, in addition to this notion of Redmond Sullivan's, and in curious contradiction with his apparently matter-of-fact and unromantic disposition, he cherished a secret conviction that there was something particularly lucky about the precise sum of two thousand pounds. The grounds on which he had formed this conviction involved a contradiction quite as flagrant as did the holding of it by the simple and practical-minded self-made man, and will be found to entitle the plain story which I have to tell to be called an "Irish" story in a double sense.

One Summer's day, a few years ago, the river Lea was all alive with boats, and the dwellers upon its banks were full of the excitement of a regatta. That amusement, than which nothing, not even chess or lawn-tennis, is more incomprehensible to the uninitiated, is immensely popular with the people of Cork; and the beautiful harbor of Queenstown presents a spectacle on the occasions of its resurrence which cannot fail to charm even those who are entirely ignorant of the mysteries of sailing, and become distracted by only attempting to distinguish one "craft" from another. It was the last day of the regatta. The weather had been beautiful; the performances of the boats had been most creditable, the enjoyment of the spectacle had been unmarred by any accident. It was fully expected that the ball which was to take place in the evening would be a wind-up worthy of the occasion. In short, every one was pronouncing the "regatta week" to have been a great success. Among those who had entered with most life and spirit into its pleasures, and who had contributed not a little to the enjoyment of them by her own particular friends, was Clare Sullivan, the only daughter of Redmond Sullivan, of Myrtle Hill.

Great, therefore, was the disappointment, and vehement the surprise of several young men, and even a few young ladies, when it became known that Clare Sullivan was not to be at the ball with which the festivities were to terminate, but that, in fact, she and her mother had returned to Myrtle House by railroad shortly after the fortune of the day had declared itself in the winning of the chief prize of the regatta by the beautiful yacht "Swan," the property of Sir William Tindal, an individual with whom my simple story does not further concern itself. It was hardly credible, indeed, and some of the young men maintained that it was also hardly honorable of Clare; for, had she not actually promised them dances? written their names down in her mother-of-pearl *carnet* with business-like accuracy, and had she not even charged those disappointed and bereft ones with arranging for suitable *vis-à-vis* for the "square" dances, which were held in but moderate favor at the County Cork balls. It was only too true, however, Clare Sullivan and her mother had returned to Myrtle Lodge, perhaps so the secret content of certain of the young ladies who were to stay for the ball, and whose *carnets* were not so full as Clare's when she had clicked the clasp of the bauble that afternoon with a pretty air of harmless triumph, and a little cry of "*complet*," as near to the tone of a French omnibus *conducteur* as her sweet voice could contrive to make it. Clare spoke excellent French with a charming accent, and her own language with a very fair one; for her father, the self-made man, who came of plain people, had among his notions certain fixed ones concerning the value of education as the best set-off to a pretty face, and had spared no pains and no money in bestowing that good gift upon his only child. She had had the best teachers whom money could procure for her, at her father's house—nothing would have induced her parents to part with Clare—and in all the higher and more truly important branches of education the precepts and the example of her mother, a woman of exemplary life, gentle and winning manners, and refinement of mind—which is by no means incompatible with the "plainness" of ancestry, birth, and bringing-up, which Mrs. Sullivan and her husband had not the slightest inclination either to ignore or to forget. The result of this system was perfectly satisfactory to the proud and happy parents, and any one who could have peeped into the railway carriage in which sat Clare Sullivan, nestling caressingly beside her mother, during their brief journey—for they were alone in the compartment—must have acknowledged that if looks were to be trusted as an index to character, they had every right to be content.

Clare Sullivan was just eighteen, and a perfect type of the "Irish" beauty, which is more frequently described than seen. In her face bloom and brightness were less conspicuous than freshness and sensitiveness of expression, and grace and intellectuality of form. She was not beautiful in the sense of complete regularity of features. The poet—I forget his name—must have had some such face, form, and manner as hers in his fancy when he wrote:

"She was not very beautiful, if it be beauty's test
To match a classic statue when perfectly at rest;
And she did not look bewitchingly, if witchery it be
To have a forehead and a cheek transparent as the sea.
The fashion of her gracefulness was not a followed rule,
And her effervescent sprightliness was never learned at school.
Her words were all peculiar, like the fairy's who spoke pearls,
And her tones were ever sweetest 'midst the cadences of girls."

But she was lovely enough—with her delicately fair skin, her rich dark hair, as nearly black as hair so fine of texture ever is; and her large, deep gray eyes, which had a mingling modesty and firmness in their glance that well represented the soul behind them—to fill the hearts of her parents with pride and hope, and the heart of her lover with rejoicing, when it should come to Clare's turn to have a lover. There were many sage prophecies rife among the people in that part of the world that that time would soon come; and Clare's admirers among the grave married folks held that the girl's only difficulty would be that of selection—a sentiment of which some elderly young ladies had been known to disapprove, as tending, by the nurturing of her vanity, to the "spoiling" of Clare. All things considered, as few spiteful speeches were made about Clare Sullivan as had ever been called forth by any girl who was conspicuously prettier and more charming than the other girls in her sphere and neighborhood; still, she did not quite escape; and she is just laughing over one which had been made on her leaving Queenstown, as she and her mother are traveling toward Myrtle Hill. Miss Caroline Valence had met her at the station, and highly approved of her resolution not to remain for the ball.

"For you've really got a bad cold, my dear," said that young lady, whose partners had a provoking habit of asking Clare for dances, and only resorting to herself when they found that Clare had none to give. "And there's nothing so unbecoming, or so hard to hide, as red eyelids. I'm sure I'd always rather miss a ball than look a fright at it." Clare's eyelids were as smooth and as fair as magnolia blossoms, and she had said nothing about a cold.

"Poor Caroline," says Clare, and a smile, just tinged with regret, plays over her sweet sensitive lips. "She will be quite happy to-night, for I have provided for her being well looked after. The boys have promised she shall never sit out a dance if they can help it." The boys were cousins of Clare's. They were two brothers, both in love with her, but both conscious that it was of no use and no consequence; therefore they were friends with each other, and her devoted slaves.

"The poor boys!" said the mother, smiling too, and looking at Clare with the fondness which found it quite natural that everyone should be captivated by her darling daughter. "It's rather hard on them, and, indeed, it's rather hard on me, that you should have changed your mind so suddenly, and ordered me off. How do you know but that I am dreadfully disappointed about the ball too? I am very fond of balls, you know, and I don't believe you have the slightest consideration for my new cap and my moiré antique. This was to have been their second time of wearing."

"Not the slightest, dearest mother"—Clare's face looked so sweet and grave as the smile left it, that her mother thought she had never seen it so lovely before, and that there was something new in its loveliness—"I wanted to come away very much indeed, after the last night, and I knew you would come at a word from me, though I could not explain it until we should be alone."

"Of course, my darling, and now we are alone."

"Well, mamma"—she blushed, faltered, and putting her right arm round her mother's neck, drew her face down to her own smooth cheek—"do you, now do you think you would have danced at a ball the very evening of the day papa asked you to marry him and you said you would?"

"Oh, Clare! it's Henry Warburton."

"Yes, mother, it is. Are you not glad? Oh, I hoped you would be glad, and papa, too. You see, he had to stay for the ball because of the Yacht Club, and his boat, and all that; but I couldn't. Oh, mother, I know you like him. Do say I may marry him, and that you are glad."

Mrs. Sullivan's eyes filled with tears, and she held the girl close to her, with an almost fierce clasp. She was glad, she was happy; but the mother's heart in her quailed at the first warning of change, and of the overthrow of home which comes with even the best and happiest of marriages. The darling of her heart was no longer quite her own, and the little rift between the old life and the new had begun. In the momentary silence the history of years flitted through her memory.

"Mamma! mamma! surely you are glad?"

"I am indeed, my darling; but I am sorry, too. However, I am not going to think of that just now. I cannot say more than that I shall grudge you less to Henry Warburton than to any other man I ever saw."

"That's quite wonderful for you, mamma," said Clare, as she withdrew her arm from her mother's neck, and again nestled by her side, holding her hand, "and a great deal more than we expected, for he knows what a spoiled child I am."

"Not that," thought the mother, as she gazed at the daughter's face, so beautiful in its soft, sweet, maidenly, frank delight, "only a much-beloved one, for nothing could spoil you." But she said only, "Tell me all about it, darling."

"Yes, mamma, and you must tell papa, and make him be glad to see Henry when he comes to-morrow early."

And then Clare Sullivan related to her mother her own especial version of the old, old story, ever new; and the mother listened, while in her memory the echoes of such another story, told twenty-five years ago, blended with the tones of her child's voice. Clare had not nearly exhausted the subject when the station for Myrtle Hill was reached, and she let down the window-glass, exclaiming: "Our message was all right, mamma. Here is the pony-carriage, and Rover on the step wagging his tail nearly off, as if we had been away for a month."

CHAPTER II.

The course of true love has rarely furnished a more complete and striking example of the exception which proves the rule than in the case of the pair of lovers who engrossed the attention of the inmates of Myrtle Hill, and furnished a subject for discussion to a tolerably extensive circle. Perfectly smooth ran that bright stream, shining in the sunlight of youth, hope, and general approval. Redmond Sullivan and his wife had every reason to be satisfied with their son-in-law elect; and the general comments upon the "luck" which attended the Myrtle Hill people were entirely justified by the circumstances. Henry Warburton was an Englishman, and would doubtless wish to live in his own country. This was absolutely the only drawback to the pleasantness of the outlook. The "old people," as Redmond Sullivan called his wife and himself, but as nobody else called them, would have to part with their child, and they were no great travelers, so that they would probably see but little of her. The engagement was not many hours old, and, indeed, Henry Warburton's promised visit, "to-morrow, early," had not taken place, ere Clare's parents had talked over that aspect of the case, and the sacrifice which was to be demanded of them.

"We could not pull ourselves up by the roots, Kate," said Redmond Sullivan, and plant ourselves down over there; and even if we could, perhaps the young people would be better without us."

"They have a fairer start before them than we had," said his wife, musingly. "How times are changed! I wonder what I'd have thought of the things we shall be able to give Clare, and that won't seem of much account to her, God bless her!"

"No, not they. It will be a different story for her, God be praised, from what it was for us, when we came home to the house on the Quay."

"We were happy there, all the same." Mrs. Sullivan spoke thoughtfully, and a little sadly.

"Indeed, we were, Kate," asserted her husband, cheerily, "But the way the world thinks now, I doubt that the child would get on with what did very well for you and me. Anyhow, she won't have to try. I like this young fellow from the first. By the way, I wonder what he calls early?"

Mrs. Sullivan made no reply. Her thoughts had wandered, engrossing though the subject of conversation was, away from it to days and events long since past, and to which her mind had not reverted of late. For a moment it seemed as if she were about to utter some of those thoughts, but she changed her purpose, and kept silence, while her husband continued to talk of Clare and her prospects with good-humored vivacity.

The visit of his aspirant son-in-law was destined to convey to Mr. Sullivan satisfaction more complete than he had hoped for. Clare, though there were no reserves between her father and herself, kept shyly out of his way all the morning, and contrived to be at the far end of the garden when Mr. Warburton was announced. The two men presented a strong contrast in externals, for the self-made Irishman had nothing in his person to contradict the plainness of his origin. He was a short, stoutly-built man, with hair fast turning gray, a dark complexion, very bright eyes, full whiskers; an expression compounded of firmness of purpose and kindness of heart; manners which lacked elegance, but were too simple to be vulgar; a deep-toned voice; a very hearty laugh; a generally crumpled shirt-collar, and a necktie with an incurable propensity to come untied. Henry Warburton was tall, with a symmetrical and well set-up figure and a face just far enough on the near side of handsomeness to escape insipidity; his chief characteristic was an easy distinction; his manners and address were those of a man to whom the best of all that is to be seen or men and cities is familiar; and to this *savoir faire* and *savoir vivre* he added a happy complacency, a genial readiness to be amused, which rendered him exceedingly popular among the Irish society into which his love of yachting and boat-racing had in the first instance brought him, and which certain of the young ladies of the County Cork, who had never been in England in their lives, and had a capacity for talking nonsense, praised for being "so un-English." Henry Warburton had fallen in love with Clare Sullivan almost at first sight; and, though she would not yet have confessed so much, the impression had been mutual, and it had deepened with every one of the numerous opportunities of the meeting which a very gay Summer had afforded them. The announcement of their engagement would be received with general approbation, but without surprise.

Mrs. Sullivan was present at the interview between her husband and Henry Warburton, in which the latter set forth, modestly, but without any hesitation, his hopes, wishes, and circumstances, and then it was that the parents of his betrothed learned that he was perfectly free to live where he liked, and that he liked to live wherever Clare should choose. If she would only go on occasional trips with him in his yacht, which had hitherto reigned supreme in his affections, he would "settle down" as near to her parents as she liked. He had no ties, no duties which bound him to a residence in England; he was not of much social importance; his fortune was in money, not in land, and had been left to him by his father, a well-born man, indeed, but who had made it in one of the higher branches of trade. Mrs. Sullivan listened in almost complete silence to the conversation between her husband and the young man whom they had seen for the first time three months ago, and in whose hands their peace must henceforth be placed; listened, observed him, and approved.

When the topic of Clare's dowry was introduced by her father, a shade fell upon the serene gladness of the mother's face. Mr. Sullivan stated his intentions with perfect frankness; his daughter should have two thousand pounds "down" on her wedding day, but her father would not undertake to answer for anything more.

"If my wife survives me she will have everything I have to leave at her absolute disposal. It would have been the same had our other children lived."

Mr. Warburton expressed, in very suitable terms, his acquiescence in all that Mr. Sullivan proposed, and began to cast imploring looks at Mrs. Sullivan, while her husband glanced furtively at the black marble clock on the mantelpiece. Mrs. Sullivan rose and set open one side of the glass door near her, which gave upon the lawn.

"I think Clare is in the garden," she said.

"May I join her?"

Henry Warburton did'nt wait for the permission, but snatched up his hat and darted through the open doorway, followed by Redmond Sullivan's hearty laughter.

"Well, Kate, I must be off," said Mr. Sullivan, with all a man's impatience to be done with anything like a "scene." "Give the child my love, and my blessing, and good-bye until dinner time." He had his hand on the door, but he stopped short, and came nearer to his wife by a step or two.

"What is it, Kate?" he said. "You look disturbed. Have you any misgivings? Of course, in every case, it's a lottery, but I do think the child has drawn a prize."

"I was not thinking of him," she answered; "I was thinking of that money. It has come back to my mind so strongly since yesterday, and I had almost forgotten it. What became of it, Redmond, what became of it?"

"Heaven knows, my dear, I believe we never shall know. Put it out of your head, Kate, it's a long time since it made any matter to us, for our own sakes. Let us keep to the old agreement, and never talk of it more."

* * * * * * * * *

There was no reason why the engagement between Henry Warburton and Clare Sullivan should be a long one. The gentleman had no near relatives to consider, indeed, as nearly as such can ever be the case in this world, he had no one to please but himself. The lady had the hearty approbation of all her friends, and as it was arranged that the young pair should go on a honeymoon cruise in Henry Warburton's yacht, the Sea Eagle, and then return to Myrtle Hill, and look about them for a place at their leisure, there was no house-taking and furnishing to oblige them to defer their marriage. The matter of Clare's trousseau might now occupy undisputed its place in her attention and her mother's. Mr. Sullivan opened his eyes widely when his wife named to him the sum which she believed to be the very least for which Clare could be properly equipped for the rôle of a married woman. Not that he had any objection to giving the money for the purpose, but that he was again struck by the contrast between the present and the past.

"How many gowns had you when we were married, Kate?" he asked his wife one day, when she and Clare had finally named the list of articles, only a few of which native artists were to be allowed to provide, and Mr. Sullivan had been making inquiries, half puzzled, half amused, into its nature and extent. "Come, tell me; I'm sure you remember, and could describe every one of them."

"Oh yes! I could do that." The wife of twenty-five years standing looked up with an animated smile, like a girl's, upon her face. "I had a French merino, of good lasting color, two house dresses, and a fawn-colored silk. Surely you remember the fawn-colored silk, Redmond? Dear, how proud of it I was, and it had swan's-down round the neck and down the front; Clare wore it out for her first polisse."

"And very well you looked in it. It the child looks half so well in all her finery, she may be proud of herself."

Mrs. Sullivan smiled absently. She scarcely heard her husband's blunt compliment; her memory was full of the past of her child's life; she saw her as an infant once more, as a little toddling creature, with a child's instinctive love of dress, clad in the remains of the fawn-colored silk. And now, in a short time Clare would be quite her own child no longer; she would not be able any more to come between the girl who had been the idol of the house and any of the real troubles of life. Thoughts of this kind were always lurking in the mother's mind, happy as she was in the prospect before her child, and why they should come so prominently into the foreground just because she was writing out a list of clothes, she did not understand, but so it was.

"What about the wedding-dress?" asked Mr. Sullivan; "will Clare condescend to wear native manufacture, or is it to come from London or Paris?"

"No, no," answered Mrs. Sullivan. "Only from Dublin."

"And what's it to be? Tabbinet?"

Mrs. Sullivan laughed. "I don't think you would understand the description, if I told you all about it. But here's a sketch of it." She took from under the lid of her desk a print from a fashion book, which represented a happily impossible young lady with a preposterous waist, in a white satin gown and a long veil, simpering over an ivory-bound prayer-book.

Mr. Sullivan looked at the print, pushed out his under lip, and said, "It's a comfort to know that, let the gown and bonnet people do their worst, they can never make our Clare look like *that!*"

With which sympathetic speech Mr. Sullivan took his departure.

The days wore themselves away, and the bustle of pleasant preparation went on at Myrtle Hill. Henry Warburton was a very easy-going, good-natured man, and, provided that he had Clare's uninterrupted society for two or three hours of each day, he did not grumble, after the fashion of most bridegrooms elect, at her being engrossed by all sorts of people and things during the remainder of the time. Besides, had he not to be perpetually running down to the harbor to visit the "Sea Eagle," and to inspect the arrangements which were being made on board that beautiful and beloved boat for the accommodation of its fair mistress. Everything went well with the young people, everybody was pleased; and even Miss Caroline Valence was reconciled to the fact that the prize of the season had been carried off by Clare Sullivan. "That is a sort of thing that cannot occur twice," she remarked to herself; "and though they are to live here, and she will be going out a great deal, no doubt, still, as we have not quite adopted English manners and morals in the County Cork, the young married women don't get all the attention, and all the partners here. Besides, the Warburtons will give parties."

Thus, even to her relations with her jealous friend, all went rightly for the popular and happy girl.

It was within three days of the wedding, and Clare and her mother were alone. Mr. Sullivan and his son-in-law elect had gone to a "man's party," and the mother and daughter felt, without saying it to each other, that that was the last evening in the lives of both that they should have to pass together with their old relations still unchanged. To-morrow the house would be full of people; for the wedding was to be a gay one, and Clare's cousins (the bridesmaids) were coming from Dublin.

Mrs. Sullivan and her daughter were sitting in the pretty room which had been specially fitted up for Clare, and which contained all the little treasures which a girl accumulates within her own sanctum. The room was to remain unchanged until her return. She had placed her mother in the easy-chair, covered with pink and gray *crétonne*, and turned it toward the wide window and balcony, full of flower-pots and bird-cages, and had placed herself on a footstool by her mother's side. The evening was very warm and beautiful, and the twilight was sweet and solemn. The girl had been talking gaily to her mother for some time, but she became thoughtful, and leaned her head on the arm of the chair, her hair touching Mrs. Sullivan's hand, in silence. Her mother was also silent, and her gaze, directed to the prospect beyond the house, had little consciousness of the scene in it.

"Mamma," said Clare at length, "I wish you would tell me about your wedding. You never have told me anything about it. Was it a very pretting wedding? Was it gay? What did you wear? I suppose even wedding dresses were different in those days."

She had raised her head, and was looking at her mother.

"Do tell me all about it; you can't think how much I should like to know; and this is the very best time for me to hear it. I really don't know anything about you when you were a girl, mamma, except that you were not so happy as I am, for you hadn't a mother. So tell me about yourself now."

Mrs. Sullivan looked down upon her daughter's eager face with a smile as she said, "My wedding was a very gay one, darling, but there were circumstances connected with it which brought me into a good deal of trouble at the time, and for long afterward, and I have never spoken of them of late years."

"Trouble, mamma! Had it anything to do with papa?"

"Nothing in the sense of unhappiness between us, darling; but the trouble came heavily upon him. I will tell you the story, for it will make you understand how much reason we have to love and respect your father. Get me a shawl; we will not close the windows, or light the candles."

"It is just the time for a story," said Clare, as she carefully placed a shawl round her mother's shoulders, and then resumed her seat by her side; "and I don't mind there being trouble in it, since it is over long ago."

CHAPTER III.

"When I was a girl," began Mrs. Sullivan, "my father, my brother, who was older than I, and could remember our mother, lived in an old house on the road between Cork and Blarney. It was a roomy house, but very dull, and the garden had high walls round it. The house was pulled down fifteen years ago, and Mr. Monroe bought the land; there is not any likeness at all between the place now and what it was. We lived a very quiet life there, until my brother took it into his head to go to sea, and could not be persuaded out of it by our father or by me, or by one of the friends who tried to persuade him. It was a pity; he had had a good education for those times, and his father idolized him. He was never half so fond of me, though he was a good father to me also. The first trouble I can remember was when Terence left us, to make a long voyage to China. After he was gone, my father and I were more together, and I began to understand more about his affairs, and to know that he was not very well off. Not that I wanted anything I had not, or that we were not comfortable at home; but I could see that my father was what we used to call "bothered" about things, and that he was rather helpless in his ways. He was a most amiable man; I never knew a gentler or kindor heart than your grandfather's, but he was not quick or ready; he had none of the practical ability which your father possesses, none of that decided manner which makes one feel that he has thoroughly considered a matter, and made up his mind about it on the soundest grounds. My father had a hesitating way with him, as if he had gone astray in life, and he had a puzzled look in his face. How often when you have been doing your lessons, and not getting on with them——"

"I remember," softly interrupted Clare, nodding her head with emphatic satisfaction in the reflection that the day of doing sums was over.

"How often I have looked at you, and seen a likeness to him in your face. He was in business in Cork, senior partner too, and I believe it ought to have been a good business; but it never was, and I doubt whether any business which my dear father might have had to conduct would ever have been a good one. There are men who can't succeed, he was one of them; but they are sometimes more lovable and better loved than those with whom everything goes well, who climb the ladder of fortune quickly, perhaps because the pushed aside lacks the hard self-assertion of the pusher. If ever a man wanted a sensible wife, that man was my father; but I don't think it ever occurred to him as a possibility to marry again. I suppose no girl could have been happier than I was with my father, but my home was not at all like the home we have been able to give you, at least, for as long as you can remember. It was not very comfortable or orderly, but I did not miss what I had never known, and I had plenty of amusement, and very high spirits. I was as lively as you are when I was your age, and I believe I was almost as well-looking."

"Why, mamma," exclaimed Clare, "you know you were a thousand times better looking! Papa has often told me you were the prettiest girl in Cork."

"Ah, papa! Yes, he thought so, but then he is not an impartial witness. However, never mind that. I *was* a pretty girl, and a very merry and happy girl, when I met your papa first."

"Was he really your first, quite, your very first love?" Clare asked her mother, with a sly, demure smile. "Like—like Henry, you know."

"Wait, Clare, let me tell you my story. We have wandered off on the unprofitable point of my good looks. I was telling you about my high spirits and general content with things as they were. I was very fond of dancing, and there was a great deal of dancing in those days; parties were not so grand and so expensive as they are now, but they were more numerous, and we certainly did not enjoy them less when a white muslin gown over a calico slip, and a pink or blue sash, formed quite a grand evening dress. What would you say to that, Clare?"

"I should not like it at all, mother," said Clare, with entire frankness, "but I suppose if everybody else wore the same I should not much mind."

"There's a great deal in that. My father used to allow me to ask anybody I pleased to our house, and never refused to take me anywhere. We had a numerous acquaintance, and the only grievance of my life was that we lived in the country, and not in the town. I had to trust to my friends who had jaunting-cars to take me about to any distances beyond a walk. There was a regular car, which brought my father to his business every day; it accommodated four gentlemen, who paid so much yearly; but there was no place to spare for me. I remember well how I used to make my evening dress into a parcel, and send it down in the well of the car to one of the houses of my party-giving friends, and walk into town in the evening, just as ready to 'dance all night till the broad daylight' as any of your black pets in your Christy collection. I need not tell you, then, that I was not at all sorry when my father told me—it was the day before my eighteenth birthday—that he had some idea of selling our house and moving into town. I knew there was something in it he did not like, for the puzzled look in his face was more marked than usual, and he told me presently that it might not look well, perhaps; that we were "better considered" by living out of the town, but he had an offer for the house, and so on—particulars I need not go into. There was good reason for the information—in fact, a large house over his offices; his business was a branch of the shipping trade—and he thought he had better go and live there. I was delighted beyond measure; it was the very best thing he could have proposed, and I was only impatient to make the move at once. It was not long delayed; but in the meantime an incident occurred which did not give me much concern at the time, but which had some bearing on the future of my story. There are people who say no woman ought to acknowledge that any man except her husband ever asked her to marry him; because no man proposes to a woman unless she has given him reason to believe that she means to accept him. This may be true as a general rule, but it had an exception in my case. I never was more surprised or less pleased in my life than when a certain Mr. James Downing, the son of a banker who was a very rich man, proposed to me at a party given by his mother. I had come into town, and was staying at a friend's house—it was my eighteenth birthday—and the party was quite an event. I enjoyed the dancing, as usual; but I was genuinely unaware that Mr. Downing was paying me more attention than usual, and when he detained me in a little conservatory at the back of the drawing-room, and asked me the important question as if there could not be the least doubt in the world about the answer which he was to receive, I was angry and frightened. At first he would not receive my answer as final, but when, under the influence of both fear and anger, which when combined form desperation, I made my meaning perfectly plain, he told me I was nothing but a heartless coquette, and had deliberately led him to make a tool of himself for the pleasure of triumphing over him, and that I might count upon his never forgetting the affront I had put upon him. I was roused by this to anger unmixed by any regret, and I told him that I cared as little for his threats as I cared for himself, and begged that henceforth he would not venture to claim acquaintance with me. You will wonder when I tell you, Clare, that this unmanly man carried the story of his proposal and my refusal of it to his mother, and to other friends of mine, and that I was severely blamed among them. His mother would have been desperately angry if I had married Mr. Downing, for whom she wanted a girl with a fortune, not poor Kate Cronin, with nothing but vague possibilities of a small dowry; but at the same time she was excessively indignant that poor Kate Cronin should have presumed to refuse her son. I heard a great deal about it at the time, and Mrs. Downing ceased to invite me to her parties; but I put the matter out of my mind, which was soon filled with another subject, for I was without this time that your papa and I first met."

"Oh, tell me about that, mamma! This is the really interesting part of the story."

"It was in a very prosaic way that the meeting came about, my dear. Your father was a clerk in the house of Matthewson & Joyce, and it was the junior partner who wanted to buy our house. Mr. Sullivan called to see my father with a letter from the junior partner, and my father was ill and could not see him. He sent me into the parlor with a message in answer to Mr. Joyce's letter, and—"

"And papa fell in love with you on the spot. Of course he did. He could not help it."

"I don't know about that. At all events, he brought a second message the next day, and a third the day after, and by the time the bargain for our house was concluded, and it was settled that we were to remove to Cork, I had learned a great deal about Redmond Sullivan, and especially that he stood very high in the estimation of Messrs. Matthewson & Joyce, who considered him a clever man of business, and who would, he believed, be not unwilling to take him into partnership, if he could bring a comparatively small sum of money into the business. That was the day of small things, and little did we ever think that the future could bring such good gifts to us. That future was a long way off, and between us and it there lay serious troubles. My father sold the house, and we removed to Cork. I was delighted with the change. We had brought with us all our old furniture and books, and the house on the Quay, over the offices, soon began to look quite homelike. But I found to my great surprise, that we were supposed to have come down in the world by the change, and that hints were abroad that my father's business was doing less well than ever, and that, in fact, there were troublous times ahead of him. A little inquiry enabled me to trace these reports to Mrs. Downing and her son, and I suffered from them almost as much as they could have desired me to suffer, for, though I knew little of business matters, I was aware that such rumors would injure my father's credit, and I blamed myself for them. If only I had not had the misfortune first to attract and then to offend Mr. Downing there would not have been those rumors. But, though I felt this annoyance keenly, it and every other soon gave way to the great happiness that was coming into my life; and it was destined also to be put entirely aside by a great sorrow. Within six months after my father and I came to live in Cork, your father and I were engaged to one another (with every prospect of a long engagement before us,) and about two months after I was of my brother's death. He had done well in his chosen career, and had been home three times. He died of fever at Shanghai, and my father, though he bore the news with external calmness and resignation, never really recovered it; he became more puzzled and uncertain in his ways than ever, and I believe the business drifted more and more.

You have often seen the miniature of your father taken at that time, and it is very like him, so that you can imagine what a contrast his bright resolute face and his energetic ways presented to my father's timid and discouraged looks and manner. Perhaps it was the contrast which made Redmond Sullivan so attractive to him; anyhow, he liked him so much that even if he had had any prudent ideas about the unfitness or unwisdom of an attachment between Redmond and me, I do not think he would have taken courage to act on them. He had not any, however, and when I told him that Redmond Sullivan had asked me to be his wife, that we were prepared to wait until his circumstances should be better, and that we hoped he would sanction an engagement which was pretty sure to be condemned by all my other relatives and friends, he was as much astonished as if he had not been seeing the young man constantly, and seeing him in close attendance upon me on every possible opportunity.

"You'll have to wait, child," was all he said in the way of objection; "you couldn't marry on Sullivan's salary and what I can give you; but if you and he don't mind waiting for a good turn of fortune, I don't see that you can do better. He's the best and wisest fellow I ever knew, and I could die happy trusting you to him." These words of my father were as good as a fortune to me at the time. We were well contented to wait, and the happiest of the happy. Redmond was already high in the esteem and confidence of his employers, and we had the hopeful trust in the future which comes easily to young lovers."

"I don't think I should have been so contented as you were, mamma. I think I should have been afraid, too, of being not well off."

"I dare say; and it would not be natural you should be otherwise. Your bringing up has been very different from mine. Well, we waited and waited, and our friends talked of our engagement as being the most foolish thing possible, and some prophesied that it would never come to anything; and others said they wondered, considering my father had consented to allow me to 'throw myself away,' that he did not let us marry, and take up our abode with him. That would have seemed a simple plan indeed, but my father never proposed it, and when Redmond heard that other people talked of it, he told me he would not wish it, even for the sake of hastening our marriage; a man ought to make his wife's home for her, and always be master in his own. At length, one day, when our engagement had lasted two years, and I was twenty, Redmond told me that a chance had arisen for us, if my father could enable him to avail himself of it. He had been increasingly useful to the firm in whose employment he was of late; and they had told him if he could bring into the business the sum of two thousand pounds, they would give him a partnership."

"Two thousand pounds!" said Clare; "that's what papa is going to give me. Is it because it was the founding of his fortune? How delightful to find papa out in a bit of romance like that!"

"Wait a little, and you'll find your papa out in a yet more romantic notion. Two thousand pounds seemed an enormous and impossible sum to me then, and of great magnitude to Redmond; but he thought it not unlikely my father might be able to give it, as there was only me to be provided for then. Here would be an immediate provision for me, and a better one than we could possibly expect to obtain by waiting ever so patiently. I could only say that I was quite certain my father would give Redmond, or rather me, the money if he could, and advise him to speak to him frankly and at once. This Redmond did, and my father met the matter in exactly the spirit which I expected. He told Redmond more about his affairs than he had ever before admitted, acknowledged that his business was not prosperous, but said he had always intended to give me the small dowry he could afford on my wedding-day, being averse to exposing it to any risk by keeping the money in the business until his death; that he could give him the two thousand pounds, and that he entirely approved of the purchase of a partnership for Redmond with that money. Redmond expressed his gratitude to my father very warmly, and came in the highest spirits to tell me of his success, and to discuss our consequent arrangements.

It was on just such a day as this has been, and at the same season of the year, that your father and I and my father settled all about my wedding. My father, like most of the undecided people whom I have known, always wanted to do anything he really had made up his mind to, in a hurry, and he wished me to be married now without any further delay. We were to 'get the wedding over first,' he said, and to have a short marriage tour, and then to come back, and stay with him for a while, when the partnership could be concluded, and our future abode fixed upon. He grew quite cheerful and excited in talking about it. How well I remember his dear face, and his eager blue eyes, which had something childlike in them to the last, as he said, when Redmond was going away that night, 'You shall have the two thousand pounds in

hurtful to me. It was dexterously circulated in Cork that the whole of the transaction of Kate Cronin's dowry,' as they called it, was a plot to deceive and entrap Redmond Sullivan; though what he was to be entrapped into, considering how long we had been engaged, was not very clear. Your poor grandfather's mistaken bit of parade in giving Redmond the money before so many witnesses was twisted into a deliberate scheme to defraud him, to be carried out with my assistance. It was well known, they said, tha Nicholas Cronin had not two thousand pounds outside of his business to spare, and Redmond Sullivan had been humbugged. I had given the money back to my father when I had the befooled husband quite secure, and that is the way the trick was done. One individual, more candid than the others, did object, I was told, to this theory, on the ground that it was Redmond, and not my father, who had confided the notes to my care; but this plea for me was set aside with more spite than logic by the argument that a fortunate accident had helped me in that particular, but at any rate I would have managed it somehow. A serious attempt was made to persuade your father to adopt this monstrous version of his terrible loss, but he merely put it away in his quietly decisive manner, and after some time, when he saw that the ill-natured stories in circulation, and the avoidance of me by some former acquaintances who thought proper to believe them, were telling upon my spirits, he made me promise him that I would never allude to the lost dowry in any way, either to himself or to any one else, and that I would put it out of my mind so far it was possible for me to do so.

"Time went on, and we prospered, and in one way these loss of the money produced an immediately good result. My father confided all his affairs to Redmond, and he put his mind to my father's business as well as to his own, with equal success. When your grandfather died, ten years ago, he was a prosperous man, and your father had long been a partner in the firm of Matthewson and Joyce. His services were too valuable to be jeopardized, and had well deserved such a recognition. That is our history, my darling, and you see there's a little bit of romance in your father's feeling about that particular sum of £2,000, though, as he says himself, it is not often a man has to say that he has built prosperity on the loss of a fortune."

For some moments after her mother ceased to speak, Clare kept silence. At last she said, with a tremor in her voice:

"There's something I should like so very much, and oh, I do so hope you will let me have it."

"What is it?"

Mrs. Sullivan's smile implied that there was little danger of a refusal.

"It is to let me wear at my wedding something that you wore at yours. The things are there; let me open the box, mamma. I should so like to be the one to open it."

"If—if you like," said Mrs. Sullivan, with a little reluctance. "Everything will be faded and useless, I'm afraid. But you shall do it, if you like."

"Your wreath, mamma, your wreath! I could have a spray out of it, at all events, and put it in a glass case with my own afterward. Wouldn't that be nice? Let me get the box; there's plenty of time before papa and Henry come home. It's in the box-room, isn't it? The corded box in the far corner; I'm sure that's the one."

Mrs. Sullivan assented.

"Where's the key?"

"I don't know; I have not had it for years. You had better get James to open the lock; it's quite a common one.

"And may I bring it here?"

"You may. But light the candles before you go. It is almost dark."

Clare complied, and then went off rejoicing on her errand, leaving her mother to many memories and reflections, which were not without emotion.

"Why, mother, the box wasn't locked at all," said Clare, as she re-entered the room. "It was only corded. I just raised the lid, but I did not touch a thing until I brought it to you. Put it down there, James, please." She pointed to the space beside her mother's chair.

The man left the room, and Clare went down on her knees with great alacrity, and raised the lid of the box. A sheet of limp and yellow tissue paper first disclosed itself. Clare looked at her mother.

"Go on, dear. Take the things out."

"Here's the wreath!" and Clare daintily picked up and swung between her fingers a garland of orange-blossoms of a form long unseen. The delicate flowers were slightly yellowed, but in perfect preservation.

"There, mamma," said Clare, "is that will do beautifully. Here's a lovely sandril, and to think that you wore that on your pretty hair five and twenty years ago!" She laid the wreath on her mother's lap and dived into the box again.

"Here's the veil!" She displayed a scarf of Limerick lace, such as brides in Ireland wore in the fourth decade of this century, and, hanging it without comment on the back of a chair, put her arm deeper down into the box and lifted out the wedding dress. Mother and daughter both looked at it in silence, almost with awe. A thousand recollections were awakened in the breast of the one; a strange sense, felt for the first time, of the sadness of change and time, stirred in the breast of the other, as they looked at the muslin and silk, perfectly new, and yet so old-fashioned: the garments of one day, with a history so short.

"I'll lay it on the bed," said Clare, and rose from her knees. She shook out the gown and looked at it, laughing.

"What a funny gown," she said. "You could not get into it now, mamma. I have such a mind to put it on, and surprise papa when he comes home. Do let me, mother! Men are so absurdly ignorant about women's clothes that I do believe I could persuade papa, and even Henry, that it is my own wedding gown. May I?"

"By all means, if it amuses you, my dear," replied her mother, who was following Clare's movements with her thoughtful eyes.

"Oh, that's delightful! The maids have begged so hard that I should not put on my wedding gown beforehand, I have been obliged to promise them, but they cannot make out that it can be unlucky to put on yours."

She took off her dress in a moment, and put on the quaint-looking gown. It fitted her slim young figure perfectly, and her mother saw before her an exact image, save for the sense of her hair, of what she herself had been when she wore that gown for the first and last time. Clare was standing before the glass, looking upon herself with childish glee, and making little dancing movements with her feet, when she said:

"Had they pockets in those times? Here's one, I declare, and your gloves in it." She pulled them out. "And something else, mamma. What's this?" She turned toward her mother, with something stretched between her hands. "Oh, mamma, mamma, it's a parcel of paper—of bank-notes."

"What! What do you say," exclaimed Mrs. Sullivan, starting up, and taking the object in question from her daughter's hands. Clare leaned against the bed, pale and shaking, while her mother eagerly examined the parcel.

At this moment the door was opened, and Redmond Sullivan came into the room.

"I got back early," he began at the threshold. What! what is that!" He looked at Clare in amazement, almost in alarm.

"Don't be frightened, papa," she said, "I have only put on mamma's wedding-dress for fun, but there was something in the pocket of it."

Her father turned to his wife.

"What does this mean?" he asked.

She held out to him the packet of bank notes, and said, "The Lost Dowry!"

* * * * * *

"How strange that your memory could have been so much at fault," said Redmond Sullivan to his wife, when they were discussing this surprising discovery by themselves, while their daughter and her betrothed lover were saying a highly tautological "good-night" to each other on the lawn, "that you shouldn't have remembered my giving you the parcel."

"How strange that you should have misled my memory as you did, by telling me you gave me the parcel after I had changed my dress, instead of before; at the foot of the stairs as I came down, instead of at the foot of the stairs as I went up."

"Let us divide the blame," said Redmond Sullivan, laughing; "we can both afford it. And now, Kate, what will you do with your dowry?"

"I will double Clare's with it, if you approve."—*New Quarterly Magazine.*

COLOR POISONING.—A belief in color-poisoning by means of green dresses and green wall papers has already been forced upon the public by some tolerably conclusive evidence; but it seems that the mischievous propensities of this color are far from being yet fully exposed. A French savant, M. Paul Bert, has just exhibited against it articles of impeachment of the gravest character, supported by reports of a whole series of startling experiments. If his theory is true, it is not only the arsenic used in producing the color which does the injury, but the actual color itself; and a mere ray of green light is capable of affecting the health of the person exposed to it, even from all aid afforded to it by the smell, or presence of arsenic. To demonstrate this alleged fact, M. Bert has submitted several specimens of the sensitive plant to rays of different colors thrown upon them through stained glass, and in every case those which were treated to the most brilliant green light withered and died in the shortest time. In those plants which were exposed to a red light a peculiar phenomenon was observed. The tip or spikes of the leaves prolonged themselves and grew forward, in a lean and hungry fashion, horizontally with the branch from which they sprang; while in a blue light the contrary effect was produced, the spikes standing out abruptly and perpendicularly from their stem. On one of the plants being inclosed in a sort of lantern having red glass on one side and green on the other, instead of shrinking away from the poison on their right to the roseate antidote on their left, the leaves, as if by a fatal fascination, turned with one consent the other way, and literally looked death in the face.—*Once a Week.*

WHEN WHEAT IS GREEN.

When wheat is green in furrowed fields,
And forest lanes are lined with leaves,
And passion unto pleading yields,
And ev'ry mateless maiden grieves
For lack of love, at such a time
My pleasure will be in its prime.

The clouds, that keep away the sun,
And cover up the moon at night,
Before the strong March wind will run,
And leave the heavens blue and bright;
That rain will fall upon the sea—
The moon will light the wood for me.

And then, ah then! O dearest days!
Laburnum branches, thick with bloom,
Will throw their gold on garden ways,
And kiss the windows of my room;
And then the day! How will it be
To live in such felicity!

My brow with blossoms will be bound,
And from my fears I shall be free;
O tardy Time, bring quickly round
The merriest month of all for me!
That I may hear the church boys sing,
And on my finger see the ring!

—*Temple Bar.* GUY ROSLYN.

GEORGE SAND.—We count upward of eighty books in the advertising list of her collected writings; nor is that list exhaustive. Notwithstanding the innumerable articles she contributed to various journals and magazines, she remains the Lope de Vega of French fiction; and if the writer of a single clever romance is to be regarded as a public benefactor, what are we to say of the author who had exerted herself so indefatigably for half a century for the public entertainment? There were two things that mainly contributed to this long and successful career of activity—her splendid *physique* and her mental many-sidedness. Balzac's critics have said that he wrote with his blood and muscle—with the frame of an athlete and the fire of an artist in love and glory. The same thing, in a measure, may be said of Scott, although his manner was more sober and better regulated; of Dumas, who burned the candle at both ends, and plunged with characteristic impetuosity into the pleasures of society in the intervals of busy *séances* in his library; and assuredly it may be said of George Sand. She was blessed with a constitution which bade defiance alike to anxieties, agitations, and the fretting of a fervid temperament and fancy; she tells us herself, in her Life, that she had scarcely ever an hour of sickness. And on the whole, and notwithstanding the somewhat unfeminine irregularity of her habits, she had given her constituion fair play to the last. She indulged, in moderation, in social pleasures, and in the society of chosen and sympathetic acquaintances; she sought occasional relaxation in foreign travel, and she passed great part of her time in the country. Her attachment to a country life is partly explained by that many-sidedness of hers, while it partly explains itself. It is Paris that distributes literary fame and rewards, absorbing aspirants into its vortex. The great majority of her countrymen, when they make themselves a name, at once become the slaves of the city and its artificial society. Of course there are exceptions. Powerful and original geniuses, like Balzac, break away from such enteebling restraint, and rise superior to such vulgar vanity; while the most charming books of such an idyllic writer as Souvestre have laid their scenes among the wilds of his native Brittany. But as for George Sand, she passionately loved the country. It associated itself inseparably with the first delightful recollections of her childhood, and she returned again and again to the scenes of her early loves. She was a poet and an artist in every fibre of her frame. She had passed many of the years of her youth in the half-reclaimed solitudes of Berri, and had learned to see the picturesque in what to others seemed savage to repulsion. She had again and again studied the poetry of details, so that she could recall them in an inexhaustible variety of descriptions. A few touches, slight but bold; the rush of water under a weeping-willow; a moss-grown mill-sluice, with a clump of alders; a shapeless hut on a scarred patch of moorland—and we have a picture in a line or two that brightens a page. And the people excited her imagination as much as their country. She knew the rough peasants to the core—with their *patois*, their cunning, and their boorish manners. She knew them, and she described them with wonderful fidelity, though she loved to idealize them on occasion, while preserving their characteristic features, and we may express an opinion, in passing, that it is in those minutable rural studies of hers that she will live when her more pretentious works are half-forgotten. After all, it she loved the country so intensely, it was because its peacefulness and primitive simplicity were enhanced to her by the sense of repose—of relief from the life that she lived elsewhere. She was essentially Bohemian in her nature; delighting in frequent change, like the gypsy, who seems to shift his tent with a certain unconscious instinct for the picturesque and the beautiful. Like him, she was the victim of passions that were hard to curb, and the creatures of present impulses; like him, she revolted against the social laws which more steadygoing people never dream of questioning. But then, besides the nobility of her nature, she had the genius, education, and opportunities that never fell to the gypsy's lot; and the course of her erratic wanderings carried her into various spheres of life and thought. From early childhood we see her noting her own feelings and carefully analyzing them; almost from infancy, too, she commenced her studies of surrounding character, and she had the opportunity of examining some remarkable specimens among the relatives and servants with whom she was in the closest contact. She assures us that she never sat for her own Indiana—that she never drew any one of her portraits so that any one should justly identify it with an original. That may be. We believe no great literary artist ever did copy servilely; and it is the art of those who have depicted character most successfully to be able to combine, select, and modify, so that the result shall stand out in lifelike harmony. But it is impossible to study Indiana, or any other of her most forcible female types, without being impressed by the sense that they owe their force and their cleverness to the light that has been thrown on them in their inception from her close self-examinations. And as for her characters in general, even when their ideas are most far-fetched, and their theories of existence most speculative and impracticable, you are rarely disturbed in your consciousness of their intense vitality. Thanks to her birth and family connections on the one side, her tastes and the mixed society into which they threw her on the other, she enjoyed manifold advantages in the study of life. Her own existence was anything but unruffled: and we need hardly say that her sorrows and troubles have all turned out for the benefit of her readers. No one can depict the conflicts of feeling as she has done; no one can analyze the anatomy of sorrow or imagine the compensating transports of periods or exaltation who has not gone through much of it all with a sensitive and finely-strung organization. There are situations which imagination fails altogether to conceive, and which can only be grappled with by sad experience.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

DICKENS AND BALZAC.—Dickens and Balzac take much in common; as individuals they strongly resemble each other; their differences are chiefly differences of race. Each was a man of affairs, an active, practical man, with a temperament of almost phenomenal vigor and a prodigious quantity of life to expend. Each had a character and a will, what is nowadays called a personality, which imposed themselves irresistibly; each had a boundless self-confidence and a magnificent egotism. Each had always a hundred irons on the fire; each was resolutely determined to make money, and made it in large quantities. In intensity of imaginative power, the power of evoking visible objects and figures, seeing them themselves with the force of hallucination, and making others see them all but just as vividly, they were almost equal. Here there is little to choose between them; they have no rivals but each other and Shakespeare. But they most of all resemble each other in the fact that they treated their extraordinary imaginative force as a matter of business; that they worked it as a gold mine, violently and brutally; overworked and ravaged it. They succumbed to the task that they had laid upon themselves, and they are as similar in their deaths as in their lives. Of course, if Dickens is an English Balzac, he is a very English Balzac. His fortune was the easier of the two, and his prizes were greater than the other's. His brilliant, opulent English prosperity, centered in a home and diffused through a progeny, is in strong contrast to the almost scholastic penury and obscurity of much of Balzac's career. But the analogy is still very striking.—*Galaxy.*

JEAN PAUL RICHTER.—Jean Paul twice visited Weimar—the first time in 1796, just in the flush of the great success of his "Hesperus." He went at once to Goethe, Wieland, Herder. After a round of visits to the notabilities, he writes, cynically, to his friend Otto: "*Schon am zweiten Tage, warf ich hier mhin dummes Vorurtheil für grosse Autoren ab, als wären es andere Leute.*" Jean Paul had in him a strain of vanity and a touch of affectation; nor could he easily sink self. He resented the Weimar leadership of German literature, and did not consider what service he might have rendered to letters by cordially supporting it. On Goethe he did not make a favorable impression. Goethe, writing to Schiller, then at Jena, termed Richter's "Hesperus" *einen Tragelaphen erster Sorte.* This Aristophanic epithet may be paraphrased into "an extremely fantastic animal"—i.e., one compounded of a goat and a stag. What was said of the work seems to have been also meant for the man. Goethe adds that he does not think Jean Paul will ever assist them in any practical way. Schiller agreed with his friend's estimate of their visitor; and yet both poets did full justice to the great and unique merits of Jean Paul. Personal characteristics play often as important a part as a man's abilities; and Jean Paul was not quite great or unselfish enough to help men greater than himself to accomplish noble work. His personality and his training were both in the way of cordial relations with Goethe and Schiller. He was passionately full of modern instinct in art, and was defiantly in opposition to the antique beauty of perfect form and exquisite proportion in literary work. He praises Goethe's pantheon of a house in the "Frauenplan." He awaits with trepidation the appearance of the god, finds him cold and monosyllabic, but describes his eye as a ball of light. They drank champagne together; an animated conversation about art arose between them, and then *man war bei Goethe*—"I saw Goethe." Schiller rather repelled the glowing Titan, who threw himself into the arms of the *Fronde*, and became intimate with Wieland and with Herder. On his second visit to Weimar, in 1799, Jean Paul consorted ostentatiously with the opponents of the Dioscuri; and his description of his meeting with Herder may be quoted as a curious example of the manners of the time. He says: "Beneath the open sky I hung upon his [Herder's] lips, and on his breast. I could scarcely speak in the tumult of my joy; I could only weep! Herder could not embrace me enough. When I looked round, I saw that Knebel's eyes also were wet." Rosseau would have made a good third in this touching scene of weeping and of kissing. A sarcastic remark of Jean Paul against Goethe was promptly avenged in the *Xenien*, and the breach between him and the two Great Powers became too wide to be bridged over. Jean Paul retained his original prejudice against the chiefs. And yet it is a pity that Jean Paul could not have been added to Goethe and to Schiller as their coadjutor. Despite his caprices and vanities, he was yet the only man worthy of that post which Kotzebue had vainly striven to grasp; and he could—working cordially with two such men—have rendered great service to Germany and German literature. Jean Paul, through the grotesque and bizarre, was yet a poet. He is certainly the greatest humorist in German literature; and he is a poetical humorist. The source and fount of his peculiar humor is not drollery, but is excited by the conflict, ever going on in human existence, between the ideals of youthful enthusiasm and the actual facts of social and practical life. Hence his humor is sad, is tender, is earnest, is essentially poetical. He lacked the intense feeling for the beautiful which distinguished Goethe; he had not the swing, the impulse, the enthusiasm of Schiller; his want of the sense of form led him often into mere eccentricity in his writings, nor is his style free from affectations on the top of extravagances; but he would yet have added to the eager art ethics of Schiller, and to the exalted æsthetic idealism of Goethe, a tenderness, a humor, and a conscience, a sympathy with the purely modern spirit, which were all his own.—*Contemporary Review.*

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—In the year 1768 there dwelt at Shepton Mallet, in the county of Somerset, an old man named Owen Parfitt. In his youth he had been a soldier, and had been in Africa—in military, and, as the townsfolk whispered, other capacity. His temper was violent, and his language very military in character. Altogether he was not a popular person, albeit perforce inoffensive. He was a cripple, able to carry on the trade of a tailor for several years, but, at the date already mentioned, he was quite helpless. His house was kept for him by a sister older than himself, who seems to have taken excellent care of him. As he was not able to get out of bed without assistance, his sister often asked a young woman, named Susannah Snook, to lend her a hand to lift the old man into a chair while his bed was being made; and his chair was usually placed either in the passage, or just outside the door, that he might enjoy a little air. One day, as the sun was shining very brightly, the two women wrapped Owen Parfitt in an old great-coat, and carried him in his arm-chair outside on the door-step, that he might sun himself for awhile. A quarter of an hour afterward he was gone. The chair remained where it had been placed; the old great-coat was thrown over it; but the man was gone. The first alarm was raised by the sister, who was found by Susannah Snook, who had only quitted her a few minutes before, crying bitterly for the loss of her brother. This Susannah Snook gave her account in the year 1814 to Dr. Butler, at that time head-master of Shrewsbury School, and afterward Bishop of Lichfield, and her evidence was corroborated by many persons then living at Shepton Mallet, or in the neighborhood. The sister of Owen Parfitt told her that "after the bed was made, and Susannah had left, she had gone up stairs; and on coming down again and not hearing her brother, she called 'Owen!' That there was no answer; and she went to where she and Susannah had left him, and found nothing but the chair, and the old great-coat lying on it." The alarm spread rapidly through the town, and search was immediately made everywhere in the neighborhood; the roads and fields for a great distance round were hunted over; all the wells and ponds were dragged, but to no purpose. No trace was ever found of Owen Parfitt. Susannah Snook further said that the weather had been fair during the day; but after the alarm was given it began to thunder and lighten, with a heavy fall of rain, which continued for some time. She herself was wet through in returning to her house. Renewed inquiries into this well-attested mystery have rather deepened than explained it. That the man disappeared suddenly there is no manner of doubt, for that early life had been of a wild and desperate character is also certain, for he was in receipt of no pension for serving the king, and had most probably fought in Africa "for his own hand." No person had the slightest interest in his death, as his earnings maintained him, and his sister had a small allowance from the parish. Several old people, who remembered all the circumstances, gave the same account with regard to the chief facts, and particularly as to the general excitement and uproar in the town, as soon as the alarm was given, and as to the immediate and careful search everywhere made for the missing man. They all agreed, also, that Owen Parfitt was commonly placed of an afternoon either in a passage, or just outside of the door for the sake of fresh air. There seems to be no doubt that he was and had been a cripple for years, and, also, that if his strength had been miraculously recovered, he could hardly have gone far without being seen. His cottage was on the turnpike road, surrounded by other cottages close at hand, not 100 yards from the streets of the town, and he must have passed along clothed only as he had been taken from his bed. It was a warm June afternoon, the "mowing grass" was about, and the fields were full of people; the town is surrounded not by arable but by grass land almost everywhere. Within half an hour after he was last seen, the whole disposable population of a town then numbering between four and five thousand inhabitants, were in pursuit of him, and if he had dropped from exhaustion—he was 70 years old—it is almost certain that he must have been found. The search was continued for several days without avail, and then the good people of Shepton Mallet made up their minds, such as they were. They soon arrived at a solution of the mystery. The day had been fine up to the disappearance of Owen Parfitt, which was followed by a terrific storm of thunder and lightning and rain. He had been a wicked—perhaps a frightfully wicked—man in his youth. "Putting this and that together," there could be no doubt about the matter. The old soldier, sailor, slaver, and tailor had been carried off by the devil!—*All The Year Round.*

BALZAC IN HIS LETTERS.—Balzac's letters to his future wife, as to every one else, deal almost exclusively with his financial situation. He discusses the details of this matter with all his correspondents, who apparently have—or are expected to have—his monetary entanglements at their fingers' ends. It is a constant enumeration of novels and tales begun or delivered, revised or bargained for. The tone is always profoundly sombre and bitter. The reader's general impression is that of lugubrious egotism. It is the rarest thing in the world that there is an allusion to anything but Balzac's own affairs, and to the most sordid details of his own affairs. Hardly an echo of the life of his time, of the world he lived in, finds its way into his letters; there are no anecdotes, no impressions, no opinions, no descriptions, no allusions to things heard, people seen, emotions felt—other emotions, at least, than those of the exhausted or the exultant worker. The reason of all this is of course very obvious. A man could not be such a worker as Balzac and be much else besides. The note of animal spirits which we observed in his early letters is sounded much less frequently as time goes on; although the extraordinary robustness and exuberance of his temperament plays richly into his books. The *Contes Drôlatiques* are full of it, and his conversation was also full of it. But the letters constantly show us a man with the edge of his spontaneity gone—a man groaning and sighing, as from Promethean lungs, complaining of his tasks, denouncing his enemies, and in complete ill humor generally with life. Of any expression of enjoyment of the world, of the beauties of nature, art, literature, history, human character, these pages are singularly destitute. And yet we know that such enjoyment—instinctive, unreasoning, essential—is half the inspiration of the poet. The truth is that Balzac was as little as possible of a poet; he often speaks of himself as one, but he deserved the name as little as his own Canalis or his own Rubempré. He was neither a poet nor a moralist, though the latter title in France is often bestowed upon him—a fact which strikingly helps to illustrate the Gallic lightness of soil in the moral region. Balzac was the hardest and deepest of *prosateurs*; the earth-scented facts of life, which the poet puts under his feet, he had put above his head. Obviously there went on within him a vast and constant intellectual untoldig. His mind must have had a history of its own—a history of which it would be most interesting to have an occasional glimpse. But the history is not related here, even in glimpses. His books are full of ideas; his letters are almost mute. It is probably not unfair to argue from this fact that there were few ideas that he greatly cared for. Making all allowance for the pressure and tyranny of circumstances, we may believe that if he had greatly cared to *se recueillir*, as the French say—greatly cared, in the Miltonic phrase, "to interpose a little ease"—he would sometimes have found an opportunity for it. Perpetual work, when it is joyous and salubrious, is a very fine thing; but perpetual work, when it is executed with the temper which more than half the time appears to have been Balzac's, has in it something almost debasing. We constantly feel that his work would have been vastly better if the Muse of "business" had been elbowed away by her larger-browed sister. The letters, doubtless, often felt in the same way; but, on the whole, "business" was what he most cared for. The *Comédi Humaine* represents an immense amount of joy, of spontaneity, of irrepressible artistic life. Here and there in the letters this occasionally breaks out in accents of mingled exultation and despair. "Never," he writes in 1836, "has the torrent which bears me along been more rapid; never has a work more majestically terrible imposed itself upon the human brain. I go to my work as the gamester to the gaming-table; I am sleeping now only five hours and working eighteen; I shall arrive dead. * * * Write to me; be generous; take nothing in bad part, for you don't know how, at moments, I deplore this life of fire. But how can I jump out of the chariot?" We had occasion in writing of Balzac in these pages more than a year ago, to say that his great characteristic, far from being a passion for ideas, was a passion for things. We said just now that his books are full of ideas; but we must add that his letters make us feel that these ideas are themselves, in a certain sense, "things." They are pigments, properties, frippery; they are always concrete and available. Balzac cared for them only it they would fit into his inkstand. In speaking formerly of Balzac, we insisted upon the fact that he lacked charm; but we said that our last word upon him should be that he had incomparable power. His letters only confirm these impressions, and above all they deepen our sense of his strength. They contain little that is delicate, and not a great deal that is positively agreeable; but they express an energy before which we stand lost in wonder, in an admiration that almost amounts to awe. The fact that his devouring observation of the great human spectacle has no echo in his letters only makes us feel how concentrated and how intense was the labor that went on in his closet. Certainly no solider intellectual work has ever been achieved by man. And in spite of the massive egotism, the personal absoluteness, to which these pages testify, they leave us with a downright kindness for the author. He was coarse, but he was tender; he was corrupt in a way, but he was hugely natural. If he was ungracefully eager and voracious, awkwardly blind to all things that did not contribute to his personal plan, at least his egotism was exerted in a great cause. The *Comédie Humaine* has a thousand faults, but it is a monumental excuse.—*Galaxy.*

A VILLAGE IN MADRAS.—Leaving the well, we pass into the village hard by, one of ordinary size, containing perhaps 40 or 50 houses, built on an irregular piece of land over which the dry limestone rock crops up, useless for cultivation and overgrown with a tall plant bearing broad bluish-green leaves and large pods filled with silky fibres, that covers waste places, like docks at home. There is a small street of low, windowless houses, thatched or tiled, a strong wooden door in the middle of each, and on either side of it a divanlike seat runs along under the broad impending eaves, curving up at the ends couch-fashion. This outside verandah, which is the family gathering-place and drawing-room, is whitewashed and banded with red, as are all the walls. Beyond the street the abodes of the lower caste lie dispersed—here a cluster of round peak-roofed huts, there some better dwellings with small inclosed yards, in which grow a cocoa-nut tree or two; the whole surrounded with a rough stone wall whitewashed and red-striped, as are also the tree-trunks. Somewhat apart a few weavers are plying their craft; the strong cloths, some twenty-two yards long, on which they are employed are stretched upon supports under a line of flowering trees planted for the purpose, and they pace rapidly up and down these primitive looms, shuttle in hand; their trade is much diminished since their fabrics, made to wear, have been supplanted by floods of the cheaper English, made to sell. Somewhere in or near the village a big old banyan or peepul tree will be seen rising from the middle of a square stone-built platform, as usual striped white and red; here gather the elders to settle disputes and questions of caste, and not far off will be the village temple, a small sacellum, solidly built of small red bricks, little ornamented, and devoted to one of the Saktis, or malignant forms of the wife of Siva, a deity and worship doubtless of aboriginal descent, adopted by the Brahmans into their mythology to increase their influence. By its steps are placed two or three snake-stones—time-worn granite blocks bearing a cobra rudely sculptured in relief on one side, in an upright posture, with folds disposed right and left, sometimes having one, sometimes five heads, the hoods always expanded; occasionally a woman's bust ends Melusinalike in serpent-coils. Everywhere over the country at the foot of trees, placed before or ranged round the walls of temples, these stones are met with, generally blurred and moldered with age; some have regarded them as the oldest sculptures in India, relics of primitive snake-worshipping races.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL ANECDOTES.

SEWARD'S EARLY LIFE AND EDUCATION—HIS YOUTHFUL REBELLION—TEACHING IN GEORGIA—HIS DEBUT AS A LAWYER—INTERVIEWS WITH LAFAYETTE—FIRST VISIT TO EUROPE.

The following anecdotes of the late William H. Seward are selected from advance sheets of a volume about to be issued by D. Appleton & Co. The bulk of the work is made up of a memoir of Mr. Seward by his son, Frederick W. Seward. To this is prefixed a brief autobiography, from which these extracts are taken:

MR. SEWARD'S ANCESTRY.

"I can tell you little of my ancestors. I knew the fathers of my father and mother only by name and tradition. John Seward, of Morris County, New-Jersey, has been described to me as a gentleman of Welsh descent, intelligent, public-spirited, and courteous. He bore, bravely and well, a colonel's commission in the Revolutionary War, and educated a numerous family respectably. He died in 1799. His wife, Mary Swezy, lived until 1816. I remember her as a highly-intellectual woman, pious as well as patriotic, although many of her relations had adhered to the British cause, and consequently found it convenient to seek an asylum after the war in Nova Scotia and Canada. Of my maternal grandfather, Isaac Jennings, I know only that he was of English derivation, a well-to-do farmer, and turned out with the Militia of Goshen, and, more fortunate than most of his associates, escaped the Indian massacre at the battle of Minisink. His wife, Margaret Jackson, who was of Irish descent, survived him many years. Her peculiarity was passion. I most distinctly remember was, antipathy toward the Roman Catholic religion. My father, Samuel S. Seward, received such a classic education as the academies of that period furnished, Columbia College, the only one in the colony of New-York, being disorganized during the war. He was educated a physician, and during my minority practiced his profession, to which occupation he added those of the farmer, the merchant, the country politician, magistrate, and Judge, discharging the functions of all with eminent ability, integrity, and success, and gradually building up what at that day, and in that rural neighborhood seemed a considerable fortune. He represented Orange County in the State Legislature in 1804, and showed much vigor and ability in debate. My mother, Mary Jennings, enjoyed only the advantages of education in country schools, but improved them. She is remembered by her survivors as a person of excellent sense, gentleness, truthfulness, and candor."

EARLY SCHOOL DAYS.

"I remember only one short period when the school-room and class emulation were not quite so attractive to me as the hours of recess and recreation. But this devotion was not without its trials. My native village, Florida, then consisted of not more than a dozen dwellings. While the meeting-house was close by, the nearest school-house was half a mile distant. It stood on a rock, over which hung a precipitous wooded cliff. The school-house was one story high; built half of stone and half of wood. It had a low dark attic, which was reached by a ladder. They did say, at the time, that a whole family of witches dwelt in that wooded cliff above the school-house by day, and that they came down from that favorite haunt and took up their lodgings, by night, in the little attic. One day, before I had reached the age at which I was to take a legitimate place in the school, I went there with my elder brothers without parental permission. While there, and all alone, I got into the dark, the light from the windows failing. The larger boys and girls were formed in a circle round the open door to recite their customary lessons. I had no doubt that the tyrannical schoolmaster had kept us in school until night, and I expected every moment to see the aerial monsters that dwelt in the attic enter the school-house and make short work of us all for obstructing them in their way to their nocturnal abode in the garret. Crying vociferously, I was discharged from the school and ran for my life homeward. On the way I met what seemed to me a great crowd, some of whom were looking down into a pail of standing water, while others were gazing into the heavens through fragments of smoked glass. In after years, I came to learn that I had thus been an observer of the total eclipse of the sun which occurred in the year 1806. The phenomenon repeated itself only four years afterward, under the sixtieth parallel of latitude, in the midst of the Indians of Alaska. * * *

At the age of 9 years I was transferred to the Farmers' Hall Academy at Goshen, where my father has been educated. I boarded there with two affectionate cousins, who were nieces of my father, and daughters of the brother-in-law under whom he studied his profession. You have known those ladies well. I need not tell you of the enduring friendship which grew out of that relation. I began then my study of Latin, but my rural training had not prepared me for association with the ambitious youth of the county capital, and I soon realized that, as I came from a neighboring village, I must establish my right by single combat; and all of whom were disgusted with my refusal to join them in abusing the master out when he required us to attend school on Christmas Day. I cheerfully retired in the Spring to private life at home, and the graduate of a New-England college had been employed in a new academy which, in the meantime, had been erected.

My preparation for college was chiefly made here. I was not long in coming to the discovery that the elaborate education appointed for me had its labors and trials. My daily routine began at 5 in the morning and closed at 9 at night. The tasks were just the utmost that I could execute, and every day a little more; even the intervals allowed for recreation were utilized. It was my business to drive the cows, morning and evening, to and from distant pastures, to chop and carry in the fuel for the parlor fire, to take the grain to mill and fetch the flour, to bring the lime from the kiln, and to do the errands of the family generally; the time of my elder brothers being too precious to permit them to be withdrawn from their labors in the store and on the farm. How happy were the Winter evenings, when the visit of a neighbor brought out the apples, nuts, and cider, and I was indulged with a respite from study, and listened to conversation, which generally turned upon politics or religion! * * *

The opening of an academy at Florida was attended by one of those efforts for local improvement which, for the most part, merely convalesce in this one did, but which can seldom be injurious. Too much is expected of them, and the failure to realize all brings reaction, followed by ridicule, the most effective weapon of conservatism. The ascent to an academy, from a school which was of the lowest class, never attaining half the stability or character which belongs to the common school under our present district system, was abrupt, and therefore impossible. Nevertheless, teacher, parents, and pupils were of one consent in trying it. Very ludicrous incidents occurred. The plan embraced four distinct measures, all of which seemed to the pupils of my age, and perhaps even to our rural parents, new inventions. First, we were to learn to 'declaim select pieces.' Second, we were to 'write original compositions.' Third, we were to have a 'debating society.' Fourth, an annual or semi-annual 'dramatic exhibition.' Charles Jackson, a farmer's son, I think 14 years old, but large enough for 18, dull and awkward, was called upon to open the exercises in declamation, with the speech of Romulus on the foundation of Rome. At the first attempt, taking his place in the middle of the school-room, with arms hanging down straight, and his head bowed to the floor, he spoke the speech in a low and perfectly monotonous manner, and was dismissed with the master's criticism that he had done very well for the first effort, but, on the next Thursday, he must speak with head erect, and turn from one side of the audience toward the other. With continual prompting, he managed to lift his eyes, and roll his head from right to left, with regular alternation, through the whole exercise. This proved, to the awkward boy, a sad encouragement, when it brought the further requisition that, on the third rehearsal, he should gesticulate with his arms and change the posture of his feet. He honestly declared that he could not understand the process, nor the object of the required movements of his arms and legs. Thereupon the master opened a page of *The Monitor*, and showing him a diagram, in which the orator was represented standing with head erect, facing a dotted line drawn across the opposite wall, a similar dotted line drawn across under his feet, one arm horizontally extended from the shoulder, with a dotted line extending from the end of the thumb to the wall, and the other arm raised at an angle of 45°, with a dotted line from the thumb of that hand stretching also diagonally to the wall. The diagram only confused the pupil still more. The master closed up the affair by taking a stand and going through the motions indicated by the diagram, shifting his feet first to one side and then to the other, lifting one arm and then the other, and thus showed how easily it could be done. Thereupon Charles, thus instructed, took the master's place, and aiming as well as he could at the points designated on the wall, and turning his head to the right, lifted his right arm out, straight and stiff; then, suddenly dropping that arm and turning his head to the left, he lifted the other to the same position, and so, with the regularity, precision, and quickness of a clock-pendulum, sawed the air, and meanwhile, with a crawling intonation, addressed the people of the newly-established city of Rome in a manner that Livy never dreamed of:

'If all the strength of *cities*, (sawing with right arm)
Lay in the height of their *ramparts* (sawing with left arm,)
Or the depth of their *ditches*, (sawing with right arm)
We should have great reason to be in *fear* (sawing with left arm)
For that which we have now *built*,' (sawing with right arm.)

Charles Jackson I think was discouraged. He certainly never became even a stump orator or a Methodist exhorter.

It was mine to lead off in the second great exercise—that of 'original composition.' Not having the least idea of what was wanted, or how it was to be done, I moved to the side of Robert Armstrong, a young man 18 years old, self-possessed and capable of instructing me, because he had already been a pupil at the famous Academy of Meadham, New-Jersey. He told me nothing was easier. 'You are,' said he, 'first to take a subject, and then all you have to do is to write about it.'

'But,' said I, 'what is a subject?'

He replied, 'It is anything you want to write about.'

'But,' said I, 'I don't know of anything that I do want to write about. I wish I could see a composition.'

'Well,' said he, 'if you won't tell, I will show you an old one of mine, that I wrote at Meadham.'

Having bound myself to secrecy, he showed me a composition, which was after this sort: 'On Drunkenness.' (A heavy black line was drawn under this caption.) 'Drunkenness is the worst of all vices.' Then followed an argument which, I think, well sustained the proposition thus confidently announced. I do not know why, perhaps because I was constitutionally an optimist, I decided instantly that I would not choose for my subject anything that was naughty, bad, or wicked. So I said, 'I will choose a different subject, and will show the composition to you when it is written.' He promised me his help. I wrote with great labor my essay, brought it and submitted it to him. It began: 'On Virtue. Virtue is the best of all vices!' My success in my department seemed as hopeless as Charles Jackson's in his."

COLLEGE LIFE.

Young Seward was matriculated at Union College, Schenectady, in 1816. His experiences were not unlike those of many other country lads. He says:

"My first session in college was not without its mortifications. When I came to write what are called compositions, I found that, having rarely practiced it, I wrote with difficulty, and confusedly, and it seemed to me that difficulty was insuperable, because I had no general supply of facts or knowledge. The first time I rose to speak I encountered a general simper, which, before I got through, broke into laughter. On carefully inquiring the reasons, I found I had a meas

THE COMING STAMPEDE.

A RUSH FOR THE NEW EL DORADO.

THE GREATEST GOLD EXCITEMENT IN TWENTY YEARS—EMIGRATION FROM ALL QUARTERS TO THE BLACK HILLS—A SEVERE WINTER ON THE PLAINS—PROSPECTS OF THE GOLD HUNTERS.

CHEYENNE, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1877.

The great stampede of the year, and the greatest for 20 years, has about begun. Before Summer it will be at its height. It is setting toward the Black Hills. It will take all the drift material from San Juan, will draw heavily from the old mining districts of Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and California, and will gather the idlers that dream of fortunes, and many of the broken-up merchants and enterprising young adventurers from all over the country. What the upshot of this will be none can tell. But if the larger share of the 50,000 people who will rush forward to the new land of gold in the next six months do not come straggling back demoralized and dead broke before next Winter, it will be because other stampedes draw them further off, perhaps over toward the Pacific coast, or because the Black Hills, with all the puffing that it has had, is a great deal better than has been pictured. California and the Pike's Peak country did not show up their real riches to the multitudes who first thronged thither, and the discouraging reports that followed and the distressed looking pilgrims who returned East created for some time such a reaction that the new gold fields were looked upon as a snare and a delusion, and came nigh being depopulated with almost as remarkable celerity as they had been settled up. We cannot tell whether this will be the fate of the Black Hills country. At the worst, we do not think it could suffer quite the drawbacks that Colorado did in 1859 and 1860. The majority of those who are going in there have had severe schooling; have had mining life in its worst forms; have not been homes since childhood; are not easily frightened at poverty or Indians; and have, in fact, that *summum bonum* of grit and don't-care which frontiersmen call "sand in the craw." These will be the leaders of the camp, and they will hold the throng sufficiently in check to prevent any such pell-mell routs as that of 1859, for instance, when the Pike's Peakers precipitately started home.

When I say that the stampede of the year has already begun, I am aware that I state a somewhat surprising fact; for it is the worst Winter that the oldest inhabitant can think of in the Rocky Mountain country. There have been deep snow, bitter cold winds, and almost perishing weather for one to be far away from the settlements. The cold snap is still upon us. There was never a time before when old plainsmen so readily took their chances; the wild animals of the plains, antelope, wolves, jack-rabbits, have come into the corrals and pre-emptors' cabins for shelter; the herds are thin from exposure and lack of food. And yet, with such a Winter as this, and the perils that a journey northward carries with it, there are teams and outfits going toward Custer and Deadwood diggings almost every day. Last week 100 freighters and packteams went forward, and others are preparing to go. Several wagons with supplies and miners' tools have come from Sunshine, Boulder, Fort Collins, and Greeley, Colorado. Teams are outfitting at Denver. Some are on the way from Salt Lake City. Every day or two there are arrivals from St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, and occasionally from the far East. When these "pilgrims" are asked why they go into the diggings now, when work is pretty much suspended there and everything frozen up, their invariable answer is that they want to be on the ground and get the pick of the chances before the great rush of the Spring opens; and again, the Indians who hug their camp fires in cold weather, are not so apt to trouble them now.

But the comparatively few who are setting out now give only a hint of what is to follow. You have only to visit some of the towns in this section of country, such as Laramie, Sidney, Denver, Greeley, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, and a casual talk with this and that one here and there, particularly with those known as "old timers," and it becomes apparent at once that a good many of them are making preparations to go into the Black Hills. Of course, San Juan will draw some of them; but the greater number are bound for Custer and Deadwood, or the new diggings of Battle Creek and Wolf Mountain. There is not so much excitement about it in the old mining camps of Gilpin and Clear Creek Counties, for the past year has been unusually prosperous with them; and nearly all the miners and business men are doing well, and are wise enough to let well enough alone. In Denver there will be more to join the stampede than there were last year. Some are going into the freighting business; some will take stocks of goods to Custer, Deadwood, or some of the new miners' camps; others will go to prospect. Denver is very well situated as a supply point for the Black Hills, as it is for the San Juan mines, it being about equidistant between them, and its wholesale dealers are working up a good trade in both directions. In spite of hard times, the population of Denver is now greater than ever before. There are no empty houses, and building has been going forward all the Fall and Winter so far as the weather would permit. Should the Black Hills fever take a couple of thousand from its 25,000 inhabitants, it will be no very great loss; the increasing trade with that section will more than make it up.

Of course, the same interest that did so much to work up a Black Hills mania last year and years before, when everybody, the agitators included, more than half suspected that it was all a humbug, are the prime movers in working up the present excitement. They have something tangible to go on now. The diggings have turned out some gold, handsome nuggets have been shown, and a few snug fortunes made. Speculators and agents are at work in Chicago and St. Louis, and probably in New-York and Boston. Pamphlets and circulars more glowing than ever, are being scattered broadcast. The railway companies running in the direction of this El Dorado; the towns which are seeking the prestige and profit that being a depot of supplies or advantageous outfitting point will bring them, and individual speculators who have "claims" to market, or a stake to raise in some way, are the chief advertising agencies of the Black Hills country. They are, for this season at least, "fishers of men;" and how tempting is the bait which they throw out may be seen from the following paragraph from one of their publications:

"The gold is here. It is in almost every gulch, on every hillside, on every mountain top, in places and in quartz. It is here for the poor man and for the capitalist. It is to be divided among laborers, merchants, mechanics, and manufacturers. There is enough for all who will come, and those who wish to flee from the hard times of the East, and avail themselves of the hidden treasures of this the last and richest gold field on the globe, had better make their arrangements to come early. This is a show in which the front seats cannot be reserved; the first occupant holds them."

The estimates of gold taken out of the Black Hills last season, as made by Cheyenne and Omaha parties, is far greater than any of my old acquaintances, well-informed men and experienced miners, who spent last year in the diggings, in my conversations with them, have yet placed it. Their calculations generally run from a half to three-quarters of a million; while Omaha merchants, and, I think, too, the Union Pacific Railroad authorities, figure it at $2,000,000; while Cheyenne bankers and the newspapers here claim that a million and a half were brought out, and about as much more remains distributed among the present population of the various camps in the Hills. I think that many of the parties engaged in this work of spreading pamphlets and circulars are "playing for high stakes." Some of the publications now in press, I am told, write up the Black Hills and at the same time go out of their way to write down the San Juan country. Whatever may be the effect of this, I am inclined to think it a waste of powder, for undoubtedly the great wave of emigration will, for this season at least, flow toward the Black Hills. I have seen all kinds of estimates made of the amount of population the various new diggings up there will receive before the end of the year. None place it at less than 30,000, and many express the belief that it will exceed 100,000. I am inclined to think that the contiguous States and Territories and the Missouri Valley region alone will contribute 20,000 people to this great army of gold-seekers. Letters of inquiry from all parts of the East, and newspaper paragraphs speaking of parties who are making ready, would seem to indicate a very much greater immigration than last year.

I spoke of the fact that parties were now going northward every day from this point. I understand that there is considerable stir at Sidney, Sioux City, Bismarck, and Yankton in the same direction. The Territorial Legislature is in session at the latter place, and a delegation from Custer and Deadwood has been before it asking legislation such as is adapted to the new mining camps. Facts and statistics regarding the present condition of the towns, and the resources of the country have also been presented, and the Legislature asked to publish them as an immigration document. But it is said that the new population of the Black Hills and the people at Yankton are not in very cordial sympathy, and that many of the former are very clamorous for a Territorial organization of their own, and cutting off allegiance to Dakota. A delegate has been sent to Washington, and on being interviewed by a local reporter here as to his mission, he stated that his people want a new Territory, to be called El Dorado, created, to extend from the 43d to the 47th parallel of latitude, and from the 102d to the 107th meridian of longitude, embracing a tract of about 80,000 square miles.

Most of the towns in the Hills, which were to some extent depopulated last Fall, have picked up a good deal during the Winter. A gentleman just in from Deadwood says that there are not less than 5,000 people there, and at Custer about 500; while Gayville, Bone Butte, and other camps are lively. The stampede to Wolf Mountain has subsided; but there has been quite a rush to Battle Creek, 20 miles from Custer, where over 50 claims were taken in a single day, and the new mining towns of Frenchtown, Hayward, and Harney have been started.

It has been a hard Winter in the diggings. The snow is reported all the way from two to three feet, with great and impassable drifts between some of the camps. A few who took the precaution to "house over" the entrance to their shafts have been able to prosecute work right along; but the great majority of claims have been abandoned for the Winter. The thermometer has been as low as 30° below zero. There has been plenty of fuel and provisions in all of the camps, as freighting teams from Cheyenne and Sidney have succeeded in breaking the roads, and the semi-weekly stages have kept communication open with the outside world, though they have been obliged to throw off their wheels and come down to extemporized runners. Tariffs are high, and teamsters are making a good thing. Where four or five pilgrims "chip in," they can get carried over to Harney City from Custer for $50, distance, 20 miles. Freighters, who have gone from points on the railroad to Custer, Deadwood, or Battle Creek, although selling out at a good round price, have hurried homeward again, declaring that it costs them $10 per day for provender for a span of mules. The prices current are in some respects at a "high pinch." Corn and oats are $8 to $10, and flour $10 to $16 per hundred pounds; hay, $60 per ton; sugar, 20 to 30 cents; apples, 10 cents apiece; coal-oil, $1 50 per gallon; eggs, $1 per dozen; bacon, 30 cents, and potatoes 25 cents per pound. The large number of idlers now in the hills are obliged to draw on their reserve funds, if they have the good luck to have any; and live on scant fare at that. It is not expected that these prices will keep up, as the large numbers who will go into the freighting business from various outfitting points in the Spring, will take in so many goods, and cut carrying rates so low that the cost of living will be a great deal less.

Some machinery has been received here lately for shipment into the mines. A ball pulverizer fit for sampling can be set up at from $6,000 to $10,000. A stamp mill of from 10 to 15 stamps, with steam power, can be put into operation at a cost of from $10,000 to $12,000. The demand for all classes of mining machinery is going to be large. The principal purchases are made in Chicago; and some also have been made in New-York and Brooklyn. In buying such machinery and other wares, those miners who have made a good thing the past season need not be told to "cash their bills;" that is not the expression in the hills; they "weigh out" in settlement of all their accounts, the dust in their buckskin pouches being the currency of the realm. The Black Hills diggings are the only places in the country where greenbacks are worth more than gold. An ounce of the latter, worth $20, will bring only $17 50 in greenbacks. The coming stampede may serve to regulate market prices and inaugurate a different financial basis; however this may be, it is certain that the exciting rush for the new diggings is going to be the great event of the present year; and the mixed politics of the Presidential campaign, at last nearing a settlement, will be all forgotten by the throng of gold hunters in whose mind's eye "rich finds," nuggets, and pay streaks are of absorbing importance.

UTILIZING CARRIER PIGEONS.

THE DIFFERENT SPECIES—THEIR POWERS OF VISION AND MEMORY—STEAM-SHIP COMPANIES INCLINED TO USE THEM.

The project of using carrier pigeons as a means of communication between vessels at sea, and their ports of destination and departure, has received much consideration by various steam-ship companies, and it is probable that these birds will be introduced on board many of the steamers plying between this port and foreign lands during the coming year. The Transatlantic Steam-ship Company has already commenced the experiment in foreign ports, and it has thus far proved entirely successful. The company bought forty pairs of the best breed of Antwerp carriers two years ago, and divided them between this City, Fort de France, St. Thomas, and St. Nazaire, and established a central loft in the latter port. As it takes four years for a carrier to arrive at maturity, the success of the enterprise has not yet been demonstrated in this country. There are four varieties of high-bred pigeons, the pouter, Antwerp carrier, short-faced tumbler, and barb. Of these, the only breed which can be utilized as a dispatch-bearer, is the Antwerp carrier. A glance at the physical construction of these birds will readily demonstrate this fact. The pouter is the largest of the several varieties, the males being 19½ inches long from the end of the beak to the tip of the tail, while the legs, from the thigh joint to the tip of the middle toe, measure seven inches. The wings cover the legs and feet of these birds, and they have a wind-sack over their crops, which, when they feel in particularly high spirits, they expand to a considerable extent, and assume a pouting appearance, from which they derive their name. The short-faced tumbler is a small bird, not being more than 10 or 11 inches in length, from beak to tail, and its peculiarity consists in a round, prominent forehead, receding bull-finch beak, and small eyes. They have no wattles, either around the eyes or above the nose, and their powers of vision are not extended. The "barb" takes his name from an abbreviation of Barbary, where this species of pigeon was originally bred. This variety is of no practical use, and is bred purely for show purposes. These birds are very handsome and are much sought after by pigeon-fanciers. They are bred in five colors—black, yellow, white, dun, and red. Their beaks are short, and shaped like that of a bullfinch. Their heads are square and flat across the skull, and their eyes are large and encircled by wattles 1½ inches in diameter. The beak wattle of a matured bird of this species measure four inches in circumference. Although they possess large, prominent eyes, their power of sight is limited to a side view, and they are thus prevented from being rapid, high flyers. Mr. D. E. Newell has a large number of these birds at his columbary at the foot of West Nineteenth street, in this City, for some of which he paid exorbitant prices. At the pigeon exhibition in Baltimore, last month, Mr. Newell took three first premiums, and four second prizes, in eight entries, thus showing how near to perfection he has brought his birds. This species measures 14 inches from tip to tip. Lastly, there is the Antwerp carrier. The birds of this breed are sleek-looking, their feathers fitting them closely, and their general carriage may be likened unto that of a race-horse, upright and prominent. Their colors are blue, blue-checkered, and red-checkered. They have small wattles over the beak, but none around the eye, and their power of vision is keen and extended. The eye stands out boldly, and they are enabled to look straight ahead without moving the head from side to side, as is the case with other varieties of the carrier pigeon. Mr. Newell also has a columbary at Yonkers, where his father resides, and these gentlemen propose to utilize the carriers for transacting their business during the coming Summer between Yonkers and this City. Mr. Whitley, an Englishman, residing at Newark, New-Jersey, owns a number of the Antwerp carriers. He has already trained a number of birds to fly between his residence and Yonkers, and between this City and Newark. He trained his birds in three trials to make the distance between the two cities, and those birds which he has trained to fly from Newark to this City, accomplish the distance readily in 17 minutes. This gentleman states that the Antwerp birds are not at all inclined to seek roosting when flying, and that when released from confinement, they will, after becoming accustomed to the route, fly straight home. During the late Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, an exhibitor of pigeons, living in Hoboken, accidentally liberated one of his finest specimens of the Antwerp carrier, but upon returning home on the following day he found the bird safely housed in its cote. An Antwerp bird may be taught in less than six months time to fly from 50 to 100 miles, as they appear to be endowed with a wonderful memory as well as keenness of vision, and having once traveled a route they never forget it.

A FEMALE THIEF.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Anna Reynolds, who said she belonged in New-Jersey, died from this city today, carrying with her a gold watch and chain, a gold necklace and chain, and a cross, valued altogether at $300, and $12 in money, the property of [illegible]. E. D. Sheldon.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

TEN ADDITIONAL STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL SAVINGS BANKS IN THIS CITY—EXHIBIT OF THE SMALL INSTITUTIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1877.

With but one exception the reports of all the City banks have been received at the Bank Department within the time specified by law, viz., Feb. 1. Some of these statements it has been necessary to send back for correction in minor details. The following 10 statements are additional to those already published. They include some of the largest as well as the smallest of the savings institutions of New-York. The reports are worthy of careful study. It is unnecessary to point out the relative standing of the several banks as here presented. The figures speak for themselves. Any one can see where investments are likely to be safe, and where they certainly cannot be. It will be observed that the oldest and wealthiest bank on the list pays the lowest rate of interest, while each of the several new and small ones pay 6 per cent.

BANK FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Robert Lenox Kennedy, President; George C. Ward, Secretary; No. 67 Bleecker street; incorporated 1819.

Resources.

Bonds and Mortgages	$ 5,332,350 00
Stock investments, viz.:	
United States	$12,383,347 50
New-York State	3,497,125 01
Massachusetts	275,015 63
Cities in this State	1,477,415 00
Counties in this State	667,250 00
	$21,000,153 14
Total stock investments, at cost	$20,064,388 54
Banking house and lot, at cost	175,000 00
Other real estate, at cost	40,731 11
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies	662,457 65
Cash on hand	80,000 00
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost	935,766 60
Interest due and accrued	105,782 58
Furniture and fixtures	3,000 00
Total resources	$27,399,474 48

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$23,540,218 20
Excess of assets over liabilities	3,859,256 28
Total liabilities	$27,399,474 48

Supplementary.—Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1877, 33,161; amount deposited during 1876, including interest credited, $3,515,764 54; amount withdrawn during 1876, $2,918,258 45; expenses for 1876, including salaries, $61,910 37; largest amount due any one depositor, exclusive of interest, $3,360; average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1877, $337; rate of interest paid depositors during 1876, 5 and 6 per cent.

This bank reported Jan. 1, 1876: Due depositors, $11,761,694 30; surplus, $1,323,047 32; number of open accounts, 32,291.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.

Henry L. Hoguet, President; David Ledwith, Controller, No. 51 Chambers street. Incorporated 1850.

Resources.

	Estimated Market Value.
Bonds and mortgages	$7,763,038 75
Stock investments, viz.;	
United States	$1,697,020
Tennessee	5,250
Georgia	58,000
Cities in this State	4,688,980
Counties in this State	721,872
	$7,171,122
Total stock investments	7,077,825 68
Banking-house and lot, at cost	151,127 19
Other real estate, at cost	245,938 13
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies	360,584 65
Cash on hand	142,112 39
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost	93,266 32
Interest and rent, due and accrued	328,02[illegible]83
Total Resources	$16,161,944 94

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$14,712,938 20
Excess of assets over liabilities	1,449,006 74
Total liabilities	$16,161,944 94

Supplementary.—Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1877, 29,780; amounts deposited during 1876, including interest credited, $5,883,231 38; amount withdrawn during 1876, $4,918,892 64; expenses for 1876, including salaries, $60,338 49; largest amount due any one depositor, exclusive of interest, $20,000; average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1877, $494 89; rate of interest paid depositors during 1876, 5 and 6 per cent.

This bank reported Jan. 1, 1876: Due depositors, $13,748,399 46; surplus, $1,455,188 42; number of open accounts, 28,551.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Isaac T. Smith, President; T. W. Lillie, Secretary, Nos. 1 and 3 Third avenue. Incorporated 1852.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$2,297,567 00
Stock investments, being bonds of the United States and bonds of cities and of towns in this State	3,128,403 17
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by law of 1875	109,300 00
Banking-house and lot, at cost	249,304 71
Other real estate, at cost	86,414 59
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies	295,034 08
Cash on hand	183,873 25
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost	93,550 08
Interest due and accrued	46,001 71
Rents accrued, but not due	1,972 34
Total resources	6,435,260 33

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$6,063,832 16
Excess of assets over liabilities	371,428 17
Total liabilities	$6,435,260 33

Supplementary.—Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1877, 9,493; amount deposited during 1876, including interest credited, $2,235,447 36; amount withdrawn during 1876, $2,696,792 21; expenses for 1876, including salaries, $43,714 45; largest amount due any one depositor, exclusive of interest, $39,779 07; average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1877, $337 98; rate of interest paid depositors during 1876, 6 per cent.

This bank reported Jan. 1, 1876: Due depositors, $6,522,675 50; surplus, $463,190 36; number of open accounts, 9,971.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

William H. Slocum, President; Charles A. Whitney, Secretary. No. 3 Chambers street. Incorporated 1869.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$3,567,375 00
Stock investments, being bonds of the [illegible]	

and of cities and towns in this State	4,756,419 61
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by laws of 1875	36,100 00
Banking-house and lot, at cost	45,089 77
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies	396,601 78
Cash on hand	187,159 35
Interest due and accrued and premium on gold 5-20s	137,796 00
Total resources	$8,246,462 51

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$7,558,575 38
Excess of cost of stocks over market value	12,153 11
Excess of assets over liabilities	675,734 02
Total liabilities	$8,246,462 51

Supplementary.—Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1877, 11,987; amount deposited during 1876, including interest credited, $2,302,239 47; amount withdrawn during 1876, $2,745,649 69; expenses for 1876, including salaries, $37,857 08; largest amount due any one depositor, exclusive of interest, $21,120; average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1877, $639 57; rate of interest paid depositors during 1876, 6 per cent.

This bank reported Jan. 1, 1876, due depositors, $7,701,995 60; surplus, $731,360 27; number of open accounts, 11,931.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK.

Richard H. Bull, President; C. W. Brueckerhoff, Secretary, No. 91 Eighth avenue and No. 801 West Fourteenth street. Incorporated 1854.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$1,082,500 00
Stock investments, being bonds of the United States, of Michigan, and of cities, counties, and towns of this State and of New-Jersey	1,953,599 43
Amount loaned on stocks, as authorized by laws of 1875	107,000 00
Banking-house and lot, at cost	69,150 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies	169,195 26
Cash on hand	11,413 54
Amount loaned on collaterals (old gold coin)	330 00
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost	189,146 07
Interest due and accrued	53,369 12
Total resources	$3,585,703 42

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$3,105,846 46
Excess of assets over liabilities	479,856 96
Total liabilities	$3,585,703 42

Supplementary.—Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1877, 8,300; amount deposited during 1876, including interest credited, $1,621,299 67; amount withdrawn during 1876, $1,545,764 56; expenses for 1876, including salaries, $23,294 31; largest amount due any one depositor, exclusive of interest, $11,270 41; average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1877, $374 20; rate of interest paid depositors during 1876, 6 per cent.

This bank reported Jan. 1, 1876: Due depositors, $3,030,311 35; surplus, $401,160 51; number of open accounts, 8,018.

MORRISANIA SAVINGS BANK.

Samuel M. Purdy, President; Charles L. Roeder, Secretary; Third avenue, opposite One Hundred and Forty-sixth street; incorporated 1868.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$91,170 00
Stock investments, being bonds in cities and towns of this State	27,128 00
Other real estate than banking-house, at cost	15,111 49
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies	14,530 95
Cash on hand	11,608 90
Amount loaned on collaterals	11,265 65
Other assets	8,739 67
Total resources	$180,154 66

Liabilities.

Due Depositors	$171,551 15
Excess of assets over liabilities	8,603 51
Total liabilities	$180,154 66

Supplementary.—Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1877, 1,460; amount deposited during 1876, including interest credited, $1,058,058 62; amount withdrawn during 1876, $1,050,079 73; expenses for 1876, including salaries, $3,590 39; largest amount due any one depositor, exclusive of interest, $3,500; average amount of each account, Jan. 1, 1877, $117 57; rate of interest paid depositors during 1876, 5 and 6 per cent.

This bank reported Jan. 1, 1876: Due depositors, $103,572 31; surplus, $8,624 16; number of open accounts, 1,327.

ST. JOHN'S SAVINGS BANK.

John V. Traphagen, President; Wm. Mehlenham, Secretary; Fordham; incorporated 1874.

Resources.

Bonds and Mortgages	$500 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies	718 48
Cash on hand	351 17
Other assets	1,042 90
Total resources	$2,607 55

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$2,540 70
Excess of assets over liabilities	66 85
Total liabilities	$2,607 55

Supplementary.—Number of open accounts Jan 1, 1877, 49; amount deposited during 1876, including interest credited, $2,944 11; amount withdrawn during 1876, $2,288.05; expenses for 1876, including salaries, $312 20; largest amount due any one depositor, exclusive of interest, $565; average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1877, $60 76; rate of interest paid depositors during 1876, 6 per cent.

This bank reported, Jan. 1, 1876; Due depositors, $1,804 64; surplus, $187,72; number of open accounts, 50.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK, MORRISANIA.

Jacob Held, President; William Hoeland, Secretary; corner Third avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth street.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages	$172,750 00
Stock investments, being bonds of the towns of this State, and "other stocks and bonds"	86,881 55
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by law of 1875	60 00
Banking house and lot, at cost	46,495 11
Other real estate, at cost	8,900 37
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies	11,075 80
Cash on hand	2,598 60
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost	3,009 45
Interest due and accrued	18,610 12
Total Resources	$350,329 00

Liabilities.

Due Depositors	$299,237 79
Other liabilities	39,000 00
Excess of assets over liabilities	12,091 21
Total Liabilities	$350,329 00

Supplementary.—Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1877, 2,337; amount deposited during 1876, including interest credited, $336,017 55; amount withdrawn during 1876, $1,038,602 70; expenses for 1876, including salaries, $5,051 40; largest amount due any one depositor, exclusive of interest, $4,927 64; average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1877, $128 04; rate of interest paid depositors during 1876, 6 per cent.

The bank reported Jan. 1, 1876: Due depositors, $801,229 35; surplus, $11,887 62; number of open accounts, 2,748.

A BOLD BURGLARY IN WHITE STREET.

At 6:30 o'clock on Friday evening an officer of the Fifth Precinct Police, while on patrol, found open the front door of the store No. 34 White street, occupied by James Wardlaw & Co., dry goods dealers. An examination of the premises was made, and it was found that a gang of burglars had visited and robbed the store. Mr. Wardlaw was summoned, and on looking over his stock found that goods valued at nearly $3,000, consisting chiefly of black silks, had been carried off. The store was closed for the night shortly before 6 o'clock, and it was apparent that immediately after the employes had left, the burglars had, with a "jimmy," wrenched off the padlock from the front door, and entering the store hurriedly, removed the goods from the shelves and placed them in an express wagon which was in waiting in front of the premises. The removal of the goods was effected in so systematic a manner that persons in the neighborhood who witnessed the operations of the burglars paid no attention to them, believing that they were the regular employes of the store at work later than usual. The burglary was reported at the Central Office yesterday, but no clue to the thieves or the property has been obtained.

A VAGRANT SENT TO PRISON.

For a long time previous to Thursday last a crippled boy, named Frank Heller, frequented Wall and Broad streets, and the lower part of Broadway, creeping on the walks in a painful manner, and by his deformities exciting the sympathies of passers-by, and thus procuring money. His parents were several times cautioned to keep him at home, but failed to do so. Mr. Haight, a member of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children, procured his arrest on Thursday, and Justice Kilbreth committed him to the Juvenile Asylum as a vagrant. Yesterday he was again brought before the Justice, at the request of counsel employed by his father, and argument was made to prove that the cripple was not a vagrant and beggar. Mr. Lewis L. Delafield and E. L. Jenkins opposed the argument on behalf of the Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Justice Kilbreth held that the boy was a beggar, though he never asked for alms, and committed him to the custody of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

CRUELTY TO A HORSE.

An aggravated case of cruelty to an animal was tried in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, and ended in the conviction of the person charged with the offense. On the afternoon of Jan. 24, Jacob Raeder, a baker residing in Tremont, Westchester County, got drunk and drove his horse at a furious pace on Central Avenue. He then left the poor animal, covered with sweat, standing in the cold, without a covering, while he made a long stay in a hotel. An officer was called to look after the horse, who determined to drive the shivering beast to the Police station. Raeder, after some useless expostulation, jumped into the sleigh with the officer. While waiting for a railway train to pass the horse dropped dead. A post-mortem examination showed that its death was caused by a rupture of the pulmonary artery produced by over-exertion. Raeder was fined $25.

ARREST OF A SUPPOSED MURDERER.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—John Murray was arrested to-day on suspicion of having caused the death of his mother-in-law, Nancy Dempsey, in a quarrel

LAW REPORTS.

THE TAYLOR ESTATE.

CREDITORS ENDEAVORING TO GET A PORTION OF THEIR CLAIMS—A MOTION TO SET ASIDE LAWYERS' FEES.

Surrogate Calvin rendered a decision yesterday on the motion of the creditors of the estate of the late James B. Taylor to set aside the allowance of the large claims of the lawyers connected with the case. It appears that among the claims on the estate are a large number of "preferred claims" for services rendered by lawyers, the payment of which would entirely absorb the estate, greatly reduced by shrinkage and mismanagement, and now only amounting to about $200,000. These lawyers' claims were all allowed by the Referee of the estate some years ago, but upon the presentation of his report to the Surrogate's Court, the creditors excepted and appealed to the Supreme Court in Utica. The argument on the exception was heard by Judge Merwin, who filed a decision, in which he stated that he would not allow the large claims of the lawyers, but added that, though he would not allow them, he could not reject them entirely, owing to the provisions of certain special laws affecting the Surrogate's Court of the County of New-York. Each lawyer produced an order, from Surrogate Hutchings, who was in office at this stage of the case, directing the payment of the claims. These orders were held by Judge Merwin to have been made without jurisdiction, but being obliged to assume, on account of the existence of the above-mentioned special statutes, which provided that the exception of want of jurisdiction should not be taken to the orders of the Surrogate excepting by appeal or on proceeding before the Surrogate to vacate, set aside, or open or modify the same, that they were made by the authority of law, he directed the Receiver to apply to Surrogate Calvin to vacate them, the time for appeal having expired.

Application was accordingly made to vacate the orders, but was denied by Surrogate Calvin, who refused to disturb the orders of his predecessor. Henry L. Clinton, Senators Conkling and Kernan, and the other lawyers interested thereupon applied for a new order directing the payment of their claims.

In the meantime the New-York creditors of the estate became convinced of the necessity of taking steps to set aside the orders for allowances, in order to secure their interests. Examination of the records was accordingly instituted, and revealed the fact that the allowances were such as Surrogate Hutchings had no authority to make, except upon the final settlement of the Executor's accounts, and also that Receiver Bentley had neglected to set forth in his order before Surrogate Calvin to vacate the allowances the material facts showing the invalidity of Surrogate Hutchings' order. After examination of the papers, counsel for the Irving Bank of New-York, one of the creditors, made a new application to Surrogate Calvin to vacate the allowances, at the same setting forth the grounds upon which the order was invalid. Argument upon the application was heard by Surrogate Calvin on Jan. 22, his decision being rendered yesterday. In the decision he denied the application upon the grounds that the denial of similar motions by the Receiver were res adjudicata, and that a creditor had no standing in court excepting in the person of the Receiver. The Irving Bank intends to appeal from the decision, and has given notice of its intention to be heard by Judge Merwin, in Utica, on Monday next, that the Receiver be directed to set forth in such new motion—what he omitted to do in his previous proceedings—all the facts upon which the invalidity of the allowances depends. If his motion to appeal shall again be denied by Surrogate Calvin, the case will then be taken to the Supreme Court, and, if necessary, to the Court of Appeals.

NON-PAYMENT OF ALIMONY.

Peter Reuter, who is confined in Ludlow Street Jail for non-payment of alimony in divorce proceedings, instituted against him by his wife Elizabeth, was before Judge Donohue yesterday in habeas corpus proceedings, in which his discharge was sought on the grounds of his inability to pay alimony, and that his imprisonment was a mere act of malice on the part of his wife. Col. Spencer, who appeared for Reuter, said that on the 31st of January, 1870, an order had been issued requiring Reuter to pay $15 a week alimony pending the issue of the divorce suit, in which no proceedings have been had by the wife to bring it to a conclusion, her main desire being to keep her husband in jail. The alimony now claimed as due, being for 307 weeks, amounted to $4,605, which sum it was impossible for Reuter to pay. He had been confined seven months, and, in addition to the charge of disobeying the order requiring payment of alimony, he had been charged with abandonment. Counsel for Mrs. Reuter said that Reuter had heartlessly abandoned his wife and children, had married again, and had roamed all over the United States and New-Jersey. In fact, Mr. Reuter He was an "artful dodger," and was now playing a shrewd, sharp game. He was a manufacturing jeweler of abundant means, and was now supporting another woman and children by her, while he had left his own wife and family to starve. His idea was to plead poverty and long imprisonment in the hope of working on the sympathy of the court and securing his discharge without being compelled to pay the alimony due. Judge Donohue reserved his decision.

AN ORDER OF ARREST.

José A. Obrigon sent, in April, 1875, an American gold draft for $12,000 from Bogota, South America, to Juan C. De Mier, of this City, to purchase and ship to his order five silver bars. This order was countermanded, and De Mier directed to pay himself $1,100 out of the draft and send the balances to a firm in Paris, on whom the draft was drawn at 60 days. De Mier accepted the draft, drew the money, and failed, and in a suit brought against him by Obrigon in the Court of Common Pleas an order of arrest was procured against him, which both Judges Van Brunt and Robinson refused to vacate. On the trial of the case, the defense was that the draft was paid by De Mier by his acceptance of it, he being liable therefor to the Parisian firm. Judgment was given for Obrigon, De Mier having first moved to amend the complaint by striking out the allegation that the draft was obtained by him in a fiduciary capacity. Judge Van Hoesen granted the motion, holding that there was no fiduciary relation, because Obrigon supposed De Mier would use the money, for by drawing at 60 days' sight he gave De Mier 60 days within which to make arrangements for the payment of the money. The Parisian firm charged interest on the money, which he would not have done had he regarded it as a special deposit which De Mier could not use. The case is remarkable, from the fact that De Mier is liable to be imprisoned on an execution against his person, (as the order of arrest cannot be vacated after judgment,) notwithstanding the Judge before whom the case was heard holds that it is not a proper one for process against the debtor's person.

LIABILITIES OF COMMISSION AGENTS.

Felipe Fuentes & Co. shipped 27 bales of tobacco from Cuba to José de la Rosa Mayorga, of this City, to be sold by him on their account. Mayorga failed to remit the proceeds, and was arrested. On a trial of the case before Judge Van Hoesen, in the Court of Common Pleas, he directed a verdict for plaintiffs, because the answer did not deny the allegations of the complaint, it simply reciting that José Hertemendia, one of the plaintiffs' firm, had come to this City and insisted on payment, which had been refused by Mayorga until a full adjustment was had, whereupon Hertemendia got an injunction against Mayorga, destroying his business. A motion to vacate the order of arrest was denied by Judge Van Hoesen yesterday. The motion was upon plaintiffs' own papers, showing that after paying commissions and charges, defendant was to pay over the remainder, about $1,300, which he refused to do. Judge Van Hoesen refused to vacate the order, saying that an agent is at liberty to show, if he can, by the previous course of dealings between himself and his principal, or by other evidence, that he was permitted to use the money for which the goods were sold, and that the principal trusted him in the belief that his means would enable him to restore whatever he might take from the fund received for the goods. He gives the defendant leave to renew the motion to vacate on affidavits, though he thinks his action at this stage of the case is without precedent.

A COUNSEL'S CLAIM.

In a suit instituted in 1870 by Francis McCotter against Abraham R. L. Norton and Cecilia A. Norton and others, the Nortons, after five years' litigation, succeeded in retaining possession of valuable real estate in Newtown, Long Island. Benjamin Blankman, who had been their counsel, and who alleges that he had not been paid for his services, sued his clients and recovered judgment for $3,500. An appeal was taken, and yesterday a motion was made before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for a stay of proceedings pending the appeal. This was vigorously opposed by Mr. Blankman, who characterized it as simply an attempt to hinder him from obtaining what he had just

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 4, 1877.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The President's Message to Congress on the resumption of specie payments is, for the most part, able, practical, and timely. It points out, as has been frequently done in these columns, that the present time is singularly propitious for the passage of legislation designed to make United States notes equal to their face value in coin. The method proposed is the very simple and effective one which THE TIMES has advocated for years, viz., the funding of that portion of our paper money which cannot find profitable employment, and whose existence is the most potent factor in the depreciation of all the legal-tender circulation. The President recommends the immediate passage of a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 4 per cent. bonds with 40 years to run before maturity, which bonds are to be exchanged for legal-tender notes whenever presented in sums of $50 or any multiple thereof. The amount of the proposed issue of these bonds is restricted to $150,000,000, and it is recommended that they be made available for deposit in the United States Treasury by national banks, in the same way as bonds bearing a higher rate of interest.

There are two points in the Message which may tend to impair its otherwise good effect. The one is the hint that by keeping coin and bullion at home and thus adding the coin of the country to the circulating medium, we should secure "a healthy 'inflation' of a sound currency, to the great advantage of every legitimate business interest." If this point has any meaning at all it is a weak attempt to gild the pill of a practical measure of resumption so as to make it more palatable to the advocates of an increased volume of paper money. It is obvious that coin will not circulate side by side with paper money so long as the amount of paper in circulation is redundant, and it is equally obvious that it is only when the increased magnitude of business transactions calls for the use of a larger amount of the circulating medium than can be furnished by the notes left outstanding that coin will enter, to any appreciable amount, into the ordinary transactions of business. There can be no special objection to the President calling such a process a healthy inflation of the currency, only he should have been more careful to guard his meaning against misapprehension, and he should have been above the appearance of throwing a delusive sop to people whose opposition may be counted on in advance.

The other objectionable point in the Message is the recommendation that the limitation of the issue of subsidiary silver coin and fractional currency to $50,000,000 should be removed. That would be anything but a healthy inflation of the currency, since it would simply mean the introduction of a debased coinage, to drive out, to an extent proportioned to the amount of its issue and the channels opened for its use, the more valuable descriptions of money. It is of the very essence of a subsidiary coinage that the amount of its issue should be strictly limited, and if the President believes that the country can advantageously use more than fifty millions of silver change, he ought to have stated how much more. A bald recommendation for the repeal of the existing limitation of the volume of subsidiary coin is merely an encouragement to the schemes of the Silver Ring—a move to open the flood-gates of inflation with one hand, while shutting them down with the other. We fear there is but a slender prospect of any action being taken by the present Congress in the line of the President's main recommendation, and it is, unfortunately, true that if the Message were acted on, the hint about silver would receive a very liberal construction in both houses. However ardently the friends of resumption may desire a funding bill, they certainly do not want it if saddled with any of the projects of silver inflation which lie between an adhesion to the use of that metal as a strictly subsidiary coinage and its use as an unlimited legal-tender.

The simple question to be decided by the Electoral Commission is, who were the legally-appointed Electors of the State of Florida on the 6th of December last. It is plain from the arguments of Democratic counsel yesterday that the hopes of their party are centred on the chance of counting the Electoral vote of Florida for TILDEN, and that they have very little expectation of being allowed to go behind the vote of a State when the legally-constituted authorities of that State have never called the vote in question. Their reliance upon the Florida case consists in the fact that the newly-elected State Government of Florida did attempt to invalidate the decision arrived at in regard to the Electoral vote, and that, therefore, the Commission may fairly be called on to decide between two contradictory utterances of the voice of the State. To this argument the Republican reply is that the legally-constituted Electors placed on record a certain decision on the day prescribed in the Constitution and in accordance with the laws of the State. That decision could not possibly be revoked by any State authority, and is, therefore, on the theory of the Democrats themselves, not reviewable by any authority derived from Congress.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S committee made a characteristic exhibition of partisan spite yesterday. A letter was produced which ex-Gov. WELLS, of Louisiana, had intrusted to MADDOX for delivery to Senator WEST, but which MADDOX had never delivered. Compared with some of the HEWITT-PELTON series of Oregon telegrams, the letter is a very innocent production, and, in any case, its writer was entitled to be heard in explanation of its meaning. Mr. WELLS was equally entitled to a hearing in regard to the assertions which a very scurvy set of rascals in Democratic pay had made against him. With the shallow cunning of a Tombs shyster, the counselor of the Erie swindlers thought otherwise, and the Democrats on the committee, as usual, agreed with him. So the Chairman of the Louisiana Returning Board was not only denied a hearing in his own defense, but he was also refused the slender privilege of having that refusal placed upon the record of the committee.

MR. TILDEN'S "REFORM" TACTICS.

It is as fair to judge a man by the agents he employs as by the company he keeps. Find a man who employs notorious scoundrels, with a full knowledge of their character, and gathers about him for the purposes of his business outcasts and adventurers of every degree, and you estimate him at once as unprincipled and as governed by no scruples save those which the law enforces. He may stand at the street corners and cry aloud for reform, but you know that he is a hypocrite and not to be trusted in any public or business relations. Mr. TILDEN belongs to this class. The standard of his own character as a perjured tax-payer, as a faithless trustee, as a scheming, unscrupulous politician, determined the character of the persons he gathered about him to buy and cheat his way into the Presidency. A regiment of bummers, officered by ex-Senator GWIN and Mr. COYLE, of Washington, guarded his interests at St. Louis. Mr. HEWITT was his conscience-keeper in New-York. Mr. SMITH M. WEED held a roving commission, and wandered about, under various names, using the Tilden cash where it would do the most good. The same instinctive sense of the fitness of things led Mr. TILDEN to select DAVID DUDLEY FIELD for the management of his case at Washington. There are honorable lawyers, who do their duty by their clients without surrendering their own integrity. These possess no recommendation in Mr. TILDEN'S eyes. Mr. FIELD'S distinction is of another sort. He is burdened with no nice appreciation of professional propriety. His connection with the Fisk and Gould frauds on the Erie stockholders laid the foundation of a fame which few need envy. His dexterity in using the Tammany Judges, and in perverting the forms of law to protect the rankest injustice, gave him a distinction altogether unique. His zeal in TWEED'S behalf was only measured by the size of TWEED'S purse. In short, all the general public to-day know of Mr. FIELD is that he is invariably singled out to conduct cases which lawyers of different standing would not touch, and that he justifies the selection by the employment of methods worthy of the cause to be served. It is proper, therefore, that he should now appear as Mr. TILDEN'S chief agent in the proceedings of a House committee, and as his chief "objector" before the Electoral Commission.

But the most dexterous lawyer requires assistants. He knows what he wants and they supply it. The business is not a pretty one on either side, but the lawyer must have witnesses or he is powerless. As one is, so are the others. Given FIELD as the legal agent of Mr. TILDEN in the prosecution of the Louisiana case, and PICKETT, MADDOX, and LITTLEFIELD might all have been sketched in advance. PICKETT is FIELD modified by circumstances. Perhaps PICKETT might be more correctly described as a cross between TILDEN and FIELD. He has their fine appreciation of morality in the abstract and their contempt for it as a practical influence. He is willing to lie for a patriotic purpose, and to pocket ill-gotten gains in order that he may shine as a philanthropist. MADDOX, his associate, has similar characteristics. They are model Democratic witnesses. Both have a history, and it is not a savory one. They have played many parts, and none of them commends itself to honest folk. Those who know them declare they would not believe them on their oaths, and those who know them only by their own testimony comprehend their inability to distinguish between right and wrong. If we are to suppose that they conceived the idea of buying the Louisiana board, subject to a princely percentage for their trouble, the inference is inevitable that however much they mistook the quality of Messrs. WELLS and ANDERSON, they correctly understood the position occupied by Messrs. HEWITT and MORRISSEY, as financial agents of Mr. TILDEN. On the other hand, if we assume that MADDOX and PICKETT were chosen agents of the Democratic Party, to whom was intrusted the task of obtaining the Louisiana votes, if need be at the cost of a million, we must give the managers of the party credit for sagacity in the interpretation of character. MORRISSEY and MADDOX, PICKETT and HEWITT—they are noble brethren, all of them. Their moral natures were cast in the same mold. They hold that bribery was a legitimate means of securing the required vote for the Democratic candidate. PICKETT'S trouble was that the vote could not be bought in Louisiana; and MORRISSEY'S willingness to buy was checked only by the belief that the Grover trick in Oregon rendered further effort unnecessary. Mr. FIELD must have felt quite happy with PICKETT and MADDOX as witnesses. They are gentlemen after his own heart—ready for anything that may be required of them in the combined interests of virtue and the Democratic Party. The misfortune for TILDEN and Reform is that as witnesses they are not believed. The more they swear the more we know that they are lying.

Although the Oregon case lacks the raciness of the Louisiana exposure, it is strikingly suggestive of the Tilden tactics. Everywhere they were the same. Money—money—money. That was Mr. TILDEN'S constant argument for establishing his title to the Presidency. Testimony before the Senate Committee yesterday proved, by a comparison of handwriting, that the "Gobble" cipher addressed to TILDEN and the Patrick dispatch to PELTON proceeded from the same person. Both were PATRICK'S, who, as may be remembered, was sent from Nebraska as TILDEN'S confidential agent for securing a Democratic Elector in the place of WATTS. The CORSE and MILLER dispatches to PELTON, published yesterday, are equally significant. It is now evident that from the moment Mr. TILDEN discovered that he needed one vote, and that a chance existed of obtaining that vote from Oregon, no means were left untried to secure it. We have not only glimpses of the truth, but they tell of the corrupt use of money at every stage of the business. They are conclusive, too, as to the direct action of Mr. TILDEN in the matter. He and his nephew were the senders or the recipients of every suspicious message. They directed a base conspiracy from New-York, and they transmitted the money to render it successful. CRONIN is the result.

The crowning illustration of Democratic iniquity comes from Mississippi, and endangers the efficacy of the Tilden votes of that State. The Democratic President of a County Board of Registers yesterday testified to the Senate Committee that the Democratic judges of election, at each polling place in the county, were supplied with duplicate keys to the ballot boxes, for a purpose that may be imagined. "I suppose my idea was," the reluctant witness finally said, "that if there were too many Republican votes in the ballot-box, the key was to open the box that the Republican votes might be taken out and Democratic votes be substituted in their stead." The confession is made charming by its simplicity, and it illumines one of the ways that led to Democratic success in Mississippi.

SEWARD.

The publication of an autobiography and a memoir of WILLIAM H. SEWARD will vividly recall to the minds of our people the life and career of that eminent man. More than this, the artless narrative, enriched as it is, with a great number of familiar letters from SEWARD'S own hand, will present the statesman and politician to us as he only appeared to his most intimate friends. The world is never weary of the petty details which relate to the daily life and personal habits of its great men. It is an affectionate desire to clothe the conspicuous public man with the warmth of domesticity and with the common attributes of humanity, rather than a vulgar curiosity, which greedily absorbs information concerning his private life. And though no acute student of human nature can have implicit faith in an autobiography of even the sincerest of men, there is in such a work an inexhaustible fund of pleasure. It is pleasant, at least, to know what the writer was able and willing to write about himself.

To the student of politics the most attractive part of the life and letters of SEWARD will be that which relates to his early entrance into public life, and to his earlier career as a politician. The history of one phase of his career is necessarily the history of parties in this State. The record of another and a later era is a notable chapter in the political history of the Republic. But, after all, the majority of men will read with a certain fascinated interest of the boyhood and young manhood of SEWARD. Here we see the future statesman herding the cows, chopping the family fuel, and doing the family errands. He recalls, in the retirement of his venerable age, the happy Winter evenings, when the visit of a neighbor brought out the cider, nuts, and apples, and he heard fireside discourse on politics and religion. That his country-made clothes appeared awkward when he entered college, and thus compelled him to run in debt with a Schenectady tailor, was an important matter to young SEWARD. Because of that debt, which long rankled in his memory, he left college. His independence and courage served him well in this emergency, for, at the age of seventeen years, he sought and obtained the tutorship of an academy in Georgia. It was not a common character which could thus strike out such a bold path, and thus secure the confidence and friendship of strangers. And this achievement—for it was an achievement—was thoroughly characteristic of the man. It is pleasant, too, to look in upon the common concerns of life in which the young politician was interested. He thinks it worth while to tell his wife how the table is served at fashionable dinner parties in Albany, and he goes to the milliner's to buy for his wife and sister bonnets which he describes for them in the usual clumsy fashion of a man. There is no romance in his nature, but some sentiment and much tenderness. He writes charming little letters to his boys about their sports and their studies; and, away from home, he stands long at the window "looking at the sober moon," and thinking of his boys sleeping in their quiet chamber, far away, while the good mother writes to their absent father.

It was SEWARD'S fortune to enter public life when political parties were reforming. He was twenty-seven years old when he was sent to the State Senate as an Anti-Mason. In 1834, when he was thirty-three years old, the party in opposition to the Federal and State Administrations had assumed the name of "Whig." It is interesting to see how early the cardinal principles of SEWARD'S political life manifested themselves. His manly nature rose in indignation when he was first brought in contact with slavery. As soon as the question of foreign immigration attracted his attention, he was in favor of liberal naturalization laws. And, long before negro emancipation was dreamed of, he declared that he would give the ballot to every man, learned or unlearned, bond or free, though he should prefer that the school-master should precede the ballot-box. He early declared that universal education would be sure to follow universal suffrage. In 1844, he said that a preponderance given to the slave-holding States by the acquisition of Texas would be followed by demands which could not be yielded to and the denial of which would lead to secession and nullification. He was a steadfast champion of the State Militia system.

All this, however, is history. We are chiefly concerned with the personal details of SEWARD'S career. And it is easy to note the gradual formation of his political opinions, and the deepening of his political convictions, as events unfolded themselves. We cannot help seeing that SEWARD was affable and skillful in his management of men. But, under all his complaisance and deference, there was a hearty hatred of injustice, wrong, and chicane. He hated the Regency, and he hated the Democracy of JACKSON and VAN BUREN. When he went to see the former, while he was yet President, he could not suppress a sneer at the adulation bestowed upon "Old Hickory;" and he jumped at the conclusion that the President's head watch-guard was decorated with embroidered compliments. It is plain, too, that SEWARD was ambitious. He was determined to rise. When he first found himself on his feet in the Senate Chamber at Albany, his heart failed him, and "thick darkness," he says, was before him. The voice of the presiding officer filled him with consternation. When he had made his first speech, he was unable to recall a word which he had uttered. But he persevered, and those who knew the mature man little imagined what agonies of embarrassment he endured before he felt and wielded his full powers. It was part of his victory that the Whig Party, with which he had so often suffered defeat, triumphed at last in his election to the Governorship. This was his first grand success—the first of many which came after. It was characteristic of the man that, in the midst of the pomp and circumstance of the inauguration, he snatched an instant to write a note to his wife to say that he was in the executive chamber, and that the first formal ceremony was over.

SEWARD was wise, kind, and generous. No one can read his life and letters without being impressed with these personal traits. Mankind will deal more leniently with him when the innumerable private graces of his life are known. No man is less a hero because he is swayed by the prejudices or the sympathies which are common to humanity. Rather we resent an affectation of Spartan virtue which denudes a great man of his human warmth and leaves him chill as marble. Therefore, it is a good thing that, since we knew SEWARD to be the great man that he was, we should also be permitted to look into the mirror of his mind, to watch the unconscious revelations of his character. We shall like him all the better for it. He is dead, and his renown is a part of our national heritage. And though, in the lapse of years, he will be elevated higher in his niche of fame, he can never be to the people a cold abstraction, a marble statesman.

STATISTICS OF POPULATION.

Accuracy in geographical and statistical information is much to be desired. Great advances in this respect have been made within the last few years, but improvement is still possible. To geographers and statisticians the unknown was formerly the magnificent; it is not long since we were taught that Yeddo was the largest city in the world, and that China contained 600,000,000 of people. We have now before us the latest edition of a very excellent geography for the use of schools, published in this City, in which there are said to be only three cities in the world containing each one, or more than one, million of inhabitants, to wit: London, Paris, and Constantinople. But in fact there are nine, exclusive of New-York—London, with 3,489,428; Paris, 1,851,792; Constantinople, 1,075,000; Berlin, 1,045,000; Canton, 1,000,000; Vienna, 1,001,999; Seangtan, Shanchowfu, and Singanfu, in China, 1,000,000 each. There are also in the world 29 towns whose population is 500,000 or more; and 215 which contain 100,000 or more people. The total population of the world is placed in the geography to which we refer at 1,361,196,351, and the area of its land surface at 52,204,848 square miles; but in point of fact the population is 1,423,917,000, and the area 51,340,800 square miles—thus showing a trifling error in population of 62,720,649, and in area of 864,048 miles. We hasten, however, to reveal the source of our superior information. Four years ago two learned and painstaking Germans, Drs. BEHM and WAGNER, commenced the publication of a statistical work on the population of the earth, and they have each year published a new edition of their book, revised and corrected up to date. The fourth edition of this valuable work has recently appeared, and we have taken from it the facts stated above. The average density of population throughout the world is 28 persons to each square mile. In Europe the people are so crowded that 82 of them live on each square mile, or more than eight on each acre; while in Australia and Polynesia, if the land were equally divided, every man, woman, and child would have almost a square mile to his or her self. In Asia there are 48 persons to each square mile; in Africa, 17½; and in America, North and South together, 5½. When the whole earth becomes as densely populated as Europe now is, the descendants of ADAM and EVE will number 4,209,945,600 souls. According to our German authorities, Europe has 309,178,300 inhabitants; Asia, 824,548,500; Africa, 199,921,600; America, 85,519,800; and Australia and Polynesia, 4,748,600. The following table will show what is the population of the various countries of Europe according to the latest information obtained by our German authors. In this table the date following the name of the country indicates the year in which the data were obtained on which Drs. BEHM and WAGNER have based their figures:

Germany	1875	42,733,242
Austro-Hungary	1876	37,700,000
Switzerland	1870	2,669,147
Netherlands	1875	3,809,527
Belgium	1874	5,336,634
Luxemburg	1875	205,158
Russia	1870	71,730,930
Sweden	1875	4,383,291
Norway	1875	1,802,882
Denmark	1876	1,963 000
France	1872	36 102.921
Great Britain	1876	33,450,000
Spain	1870	16,551,647
Andorra	——	12.000
Portugal	1874	4,298,881
Italy	1875	27,482.174
Monaco	1873	5,741
San Marino	1874	7,816
European Turkey	——	8,500,000
Roumania	1873	5,073,000
Servia	1875	1,327,088
Montenegro	——	190.000
Greece	1870	1,457,894

Since 1871 the population of Germany has increased by 1,693,762; Norway has increased about 12,000 since 1875; Great Britain, 352,000 since 1875, and Portugal 378,681 since 1871; but it must be understood that in the case of Portugal this apparent increase is due chiefly to rectifications made in former estimates of her population. The population of the whole of the Turkish Empire is 47,660,000; that of the whole Russian Empire is 86,586,000. The population of China is 405,000,000, and of Japan, 33,299,014. With regard to America the population of Mexico is placed at 9,276,079, a larger number than we have before seen credited to that country. Central America, 2,828,164; the West Indies, 4,316,178; Brazil, 11,000,000, and all the rest of South America, 15,309,700.

THE MISCHIEF OF PRIVATE LETTERS.

POPE tells us that Heaven first taught letters for some wretch's aid—some banished lover or some captive maid. But, considering the incalculable amount of mischief they have caused, we should be justified in believing that letters were inspired by a region of a wholly different sort. It would seem that half the disappointments and woes of the nineteenth century come directly or indirectly from correspondence of some kind, generally from the kind called private. BYRON used to say that his private and confidential letters were better known than his published works, and that, when he marked what he wrote as private, he was sure of its wide circulation. BYRON'S correspondence with and from his friends and acquaintances was not materially different, in this regard, from the correspondence of other noted and clever persons.

Marking a letter private nowadays is merely a delicate and round-about way of whetting curiosity as to its contents, and of enhancing its interest. All that privacy commonly means in correspondence is that it shall not be printed. The receipt of a private letter is pleasant and desirable because it gives the receiver an opportunity to show it to all his friends—a very elastic substantive, including everybody not known to be a positive enemy—and so to borrow for himself a certain lustre from the nature of its import or the ingenuity of its statement. Only one kind of correspondence has more readers than private correspondence: that is the strictly private kind.

In this time we all dwell more or less under the open sky. Our interest in humanity is such that whatever concerns our fellows is presumed to concern us. We are particularly desirous to know what we feel we have no business to know, and the thing intended for one eye alone all eyes are strained to see. To learn that any bit of manuscript was not designed for publication makes us anxious to read it; for we fancy that it may then express some real truth, of which we get so little that we are always hungry for it. It is this feeling that makes private correspondence so attractive, and prevents it from being private in any restricted sense. The attractiveness is increased by the quality of the writing and the position or consequence of the writer. Nobody cares much about plain John Doe's or commonplace Richard Roe's missives, detailing the excellence of Mrs. Doe's health or the ailments of Mrs. Roe's numerous offspring. They are prosaic folks, with prosaic needs and prosaic surroundings. But if the adult members of either family will do something that they ought not to—if John Doe will rob his neighbor, or attempt to poison him; or if Mrs. Roe will fall in love with any other man than her husband, and describe the sin, temptation, or passion on paper—any number of people will be delighted with the description. It may be put in disordered English; the words may be vilely spelled; but such is the exciting effect of wrong-doing, even in disjointed syntax, that it will be ardently conned.

It is by no means necessary, however, for persons of culture or influence to violate any commandment or law to gain abundant readers for their private correspondence. Almost anything they may mention—insignificant though it be—will prove of interest. Particularization of their daily round, what they have had for dinner, whom they have seen, the words they have spoken, the ordinary opinions they hold—all this and much more of slight importance will be greedily devoured. And when they wander from the conventional, when they repeat gossip, when they criticise their acquaintances, when they confess imprudences, when they analyze themselves, when they trespass upon the forbidden—they are swinging boughs of luscious peaches over the wall and expecting that nobody will touch the fruit. All persons of any preminence who write private letters which they are unwilling should be made public are guilty, to put it mildly, of the gravest indiscretion. Nevertheless, many men, even the shrewdest and most worldly-minded, and the majority of women, are perpetually entangling themselves in the meshes of confidential correspondence. We all admit, particularly women, that we cannot be too careful of what we write; and at the same time we write what can never be defended or palliated or explained away.

Good sense seems to desert the bulk of us if we dip into ink and proceed to private correspondence. Although knowing that there is no guarantee of privacy for what we say, we seldom fail to be astonished and shocked when we find, as we phrase it, that our confidence has been abused. There are almost daily instances of such abuse. Politicians who have trimmed and managed for years, who have plumed themselves on their cunning and adroit deceptions, are just on the eve of getting an office they have long hungered for, when a letter they had written years before, and totally forgotten, appears in a newspaper and defeats their ambitious hopes. A merchant brings an important suit, swears to various statements, and would secure judgment in his favor were it not for the resuscitation of some private correspondence of which he had no remembrance. A breach of promise case is tried, and the hoary defendant declares that it is an attempt to extort money. It would be so decided but for the production of certain amorous billets which plainly indicate that marriage was or should have been intended, and the venerable gallant is ordered to pay damages for toying with a battered heart. Action for divorce is begun, and long continued with very little ground, so far as evidence goes. The public declares it a palpable case of persecution, and such would be the legal judgment but for certain letters, supposed to have been destroyed, which are suddenly produced, telling their own story too plainly and too sadly to be denied. A man trusts a woman, or a woman a man, implicitly for years; their mutual confidence, sympathy, and love are eulogized and envied far and near. In the midst of their Eden a scrap of paper accidentally comes to light, and the angel with the flaming sword drives them out forever more.

BOY ADVENTURERS.

It will be in order now for the small boy of the period to be "kidnapped." There was so much tragic mystery about the disappearance of the Ross child, and there is still so much painful uncertainty in the case, that the children regarded the transaction as a terrible one. But the spirit of adventure is so strong in boys that the slightest possible encouragement kindles it to action. Here now, is a small boy who has, as he says, been enticed away from his school by a mysterious old gentleman who offered him a bright silver quarter (mark the realism of that coin) to go with him. The town is in an uproar over the missing child, when he returns with a captivating tale of his adventures. He has been in the toils of a local Fagin, and is bereft of his nice new overcoat. He was ordered by his captor, who seems to have been an escaped lunatic, to go out and pull garments from the front of a shop where they were exposed for sale. This he, like a good boy, refused to do, and then took to his heels, and was duly returned to his home, too late for the school session of that day. The lunatic old man has not yet been traced, and the young adventurer's tale is told in vain to baffled policemen.

What susceptible American youth, addicted to light literature, could withstand the fascination of such a voyage of discovery? A boy who has such a story of personal experiences to tell is the hero of the hour in the juvenile circle to which he belongs. Boys whose excursions have been confined to the next ward or, at furthest, to a trip to Coney Island, under the eye of a paternal guardian, look with unconcealed envy on a lad who has been abducted and has had actual conversation with a mysterious old gentleman who entices little boys with bright and new silver quarters. Boys who have not been abducted regard themselves as much misused; their lives will be wasted until they are kidnapped. If they could only have a hand-to-hand fight with Fagin, like a new Jack the Giant-killer, and then run away from their captor in company with a beautiful princess, they would be able to look down upon their humdrum companions as very "small potatoes" indeed. The result of all this boyish cogitation must be that there will be a hue-and-cry sent out for boys of ten or twelve years of age; and each one will bring back a more harrowing and wonderful tale than his predecessor. If the youthful adventurers do not find Fagins in Chatham street, ogres in the Bowery, and bearded pirates in the region of Corlear's Hook, it will not be because there are none there. It would not be surprising if some tender youth, who has conceived for one of his garments that unaccountable and unreasonable repugnance which boys sometimes manifest should come home from a six hours' confinement in a Broadway dungeon without any clothes worth mentioning.

The number of boys enticed into private excursions by the glories of the Centennial Exposition is beyond computation. Infants of tender years, hearing from their elders the usual glowing accounts of the great show, and denied permission and money, adventurously set out to beg or steal their way to Philadelphia. From all parts of the country there was a steady advance of fugitive urchins, each with his face set toward the great Exhibition. Such enterprise should merit encouragement; but it too often happened that the little adventurers stole money from their parents when no other resources offered themselves. But some of the more innocent and unsophisticated children stole softly out by the back gate, after breakfast, confident that they could go to Philadelphia, see the show, and return before the next night, subsisting meanwhile on a supply of carefully secreted ginger-cakes and such game as might be killed en route with the casual bow and arrow.

One boy has lately made his way alone from Boston to San Francisco, and has just been restored to his guardians. Another, from the interior of Holland, secreted himself on an out-going steamer and so took passage to New-York. A Baltimore lad, aged fourteen, who had made short excursions away from home, without leave, was lately killed while stealing a ride on a freight-car, near Altoona, Penn. This boy, it is said, had had his imagination inflamed with sensational reading, and had sallied forth, like a juvenile Don Quixote, in search of adventures. The cheap and flashy newspapers for young people are directly chargeable with many such tragical escapades as these. Most boys are venturesome and ready to join in any fool-hardy expedition or go off by themselves when the opportunity is presented. But the frivolous and sensational reading which is invented for the young only adds fuel to the flames. To this abominable stuff parents may fairly ascribe the restlessness their boys sometimes manifest. And the disgust with their common-place surroundings by which many youths make home unhappy is the natural results of a morbidly-developed appetite for adventure. Boys are imitative creatures, and the story of one lad's thrilling experience will inflame an entire neighborhood. Many a youngster has sallied out with a jacknife and shingling-hatchet, to be a pirate or highwayman, after hearing some frightful tale from *The Pirate's Own Book*, or juvenile newspaper. These excursions are usually harmless. The young would-be hero is brought back in disgrace and made to eat the bread of repentance with stripes under his jacket. But anxiety and alarm often pursue the young vagrants without finding them; and nobody can tell how many vagabonds are prematurely thrust upon the world by vicious reading and bad example.

EDUCATION FOR ALL.

Dr. HAYES has just presented a bill in the House which has an important bearing on the interests of education in this City. It is an act designed as an amendment of the Compulsory law. It is well known that this law, from which so much was expected in diminishing the ranks of the ignorant in this City, failed to a large degree of its purpose here on account of two or three words admitted in one section. Among those who should be compelled to enjoy the benefits of education, were apparently omitted, such children as were engaged in a "lawful occupation" in our streets. Now, in New-York, the illiterates and future members of the "dangerous classes" are made up, not alone of the strictly vagabond and street-wandering class, but of a vast number who have some nominal occupation. They are sellers of "black-headed pins," boot-blacks, newsboys, "baggage-smashers," little peddlers, crossing-sweepers, and the like. Among the Italian population alone, there are hundreds of children who are nominally employed all day as boot-blacks and attendants of organ-grinders. This numerous class of street children would grow up in entire ignorance but for the night schools provided by one charitable association—the Children's Aid Society. Still even these schools do not reach the whole class of children in street occupations. Many of these lads will not attend any school, except under compulsion. They are growing up in a condition extremely dangerous to the future of the City. The sixty thousand persons here who can neither read nor write are largely recruited from those youths who claim to have a "lawful occupation." It is such children who grow up to become our most ignorant voters, and who are the rich material from which mobs and rioters are formed.

Any legislation, however, in regard to them must consider certain well-known facts. It will not do to prevent these lads from following their street business. They supply legitimate wants in the community and support themselves or their families by their labor. To cut them off from this would be to turn workers into paupers. The amendment proposed by Mr. HAYES has full consideration for this. It requires that "when any child, whether having a lawful occupation or not, being mentally and physically competent, is yet unable to attend school, or his guardian or parent unable to have him attend," it shall be the duty of the school authorities to require him to attend in either a day or evening school such time as is "an equivalent to at least sixty days' school attendance." This amendment would require the officials of our Board of Education to compel all children engaged in street trades to attend a half-time or evening school for at least four months, as, in another section, two half-time sessions are made equal to one day session.

Four months of night-schooling would be no hardship to the little newsboys or boot-blacks. Few of them pursue their business at night. And even if in some occupations they are compelled by the greed of their parents to work in the evenings—as in the case of the little Italian harpers—it is for the public interest that they should be forced from this severe labor to places of education. Four months' night-schooling are already required in most of the street-boys' lodging-houses.

In Prussia, no child within a tender age is permitted to be absent from school, even for factory work, in certain hours. England is bringing more and more of the factory children under her Education acts. How much more necessity here to include the children who follow semi-vagrant occupations within our Educational laws. If, however, any of the members felt that this provision was too stringent, a clause could easily be added giving the School Trustees power to grant exceptions to the execution of this law in cases of extreme poverty, where the labor of a child in the evening was necessary to the support of a family. This power of exception might sometimes, in our villages, be important. The Legislature must remember that in the long run the character and success of this Metropolis will depend on the education of its people, and an utterly ignorant class, bred up in the streets, is a formidable danger to the order and security of the City, and a peril to our political future.

A JUDGE RECOMMENDED FOR PROMOTION

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Feb. 3.—Hon. R. W. Hughes, of the United States District Court of this State, and a resident of this city, is strongly recommended by personal and political friends to succeed Judge David Davis on the Supreme Court Bench. Judge Hughes is one of the most prominent native Republicans in the State, is of enlarged ideas, and is generally popular for his stern integrity of purpose and unflinching courage.

THE RUSSIAN SQUADRON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Feb. 3.—The Russian Squadron will sail from here early in March for New-York. Grand Duke Alexis will in the meantime visit Washington, where he will remain about two weeks. He will then take a tour throughout the Eastern States, and sail with the squadron from New-York about the 1st of May for European waters.

A RAILROAD BRIDGE CARRIED AWAY.

LOGANSPORT, Feb. 3.—One span of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad bridge, crossing the Wabash River at this point, was carried away this morning by floating ice. The bridge was being rebuilt of iron, and a portion of the iron for the new bridge was also swept away. The damage is said to be considerable

AN EXPLODED "TORPEDO."

ADVENTURES OF A "TURKISH NO-BLEMAN" IN NEW-YORK.

HOW A SOCIAL FRAUD IMPOSED ON THE HOTEL KEEPERS, STEAM-SHIP OWNERS, AND SHIP BROKERS OF THE METROPOLIS —FIVE MONTHS OF FEASTING AT EVERY-BODY'S EXPENSE—A TORPEDO BOAT THAT COST SIX MILLIONS—FINAL FLIT-TING OF THE TURCO-ITALIAN-CHINESE-CONFEDERATE REPRESENTATIVE TO FIELDS AND PASTURES NEW.

For months past a considerable portion of the New-York public have been more or less interested in the movements of a dashing naval gentleman of extensive military and financial experience, known to his friends as "Edinboro' Bey, Captain in the naval service of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan." The Captain, or "Colonel," as he was more generally termed, represented himself as standing high in the confidence of the Ottoman authorities, and as having been sent to this country on a delicate and important mission connected with the pending war between Russia and Turkey. For a while everything went on swimmingly. The "Colonel" was dined and wined by well-known New-Yorkers, introduced into society, and everywhere made himself the observed of all observers by his audacity, wit, and consequential bearing. Nobody suspected that he was not what he represented himself to be, and it is only a fortnight since that his sudden departure under peculiar circumstances aroused his friends to the true state of the case. For weeks the deluded associates of the "Bey" waited in silence, but without tidings of their quondam friend. At last the truth leaked out through various sources, and a state of things which the following letter but faintly indicates ensued:

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

WHO IS HE?

On the 5th of September last there was entered on the register of the New-York Hotel the name of "H. R. Edinboro', Constantinople." The party so registering claimed to be an officer employed by the Turkish Government, and to be visiting this country on business connected with the torpedo service. He was known to many gentlemen as "Torpedo Bey." He also pretended to have authority to charter ships for ex-Gov. Winchester, of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, for shipments of arms and munitions of war to Constantinople, and visited the Governor at his home in New-Haven. He also pretended to be an important witness in the suit of Oscanyan against Winchester, in which the plaintiff claims a commission of some $250,000 for introducing the Winchester arms into Turkey while acting as Turkish Consul General in New-York. On the 31 day of January last "Col. Edinboro'" left the New-York Hotel without paying his board bill, or the money borrowed from confiding friends. On the 13th of the same he registered at the St. Omer Hotel in this City, as "Capt. H. B. Edinboro', New-Haven," stating that he had just returned from a visit to Gov. Winchester, his friend, and at the same time deposited with the proprietor of the hotel $3,000 in three $1,000 gold certificates, besides other money in bank-notes. Three days later he left the St. Omer, stating that he was going to Washington. Since that time he has not been heard from.

Description: About 5 feet 9 inches in height; weight 200 pounds or more; age about 40; bluish-gray eyes; light hair, full whiskers, both cut short.

I deem it my duty to the public in general, and to hotel keepers in particular, to warn them against this accomplished swindler and arrant impostor.

HIRAM CRANSTON.

NEW-YORK HOTEL, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1877.

The question of who is "Torpedo Bey," alias "Edinboro' Bey," alias "Capt. Edinboro', of the Turkish Navy," alias "Col. Edinboro'," of the "Confederate," "Peruvian," "Egyptian," "Chinese," and numberless other services, is one that might well puzzle the most astute of social gossips.

Capt. Edinboro', as he was then called, first became known to New-Yorkers and Anglo-Americans in general some three or four years ago. Gov. Winchester, of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, met him in Constantinople in 1872, when he (the Captain) was attached to the Turkish Navy. In 1873, Edinboro' appeared at the Langham Hotel, in London, where he made the acquaintance of a large number of traveling Americans and created a great sensation. He wore a Turkish *fez* and naval uniform, and gave out that he had been sent from Constantinople to take charge of a Turkish iron-clad just completed on the Clyde, and bring her around to the Dardanelles. He was constantly boring his friends with invitations to come down and see his ship, and offered several of them free passage to Constantinople on her. He was quite intimate with Gen. R. S. Ripley, late of the Confederate service, and by him was introduced to a large number of Americans—among others to Col. Howard Fuller, of the London *Cosmopolitan*, and to Hon. Charles D. Poston, ex delegate to Congress from Arizona, both of whom are now in this City. While in London, Col. Edinboro' was sometimes seen in the companionship of a beautiful woman whom he called his wife, but oftener in the society of Spears & Pond's beauties. (Spears & Pond are the lessees of the "Criterion" and other well-known places of resort in London, and are noted for the handsome bar-maids in their employ.) Edinboro' pretended to be a Virginian by birth, and said that he had been an officer in the Confederate Army during the war. He had also, he said, served in the Chilian Army, and under Garibaldi in Italy, and had afterward gone to Turkey. His *distingué* air and generally "stunning" appearance had its effect on the circles in which he moved, and he found no difficulty in effecting loans whenever he wanted ready money. Among his other victims was an English gentleman of whom he borrowed £600 ($3,000) on the shortest possible acquaintance. Mr. Goodenough, late United States Consul General in Constantinople, who knew Edinboro, in 1872 and 1873, says he left that city leaving, as his sole legacy, debts to landlady and other creditors who besieged the American Consulate for several days, endeavoring to obtain redress.

The Bey, having fought on the Confederate side, the good Ottomans fancied that the United States authorities were responsible for his debts, or at least bound to furnish some redress. In the meantime, Edinboro' had reached Marseilles and from thence proceeded to Paris and London. When he arrived in New-York, in August last, he announced himself as in charge of the Turkish torpedo service, and also as armed with special powers for the chartering of American vessels for transport purposes. He put up at the New-York Hotel in great style, and was treated with the consideration due to his assumed dignity. His numerous trunks all bore the Turkish arms in the shape of a glittering crescent and star, and among the loungers and hangers-on of the house he was looked upon as a Grand Vizier at least. His first move was to make the acquaintance of a number of ship-brokers and steam-ship owners, of whom he borrowed money in liberal sums, and promised to engage their vessels for the Sultan's service as soon as the necessary formalities could be concluded. He obtained large loans of Capt. Stead, of the steamer Professor Morse, on the understanding that his steamer would be among the first chartered. One cold, wet afternoon, he took the Captain several miles up the North River, in order to inspect a couple of steamers which he thought of hiring for his Majesty's service. After an unsuccessful search Stead returned late at night, worn out and covered with mud, without having been able to find two steamers which would suit the critical fancy of the "Bey." In order to obtain a Turkish engagement, the owners of the Morse refused a valuable private offer, and are altogether out of pocket by their confidence in "his Highness," to the amount of $2,000. Another promising negotiation of the "Bey" was with the owner of a celebrated submarine torpedo-boat which the Turkish representative offered to buy for $1,000,000 (Turkish funds, ($6,000,000 in gold,) and which would "effectually protect the Dardanelles against the combined navies of the world." Among ship-brokers of William street and the Maritime Exchange the "Colonel" was an object of admiration and envy. Everywhere he was followed by half a dozen enterprising brokers, offering to loan him money to any amount and begging him to engage their ships for the transport of arms and munitions to Constantinople. Among the stories he told to his society friends were some which would have done credit to Munchausen himself. One was that Senator Jones, of Nevada, had offered him $25,000 a year to introduce a new ice patent in India, and for two months he kept an unfortunate civil engineer named Brown hanging around the hotel, in the promise of being engaged by the "Bey" to introduce the blessings of ice among the benighted nations of India. His hotel bill was rendered promptly every week, but nobody thought of pressing so magnificent an individual for payment.

On one occasion when the "Colonel" was returning from a yachting excursion with Mr. F. W. J. Hurst, of the National Line, he told Mr. Cranston that he had been knocked overboard during the cruise, and had, unfortunately, lost his commission, credentials, check-book, ready money, &c. It afterward turned out that he had been on a yachting trip with the gentleman in question—without, however, being knocked overboard in the manner described. At last the authorities of the New-York Hotel were compelled to use plain language with the "Bey," but the owners of the torpedo-boat and others who expected fat contracts from the Turkish Government interceded, and matters were smoothed over for a time. On the day after New-Year's the Colonel-Bey or the Bey-Colonel, whichever the reader chooses to call him, left the New-York Hotel and an unliquited board bill of over $600, for a visit to Gov. Winchester, at New-Haven, Conn. What happened during his absence is not known, except the fact that while he had left the City in straitened circumstances he returned quite "flush." He stopped at the St. Omer Hotel, in Sixth avenue, where he left, as already stated, several thousand dollars in gold certificates and notes in the hands of the proprietor. On the same day he visited Mr. R. C. Edwards, agent of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, in Barclay street, and asked him to cash a draft for $600 in gold on the Bank of New-York. Mr. Edwards did so, and handed him two $100 bills, $100 in $5 and $10 bills, $16 in notes of smaller denominations, and the balance, $300, in gold. He told Mr. Edwards that he was going to leave for London that afternoon on the steamer Denmark, adding that the ship possibly might not sail. Mr. Edwards looked in THE TIMES of the next day, but did not see his Turkish friend's name among the list of passengers. On the Monday following the "Colonel-Bey" was entertained at Delmonico's at a dinner given in his honor by the expectant ship-brokers. On Tuesday, the 16th, he paid his bill at the St. Omer Hotel, and decamped, taking the $3,000 in gold certificates already alluded to, and a large sum in greenbacks. It is rumored that the secret of the "Colonel's" sudden wealth is the fact that he is possessed of important facts concerning the law-suit mentioned in Mr. Cranstown's letter, and that certain parties are willing to bleed liberally in order to get rid of him. By the confession of all parties he has proved himself, during a short stay of five months, one of the most adroit and accomplished adventurers that the Metropolis has ever entertained. Even the gentlemen who have suffered most by him cannot help expressing their admiration of the fellow's unanimity, audacious impudence, and Arabian Night's-like imagination. To those who saw him last, he stated that his destination was Washington, but it is generally thought that he has returned to London or Paris. His greatest mourners are the ship-brokers, among whom he is affectionately referred to as "Torpedo Bey," and whose ships are now lying idle at the wharfs awaiting the next arrival from Constantinople.

YALE REFUSES TO MEET CORNELL.

A BOATING CHALLENGE REJECTED—WHY IT WAS NOT ACCEPTED—THE FOOT-BALL PLAYERS ALSO DECLINE TO MEET COMPETITORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 3.—At a meeting of the Yale University Boat Club held this afternoon, President Davis presiding, and a large number of students attending, it was voted to reject Cornell's challenge to row a four-mile straight-away race in an eight-oared boat with coxswain, or in a four-oared boat without coxswain, should Yale be the victor in the race with Harvard. The ground for declination is that Cornell refused to pull a race with Yale at Philadelphia, after the objection of a lack of funds had been overcome by the offer of New-York graduates to pay all expenses, and that, consequently, Cornell acted in bad faith. The finances of the Yale Club were declared by Capt. Collin to be in a bad condition, and it was stated that subscriptions must be had to enable the crew to perfect their training for the Harvard contest.

At a meeting of the Foot-ball Association, immediately following the boating meeting, it was voted not to join the Intercollegiate Association, the Yale Club not wishing to be controlled by rules other than those they are able to agree upon in each match with contestants.

SERIOUS PANIC IN A CHURCH.

A LARGE CONGREGATION OF METHODISTS IN GREAT DANGER—HOW THE EXCITEMENT WAS CREATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—While a large congregation was assembled in the Methodist church at East Columbia, a night or two since, the people were suddenly startled by a great crash at the east side of the church. It was supposed that the building was about to be carried down the hill by a landslide, and immediately a panic ensued. A cry of fire was raised, which added to the confusion. Women fainted, and several men were injured in their attempts to break the windows, and afford exit for the panic-stricken people. The cause of the accident was found to be the fall of a retaining wall, which, in its descent, struck against the side of the church. The panic was allayed before serious injury was done, but it was found necessary to adjourn the meeting.

A CHRISTIAN CONFERENCE.

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE ST. LOUIS YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—THE LABORS AND GROWTH OF THE ASSOCIATION IN AMERICA.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—A Christian Conference under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association has been in session here for two days, and several prominent gentlemen engaged in Christian work from different parts of the country are present, among them Rev. Geo. N. Hall, late Secretary of the New-York Association; Thomas K. Cree, traveling Secretary of the International Executive Committee of the United States and Canada; R. Weidensal, traveling agent of the International Committee in the North-west; A. W. Van Arsdale, General Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Chicago, and others. A number of addresses on various subjects of interest to those engaged in this work have been delivered and discussed, and a great deal of interest has been manifested in the exercises of the session, both day and evening. Mr. Cree presented a report setting forth the labors of the Young Men's Christian Association, and its growth and influence. It shows that notwithstanding the depressed state of business, there has been a healthy increase of associations all over the country, and they have been unusually active. The total number of associations connected with the International Committee, is 1,060. The buildings and property owned, exclusive of libraries, furnitures, &c., are valued at $2,200,000. Current expenses for the year, $450,000. There are 120 general secretaries, who give all their time to Association work, and the membership of the Association is about 100,000. Employment was found during the year for over 10,000 men. Twenty-one State and Provincial conventions have been held during the year, at which 416 Associations were represented. The growth of associations in the South has been very marked, about 200 having been organized since the last annual visit to that section of the country, and active work is being prosecuted there among the colored young men.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States, rising, possibly followed by falling, barometer, colder north-west to north-east winds, cloudy and rainy weather.*

For New-England, rising barometer, colder north-westerly winds, possibly veering to north-east, and cloudy followed by rainy weather.

THE PROPOSED DARIEN CANAL.

PANAMA, Jan. 25.—The *Star and Herald* of Jan. 18 says: "The news just received from the Canal Exploring Expedition in the Darien could not be more flattering in all that concerns the progress of the work. Mr. Wyse, the chief in command, had, in advance of the body of the expedition, crossed the summit and arrived on the Atlantic slope. The observations which he had been able to make during this excursion had redoubled his hope of a result extremely favorable to the adoption of that route as suitable for the construction of the proposed canal. The sanitary condition of the expedition in general could not be better, notwithstanding the lamented death of Capt. Bixio. This unfortunate occurrence was not in any way due to the peculiarities of the climate of that region, but to circumstances which might have occurred in any other."

THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

MOBILE, Feb. 3.—The United States Circuit Court for the Fifth Circuit and Southern District of Alabama, Hon. John Bruce presiding, has this day rendered a decree affirming the title of Morris Ketchum as Trustee under the first mortgage of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company. The opinion is very elaborate, and will be published in a few days.

LYNCHING IN ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 3.—The DeWitt (Arkansas County,) *Indicator* publishes the details of the lynching in Stanley Township of Frank J. Astor a few days ago. Astor was taken from his home, without clothing, by a party of men, and hung to the limb of a tree. The cause for the deed is unknown.

CONVICTED OF RECEIVING STOLEN BONDS.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—Guilford White, an attorney at law, of this city, who has been on trial for the past week, was this evening found guilty of receiving two stolen United States bonds of $10,000 each.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

ENGLISH OPERA.

"The Bohemian Girl" was sung at the Academy of Music, yesterday afternoon, Miss Kellogg as *Arline* bearing off her usual allowance of laurels, and her associates uniting in a general performance of sustained interest and merit. Tomorrow, the company is to enter upon the third and final week of their sojourn in this City, and, as we shall probably be *sans* opera for a good many months thereafter, it is to be hoped that at least as liberal encouragement as the public has accorded their performances thus far will be bestowed upon the last of the series. Tuesday—instead of Monday—"Lucia" will be given, with Miss Kellogg, Mr. Maas and Mr. Carleton in the principal rôles; Wednesday, "The Flying Dutchman" may be listened to, and, on Friday, "Mignon" will be represented for the benefit of Miss Kellogg. The opera intended for interpretation at the proposed Saturday matinée, will be determined upon hereafter.

THOMAS' SYMPHONY CONCERT.

The fourth symphony concert given by Mr. Thomas, this season, took place at Steinway Hall, yesterday evening, in presence of an immense audience. The programme occupied two hours in its interpretation, and was unusually substantial. It included Bach's Suite No. 3 in D, Beethoven's "Pastoral" symphony, and some new music from "Götterdämmerung," the fourth and last work of the Wagnerian cyclus. The performance was absolutely faultless. The second division of the Suite—which is also the most familiar—exhibited in the strongest light the admirably-delicate work of Mr. Thomas' violins, and the interpretation of the whole composition left nothing to be wished for. Still more sympathetic and precise execution was noticeable in the "Pastoral" symphony, with its alternation of suggestive and imitative passages, and its well-nigh endless variety of lovely tone-pictures, the allegro being followed by a special demonstration of delight on the part of the spectators. The music from "Götterdämmerung" constituted the last half of the concert. This included the funeral march sounded as *Siegfried's* corpse is borne toward the castle of the Gibichungs, the subsequent lament of *Brünnhilde*, and the complete finale. Our opinion as to the impressiveness of excerpts from Wagner's operas has been repeatedly expressed in this place. The weird beauty of the composer's themes and the splendor of the orchestration are too apparent not to have recognition at once, but the writing loses all its significance when the antecedent scenes its motives recall to listeners familiar with the trilogy are not suggested, and when rich scenic effects are not at hand to instruct and entrance the eye while the voices and instruments fills the ear. To the fortunate few who visited Bayreuth last Summer, the second part of yesterday's concert was fraught with a strange but genuine eloquence. The eventful epochs of *Siegfried's* life were summoned before them again in the broken phrases of the funeral march, and, while *Brünnhilde's* impassioned accents rose above the ocean-like swell of the orchestra, the sweet utterances of the love duet, the rising of the flames at *Loge's* bidding, the martial summons typical of the Wälsungs, the wild calls of the Walkyries, and the grave harmonies suggestive of Walhalla brought back every incident of the noble drama. We cannot believe, however, that the selections addressed themselves with equal power to the public, and, though the massiveness and elaborateness of the music were not to be mistaken, we are constrained to think that the plaudits were intended rather for the performers than for the composition. Mr. Thomas' forces, it must be said, went through their difficult task with unflagging zeal, and Mme. Pappenheim, who personated *Brünnhilde*, sang wholly from memory, and with a warmth and energy worthy of unreserved commendation. The *tempo* of the march appeared to us as taken rather slow, but as Mr. Thomas usually has authority for his performances, we should not like to be too positive on this point.

AN ATTRACTIVE CONCERT.

An entertainment of rare excellence will be given at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of the New-York Press Club. The programme is to embrace both literary and musical elements. Mr. Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain) will read a sketch prepared especially for the occasion, and will give therein an account of his experience with an "interviewer." The musical and literary celebrities whose names follow are also to take part in the affair, the list including Mme. Eugenie Pappenheim, soprano; Mme. Zelda Seguin, contralto; Messrs. William Castle and George Werrenrath, tenors; Mr. William Carleton, baritone; Mr. Jules G. Lumbard, basso; Mr. Frederick Boscovitz, pianist; Mr. Charles Roberts, Jr., and Mr. A. P. Burbank, elocutionists; The New-York Madrigal and Glee Club, Mr. G. G. Rockwood, director; The Young Apollo Club, Mr. W. F. Williams, Director, and Signor E. Marzo, conductor and accompanist. This remarkable array of artists concerned in a single entertainment has caused a lively demand for seats, and the sales have been large; as many prominent citizens, too, have signified their intention of being present, it is expected the audience will be uncommonly representative. A few tickets with reserved seats can still be bought at Steinway Hall.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Burbank will recite at Association Hall, on Tuesday evening.

"The Big Bonanza" is to be acted at the Olympic Theatre throughout this week.

"The Happy Moke" may still be witnessed at the San Francisco Minstrels' Opera-house.

Continued representations of "Around the World in 80 days," are announced at Niblo's Theatre.

Nightly representations of "Lemons" are promised at the Fifth Avenue Theatre throughout this week.

A concert by the "Slave Troupe of Jubilee Singers" will be given at the Grand Opera-house this evening.

Mme. Essipoff is to give three concerts at Steinway Hall, occuring, respectively, on the evenings of Feb. 13 and 16, and on the afternoon of Feb. 17.

With the present week Mr. Booth's representations at the Brooklyn Academy of Music will terminate. Last week's performances, we learn, were very successful.

Miss Victorine Lubin, professionally known as "The Water Nymph," and Capt. Quigley, the celebrated diver, are to perform at the New-York Aquarium throughout this week.

Mr. H. J. Montague departs to-morrow on a "starring tour." He will visit successively Providence, Boston, and Buffalo, and will make known, during his trip, a new play called "Our Idol."

"Indian Life; or a Chase for a Wife," is the title of a "romantic sensational drama on horseback," which, with sundry trotting and running races, may be witnessed at Gilmore's Garden throughout this week.

A new "musical comedy," called "Marion, the Pretty Bonquetière," will be made known at the New Broadway Theatre, to-morrow evening. A concert by the Georgia Jubilee Singers will be given at the same house, to-night.

Mrs. Sheridan Shook repeated her excellent performance of *Lady Teazle*, with Mr. Bird as *Sir Peter*, at the Lyceum Theatre, last evening, the representation being given for the benefit of the Rosendale Mission, of Ulster County.

"La Jolie Parfumeuse" will be the attraction at the Eagle Theatre to-morrow evening, and, on Tuesday, "La Petite Mariée," an opera by Lecocq, new to American audiences, will be produced there, with Mlle. Aimée, of course, in the principal rôle.

Mr. Heller will change his programme to-morrow evening. The third entertainment at the Wonder Theatre is to embrace six new tricks, some novel features under the caption of "The Second Sight Mystery," and divers other good things.

Mr. Longfellow and his publishers have accorded to Mrs. Cosinne Young the right to use the story and title of "Evangeline" for that lady's new opera. It is soon to be produced two hear in Brussels and, subsequently, will be represented in Paris and London.

The last representations of "All for Her" are to occur at Wallack's Theatre to-morrow and Tuesday. On Wednesday "A Morning Call" and "Married Life" will constitute the programme, Mr. Wallack and the whole company being concerned in its representation.

Mr. George Fawcett Rowe's new drama entitled "Fifth Avenue" will be produced at Booth's Theatre to-morrow evening. Mr. Rignold and several well known artists are to take part in the performance, and the impressiveness of the play will be further enhanced by a mise en scène of rare elaborateness.

"Our Boarding House" appears to have produced a durable as well as a pleasant impression. The audience at the Park Theatre, last evening, was so large that the musicians were sent into exile—no very serious mishap, by the way—while eager spectators invaded the orchestra. The piece is announced for nightly repetition.

A concert for the benefit of the Italian Protestant Episcopal Church will be given at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday evening next. Among the performers who have tendered their services are Mrs. Dora Gordon Steele, Mr. Herman Brandt, and Signor de Carlo. An orchestra, under Prof. Boettger, will also take part in the entertainment.

"Miss Multon" had its final representation at the Union Square Theatre last evening. To-morrow a translation of "Les Danichefs" will be brought out there, with a distribution of parts calling into requisition the services of Messrs. Thorne, O'Neill, Floyd, Parselle, and Montgomery and of Mmes. Rogers, Morant, Jewett, Vernon, Wilkins, and Farren.

As already announced, Miss Emma Abbott will give the first of three concerts at Chickering Hall, on Wednesday evening next. Miss Abbott is to have the co-operation of Signori Brignoli and Ferranti, of Mr. Case, a pianist, and a graduate of the Paris Conservatoire, and of Herr Seifert, a German violinist, Mr. Maretzek directing the orchestra.

TERRIBLE MASSACRE IN CALI.

A TOWN IN COLOMBIA TAKEN AND SACKED BY ARMED MEN—HUNDREDS OF UNOFFENDING PERSONS SLAUGHTERED—SHAMELESS OUTRAGES PERPETRATED—FOREIGN RESIDENTS BADLY TREATED.

A special correspondent of the Panama *Star and Herald* of Jan. 19 writes from Palmira, Jan. 3, as follows: "On the 18th of December it was reported that the Conservatives intended to rise in the cities of Cali, Palmira and other places. On the 20th they attacked the City of Cali, overpowered the small guard at the chartel, freed the political prisoners, and succeeded in organizing a force of about 300 men badly armed, and began to prepare for resistance. But before many days passed, the Liberals surrounded Cali with a force of about 2,000 to 3,000, and on the 24th attacked the Conservatives, who tried to defend themselves for a short time, and, of course, succumbed. The Liberals felt exasperated, believing the Conservatives had abused the confidence that was placed in them. Therefore, Gen. Peña, the leader of the Liberal forces at Cali, gave orders that no prisoners should be taken alive, and the town to be delivered over to the troops. The consequence of it was that every Conservative that was caught, with or without arms, was cut down. The houses were sacked, all furniture destroyed and all other kinds of outrages committed. The store-rooms and warehouses of merchandise disappeared. Foreigners shared the same fate as natives. In one word, the action of the Liberal troops can only be compared to the Bashi-Bazouks and scenes of Bulgaria were committed in America. Many Caucanos, who call themselves champions of equality, fraternity, and liberty! But I am very much afraid that the examples set by the Bashi-Bazouks and the Commune of Paris, and our Sitting Bull, have found in the troops under Peña not only fit and worthy disciples, but they have actually shown themselves their masters. For the present I shall cite only one instance. The furies of Peña got hold of Dr. Vicente Borrero, one of the first Presidents of the Conventions of Colombia for independence, aged 90 years, and blind, made him kneel, and then discharged their fire-arms at him.

DEPLORABLE SCENES REPORTED.

Another correspondent of the same paper, writing from Cali, Jan. 12, says: Gen. Peña rode in after his men. Like them he was the worse for drink, and now he deliberately ordered the town to be sacked, giving his banditti five hours license to slay, to rob, and to outrage the defenseless inhabitants at discretion. It is needless to say his orders were but too enthusiastically obeyed. By this time crowds of furies in the the shape of women of the low est class, in many cases with their hopeful offsprings at their heels, swarmed in the streets, hounding on the excited mob to break down all the doors that were not immediately thrown open. Long before the plaza was taken, the work of plunder had already begun in the side streets, and some of the stores in the plaza itself were broken into and stripped of their contents, before the firing had commenced. In Commercial street, out of 20 that existed before the attack, only four remain, and in other parts of the town two or three, by pure accident, escaped the general fate. A few merchants, favored by the exceptional position of their premises and by the assistance of friends among the invaders, succeeded in saving their goods, at the expense of all the liquors they had in their possession, but in the majority of cases the mere attempt has caused the loss of many valuable lives. By mid-day most of the stores were cleared of their contents. Men, women and children were seen staggering in every direction under the burden of their spoil and were in turn maltreated, knocked down, and sometimes even killed, and deprived in turn by their fellow-thieves of the proceeds of their robberies. Fortunately, perhaps, for the town, it happened that the plundered stores contained large quantities of liquors. Barrels and cases of wine and spirits were turned into the streets, and a saturnalia of drunkenness began that will never be forgotten by those who had the misfortune to witness the horrible scenes it originated. The destruction continued in all its fury. Everything that could not be removed or was not thought worth removing was destroyed, chopped, and hacked to pieces or burned. After the first rush on the stores had procured them an abundance of drink, bands of frenzied men patrolled the town, reeling, shouting, firing, and hacking at every living creature they met on their way, but still unsatiated with the slaughter in the streets, they poured into the houses of Liberals and Conservatives alike, mostly though of the latter, and continued the work of robbery, murder, and destruction. All the Conservatives they met were ruthlessly killed, and many Liberals who tried to arrest the barbarians in their progress, or to shield friends or relatives, and persons suspected of sympathizing with the Conservatives, or of having no decided opinion in politics shared the same fate. Neither age nor sex nor infirmity constituted the least safeguard. Most of the Conservatives, thinking—perhaps too rashly and selfishly—that the persons of men alone were in danger, had abandoned their homes, leaving in them only the women of their households. Others, when the risk grew imminent, had endeavored to hide themselves indoors, and were dragged out to be slain under the very eyes of the terrified women. On the other hand, the unfortunate wives and daughters of the Conservatives were pitilessly hunted from house to house, meeting with the most shameless outrages at the hands of their fiendish pursuers. But all the horrors are as nothing compared with the still more frightful excesses perpetrated in the suburbs and on the estates in the surrounding country. There murder, lust, robbery, and incendiarism have continued unchecked for days together. All the small shopkeepers have been deprived of house and home, all the estates ravaged, their cattle driven away or shot, the hedges torn down, the cane fields burned, even the machinery destroyed, so as to render it useless to its owners.

THE OFFICIAL REPORT.

Gen Peña, in his official report, briefly refers to the affair as follows: "I think it proper to make known to the Government through you, that the rebels had resolved to destroy the City of Cali by burning the magazine. With that object they set on fire that of the City Hall, which fortunately burned only in part, destroying a portion of the building. That of Santa Librada, which contained more than half a million cartridges and 40 quintals of powder, was on the point of being destroyed, the fire being over the mine, when our troops took the barracks. The criminal intention of reducing this heroic city to ashes, and the tenacious resistance of the enemy, incensed me to damage the fury of the conflict, and the punishment was severe."

THE ACT OFFICIALLY CONDEMNED.

The following was issued from the office of the Treasury, by M. Garces, Jan. 4:

The Government of the State thanks the Commander in Chief who directed the combat of the 24th of last month, which resulted in the recovery of this city, which had been taken possession of by a body of rebels, and acknowledges also the services of the other citizens who composed the victorious army. It likewise recognizes and appreciates, as is its duty, the activity and efficiency with which the municipal chiefs of Buga, Palmira, and Santander, exerted themselves to conquer this faction, and that of Buenaventura which, finding itself at liberty to lend its military services, ordered forces to Palmira.

But, if the Government congratulates itself on account of the victory, it deplores and condemns in the most solemn manner the excesses which followed. After their triumph, a part of the victorious troops committed offences against morality, which are entirely incompatible with the disposition, doctrine, and tendencies of the Liberal Party. The Government, in compliance with the imperative duty to protect its dignity and the honor of the party which it upholds, condemns severely the said excesses, and will employ itself, if the situation of the war which overruns the country will permit, in investigating who are the persons responsible for such excesses, in order that upon them exclusively may justly fall the judgment of public opinion and of history. Publish this resolution in the official *Bulletin* for the information of all.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

PAPER MONEY AND GOLD COIN OF EQUAL VALUE—HOW SUCH A RESULT MAY BE ATTAINED—EXPORTS AND IMPORTS—VARIOUS RECOMMENDATIONS MADE—INSTANT RELIEF TO THE COUNTRY EXPECTED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The following is the President's Message on the subject of the resumption of specie payments:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

By the act of Congress approved Jan. 14, 1875, "To provide for the resumption of specie payments," the 1st of January, 1879, is fixed as the date when such resumption is to begin. It may not be desirable to fix an earlier date when it shall actually become obligatory upon the Government to redeem its outstanding legal-tender notes in coin on presentation, but it is certainly most desirable, and will prove most beneficial to every pecuniary interest of the country, to hasten the day when the paper circulation of the country and the gold coin shall have equal values. At a later day, if currency and coin should retain equal values, it might become advisable to authorize or direct resumption. I believe the time will come when by a simple act of the Executive branch of the Government this most desirable result can be attained. I am strengthened in this view by the course trade has taken in the last two years, and by the strength of the credit of the United States at home and abroad. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, the exports of the United States exceeded the imports by $120,213,102, but our exports include $40,569,621 of specie and bullion in excess of the imports of the same commodities. For the six months of the present fiscal year from July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877, the excess of exports over imports amounted to $107,544,869, and the imports of specie and bullion exceeded the exports of the precious metals by $6,192,147 in the same time. The actual excess of exports over imports for the six months, exclusive of specie and bullion, amounted to $113,737,040, showing for the time being the accumulation of specie and bullion in the country amounting to more than $6,000,000, in addition to the national product of these metals for the same period, a total increase of gold and silver for the six months not far short of $60,000,000. It is evident that, unless this great increase of the precious metals can be utilized at home in such a way as to make it in some manner remunerative to holders, it must seek a foreign market as surely as would any other product of the soil or manufactory. Any legislation which will keep coin and bullion at home will, in my judgment, soon bring about practical resumption, and will add the coin of the country to the circulating medium, thus securing a healthy "inflation" of a sound currency, to the great advantage of every legitimate business interest. The act providing for the resumption of specie payments authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds of either of the descriptions named in the act of Congress approved July 4, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," for not less than par in gold. With the present value of the 4½ per cent. bonds in the markets of the world, they could be exchanged at par for gold, thus strengthening the Treasury to meet final resumption and to keep the excess of coin over the demand pending its permanent use a circulating medium at home. All that would further be required would be to reduce the volume of legal-tender notes in circulation. To accomplish this I would suggest an act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 4 per cent. bonds, with 40 years to run before maturity, to be exchanged for legal-tender notes whenever presented in sums not less than any multiple thereof, the whole amount of such bonds, however, not to exceed $150,000,000. To increase the home demand for such bonds I would recommend that they be available for deposit in the United States Treasury for banking purposes under the various provisions of the law relating to national banks. I would suggest further, that national banks be required to retain a certain per cent. of the coin interest received by them from the bonds deposited with the Treasury to secure their circulation. I would also recommend the repeal of the third section of the joint resolution for the issue of silver coin, approved July 22, 1876, limiting the subsidiary coin and fractional currency to $50,000,000.

I am satisfied that if Congress will enact some such law as will accomplish the end suggested, they will give a relief to the country, instant in its effect, and for which they will receive the gratitude of the whole people.

U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Feb. 3, 1877.

ATTEMPT AT BLACK-MAIL.

Henry C. Clark was taken before Justice Wandell, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with attempting to black-mail Mr. Frederick A. Thompson, Secretary of the Children's Educational Relief Association. Clark told Mr. Thompson that he was a reporter on the staff of the *World*, and had been directed to investigate certain charges against the management of the society. He offered, however, to write a favorable article provided he was given $10. He was told to call again, and yesterday Mr. Thompson pretended to accede to his demand, and was in the act of counting out the desired sum when a detective, who was concealed in the room, arrested him. Owing to the youth of the prisoner, and the fact that the money had not actually been placed in his hands, Justice Wandell released him. Clark at one time was really employed as a reporter on the *World*, but was dismissed some two months ago.

NOVEL ATHLETIC ENTERTAINMENT.

A novel athletic entertainment will shortly be given by a well-known amateur of this City. Among other feats that he proposes to perform are juggling with dumb-bells and ring-weights, none of them to weigh less than 40 pounds, and ranging as high as 180 pounds, and lifting enormous weights. He will raise and hold in his hands a cannon weighing 1,000 pounds while it is being loaded and fired. He will also lift a horse 15 hands high six inches from the ground by main strength, standing over the animal on a platform. He will then lift a team of horses in the same manner, and will next lift a platform containing a dozen persons. While suspended in mid-air by one hand he will put up to arm's length over his head a 100-pound dumb-bell with the other.

ASSETS CONCEALED FROM CREDITORS.

RONDOUT, Feb. 3.—The Sheriff has seized goods valued at from $20,000 to $25,000 in the store of Butsel Sons, at Saugerties. The goods belong to the firm of Bamburger & Gans, of No. 33 Canal street, New-York, who are now under arrest for concealing their assets from their creditors. It is believed that more goods are secreted, and further developments are expected. Bamburger is related to families here and in Saugerties.

RAILWAY PROPERTY IN TENNESSEE TO BE TAXED.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 3.—The Supreme Court has decided railroad property to be subject to State, county, and municipal taxation.

UNIVERSAL TESTIMONY.

The famous "Automatic" is fast superseding the noisy, hard-running, troublesome, two-thread sewing-machines of the past, and produces, even in the hands of an inexperienced operator, more beautiful and much more durable work. Call and examine, or write for full particulars. No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond street. New-York.—*Exchange.*

A poet says: Mama's eyes make baby's skies,
And the eyes and skies together
Make for baby pleasant weather.

He might have added that baby's soft, pleasant lather is best made by BABBITT'S BABY SOAP, &c.—*Exchange.*

The Mind Reader.

Mr. J. R. BROWN can be engaged to give private parlor entertainments at clubs and private residences. Terms reasonable. Address at Sturtevant House, New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Oysters Cheaper than Meat.

They cost less than 10 cents a pound, and can be had in any quantity at MALTBY'S Depot, No. 41 Harrison street.—*Advertisement.*

WHITE WHEAT GLUTEN.—The most nutritive and easily-digested food known. Circulars free. HEALTH FOOD COMPANY, No. 137 8th st., near Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

FRELIGH'S REMEDY, a sure cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Gravel, and Headaches. Ask druggist for it.—*Advertisement.*

Fifty Per Cent. Saved

By using HIGGINS' GERMAN LAUNDRY SOAP.—*Advertisement.*

Isaac Smith's Superior Umbrellas.

GINGHAM, any size	$1 00
GUANACO, patented	2 50
SILK, paragon frame	3 50

FINE SILK UMB

THE FASHIONS.

LATEST STYLES AND COMBINATIONS.

COSTUMES OF THE PERIOD ALL ORNAMENT —THE REIGN OF SULPHUR-COLOR— WALKING DRESSES AND BALL DRESSES— FANCY TOILETS FOR MASKERS.

If fancy articles and combination of colors were taken from the present fashions little of them would remain. No system is adhered to, and the oddest notions are adopted. Reality and imitation, the beautiful and the ugly, meet with equal favor. What was popular yesterday will be thrown aside to-morrow. To be in the height of fashion the fancy styles must be liberally patronized and constant changes be made. This is no easy matter, and only to describe the many varied combinations of color and material is quite a task. Visiting and evening suits are at this season the most necessary. Reception dresses are always accompanied by outer garments of some kind. If the suit is of satin or velvet a "visite" of sicilienne, lined with white plush and trimmed with passementerie and chenille fringe, may be worn. Seal-skin cloaks may be worn over faille suits. For a more simple toilet, such as cloth combined with velvet, a paletot cuirass may be made of the same materials, or a sicilienne paletot Russe. The latest style for this garment is to trim it around the neck and down the front with broad bands of silver beaver. The lower borders are left untrimmed. The sleeves and pockets have the same trimming.

The bulgare plait is out of fashion. For full dress, plain or frappé velvet, satin, brocart, and embroidered crêpe de chine are suitable. Foulard, surah matelassé, cachemire, broché, faille, and gaze de soie, all light up to good advantage. The proper combination of materials is the great secret of the toilet. Mention has already been made of the advantage which can be derived from the princess out dress, by making, for instance, the four small side pieces of velvet, and the fronts, back, and part of the sleeves, of silk or broché goods; then trim the borders and seams with lace, and enrich the toilet with bows. For this model, black trimmings are made of lace embroidered with chenille or gold, and a variety of rich fringes and embroideries. Ribbon of plush on one side and satin on the other serves for many purposes; it is made in all shades. In addition to the many elegant laces always used for evening wear, handsome crêpe lisse parures, garlands and leaves, real or imitation diamonds, and fancy jewelry are used in great profusion. Light tissues, such as tulle and gauze, continue in use for the sleeves of dresses made of heavy materials. Some are puffed, and have insertion, and narrow ribbon velvet is placed around. The same dress can by this means be arranged in two different ways, by making the sleeves and breast piece sometimes of black lace and tulle, and sometimes of white lace and tulle, and using different velvet and flowers. An evening toilet somewhat in this style is a sulphur-colored faille princess dress. It is very tight-fitting, has a very long train, and is trimmed with a plaiting bordered with valenciennes. The tunique is of dotted white tulle, trimmed with white Spanish lace; it is shirred on the sides, forming a square apron, and in the back is a long train slightly draped. On the side is a shell-shaped lace trimming fastened by sulphur-colored silk cordings, with tassels falling below. The waist is cut square in the neck. The sleeves are of dotted lace, puffed and combined with insertion, with sulphur-colored ribbon underneath. A white Spanish lace "habit" forms the cuirass in front, fitting tightly to the dress. The borders are trimmed with white Spanish lace, with golden beads worked upon the heading. Sulphur-colored cordelières with bows are so placed as to form the lower trimming of the lace waist. The necklace consists of golden beads. The hair is also dressed with these beads. This suit can be simplified by substituting black lace for the white, and dispensing with the golden beads.

Many rich toilets are ornamented with beads, and golden and silk cordelières. In embroideries, the very rich chenille and the broderie mousse worked upon very light tulle are the favorites. Scarfs are draped with flowers in many fanciful ways.

Sulphur color now replaces all the different shades of yellow lately in vogue. Ivory-white and caroubier form a beautiful combination. Two new Parisian styles suitable for young ladies are the "jenne martyre" and the "robe Virginie." The first-named may be of white gauze, trimmed with gauze drapings fastened here and there with flowers. The second dress may be of very light blue or pink faille, with mousseline de l'Inde scarfs embroidered with white silk. The robe Grecque is another new style; it can be made of grenadine over white faille. These dresses are most elegant when made of grenadine, stamped with bands of velours frappé and leaves. Grenadine and mousseline de soie are trimmed with galloon, a white silk-fulled trimming and jet beads, which are again coming into fashion.

The most elegant dresses for middle-aged ladies are of brocart and velvet made with habits Louis XV. and XVI. The habit Louis XVI. is pretty, with a long vest, richly worked with chenille. The habit is sometimes trimmed with bands of velvet, drap de soie, or cloth, in which case the skirts are trimmed to match.

A handsome white ball dress may combine faille and mousseline de soie. The front of the faille skirt is trimmed with a deep puffing and flounce. The train has a narrow flounce surrounded by four puffings; between each puffing is a caroubier chenille cording. The princess apron is trimmed with two lace flowers surmounted by a full garland of variegated flowers, joined in the back under a caroubier ribbon. The waist is cut with a square low neck, and buttons over from right to left. The side which buttons over is trimmed with "point de Bruxelles" or "d'Angleterre," with various colored roses or leaves. This trimming extends all the way down the side of the apron.

A very elegant bridal dress has the brocart front cut in princess shape, and the small front side-pieces of white satin. The side-pieces in the back are of brocart. The princess cut back, which forms a long train, is of satin. The front of the skirt is trimmed with a crêpe lisse plaited flounce. The heading of the flounce consists of a garland of orange blossoms. On the side of the flounce are large white satin bows. The upper part of the waist is covered with a crêpe lisse "guimpe modestie" arranged in small plaits and buttoning up the back; it is trimmed around with a plaiting. On one side is a bunch of orange blossoms. A ruching is around the neck. The upper part of the sleeve is of brocart, and the lower part of satin. Between the two materials is a crêpe lisse band tied on the outside in a bow, with a bunch of orange blossoms in the centre. The lower part of the sleeves have a deep plaited crêpe lisse puff with a ruching at the wrist. The aumonière is of orange blossoms, combined with satin loops, and depends from a white silk cordelière. The hair is dressed with a wreath of orange blossoms. The "voile à la Juive" is of tulle de Bruxelles. This model can be made very simple by having it altogether of faille, sicilienne, or even alpaca. A very simple bridal-dress can also be made of white foulard. The front of the skirt is cut out in large points falling over a plaited flounce. The train is perfectly plain. The apron is surrounded by a number of fine pipings and a plaiting. It is slightly draped and tied in the back. The cuirass is trimmed with a narrow piping, and laces up the back. A crêpe lisse fichu, trimmed with Bruges lace, is worn over the waist; it is fastened in front under a bouquet of orange blossoms. The lower part of the sleeves is trimmed with crêpe lisse plaitings and the same kind of lace. The neck trimming and ruching around the arm are of crêpe lisse. A long spray of orange blossoms falls down the back of the head. The veil is of tulle.

A visiting dress can be made of brown and ash blonde velvet and façonné, or faille and façonné. The brown skirt is trimmed with a flounce put on in hollow plaits, and surmounted by a ruching in the lighter shade. Taken diagonally across the front of the skirt are two façonné plaited scarfs in the light shade, finished with a deep fringe. The façonné cuirass is very tight-fitting, and trimmed all around and up the back with cashemire galloon worked in colors. This cuirass buttons up the back; the left side, which buttons over, terminates in a point and falls lower than the right side. The revers extend in points over the back. They are trimmed with the same cashemire galloon. The brown velvet sleeves have a band of galloon up the outside seams. The deep cuffs are in the lighter shade; they are pointed on the outside and ornamented with four buttons. The façonné train which falls over the brown skirt is trimmed with galloon. On either side is a trimming made in imitation of a second train, consisting of ash blonde plaiting arranged up the sides in groups of fine plaits with plain pieces alternating. Below the cuirass, between the façonné train and the plaitings, is a trimming consisting of bands, brown velvet galloon, and light-colored plaitings. The bonnet corresponding with the suit is of gray felt. Around the crown is a piece of brown plush plaited, falling on the back in a short loop. Upon the top of the crown is a bunch of gray feathers. Under the brim is a white ruching. Another handsome, though rather showy, walking suit is made of fancy brocé woolen goods. The long skirt is trimmed with a rather deep flounce, bordered with a deep band of checked black and white galloon, with a narrow heading of red. The polonaise is trimmed with the same deep galloon, and headed with red, and a deep galloon plaiting

fringe. The middle of the back is plaited in flat plaits up to the back of the neck, where it falls loose in fan shape. These plaits allow of the polonaise falling very full in the back, where it is raised in puffs. The apron is taken each side under the puffs. On the side, in the back, a piece of galloon, headed with red, forms revers, which fall over the puffs. Upon one of the revers is a red bow. The square pocket is bound with red, and trimmed with black and white fringe. The cuffs are made of black and white checked galloon, headed with red. The bonnet, matching the suit, has a soft black velvet crown and a plaited brim. A black feather starts from the centre in front and falls over the crown. In front, over the feather, is a bluish steel ornament. In the back are red flowers. The velvet strings are tied on one side.

As it is now the season for fancy dress balls, a description of some Parisian costumes may prove useful. There is the Girofié-Girofla dress, made of white satin, embroidered with gold and trimmed with fringe. A fine golden belt is around the waist encircled with appliqués of stones and pearls: it extends around the front diagonally. Below is another diagonal band which drapes the overdress; over this is an ornament. The overskirt is trimmed with a deep golden fringe. The waist is cut very low in the neck and trimmed over the shoulders with a golden band in bretelle shape. The white crêpe lisse veil is very long and dotted with gold. The coiffure consists of a heavy golden band ornamented with pearls and imitation jewels. This band is placed back upon the head, with strings of pearls falling in scallops over the front hair. In the back are three white ostrich feathers. On the upper part of the arm is a deep flat golden bracelet; on the wrist is a smaller one. The necklace consists of three or four rows of golden beads. The ear-rings are very long, and correspond with the necklace and belt. The white marabout fan has a golden handle. The shoes are of white satin. Another fancy dress is the "costume de Persane." The short underskirt is of red satin. The broad blue satin Turkish trousers are fastened above the shoes. The pardessus is of blue goods figured with gold. It is trimmed around with four rows of golden lace. Up the front is the same trimming. The neck is cut open in a point. The large flowing sleeves are lined with yellow, and trimmed around the outside with fur. On the inside of the sleeve is a golden ornament with colored stones. Under the square opening in front is a tight-fitting red waist, and under the flowing sleeves are tight red satin sleeves. The deep belt is also of gold enriched with colored stones. The coiffure consists of a high-pointed black velvet hat, with a bordering of colored stones. On the side is an aigrette, fastened down under an ornament of imitation jewels. From the top of the hat, in the back, hangs a small crêpe lisse white veil, bordered with gold. The necklace and ear-rings are of colored stones and pearls. The Asiatic slippers are of cloth covered with gold.

The "favorite slave" costume has a red satin waist with a deep bordering of gold and stones. The Madagascar scarf is striped in several colors and trimmed with a deep golden fringe, mingling with several colored silks. This scarf is taken tight around the body and tied in front, where it is left to hang in a straight piece. This piece is ornamented on the lower border with a fringe, and on the top with a large round ornament. Over the gauze skirt are golden figures. The green satin Turkish trousers fasten below the knee. The necklace and ear-rings consist of golden beads. The coiffure comprises a band of gold enriched with colored stones taken around the front of the head, and smaller bands taken through the puffs on the top of the head. Three strings of beads are taken from either side of the coiffure and hang loosely around the face. In the back the hair is crimped and hangs loose. The slippers are red satin; the stockings are of flesh-colored silk.

Flowers are not as much used by modistes as they have been. When used they are mostly concealed under lace and mingled with loops. Feathers are accounted much more elegant. All colored feathers are worn arranged in bands. Cocks' feathers are also very popular. All kinds of fancy feathers are employed, and are quite as generally used as very expensive ones. White cocks' feathers dotted with mother of pearl are very beautiful when tastefully placed upon a white bonnet. Chenille fringes and tassels are still used. Velvet and satin Autumn leaves, and steel and other ornaments are among the bonnet trimmings. A pretty bonnet is of slate colored felt, trimmed on the lower part of the crown with a ribbon bow in the same color. The ribbon strings are taken from the bow and form the mentonnières. Upon the crown is a garland of bronzed satin dead leaves. Underneath is a band of velvet and a tuft of red pinks on one side. Another bonnet is Directoire shape, made of "taliení" plush. On the side is a large fan-shaped plush bow, placed rather high. Draperies of the same are crossed in the back, forming the strings, which are tied on the side near the ear.

All sorts of fans are in favor this Winter, black feather fans with paintings, colored feather fans, lace fans, and many other kinds. Very large fans are again used for the theatre and opera.

THE EMPRESS AND HER STARVING SUBJECTS.

From the London Times.

In one of the sweetest of operas the hearer is charmed with a chorus whose graceful and rhythmic movement reflects the gentle and indolent swaying of Summer seas; but in the midst of the dreamy softness of Weber's music obtrude the recurrent notes which warn us to remember the sleepless watchfulness of the powers of the storm. It is not given to us to forget the harsh dissonance of pain. Yesterday we were all reading of the pomp and ceremony of Oriental magnificence, and for a brief hour the mind escaped from the dismal realities of our wintry skies to live amid the splendors of Delhi. The Viceroy seemed to have made the tales of Arabian fiction true, and to have justified the largest phrases of our poets in describing the riches of the gorgeous East. Upon the Kings who came to testify their allegiance before the representative of England's Queen barbaric pearl and gold were showered more profusely than Milton had ever imagined, and though it must have been difficult to banish the recollections of warfare in the sight of the Ridge of Delhi, the suggestion of privation was for a time forgotten. To-day the irrepressible contrast is reasserted. Instead of the reckless profusion of inexhaustible wealth, we have to face the grim fact of imminent famine. Last week the capital of the Moguls witnessed a magnificent display of luxury and pride. Princes and Governors came together from every province, and vied with one another in the extravagance of their pomp. Nothing was too rich, nothing too costly, to become the ceremonial they shared. Whatever was most distinguished for the glory of its design or for the delicacy or extent of the labor spent upon its execution was brought and laid at the feet of the Viceroy as appropriate offerings to the majesty he represented. Who would have supposed that, in this highest hour of imperial pride, the mind of the central figure of the pageant was disturbed by thoughts, that would come to mar his satisfaction, of thousands and hundreds of thousands—nay, of a million of persons besieging the officials and subofficials of the Indian Government to give them a little work, that they might have a handful of rice lest they die?

MARRIAGE IN MISSOURI.

The St. Louis *Republican* thus expresses itself: "We are unable to see any particular benefit in the proposed bill establishing a system of marriage licenses. Such a change can never be made of any consequence as a branch of revenue, but becomes an annoying exaction, exercising a repressive influence on youthful affection and the population of the State. The Legislatures of Missouri have killed such a bill more than once before, and we rather expect the same thing will happen now. The present law in force is liberal in its provisions, and probably as effective as any that can be prepared. It prohibits, under penalty, the marriage of minors, and requires all marriages to be properly recorded, and we see very little use in trying to go any further. When persons of the proper age desire to get married the State has no interest in embarrassing their actions. 'Let them marry,' as St. Paul says, but let it be done 'decently and in order.' As to hunting round for licenses, and witnesses, and magistrates, as is still done in England and Continental Europe, no practical benefits result. In addition to ministers of the gospel, authorize the proper public officers to perform marriages with all proper caution for the legal status of the parties, and a public record of the facts, and there let the matter rest. If the aim of Western legislation is to abolish unnecessary forms and to simplify the operation of the law on all matters connected with social development and growth, there is little use in the law in question."

A KANGAROO MOUSE.

The New-Haven *Journal* of Saturday contains the following: "A few days ago, a pet canary bird owned in a family in East Haven was found early one morning dead in its cage. A good many feathers were found scattered in the bottom of the cage, and the body of the bird had suffered considerable laceration, as from the teeth of an animal. It was impossible that the mischief had been done by a cat, and the following night a mouse-trap was set inside the cage. No catch, however, until the night succeeding, when there got into the trap a kangaroo mouse, as somebody named it. This little animal, which had undoubtedly destroyed the canary, is about the size of an ordinary mouse, perhaps not quite as large. Its front legs are much shorter than the others, and it has a way of sitting up like a kangaroo. Its movement is a jump or spring, like that of a kangaroo, and it has a spot of white fur on its breast. It is conjectured that the little animal may have been brought to this country in some foreign vessel, but the question how it reached East Haven shore and entered a dwelling-house renders such a supposition hardly reasonable."

A DRUNKEN MAN'S ESCAPE.

The Albany *Express* of Saturday says: "Hugh Geoghegan, described as a laborer, 29 years of age, had a most wonderful escape from serious injury and perhaps death, while intoxicated on North Broadway on Thursday evening. He was staggering along in the centre of the street, and as a horse car came along fell in front of it, with his legs directly across the track. The wheels passed over both limbs, being thrown off the track in consequence. Strange to say, Geoghegan, on being picked up and conveyed into the Third Precinct Station-house, was found to have sustained no fracture and no material injury to either limb, the only mark discernible was a slight indentation and bruise of the flesh caused by the flange of the wheel. In falling his head struck the ice and was considerable bruised. He was mulcted in a fine for being drunk, and then allowed by Justice Clute to go home and get his injuries attended to."

MERRIMAC SHIPBUILDERS.

An historical sketch of the shipbuilders on the banks of the Merrimac River shows that among the most prominent are John Currier, Jr., who, since 1831, has built 94 vessels, including two now on the stocks, which foot up 85,315 tons; Messrs. Charles H. Currier & Co. and George E. Currier, who have built 28 sail of 13,702 tons; Messrs. Atkinson & Filmore, who have built 11, of 9,990 tons, and Hon. George W. Jackman, Jr., who has built 27, of 26,570 tons. Mr. Donald McKay, now of East Boston, laid the foundation of his fame as a shipbuilder on the banks of the Merrimac. It was there that he built for the late Enoch Train & Co. the beautiful ship Joshua Bates, for their line of Boston and Liverpool packets, which was one of the most successful vessels afloat. At the suggestion of Mr. Train, Mr. McKay removed to East Boston. Mr. John Currier, Jr., has adhered to the Merrimac, and has given it much of its high reputation for the excellence of its shipping. Hon. George W. Jackman's vessels have been remarkably lucky, for they were all well built of good materials.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; willing to assist in washing and ironing; highly recommended. Address F. M., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Waitress.—By two English Episcopal girls, to go together: excellent cook and good laundress; both can furnish good reference. Address E. and J., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; 10 years' best City reference. Call for two days at No. 304 West 38th st., Room No. 1.

COOK, &c.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as cook, washer, and ironer, or general house-work; excellent laundress, cook, and baker. Call at No. 16 Jones st., between Bleecker and 4th.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; thoroughly understands her business; willing to assist with washing if required; best City reference. Apply at No. 411 West 44th st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—BY a respectable girl; City or country; three years' excellent reference. Call at No. 306 East 36th st., one flight up, back.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH WOMAN as first-class cook in all branches; has best City reference. Call at No. 540 3d av., corner 36th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN, AS first-class cook; best City references. Call at No. 675 3d av. Ring three times.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH COOK IN A PRIVATE family; good reference. Apply at 10th av. and 66th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED CUTter, fitter, trimmer, making over, &c.; engagements by day or week; operates Wheeler & Wilson machine; moderate terms; highest references. Address No. 716 6th av., near 41st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; perfect cutter of family clothing; works all machines; $1 per day; 15 years' reference. Address K., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker wishes a few customers at her home; a perfect fit guaranteed. Call at No. 21 Clinton place, between University place and Broadway.

HAIR-DRESSER.—WOULD LIKE A FEW CUSTomers by the week or month; understands hairwork in all its branches. Address M. S. Pitt, No. 269 West 39th st.

HAIR-DRESSER.—A GOOD HAIR-DRESSER would like a few more customers; terms moderate; best City reference. Address Hair-dresser, No. 1,137 3d av.

HAIR-DRESSER.—WOULD LIKE A FEW CUSTomers, by the week or month; terms $5 a month. Call or address M. S. Pitt, No. 269 West 39th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN INTELLIGENT, COMpanionable woman, who combines economy with good taste, a position as housekeeper in boarding-house, hotel, or family; kind in sickness; fond of children. Call or address Housekeeper, for one week, Ladies' Depository, No. 879 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A LADY OF RESPECTAbility as housekeeper in first-class hotel or club-house; or as companion to an invalid. Address T., at Y. W. C. A., No. 7 East 15th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN woman as housekeeper or as seamstress. None but respectable parties need call at 151 East 30th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family, or will do chamber-work and fine washing; best City reference. Call at No. 247 West 27th st., top floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; IS A first-class laundress and good plain cook; best reference. Call at No. 218 West 27th st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—AN AMERICAN woman wishes some position (not menial) at small compensation, where shared a nursery governess and luvalid nurse. Inquire for Miss L., at Young Women's Christian Association, No. 7 East 15th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; capable and experienced; unexceptionable City references; not afraid of work. Call at No. 238 West 31st st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS INFANT'S nurse; no objection to make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call at No. 351 2d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN TO go out by the day in families, or take work home; understands cutting and making boys' clothes, and repairing; City reference. address W. C., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A LADY WHO CAN CUT AND make children's clothes, and do any kind of plain sewing, to go out by the day. Call on or address F. Millere, No. 304 East 42d st.

SEWING AND MENDING.—A LADY WOULD like the sewing and mending for some gentlemen, or would take family sewing; terms reasonable. Address Mrs. N., Station L, Harlem.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, to take in gentlemen's or family washing at her own house; best of reference can be given. Address No. 417 West 32d st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman to go out by the day to work; gentlemen's and ladies' washing at her own residence. Call at No. 427 East 15th st., Room No. 13.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED woman the washing of ladies and gentlemen; thoroughly understands her business. Call at No. 144 West 40th st.

WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A FIRSTclass laundress in her own house; polishing and fluting done; first-class reference. Call at No. 251 East 57th st.; third floor.

WASHING.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN FAMILY washing by the dozen or month. Apply at No. 134 West 25th st., Room No. 6.

WASHING.—BY A WIDOW LADY SOME GENtlemen's or family washing. Call at No. 241 East 24th st., two flights up, back.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.—$8,000 cash, $17,000 permanent; institution, mortgage to prompt buyer, for 332 acres, (over 400 City lots,) fine land; residence, stable, &c.; on boundary between Cities of New-York and Yonkers; forty minutes to City Hall by rapid transit; magnificent views, Palisades and Sound, and Bronting Boulevard; only $550 an acre; adjoining selling for $4,000. Address GREAT OPPORTUNITY, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR LEASE.—A DESIRABLE HOTEL property at Babylon, Long Island; house has forty rooms; bar and billiard-rooms; good fishing, boating, bathing, &c.; the furniture will be sold reasonable to parties leasing. Apply or address CHAS. T. DURYEA, Babylon, Long Island.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

NICE, PLEASANT, LOW-PRICED HOMES on installment plan; less than forty minutes from City, at Elizabethport, N. J. See circulars.

KELLOGG, No. 3 Broadway.

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OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

STEAM POWER.—LOFTS, WITH POWER, TO let for light manufacturing purposes, 13th and 14th sts., between 3d and 4th avs. Inquire of F. GROTE & CO., No. 114 East 14th st.

STEAM POWER AND FIRST FLOOR AND cellar, 50x80 feet, Nos. 188 and 190 Houston st. Inquire in the corner.

MILLINERY.

MME. NATALIE TILMAN.

(Late of 16th st.)

No. 1,256 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts. FLOWERS, MODES, ROSES, Sets for Ball Dresses. Bridal Wreaths and Veils a specialty.

DRY GOODS.

Popular Dress Goods

For EARLY SPRING WEAR At VERY MODERATE PRICES, including POPLINS, BASKET STRIPES and PLAIDS, HERRING-BONE and BALERNA PLAIDS, ARABESQUES and DAMASSE PONGEES. FRENCH SILK PLAIDS, SILK BALERNA PLAIDS, FRENCH SUITINGS, BOX-LOOM MIXTURES, STRIPES, COLORED EMPRESS And CRETONNE CLOTHS.

THE RESIDUE OF STOCK OF WINTER DRESS FABRICS ARE BEING SOLD AT SPECIALLY LOW RATES.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH and 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

ARE OFFERING BLACK, PLAIN COLORED, And FANCY SILKS, The PRODUCTIONS of THEIR OWN LOOMS, HIGHLY FINISHED and RECOMMENDED FOR WEAR AND DURABILITY, At MODERATE PRICES. Also, A LARGE ASSORTMENT Of the BEST and MOST POPULAR LYONS BLACK SILKS, TOGETHER with a SELECTION Of COLORED and FANCY SILKS. In OVER ONE HUNDRED STYLES and TINTS.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS in the PRICES of VELVETS.

BROADWAY, 4th AVENUE, 9th and 10th STS.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs,

NEW STYLES, JUST RECEIVED. LINEN CENTERS and COLORED SILK BORDERS. The LATEST NOVELTIES, From 50c. each. FINE RUFFLED EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS At VERY MODERATE PRICES.

A. T. Stewart & Co.,

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

KEEP'S PATENT partly made DRESS SHIRTS; the very best; six for $6; can be finished as easily as hemming a handkerchief. No. 571 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN BLACK AND COLORED SILKS. HEARN & SON.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A NATIVE OF England, who has lived as head waiter, single-handed, in private families; good experience; has above City reference given. Address G. L., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man (single) as coachman; thoroughly understands care and management of horses, harness, and carriages; is strictly sober and obliging; has first-class City reference from last employer. Call on or address J. B., No. 129 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful City driver; best City reference; can be seen at present employer's. Call on or address No. 163 West 50th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant single man; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver; excellent groom; honest, sober, willing, and obliging, as reference will state. Address J. D., Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; Scotch; satisfactory reference given. Address J. M., No. 146 East 22d st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, married, as coachman or groom; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 219 West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS coachman; can give good reference from last employer. Call or address J. D., No. 214 East 22d st.

FARMERS.—BY A MARRIED MAN, THOROUGHLY understands farming; also, the care and management of all kinds of stock; capable of taking charge of gentleman's place; wife understands dairy and poultry; first-class reference. Call or address P. L., No. 876 Broadway, Seed Store.

FARMER OR GARDENER.—BY AN AMERIcan, with first-class references, as farmer or gardener; one who thoroughly understands the care of stock; engagement desired by the 1st of April. Address M. H., Orange Post Office, New-Jersey.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN GARDENER AN engagement especially with a private gentleman; thoroughly educated, and having an experience of a series of years, he will be able to give full satisfaction in all branches of horticulture; until lately he had the management of the green-house department of Central Park; he has references of the highest character. Address Gardener, Box No. 248 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A STEADY, COMPETENT YOUNG married man; understands the care of a gentleman's place; best of reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH GARdener, competent in all branches; of long experience in the country. Call at or address A. S. Jardinier, No. 136 Bleecker st.

GARDENER.—ON A SMALL PLACE, OR SECOND man on a large establishment; English; good reference. Address J. H., care of B. K. Bliss & Sons, No. 34 Barclay st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITH A small family; thoroughly understands graperies, green-houses, vegetables, fruits, and flowers; best of references. Address N. R., Bay Shore, Long Island.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A YOUNG German as gardener and farmer; best references; Address W. J., Williamsbridge Post Office, New-York.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND TEMPERATE man, as nurse or attendant to a sick or invalid gentleman; good City reference. Address Hervey, Box 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

STABLE MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN a stable or in a family; refers to his present employers. Call for one week on Peter Zens, No. 46 West 19th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man to drive a doctor's wagon; can care and drive horses, or make himself useful around private house; can clean silver, attend all kinds of furnaces, or make himself useful at anything for moderate wages; all references. Address J. W. Alker, Box 236 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN AND WIFE.—BY A RESPECTable man and wife, where they can make themselves generally useful; will be disengaged on the 8th. Address J. D., No. 308 West 23d st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT AND RELIABLE colored man as first-class waiter in a first-class private family, and is also capable of filling the position of a first-class head waiter; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 158 West 15th st., second floor, front.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE COLORED MAN IN first-class private family, or to travel with a gentleman; has best reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen, or address J. P. Smith, No. 148 West 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as waiter in a private family; City reference; obliging and willing to do anything. Address L. W., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN; SPEAKS English and Spanish fluently, as waiter in private house; understands his business thoroughly; City references. Address E. S., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE; SINGLE; STRICTLY sober; the highest testimonials as a first-class man in every respect. Address M. L., No. 159 East 28th st., near Lexington av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, SINGLE, in a private family; best City reference. Call or address August, No. 100 East 42d st.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS WAITER IN A private family; good City references. Address Baptiste, No. 150 East 42d st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD, WELLestablished, and profitable business, centrally located in the City of Rochester, comprising stoves, tin, and sheet-iron ware, house-furnishing goods, and general jobbing work. A capital of $8,000 required. Address Box No. 145 *Times* office, or EDWARD JONES, Rochester, No. 16 South st., Paul st.

$2,000.—RETIRING, I WILL SELL MY OLD established business, paying an average of $6,000 bet each year; any one not having $2,000 cash need not address C. HILL, No. 138 6th av.

WANTED—LONG LEASE OF GOOD LOCATION for photograph gallery, or gallery now to let from May; responsible tenant. Address Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRY GOODS.

INDIA SHAWLS,

JUST RECEIVED PER STEAMER WYOMING.

LORD & TAYLOR.

$250,000

WORTH OF REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS FROM THE LONDON AUCTION SALES OF DECEMBER, 1876. WITH GOLD AT 5 PER CENT. PREMIUM, WE PRESENT TO THE PUBLIC ON

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, AT 50 PER CENT. BELOW THE AMERICAN MARKET VALUE,

INDIA DECCA SHAWLS—VERY HANDSOME. STRIPED INDIA—NEW DESIGNS AND COLORS. ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF REAL INDIA CHEDDA SHAWLS. BLACK AND SCARLET STELLA SHAWLS.

☞ SUCH AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE BARGAINS IN THE CHOICEST GOODS HAS NEVER BEFORE BEEN OFFERED, AND CAN NEVER BE REPEATED. AN EARLY EXAMINATION OF THIS STOCK WILL AMPLY REPAY.

BROADWAY, CORNER 20TH ST.

R. H. MACY & CO.

SPECIALTIES.

DRESS-MAKING.

BLACK DRESS SILKS. BOYS' CLOTHING.

UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE. CATALOGUES FREE.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE, N. Y.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR.

STYLES FOR 1877 NOW OPEN. PRICES LOWER THAN ANY PREVIOUS SEASON.

100 DOZEN LADIES' DRAWERS TRIMMED WITH ELEGANT EMBROIDERY 81c. WORTH $1 25.

INFANTS' ROBES, DRESSES, AND SLIPS. SKIRTS, BARROW-COATS, AND SHIRTS. NIGHTSLIPS AND BANDS. SHAWLS AND CAPES. CAPS AND BOOTEES. New styles, neatly made, of the best materials, and at lower prices than the same qualities have ever been sold.

HEARN & SON, BROADWAY, ABOVE 9TH ST.

KEEP SELLS the Best and Cheapest shirts in the world; also Collars, elegant styles, best quality, $1 50 per doz.; six for 75c. No. 571 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF EMBROIDERIES.

We will open on Monday the most extraordinary bargains in Hamburgs ever sold. Every quality, from low cost to finest made, FAR BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.

HEARN & SON, BROADWAY, ABOVE 9TH ST.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THESE DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE by JOSIAH JEX. No. 1,235 Broadway:

29th st., near Madison av., 20x55x100	$28,000
32d st., near 5th av., 25x200x100	40,000
34th st., near 5th av., 25x72x100, furnished	70,000
39th st., near 5th av., 25x65x200	57,500
42d st., opposite Reservoir Park, 20x60x80	40,000
44th st., near Broadway, 17x50x100	20,000
45th st., near 5th av., 25x54x100	70,000
46th st., near 5th av., 20x50x100	30,000
48th st., near 6th av., 21x55x100	27,000
49th st., near 6th av., 21x55x100	30,000
54th st., east of 5th av., 25x76x100	55,000
56th st., west of 5th av., 25x65x100	60,000
61st st., near Madison av.,

THE HOUSEHOLD COLUMN.

STATUS OF THE FEBRUARY MARKETS

The markets are well supplied with everything eatable. Prime cuts of beef, lamb, and veal are sold at prices the same as last week, and butchers will not concede anything, even to their best customers. Pork can be bought cheaply, and poultry is sold at very low figures. Venison is now out of season, the Game laws forbidding its sale after Feb. 1. Other varieties of game are plentiful, and quail, grouse, partridges, and wild ducks can be bought at low rates. Butter, eggs, and cheese are selling at the prices of last week, but there is a tendency to a decline in the rates for the first two articles. Choice apples are in light supply, and good Baldwins, Spitzenburgs, and Greenings are dear. Cranberries, grapes, and oranges are reasonably low, and are in good supply. Vegetables of all kinds are abundant, and buyers who will take the trouble can make good bargains. Among the new things in market are potatoes and tomatoes from the Bermuda Islands, and kale and spinach from the Southern States.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

VEAL COLLOPS.—Cut part of a leg of veal into pieces three or four inches broad, sprinkle flour on them, fry in butter until brown, and then turn in water enough to cover the veal. When it boils take off the scum, put in two or three onions, a blade of mace, a little salt and pepper, and stew until tender; then take up the veal, thicken the gravy with flour and water mixed smoothly together, squeeze in the juice of a lemon—or a very good substitute is a teaspoonful of catsup—and turn the mixture over the browned collops. Garnish with thin slices of lemon.—SIBYL.

MOCK DUCK.—Prepare a good dressing, such as you would for a turkey or duck; take a round steak, pound it a little, spread the dressing over it, sprinkle with salt, pepper, and a few bits of butter, lap over the ends, roll the steak up tightly and tie closely; next spread two tablespoonfuls of butter over it, and brush it over with a well-beaten egg; put water in the baking-pan, lay the meat in on sticks put across the pan; baste often; bake for half an hour in a brisk oven; make a brown gravy and send to the table hot.

MACCARONI AND BEEF.—Fry in a hot pan with small quantity of hot fat till each side is brown, two pounds of round of beef, turn these after into a pot with enough boiling water to cover it, and cook slowly till done; half an hour before dishing throw in the pot one-quarter pound of maccaroni, and cook till done; salt to taste before adding the maccaroni; serve the beef in centre of dish and maccaroni around it; serve hot, and with grated cheese; should the water boil off add a little; boil the beef slowly and keep covered tightly, that there then evaporating more slowly.—HOUSEKEEPER.

BAKED MACCARONI.—Put into salted boiling water one-quarter pound Italian Maccaroni broken in pieces; let the water cover it; boil till quite tender, drain off the water and place the maccaroni neatly in a baking-dish; pour one-half cupful of milk over it and put butter size of an egg cut in small pieces on the top, and cover thickly with grated rich cheese. Place in the oven and bake till the milk is absorbed and the top is brown.—HOUSEKEEPER.

STEWED MACCARONI.—Cook quarter pound or more of maccaroni in water, or in strong beef stock, till tender, then drain nearly dry. If cooked in water, add two teaspoonfuls condensed-milk, butter size of an egg, stir grated cheese through it, and put some over it, and serve hot. If cooked in beef-stock, add the cheese only, or send the cheese around at the table.—HOUSEKEEPER.

TRIPE.—Cut the prepared tripe into small dice and put in a sauce-pan with some previously boiled onion, adding salt, pepper, and a few cloves; cover evenly with milk and let simmer 20 minutes. Just before serving, stir into it some butter and flour rubbed to a cream. Also, you can stew tripe and oysters together, seasoning with salt, cayenne pepper, and a blade of mace, and thickened as before. Tripe cut in squares, dipped in beaten egg and bread crumbs and fried brown. Curry powder is a decided addition to stewed tripe.—AUNT ADDIE.

EAST INDIA CURRY.—Two large onions fried lightly in butter, then four dessert spoons of curry powder and a small cupful of water; shake the pan to mix the whole well in and simmer veal or poultry, cut in small pieces. Fry this half an hour, then add another cupful of water, allowing it to simmer gently; salt to the taste. Serve with a wall of well-boiled rice around the dish.—RIDGEWOOD.

GENUINE EAST INDIA CURRY POWDER.—Best turmeric one pound; coriander seed, three-quarters of a pound; ginger, three ounces; black pepper, two ounces; caraway seeds, one-quarter of an ounce; cardamom seeds half an ounce, and 60 cloves, finely ground and well mixed.—RIDGEWOOD.

SHEEPS' TONGUES.—Put six tongues in one quart of warm water, with one moderate-sized carrot, two onions, one bay leaf, one piece of thyme, and one teaspoonful salt; simmer until they are tender, then skim them and trim off the roots and fat, and cut in two lengthwise; melt a piece of butter, adding the juice of a lemon; pour boiling over the tongues. A very inexpensive dish.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO COOK BRAINS, I.—One pair calves' brains; boil in water to cover a half-hour; roll two soda crackers fine, put in the same pan, and mash all together; add one tablespoonful butter, two spoonfuls vinegar, salt, and pepper; serve hot.—MRS. G. J.

TO COOK BRAINS, II.—Stew in a quarter of a pound of butter, a tablespoonful of chopped parsley, the juice of two lemons, a pinch of salt and white pepper.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO COOK POTATOES PROPERLY.—To boil white potatoes so that they are dry and mealy: Put them in a pot with barely sufficient water to cover them; add salt; as soon as the skins begin to crack lift the pot from the fire and drain off every drop of water; then lay a cloth over the pot, so that the steam will escape; set the pot close to the fire until they are thoroughly dry.—MURREY.

BOILED POTATOES.—Choose those of equal size; put them down in barely sufficient cold water to cover them; after they have boiled 10 or 15 minutes take out half the water, replacing it with cold; throw in two or three tablespoonfuls of salt, and when done carefully drain off all the water, remove the lid from the pot, and stand on the back of the range to get dry and keep hot.—RIDGEWOOD.

OYSTER AND CLAM FRITTERS.—Two cupfuls flour, two of milk, two eggs, and a little salt; beat well, and add an oyster to each spoonful of batter, as you drop it in the fat, which must be quite hot; clams should be chopped and stirred in the batter, then dropped by spoonfuls in the hot fat.

FRYING.—Croquettes, all kinds of fried potatoes, clams, oysters, &c., that are spoken of as fried, should be called boiled. There should be a sufficient quantity or fat in the pan to entirely cover the contents, and be so boiling hot as to cook immediately without burning. The hotter the fat the less it is absorbed in the cooking process. For all kinds of stews and pie mixtures the meat should be first fried in a small quantity of very hot fat, on each side, (particularly if in small pieces,) to a rich brown color, thereby keeping the fibres of meat closed, and preventing the escape of the juice, that otherwise escape in the gravy. After the frying the meat must then be boiled slowly, in just enough water to cover, till tender. In this instance but a small quantity of fat is used, as it is desired to merely crust the meat, and not entirely cook it. For soups, beef tea, &c., the meat is put first in cold water, so as to immediately draw out the juice of meat, which should not be salted till partly cooked, as salt toughens meat when first boiling.—HOUSEKEEPER.

ORANGE MARMALADE, I.—Allow a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit. Pare nair the oranges, and after scraping off as much of the white inner rind as possible, cut the yellow part in the shred with a pair of scissors; boil this in three waters, until tender and transparent, and set aside; grate the rind of the remaining oranges, take off and throw away all the thick white inner skin, quarter all the oranges, and take out the seeds; chop them very fine, drain all the juice that will come (without squeezing them) over the sugar, and make the syrup with this, adding very little water if the oranges are not very juicy; boil and skim the syrup five or six minutes; put in the boiled shreds and cook them 10 minutes; then the chopped fruit and grated peel and boil 30 minutes longer. Means oranges that come in March, are the best for the purpose; five dozen oranges make about 12 pounds of marmalade.—F. M. B.

ORANGE MARMALADE, II.—Boil your oranges until tender enough to pass a broom splint through them; carefully take out the pulp, free from seeds and skins, and then chop the peels very fine; to every pound of pulp and peel, allow a pound and a half of powdered white sugar; boil the seeds and inner skins in a small quantity of water for some time; strain to the sugar and boil up once; then add the pulp and peels, and let all boil together 20 minutes, or longer, until they become clear and thick marmalade. Stir them frequently while cooking, to prevent burning. The oranges must first be boiled in clear water, and it is best to change it once or twice while boiling, as it becomes very bitter, and there should be sufficient water in the preserving-kettle to cover them well. The bitter Seville orange makes the finest marmalade, with the addition of a few sweet oranges and one or two lemons to the dozen oranges. When the marmalade is done, put in small jelly glasses, wet with cold water. One dozen oranges made into marmalade will fill from six to eight glasses.—E. B.

SCOTCH MARMALADE.—Cut Seville oranges in quarters, pull off the rinds, and place in cold water sufficient to cover; remove the pulp and juice from the skin and pips, cover from the air until the rinds have remained in water 24 hours; strain the rinds and boil until tender in fresh cold water; drain and cut in three strips; add the pulp and juice, and to each pound of fruit allow a pound and a half of cut sugar; boil three-quarters of an hour, stir constantly.

ORANGE FRITTERS.—One pound flour, one pint of milk, with a teaspoonful of salt in it, and a quarter pound of melted butter, and three eggs beaten very light. Prepare four oranges by removing the yellow rind and every particle of white pith, divide into small pieces without breaking the skin. In each spoonful of batter put a piece of orange, and fry a golden brown; sift powdered sugar over as soon as taken from the pan.—AUNT ADDIE.

ORANGE CAKE.—Two cupfuls sugar, two cupfuls flour; one-half cupful water, the yolks of four eggs, and whites of three, the juice and grated rind of one orange, one teaspoonful cream-tartar; one-half teaspoonful soda; bake in four thin cakes as for jelly cake; make an icing of the remaining white of an egg, the juice and rind of another orange and pulverized sugar; spread between the layers as in jelly cake.

LEMON AND ORANGE EXTRACTS.—Save your peels and dry them thoroughly until they are as hard as stones; then grate them on a fine grater, and put in a glass jar or bottle. The odor and flavor are delicious.

ORANGE JELLY.—To every pound of sugar and ounce of isinglass put one pint of orange-juice and the juice of one lemon, and the yellow rind of two oranges and the yellow rind or one-half lemon. Put in a porcelain pan over the fire and stir until it boils; skim well. The isinglass must be dissolved first in a little water. A few grains of saffron or a few drops of prepared cochineal will improve the color, and the beaten white of egg will clarify. Strain through jelly bag.—AUNT ADDIE.

BREAKFAST—POACHED EGGS.—Place a frying-pan of salted boiling water on the fire, filled with as many small muffin-rings as it will hold; break the eggs slightly in a cup, and pour into the rings; boil them two and a half or three minutes; remove the rings, and take up the eggs singly in a strainer; serve on half slices of nicely browned and buttered toast of baker's bread; put a small piece of butter on each egg; pepper slightly, and garnish with sprigs of parsley. Serve hot.—HOUSEKEEPER.

TO COOK RICE.—Wash in cold water several times, removing innerfect grains. To one pint of rice put three quarts of boiling water, let it boil seventeen minutes from the time it fairly begins. Turn off the water, remove the pot lid, and put on the back of range, thus securing the grains being white, seperate, and dry. For griddle cakes rice, should be mashed, boiled in cold milk in similar, proportions, sweetened and flavored, and turned into wet molds to turn out when cold.—RIDGEWOOD.

CORN-BREAD.—Three teacupfuls yellow cornmeal, one teacupful wheat flour, one-half cupful sugar, one teaspoonful salt, two teaspoonfuls baking-powder; mix together dry, wet with tepid water to a thick batter; bake in sheet or patty pans in quick oven.—L. G. J.

COFFEE WITHOUT USING FILTERS.—Have the coffee ground rather coarse, and mix it thoroughly with the white of an egg. Pour the water on when boiling hard and let simmer 15 minutes; pour off from the grounds at once and send to table.—AUNT ADDIE.

MUFFINS.—To one quart of milk add two eggs well beaten, a lump of butter half the size of an egg and flour enough to make a stiff batter; stir in half a pint of yeast; let stand till perfectly light, and bake on a griddle in tin rings made for the purpose.—MARY.

SPONGE PUDDING.—One-fourth pound each of flour, butter, and sugar, one quart of milk, 12 eggs; mix butter, flour, and sugar together, add to the milk, and boil until it thickens; when cool add first the yolks of the eggs, then the whites, beaten to a stiff froth. Place the pudding dish in a pan partly filled with water and bake in the oven and hour an hour. For the sauce, three-fourths cupful butter, two cupfuls sugar, and one of wine. Mix butter and sugar to a cream, add the wine, a spoonful at a time, and put the dish in a pan of hot water to dissolve. This makes a light delicious pudding.—AUNT CADDIE.

CHEAP RASPBERRY JELLY.—Boil one-fourth pound of dried raspberries in a pint of water for about 10 minutes, then strain; bring the juice to a boil, sweeten to taste, and stir into it about two tablespoonfuls of corn-starch; after taking it off the fire stir a minute or two; when cold it is ready for use.

RICE MERINGUE.—One cupful rice; boil in one pint water; add one pint milk, yolks of three eggs, juice and grated rind of one lemon; sugar to taste; after baking beat whites of the eggs to stiff froth; add one cupful sugar, spread over the pudding and brown in the oven.—M. S. E.

FRENCH CANNED MUSHROOMS.—Melt a good-sized lump of butter in a frying-pan, strain the liquor off the mushrooms, and fry in the butter 10 or 15 minutes, until quite brown; stir constantly to prevent burning; then add water, and the liquor from mushrooms sufficient to cover them; season with salt and pepper; cover tightly, and stew slowly an hour or more until quite tender; thicken the gravy with flour, and you will have a delicious dish.—H. A. B.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

SKELETON LEAVES.—Make a solution of caustic soda by dissolving three ounces of washing soda in 40 ounces (2 pints) of boiling water, adding one and a half ounces of lime, previously slacked; boil for minutes; decant this to clear solution and bring it to a boil; during the ebullition boil the leaves in it briskly for one hour, adding boiling water occasionally to supply the deficiency caused by evaporation. Take out a leaf and rub it between the fingers under the water; if the epidermis and parenchyma separate easily the rest of the leaves may be similarly treated; if not, continue the boiling some time longer. To bleach the skeleton, mix a dram of chlorids of lime with one pint of water, adding sufficient acetic acid to fiberate the chloride; steep in this until white, about 10 minutes; do not let them stay in this too long, or they will become brittle. Put them in clear water and float them on sheets of paper, remove them from paper before they are quite dry and place them in a book or in a botanical press.—RIDGEWOOD.

TO COLOR BLACK.—Four ounces copperas, and one ounce logwood extract to each pound of goods; dissolve the copperas in water sufficient to cover the goods; work them in clean water before putting them in the copperas water, to prevent spotting; boil them in the copperas water about 20 minutes; take them out, rinse in clear water first, then wash in soap-suds till it seems as soft as before it was put in the copperas-water; then put it in the logwood dye, and let it boil about 20 minutes; take out, and let stand a day; wash before it dries, or after, as is most convenient; it will neither crock, fade, nor grow rusty.—OLD HOUSEKEEPER.

PASTE FOR SCRAP-BOOK, I.—Mix good clean flour with cold water into a thick paste well blended together, then add boiling water, stirring well up until it is of a consistency that can be easily and smoothly spread with a brush; add to this a spoonful or two of brown sugar, a little corrosive sublimate, and about half a dozen drops of oil of lavender.—E. N.

TEGITMEIERS' "HAND-BOOK."—This little volume is published by MacMillan & Co., London, and can be obtained at their branch house in this City.

PASTE FOR SCRAP-BOOK II.—Plain boiled starch is a very nice paste; also gum tragacanth dissolved in warm water.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO RESTORE FADED STRAW.—Burn a small quantity of sulphur in a shading dish, (a tin plate on the range will do as well,) and hold the article in the resulting fumes.—CHEMIST.

TO KEEP MILK FROM TURNING.—Wet the dish with cold water before using.—MURREY.

A RELIEF FOR CHILBLAINS.—A lemon cut in half and rubbed on the feet will relieve chilblains and the tenderness following.—ISABELLA.

RELIEF FOR RHEUMATISM.—Four drops of fluid extract veratum, taken once in three or four hours. There is nothing dangerous about it; it is its own antidote; it any one gets a little too much they will throw it up.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to avoid the use of soda in the everyday mixtures in which it is almost always used.

Various ways for putting down lemons for Summer use.

How to make clear soap.

How to fry uncooked potatoes after the "Saratoga" fashion.

How oat-meal can be cooked without very much waste. Can it be cooked in water?

How to make oat-meal pancakes.

How to reduce condensed milk to use for puddings and pies.

A receipt for whipped cream?

Will "New-England Housekeeper" in mince-pie receipt of Jan. 28 be more explicit in regard to measure of the apple? Should there be two bowls of apple to one of meat?

From Aunt Addie, just how to use compressed yeast in making the French rolls; how long it will take the sponge to rise.

How Aunt Addie cooks cod-fish.

How to put up cucumber pickles for the market.

What is the color for painting kitchen and pantry floors and ceilings that will show the least dirt?—ONEONTA.

How potato dumplings are made?

How to cook wheaten grits; the length of time required to boil them.

How to boil canned asparagus.

How to grill bones as they have them in restaurants.

What the ingredients of baking-powder are; whether the bi-carbonate, or ammonia and murriatic acid are two of them, and, if so, whether they are objectionable?

Is wheat bread whiter raised entirely away from the fire? Is it right to bake the loaves in an oven so hot that while one's hand is held in only 20 can be counted, will a cooler oven be better? How hot for raised biscuit?

Should beefsteak be covered closely while cooking, or does keeping in the steam toughen? Should it be hacked with a sharp knife constantly while cooking? Should it be pounded at first?

How to can whole peaches—the full particulars?

A receipt for pot-au-feu, which appeared in the Household column last Winter.

How to make the extract of lemon.

How to wash white merino so that it will not turn yellow.

A Morris Run (Penn.) correspondent asks why it is that American flannels and blankets shrink so excessively as they do. She has bought the best in the market, and still finds nothing to take the place of the English manufacture in this line.

How to polish shirt-fronts.

How to cause eye-lashes to grow, after they have been lost from sickness, or any other cause?

How chocolate stains may be taken from linen.

A simple way to preserve or tan the domestic rabbit skin.

How to encourage a calla lily to bloom which has for a long time been flowerless?

How sulphur and molasses are mixed for use as a Spring medicine, and what the proper doses for adults and children.

How a martyr to a pet Spitz can prevent its hairs from falling?

The directions accompanying all washing-machines are to use boiling suds, but does it not set the dirt to wash very dirty clothes in very hot water? Is it not safer to wash them in water no better than you can bear your hand? Will white clothes look as nice and white to be boiled before they are rubbed? Should flannel be washed in hot or cold water, and, if in hot, is it better to dry them in the house or out of doors in freezing weather? Does changing their temperatures cause them to shrink.—ONEONTA.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Lieut. Col. Meyenborg, commanding the Fifteenth Battalion, Brooklyn, has appointed Mr. David Lynch to the position of Quartermaster on his staff.

Company I, "Buffalo Guards," Second Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guard, gave a grand "decoration" ball at Philadelphia last Thursday night. A deputation from the Seventy-first Regiment of this City participated in the festivities.

Battery B, Artillery, Major John Keim, commanding, held a working drill at its armory in Elm street last Wednesday evening. A number of evolutions were executed, and Major Keim carefully instructed his men in many details in which the men were rusty from want of practice.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott, commanding, is under orders to assemble in fatigue uniform at the State Arsenal on Tuesday, Feb. 6, and Friday, Feb. 16, for instruction in the "School of the Battalion." Roll will be called at 7:45 P. M. The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Officers of this command will take place on Monday, Feb. 12, at 8 P. M.

The project of organizing a Gatling battery, to be attached to the First Division, is meeting with much favor from aspirants for military honors. Capt. Wetmore has received applications for membership from nineteen gentlemen during the past week, and thinks he will have no difficulty in obtaining all the men required for the purpose from the best classes of young men in this City.

Brig. Gen. Varian, commanding the Third Brigade, has appointed a court-martial for the trial of delinquents in his command below the rank of Major, to convene at the armory of the Eighth Regiment, No. 226 West Twenty-third street, on Monday, Feb. 12, at 8 P. M. The officers detailed for the court are Col. George D. Scott, Eighth Regiment; Lieut. Col. Louis Fitzgerald, Seventh Regiment, and Major Joseph Holland, of the Brigade Staff. Major David B. Williamson will act as Judge Advocate of the court.

At a recent meeting of the Non-commissioned Officers' Association of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Lieut. P. J. Bannigan; Vice President, Sergt. James J. Burns; Treasurer, Lieut. John J. Gould; Recording Secretary, Corp. C. W. Luckey; Financial Secretary, Sergt. Alex. Carpenter; Sergeant at Arms, Sergt. A. Jamieson. The third annual invitation ball of this organization will be given at Gallatin Hall, No. 522 Fulton street, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Feb. 22.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Ninth Regiment, last Thursday evening, it was decided to give a third concert and hop, for the benefit of the fund for procuring a new uniform for the regimental band, at the armory on Tuesday evening, Feb. 20. The new uniform thus to be provided for the musicians will differ slightly from that now worn by them. The coats will be of red cloth, similar in texture to the white coats worn by the members of the Twenty-second Regiment. The material will be equally serviceable, and will likewise be imported from England for the purpose. The coats will be cut in the "frock" fashion, and will be trimmed in attractive style.

Col. James Cavanagh, commanding the Sixty-ninth Regiment, has appointed John J. Martin Commissary of Subsistence, vice Coonan, whose commission has been vacated, and Michael Breen, Surgeon, vice Nealis. Lieut. Col. Thomas Dempsey has resigned, after nearly 20 years' faithful service in this command. He was elected Captain of Company E on Dec. 9, 1861, and served gallantly with his regiment in its valiant service during the war. On June 29, 1871, he was elected Lieutenant Colonel, and has faithfully performed the duties of that office since that time. Col. Dempsey met with a sad misfortune in the loss of his only son, a young man of 20, in the late destruction of the Brooklyn Theatre.

It has finally been decided by the authorities at Albany to provide a new armament for Battery K, Artillery, First Division, and during the coming Spring the guns now used by that command will be sold for junk, or preserved as relics of antiquity by some enterprising showman. Col. C. B. Mitchell, Chief of Artillery of the First Division, has been ordered out to secure the consummation of this project for a long time, and has received the assurance from Adjutant General Townsend and Inspector General Woodward that new guns of the latest improved pattern shall be supplied at an early date. Lieut. Hoelzle has, therefore, requested the withdrawal of his resignation, and will endeavor to raise the standard of his command to its former elevated position.

The National Rifle Association of England has made another alteration in the targets in use at Wimbledon. The dimensions of the several targets are as follows: 200 yards—"bull's-eye," 6 inches in diameter; "inner," 12 inches; "magpie," 24 inches; and the remainder of the target, which is 4 feet square, will be denominated the "outer," as at present: 500 yards—"bull's-eye," 2 feet; "inner," 3 feet; "magpie," 6 feet; "outer," as at present: 600 yards—"bull's-eye," 3 feet; "inner," 6 feet; "magpie," 12 feet; "outer," as at present. The target, which is 6 feet square, will be denominated the "outer;" at 1,000 yards the dimensions of the target are 6 by 12 feet, the "bull's-eye" being 3 feet in diameter, the "inner" 4½ feet, "magpie" 6 feet square, and the remainder of the target will be termed the "outer." The marking disks will be of the same color and of the same value as those at present in use at Creedmoor.

An election will be held in the Twenty-second Regiment, Col. Josiah Porter commanding, next Friday evening, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major W. J. A. McGrath. Capt. S. M. Smith, of Company D, is mentioned as being the strongest candidate in the field, and Capt. John H. Horsfall, of Company F, has his supporters for the same office. Private Marvin F. Wood, of Company D, has been appointed Ordnance Sergeant, vice Ferris, warrant vacated. Sergt. Wood appeared in the ranks bearing the insignia of his new rank, at the review and dress parade of the regiment last Wednesday night, an account of which was published in THE TIMES of Thursday, and as he hails from the ranks of a well disciplined company, his promotion will doubtless not end with this office.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein, commanding, has not yet removed to its new armory, in West Thirteenth street. A resolution was offered by Alderman Howland, at the regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen, on Thursday, Jan. 25, directing the Commissioner of Public Works to cause the removal of the furniture and property of the troop from its present quarters, in Broadway and Forty-fifth street, to the new armory, in West Thirteenth street. This resolution was laid over until the last meeting of the Board on the 1st inst., and owing to a pressure of other business on that occasion was again laid over. It is considered likely that the resolution will pass at the next meeting of the board. The regular monthly meeting of the troop will take place next Wednesday evening, when several new recruits will be elected to membership.

The Twelfth Regiment has been drilling by wings during the past week. On Monday night the right wing paraded four companies of 12 files front, under command of Major William G. Wilson, and on the following evening Lieut. Col. S. V. R. Cruger drilled the left wing, which was equalized in four companies of 16 files front. Both were solid working drills, and were executed in a manner which reflected credit upon both officers and guides. The manual of arms in the drilling of both wings was fair, but lacks the full snap which should characterize the motions. The manner of fixing and unfixing bayonets was very poorly performed, and commandants of companies would do well to drill their men more carefully in this part of the tactics. The men stood remarkably steady at the command, "parade rest," and after a few more such drills the regiment ought to manifest a decided improvement. The regiment will parade at the State Arsenal for drill next Wednesday evening. Lieut. John O'Rout, Commissary of Subsistence in this command, has tendered his resignation. This command will hold another of its popular "social reunions" at the armory on Tuesday evening, Feb. 13.

At a meeting of the Board of Officers of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, last Monday evening, the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Lieut. Col. F. W. Obernier; Recording Secretary, Lieut. J. Baumgaertner; Financial Secretary, Lieut. Adolf Schmidt; Treasurer, Lieut. Kaesmann. Committees were appointed as follows: Finance—Assistant Surgeon Hesse, Capt. Martens, and Lieut. Steckmann; Music—Surgeon E. A. Groux, Capt. P. Reitzner, and Lieut. Treyz; Armory—Capts. G. Giehl, H. Oetermann, and L. Dobliug; Uniform—Capts. Wandelt, Capt. Anthony Hesse, and Quartermaster Adolph Schmidt. Franz Knick has been appointed Chaplain of this command. The acceptances of the resignations of Col. Joseph Barger and Major Anthony Wills have been received at regimental head-quarters. An election for Colonel and Major will take place at an early date. Lieut. Col. Obernier is the only candidate in the field for the Colonelcy, and Capt. Heerdt, Capt. Giehl, Capt. Ostermann, and Mr. George Wintjen each have their supporters for the position of Lieutenant Colonel and Major.

At First Division Head-quarters, an application has been received from Gen. Ward, commanding the First Brigade, for brevet commissions of Colonel for Lieut. Col. John T. Denny, Assistant Adjutant General of the First Brigade, and Captain for First Lieut. William H. Murphy, Adjutant of the Twelfth Regiment. A commmication has been received from Col. James R. Hitchcock, commanding the Ninth Regiment, returning the commission of Second Lieut. Edmund Lunt, who failed to qualify. Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, has forwarded the returns of election of Michael J. Bandmann, Second Lieutenant of Company E, Ninth Regiment, vice Japha, promoted, and George W. Homan, Captain of Company H in the same command, vice Hoagland, resigned. A communication has been received from the commandant of Company I, Seventy-first Regiment, requesting the vacation of the commission of Second Lieut. S. E. Perry, owing to his removal from the State. The resignations of Capt. Edwin C. Imlay and Second Lieut. James Shand, of the Seventy-first Regiment, have been received. Capt. Imlay has accepted a position in the United States Signal Service, and Lieut. Shand has removed to the Bermuda Islands. A supernumerary certificate has been reserved for Lieut. George S. Genunda, of the late Fifty-fifth Regiment of Infantry.

An adjourned meeting of the Veteran Association of the Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, took place at the regimental armory last Monday evening, Mr. C. H. Stoddard, the President, in the chair. The Secretary reported an addition to the membership of 26 during the past year. The following Board of Trustees was elected: S. H. Frankum, J. N. Partridge, C. H. Stoddard, R. C. Ogden, C. L. Fincke, S. F. Phelps, Jr., D. W. Van Ingen, W. J. Martin, G. P. Willets, John Lapsley, T. J. Stevens, M. C. Ogden, C. F. Fernauld, A. C. Barnes, E. F. Davenport, W. L. Brownell, George McMillan, A. J. Metz, C. L. Deveuger, W. B. Boerum, R. E. Perkins, and R. T. Shannon, Jr. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for the annual dinner in April. The annual meeting of the association will take place to-morrow evening, when officers will be elected for the ensuing year. The active regiment, Col. R. C. Ward commanding, is under orders to assemble for battalion drill, at its armory, as follows: Friday, Feb. 9; Thursday, Feb. 15; Wednesday, Feb. 21; Thursday, March 8, and Wednesday, March 14. At the close of a drill by Company C of this command last Monday evening, Sergt. W. L. Sandee and Private Charles Pearson, were presented by Capt. H. K. Smith, with the badges won by them at the rifle match held in the armory during the previous week. The third band concert of this command took place at the regimental armory last evening. Prof. Conterno's band was at its best, a large audience was present, and the festivities passed off as successfully as could be desired.

The Third Regiment Cavalry, Col. John H. Budke, commanding, will parade for dismounted drill as follows: Commissioned officers, Thursday, Feb. 1; Thursday, March 1, and Thursday, April 3; non-commissioned officers, Friday, Feb. 2, Friday, March 2, and Wednesday, April 4; Troop A, Monday, Feb. 5, Thursday, Feb. 15, Monday, March 5, Thursday, March 15, Thursday, April 5, and Tuesday, April 17; Troop B, Tuesday, Feb. 6, Friday, Feb. 16, Tuesday, March 6, Friday, March 16, Friday, April 6, and Monday, April 16; Troop D, Wednesday, Feb. 7, Monday, Feb. 19, Wednesday, March 7, Monday, March 19, Monday, April 9, and Thursday, April 19; Troop F, Friday, Feb. 9, Tuesday, Feb. 20, Thursday, March 8, Tuesday, March 20, Tuesday, April 10, and Friday, April 20; Troop G, Friday, Feb. 9, Wednesday, Feb. 21, Friday, March 9, Wednesday, March 21, Wednesday, April 11, and Monday, April 23; Troop H, Monday, Feb. 12, Friday, Feb. 23, Monday, March 12, Thursday, March 22, Thursday, April 12, and Tuesday, April 24; Troop I, Tuesday, Feb. 13, Monday, Feb. 26, Tuesday, March 13, Friday, March 23, Friday, April 13, and Wednesday, April 25; Troop K, Wednesday, Feb. 14, Tuesday, Feb. 27, Wednesday, March 14, Monday, March 26, Monday, April 16, and Friday, April 27. Commandants of companies are directed in orders not to permit new recruits to appear in the ranks at regular company drills or parades, until they shall have been thoroughly instructed in the "School of the Soldier" dismounted. All recruits who have enlisted since March 1, 1876, and all others who have not attended drills regularly, are directed to assemble for special instruction at the armory in Elm street, twice each month, during February, March, and April.

The right wing of the Seventy-first Regiment, comprising Companies H, D, K, and B, Col. Richard Vose commanding, is under orders to parade in fatigue uniform, with white belts, at the State Arsenal, on Monday, Feb. 12, at 8 P. M., for drill and instruction. At the annual election of civil officers in this command, Capt. A. W. Balknap was chosen Treasurer, and Lieut. Robert A. Stevenson Secretary. The following civic committees have been appointed for the ensuing year: Executive, Capt. Amos L. See, Quartermaster Edward C. Ripley, and Commissary Jacob Hess; Music, Lieut. Col. W. H. Chaddock, Lieut W. Milne, Jr., and Lieut. Samuel G. Blakely; Armory, Capt. W. C. Clark, Lieut. R. A. McLaren, and Lieut. Frank S. Belton; Dress, Major E. A. McAlpin, Capt. M. L. Vantine, and Capt. Robert S. Orsor. At an election in Company I of this command, last Monday evening, Second Lieut. W. D. Sheldon, of Company E, was chosen Second Lieutenant. Notice of the reception held by Company K, Capt. Orsor commanding, was crowded out of the military column of last Sunday's TIMES. The entertainment, which took place on Wednesday evening, Jan. 24, was quite a success and gave satisfaction to the members of the company, as well as the large number of invited guests present. Prof. Conterno's regimental bandmaster, supplied a good programme of music for the order of dancing, and a delicate supper was spread in the Board of Officer's room, which was liberally patronized during the evening. Company H, Capt. See commanding, (including sound specially good tin-tails) is may be said that their beauty of shape and plumage made them fit companions for the permanent tropical tenants of the colossal aviary in which this year's pigeon-show is, with great advantage both to the birds and spectators, located."

ICE-BOATS AT BALTIMORE.

The Baltimore *Bulletin* of Thursday evening says: "The city tugs have been and still are doing good work for the benefit of the port of Baltimore. For several days past they have, under the command of Capt. Collins, been engaged in cutting the ice into small cakes between the harbor and Fort Carroll, and have already widened the channel to the extent of more than 1,200 feet up to a point near Curtis' Creek. The work is being pushed forward to-day, and will not cease until the huge fields of 12-inch ice, which have acted as a barrier to navigation for two months past, is cut up like a checker-board and allowed to pass down and out with the next favorable wind. The work will be extended into the Spring Gardens, where the ice will be cut into small fragments and a wide trank opened to permit the passage of vessels of all descriptions. It is a matter for hearty congratulation that the "toll-gate" as the ice-fields have been called by sailors, is at last being broken up so thoroughly that it must be swept away with the next northwester."

PIGEON-SHOW IN ENGLAND.

Referring to the pigeon-show at the Crystal Palace, London, held recently, the *News* says: "There were 15 pens of carriers containing 162 birds, nine of pouters with 33 birds, five of barbs with 51 birds, and eight of tumblers containing 220 birds. The above descriptions exhaust what may be called the aristocracy of a pigeon-show, the remaining 37 pens being filled with Jacobins, turbits, owls, dragons, Antwerps, fan-tails, scanderoons, ice-birds, pigmy pouters, &c., none of which, however handsome, are looked upon by the initiated as being anything more than 'toy birds.' The whole collection numbered 1,100 specimens, and was appraised at the sum of £10,000 by the owners. With such large numbers to choose among, and so general an excellence in quality, it is almost invidious to mention names; but as the 'pouters' are by general consent placed at the head of the pigeon community, and as Capt. Hill exhibited some of the best pouters in yesterday's show, a word may be said for his splendid young cock, valued at £50, and which was pronounced by all who saw it to be without a fault. He has length of limb, slimness of girth, roundness of crop—in fact, everything that a pouter should have who meant to win the blue ribbon. His 'rib' was pronounced to be perfection, and his plumage to have all the marks which tanciers most prize, including the perfectly outlined 'moon' or crescent on his breast, and the 'stars' on his shapely and well-feathered wings. The remainder of the pouters had more or less of the above points of excellence, but in no other single case were they so completely combined. The carriers were many of them fine, strong, keen-eyed birds, and on some of the pens the owners had testified in writing that the inmates had done, and could do, 100 miles in a single flight—a not uninteresting statement at a time when the occasional failures of the 'wire' make it desirable that there should be some supplementary means of transmitting intelligence quickly. The barbs and tumblers were of high quality, and of the numerous collection of 'toy' pigeons (including some specially good tin-tails) it may be said that their beauty of shape and plumage made them fit companions for the permanent tropical tenants of the colossal aviary in which this year's pigeon-show is, with great advantage both to the birds and spectators, located."

AN ANXIOUS OLD MAN.

"There came to the Land Office at this place last week," says the Susanville (Cal.) *Aavocate*, "a man who was born in 1776. His name is Thomas Wash, and that he expects to live for some years yet is evidenced by the fact that he was after homesteads, pre-emptions, &c. The old gentleman was quite indignant when he ascertained that some fellow had filed upon a certain timber tract from which he expected in the far off future to get his supplies of fuel. From the hope he expressed and the ambition that he manifested one would suppose that he had his eye on the next Centennial."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 D. & H. R., '91	100	Mich. Cen	46⅝
10 Del. & Hudson	61	400 do	s3. 46⅜
45 do	61¼	120 do	46⅜
100 do	60⅜	300 do	46⅜
100 do	60½	100 do	c. 46⅞
300 West. Un	78⅞	200 do	46⅞
1500 do	76¾	500 Lake Shore	54¾
100 do	s3. 76⅝	1000 do	s5. 54⅝
100 do	76½	4100 do	54⅝
100 do	76½	100 do	s4. 54⅝
100 do	c. 76½	1500 do	s3. 54⅝
1300 do	76⅝	100 do	54⅝
200 do	76⅜	900 do	54¾
300 do	76⅝	100 Rock Island	101½
500 do	76½	600 do	s3. 101⅜
200 do	s3. 76¾	80 do	101¾
800 do	76⅜	400 do	s3. 101¾
1100 do	76¾	515 North-west. Pref.	55½
100 Pacific Mail	25⅛	165 St.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PAPACY AND THE CIVIL POWER

THE PAPACY AND THE CIVIL POWER. By R. W. THOMPSON. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This work, which cannot fail to awaken interest and discussion, was written for the purpose of calling attention to the rapid increase of Catholicism in this country and to the "irrepressible conflict" between the dogmas of the Papal Church, as set forth by the last Ecumenical Council, and the principles upon which our political institutions are founded. In his opening chapters the author brings forward an imposing array of statistics that are calculated to alarm those who hold that the rapid multiplication of the number of our Roman Catholic citizens and the increase of their influence in political affairs must of necessity be fraught with danger to the Commonwealth. Mr. Thompson, it is true, disclaims the character of an alarmist, and evidently endeavors to maintain throughout his work a position of calm historical investigation; but, although his strong Protestant bias is observable on every page, it cannot be denied that he adduces a mass of facts in support of his views that constitute a weighty argument against the Papal Church in its relation to the State, and that may well awaken uneasiness in the minds of all who believe, as the majority of Americans do, that civil liberty can only exist in a community where the affairs of Church and State are held apart by clearly established constitutional barriers.

The line of argument which the author pursues may be very properly divided into three heads: The first based upon a numerical summary of the representatives of the Papacy in this country; the second on a series of extracts from doctrinal utterances of the prelates of the Church, and the third upon the apparent results of the various alliances that have from time to time existed between Church and State.

The growth of the Romish Church in the United States, which Mr. Thompson regards with so much alarm, is of comparatively recent date, as may be seen from the following tabular statement drawn from trustworthy sources:

Number of Protestants in the United States in 1859	21,000,000
Number of Catholics in the United States in 1859	3,500,000
Number of Protestants in the United States in 1868	27,000,000
Number of Catholics in the United States in 1868	5,000,000

According to this showing the ratio of increase among Catholics is much larger than that among Protestants, and when the number of educational institutions under the charge of Catholic teachers is considered, there is certainly great propriety in the question which the author so frequently reiterates, "whether or not there is anything in the demands and teachings of the Papacy, which requires that so large a body of the citizens of this country shall put themselves, either now or hereafter, in opposition to the principles we are endeavoring as a nation to perpetuate?"

In answer to this pertinent inquiry, the reader is invited to consider certain extracts from recent Catholic periodicals which, subjected to a clear analysis of their meaning, certainly do not appear to bear the light as they ought to do. The doctrine of unhesitating obedience, as it is taught in the Roman Church, is a familiar idea to all Protestants, yet so persistently have Papal casuists put forth the idea that the obedience claimed was in regard to spiritual matters, and never demanded in opposition to legal obligations binding on the subjects of any non-Catholic Government, that the community has naturally been slow to realize the precise meaning of the tone adopted of late in many Catholic publications. Yet the *Catholic World* of New-York, a very influential periodical, in an article in which the relative importance of human and divine laws is discussed, has not hesitated to assert that "no matter what *human law*, what private interests, what dreadful penalties may stand in the way—God must be obeyed, conscience followed, duty must be done. The authority of the State must be braved, human affections must be disregarded, life must be sacrificed, when loyalty to truth and the will of God requires it." This might not appear so startling if it were not remembered that the Roman Church claims the right to direct the conscience of its members, and therefore no law can be binding unless indorsed by the conscience—*i. e.*, the Church. But lest we should be left in any doubt upon the subject, another Catholic essayist tells us:

> "Withdraw *the supremacy of the Church* from the *temporal* order, and you deprive the State of that sanction; by asserting that it does not hold from God, and is not amenable to his law, you give the State simply a *human basis*, and have in it only a *human authority*, which has *no right to govern*, and which it is *intolerable tyranny to compel me to obey*."

By our form of government all the laws have their source, both theoretically and practically, in the will of the people, and are, therefore, of human origin. The Constitution of the United States was ordained and established by the people "in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity." These are the expressions of the honored document, and considered collectively they include everything necessary to the happiness, prosperity, and elevation of a nation; and, with the supreme and sovereign authority of the American people to preserve them for a century, they have thus far proved more conducive to these ends than any of the forms of government where Kings or Popes, or potentates of any name or rank, have had the management of affairs. That this statement is no delusion is abundantly proved by the present condition of the world and the practical results before us.

It would certainly be unjust to say that among the number who cherish this belief there are not many Catholic laymen, and now and then a priest, who have found shelter under our institutions from European misgovernment and monarchical oppression. There are undoubtedly many of this class whom it would be difficult to persuade that the Papacy is in any way endeavoring to substitute an ecclesiastical government in the place of our Republic. Restrained by the sincerity of their own intentions from suspecting others, they never stop to inquire to what probable or possible point they may be led by the uninquiring obedience to their hierarchy which is required of them. During the late rebellion many of this class went into the national armies willingly and promptly, and were as brave and zealous as any others in defending the nation's life and the integrity of the Union. But it cannot be denied that the direct tendency during that crisis of all that came from Rome was to give aid and encouragement to those who were endeavoring to overthrow the Government. And it is equally true that the open avowals of the Pope, so far as they were designed to have political significance, had also the same effect. In no other way can the fact be explained that so large a number of Roman Catholic priests in this country sympathized with all the measures which were designed to break up the Union and destroy our institutions.

That part of his volume which Mr. Thompson devotes to the examination of the real origin of the temporal power of the Pope—whether it was, as Catholics allege, conferred upon St. Peter by the founder of Christianity Himself, or is simply the creation of an ambitious and intriguing hierarchy—cannot fail to interest every student of church history. Authorities on this point are much confused, yet the author claims that by patient investigation the truth may be discovered through all the myths and fables that have been woven into it.

There is nothing upon which ecclesiastical and secular historians better agree than that during the times of primitive Christianity the spiritual and temporal jurisdictions remained distinct, each exercising authority only over those matters which pertained to itself. It is difficult to account for a denial of this fact except upon the ground of ignorance or mendacity. The distinction was preserved for a number of centuries, even in relation to jurisdiction over heretics, which more immediately concerned the Church than anything of a secular nature. The most disturbing element in the early Christian Church was Arianism. This was condemned by the Council of Nice, in 325, because heresy was within the spiritual jurisdiction. But the Council did not undertake to prohibit the circulation of Arian books, because that belonged to the temporal jurisdiction, and was left to Constantine, the Emperor, who did it by imperial edict. In the same manner the Council of Ephesus condemned the heresy of Nestorius, but left the circulation of his books to be prohibited by the Emperor Theodosius. The second Council of Constantinople, in 553, declared Eunomus to be a heretic, but it was the Emperor Arcadius who suppressed his books by imperial law. Says Mr. Thompson:

> "All these councils are recognized by the Roman Church as ecumenical, and as having possessed the highest jurisdiction and authority in the Church—a fact never authoritatively impeached until the decree of Papal infallibility was passed by the late Lateran Council. It will not do for a Papist to say that these councils did not properly understand and define the true relations between the spiritual and the temporal power. And he presumes greatly upon the popular ignorance who asserts that they were changed until that result was produced by Papal usurpations."

At the beginning of the eighth century, Pepin, subsequently King of France, held the position of "Mayor of the Palace" under Childeric III., a lineal descendant of Clovis the Great. Inspired by ambition, he determined, if possible, to place the crown upon his own head, and, being unwilling to proceed by force, he conceived the brilliant idea of bringing to his aid the authority of the Church of Rome. Negotiations were entered into with Pope Zachary, who, seemingly unconscious of his obligation not to employ the sacred influence of religion for the advancement of worldly and ambitious ends, entered into the schemes of Pepin with the greatest alacrity. Without hesitation he declared that it was the will of God that the latter should dispossess Childeric of the crown and wear it himself. In the event of success, it was only natural that the Pope should look to Pepin to reciprocate the obligations he was under to the Holy See. History shows that they were not repudiated; for in 754 Pepin compelled the Lombard King by the force of his armies to hand over to the occupant of the Papal chair a portion of the Lombard territory, which enabled the Pope to assume at once the state of a temporal sovereign. Pepin's example was followed by his son Charlemagne, and various additions were made from time to time, by different sovereigns, to that portion of Italy known until recently as the Papal States.

From the time of Pepin, Mr. Thompson goes on to trace the winding course of European politics, and show how far the fate of nations has been influenced by the ecclesiastical power at Rome. According to his opinion, much that is disastrous and revolting in the history of the civilized world may be directly traced to the wickedness and corruption that had their centre in the Papal hierarchy, which arrogated to itself the right to direct the spiritual and temporal destiny of all mankind. Particularly does he instance France. Writing about the time when that unhappy country lay prostrate before the armies of Prussia, he says:

> "Through the alliance between Zachary and Pepin, and the subsequent donation of the latter to the Church, he acquired the title of 'the favorite son of the Church,' which title has been ever since applied to all the monarchs of France who have proved true to the Church and the Papacy. He was also repaid by the pontifical blessing, and furnished with a copy of the canon laws of the Church, from which it was designed he should learn the nature and extent of his obligations of obedience to the Pope, and the necessity of preserving the union between the State and the Church. And unfortunate has it been for France that this code of canon laws was ever assented to by her great King, or taken by him into her dominions. It tied her fast to the car of the Papacy, and through tribulation, anguish, revolutions, bloodshed, and every form of suffering, it has at last pulled her down into the abyss. The magnificence of her scenery, the grandeur of her cities, the fertility of her soil, the beauty of her climate, the bravery of her armies, the genius of her children, all combined, could not excite in the minds of her people a sufficient sense of their own inalienable birthright. With her face sealed to that of the Papacy, she and it have sunk into a common grave. When her day of resurrection shall come, she must clothe herself in new robes, leave the papal wreck to decay amid the débris of fallen and lost nations, construct with her own hands a new grandeur, and place her people where they are free to be—far forward in the ranks of those who know what it is to shelter and protect themselves by institutions of their own creation, without the aid of Kings or Popes, or any other of the mediæval forms of tyranny."

In regard to our own country, one of the strongest points in Mr. Thompson's argument is drawn from the response of the National Council of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of the United States to the Encyclical and Syllabus of 1864. Up to that time infallibility was no less a dogma of the Church than it is now; but it was differently deposited. It was the infallibility of the Church when acting through, and by means of, the representative authorities it has recognized for ages, that is, councils and Popes, conjointly. But, through the action of the last Ecumenical Council, the authority of the Church is concentrated in the hands of the Pope alone, at the expense of the representative feature in the Church economy. And lest there should be any doubt in regard to the ground this decree is intended to cover, the Syllabus distinctly states that it does not appertain "to the civil power to define what are the rights and limits within which the Church may exercise authority," and that its authority must be decided upon by itself, that is, by the Pope, and exercised "without the permission and assent of the civil Government." Yet, in the pastoral letter of the National Council, the American prelates took the earliest occasion after the appearance of the Syllabus to show not only that they fully comprehended its meaning, but that the Pope's reliance on their fidelity was not misplaced. Starting with the premise that as "all power is of God," there must exist some delegated authority upon earth, which, representing God, must constitute the tribunal of last resort, this remarkable document goes on to explain that upon this tribunal alone all absolute power is conferred, no matter what the form of government. And whatever of authority the civil magistrate may possess must of necessity be derived from this divinely-inspired source. Thus, according to the "Catholic system of Government," which is explained at some length, because it has this divine authority through the Church, and not in itself, "the State is bound to recognize" the Roman Catholic Church as the sole depository of the delegated power to decide what laws shall be obeyed and what disobeyed.

It requires little pause for reflection to see how directly a "Catholic system of Government" thus constructed would conflict with the existing civil institutions of the United States; yet we cannot agree with Mr. Thompson in believing that in the event of our Government being swayed or even controlled by Catholic influence, we should again experience the horrors of the Middle Ages, or be called upon to endure the re-establishment of the Inquisition. Much that is laid to the credit of the Church of Rome must have arisen out of the state of civilization during that period; and even in the heat of discussion it is well to remember that persecution was as certainly a characteristic of the early Protestant Church as it had ever been of the Catholic. On the other hand, it cannot be denied that there is a source of great danger in the establishment of a hierarchy in the United States whose business it is to inculcate doctrines that are apparently so totally at variance with the principle of self-government upon which our institutions rest. Certainly, as Mr. Thompson urges, it is the duty of every loyal citizen, be he Romanist or Protestant, to interest himself in the inquiry to what extent our civil and religious liberties may be threatened by the present rapid advance of Catholicism in America.

ALFRED B. STREET.

Things move so fast with us that celebrities have to be continually in the front rank or they are jostled out of sight. In picking up the *Bildersaal der Welt-literatur* of Dr. Johannes Scherr, a voluminous German novelist and essayist, residing, we believe, in Switzerland, we come across some translations of poems by Alfred B. Street, which are used to fill part of the American contingent in the aforesaid picture-hall of world literature. Before the war this would not have attracted any especial notice, but now Mr. Street's name is a reminiscence. There are Bryant's "Thanatopsis," Longfellow's "Excelsior," Drake's "American Flag," and Street's "Settler."

But Holland has also done honor to Mr. Street while his own countrymen were forgetting him. Buddingh, a scholar and antiquarian of the Netherlands, has much to say in his praise in a publication of his travels in the United States, while a London periodical says of "Frontenac" by his hand: "We can best give an idea of Mr. Street's production by saying that it resembles one of Cooper's Indian romances thrown into sweet and varied verse." Vapereau also mentions Mr. Street in his *Dictionnaire Universel des Contemporains*. The following few lines from "A Forest Walk" show Mr. Street's habit of looking at nature:

> "A narrow vista, carpeted
> With rich green grass, invites my tread;
> Here showers the light in golden dots,
> There sleeps the shade in ebon spots,
> So blended, that the very air
> Seems network as I enter there.
> The partridge, whose dreep rolling drum
> Afar has sounded on my ear,
> Ceasing its beatings as I come,
> Whirrs to the sheltering branches near."

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mr. Murray announces that Dr. Henry Schliemann's *Discoveries on the Site of Ancient Mycenæ* is in press.

—E. P. Dutton & Co. will republish the late Frederick W. Robertson's *Notes on Genesis*, and Dr. J. B. Mozley's *Ruling Ideas in Early Ages*, at an early day.

—*The Centennial Monument* is the title of a new dramatic work by Nathan Appleton, the recent foreign correspondent of the Boston *Globe*, which Lockwood, Brooks & Co., will publish at an early day.

—The first portion of Tourguéniet's new novel is agreeable reading to the socialists, and bears a title which is best rendered to English readers by the French word *Nouveauté*, and which means rather young men than new things.

—Religious people and others are bringing the Orient, by means of sketches of travel, almost to our very doors. The latest announcement is that Rev. Prof. S. C. Bartlett, of Chicago, has nearly ready for the press, as the result of his journey to the East, a volume gathering up his own observations, and the results of what has been discovered and advanced by others up to the present time, bearing on the story of *Israel in Egypt, the Exodus, and the Wanderings*. It will have the title *On the Track of Israel*.

—Mr. Bernard Quaritch is the prince of catalogue makers, and his monthly statements of the rare old books and manuscripts in his famous London collection are the most interesting reading which many people ever see. His Catalogue No. 306, for January, 1877, No. 15 Piccadilly, West, London, whets the appetite of the book-collector more than almost any of which he has come to hand for a long time, and Mr. William Downing, No. 74 New street, Birmingham, England, issues original catalogues which are hardly less interesting.

—Roberts Brothers, Boston, will publish, about the middle of February, *Keats' Poetical Works*, edited by Lord Houghton, who has done many graceful things in literature, but nothing more so than his recent leading of the ceremonies at the unveiling of the Burns statue in Glasgow. They will publish at the same time the third volume in their series of Lander's *Imaginary Conversations*, which, outside of the expensive but complete London edition, in eight volumes, is the best edition yet brought out in this country.

—The "No Name Series" has been successful as a business venture and as a literary secret. *Deirdrè* is the only volume whose authorship is known, and even that might have been kept hidden had not a certain critic by too fulsome praise set all the blue-stockings and quidnuncs in Boston agog to guess the authorship. So far, it is true that a publisher can keep a secret like a woman. The authorship of *Kismet* is not yet truly guessed, and who is the author of the forthcoming *Great Match and Other Matches*, the next volume in this series, is a question it is almost hopeless to ask.

—The chief article in the February *Magazine of American History* is Edward F. De Lancey's paper on the capture of Fort Washington in 1776, in which he proves conclusively from documents now for the first time made public that this important post fell through the treachery of an American officer. Rev. Charles F. Baird furnishes a sketch of the first Huguenot Pastor of this City, and there is an original account of the French expedition against St. John's, Newfoundland, in 1705. If this periodical goes on making these "finds" in American history, it will be entitled to the gratitude of scholars and readers.

—Henry C. Baird & Co. will publish next week *Outlines of an Industrial Science*, by David Syme, editor of *The Argus*, Melbourne. They have just published an important work by Prof. William D. Wilson, of Cornell University, on *The First Principles of Political Economy, with Reference to Statesmanship and the Progress of Civilization*. It is a 12mo. book of nearly 400 pages, and grew out of Prof. Wilson's lectures to college students delivered some 20 years ago. The work was evidently a growth in the writer's mind, and Prof. Wilson thinks that, if it has any merits, they are the careful order and arrangement of the topics treated, the clear and precise definitions of the primary facts and principles, and certain broad generalizations which have great scientific interest and practical value. Dr. Wilson is a veteran teacher, and his works on logic and other subjects are valuable treatises. If it shall be found that he has made political economy a clearer subject to students in and out of college, his unpretending book will serve an excellent purpose.

—Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, have the following works nearly ready for publication: Harriet Martineau's *History of England from the Commencement of the Nineteenth Century to the Crimean War*, in four volumes; *A Plea for Art in the House*, with special reference to the economy of collecting works of art, and the importance of taste in education and morals, by W. J. Loftie, author of *In and Out of London; Suggestions for House Decorations in Painting, Wood-work, and Furniture*, by Rhoda and Agnes Garrett; *At the North Pole*, the voyages and adventures of Capt. Hatteras, by Jules Verne; *The Desert of Ice*, the further adventures of Capt. Hatteras, by the same author: the "Jules Verne Library," including these and three other volumes of Verne's wonder stories, already published; and *Philadelphia Illustrated*, a sketch of the City, Fairmount Park, public buildings, and industrial establishments. The same publishers have also in preparation a cheap edition of Wilson's *American Ornithology*. This is the joint production of Alexander Wilson and Charles Lucien Bonaparte, and gives the natural history of the birds of the United States. It will contain 26 full-page illustrations, and all the figures of birds which are in the larger edition. The production of this work at a moderate price in one volume will do much to forward the study of natural history and protect the birds from destruction both in country and town. Still another enterprise undertaken by this house is the "Frank Nelson Series," by the author of *Gun-boat, Rocky Mountain*, &c., giving breezy sketches of life in the woods and out of doors. The first volume of this series is called *Snowed Up*, and the second—which is just published—is *Frank Nelson in the Forecastle*.

COMPASSIONATE ISRAEL.

THE JEWS' CARE FOR THEIR POOR.

SOCIETIES COMPOSING THE "UNITED HEBREW CHARITIES"—ISRAELITISH INSTITUTIONS — THE ORPHAN ASYLUM — A MODEL INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL—HOME FOR THE AGED—BIKUR CHOLIM'S WORK—MUNIFICENT PRIVATE BENEVOLENCE—A GLORIOUS RECORD.

"As rich as a Jew" runs a proverb familiar the world over, an idle, baleful saying, that, more than any other sentence of equal length, has served to incite the popular prejudice against that ancient race. But there is some excuse for its thoughtless acceptance and use by the masses. Scarcely any Christian ever sees a poor Jew, and many persons will find it difficult to believe that the "chosen people" have not some strange immunity from the woes of impecuniosity. Folks who jump at conclusions from the mere surface facts that come within their observation, and those who mistake shallow knowledge for intuitive perception, will readily assume that Jews attain their supposed uniformity of competence by a selfish devotion to sordid avarice, a universally successful "spoiling of the Gentile." To him, however, who looks deeper into the causes of their seeming general prosperity, it will be apparent that there is among them such widely liberal charity, such noble benevolence and hearty recognition of the ties of a common humanity, as practically exorcises the demon Want from the humblest Jewish hearths, and that this brotherhood, which should have been their crown of glory in all ages and in all lands whither they have been scattered, has, instead, served to give birth to the bitterest and most undeserved reproaches, and even calumnies, against them. The Jew may well be proud of the fact, conspicuous to every inquiring intelligence to-day, that the native nobility of soul in his race has been great enough to resist the blighting influence of centuries of ostracism, persecution, and wrong, and that, instead of developing him into a very Ishmaelite, "his hand against every man, and every man's hand against him," he has still been able to apply to all mankind that sublime teaching of his faith that "charity is but justice." His charity "begins at home," it is true, but does not, like that of most of those who apply that rule, end there. Here, in New-York, he not only keeps today the pledge made to Gov. Stuyvesant, to take care of his own poor, but his hand is opened wide to help his Christian brother provide for his also. Many thousands of dollars annually find their way from Jewish pockets to the coffers of St. John's Guild, the German Society, the German Hospital—which was in large part built by the contributions of wealthy Hebrews—and many other charitable organizations and enterprises upon which he nor none of his ever make any claim. His responses to the extraordinary demands of the suffering upon occasions of great emergency—such as the Chicago fire, the yellow fever plague last Summer in the South, the famines and inundations in Europe—have always been among the most liberal. But the purpose of this article is not, as this plain statement of facts might make it seem, to be a mere glorification of the general benevolence of the Jew. It is rather the giving of some reliable information concerning the means by which he so well cares for his needy and afflicted that the Christian is never burdened by them, and is scarcely ever conscious of their existence.

The Jews are very old residents in New-York. A fair sprinkling of them came over to New-Amsterdam with the Hollanders. But they were not welcome. Old Stuyvesant, the Governor, did not share in the liberal views of William of Orange concerning them. He wrote home for permission to exclude them from his province; he taxed them enormously who in his rule not permitted to kick them out, refused them trade rights, denied them deeds when they bought houses, even denied them a burial ground. There was but one thing that he willingly accorded them, the right to take care of their own poor, the which they pledged themselves to do, and has been amply, have done ever since. In 1696, when they built their first synagogue in this City, there were only 20 Jewish families here. But after that date, so liberal was their treatment and so thorough did the recognition of their equal rights with other citizens gradually become, that their numbers very rapidly increased. To-day the Jewish population of New-York numbers over 7,000, comprises some of our wealthiest and most enterprising merchants, manufacturers, and bankers; is deservedly prominent in its refinement and enlightened patronage of art, literature, and science; and for its worship occupies no less than 30 synagogues, some of which are of great magnificence. Of this is on the surface. Let us see what is beneath, the germ of which the Jews prove themselves capable, and of which they make no parade.

THEIR SOCIETIES OF CHARITY IN NEW-YORK.

The oldest charitable organization, the Hebrew Benevolent Society, was organized as long ago as 1822. Up to that time, whenever a Jew appeared who needed aid, his coreligionists supplied it liberally by private donations without any formality. But in 1822, one who had been a soldier in the American war of the Revolution, then old, poor, and a stranger, died in the City Hospital, leaving unexpended some $300 of the money contributed by his brethren for his care. The possession of that money suggested to some liberal Jewish citizens of Portuguese and English extraction the idea of making it the nucleus of a permanent fund to aid the needy. That was the start of the association mentioned, in 1822. It was not, however, until ten years later that it was incorporated by act of the Legislature. In 1845 the next oldest of those societies, the German Hebrew Benevolent, which was also known as the Society of Brotherly Love, came into being, and in 1859 these two organizations were consolidated. Their united funds amounted to nearly $25,000, with which they at once proceeded to establish a Jewish Orphan Asylum, further reference to which will be made in another part of this article. The Hebrew Benevolent Society has now about 2,500 members, of whom some 800 are "patrons," contributing $25 per annum each, while the dues of the others are but $10 each per annum. Their receipts from all sources during the past year were $9,114 88, and they figured up the cheering backing of $127,331 49 available assets besides. Last year they donated $6,000 in cash—about their annual quota—to the central confederation of charitable societies, having that sum to spare from maintaining the Orphan Asylum. The present President is Mr. Jesse Seligman.

The Hebrew Benevolent Fuel Association was organized about 10 years ago, for purposes sufficiently set forth by its title. It has about 500 members now, and some idea of the extent of its benefactions may be gained from the fact of its distribution of 425 tons of coal already this Winter, through the central organization. Mr. S. Rothschild is President.

The Ladies Hebrew Benevolent Society of Yorkville, organized five years ago, has 200 members, who, in addition to private charitable work of their own, contribute annually $500 to the uses of the central organization. Mrs. M. L. Stieglitz, is their presiding officer.

The Hebrew Relief Society dates back fully 30 years. It was formed among the members of the Portuguese Jewish Congregation "Shearith Israel," who are not only very liberal in maintaining their own poor, but donate $500 per annum to the general charities of the central body. Mr. H. S. Allen, is President.

The Young Ladies' Charitable Union was started about five years ago for the explicit purpose of supplying fuel to the poor. It has now 150 members, and donates $500 annually, through the central organization, to relieve the wants of the bare-footed. Miss Bella Richman is its President.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society, Gates of Prayer, is an organization within the body of Rev. Dr. Mendes' congregation, Shaaray Tefila, and was formed about 15 years ago with the ostensible purpose of furnishing groceries and coal to the destitute. Now, however, its members apply themselves to the general relief of their own poor, and, in addition, contribute $500 annually to the central work of charity. Mrs. H. Morrison is President.

The six societies named send delegates to a central confederation, which systematizes and applies relief in the most thorough manner among the Jewish poor all over the City. The first named has a dozen representatives, the second but two, and the others only one each. This gives a board of eighteen, whose organization is known as the Board of Relief of the United Hebrew Charities. Their offices are at No. 13 St. Mark's place. In a general way, it may be said that their system of benefactions resembles that adopted by other organizations of kindred character. The City is divided into eight districts, and any application for relief is referred to the delegate in charge of the particular district from which the demand is made. That delegate must visit the applicant, thoroughly investigate the case, and conscientiously report thereon to the Executive Committee, which meets every Tuesday evening, and by that body the relief is ordered. In affording relief, the object in view is not the mere determination of how little the impoverished person can be put off with, but what he or she actually needs, and that arrived at, the required assistance is promptly afforded, whatever may be its nature or amount. Not only are dollars, tons of coal, articles of clothing, bedding, &c., provided, but also the means to render the poor self-supporting. Sewing-machines are furnished, employment is found, material for small handicrafts is often supplied—nothing, in short, is left undone to maintain as far as possible the personal independence and self-reliance of the person assisted, the charity accorded being so given that, instead of humiliation in its acceptance, the recipient may feel only a sense of happiness and encouragement in the tangible proof of brotherly sympathy. Strangest and most unchristianlike of all the operations of the United Hebrew Charities, the work of its Loan Committee. These eccentric people actually lend money in sums of from $25 up to $150 to help poor Jewish artisans to buy tools and small outfits of stock for working up into salable articles and outfits for trading—in fact for every way in which, upon a small capital, there may be a reasonable hope of earning an honest livelihood. Where a larger capital is required, say $1,000, $2,000, $3,000 or $5,000, that too will be promptly forthcoming from the ample means of private individuals, who take pleasure in thus aiding their fellow-men. The Loan Committee has not sufficient funds at its disposal to enable it to undertake these larger contracts in business, but none seem so universally known as he, none appear to have so devoted themselves to that enjoyment so well expressed in a German poet's words—"The greatest pleasure of all pleasures is to help."

To give some idea of the extent of the work of the United Hebrew Charities, during the fiscal year ending May 1, 1876, they distributed $36,030 21; gave away 745 tons of coal, 716 pairs of shoes, and 1,625 women's and children's garments; supplied 1,000 poor widows with sewing-machines; sent 241 persons, old, invalid, and poor, to different parts of Europe; cared for a monthly average of 12 orphans; and, in medicines, nurses, loans, and other small items, managed to dispose of about $3,000 more. Since the 1st of May last they have had 1,800 applications for charity, but one of which was refused, and that was made by a fraud, who had been helped once before, when he, as was afterward discovered, had money in bank. Such cases are extremely rare. This year's percentage, one in 1,800, being deemed very high. During December last, $3,592 76 worth of coal were given away. Sixteen persons were also forwarded to their homes, of whom five had to be sent to Liverpool and five to San Francisco. As will be seen by these merely indicative notes, the contributions of the several societies mentioned do not supply all the "sinews of war" for this central organization. The balance required is furnished by large voluntary contributions from the several congregations, and from individuals outside the synagogues, or by returns from entertainments of some sort, as for instance a grand ball last month, which netted $8,000. But, wherever the money comes from, it is never lacking. Not only is the treasury never emptied, but each fiscal year opens with a respectable balance on hand. One thing more connected with this "out-door poor" work should not be forgotten—the Hebrew Free Burial Society. Having done all possible to help along the distressed brother through life, the Jew does not relinquish his care of him until he is respectably interred. This society furnishes hearses, coaches, shrouds, coffins, &c., a complete outfit—not for what might be called a stylish send-off, but a plain, decent funeral. It has a burial-ground near the Cypress Hills Cemetery, where it is called upon to bestow on an average something over 220 bodies annually. Comparatively few of these are adults, so that expenses are low, averaging probably $10 for each funeral at the present time. Three years ago the average cost was only $7 81.

This much having been said of the public and most prominent organized Jewish forms of relief for the poor of that people, let us see next what they do in the way of maintaining charitable institutions of their own.

THE HEBREW ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The place of honor may well be accorded to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, under the charge of the eminent Rev. Dr. Herman Baar. It is properly divisible for purposes of consideration, into three parts, the Orphan Asylum proper, the Industrial School, and the House of Reception. The first of these is a fine three-story brick building, capable of accommodating 300 inmates, erected in 1862 at a cost of $50,000, located upon a plot of ground fronting 400 feet on Seventy-seventh street, and 102 feet in depth, given by the City. Between the institution and the Third avenue is a large garden, beautiful in Summer time with a profusion of flowers. On the other side, toward Lexington avenue, is a play-ground. There are at present in the institution 170 boys, of whom 45 are between the ages of 4 and 7 years. These little fellows are taught in a home school, by Mr. Oppenheimer. Those between 7 and 16 years of age are sent to the common schools. Out of 70 boys sent from the Institution to the Seventy-ninth Street Grammar School, 65 were, on Wednesday last, promoted, and of these, 20 "jumped a class"—a pretty good exhibit of their smartness and capability for learning. After graduating in the common schools, some of them are provided with homes where they may learn business, others are apprenticed, either in the Industrial School or to artisans outside, a few are adopted by childless people, and the brightest are sent to college to prosecute their studies still further. There are now in the New-York College, all of whose expenses are borne by this institution. After returning from the common schools, the boys are instructed daily, from 4 to 6 o'clock, by Mr. Lazarus, in Hebrew and German. They also have drawing lessons once and gymnastics twice each week.

In points of cleanliness and discipline, the asylum is a model, and the appearance of the boys is sufficient evidence that they get abundance of good food, comfortable clothing, and kind treatment. They take quite a pride in their appearance. To cultivate this feeling they have been drafted into thirteen military companies, each officered from among the boys, and these companies pass through a rigid inspection each morning, to see that every boy is clean, tidy, and presentable at school. Then, they march off by the right flank to their studies. A brass band has also been organized among the boys, and they have learned to play really well. All the clothing and linen used in the Asylum is supplied and made up by the Ladies Sewing Society, 70 or 80 members of which meet here every Wednesday to sew from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. for this purpose.

The Industrial School, is a three-story and high-basement building, 75 by 38 feet, in the rear of the Asylum, where 25 apprentices are taught the art and mystery of printing, and nine learn the trade of making shoes. Mr. S. Arnheim, the principal of the school, is an enthusiastic printer, who has worked in the first job offices of France, Germany, England, and Ireland, and has won a gold medal in a typographical contest in London, by his extraordinary taste and thorough knowledge of his art. He takes a particular delight in making thorough workmen of his apprentices, and some of the jobs turned out by them, especially in very fine color printing, may well excite the admiration of the oldest and most skilful typographers. Each apprentice is taught, not merely to be a compositor, or a pressman, or a color printer, but all branches, and it is hoped that ere long lithography will be added to their course of instruction. The office stock is good, consisting of five power-presses, a complete job outfit, and at least a year's supply of material for book work. The generous donation of $1,080 worth of material by Mr. Jesse Seligman, in 1870, was the start of this branch of industrial education. Now it is almost self-supporting, would indeed be quite so were its object more profit instead of the thorough instruction of the boys. The *Dramatic News*, *Amateur Artisan*, *Forrester's Journal*, and one or two other periodicals are printed here. To the credit of the Principal it should be said that he does not bring his office into competition with regular establishments by cheapening work, as is sometimes done in such institutions. Good work is worth good pay, "a part of the education" he gives his apprentices. They, by the way, receive remuneration in proportion to their progress, and some of them save up quite handsome sums. The Assistant Principals are Mr. I. Furst, in the printing, and Mr. W. H. Rice, in the shoe-making department. The boys under the latter gentleman's control make all the shoes used in the institution.

On Eighty-sixth street, between Second and Third avenues, is the House of Reception, a branch of the Orphan Asylum, for the care of female orphans and half-orphans. It is a large three-story building, rented at a cost of $1,800 per annum, pending the accumulation of funds sufficient for the erection of a more suitable edifice by the Directors of the Orphan Asylum. It shelters at present 91 inmates between the ages of 5 and 15 years, under charge of Mrs. Seligman. The girls are also, like boys, given a thorough common-school education. At home they are taught housekeeping, needle-work, millinery, &c. As they become old enough they are readily placed in good homes, or are apprenticed to some handicraft for which they have a preference and taste.

The cost of conducting these three branches of the Orphan Asylum the last fiscal year was $86,785 83, exclusive of clothing. The solid foundation upon which the institution stands is evidenced by the possession of a surplus of $127,360 50, of which $76,400 were invested in profitable bonds and mortgages, on May 1, 1876. A little over $32,000, was that year received from the City, which allows $110 for the annual maintenance of each orphan legally the City's charge. That is about $70 each less than the cost of keeping them as they are kept here. A great deal of good is done in the way of saving orphans' estates and collecting for them the money on life insurances on the lives of their parents, by the Directors of the institution. None of the funds so obtained are touched. They are simply put into savings banks until their rightful owners become of age.

THEIR FIRST LOCAL INSTITUTION FOR THE SICK.

Under the name of the Jews' Hospital, the first institution established by the Hebrews for the care of the sick in this City was opened in 1855 on Twenty-eighth street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. That building was soon found to be too small to meet the requirements upon it. The City then granted, for 99 years, the lease of a plot of ground fronting 200 feet on Lexington avenue and 170 feet on Sixty-sixth street; wealthy Hebrews contributed the means to erect a suitable edifice upon it, and in 1870 the corner-stone of the present magnificent Mount Sinai Hospital was laid. A year later it was opened. It had cost nearly $375,000. To-day, it stands among the very first of such institutions in the land in perfection of arrangement, munificence of provision, intelligent and successful treatment of its inmates. Here, although a denominational institution, with a synagogue within its walls, where Jewish services are conducted weekly, there is absolutely no restriction of race or creed to bound the work of charity. Protestant, Catholic, Pagan, and Jew derive equal rights upon it from the one common ground of suffering. As a regular thing, at least 24 per cent. of its inmates are Christians. And when death's hand touches one, or the fear of death excites an abnormal interest in his mind about the possibilities of the future, a clergyman or priest of his chosen denomination is sought and brought to his bed-side to soothe and comfort him. One hundred and fifty patients can easily be accommodated, and even 200 may be cared for in case of necessity. The daily average has been the average was 114.98, a large increase upon that preceding. Only 50 were pay patients, and 1,466 were treated gratuitously. The death rate was but about 5 per cent., an exceptionally good record, when it is taken into account that here, as in the most liberal of general hospitals, many utterly hopeless cases are brought in, such as consumptives, incurables, and the victims of accidents. Three-fifths of the inmates are men. There are rules requiring pay from those who are able to pay, but of the 125 sick persons in the wards to-day all are being cared for gratuitously, and only six private rooms—for which $50 or $75 per month are charged—have occupants. In connection with the hospital, a free dispensary is maintained, at which medicine and professional treatment are afforded to the poor, without distinction as to sect, free of cost. A great deal is also done for the alleviation of the distress of needy out-door sick, unable to attend the dispensary, and who cannot, by reason of contagious diseases, or for other sufficient causes be admitted to the hospital. Such cases are either reported by friends of the sufferers, met with by the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society—who not only do all the sewing for the institution, but go about like ministering angels to find cases worthy of succor—are discovered in the course of the indefatigable Mr. Seligman Solomon's explorations. The cost of maintaining the Mount Sinai Hospital during the past year was $52,323 96 in cash, independent of very considerable donations of necessary material for its service. As a substantial guarantee of the future, the treasurer's last report sets forth the possession of $33,099 88 cash in hand, and $77,595 invested securely in good bonds and mortgages, yielding a handsome revenue. Mr. L. B. Simon is Superintendent, Mr. Adolph Hallgarten, President of the society. Since the inception of this enterprise the wealthiest and most generous of our resident Hebrews have been closely associated with its management and liberal in its support. One of these—whose tragic and mysterious death gave notoriety to his name beyond all the good achieved in his long and useful life—was Benjamin Nathan, of whom a very fine portrait is in the Directors' room of the hospital. Another of the founders of the institution was John I. Hart, and they have a picture of him, too—an inexpressibly bad one.

SPECIAL CARE OF THE AGED.

On Avenue A, at the corner of Eighty-seventh street, is a large and handsome frame building, the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews. It was once the Astor mansion, and still stands upon ground belonging to the Astor estate, but belongs now to Col. Hildebrand and is rented for $3,500 per annum; taxes and repairs, however, as the cost of the tenant, amounts to about $500 more. It is in a charming location, surrounded by ample grounds, which are very beautiful in the Summer time, and is backed by a fine grove, in which the inmates of the home have the privilege of rambling. The back windows command a fine view of the East River shallows,

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GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEBRAH, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGH, Agt., 409 Broadway.

M. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, Pier no. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

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FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of JAMES L. SHARP & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent. Either party is authorised to sign in liquidation. Friends are earnestly requested to settle accounts as speedily as possible.

Mr. SHARP has removed to No. 78 Beekman st., where, with greater facilities, he will continue the manufacture of Gas and Oil Stoves. While thanking you for your kind patronage in the past and soliciting your favors in the future,

We remain respectfully yours,
GILBERT G. WOOD,
JAMES L. SHARP.

No. 198 6th av., New-York, Feb. 1, 1877.

FRANCIS EVERDELL BECOMES A PARTner in our firm this day. The business of label and color printers, lithographers, and stationers at No. 104 Fulton st. will be continued as heretofore under the old firm name by HENRY EVERDELL and FRANCIS EVERDELL.

WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1877.

THE FIRM OF POWERS & SHORT, HERETofore existing, has been dissolved by mutual consent. WM. E. POWERS still continues the business and liquidates the debts. WILLIAM R. POWERS.
THOMAS J. SHORT.
New-York, Feb. 2, 1877.

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A. HANCE, President.
WILLIAM H. HORNUM,
CHARLES HANCE.

Jan. 20, 1877.
New-York City and County, s. s.: A. Hance being duly sworn, says that he resides in the City of New-York, and is President of the Hornum Patent Register Manufacturing Company, a duly incorporated company under the laws of the State of New-York, and that the foregoing report, signed by him as President, is true, to the best of his knowledge and belief.
A. HANCE.
Sworn to before me, this 20th day of January, 1877.
THOMAS W. FRANCIS, Notary Public, New-York City.

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WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

The holders of the following First Mortgage Divisional Bonds of the Wabash Railway, viz:
Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company.
Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company.
Great Western Railroad Company.
Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad Company.
On presentation, on Feb. 1, of the past due and current coupons to the Metropolitan National Bank, will receive therefor cash for the coupons due Feb. 1, 1877, and a certificate of deposit bearing interest for those past due.
For further information and particulars in regard to all classes of bonds, inquiry may be made of JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, President Wabash Railway Company, No. 32 Pine st., or of the Purchasing Committee, No. 52 William st., New-York.
New-York, Jan. 26, 1877.

THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE Nos. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK, Feb. 3, 1877.

THE TRUSTEES of this Company have levied an ASSESSMENT of $1 per share on the preferred and common stock, payable at this office on or before Feb. 17. After that date it will be delinquent, and liable to a charge for advertising sale.

COPIES OF REPORT and late news from the mine are published, and may be had at the office, or mailed to address on request.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

THE GOLD MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS' Committee are now prepared to purchase all or any portion of the outstanding Fifty-two Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, for the sum of $580 68 per bond, which is the amount of the dividend in cash arising from the sale under the foreclosure proceedings. Or if the holders of any of these bonds wish to join the other bondholders and share in the sale made to the new parties, they may do so, provided they notify us by the 15th day of February. Apply to W. A. F. POST, Secretary of the Foreclosure Committee, at the office of Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 23 Nassau st.
New-York, Jan. 27, 1877.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO., No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1877.
THE UNDERSIGNED HAS MADE AN arrangement with the CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, assets over $3,000,000, whereby that company will substitute its policies in place of those issued by the Metropolitan Insurance Company, to take effect in each case upon the surrender of the policies of this company.
Policy-holders are invited to send in their policies for such substitution at once.
CHARLES E. APPLEBY, Receiver.

CINCINNATI 7 3/10 PER CENT

MUNICIPAL BONDS, DUE 1906. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

KUHN, LOEB & CO., NO. 31 NASSAU ST.

HOTCHKISS & BURNHAM,
(Members New-York Stock Exchange,)
Commission Stock Brokers, No. 36 Broad st., New-York. Stocks, bonds, and gold bought and sold on margin or for cash. Branch offices in Fifth Avenue and Windsor Hotels, connected by our private telegraph lines. Accounts solicited.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1877.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application has been made to the Legislature of this State to amend the charter of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. W. HUNT, Secretary.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 32 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1877.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed Feb. 3, at 2 P. M., and reopened Feb. 16. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

TO INVESTORS.—$15,000 AT SEVEN PER CENT., for three years or more, wanted on a first-class bond, secured by first mortgage on valuable store, on favorable Trinity lease, to replace a similar, long-standing mortgage about to be settled in partition of an estate. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

A. C. BURNHAM, NO. 33 PINE ST., NEW-YORK. A.—Investment securities paying eight to ten per cent. for sale. Western mortgages a specialty for sixteen years. References in New-York, Boston, Hartford, and Philadelphia. Send for lists.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN all PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

Fiftieth Dividend.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 156 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.
The usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand. G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD.)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1877.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., New-York, on the 10th day of February.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th, both inclusive. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

THE ST NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 Wall st. NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1877.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this bank, payable on and after the 12th day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 13th proximo.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1877.
THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1877, ON THE first mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company (of Missouri) will be paid on and after that date, at the office of this company.
C. K. GARRISON, President.

BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR-LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 12 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1877.
THE INTEREST DUE FEB. 1, 1877, ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Boston and New-York Air-Line Railroad Company will be paid at the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 12 Wall st.
D. B. HATCH, Treasurer.

THE PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ON Long Island City bonds, due Feb. 1, 1877, will be paid on presentation of said bonds and coupons at the Marine National Bank.
JOHN HORAN, Treasurer.
LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 30, 1877.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New-York, Jan. 31, 1877.
DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF Per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 5, proximo, till which date the transfer-books are closed.
H. W. FORD, Cashier.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

WANTED—A HOME IS A QUIET, CHRISTIAN family, where there are no young people, and where board-money is less an object than the society of a home-loving person of refinement, by a young American gentleman of culture and travel, aged 22, whose circumstances are not of the best; no notice will be taken of anyone not stating they emanate from a strictly private family. Address FAITHFUL, Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—CHESTERFIELD HOUSE; the party occupying the second floor will let their apartments very reasonable for three months; with or without board; a parlor and bedroom with board, J. P. Worstell.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST.—NEAR Madison square, elegantly-furnished rooms on second and parlor floor; private table if required; house, table, &c., strictly first-class.

HARLEM.—A LARGE FURNISHED ALCOVE room, with board, in private family; desirable location; reference exchanged. No. 56 West 127th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NEWLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS IN "The Hamilton," 125th st. and 8th av., with or without board, at very low rates. Inquire on premises.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45—BETWEEN 11TH AND 12th sts.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

GENTLEMEN OF UNDOUBTED POSITION CAN find a very pleasant home with board, by addressing Quiet, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD FOR ONE OR TWO PERSONS IN a private American family; terms reasonable to plain people desiring a comfortable home; location good. No. 90 Barrow st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 42D ST., NEAR Broadway, have a large sunny front room on the fourth floor to rent, with first-class board. Address K., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE.—Large handsome rooms, en suite, bath, &c., vacated by family going South; references. No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison ava.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 165 WEST.—Handsome third-story large room; table and accommodations first-class; references exchanged. Mrs. STEBBINS.

FOURTEENTH ST., 310 AND 312 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished, single and double rooms, with board, terms from $6 to $18 per week.

NO. 40 IRVING PLACE.—BACK PARLOR AND extension; also other rooms; board if desired; private family; reference.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—DESIRABLE THIRD story front rooms, with board; transiently or permanent; terms low.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH ST.—MRS. WILLIS HAS handsome, snug front rooms to let, with board; references.

NO. 7 GRAMERCY PARK.—TWO DESIRABLE rooms, furnished or unfurnished, and with or without board.

NO. 20 EAST 22D ST.—WITH BOARD, PARlor and bedroom, first floor; parlor and bedroom, third floor; sunny exposure, single rooms.

FORTY-FIFTH ST., NO. 175 WEST.—Rooms, with excellent board, at reduced rates, to desirable people only; references.

NO. 5 EAST 46TH ST.—WELL-FURNISHED second floor, with board; also extra large room on fourth floor; reference.

TWENTY-FIRST ST., NO. 34, EAST.—HANDsomely furnished rooms, with or without board; references.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—ONE MEDIUM-SIZED extension room; third floor; full board; moderate terms; references exchanged.

NO. 119 EAST 21ST ST.—GRAMERCY PARK—One large room and hall room; first-class board; references.

TWO HANDSOME ROOMS TO LET, TOgether or separately, with board; references required. Apply at No. 104 West 38th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 597; HANDSOME ROOM AND first-class board for single gentleman; also table board; reference required.

NO. 118 WEST 49TH ST.—TO LET WITH board, single and double rooms; terms moderate; reference.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Sunny front second-floor suite; superior board; terms reasonable.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351—HANDSOMELY-FURnished suite and single rooms; excellent table and attendance; moderate terms.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 30 EAST—A large and small room; good board; references.

NO. 114 WEST 22D ST.—A PLEASANT ROOM with board; grate fire; terms moderate.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD; REFerences. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS with board; references exchanged.

NO. 6 WEST 16TH ST.—THREE LARGE ROOMS to let, with or without board; references.

NO. 19 EAST 46TH ST.—ROOMS TO LET, with board; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, FURNISHED OR unfurnished room, with or without board, in a private family, who are willing and able to take good care of two healthy little boys, (age 21 and 5 months.) Address, stating references, terms, and particulars, A. B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FRONT SQUARE AND HALL-room adjoining, with fire, gas, and good board, for lady and gentleman; terms must be low and entire independence; between 12th and 23d sts. Address LADY, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR SINGLE gentleman; in private family, or where there are few boarders, at reasonable terms; between 34th and 50th sts. and 5th to 8th avs. Address R. A. G., No. 467 West 40th st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A SMALL neatly-furnished room, with board, in a private family, near Madison or Union square. Address, with terms, which must be moderate, B. B. B., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN AND wife; can furnish; will pay $16 to $20; unexceptionable references; also, terms for table board. Address B., Box No. 3,951 Post Office.

WANTED—SET OF APARTMENTS, UNFURNISHed, below 14th st., with board, which must be of the best quality and privately served. Address E., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A YOUNG LADY ENGAGED IN STUDY would share her room with lady of similar taste; references exchanged. Address STUDENT, No. 55 West 28th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 511, CORNER 43D ST.—A furnished apartment will be vacated; French table d'hote; appointments strictly first-class.

A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOM TO let to a gentleman, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., near Broadway.

HOTELS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS.
For full information apply to
JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO.,
No. 753 Broadway, New-York.

HOTEL ROYAL, RESERVOIR SQUARE and 40th st.—A quiet select family hotel on the European plan, with restaurant of unsurpassed excellence; prices moderate: liberal arrangements made with families.

HOTEL BRANTING, MADISON AV. AND 58th st.—We have a few suits more of pleasant rooms to let; also single rooms; prices moderate. Call and see.

NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL.—LODGINGS, 50c. 200 light single rooms for gentlemen only. Corner Bowery and Bayard st.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1877.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of President and Directors, and transaction of other business, will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M., On the 10th inst., and reopen on the 23d inst.
H. U. HICKS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Maryland Coal Company for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 6, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.
S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the 6th Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the Depot, 6th av., corner of 43d st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1877, from 12 to 1 o'clock.
H. S. MOORE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX-PENNY SAVINGS BANK,
BROADWAY AND ASTOR PLACE.
FORTY-SEVENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have ordered a dividend at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, out of the earnings of the last six months, to be credited to the accounts of all depositors entitled thereto, subject to draft on and after the 20th February. If not called for, the same will be entitled to interest from the 1st February.
Money deposited up to the 10th February inclusive will also draw interest from the 1st of said month.
WM. MILES, President.
A. C. COLLINS, Secretary.
E. G. MATURIN, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SECOND ANNUAL

CHARITY BALL,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
S. R. SMITH INFIRMARY,
To be held at the
GERMAN CLUB ROOMS, STAPLETON, THURSDAY, FEB. 8.

Tickets, admitting Gentleman and Lady, $5. Additional Ladies' Tickets, $2 50 each, may be obtained from the Managing Committee, or by written application to Box No. 103 New Brighton Post Office.

LADY PATRONESSES.

Mrs. H. B. Alexander.
Mrs. John A. Appleton.
Mrs. R. A. Andarice.
Mrs. Thomas Aspinwall.
Mrs. John H. Austin.
Mrs. John C. Bailey.
Mrs. Herman Baltzer.
Mrs. George J. Beckel, Jr.
Mrs. Edward Bement.
Mrs. R. Benedict.
Mrs. Frederick Berthoud.
Mrs. Walter Bettis.
Mrs. William Blanchard.
Mrs. A. B. Boardman.
Mrs. Albert Bodina.
Mrs. Edward Bodine.
Mrs. Edward Bodine, Jr.
Mrs. John Bonl.
Mrs. John Bonner.
Mrs. Edward H. Bonner.
Mrs. Geo. T. Bonner.
Mrs. J. A. Bostwick.
Mrs. Frank O. Boyd.
Mrs. C. J. Bridgman.
Mrs. Erastus Brooks.
Mrs. Fred. T. Brown.
Mrs. Geo. Brown.
Mrs. John Brown.
Mrs. T. B. Browning.
Mrs. M. Brumagin.
Mrs. John L. Bullard.
Mrs. Jos. R. Busk.
Mrs. H. L. Butler, Jr.
Mrs. S. S. Butler.
Mrs. Paul W. Caesar.
Mrs. W. Caldwell.
Mrs. R. W. Cameron.
Mrs. Geo. Campbell.
Mrs. Geo. H. Carey.
Mrs. Geo. Catlin.
Mrs. H. H. Childs.
Mrs. John A. Close.
Mrs. Dr. J. G. Clark.
Mrs. Dr. Fred. E. Clark.
Mrs. W. H. Clark.
Mrs. Lester M. Clark.
Mrs. C. A. Clegg.
Mrs. Charles Congdon.
Mrs. Henry M. Congdon.
Mrs. George E. Cook.
Mrs. E. Beach Crowell.
Mrs. W. Corry.
Mrs. Geo. William Curtis.
Mrs. John G. Dale.
Mrs. W. H. Davidge.
Mrs. James M. Davis.
Mrs. J. A. Dawson.
Mrs. Joshua W. Davis.
Mrs. De Castro.
Mrs. Louis D. Jonge.
Richard Delafield.
G. W. F. G. Diefiohsen.
Joseph De W. Dimmock.
John E. I. Grainger.
Thomas Grainger.
Charles R. Henderson.
Guzy Irving.
Mrs. Louis Johnson.
Mrs. Oliver Johnson.
Mrs. S. T. Jones.
Mrs. A. F. Kemp.
Mrs. Dr. C. H. Kirg.
Mrs. C. Keutgen.
Mrs. M. C. Klingenfeldt.
Mrs. Ferdinand Kobbe.
Mrs. C. W. Kriege.
Mrs. H. R. Kunhardt.
Mrs. C. E. Lawrence.
Mrs. Joseph D. Lawrence.
Mrs. George A. Leavitt.
Mrs. Joseph Lederle.
Mrs. Locke.
Mrs. Reuben Lord.
Mrs. Charles Luling.
Mrs. George C. McCulloh.
Mrs. Peter McQuade.
Mrs. N. Marsh.
Mrs. L. K. Marsh.
Mrs. Dr. F. S. Martindale.
Mrs. Charles A. Meigs.
Mrs. Peveril Meigs.
Mrs. Fred. Meissner.
Mrs. H. B. Merrill.
Mrs. Edward Mertens.
Mrs. Geo. A. Middlebrook.
Mrs. Nicholas C. Miller.
Mrs. Robert B. Minturn.
Mrs. C. A. Moore.
Mrs. S. F. Morris.
Mrs. Thos. M. Morris.
Mrs. R. Morton.
Mrs. James McAndrew.
Mrs. Francis McDonald.
Mrs. Wm. W. McFarland.
Mrs. James McNamee.
Mrs. William Nelson.
Mrs. D. A. Nesbitt.
Mrs. W. S. Nichols.
Mrs. Ex. Norton.
Mrs. C. C. Norvell.
Mrs. D. R. Norvell.
Mrs. Dr. O'Dea.
Mrs. Dr. Oehme.
Mrs. A. E. Outerbridge.
Mrs. J. G. K. Duer.
Mrs. Franklin Osgood.
Mrs. William Osgood.
Mrs. A. Palmele.
Mrs. A. W. Peabody.
Mrs. H. Pendleton.
Mrs. C. L. Perine.
Mrs. J. H. Pool.
Mrs. A. Post.
Mrs. Orson Potts.
Mrs. A. Prentice.
Mrs. A. M. Proudfit.
Mrs. C. H. Raymond.
Mrs. Robert Rayner.
Mrs. W. P. Rayner.
Mrs. A. Rich.
Mrs. B. Richards.
Mrs. George B. Ripley.
Mrs. H. J. Roberts
Mrs. Beverly Robinson, Jr.
Mrs. Robert E. Rounson.
Mrs. Winslow Robinson.
Mrs. Rodewald.
Mrs. S. Roosevelt.
Mrs. P. L. Routh.
Mrs. L. Satterlee.
Mrs. Roosevelt Schuyler.
Mrs. George S. Scofield.
Mrs. G. S. Scofield, Jr.
Mrs. Henry Sedley.
Mrs. Francis George Shaw.
Mrs. W. B. Shope.
Mrs. J. E. Stout.
Mrs. A. W. Sth.
Mrs. James W. Stmonton.
Mrs. P. Schmidt.
Mrs. Charles G. Smith.
Mrs. R. Penn Smith.
Mrs. Herman Sonntag.
Mrs. W. K. Soutter.
Mrs. A. B. Stanley.
Mrs. C. M. Stead.
Mrs. C. H. Stebbins.
Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes.
Mrs. G. W. Stone.
Mrs. Herman Stursburg.
Mrs. Charles Taintor.
Mrs. F. Porter Thayer.
Mrs. Minthorne Tompkins.
Mrs. C. H. Tompkins.
Mrs. Dwight Towsend.
Mrs. Wisner H. Townsend.
Mrs. Joshua Tumpkins.
Mrs. E. B. Unnderbill.
Mrs. Van Buren.
Mrs. Jacob H. Vanderbilt.
Mrs. Dr. Van Rensselaer.
Mrs. C. Van Zandt.
Mrs. S. V. Vedder.
Mrs. J. D. Vermeule.
Mrs. Emilton Destinon.
Mrs. Stronz Wadsworth.
Mrs. J. D. Ward.
Mrs. Dr. T. M. Walser.
Mrs. Dr. W. C. Walser.
Mrs. Walter Watson.
Mrs. Chas. E. Wemple.
Mrs. Westervelt.
Mrs. Everet F. Wheeler.
Mrs. Whitney.
Mrs. K. Wiman.
Mrs. Gen. Woodruff.
Mrs. E. B. Whittemore.
Mrs. W. M. Whittemore.
Mrs. Leonard K. White.
Mrs. Geo. H. Whitney.
Mrs. Geo. M. Whitehouse.
Mrs. Stephen Whitman.
Mrs. W. T. Williams.
Mrs. J. O. Woods.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
BLUE BADGE.
JOHN BONNER, Chairman.
R. W. Cameron. John H. Pool.
John Dale. Francis Geo. Shaw.
Gustav Heinecken. Anson Phelps Stokes.
Charles A. Herpich. W. K. Soutter.
N. C. Miller. Kneeland S. Townsend.
R. B. Minturn. R. B. Whittemore.

FLOOR COMMITTEE.
WHITE BADGE.
DALLAS PRATT, Chairman.
D. Appleton. J. Oliver Johnson.
Charles T. Arnoux. Louis Johnson.
Louis P. Bayard. Shipley Jones.
Albert B. Boardman. Ferd. Kohbe.
Robert Buckhin, Jr. Charles W. Kohlsaat.
Louis Congdon. William Kreon.
William Clark. Theodore E. Leeds
William H. Davidge, Jr. Nathaniel Marsh.
Joshua W. Davis. W. H. Motley.
Richard Delafield. Duncan K. Norvell.
G. W. F. G. Diefiohsen. Charles H. Stebbins.
Joseph De W. Dimmock. W. Stursburg.
John E. I. Grainger. Frank L. Simonton.
Thomas Grainger. Charles E. Sexton.
Charles R. Henderson. S. O. Vanderpoel.
Guzy Irving. George West.
Richard Young.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.
RED BADGE.
C. C. Norvell. L. Satterlee.
I. Kingsley Martin. J. W. Simonton.
T. M. Rainhard. E. Wimin.

MUSIC BY GRAFULLA'S BAND.

SUPPER FROM 11 O'CLOCK UNTIL 1.

WM. A. POND & CO.'S NEW PUBLICATIONS.—"What were all the World without Thee?" Dank's best song, 30 cents; "Flying Dutchman," arranged by H. A. Wollenhaupt, $1 25; "An Easy Arrangement," by H. Maylath, 50 cents; "Blicker of Fire," P. P. Bliss, 30 cents; "Burlesque Polka," by Offenbach, (with portrait,) 50 cents; "What Flower is This?" Keens, 35 cents; "God is my Strong Salvation," Wagner, arranged by Holden, 40 cents. Easter Anthems, Hymns, and Carols now ready. Pianos and organs to rent. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, branch store No. 39 Union square, New-York.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER

THE INSURANCE TROUBLES.

THE SECURITY LIFE COMPANY.

VICE PRESIDENT WETMORE GIVES BAIL IN $20,000 — DISAPPEARANCE OF THE ACTUARY.

Theodore R. Wetmore, Vice President of the Security Life Insurance Company, left his residence at New-Hamburg, Dutchess County, yesterday morning, and came to the residence of his father, Appollos R. Wetmore, No. 33 West Ninth street, in this City. Both gentlemen then proceeded to the District Attorney's office to give bail on the indictment for embezzlement which had been found against the younger Wetmore. The indictment, which was read over to the accused official, charges that he, Theodore R. Wetmore, on Nov. 29, 1876, while in the service of the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, appropriated to his own use the sum of $4,400, represented by the following check:

No. 3,528.

OFFICE OF SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY. NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1876.

Leather Manufacturers' National Bank:
Pay to Alexander Barton, Cashier, or order, $4,400.
THEODORE R. WETMORE, Vice President.
ISAAC H. ALLEN, Secretary.

It is charged that Mr. Wetmore appropriated this sum to his own use, and is therefore indicted for grand larceny and embezzlement. Judge Gildersleeve fixed bail at $20,000, the same amount as was given in the case of Isaac H. Allen. Counsel for Wetmore moved for a reduction of bail, and after an argument from Assistant District Attorney Lyon, the motion was denied. Wetmore's father then justified in the necessary amount, and was accepted as bondsman for his son. The accused official was then formally released.

It was expected that Robert L. Case, Sr., President of the company, would also appear and give bail. In the afternoon, however, a note was received from his lawyers stating that he could not come to town, but would appear to-morrow and give bail. It is not probable that the Actuary, Robert L. Case, Jr., will put in an appearance, he having, it is said, left the State.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE.

ARGUMENT IN THE SUPREME COURT RELATING TO THE RECEIVERSHIP OF THE COMPANY—MR. JOHN J. ANDERSON SUSPENDED FROM THE POSITION OF RECEIVER—AN UNOBJECTIONABLE PERSON TO BE SELECTED IN HIS STEAD.

The troubles of the Continental Life Insurance Company and its Receiver, Mr. John J. Anderson, came up before Judge Pratt, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, on the return to the order issued on Thursday to the parties in interest to show cause why the prayer of Mr. Anderson's petition asking that his resignation be accepted should not be granted. Counsel were present in large numbers, representing the different policyholders who have brought suits against the insolvent company. Mr. John L. Hill, in behalf of the Receiver, stated that he had served notice of Mr. Anderson's application on all persons who had instituted proceedings against the concern, and had mailed notice thereof to the Attorney General and to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department. Mr. Hill, in addressing the court, said that while Mr. Anderson felt he had honestly tried to do his duty, yet the circumstances attending the performance of it forced him to the conclusion that he was not satisfactory to those interested in the fund. He desired, therefore, as had been set forth in his petition, that some person should be appointed in his stead who would restore confidence. Mr. Hill suggested that the order of the court provide that the Receiver's bond remain in force, without prejudice to any of the parties interested, until the bond filed by his successor be approved, and that, inasmuch as part of Mr. Anderson's accounts were already before Mr. William Allen Butler, as Referee, he pass upon them on the Receiver retiring.

Mr. Raphael J. Moses, counsel for Stephen English and other policy-holders, said the Receiver's accounts had not yet gone before the Referee, and it would be somewhat precipitate to allow him to retire before the court knew how his duties had been performed. He would therefore suggest that Mr. Anderson be merely suspended, and that it be left to Mr. Butler, the Referee, to nominate his successor by Monday. They wanted a man of spotless reputation for integrity, and one who would honestly administer the trust reposed in him.

Judge Pratt remarked that it was not very probable he would appoint a man to the position of Receiver who was of improper character.

Mr. Warren, another of the counsel, thought the matter should be left to the discretion of the court. He had been trying, he said, for a long while to get a look at the books of the concern, but had been unsuccessful until after Mr. Butler had been appointed Referee. Since then he had been allowed to see them, and such corruption, fraud, and iniquity had been disclosed. The Receiver or the concern, who had covered this up so far, had done the best thing he could under the circumstances—got out. Mr. Warren suggested as his successor Mr. E. Z. Lawrence, of the firm of Collender & Lawrence.

Gen. Tracy, representing over $1,000,000 of the funds, said that pending an application for a Receiver in October last, a Director of the company received $13,560 from Oct. 21 to Oct. 23, while he was indebted to the company $38,950 for money borrowed. Five lawyers received $10,233 pending the order for a Receiver, and two Directors borrowed money a few days before the company's failure on the stock of the company. Such a condition of things made this court responsible to the public and the policy-holders for any failure to appoint a person who would sift the whole history to the bottom. If there was not money to be refunded to the swindled policy-holders by those who had the handling of it, then courts of law had better be abolished. The person appointed Receiver should be one whose every name and character, the result of a life of industry and integrity, should be a guarantee of fidelity and vigor in the administration of the funds. No unknown man, no man selected beforehand would do, for the court must stake its reputation on the selection. This was a personal responsibility which his Honor could not refer. If they could have such a man as Samuel McLean, Charles Storrs, George L. Nichols, or Austin Corbin, counsel would feel that the affair was safe. But he hoped his Honor would appoint no one without personal inquiry as to his responsibility and character, and as to his freedom in social relations to compel any one who had funds of the policy-holders to restore them.

Mr. Warren indorsed what Gen. Tracy said. No one who had ever had anything to do with any Directors of the Continental was a fit person to be Receiver. Even stockholders who have received dividends since the corporation was insolvent, were liable to pay back what they had so received.

State Insurance Superintendent Finch, of Indiana, who was present as the representative of about 250 policy-holders, said he agreed with the two gentlemen who had preceded him. The Receiver should be a man known beyond the limits of the State of New-York. He would therefore suggest the names of Hon. William Barnes, Superintendent of the Insurance Department in this State from 1860 to 1870; or Augustus W. Smith, who had organized the Kentucky Insurance Department, and who had driven the Continental from that State long before other Superintendents had thought of examining its condition.

Justice Pratt inquired whether the gentlemen had considered the advisability of having more than one Receiver, and all seemed to be agreed that one would be better. The suggestion was made that a clause be put in the order of the court that no counsel fees should be paid by the Receiver except by order of the court. The names of several other gentlemen, among them Wilson G. Hunt, Charles M. Fry, Mr. Aaron Claflin, Mr. Sanger, and Mr. Howell, were submitted as suitable persons for the position made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Anderson, after which Mr. Moses asked that an order be entered suspending the Receiver pending the decision of the court, stating that he ought to have prevented the transfer by the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company of the assets of the Continental held by it to the National Capitol Company.

The court directed that an order be entered suspending the Receiver until the further order of the court, and that he be enjoined and restrained from paying out, transferring or in any manner interfering with the property of the corporation, except to preserve it, until the entry of such further order. The hearing in the matter will be resumed to-morrow.

ARRIVAL OF SHIPWRECKED SAILORS.

The British steam-ship Hadji, Capt. Tobin, six days from Havana, arrived at this port yesterday, and has begun to discharge her cargo, consisting principally of sugar, at the Congress street wharf, Brooklyn. At Havana, the Hadji took on board eight seamen, of the British ship David G. Flemming, which was wrecked on Jan. 1 off Colorado Reefs. The names of the men are as follows: Edward McPhail, John McDonald, George Parrot, Angelo Butler, Peter Johnson, Thomas Griffiths, John Sennington, and John McEvoy. The ship Flemming was from Liverpool, bound for Mobile, and had a cargo of salt as ballast, which, with the vessel, was a total loss. The officers of the Hadji speak very disparagingly of these sailors, and say that it was impossible to get any information from them. They promised to pay for their passage by helping to unload the cargo, but left the vessel as soon as she got to port.

A WARNING TO "STRIKERS."

On Thursday afternoon last, Bernard Tracy, in company with several other "striking" longshoremen, attacked Henry Neilson, and seriously injured him. Neilson was on his way to a ship with a message, when he was met, at the foot of Carlisle street, by Tracy and other laborers, who asked him if he was going to work on the dock at the reduced rates. He replied that it was none of their business, and was immediately knocked down and beaten. Tracy was the only one of his assailants arrested. He was brought before the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months. At the solicitation of his wife, the Court recalled him, and lessened his term of imprisonment to three months.

KING CARNIVAL'S FESTIVAL.

COMING MASQUERADE OF THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ CLUB—GREAT POWERS AND SMALL POWERS IN HARLEQUIN DRESS—THE INAUGURAL PROCESSION—A FORETASTE OF THE FEAST OF FUN.

King Carnival may not be at home with the citizens of New-York at all times and at all seasons, but experience has demonstrated that with one class of the community, at least, he is a favorite, and this class has succeeded by persistence and a magnificent way of introducing their favorite, in at least making him thoroughly attractive and popular for one night in the year. The absurdly humorous festival in honor of the Carnival King which has yearly been celebrated by the German Liederkranz Club, will, this year, on Thursday evening next, be observed with all the careful, elaborate preparations and entire devotion to the spirit of fun which have characterized it so many seasons before. No temporary depression of trade, no political complication or annoyance at home, no distressing muddle of foreign nations, in the least embarrasses the moving spirits in this harlequin festival. Rather the contrary, for the complications are seized upon by them with a keen sense of humor, and the greatest problems are solved by them in pantomime in such a manner that even the most obstinate partisan, looking upon the scene mimicked by the jolly fellows of the German Liederkranz Carnival, must relax his visage if he do not endanger his sides with laughter. As on previous occasions, the labor of preparation has been intrusted to skillful hands. The Academy of Music will be decorated, and the machinery for the performance of the elaborate pieces under the direction of competent persons, and committees of men experienced in such matters, will carry out all the details of preparation thoroughly and in a liberal spirit. Many of the most prominent German citizens of New-York lend their names to the occasion, to give to its patrons assurance of its entire respectability. In addition to the Academy of Music, upon the floor of which the grand carnival procession and the dancing will be seen, Nilsson Hall will be occupied as a grand supper-room, and tables will also be spread in the supper-room of the Academy. An orchestra and a promenade band, led respectively by Bernstein and Leibolds, will furnish the music, which will begin at 9 o'clock, but the grand entrée of the inaugural procession will not take place until 10 o'clock. The floral decorations will probably be of a more than usually elaborate character, and a number of novelties in the decorative line are hinted at rather than disclosed, as if to enhance the enjoyment of the occasion by agreeable surprises. The committee to prepare the order of opening ceremonies are reported to have held a stormy but finally harmonious session, and decided at length upon a programme which will be carried out to its minutest particulars, no matter how painfully it may grate upon the feelings of those who may happen to feel themselves injured by subjection to caricature. At 10 o'clock the procession, headed by the Czar and Suitan, who have been harmonized "for this occasion only," will begin to move. These majesties personages will be followed by a Peruvian, an Alligator, and a Palmetto Tree, symbolizing the "doubtful States"—that were—and, very properly, the Georgia Jubilee Singers will follow the doubtful States, clad in white robes, and singing "Hold the Fort." It does not speak well for the judgment of the Committee of Arrangements that they have put all the bands of music who desire to honor King Carnival together, but they have done so, and the jubilee singers will be followed by the Orphan Boy Choir singing "So say we all of us." This favorite company of vocalists will be followed by their leaders the pain of excellence, while they will in turn be bound to compete with the Wissahickon and Egg Harbor Silver Cornet Band, playing "Siegfried's Tod." A Congressional delegation in harlequin costume—not strange habiliments to a few—will introduce Pinchback as the "Essence of Ole Virginny," and Senators Morton and Sherman are announced to appear in their unrivaled "Shoo Fly." From over the sea the Constantinople conference will come to be served up in Donnybrook style, while Morton, Sherman & Co., who appear to be possessed of versatile accomplishments, will reappear in penitential garments, chanting the "Miserere." The edifying spectacle of Senator Conkling, as Hercules crushing the head of the Party Hydra, will follow, and Mayor Ely will next appear, conducting a new and remarkable machine for street-cleaning, which will doubtless be looked upon with a good deal of interest in remembrance of the condition of the City streets. An astonishing exhibition will be that in the procession of a model of a Brooklyn ferry-boat that can cross the East River in Winter within two hours, and having shown the admiring audience how that desirable feat can be accomplished, Rev. Dr. Talmage will be shown in the commendable act of blowing up Hell Gate, King Carnival having heard of that divine's capacity for blowing up things generally. A cruel spectacle will be that of ex-President Grant marching on Galena by way of St. Louis, while persons who feel the Philadelphia malaria lingering in their bones will be invigorated by the exhibition of a number of Centennial visitors, put up in jars of Schuylkill water and shaking with malarial fever. Everybody will be delighted with the next object in this curious procession, which is truly a genuine curiosity, being nothing less than a piano which did not receive the first prize at Philadelphia. Although it is possible this order will not be strictly adhered to, public opinion demands that one more curiosity promised will surely be produced; this is a hotel clerk who can please everybody, can lead in prayer, play draw-poker, match worsteds, shake for drinks, play billiards, waltz, dance the German, repeat the Beecher trial from memory, is a good judge of horses, an infallible railroad guide; will flirt with any young lady, can find room for 40 people when the house is full; attend to the annunciator, and answer questions in Greek, Choctaw, Irish, or any other language, and all this without turning a hair. This clerk is to be guarded by a detachment of Police, as he has been secured for the White House, and is to be followed by small boy delegates from the great powers of Europe and Australia. Enough may be gathered from this to convey an impression of what will be done for the entertainment of the patrons of the Liederkranz ball, but a number of special exhibitions of a unique and expensive character are held to reserve and will be announced before the eventful night.

BURGLARS AT WORK.

The residence of Mr. William H. Hurlbut, No. 25 East Thirty-seventh street, was visited by a gang of expert house thieves on Friday evening. While the family were at dinner in the basement the thieves climbed up the columns of the front portico, and entered the house through a second-story window. Stepping into the bedroom of Mrs. Hurlbut they forced open the bureau drawers and thoroughly ransacked the apartment, securing money and jewelry to the value of over $500. They made their escape from the house in the same way in which they had entered. There were five men engaged in the operations, of whom stood on guard on the sidewalk while their companions robbed the house. The thieves were followed by Upton B. Jenkins, a colored man, who had noticed their movements, and at Thirty-sixth street and Madison avenue he met Officer Gillespie, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and, with the assistance of the colored man, the officer succeeded in arresting two of the thieves, but their companions escaped. The prisoners gave their names as John Wilson and George Brown, and on being arraigned before Justice Murray, at Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, were committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail each. None of the stolen property was recovered.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.

Detective Dolan, of the Fifteenth Precinct, yesterday arrested Albert C. Couch, who claims to be a resident of Providence, R. I., and who is charged with having passed a worthless check for $75 on Mr. Oakley S. Barker, of No. 1,465 Broadway. When the accused was arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Washington Place Police Court, Mr. Barker made affidavit that Couch, with whom he had been acquainted for some time, called on him on the 20th ult., and asked him to cash the check referred to, which was drawn on the Chicopee National Bank of Springfield, Mass., to the order of Walter Foster, purporting to be signed by J. A. Biggs, and indorsed by Foster. Couch represented the check as being perfectly good, and Mr. Barker, through Dr. Augustus W. Brown, of No. 3 Great Jones street, obtained the money from the East River National Bank, and handed it to Couch. In due course of business the check was presented at the Chicopee Bank and was dishonored, no such person as Biggs having an account there. Couch subsequently admitted that he knew the check was worthless when he obtained the money for it. He was held for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF A BUTCHER.

Late on Friday night John Saeger, a German grocer, was found dead in his store, No. 418 Ninth avenue. The body was in a leaning position against a meat block, with an ice-pick sticking in the left breast. A post-mortem examination showed that death had undoubtedly been instantaneous, the pick having penetrated the heart. While the circumstances tend to establish the belief that Saeger committed suicide, his wife is of the opinion that his death was purely accidental. At 7 P. M. he was in good spirits, and between that hour and 10 P. M. chatted pleasantly with her and their four children. Shortly after 10 he went into his store for the purpose of cutting meat, and the floor on which he stood being very slippery from grease, she believes that he fell on the ice-pick, which he happened to have in his hand at the moment. Mrs. Saeger admits, however, that although doing a fair business, Saeger was nevertheless financially embarrassed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police last week numbered 1,353.

The interest on City deposits for January amounted to $2,276 13.

The tenth annual ball of the B. P. O. Elks will be held at Irving Hall, on Thursday evening, Feb. 8.

The annual reception of the M. Cregan Association will be held at Irving Hall, on Friday evening, Feb. 9.

The annual dinner and reception of the Blooming Grove Park Association will be given at the Hoffman House, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 13.

The entertainment of the Ladies' Bikur Cholim Society, in aid of the School of Industry, will be given on the 15th inst., at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms.

The following amounts were received at the various Municipal Bureaus last week: Taxes, $160,232 15; arrears of taxes, $75,000; Croton rents, $11,743 75.

A grand sparring, wrestling, and athletic entertainment will be given at the Central Park Garden, Seventh avenue and Fifty-ninth street, to-morrow evening.

William Rottman, aged 17, of No. 254 Grand street, Williamsburg, fell through the hatchway at the building No. 454 Broadway yesterday, and was severely injured.

An informal meeting of the American Society of Painters in Water-colors will be held on Wednesday evening next, in the studio of Mr. J. C. Nicoll, No. 51 West Tenth street.

Mr. A. P. Burbank, the celebrated elocutionist, will give an entertainment at Dodworth's Hall, corner One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street and Fourth avenue, to-morrow evening.

S. F. Emmons will deliver a lecture before the American Geographical Society, at Chickering Hall, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, on "The Volcanoes of the United States on the Pacific Coast."

Dr. Edward C. Spitzka will deliver a lecture before the New-York Neurological Society, at No. 12 West Thirty-first street, to-morrow evening, on the "Psychological Pathology of Progressive Paresis."

Deputy Register Nagle reports that during the past week there were 452 deaths, 495 births, and 111 marriages, showing an increase of 11 deaths and 31 births, and a decrease of 5 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

A large number of entries have been made for the amateur athletic meeting at the Metropolitan Riding Academy, Sixty-third street and Third avenue, on Thursday evening, March 1. The entries will be closed on the 22d inst.

Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., will deliver a lecture before the New-York Sunday-school Association, in Association Hall, Fourth avenue and Twenty-third street, to-morrow evening, on "Ancient History in its Connection with the Old Testament."

St. Valentine's kottledrum, in aid of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, will take place at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue, on Friday, Feb. 9, from 2 to 12 P. M., and on Saturday, Feb. 10, from 10 A. M. to 12 P. M.

Ah Fung, the murdered Chinaman, was buried yesterday afternoon in the New-York Bay Cemetery. The wife of the deceased, a young and good-looking American woman, accompanied by a few sympathizing female friends and half a dozen Chinamen, witnessed the interment.

John Kelly and John D. Defriesse, the mail robbers, were yesterday sentenced by Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, to four years and two years respectively in the Kings County Penitentiary. James Crawford, who turned State's evidence, was released on his own recognizance.

The attractions at the Aquarium this week and next consist in contrasting the divers' suit as worked by Capt. Quigley, the sub-marine diver, against the endurance of Mr. Vivienne Lubin, unaided by any mechanical contrivance. Additions have been made to the tanks in the way of bass and other kinds of fish.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday indictments were filed against Alexander Almena, Manuel Yzaquierre, Herman Hirsch, Morris Hess, George Kirk, and Edward and Louis Hess, the indictments being made on the evidence of Charles R. Lawrence. Indictments were also filed against several counterfeiters of silver coin.

Rev. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D., of the Theological Seminary, will deliver a free lecture to-morrow evening in Dr. Rogers' church, Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, upon recent interesting discoveries in Palestine. This work of exploration has been prosecuted with great vigor and success by British and American scholars, and the results are highly interesting to all Christians. The lecture will be accompanied by a series of stereopticon illustrations.

The steamer Atlas, Capt. Low, of the Atlas Steam-ship Line, arrived at this port yesterday from Kingston, Jamaica, having made the passage in the quick time of six days. The fruit trade between New-York and Jamaica has grown to be one of great importance, and the freight of the Atlas Line consists chiefly of oranges, bananas, lemons, cocoa-nuts, and other tropical fruits. The contract for carrying the mails between the United States and Kingston has been awarded to the Atlas Company.

The funeral of Herman L. Hoepfner, late City editor of the *Staats Zeitung*, took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of the deceased, No. 232 East Thirteenth street, and was attended by the entire editorial staff of the *Staats Zeitung*, a representation from the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, and a number of personal friends of the deceased gentleman. At the house Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer delivered an address in which he paid a tribute to the merits and abilities of the deceased, after which the remains were taken to the Lutheran Cemetery for interment.

The Purim Association will celebrate the festival of Purim this year by a calico masked reception at Delmonico's, on Thursday, March 1. The original intention of the association was to have given a fancy dress ball at the Academy of Music, but in view of the prevailing dullness of the times and scarcity of money, the project was, after mature deliberation, abandoned. While fancy calico costumes are expected, guests are allowed the privilege of suiting their own tastes. The number of tickets must necessarily be proportioned to the capacity of the rooms.

BROOKLYN.

Chief Engineer Adams reported to the Board of City Works yesterday that the building in which the First District Court-room is located is unsafe.

Fire Marshal Keady reports that during the past month there were 46 fires in Brooklyn, causing a loss of $106,735, covered by an insurance of $171,450.

The work of building the storm-sewers, which are about to be laid in several parts of the city, will, where the expense exceeds $10,000, be given out on contract. The smaller storm-sewers will be built by day's work.

Judge Reynolds yesterday granted a decree of absolute divorce against Albert T. Bishop. Mrs. Bishop, by the decree, is allowed to marry again, while the defendant is prohibited from marrying during the plaintiff's lifetime. The parties were married in January, 1862.

The strike of the Brooklyn longshoremen still continues, but no demonstrations of violence were made yesterday. A strong detail of Police, under command of Inspector Waddy, are on guard at various points along the river front, to protect the men who have taken the places of the strikers.

Richard W. Cochran, aged 45, left his residence, at No. 73 Morton street, Eastern District, on Friday night, and has not since been seen or heard from by his relatives. Yesterday morning his vest, containing $7, and his shirt, with some other articles of clothing, which had spots of blood on them, were found under the stoop of No. 79 North Tenth street.

In Justice Elliott's court, yesterday morning, the case of Abram H. Daily against Luke O'Rielly, for slander, was called, and after several witnesses had been examined, adjourned until next Saturday. Mr. Daily, who was the Democratic candidate for Surrogate last Fall, charges that O'Reilly, who supported the Republican candidate, got out circulars grossly slandering him.

STATEN ISLAND.

The chief social event of the Winter on Staten Island is the Charity Ball, which is announced in our columns for Thursday next, 8th inst., at the fine rooms of the German Club-house. The entertainment, which has the countenance of all the best people of the island, promises to be very successful both in point of enjoyment and the pecuniary results which are to flow from it.

NEW-JERSEY.

The residence of Senator Frelinghuysen, in Washington, was recently robbed of jewelry valued at $750 and $250 in money.

The lady members of the Presbyterian Churches of Newark are preparing a protest against the decision of the Newark Presbytery in the See case against the right of women to preach in church pulpits.

The unknown man who was found, Friday, suffering from the effects of a self-administered dose of laudanum, in a hallway on Broad street, Newark, died yesterday morning. He stated, during an interval of consciousness, that his name was C. M. Peterson, his business a teacher, and his residence No. 22 Garden street. It is supposed that want drove him to suicide.

In the Essex County Sessions, yesterday, Judge Titsworth sentenced John Wenkler, for highway robbery, to five years' imprisonment. John Hopkins was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for burglary.

At a meeting of the leading residents of Morris County, held Friday evening, to devise means of reducing State and county expenses, a resolution in favor of abolishing the Board of Freeholders was offered and discussed.

Twenty-eight of the business men of Newark yesterday organized a noonday prayer-meeting. Thomas Godby presided. A committee was appointed to decide as to the hour of the day at which the meeting shall take place.

Justice Hoffman is engaged in the Hudson County Orphans' Court taking testimony in the contest for the property of Mrs. James Delaney. Four weeks after her death Delaney married another lady, and he has since submitted for probate a will in which the whole of the estate of his first wife is devised to him. The other heirs of the dead lady claim that the signature of the testator to the paper is a forgery. Delaney testified yesterday that while his wife was dying he submitted the will to her, and that she then appended her name to it.

OFF FOR AUSTRALIA.

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED STATES TO NEW-SOUTH WALES—DEPARTURE OF THE BARK N. BOYNTON WITH NINETY-NINE PASSENGERS.

Yesterday afternoon the first load of emigrants from this to a foreign country left this port for Australia. The Colonial Government of New-South Wales, desirous of obtaining a large number of men to work upon the projected railways that await construction in that country, authorized the firm of R. W. Cameron & Co., in this City, to provide for the shipment of men of the right sort, who were to be charged $40 each for their passage to Sydney. A large number of applicants appeared in answer to the advertisement for emigrants, from which number 99 were selected and assigned to berths on the bark N. Boynton, of 1,800 tons, commanded by Capt. Blanchard. The quarters assigned the passengers were between decks, aft of the main hatch, the berths being bunks roughly raised on either side, three tiers high. One corner of the deck was partitioned off for the women and children of the party. The vessel was announced to sail at 9 o'clock in the morning, at which time all the passengers were on board, but the departure was unavoidably delayed for six hours. A crowd of people gathered at the end of the pier along the bark's side, and many friends of the emigrants climbed over the side and mingled with the crowd on deck. The top of the house or after-cabin was thronged with men, women, and children until 2:45 o'clock, and there were men standing in the mizzen-rigging, and leaning over the bulwarks, conversing with their friends on shore.

The crowd at 2 o'clock numbered several hundred, and as the time for leaving drew near, and the crew had made all the necessary preparations for taking the vessel out, the talk between the crowd on the dock and their departing friends and acquaintances became more hurried and broken. At this time a hearty stout man on the Boynton, who wore a cap and a very jolly expression, began addressing the crowd in a funny, showman-like vein. He was interrupted by a temporary excitement attending the recovery of one of the emigrants from the river, into which he had fallen while trying to get on board the vessel. He resumed his talk, however, showing a silver half-dollar to witness that he was not "broke," and declaring that he would never be able to stand the regulation compelling him to get up at 7 o'clock in the morning. The Captain, just before 3 o'clock, ordered all the passengers below deck, when their names were called, as they produced their tickets. Two or three of the crew then started off to look for stowaways. A short search resulted in the discovery of one in the forecastle, under a bunk and behind a seaman's chest. The Captain directed that the locker abaft the wheel be opened, and a sailor having descended into this place, which had been locked, with a lantern, he found a second stowaway, who was brought on deck and put over the side without loss of time. A large number of rough-looking men were kept back by the Police, as there was an evident desire on the part of some of them to go to Australia without paying their passage-money. Just at 3 o'clock the bark began to move. The jolly fat man and the whole company of emigrants were again allowed to come on deck as the vessel was towed out into the stream. As she receded from the shore, the beaming face was as broad as ever, and he could still be heard with his jest. "What do we go for?" he was heard to ask. Drawing out his pocket-book and showing that it was empty, he shouted, "Going to fill it up." The American flag was run up, the vessel slowly moved away, and as her head came opposite the wharf where the party on board sent up a cheer that was answered by those on the dock, and these cheers were continued until the Boynton had reached mid-stream. The vessel was to go as far as Sandy Hook last night, and will probably get fairly under way for her destination, hoping to reach it in 90 days. The bark Sierra Nevada will soon follow the Boynton with a larger company of emigrants.

COGNACS BOTTLED at Jonzac Distilleries; also in wood. VICTOR E. MAUGER, sole importer, No. 110 Reade st.—*Advertisement*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—W. H. Carpenter, H. F. Grafton, C. Frost, H. W. Stimson, Miss A. C. Cary, Mrs. J. A. Rusling, R. L. Heidenburg, A. C. Denman, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. Haywood C. Sebley, W. A. Strang, F. Bresnau, W. Muirhead, C. T. Rich, A. J. Rich, C. A. Burroughs, Charles Jessup, J. C. Goodwin, Mr. and Mrs. E. Babcock, Jr., J. W. Bethel, J. Berlen, Mr. Babcock, Mrs. Pelise, Miss Mary Moore, Mrs. Hastings, S. B. Nicholl, Mrs. A. L. McDuff, Mrs. C. J. Cowenhoven, Mrs. Goodwin, Mrs. Emily Goodwin, Miss Kate Buckner, Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Vail, Miss Lillie R. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. A. Chapman, C. J. Rogers, Mrs. Moran, John Gray, Joseph Rivington, F. A. Goodrich, G. Gilbert, Joseph H. Griffin, D. C. Murray, Paul Finner, H. L. Finch, N. C. Goodspeed, L. B. Persons, J. Block, Homer Joine.

In steam-ship Champion, for Charleston.—D. L. Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Wheeler and daughter, M. F. Harlestun, Dr. Southard, Miss L. F. Donnell, Mrs. J. S. Donnell, Master Tack, J. F. Lewis, H. N. Sayre, P. May, P. Hanlon, Miss T. O'penheim, Mr. and Mrs. Hotchkiss, W. D. Hooper, G. F. Laird, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Hanahan, Mrs. Tyson, Miss Diven, Miss Diven, A. Josselyn, Mr. Maurez, J. F. Spaet, Dr. A. Herzog, Miss Ferry, Mrs. Beckhow, Mr. and Mrs. George Warren, T. W. Olcott, Jr., R. Mackay, Mrs. Stroud, Miss Tafts, Mr. Houdley, J. H. Sardee, M. May, J. Sumera, Miss A. E. Wilcox, James Walker, Miss E. D. Fuller, H. S. Kearse.

In Steam-ship Victoria for Glasgow.—William Walker, A. B. Douglas, C. Hawson, John H. Bowman, R. M. Adams, Miss S. Jones, Miss F. Cameron, Miss McLellan, William Lusk, F. Israel, Mrs. Brush, Francis Pritty, John Harney, S. S. Harney, James Harney, Duncan Sinclair, J. H. Devar, F. B. Despard, Johanna Bowlais, Catharine Casey, William D. Turner, Daniel Muirhead, Jesse Muirhead, James Raitt, Thomas Prondfoot, Cyrus M. Soutar, John Drever, Alexander Harley, John Dempster and family.

In steam-ship Celtic for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Leddy, Thomas Young, N. M. Carter, A. H. Keyser, Miss Keyser, Master Keyser, Romualdo Vidal, N. Lichtenauer, T. C. Dennis, H. H. Brown, J. Hamberger, H. Beaudry, J. E. Hughes, Josephine H. Egan, Mrs. J. C. Devra, Joseph J. Ritter, Mrs. Ritter, R. Kipling, W. L. Minnerly, W. F. Torrance, R. Courtney Philpott, T. L. McConkey, John Finley, Robert Turner, C. J. Pusey, A. J. Coombe.

In steam-ship Egypt, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Healey, Mrs. Smith, Henry Hughes, Miss Hughes, T. C. Jones, Mrs. T. C. Smith, J. Conch, Arthur Barrett, Lewis Clark, J. D. Bonner, Francisco Esposito, John Bennet, Joseph R. Henderson, John Martyn, Richard C. Carter, Thomas E. Lambert, J. P. Lambert, A. J. Verkouteren, Miss Couch, Dr. Rogers, Mary Good, Joseph Dixon, W. H. Wilson, J. B. Fuller, J. Cassim.

In steam-ship Weser, for Bremen.—Henning Koster, Miss Mino Meyerdiecks, Otto Arens, Heinrich Budelmann, Oscar C. Hansen, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Menge, Miss Debrosse, Henry Strandes, Friedrich Veeck, L. Ruben, Mrs. Minnie Heinzmann, F. C. Dennis.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Andes, from Antwiwall.—J. Harcourt Sargot, M. H. Kinney, Lieut. B. Noyes, U. S. N.; G. Chevalier, Mrs. F. Case, W. C. Downs.

In steam-ship General Barnes, from Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. H. Hayes, James Arcson, H. H. Ingraham.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:07 | Sun sets.....5:22 | Moon rises 12:02
Sandy Hook.12:13 | Gov.Island..1:02 | Hell Gate....2:24

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, FEB. 3.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships State of Texas, Bolger, Galveston, &c.; C. H. Mallory & Co.; John Gibson, Masingo, Georgetown, D. C.; J. L. Boome, Jr.; Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool, via Queenstown, F. W. J. Hurst; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Hipparchus, (Br.,) Hudson, Liverpool, Busk & Jevons; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Regulator, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Weser, (Ger.,) Von Bulow, Bremen, via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans, &c. Clark & Seaman.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Gilsland, (Br.,) Rutter, Catania Dec. 28, Messina 31st, Palermo Jan. 8, via Gibraltar 13th, with fruit, &c., to Phelps Bros. & Co.—vessel to Barclay & Livingston.

Steam-ship Hadji, (Br.,) Tobin, Havana 6 da., with sugar, &c., to J. E. Ward & Co.

Steam-ship Gulf Stream, Crowell, Charleston 4 da., with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steamship General Barnes, Cheesman, Savannah, Jan. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam ship Andes, (Br.,) Hughes, Port au Prince Jan. 11, Savanilla 19th, Carthagena 22d, and Aspinwall 25th, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, New-Bedford, with mdse. to J. L. Boome, Jr.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Regulator, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., Jan. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark John Worster, Winn, Boston, in ballast to V. H. Brown & Co.

Bark Anna Kay, (of Liverpool,) Duffen, Maceb 33 da., with sugar to H. B. Swift & Co.

Bark Duchess, (of North Shields,) Elliot, Newcastle 75 da., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Annie Odell, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Porter, Whitehaven 50 da., in ballast to J. W. Parker & Co.

Schr. Mary Fernald, (of Rockport,) Tarr, Beaver, N. S., 10 da., with 200,000 fresh frozen herring to master.

Schr. Orvetta, Irving, New-Haven.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hall, New-Haven.

Schr. David Young, Soule, New-Haven.

Schr. Harold, (of St. Andrews, N. B.,) Hanson, Matanzas 16 da., with molasses to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Elwood Doran, (of Philadelphia,) Warrington, Brunswick, Ga., 9 da., with lumber to order. Is bound to Port Jefferson.

BELOW—Schr. J. W. Hall, from Wilmington, N. C.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Weser, Ohio, and Zeus, for Bremen; Celtic, Egypt, and Hipparchus, for Liverpool; Glenavle, for London; Victoria, for Glascow; Othello, for Hull; Clyde, for Havana; Hudson, for New-Orleans; State of Texas, for Galveston; Carondelet, for Fernandina; Champion, for Charleston; San Salvador, for Savannah; Regulator, for Wilmington, N. C.; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C.; Old Dominion, for Richmond; Facita, for Philadelphia, and Artiat, for Liverpool; barks Scot's Bay, for Antwerp; Calcutta, for Bremen; Rachel for Matanzas; brigs Otter, for Queenstown. Also, via Long Island Sound, steam-ships Rhinoor ugh, for Halifax; Gen. Whitney, for Boston; brig Guisborough, for St. John's, N. F.; sch.s. Agnes and C. W. Holt, for Boston; George K. Hatch, for Portland; Lizzie D. Small, for New-Bedford; D. Clifford, for Providence.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7924. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

TILDEN'S CAMPAIGN OF CRIME.

UNBLUSHING ATTEMPTS TO BUY ELECTORS AND STATES TO VOTE FOR A MAN REJECTED BY THE PEOPLE—THE PLOT OF HIS AGENT FIELD TO FIX TILDEN'S CRIMES ON THE LOUISIANA BOARD—THE CROWNING OFFENSE OF FIELD'S COMMITTEE, WHO REFUSE GOV. WELLS A HEARING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The committee of the House of which Mr. David Dudley Field is the leader has for several days past been trying to prove that ex-Gov. Wells, of the Louisiana Returning Board, desired to make money out of the position he occupied in the State named. To prove that such was the case two witnesses have been produced. One of them was Mr. Maddox, a disgraced adventurer, and the other Mr. Pickett, a claim agent, who at all times was ready to go into all sorts of disreputable speculations. These men have sworn that they thought they could buy the Louisiana Returning Board for $1,000,000, and that for that sum they hoped to secure the vote of the State named for Tilden and Hendricks. In support of their statement they have brought no proof, at least none which would be accepted in a court of law. As to their own testimony, it is valueless, for, according to the confession of Maddox, they hoped to profit largely by the crime which they wished Wells and his associates to commit. On the other hand, Gen. Anderson, of the Returning Board, has sworn positively that he never had 10 minutes' conversation with Maddox in his life; that he never had any intimation that he was authorized to buy the good offices of the Returning Board for Tilden, and that if he had been so authorized he would not have succeeded. Farther than this, Gen. Anderson has sworn that he was offered $200,000 to have the Electoral vote of Louisiana counted for Tilden, and that he refused the offer. The proposition was made to him by Dr. Robertson, a Democratic State Senator, and one of the best-known Tilden agents in the South. Regarding the story that Gov. Wells wrote to Senator West to have him raise money to secure the vote of Louisiana for Hayes, it can only be said that Gov. Wells never made any such proposition. He does not deny that he wrote the letter to West mentioned by the witness Maddox, but he does deny, in the most emphatic terms, that he intended it as a black-mailing document. His explanation of the paper is as follows: Some time before the counting of the Electoral vote of Louisiana, he was approached by a number of Democrats who intimated to him that he could make a fortune if he would secure the State for Tilden and Hendricks. Among those who so approached him was Duncan F. Kenner, one of the best-known Democrats in New-Orleans, who told him distinctly and in exact terms that if he would have the State counted for Tilden he would be paid $200,000. This offer Gov. Wells, who it may be well to state is a man of large property, refused in the most positive terms. After it was made, however, he became alarmed for the safety of the Republican cause and the triumph of justice in Louisiana, and he sent by Maddox to Senator West the letter produced yesterday, to warn the latter gentleman of the efforts which the Democrats were making to illegally capture the vote of the State. This was his only object. It will be noticed that Gov. Wells yesterday sent to Mr. Field's committee and asked in strong terms that he might be allowed to testify to these facts, and to contradict the lying story told by Maddox and Pickett. This privilege was denied him by a strict party vote, every party friend of "Tilden's man Friday" voting in the negative. They were afraid of the truth, and like good Democrats they used their power to suppress it. To-morrow or on Tuesday, however, they will be obliged to listen to some disagreeable testimony, for the Republicans are fully prepared to show that, having failed to buy either Gen. Anderson or Gov. Wells, Mr. Tilden's friends and agents in New-Orleans offered Mr. A. B. Lavisse, one of the Hayes Electors, $100,000 to cast his vote for "the great Reformer," and his soft-money partner, Mr. Hendricks. Perhaps the Democratic members of Mr. Field's commitee will be able to overthrow this testimony, but before doing so it would be well for them to dispose of the evidence of State Senator Beverly Nash, of South Carolina, who swears positively that Mr. Childs, Tilden's agent in South Carolina, offered him $50,000 to cast his vote as Elector for the candidates named. Poor old Mr. Field has made desperate efforts to injure the cause of Republicanism, justice, and law. But he has not succeeded. He is not so strong, either mentally or physically, as he was when he supported Cardozo, Tweed, and the New-York Ring.

A PETTIFOGGER IN CONGRESS.

TRICKS WORTHY OF THE COUNSEL OF THE ERIE SWINDLERS—GROSS VIOLATION OF THE PRIVILEGES OF THE HOUSE—ATTEMPT TO FOIST GARBLED TESTIMONY UPON THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION—PROCTOR KNOTT'S NAME IMPUDENTLY USED TO COVER FRAUD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—There has been a gross violation of the privileges of the House, and a violation of all the principles of honor and of common decency, which, so far as appears on the face of the affair, is traceable to David Dudley Field. A pamphlet has been privately printed containing 146 pages, which bears the following announcement on the title-page: "Testimony relating to Florida, taken before the Committee of the House of Representatives on the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House of Representatives in Counting the Electoral Vote, Hon. J. Proctor Knott, Chairman." The pamphlet is said to have been smuggled before the Electoral Commission, along with Fields' objections, and to be a part of the evidence which Hon. Charles O'Conor is trying to induce the Commission to consider. The testimony before the Fields committee, of which Knott used to be Chairman, has not been reported to the House, nor any part of it. No member of the committee has any rights in regard to the use of it which is not possessed by any private citizen, but some one has culled out of the mass of the testimony taken, such parts of it as relate to Florida and suit the Democratic case. For instance, there are included parts of the testimony of the telegraph operators without the cross-examinations; in all cases only those extracts are made which, uncontradicted or unexplained, are supposed to aid in some way the Democratic cause. There are parts of Secretary Chandler's testimony and the hearsay stories and bogus telegrams. The whole thing bears the impress of David Dudley Field, and it is stated that he is having a similar pamphlet prepared on the evidence in Louisiana. In the Florida document he has introduced a part of the evidence of Louis M. Kenner, of the Louisiana Returning Board, showing his occupation, and something about the Vernon Parish return. No such indecent abuse of the powers of a committee—not of its rights, for the committee has no such right over the evidence—has ever been attempted by any member of Congress. The Republican members of the committee appeared to be thoroughly scared and overawed by Field, but they ought to summon courage to have this business investigated, and bring it before the House, to find out whether the Democratic majority will sustain such a proceeding.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

TO-DAY'S ARGUMENTS—MR. EVARTS AND MR. O'CONOR TO CLOSE THE FLORIDA CASE — THE DECISION ANXIOUSLY LOOKED FOR—THE DEMOCRATS RATHER DESPONDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The Electoral Commission will have three hours of arguments to-morrow on the question of admitting evidence in the case of Florida. The first hour and a half will be occupied by Mr. Evarts, and Mr. O'Conor is announced to close for the Democrats. Mr. Evarts' speech is expected to be the greatest event of the trial, as it is known that he has made careful preparation. The proceedings of the Commission are rather difficult to predict, as there are no very definite rules by which they are governed. It is supposed, however, that after the conclusion of the arguments they will enter upon the consideration of the question of receiving evidence, and will first decide and announce to the counsel the decision upon that point. This announcement will, it testimony is taken, open the case anew to a considerable extent, but it the Commission should decide not to receive evidence leading into an examination of the election of Electors, the case would be practically closed to arguments. The question of law may arise as to the powers of the Florida Returning Board, and may lead to a further hearing; and there may be a decision that evidence shall be received, if offered, as to the regularity and authenticity of the Governor's certificate. The Commission may decide all questions arising hereafter in this case, without further arguments. There continues to be a great deal of anxiety, of course, about the action of the Commission. The Democrats are privately very much depressed, and Jere Black and Mr. Beck are said to be very much discouraged and hopeless.

THE SPECIE PAYMENTS MESSAGE.

INDISPOSITION OF CONGRESS TO CONSIDER THE SUBJECT SERIOUSLY—ATTENTION FULLY OCCUPIED WITH THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION—MASTERLY INACTIVITY THE PREVAILING POLICY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—The President's Message on the subject of specie payments came to Congress in a rather unfortunate time to get any immediate and considerate attention. It was late Saturday afternoon, and the House was thin, the arguments before the Electoral Commission absorbing the attention of everybody in the capital. The substance of the Message was also known beforehand, and interest in the recommendations had been previously satisfied. The Message was read and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, after a curious proposition from Mr. Bland, of Missouri, to refer it to the Silver Commission. The Message does not contain the suggestion expected, that provisions be made for immediate resumption. This modification of the intention of the President, which he was understood a few days ago to entertain, and which was manifested by an inquiry as to whether existing law would not permit him to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to take immediate measures for resumption was caused, no doubt, by the consideration that action by Congress, during this session, for such an object could not be hoped for. The change of law which he recommends would undoubtedly bring the country very speedily to specie payments by equalizing the value of gold and greenbacks. The proposition would be at once taken up by a strong party in the House except that the Presidential question overshadows everything, and prevents even the careful consideration of the Appropriation bills. The recommendations meet with opposition from the silver money people generally, because they intend to force the dollar of our fathers into circulation, whenever there is any legislation affecting resumption. The larger number of Congressmen who discuss the subject at all are indifferent as to present action, and say that they think it better on the whole to defer legislation till the natural operations of trade have had a further time to work out a result. They seem to expect that greenbacks will, in a few months, be as good as gold, and when that time comes there will be less difficulty in securing necessary legislation to maintain the condition. In short, it must be said that the disposition of Congress seems to be to assume a policy of masterly inactivity in dealing with the financial question.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

PROSPECTS FOR THE PASSAGE OF ALL BEFORE MARCH 4—PRESENT PROGRESS OF THE LEADING BILLS—THE RIVER AND HARBOR APPROPRIATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Mr. Holman, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, is confident that he will be able to have passed in good season, before March 4, all the general Appropriation bills. Of the 12 regular Appropriation bills only one—the Pension bill—has thus far been passed by both houses, and received the approval of the President. Of the others, the Fortification, Military Academy, and Consular and Diplomatic bills have passed both houses, and are awaiting adjustment by committees of conference. The differences between the two houses on these bills are not material, and will be readily adjusted. The Post Office and Indian bill have passed the House, and are now with the Senate Committee on Appropriations. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bills passed the House yesterday, and will be referred to the Senate committee early next week. The Deficiency bill is now before the House, and is the next appropriation bill to be considered by that body. The Army, Navy, and Sundry Civil bills are now being prepared by sub-committees of the House Committee on Appropriations, and will be reported to the House some time this week. The River and Harbor bill is being prepared by the House Committee on Commerce, and will be ready to report before the other bills are disposed of. Heretofore the River and Harbor bill has been a kind of "omnibus" for all sorts of jobs for Congressmen ambitious to maintain themselves in public life at the expense of the public Treasury, and more interest has been manifested in it than in any other of the regular appropriation bills. The action of the President, however, with reference to this appropriation last year, has acted like a decree of divorce, and backwoods statesmen are not now manifesting the same degree of interest in the improvement of mountain streams that they have hitherto manifested. There is no reason to suppose that any of the regular appropriations will fail for lack of time to pass them; but should any one of them so fail, it will be the River and Harbor bill. The Senate Committee on Appropriations will take up the bills now before them, and will report them to the Senate without unnecessary delay, and in ample time to permit them to be finally acted upon before March 4.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

AN UNFAVORABLE CHANGE LATE LAST NIGHT —GROWING WEAKER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—At a late hour to-night a change was announced in Mr. Stephens' condition, and the reports were not so encouraging as early in the evening. His mind is clear, but his voice is so weak that he can scarcely articulate. Among the callers on Mr. Stephens to-day were Judge Davis, of the Supreme Court, and Senators Bogy and Norwood, to whom he expressed the opinion that he was growing weaker.

THE MISSISSIPPI JETTIES.

OPERATION OF THE SYSTEM SHOWN IN THE RECENT FLOOD FROM THE OHIO RIVER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Mr. Eads received a dispatch to-day from E. L. Corthell, resident engineer at the jetties, that the channel through the shoal at the head of South Pass is now 22 feet deep, and that the least width in which 20 feet depth is found is 110 feet. The principal works to improve this shoal were constructed during the last six months. The low stage and feeble current of the river has delayed their effect until the recent flood from the Ohio reached them, and the problem of deepening the shoal was fully solved by the rapid scouring away of the obstruction. The dispatch states that the channel is straight and deepening rapidly. The channel through the jetties at the mouth of the pass is 21 feet deep, with a least width of 200 feet, in which no depth less than 20 feet is found. The entrance from the sea through the jetties is 1,000 feet wide, and through the works at the head of the pass 800 feet.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.—Yesterday a review and brigade drill of the troops stationed at the arsenal took place in the presence of the Secretary of War, the General of the Army and his staff. Upon the arrival of the officials at the grounds, the guard at the gate was paraded and the bugle sounded in honor of the General, while a salute of 15 guns from a field battery commanded by Capt. Randolph of the First Artillery, was fired for the Secretary of War. The party proceeded immediately to the parade grounds, where the brigade, under Gen. Barry, was drawn up in line. The brigade consisted of three battalions, the first composed of companies of the Artillery School; the second composed of five companies of the Second and Third Artillery, commanded by Capt. Frank B. Hamilton of the Second Artillery; the third composed of four companies of the First Artillery, under command of Capt. Frank E. Taylor, of the First Artillery.

Charles O'Conor, in company with Secretary Fish, called upon President Grant to-day.

The Ohio Senators and Representatives have received copies of the resolutions of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, heartily approving of the bill appropriating $50,000 for the expedition to the North pole, on the plan suggested by Capt. Howgate.

A petition was lately presented to the Senate from persons representing themselves to be lineal descendants and heirs-at-law of Col. Weissenfels, of the Revolutionary Army, who was entitled to 2,000 acres of land under an order of Council and royal proclamation of October, 1763, but lost the land by his participation in the rebellion of the colonies. They represent that he rendered distinguished and valuable services, and that as he was never indemnified for his loss his heirs ought to receive the compensation to which he was entitled. The Committee on Revolutionary Claims report that the claim is so ancient that the facts in regard to Col. Weissenfels cannot be ascertained, nor proofs produced, but say if it clearly appeared that he had taken every step necessary to obtain the land, and it had been granted to him, and he had lost it by adhering to the colonies, still there is no law to compensate him or his heirs, and if it is done it will be a mere gratuity. The claims of Col. Weissenfels are not superior to those of many other patriotic men, who were willing to risk all they had in the service of their country, and who found their indemnity in the triumph of the cause.

Previous to the President's Message of yesterday, a number of members of Congress with whom he had conversed favored the funding of the 4 per cent. bonds. The subject will be considered by the Appropriation Committee of each house.

Mr. M. C. Hopper, Secretary of the National Revenue Reform Association of New-York, has delivered to Representative Willis his revision of the tariff and collection laws applied to the present Revenue Statutes of the United States, prepared under the auspices of the New-York Chamber of Commerce and the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade. It does not affect the rates of duties, but removes all doubts in order to avoid the constant litigation with the Government.

A number of bankers will be heard by the Committee of Ways and Means on Wednesday.

The Morrison Louisiana Investigating Committee have finished their examination of witnesses, and will, it is expected, make their report to the House to-morrow. Gen. Hurlbut will present a minority report on the part of the Republican members of this committee. Senator Howe's committee will also make their report to the Senate to-morrow relative to the Louisiana election.

A number of persons, directly and indirectly connected with the Louisiana Returning Board, have arrived here, among them Messrs. McCormack, Davis, and Eaton, who were summoned at the request of the Republican members of this committee, and by whom they expect to break down the testimony of Littlefield. The Democrats rely on Mr. Abell, the Chief Clerk of the Returning Board, and others, to sustain Littlefield.

Judge Campbell, of New-Orleans, arrived here to-night on political business affecting Louisiana.

A man named Bennett, connected with a silver-plating establishment here, came to a sudden death to-day from the effects of drinking acid used in such business, mistaking it for water.

THE ASHTABULA BRIDGE.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 4.—The Coroner's jury at Ashtabula yesterday examined George H. Carpenter, who testified that at the time the bridge was built he was employed in the Lake Shore Railroad shops at Cleveland, but afterward had charge of the raising of the bridge with Mr. Rogers under his direction; when the braces were sent from the shops to the bridge they had no marks on them to show where they belonged; after the bridge was erected, Mr. Stone expressed himself well satisfied with the work, and said it had been well done; he does not consider the system of lateral bracing in this bridge good for anything.

THREE CHILDREN DROWNED.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—Minnie and Annie Striley and Nellie Voorhuse, aged five, eight, and ten years, were drowned at Salem on Saturday evening by breaking through the ice at the foot of Osgood street.

THE ICE IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.

COLUMBIA, Feb. 4.—The fears of an ice-gorge in the Susquehanna River at this point are rapidly disappearing, and from present appearances the ice will pass away with little or no damage.

AN ATTEMPT TO BREAK JAIL.

LEBANON, Penn., Feb. 4.—Five prisoners attempted to escape from the Lebanon jail last evening, but they were discovered and locked up

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS.

CIRCULAR OF PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF TO RUSSIAN REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD INSTRUCTING THEM TO ASCERTAIN THE COURSE THE POWERS MEAN TO PURSUE TOWARD TURKEY—TURKISH NEGOTIATIONS WITH SERVIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 4.—Prince Gortschakoff's circular note, which is addressed to the Russian representatives at the Courts of the other guaranteeing powers, is published in the *Official Gazette* to-day. The note first calls to mind the fact that through Russia's initiative an understanding between the great powers was brought about at the beginning of the Eastern crisis. This agreement was disturbed by the rejection of the Berlin Memorandum, but was shortly afterward restored on the basis proposed by England. The powers at the conference unanimously submitted their demands to the Porte, which declined them. Prince Gortschakoff considers that Europe by its united diplomatic action has proved that it is deeply interested in the maintenance of peace in the East, and that it recognizes it to be its duty as well as its right to co-operate for that end on behalf of the general interest. The Russian Government, being guided by the desire to maintain European accord in the new phase of the Eastern question, has, before coming to any decision in the matter, instructed its representatives to ascertain for certain what course the Governments to which they are accredited mean to pursue in view of the refusal of the Porte to accede to their unanimous wishes.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—A special dispatch from Frankfort says the treaty between Roumania and Russia is on the point of coming into operation. The Russian army received orders on Saturday to be prepared to cross the Pruth if the Porte concentrates troops on the Dalmatian frontier.

A telegram from Bucharest says another Turkish band has invaded Roumanian territory and been repulsed by the frontier guard. One of the Turks killed two prisoners.

The *Times'* dispatch from Belgrade, Sunday, says reports that the peace negotiations between the Servian Agent and the Turkish Ambassador at Vienna have been broken off in consequence of the Porte's persistence in demanding guarantees the nature of which it refused to specify. The *Times* correspondent says it is quite probable that the Turkish proposals to Servia and Montenegro were more the result of a desire to appear magnanimous in the eyes of Europe than of anxiety for peace, as the Porte undoubtedly believes that in the event of a Russo-Turkish war, Russia will make use of Servia in spite of any treaty which may have been concluded between Servia and Turkey. It peace is not made with Servia before March 1, the Turks intend to march in converging columns on Kragujevatz, the former capital, and call together a Servian Assembly there which shall overturn the present Government and make a satisfactory treaty with the Porte. Should this be accomplished, and Prince Karageorgevich be placed on the Servian throne, Austria would undoubtedly favor the movement strongly. A good many Servians also would not oppose such a change very strenuously.

A *Times* dispatch from Vienna, of the same date as the foregoing, says the Porte, although it has not yet informed Servia of the nature of the guarantees it demands, has confidentially communicated them to the powers, and the latter have expressed an unfavorable opinion of them. All the powers, however, seem most anxious not to quit their present attitude of reserve, or offer one-sided advice. So, if it is possible that the Porte made the communication to elicit some suggestion from the powers, the attempt has failed.

The *Times* says: "Russia having apparently determined to weaken Turkey by prolonged armaments, it is expected that a new and menacing diplomatic campaign will be undertaken. As to the rumor that Russia is on the point of bridging the Pruth, the *Times* is of the opinion that operations in that quarter will be almost impossible until Summer.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent sketches the guarantees required of Servia by Turkey. He says that Turkey will not restore to Servia all her fortresses while the Russians remain on the Pruth. The Porte seems to regard a resumption of the Servian war advantageous to Turkey, as it may force Russia to take the field before Turkey is exhausted by delay.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* points significantly to Gen. Ignatieff's returning home by way of Vienna, coupled with the remarkable attitude of the German semi-official press, which has lately been urging Austria to come to an understanding with Russia. The *Allegemeine Zeitung* says this understanding should not only extend to what is not to be done, but to what is to be. The allied Emperors must prepare resolutions to show that the three mighty sovereigns have not joined hands only for theoretical speculations and festive meetings.

The *Times* in its leading editorial, says: "Prince Gortschakoff's circular will not, we fear, tend to lessen the distrust with which Russia is viewed in England. It will be regarded as an invitation to begin war from which, if Turkey had no allies, Russia would certainly profit. The English Government will certainly reply, with the approval of Parliament, that England will hold herself free to guard her own interests and the general interests of peace. England will await events. If Russia is more precipitate, she must act on her own responsibility."

The dispatch from Belgrade also says that on Saturday 400 men left Belgrade for Gladova. From 4,000 to 6,000 volunteers, mostly foreigners, are stationed opposite Turnseverin, and will proceed to Gladova as soon as they receive supplies of new clothing. This concentration of troops at Gladova strongly indicates prospective co-operation with foreign forces, as the troops can be of no possible use at Gladova except to hold the crossing of the Danube between Roumania and Servia.

FRENCH AND GERMAN POLITICS.

THE COUNT OF CHAMBORD AT VERSAILLES INCOGNITO—THE GERMAN LANDSTURM —SIGNIFICANT PRESS DECLARATIONS.

PARIS, Feb. 4.—The *Gaulois* asserts that the Count of Chambord is staying at Versailles *incognito*.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—Reuter's Paris dispatch reports that the Republican press is greatly excited because the Court of Cassation has given a decision affirming the judgment of a Besançon court in a libel suit which has an important political bearing. The suit was brought by a former member of one of the Mixed Commissions which were established after the coup d'état, and the decision involves a declaration that those tribunals were legal.

BERLIN, Feb. 4.—The reports of the organization of the Landstrum are denied in official circles here.

The *North German Gazette* reverts to the anti-German articles in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and says: "These expressions are significant in France, because the renewal of war against Germany is considered by every one only a question of time, and constitutes a permanent factor in all political calculations."

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

RESIGNATION OF THE COMMANDER OF THE PAPAL ARMY—DEATH OF AN ENGLISH PATRON OF THE TURF.

LONDON, Feb. 5.—The *Standard's* dispatch from Rome says Gen. Kanzler, the nominal Minister of War, and commander of the Papal Army, has resigned in consequence of differences with Monsignor Timeoni, the new Cardinal Secretary of State.

Mr. Merry, the owner of Doncaster Thormanby, and other famous horses, is dead.

THE EXPLOITS OF "TORPEDO BEY."

THE DISTINGUISHED GUEST OF GEN. NEWTON AT THE HELL GATE EXPLOSION—A BOGUS DRAFT PALMED OFF ON A BANKING FIRM—THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE ENTERPRISING "TURK" UNKOWN.

The exposure of the swindling operations of Col. H. B. Edinboro', alias "Torpedo Bey," published in THE TIMES of yesterday, has excited much attention in the fashionable circles of which that distinguished "Turk" was until recently a shining ornament. Fresh victims of this man of many nationalities are turning up daily. Gen. John Newton invited him to the Hell Gate explosion of last Autumn, at which the "Bey" figured as one of the most noted guests. Capt. Doty, of Washington, D. C., the author of the improved light-house system now being introduced in Europe, was one of the first to fall a victim to his winning ways. The noble "Turk" mapped out a magnificent scheme—something after the pattern of Col. Sellers' eye-water—by which the light-houses could be introduced at an immense profit in Turkey, China, and Japan; in fact, throughout the entire East, and solemnly pledged Col. Doty that as soon as he could communicate with his friends at the various Oriental courts, the plan would be carried out at once. Hon. Charles D. Poston, now stopping at the New-York Hotel, says that he was first introduced to "Edinboro' Bey" several years ago, at a private dinner party in London. The latter was then figuring as an agent of the Chinese Government, on an important mission to England. He was an intimate friend of Gen. R. S. Ripley, and also of the Chinese Customs agent in London. In this City, "Col. Edinboro'" was introduced into the Travelers' Club, and to many well-known men, into whose bank accounts he managed to make considerable inroads. On the occasion of the explosion at Hell Gate he represented himself as having come all the way from Turkey, partly to witness this explosion, and talked learnedly of the effect of a dynamite battery in the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus for the purpose of annihilating the fleets of Russia and other powers hostile to his royal master, the Sultan. The "Bey's" views on this and other phases of the Eastern question were published at the time in several City papers. One of his performances consisted of negotiating a bogus draft on Brown Bros. & Co. for £175 sterling, on which he obtained $600 in gold. When the draft reached Brown Bros. it was found that there were no funds to meet it. Scores of other episodes in which this dashing gentleman figured to equal disadvantage could be told. The proprietor of the St. Omer Hotel has signed an affidavit at the request of Mr. Cranston, of the New-York Hotel, stating the facts connected with the three $1,000 gold certificates mentioned in THE TIMES of yesterday. No trustworthy information has yet been obtained regarding the "Bey's" present whereabouts. It was rumored yesterday that he had gone South, and several gentlemen whom he has victimized have announced their intention of following him to New-Orleans and inflicting personal chastisement on him.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

MARVIN'S SAFE WAREHOUSE BURNED—THREE FIREMEN AND SEVERAL OTHER PERSONS INJURED—THE LOSS ESTIMATED AT $30,000.

At 9:50 o'clock last night John Loet, the janitor of the building No. 265 Broadway, the first floor of which is occupied by the Marvin Safe Company, and the upper floors as law offices, while going through the premises was attracted by the smell of smoke coming from the lower portion of the building. On investigation he discovered a fire burning in the workshop of the Safe Company, which is situated in the rear of the basement. He ran into the street crying, "fire!" His cries brought an officer of the Fourth Precinct to the spot, and an alarm was immediately sent out. Several steamers and trucks arrived promptly, and when the doors were bust open it was found that the entire basement was enveloped in flames. The smoke was so dense that the firemen were unable to enter the cellar, and as the streams of water could not reach the body of the fire, which was in the rear, the flames made rapid headway and soon extended to the first floor, which is used as an office and sales-room. Fearing a disastrous conflagration, the officer in command of the firemen sent out a second alarm, which brought to the scene of the conflagration a reinforcement. The flames, however, despite the efforts of the firemen, burned fiercely, and as the beams supporting the floor were burned through, the flooring gave way under the great weight of safes stored there, and almost the entire stock of safes, about 50 in number, fell through to the cellar with a loud crash. The meter through which the gas for the entire building is supplied was situated underneath the front window, and when the flames reached that spot the leaden gas pipe melted. The escaping gas exploded with a loud report, completely demolishing the large plate-glass windows, and covering the sidewalks with debris. A number of firemen who were in the building, and several of the bystanders, were injured by the fragments. James Brady, John Driscoll, and James Campbell, members of Engine Company No. 7, were thrown down by the explosion and severely injured. They were removed to the Chambers Street Hospital, where their wounds were dressed. The other persons injured only received slight wounds. The fire was confined to the basement and first floor, and by midnight was entirely under control. The loss of the Marvin Safe Company is estimated at $25,000 on stock and fixtures; insured for $10,000. The building is damaged to the amount of $5,000. The occupants of the offices on the upper floors did not sustain any material damage. It was impossible to ascertain the cause of the fire.

A RAILROAD PAINT SHOP DESTROYED—LOSS, $200,000.

A disastrous fire occurred in Trenton, N. J., last evening. A short distance north of the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot stood a long building known to railroad employes as the Trenton Paint Shop. It was used mainly as a cover for engines and other rolling stock. At about five o'clock last evening flames were discovered issuing from one of the windows. An alarm was at once sounded, and the Fire Department responded promptly. The flames burned with such rapidity that it was found impossible to get out any of the rolling stock in the building, and notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen the structure was entirely consumed. There were eight locomotives and two or three cars in the shop. They were burned so as to be almost valueless. The loss, it is estimated, will reach $200,000, and it may prove to be larger. The cause of the fire is not known. Various theories are advanced in explanation, and it is suspected in some quarters that it was the work of an incendiary.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM IN CATHARINE STREET.

Shortly before 6 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the clothing store of Isadore Cohen, on the first floor of the building, No. 94 Catharine street. The flames also extended to the second and third floors of the building which were occupied as a dwelling by Mr. Cohen, and before the flames could be extinguished a loss of $10,000 had been caused, which is, however, fully covered by insurance. The fire had a very suspicious appearance and Capt. Murray, of the Fourth Precinct, on making an investigation, learned that Mr. Cohen and his entire family were absent when the fire broke out. Patrick H. Welsh, of No. 67 Catharine street, informed the Captain that Chellaw Jenkins, of No. 83 Madison street, a clerk employed in the store, was seen to leave the premises a few minutes before the fire was discovered, and that he walked rapidly away with his hat drawn over his eyes as though he wished to avoid recognition. Jenkins was soon after arrested, and on being questioned said that he had not been in the store since noon. He was, however, detained for examination. Fire Marshal Sheldon has been notified, and will thoroughly investigate the matter.

OTHER FIRES.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of Vosburg's shoe store, in the Ruchman House, at Little Falls, N. Y., and the hotel, with its contents, was destroyed. The occupants of the house escaped with great difficulty, and with scant apparel. The building was owned by the Hinchman heirs, was valued at $30,000, and insured for $10,000. Bridenstein & Co., the hotel proprietors, lose about $11,000, which is covered by an insurance of $3,500. C. E. Vosburg's total loss is unknown, but is covered by an insurance of $3,000. Antone Oppeel, a jeweler; W. & C. Nelson, Mrs. Wilkins, a milliner; W. J. Groom, a tea-dealer, each suffered to a slight extent by damage from smoke and water. The fire is supposed to have been of accidental origin. Mr. Vosburg was nearly dead from suffocation when rescued.

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in a building used for housing locomotive engines, on the main track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Trenton, N. J. The fire is supposed to have been communicated to the roof from sparks from one of the locomotives. There were eight first-class locomotives in the building at the time, all of which were more or less injured. The damage is estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000.

The loss by the burning of the Valley Falls Cotton Mill at Rockville on Saturday is estimated at $8,000, and is covered by an insurance of $3,000.

TRYING TO SECURE THE OFFICES.

THE EFFORTS OF NEW-JERSEY DEMOCRATS —THEY WANT THE NEWARK AND JERSEY CITY LOCAL OFFICES—CANDIDATES FOR THE STATE CONTROLLERSHIP—THE MORRISTOWN INSANE ASYLUM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Sunday, Feb. 4, 1877.

The State Senate will be asked to-morrow evening to concur in the resolution passed by the House last week, designating Friday, March 2, as the day for the final adjournment of the Legislature. It is not likely that the session will be prolonged beyond the day mentioned in the resolution; but it is hardly probable that the Senate will consent immediately to the adoption of the resolution. A speedy adjournment is regarded by the Democrats as but a device on the part of the Republicans to cut off a joint meeting at which a State office and some local offices are to be filled. The Republicans, as a body, have as yet taken no steps either for or against joint meeting. An effort is being made by the Democrats to hold the meeting this week, and it is probable that both parties will take the subject into caucus to-morrow or Tuesday night.

Meanwhile the thousand and one Democrats who are seeking the 10 offices within the gift of the houses, go on with their wire-pulling as vigorously as though the question of joint meeting had been definitely settled. The main struggle is for the position of State Controller, which is now held by A. S. Runyon. There are no less than 20 Democrats in the field for the place. But the struggle is practically narrowed down between three or four of them. McMichael, of Burlington, seems to be in the lead, though the State-house Ring, notwithstanding their signal defeat in the Senatorial fight, have entered the lists against him. The Burlington candidate rendered good service to Senator McPherson in his triumph of two weeks ago, and it is likely that the Senator will reciprocate in the proper way. Robert Stockton, a brother of ex-Senator Stockton, is McMichael's most formidable competitor. The other offices to be filled in joint meeting are local offices, and the war, as to them, is confined to the delegates representing the counties in which the offices are located.

Besides the appointment for Clerk of the Supreme Court, the Governor will, with the concurrence of the Senate, fill several vacancies on the benches of the County Courts, and appoint several District Attorneys. The Senate has so long been controlled by the Republicans that most of the lay Judges of the several Courts of Common Pleas are now occupied by Republicans. Gov. Bedle has concluded, it is understood, to name for the vacancies none but Democrats. He sent to the Senate on Wednesday last the names of four candidates for the county benches, all of whom are said to be Democrats. Among the District Attorneys whose terms are about expiring is Col. Abeel, the Prosecutor of the Pleas of Essex County. He has proved himself an able advocate; but the fact of his being a Republican may prevent his reappointment. His position is one of the most responsible of its class in the State. He is himself very sanguine of reappointment.

Among the bills on the Speaker's calendar for to-morrow evening is that of Drohan's, for the turning over by the Republicans to the Democrats of the local government of Jersey City. All hope of its passage has been abandoned, and it is not unlikely that it will be withdrawn. Drohan, who is, in his efforts to oust the Republicans, making a large bid for the next Democratic nomination for Mayor, contemplates the introduction of another bill, transferring the functions of the present Board of Works, to the Board of Finance, of which he is President. All of his schemes are designed for his own personal advancement, and all consequently, look to the making of the Finance Board, the most important of the local boards. His bills have not met with any favor even among his Democratic confrères from Hudson County. A bill will probably be introduced into the Senate this week leaving the machinery of local government as it is, with the exception that the Commissioners of the several boards, who are now selected by the Legislature in joint meeting, shall hereafter be elected by the people. Such a bill, giving the Republicans an equal chance with the Democrats in the race for office, would probably find some favor with the Republican members, many of whom are heartily disgusted with the system of legislative commissions.

Of a piece with the efforts to secure the control of Jersey City, but more cheeky because Newark is a Republican city, is the effort of the Newark Democrats to gain possession of the Newark Fire and Police Departments. In that place election of Commissioners by the people would not please the Democratic heart, and a bill has been proposed empowering the Governor to appoint the boards for the control of the two departments. The Common Council, at their meeting held Friday evening, denounced the bill, and there is no chance of its passage.

It is stated that the Morristown Insane Asylum Commissioners intend to apply to the Legislature for another appropriation of $100,000. The money is needed, it is said, to cover an existing deficiency, to complete the main portion of the building as originally intended, to erect additional outbuildings, and to improve the grounds. The Legislature two years ago, when they made an appropriation for the building, did it upon the express understanding that no more should be asked. The Commissioners, however, asked last year for an additional appropriation, and upon the assurance that it would be the last outlay needed to complete the work according to the original design, it was granted.

THE ELEVENTH WARD BANK, OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.—The *Journal* says: "Mrs. Drew, wife of the late President of the Eleventh Ward National Bank, has paid in a large sum from her personal estate toward canceling her husband's indebtedness to the bank. Its resources are now ample to meet all calls of the depositors, and the business of the bank will be continued."

TRAIN-WRECKERS AT WORK.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 4.—An attempt was made last night to wreck a train on the Western Maryland Railroad near Canetown, Washington County. The engine, tender, and baggage car were thrown from the track. No person was injured

A FALSE WIFE MURDERED.

STABBED BY AN ANGRY HUSBAND

SHE ESCAPES FROM HER ROOM TO BE STRUCK DOWN ON THE SIDEWALK IN CROSBY STREET—THE UNHAPPY CIRCUMSTANCES LEADING TO THE TRAGEDY—ESCAPE OF THE MURDERER.

Between 6:30 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning as Patrolman Conway, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was standing at the corner of Crosby and Howard streets, he was accosted by an excited Italian, who gave him to understand that a woman had been murdered in front of the tenement-house, No. 52 Crosby street. The policeman hastened to the house indicated by his informant, and on the threshold of the front hall door he found the body of a woman, in a semi-nude condition, lying in a pool of blood. What little clothing the woman had on was saturated with blood which had flowed from a ghastly stab wound in the right breast. When the officer arrived the woman was in a dying condition, and before he could procure assistance to remove her to the station-house she expired. A stretcher was sent for and carried by four policemen. The body was taken to the Mulberry Street Police Station. There the remains were identified as those of Mrs. Mary Flood, who had formerly lived at No. 52 Crosby street. Capt. Allaire and Detective Wade immediately repaired to the house, and learned that Mrs. Flood had been murdered by her husband, who had escaped, and sufficient evidence was obtained to indicate that the murder

FLORIDA HUNTING NOTES.

EXCELLENT SPORT IN THE INDIAN RIVER COUNTRY.

IMMENSE NUMBERS OF DUCKS, QUAIL, AND OTHER GAME—A VISIT TO THE SCOBIE MANSION—THE EFFECT OF BANJO MUSIC—"CRACKER" HUNTERS AND CUR DOGS—A BOSTONIAN WHO LIKED THE COUNTRY BUT COULD NOT STAND SOLITUDE.

An occasional correspondent writes us from "In camp at the head of Indian River, Florida," under date of Jan. 23, as follows:

The meteorological conditions for which we had been waiting came at last on Thursday morning, the 4th inst. A gentle breeze was blowing from the northwest at sunrise, and the sky gave every indication of steady clear weather. Even old Uncle Sam, whose prognostications are generally calculated to drive a picnic party crazy, said: "Gwine to be fine, boss," and pottered ostentatiously down to the boat with such small articles of camp equipage as he could lay his venerable hands on, in the expectation of being rewarded with a glass of "No'the'n sperrits" or a 25 cent shinplaster. An early breakfast dispatched, we soon, with Sam's assistance, had the Skylark loaded as full as she would hold of boxes and bags and guns and fishing-tackle, and all the other requisites of a long camping trip. Our party consisted of three—a New-Yorker besides myself, and McLean, a canny Scot, who resides near the Inlet, and who came along to enjoy the sport pending the arrival of his customers from the North, two Philadelphia men, who are expected on the 1st proximo. * * *

About 1 o'clock we reached Bissett's Grove, a high mound covered with wild orange trees, oak, palmetto, and vines, on the main shore, near the entrance to the lagoon. We beached the boat on the oyster shells, and C. and I took our guns, and, climbing the mound, made our way toward a fresh-water creek that runs in behind it. A swarm of ducks sat on its glistening water, while in the marsh beyond stood a large gannet and twenty or more white and blue herons of great stature, nearly all of which, we could see, had plumes. These plumes begin to grow on their backs about this season of the year, falling off in the Fall. They are very beautiful, and as they sell at good prices, numbers of birds are slaughtered annually for the plumes alone. We hesitated a full minute what to do, but at length concluded to pick out the gannet and the largest snowy heron for our first shot, and give the ducks the remaining barrel as they rose. Accordingly we crept slowly down through the thicket until we had almost attained the water's edge, and took aim from behind a tangle of vines and bushes that hid us completely from our unsuspecting victims. At a low signal two reports rang out, and then two more as ducks and herons rose screaming into the air. At the same instant a startled buck sprang from the bushes not 10 feet to the left of us, and dashed splashing through the creek and out of sight into the scrub beyond before we could reload. Five minutes' wading gave us four ducks, the gannet, and the heron, which latter we had to shoot again, and thus laden we reclimbed the ridge and did justice to the tempting meal that Mac's culinary skill had meanwhile provided for us. By sunset, as we pushed swiftly down the lagoon, our view no longer obstructed by islands. Afar off we saw a great white pelican that sat gravely on the water, slowly turning his head from side on the lookout for a finny meal. The white pelican is a rare bird, and, it is said, is only found in these waters. This one had his back to us, and consequently allowed us to approach quite near before showing signs of alarm. For fully 10 minutes we had been stretched forward, finger on trigger, watching him. As he rose a rifle bullet and 18 buckshot sped in his direction. He tumbled like a log, splashing the water to the height of several feet. We shot onward and a number of others in a row, toward the shore oceanward, looking like lumps of chalk against the green background, but they were too far off for even rifle practice.

It was nearly 5 o'clock when we ran in alongside of the remains of Swift's wharf, a log pier fully a quarter of a mile long, at the end of which live-oak was formerly cut for the use of the Navy. It has gone sadly to decay, and in places a board thrown loosely across the rents that time has made alone renders it passable. At the land end of the pier we were welcomed by Bill Scobie, a seven-foot darkey, black as the ace of spades, whose energy and thrift have placed him on a par with his white neighbors, so far as possessions and standing are concerned. Bill's master in ante-war times was a Massachusetts man named Scobie, who resided in Boston and hired Bill's services out to the planters in this region at so much per year and his keep. We unloaded our traps, and Bill, the lashings of Bill and his older boys, soon had our mast unshipped and the Skylark snugly drawn up under the ample boat-shed. Bill's house is a very substantial one of thick, unpainted pitch-pine logs. It has the usual central passage-way, on the right of which is a long unfurnished room, into which we were ushered. Mrs. Scobie overhauled our provisions, and soon had a tempting hot supper laid for us on a table which she took care to cover with a snowy cloth. It taxed the resources of the establishment to supply us with chairs, but a little hunting developed an old camp-stool, which was given to the man with the longest back. Supper over and the cloth removed, Mrs. Scobie placed a dish of tempting oranges on the table, and left us to our pipes. C. then uncovered his banjo, and began strumming a tune. There was a sound of pattering feet in the hallway, and presently the Scobie family began to slide into the room, until eight children, ranging from a toddling mite of 3 to a girl of 20 years, stood bashfully in a row, in the shadow along the further wall. As the music grew faster the 16 feet began to shuffle, and in a very few minutes the entire lot, baby and all, were dancing away like mad. The little thing could hardly do more than sway from foot to foot, and from time to time half round, but it stood out in the middle of the floor and kept time with the rest of them. And how they did enjoy it! They laughed, and chuckled, and pegged away as though they would never tire. C. brushed up his musical memory, and rattled off plantation tune after tune, and the faster he played, the faster they danced, until, finally, at 10 o'clock, his fingers gave out exhausted, while their feet were still hard at work. The scene was a highly amusing one.

While at breakfast the next morning, two woodducks flew up and alighted in a tree above our heads, and a flock of paroquets sailed past us screaming, from the cypress swamp in which they had been roosting all night. We let them go. Not so, however, four pintails that came along after we had finished. A double volley laid two of them low. About 9 o'clock the clouds dispersed and the sun came out. At the same time some turkeys began to think across from the pond in a hammock which lay some distance beyond. Mac and I dropped our books and went for them. We got around the pond, startling an alligator and numerous coots, and, creeping up to the edge of the hammock, imitated the call of the hen turkey. For a long time we were unrewarded, but at length the head of an old gobbler appeared above a clump of saw palmettoes about 40 yards off, and I let fly. Almost at the same instant Mac banged away at a pair of red legs he saw beneath another bush. As we ran up we saw one of the birds fluttering along badly wounded. We gave chase, and, after an exciting race, captured it. We could find no trace of the other, and retracing our steps we soon had our fill of quail shooting, a covey rising at every dozen steps all the way to camp. From where one flock got up Mac fired his second barrel into a black snake that measured at least 10 feet, breaking its back. After dinner we dispatched Myiass to Bissett's home, the nearest Post Office station, for our mail and an additional supply of coffee, which was running short, and again broke up into two parties—C. and Mac quail shooting near camp, and Conner and I, armed with rifles, going after deer. We went northward about a mile and a half until we found ourselves in a narrow strip of pine woods, edged on one side by a palmetto hammock and on the other by a "bay" of young cedars. Fresh tracks being very numerous here, Conner placed me behind a giant pine, with instructions to watch the "bay" closely, and proceeded himself further on. His theory was that, it being near sundown and just before the rising of the moon, a combination of favorable circumstances—the deer would come out of the bay to feed. It seems that they sleep all day in some convenient thicket, or in the largest clump of bushes they can find, and feed and travel by night, their most times being very irregular according to the vagaries of the moon. They are credited with eating only half an hour at a time, but my observation is that they make an all-night job of it. I had waited patiently for some time, and was just lighting a pipe to drive off the mosquitoes, when I heard a slight rustling in the bushes, and peering that way was almost thrown into a fit by the sight of two deer—a large doe, and a half-grown buck—walking unconcernedly toward me, and stopping every now and then to nibble the grass. Trembling with eagerness I lifted my rifle softly, and steadying it against the pine, took deliberate aim at the doe. I was so nervous, however, that every time I attempted to pull the trigger the fear of missing became overpowering, and I stopped. At length the doe was directly broadside to me. It was now or never. Bracing myself as rigidly as possible I cast my eyes once more along the barrel and fired. The doe threw up her head, dropped her tail, and, leaping high into the air, crashed into the bushes toward the hammock at lightning speed. As the same moment another report rang out, and the yearling, which had commenced retreating in another direction, dropped in its tracks. The second shot was fired by Conner, who had crept up stealthily behind me and had witnessed the entire performance. I began congratulating my luck, when as Conner expressed surprise and congratulated me on the accuracy of my aim. Sure enough, on going to look we readily found the doe gasping on the ground. She had a bullet-hole through and through her breast, and had run only about 20 yards. The yearling was stone dead, having been shot through the brain.

The entire party sat out together in a northerly direction, and after walking three miles separated, Mac and C. crossing a bay of cedars, and Conner and I continuing on the side we were on. Presently we came to a high, thick scrub of stunted oaks, and, directing me to station myself near a blasted pine which commanded the scrub on all sides, Conner plunged in with a view to rousting out a deer. He was not successful, however, although the fresh tracks in all directions indicated that the place had swarmed with deer on the previous night. We proceeded a mile and a half further through all kinds of scrub, beating it carefully. The signs seemed to become more abundant at every step, yet, singular to say, we could jump nothing. Conner was puzzled. Concluding that it was possibly too cool in the open, we plunged into the swamp on our right. There was so much water, and the trees and vines grew so thickly, that walking was very difficult until, after working our way for a quarter of a mile, we struck an abandoned road. Here the water was not so deep, though about as equally distributed, and there was less vegetation. We trudged mile after mile amid a stillness so profound as to draw from Conner many exclamations of astonishment and disgust. Wild orange trees were abundant, and pumpkins littered the ground at intervals. Finally, when a large woodpecker flew chattering across the path Conner saw me shoot it without a sign of disapproval, and a little further on he even called my attention to two squirrels, one chasing a tree and the other running along a log, and appeared delighted when I bagged both. Once only did he stop excitedly and hold out his hand. There was a tremendous splashing in the water on our right. Conner's eyes blazed as he unslung his rifle and muttered: "A bear, by gracious!" A moment later the bellowing of a bull resounded over the swamp. Conner shouldered his gun again, we both smiled and passed on.

Two mornings later we struck camp, and returned to the creek at the head of the river. We found nearly 1 foot more water on the road than when we passed over it previously. Not one palmetto tree we saw the recent scratches made by the claws of a bear which had climbed after the ripe berries, and there were numerous turkey signs in every dry spot. We loaded the canoe, and sent Mac on with it. Conner was lying asleep on the site of our first camp, C. and I were seated at the edge of the hammock reading, and Myiass, Conner's man, had gone back with the cart for some of our traps, when suddenly we were startled by a furious splashing in the water of a brook mentioned in a former letter. Looking up, we saw one of the most beautiful sights I ever witnessed. Five bucks were plunging through the brook at the top of their speed, having evidently been frightened at something. They bounded along until they winded Conner, when the entire five stopped abreast, their graceful bodies curved, their necks arched, and their ears and noses thrust forward in the attitude of intense listening. A rifle bullet sped from where we sat would probably have passed through the five bodies, but, of course, our arms were out of reach. They stood a moment only, then, turning, they dashed swiftly into the thicket and disappeared. When Myiass returned he reported having seen two does in the prairie. Mac soon got back and we embarked and were paddled down to the old landing place on the prairie opposite Conner's. On the way I killed a great blue heron that flew broadside to the boat in an unusually tempting manner, and two snowy herons, both of which had plumes. * * * Soon after this I tumbled plump into an alligator hole, which, fortunately, was not very deep. These holes are dug in the edges of ponds and are neatly thatched over, though for what purpose I cannot imagine; it certainly cannot be to keep out the wet. The further South you go the larger the holes become, and the larger the 'gators.

We struck through the hammock at random, and by dint of much shouting found the tent pitched on the highest point of a high, dry mound, amid tall palmettoes. It was the perfection of a camping spot. The mosquitoes were very thick outside the radius of the fire, and after supper we put up our mosquito bars for the first time this Winter. We were much amused, while lounging before the fire smoking, by the antics of several little chameleons, which darted hither and thither with lightning rapidity, catching one of the pests at every leap. One of Conner's dogs afforded us some excitement by chasing a wild-cat through the camp. We snatched our rifles and scampered after the varmint, but the night was too dark and our aim too tender to tempt the palmetto roots and fallen logs very far. Just before bed-time there was a mysterious crashing in the bushes behind the tent. We gathered a quantity of dried palmetto fans and threw them upon the fire, making a blaze many feet in height, and by the aid of its light explored the woods in all directions, without discovering the cause of the disturbance. The scene at this time was of unexampled beauty, the bright glare penetrating the darkness for several hundred yards in a circle and enveloping the tropical vegetation in a halo of romantic glory.

It is a singular fact that the climate of Florida, while exercising a beneficial effect upon the human lungs, has a directly contrary tendency where dogs are concerned. Very few dogs in this country live to any age without becoming afflicted with a bad cough. There are, on the other hand, two instances on record in Smyrna—one of a negress and the other of a white man, both of whom contracted the fell disease on the spot, and fell victims to it. The evidences in the cases of both humans and canines seem to me to point to neglect and starvation as the indirect, and overheating followed by dampness and chill as the direct, cause of the disasters. * * *

The baying of the hounds grew louder every instant, until at length they came in sight around a tree. We looked up, and Conner pointed out to me a savage-looking wild-cat crouching on a branch, his yellow eyes glistening in the sunlight. I gave him both barrels of buck. He clung an instant and tumbled headlong, and the dogs pounced upon him. Conner skinned him in a trice, and calling the dogs off, we left his carcass to the buzzards. Another wild-cat fell a few minutes later to Conner's breech-loader, and the hounds gave tongue twice after game that we did not see. From the tracks, which were numerous, we concluded that they were deer. A short walk brought us to an old sugar-cane field, distinguishable from the rest of the hammock only by comparative thinness of the underbrush and the smaller size of the trees. At one end of it was a burial mound, into which some one had been digging for relics. Human teeth and fragments of bones and bits of ancient Indian pottery lay scattered through the brown sand. In the field we saw tracks which Conner pronounced those of a wild sow and her young one, and he promised, should he meet them, to give us roast pig for supper. A large black snake glided into the bushes in front of me, and two large black-billed woodpeckers flew through the trees above. Further on we came to a half-finished log shanty, part of whose roof was neatly thatched with palmetto fans. Conner gave us its history. A young Boston dry goods clerk came down to found a homestead. He worked bravely for a while, made himself liked and his all over hauling logs, and then went back home, saying that the country suited him and all that, but he couldn't stand the solitude.

We found one of our paroquets dead. The little fellows had become quite used to us, and would eat and drink from our hands. We cut small saplings and stuck them into the earth near the tent while cleaning and putting the birds to roast on them. There they would remain all day. At night we placed them under a box. On the march they sat on our hats, as grave as owls, paying no attention to our shooting, and squawking angrily only when a twig came too near them or the spray from a paddle happened to fall upon their feathers. We gathered them palmetto berries and yam cones, and gave them a liberal supply of corn, soda biscuits, and anything else we thought they would relish. As soon, however, as his comrade died, the survivor at once grew astonishingly tame. He followed us down to supper, and immediately made an attack upon a piece of raw bacon that was hanging on a pole. He then flew down to our table, and went about tasting of this dish and that. Some pork gravy struck his fancy, and he drank several swallows of it. Seeing one picking at the leg of a bird, he coolly took it out of my hand and gnawed it clean. A piece of cheese that I had just taken in my fingers was also snatched away and eaten with evident relish. But the molasses proved his weakness. He sipped and sipped until we thought he would burst. After that he would let any of us handle him as we pleased, even making the least attempt to bite, would sit on our shoulders or hats or knees all day, and would squawk loudly if left alone for a moment. He has become a great pet. L. F. K.

PIGS BITTEN BY A MAD DOG.

An extraordinary case came before Mr. J. Stewart Hardy, member of Parliament, recently, at the West Kent Quarter Sessions, England, in which Samuel Edwards, butcher, and James Stacey, laborer, were indicted for stealing the carcasses of three pigs, the property of Sir William Hart Dyke, member of Parliament, at Lullingstone, on the 6th of December. It appeared that on the day mentioned three pigs belonging to Sir William Dyke were bitten by a mad dog, and Sir William at once ordered them to be shot and buried. Edwards was present at the interment, and put some brakes over and under the pigs, remarking that Mr. Glover, the steward, had told him "to bury them clean and decent." On the following morning it became evident, from the disturbed state of the ground, that the pigs had been meddled with, and evidence was speedily forthcoming to show that Edwards and Stacey had taken them over night to the Rye-House station and dispatched them to London. A slaughterman in the Metropolitan Market fetched the pigs from Holborn station, but upon proceeding to dress them he found they had been shot in the head. He thereupon handed them to the inspector. Mr. Douglas Kingsford, on behalf of the prisoners, contended that Sir William Dyke had abandoned his property in the pigs, that they had become part of the soil, and that, therefore, the charge of larceny could not be sustained. On this point, which the learned counsel stated was an entirely new one, the Chairman granted a case, and the prisoners, who were found guilty by the jury, were liberated on bail. On the charge of selling the meat no evidence was offered.

UNCOMMON LIBERALITY.

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Wednesday says:

"On the night of the Academy of Music fire, four drivers on the Illinois street car line, being cut off from the stables by hose across the track, voluntarily made trips north until 2 o'clock in the morning, taking in $15 or $20 extra for the company. The management munificently rewarded the enterprising drivers for their work by adding 15 cents to the weekly pay of each. One of the poor fellows, overwhelmed at such liberality, begged to be allowed to take the amount in installments. He was afraid he could not stand prosperity."

SECOND GROWTH OF HAIR.

The Fall River (Mass.) *News* says: "Mrs. Hannah Spooner, of East Freetown, new in her 84th year, was prostrated by a severe illness about a year since, and her hair entirely came off. After she became convalescent indications of a second growth appeared, and now she has a profusion of long curly hair of which a young lady of a quarter of her years might well be proud."

RAPID TRANSIT.

ELEVATED RAILWAYS DENOUNCED.

OBJECTIONS TO CITY MANAGEMENT OF RAILROADS—THE ELEVATED RAILWAY SCHEME DENOUNCED AS A FRAUD—PROPERTY RUINED FOR SPECULATIVE PURPOSES—THE FINANCIAL ASPECT OF THE CASE—HOW RAPID TRANSIT CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Notwithstanding all that has been said and done in connection with the subject of a more speedy communication between the two extremes of the City of New-York, there still remains a great deal of misconception in the public mind as to the real merits of the questions involved, and scores of individuals, otherwise intelligent, find it utterly impossible to form any idea as to what is really needed or what plan or plans are the most practicable and rational. The recent action of an association of persons in Westchester County having in view the purchase by the City of certain street railways, and a similar movement on the part of a number of individuals doing business in the lower part of the City looking to the same end, both claiming that this is one of the means to accomplish rapid transit, is, to say the least, a very singular proceeding. Why the City of New-York should be called upon at this time to go into the street railway business, and why such persons as Brown Brothers & Co., Drexel, Morgan & Co., Horace B. Claflin & Co., should lend their names to such a suggestion is to my mind incomprehensible. These parties petition the Board of Aldermen to avail themselves of certain privileges which they are said to legally possess to purchase these street railways for the City of New-York. Let us imagine the Board of Aldermen going into a Committee of the Whole on the management of the horse-cars, after appropriating several millions of dollars for their purchase. Consider for a moment the duties devolving upon these over-worked servants of the people by this new departure in municipal government. For instance, the committee on purchasing horses would be compelled to spend most of their valuable time on the boulevards, testing the speed and mettle of the steeds that were to be purchased. They would there be exposed to all the temptations of the numerous refreshment saloons which there abound. The committee on supplies would have to spend a great deal of time in Chicago watching the market for oats. Chicago is also a dangerous place to unsophisticated Eastern people. Then think of the pressure from their constituents for positions as conductors and drivers at salaries of $2,000 or $3,000 a year, with a possible demand for increased compensation every year or two. I do not think that Messrs. Brown Brothers, Drexel, Morgan & Co., and Claflin & Co. could have taken all these things into consideration when they signed that petition, and therefore I think that they misconceived this question of rapid transit. I do not think that Mr. Claflin, if he wrote that petition, and who lives over in Brooklyn, reflected, in his great anxiety for the welfare of the City of New-York, that there was a limit of endurance to the capacity even of a New-York Alderman, and that to impose upon him the additional duties involved in running horse-cars would be an act of unnecessary cruelty—none the less painful from being suggested by a resident of another city.

But these gentlemen went further than this; they insisted upon it that all obstacles should at once be removed that have hitherto prevented certain individuals of a speculative turn of mind from taking possession of the leading commercial avenues of the City and converting them into steam railway routes. It is possible that they may not have labored under any misconception in making this last suggestion; that depends entirely upon how much property they own in Westchester County and in Brooklyn. By the wholesale destruction of property values in the City of New-York, which would follow the introduction of steam railways into the principal avenues, property in Brooklyn and Westchester would undoubtedly be increased in value to an enormous extent, as both business and residence would be forced into a change of location. But how is it with the unfortunate victims whose property is destroyed, and whose only crime is that of being residents and tax-payers in New-York instead of Westchester and Brooklyn? These gentlemen, in their zeal for public improvements and the public good, have, however, gone a step further—which is, if possible, more serious than the other two propositions they make—and they unqualifiedly indorse the erection in all these leading avenues of certain iron structures called "The Gilbert Elevated Railroad" and "The New-York Elevated Railroad." Now, will Mr. Claflin, Mr. Brown, or Mr. Drexel, or any of the members of the association in Westchester County that has been referred to, give to the public of their own knowledge a description of either of these structures? Will they certify to the public that they are constructed upon correct engineering principles, or in accordance with any principles governing the use of this material? Will they guarantee that by means of these structures rapid transit will be secured? Will they insure the lives of those who venture upon these contrivances? Will they deny that in the event of these erections being permitted and their avenues transformed into steam railway routes, the property will depreciate from $25,000,000 to $50,000,000? Finally, when they indorsed these constructions, did they know anything at all about them, or did they give their indorsements at the suggestion and request of persons pecuniarily interested in the success of the schemes? From my knowledge of these gentlemen, and the character they have hitherto borne for respectability and intelligence, I am constrained to believe that they have failed to comprehend the precise character of the questions at issue as connected with rapid transit, and have committed themselves to a line of policy which is calculated to defeat the ends they have in view.

A "BIG BONANZA" IN RAPID TRANSIT.

If rapid transit is ever to be accomplished, it must be by the consent and co-operation of the whole City, including the great body of property-holders and tax-payers, who, in spite of a very general impression that has obtained to the contrary, have rights that must be respected. The assumption that the street railway companies are the obstacles that stand in the way of rapid transit is entirely erroneous, and the idea that by attacking these companies, under the head of "War on Monopolies," rapid transit is to be accomplished, is simply absurd. The truth is that the rapid transit schemers are themselves the obstacle to the accomplishment of this great desideratum, and this fact can be easily demonstrated to the entire satisfaction of any citizen who will take pains to look into the subject. Quick transit for the City of New-York is a present necessity which time will increase until it becomes an accomplished fact. This necessity, arising from the peculiar topographical location of the City, has been long recognized by every intelligent citizen, and the idea has vividly presented itself to the minds of astute speculators for a number of years that there was a "big bonanza" in the job. So great have been these pecuniary allurements that very large sums of money have from time to time been expended by credulous and confiding speculators to secure the control of vested rights under which a monopoly of quick passenger transit could be obtained. Probably not one in 10,000 of our citizens is aware of the fact that the statute books contain at this time legislative enactments by which the finest avenues of the City, and nearly all of them at that, are devoted, from the Battery to the Harlem River, to steam railway traffic, and converted from commercial purposes into steam railway routes. Now, the most casual observer who has passed through any city of the United States, or any city in the world, intersected by steam railway avenues, cannot fail to have recognized the fact that property along those avenues reaches invariably the lowest point of depreciation. The buildings along these steam railway routes are the architectural scenes of otherwise well-built cities, and it is the general complaint that tourists and railway travelers generally see the worst features of every city from the railway cars. If, passing from these avenues in any city, we go to the tax offices and examine the assessment books, we find that this depreciation of value is officially recognized to such a degree that in some instances the difference in assessed value between this property and that of adjoining avenues is as high as 90 per cent. Is it, then, a matter of surprise that the owners of two or three hundred millions of property, comprising the most valuable and most highly-improved part of the City, should protest against a needless vandalism, and should struggle to save their property from destruction and themselves from pecuniary ruin?

The only clear and positive demonstration of absolute rapid transit is found in the interconnection system of the City of London. That is to say, 60 miles an hour—1,200 trains a day, three minutes apart, on a solid road bed, 75,000,000 passengers a year. Our street railways move 165,000,000 passengers a year in cars two miles apart but only at six miles an hour. This is the difference between New-York and London transit. We carry double the number of passengers, but they carry them 10 times faster than we do. How can we reach 60 miles an hour? Evidently not by the affair now in operation in Greenwich street and Ninth avenue, or anything similar to it. That can only move about 10 miles an hour, a very little faster than the horse cars, has a limited capacity, and is attended with too much risk. As a tender to a branch of the Hudson River Railroad at Thirtieth street, it has been a certain convenience to the passengers by that branch line. An extension of this structure, with an extra track, and the erection of a similar one through the Sixth and Third avenues, are the means proposed to arrive at the requisite element of speed in New-York transit. This is the present status of the rapid-transit question. By what peculiar process it has arrived at this point, and under what influences, it is perhaps not necessary at this time to discuss. It is sufficient for the present purpose to recognize the fact that certain parties, (how soon they will be called grasping monopolists is merely another question of time,) claim the right to convert the finest avenues in the City into steam railway routes, and by virtue of legislative enactments having in view ostensibly the object of securing rapid-transit from one extremity of the City to the other. The destruction of property values consequent on the conversion of these fine avenues into steam railway routes does not seem to be questioned, or that it is assumed that this is a necessary sacrifice of private rights and private interests to the public good.

THE RIGHTS OF PROPERTY-OWNERS.

Of course, it would be a difficult matter to persuade any unfortunate citizen whose property is thus ruthlessly destroyed to take this extremely liberal view of things; but it is well to consider whether this question of individual rights does not concern every citizen as much as it does those who are immediately wronged. It is estimated that the property along the routes which it is proposed shall be converted into steam railway lines is worth more than $400,000,000. Now, a careful examination of property values in different cities which have steam railway lines running through some of their avenues, shows a depression in property values in some instances as high as 90 per cent., while in no instance has it been found to be less than 50 per cent. Applying the lesser ratio of depreciation to the property which is to be effected by steam lines in New-York, we have a first cost of right of way to be paid by individuals in actual loss of values of over $50,000,000. But this is not all; the property east and west of these lines will be affected almost as much as if a Chinese wall divided it from the rest of the city. Carriages would avoid passing beneath these structures, and the better class of residences, especially families, would regard the inevitable injury to their garments from oil and falling cinders as a necessary exclusion from the outlying territory. A natural result would be a widespread depreciation of property over a large area of the City, thus at least doubling the loss to individuals, making the first cost of this enforced tax $100,000,000. When this depreciation of value comes to be considered by the Assessors there will be an enormous reduction in the revenues of the City, which will represent the annual tribute of the City at large to this colossal fraud.

Suppose that the people have submitted to this outrage and the structures as proposed is completed, what will it be? It will be something that no engineer in the world has ever dreamed of; something that no engineer who knew his business would ever construct, and something that no man uninfluenced by cupidity would ever offer for public use. In the first place, it is nothing more or less than a continuous bridge, but without abutments or piers, thus having no substantial foundation whatever. Even the Ashtabula bridge had a firm foundation, and is not that holocaust enough for one generation to offer up? The meager supports that are the substitutes for piers are constructed in utter disregard of every principle governing the use of iron as a building material. They are weak and unsubstantial in character, and bear no relation, either practically or theoretically, to the other parts of the structure. More than all this, the material used bears with it always the elements of its own destruction, that nothing short of a miracle can prevent. It cannot secure the element of speed, and it would be thus become an absolute impediment to rapid transit. It stands in the way of what the City needs. It would only be put up to be taken down, like the Broadway bridge. It cannot sustain the weight of an engine sufficiently powerful to accomplish what is wanted, and would be the best be a very poor substitute for the horse cars, which have the merit of very great convenience, which a railway in the air could not possibly have.

It has been urged that the Greenwich street elevated road is successful rapid transit, but it cannot surely be supposed for a moment that the citizens of New-York are to be content with 10 miles an hour for the solution of this problem. The Greenwich street road in reality bears the same relation to a true system of rapid transit as the tight-rope walker does to the ordinary pedestrian. It is an absurdity every way—and when compared to London quick transit is more unessential toy. The changes that are constantly going on in the internal condition of iron under such use as causes it to vibrate sooner or later destroys its tenacity entirely, and it falls in pieces. This is a law which governs it as absolutely as the laws that govern the motion of the tides, and it is sheer madness to entice people on such a structure where death is constantly staring them in the face.

RAPID TRANSIT FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT.

But the worst features of this reckless scheme are the inner workings of its financial management. It will be borne in mind that the Rapid Transit Commissioners intimated, or rather stated, in their report, that they were forced to forego some important considerations in order to secure the co-operation of capital; or, in other words, that stability must be sacrificed to economy of structure, to induce parties to supply the means of building it. Pernicious as this assumption appears on the face of it, it has in its practical working developed into results that seem to be in their character the extraordinary financial manipulations of the infamous Credit Mobilier, under the auspices of which the Pacific Railway was built with millions of the people's money and land enough to found an empire, yet leaving it in the hands of a few speculators who never put one honest dollar into the enterprise. This is to be repeated in the Metropolis, under the guise of rapid transit! Let us see. By the testimony before the Supreme Court, it appears that an organization of individuals calling themselves "The New-York Loan and Improvement Company," have purchased from one "Dr." Gilbert, his patent rights and other contrivances, together with certain privileges he claimed to possess for occupying the streets and avenues of New-York with these patent contrivances, under the name of rapid transit. This Loan and Improvement Company occupies the same relation to rapid transit that the Credit Mobilier did to the Pacific Railway. Having contracted with a concern in Delaware or Maryland to erect a structure mostly of sheet-iron, at something less than $300,000 per mile, they arrange to issue securities to the modest amount of $2,500,000 per mile, viz.: $1,000,000 first mortgage bonds; $1,000,000 secured mortgage bonds, and $500,000 in stock; that is to say, if the road is 10 miles long, they will build it for $3,000,000, and have $25,000,000 to pay for it, or a profit of $22,000,000. Truly a "big bonanza." The obligations which here arise should claim the attention of every right-minded citizen of New-York. Shall the property of our citizens be thus ruthlessly sacrificed in the sole interests of private speculation? Shall the masses of our people pay a tribute of $25,000,000, for what costs but $3,000,000? Shall a contrivance that can never afford rapid transit be erected that will prevent the construction of a proper and actual rapid transit road? Shall the citizens of New-York lend themselves to a scheme that has no merits beyond that of an audacious speculation upon the necessities of the Metropolis? For $2,500,000 per mile a road can be built that will pay for all damage to property; will not interfere with commerce or residence; will carry passengers at a minimum rate of cost, and at a maximum rate of speed, with comfort, safety, and convenience. Capitalists are ready to invest their money in this plan as soon as the obstacles which speculators have placed in the way shall be removed by the fiat of the law and the voice of public opinion.

A CITIZEN.

ANOTHER CHILD ROBBED.

The Philadelphia *Press* of the 3d inst. says: "About 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, Kate Butler, aged nearly 4 years, residing at No. 435 Pine street, Camden, was missed from her home, and a vigorous search failed to reveal her whereabouts until late in the afternoon. In the morning the child was sent to a store in the neighborhood to purchase some candy, and, after doing so, was seized by two large girls, who saw her go in the store, and took the sweetmeats from her. She was then dragged along the street, and a long distance on Fifth street, into North Camden. Here the girls were observed by a lady, who was passing, to beat and shake the child in a cruel manner. The youngster was weeping bitterly, and the lady remonstrated with the girls, who, seeing that they were to be interfered with, let the child go and ran away. After considerable trouble, the rescuer of the little Miss Butler learned from the frightened child where her parents resided, and then she took the child home. The girls had kettles with them filled with soup, which indicated they had been to the soup-house. They took the ribbons from the child's hair, and, it is supposed, intended to take her to their dwelling, where she would have been robbed of her clothing, and then turned loose, or else used for begging purposes. A description of the girls could not be obtained, but one is described as tall, and the other medium height, and they were very shabbily dressed."

A DEFAULTER SENT TO PRISON.

The Milwaukee (Wis.) *Sentinel* of the 1st inst. says: "George M. Wheeler, the defaulting banker of La Crosse, was sentenced yesterday to five years in the Penitentiary. Less than two years ago this man stood high in business circles, and was a social leader; his capital was fictitious, however, from the beginning, and when the exposure of his hollowness as a business man approached, he became a thief. None of the sympathy one feels for an honest man who falls, or for a well-meaning but weak man who succumbs to a momentary wrong impulse, can be extended to him. He was willfully bad, a rascal by choice, and there will be found no one to say his sentence is too severe."

THE CITY SAVINGS BANKS.

FURTHER REPORTS.

SPLENDID SHOWING OF THE OLD BOWERY BANK—NEARLY $15,000,000 IN UNITED STATES BONDS—EXHIBIT OF THE SMALLER BANKS—ONLY SEVEN MORE BANKS TO HEAR FROM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Sunday, Feb. 4, 1877.

The following are some additional reports of the City savings banks. Upon the receipt and correction of the remaining seven they will be transmitted, together with a table of aggregates, which cannot fail to be of interest to the depositors in these institutions.

BOWERY SAVINGS BANK.

Samuel T. Brown, President; Giles H. Coggeshall, Secretary. Nos. 128 and 130 Bowery. Incorporated 1834.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages		$5,012,858 00
Stock investments, viz.:		
United States	$14,986,952 49	
New-York State	986,169 87	
New-Jersey	26,625 00	
Ohio	272,108 00	
Connecticut	102,490 00	
Rhode Island	71,000 00	
Maine	397,800 00	
New-Hampshire	170,132 50	
Kansas	13,620 00	
Missouri	502,130 50	
Michigan	9,000 00	
Indiana	212,500 00	
Massachusetts	516,000 00	
Cities in this State	6,297,580 50	
Counties in this State	236,600 00	
Towns in this State	82,000 00	24,892,158 36
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by laws of 1875		1,235,400 00
Banking-house and lot, at cost		309,929 84
Other real estate, at cost		81,520 83
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies		555,915 49
Cash on hand		851,078 83
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost		328,568 13
Interest due and accrued		125,201 99
Total resources		$33,892,630 97

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$29,268,451 74
Excess of assets over liabilities	4,624,179 23
Total liabilities	$33,892,630 97

Supplementary.—Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1877, 59,460; amount deposited during 1876, including interest credited, $9,019,229 53; amount withdrawn during 1876, $7,942,707 52; expenses for 1876, including salaries, $49,955 31; largest amount due any one depositor, exclusive of interest, $5,000 00; average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1877, $492 23; rates of interest paid depositors during 1876, 5 and 6 per cent.

This bank reported Jan. 1, 1876: Due depositors $28,192,129 73; surplus, $4,834,818 28; number of open accounts, 55,527.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

William Miles, President; Alexander C. Collins, Secretary, No. 744 Broadway. Incorporated, 1853.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages		$895,003 62
Stock investments, viz.:		
United States	$256,637 60	
Tennessee	2,650 00	
Texas	140 00	
Arkansas	1,700 00	
North Carolina	21,500 00	
Cities in this State	534,175 00	
Counties in this State	100 00	
Villages in this State	5,025 00—	822,267 60
Amount loaned on stocks as authorized by laws of 1875		38,550 00
Real estate, other than banking-house, at cost		80,171 98
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies		34,858 12
Cash on hand		39,765 20
Amount loaned on collaterals		42,015 24
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost		65,562 40
Banking-house lease		12,467 11
Interest due and accrued		53,025 46
Furniture and fixtures		5,000 00
Other assets		300 00
Total resources		$2,139,049 53

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$2,011,803 84
Estimated interest for six months, ending Jan. 1, 1877	35,825 68
Excess of assets over liabilities	91,620 21
Total liabilities	$2,139,049 53

Supplementary.—Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1877, 32,630; amount deposited during 1876, including interest credited, $2,920,178; amount withdrawn during 1876, $2,945,574 70; expenses for 1876, including salaries, $37,038 25; largest amount due any one depositor, exclusive of interest, $29,830; average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1877, $61 25; rate of interest paid depositors during 1876, 5 per cent.

This bank reported Jan. 1, 1876: Due depositors, $2,311,458 16; surplus, $68,848 89; number of open accounts, 33,004.

TEUTONIA SAVINGS BANK.

Jacob Schenermann, President; Michael Hahn, Secretary; No. 25 Avenue A; Incorporated 1868.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages		$691,300 00
Stock investments, viz.:		
United States	$74,525 00	
Cities in this State	541,764 07	
Towns in this State	362,409 52	708,688

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THANKFUL BLOSSOM, A Romance of the Jersey, 1779. By BRET HARTE. Illustrated. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. 1877.

It is something of an event when a writer of the reputation of Mr. Bret Harte comes out with a new tale, especially when it is a centennial story. But is it possible for anybody, in cold blood, to sit down and write a satisfactory romance which shall bring to this end of the hundred years the events and customs of that? In some such doubting spirit, then, do we open *Thankful Blossom*, already considerably mystified by the name itself. Part first begins with all of the old exact condensation of Bret Harte's best stories. He is painting with a simplicity that smacks sometimes of the intentionally severe the background of his picture in a few terse pages. There are few writers who can do this so energetically and well. Mr. Harte is evidently a close observer of nature in particular seasons, even if he be not by character a student of landscape. Presently enters on this well-drawn scene a horseman who, while still "viewless," is heard in impressions. The character of Brewster, the Connecticut Colonel, is indicated from the start; he is the villain of the piece. A love-scene with a pretty girl informs us that he is a selfish dog, and that Thankful Blossom is the name of his *inamorata*. Comedy in a low key, not without an edge of spitefulness, is brought to bear on Brewster. He has ridden over from Washington's camp on the sly, and has accepted from Thankful certain chickens and other eatables which the girl has providently brought with her from the neighboring farm-house—her home:

"'I think not of myself, lass,' he said, putting the eggs in his pocket, and buttoning the chickens within his martial breast. 'I think not of myself, and perhaps I often spare this comrade which is but little heeded. But I have a duty to my men—to Connecticut.' (He here tied the marmalade up in his handkerchief.")

They separate, and presently Brewster is arrested by order of Gen. Washington for seditious language, and, in order to cover him still further with ridicule, the eggs are broken in his pocket at the moment of his greatest theatrical effort.

Part second begins with another of Mr. Harte's delightful bits of description. Thankful glides home through the orchard, lingering a moment under each tree "as a trout lingers in the shadow of a bank in passing a shallow." She meets her father, and the plot begins to thicken, for there are two foreigners in the house, one of whom Father Blossom appears not averse to securing for a son-in-law. The great frankness and truthfulness of Thankful is insisted upon, while she is described as effacing the rumpled condition of her hair after her lover's embrace in preparation for a little contingency from some one else. She then proceeds to accept the kiss of one of the foreigners, although she collects herself sufficiently afterward to box his ears. At this place Mr. Harte makes one of his good points:

"Mistress Thankful and the Baron had walked to the rear door—the Baron with a slight tropical shudder—to view this meteorological change. As Mistress Thankful looked over the snowy landscape, it seemed to her that all record of her past experience had been effaced; her very foot-prints of an hour before were lost; the gray wall on which she leaned was white and spotless now; even the familiar farm-shed looked dim and strange and ghostly. Had she been there? had she seen the Colonel? was it all a fancy? she scarcely knew."

The foreigners leave, and Major Van Zandt arrives to tell Thankful of the arrest both of her father and Col. Allan Brewster. As she insists on riding straight to Gen. Washington to protest, Major Van Zandt manages clumsily enough to hold her horse while telling her something in a kindly spirit, so that she, fancying he wishes to detain her, strikes him with her whip. She is thinking hard while she rides:

"And lastly she thought of her father, and began to hate everybody. But above all and through all, in her vague fears for her father, in her passionate indignation against the Baron, in her fretful impatience of Allan, one thing was ever dominant and obtrusive, one thing she tried to put away, but could not—the handsome, colorless face of Major Van Zandt, with the red welt of her riding-whip overlying its cold surface."

Of course she marries Van Zandt after that. The Baron and his friend turn out to be Spanish Ambassadors in some peculiar way, and one perishes miserably, without adequate reason, of typhoid fever. Thankful interviews the Father of his Country, and finds him decidedly affectionate. In fact, while Mr. Harte takes pains to show him personally in the shape of "a King," the highest of an aristocracy, he loses no occasion to hint at a reverse side of Washington's moral character. He even makes him indulge in something like a lie—probably to counter-balance the hatchet story. Brewster's manifest currishness cures Thankful of her love for him. She is treated with great kindness by the Washingtons, and in Part IV returns home to discover herself in love with Major Van Zandt. The crisis is reached as she rescues him after a most improbable fashion from some boggy hole into which he falls while they take a walk through the meadows in Spring. But Col. Brewster is brought to the farm as a prisoner, and in order to get her letters back and break her engagement thoroughly, Thankful assists him to escape. On telling this to Van Zandt she suddenly discovers that she has spoiled everything, for he will not be able to forgive her. Thereupon she sends him after the first fugitive lover on a faster horse, which she has providently concealed from Brewster. Van Zandt's horse falls dead of fatigue at Springfield, and as he himself at once falls ill of small-pox, (!) it is well that Thankful has fellowed on his heels in order to become his nurse. His face is pitted for life, but she heroically takes him, and the play is o'er.

A play the whole story is. The language and plot are cast like something meant eventually for the stage. It is outside work from beginning to end; hardly a bit of it consists of character-drawing or anything but surface action between persons. Toward the end this is disagreeably apparent, for Van Zandt and Thankful hurl sentences at each other in a manner truly melodramatic. Yet this may possibly come from the slightly stilted language wherewith Mr. Harte has wished to give a tinge of Revolutionary times. It is a lively performance throughout, and soon read. Yet one feels that Mr. Harte is irritated at something while one reads, for there is a very different tone in this story from that in the first prose tales we have from him. After all, does not his genius lie in the West? It is said that people who have lived long in the West can seldom support the habits, the imperceptible differences of air and life, in the East. Perhaps Mr. Harte is suffering from nostalgia, both personal and literary, and perhaps he does not know it. Yet it would seem that his place is where his best work has been performed. *Thankful Blossom*, while it shows no advance on Mr. Harte's past, is still well worth a reading.

—The *School and Home Journal* is the title of a new weekly publication treating of educational and cognate subjects in a broad, liberal, and enlightened spirit. The number before us (second) contains a great variety of judiciously selected matter in prose and verse; but while these lend variety and charm, the permanent success of such a publication must mainly depend on the tone and ability of the editorial and original contributions. In this department a few of the articles are worthy of special notice. The editorial comments on the reduction of the grant for educational purposes in the City are timely, temperate, and to the point. There is also an ably written article on "Valedictory," and a paper of great value on the normal instruction in the City of New-York. In the interest of sound literature and educational progress we wish the *School and Home Journal* success.

THE POETS OF THE WORLD. The Galaxy Period. By EDWARD A. PARKER. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND. 1876.

If old sailors know how to spin many pleasant yarns, one may expect a Commodore of the United States Navy to write a good book, the difference between intellects keeping pace with that between ranks. Commodore Parker is already an author, although an author of naval text-books. One is *Fleet Tactics under Steam*; another, *The Howitzer Afloat*; another, *The Howitzer Ashore*, and still another, *Squadron Tactics*, although, probably, few besides naval students know much of such technical publications. In *The Fleets of the World*, however, the gallant Commodore launches his bark on the general sea of literature, and has good reason to hope that every one fond of reading about stiff sea-fights will be pleased with his work. As the title indicates, the present volume is a preliminary to further investigations in the same line, and merely comprises a review of the fleets of the world which were made up of galleys, and, therefore, existed in an age when historical records were not abundant. From the earliest instances which history records—from Chinese navies as mentioned in their earliest annals—Commodore Parker brings his subject in the course of the present volume down to Sir Francis Drake and the Spanish Armada. The claims of China, Egypt, and Phœnicia to recognition are quickly disposed of; only when Greek history is reached do the records become full, and we enter on a wide range of subject matter. It is at this point of the history that a first illustration represents the bow of Greek or Roman galley; it is drawn by Albert Ross, United States Navy, from a painting in the National Museum at Naples, as are also the other illustrations. After accounts of the most celebrated naval engagements of Greece, of Rome against Carthage, and of Romans against Romans, Commodore Parker follows the checkered career of Venetians, Genoese, and Turks during their struggles for the supremacy of the Mediterranean. With the battle of Lepante and the destruction of the Turkish naval strength, he leaves the Mediterranean for the North Sea. But he does not allow these scenes of classic naval prowess to pass without comment designed to instruct naval officers of the present day. The contests of Athenians and Corinthians point the axiom for squadrons, that: "Under all circumstances afloat, the circle formation, as a defensive order, in itself involves defeat."

The naval wars between Carthage and Rome are made to yield the following application to modern times:

"A careful study of this great sea-fight, [between the Consuls Manlius and Regulus and Hamilcar,] in all its details, can not fail to prove instructive to the naval officers of the present day, when steamers have taken the place of the ancient war galleys, and, with proper turning-power, (without which a steamer, whatever her speed, armament, or armor, is unworthy of a place in the line of battle,) may and should be manœuvred on precisely similar principles."

After the Mediterranean come the Baltic and North Seas, with Scandinavian pirates, vikings and sea-kings. Through them the transition to the English Navy is easy, and the book ends with the dispersal of the Grand Armada. Commodore Parker can hardly be said "to have his sealegs on him" as a historian, but his purpose is an excellent one and his manner of telling his story direct. The subject is so large that he cannot do more than take a choice of the greatest and most important naval engagements and let the minor affairs go. Perhaps as he reaches modern times his method will be more concentrated. The naval history even of the United States would afford scope for more than one careful volume by a man who should seriously apply his time to the work, and the present work suffers from a want of limiting the subject to certain specific heads. The illustrations are also of inferior quality.

CHAMBERS'S CYCLOPÆDIA OF ENGLISH LITERATURE. Edinburgh: W. & R. CHAMBERS. New-York: R. WORTHINGTON. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co.

Of the many valuable works issued by W. & R. Chambers, the *Cyclopædia of English Literature* has no equal in the estimation of the public. It was a "new idea" in 1845, when the first edition was printed, and although many blunders crept into the work when it appeared first, it was eagerly bought up. The duty of making the selections from the great English classic writers was intrusted to the late Robert Chambers. Previous to the publication of the Cyclopædia, Mr. Chambers had issued in a cheap form selections from the writings of illustrious and clever, but obscure, Scotch poets, with notes and biograph ical and critical remarks added. It was the success of this series of publications which emboldened him to enter upon the wider, but still unoccupied, field of giving to the world a regular chronologically-arranged cyclopædia of English literature. The work has gone through four editions, the last having just been issued. The new edition has been thoroughly revised by that great literary veteran, Mr. Carruthers, of Inverness, and for the first time, biographical sketches of American authors, together with extracts from their works, have been added. The new light which has been thrown lately on early English literature, more particularly the early English drama, by the researches of Halliwell, Collier, Hazlitt, (Carew,) Arber, and others, has rendered necessary the alteration of the text in several places. This work has been competently done by Mr. Carruthers, and the cyclopædia is a most valuable miniature library of English literature. We notice that the small engravings of places made famous by great men and many of the portraits have not been retained in this new edition. Instead of these, a few pages of portraits only have been inserted in appropriate places. On the whole, the work is invaluable to all students of English literature.

TALES FROM TWO HEMISPHERES. By HJALMAR HJORTH BOYESEN. Boston: JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co. 1877.

It is some years since Mr. Boyesen won all hearts by his fresh little novel of Norwegian life, under the title of *Gunnar*. Since then he has published *A Norseman's Pilgrimage*—a novel in which the young Scandinavian is on his voyage to foreign countries, and comes in contact with Americans. Mr. Boyesen has also been writing for all the leading magazines, and in the present volume has collected together some six of his shorter stories. In all that he has written outside the charming influence of Norway we confess to missing some of the freshness and grace that made *Gunnar* so attractive. But the surest foundation of that little story consisted in a cleanliness and wholesomeness of thought that has not deserted the later products of Boyesen. Though their author is not in any way a professed moralist nor one who strives after a moral purpose, the tone of these stories is elevated without effort; they move in a high atmosphere of unconsciously good morals. In respect to style, Mr. Boyesen has the faculty of keeping himself out of his stories, notwithstanding that he may be dimly picturing some of his own adventures. His favorite field is Scandinavia in America, or the trials and success of Scandinavian men in the United States. But the personal unobtrusiveness to which we refer is something less general; it relates to the manner of recounting his stories. Having understood that the point (of the story) is the story, he goes directly to the point instead of reflecting in the text his own personality—his own impressions. Hence he does not trouble us with his own thoughts and feelings about the course of events, after the fitrospective and conscious manner of some writers. With all these good things Mr. Boyeson has need to live longer in the United States before he can hope to deal as powerfully with American characters as with Scandinavian. Marvelous as his adaptability is, it would be little short of a miracle if he did not occasionally fall short in some trifling detail which disturbs the color of a story a little. As it is, he is doing excellent work, and appears to have plenty of fire and hope, plenty of desire for improvement in him, and that is something which can be said of how many of our own native-born writers?

The tales which are called of two hemispheres consist of *The Man Who Lost his Name*, the hero of which is a young Norwegian in New-York. *The Story of an Outcast* is a powerful tale of Norway and America, which treats of nonmoral topics in the clean way we have already noted. *A Good-for-nothing* and *A Scientific Vagabond* are good. The first embodies with a good deal of delicacy the fact, of doubtless frequent occurrence, that the girl one leaves behind one stands still where she was, and that the young pilgrim who has seen the world often returns to find, with a shock, that the beloved face is a mere memory of love. Most pleasing is *Truls, the Nameless*, which deals exclusively with Norway, and has the charm of *Gunnar*, with tragedy added. Almost as good will *Asathor's Vengeance* be found, and that, too, runs its course in the old country. Mr. Boyesen has two dangers to face in stories of American scenery, one that he is, after all, foreign-born, and the other, that to Americans the author's motherland affords a picturesqueness we have not yet learned to discover in our own country.

LITERARY NOTES.

—*Lippincott's Magazine* is seeking an English audience.

—MM. Feuillet and Cherbuliez are both engaged upon new novels.

— The ninth and tenth volumes of Longfellow's *Poems of Places* are devoted to France and Savoy.

—It sounds odd to read the title of Dr. Holmes' *Autocrat of the Breakfast Table* in German as *Der Tisch-Despot*.

—Capt. Markham, of the Royal Navy, is contributing to *Good Words* a series of articles on "Our Life in the Arctic Regions."

—Rev. Dr. Samuel Davidson, of Halle, is the author of a new treatise on *The Canon of the Bible, its Formation, History, and Fluctuations*.

—*The Autobiographical Recollections of Sir John Bowring*, edited by Lewin B. Bowring, is one of Henry S. King & Co.'s forthcoming books.

—The new library edition of Tennyson, in six demy-octavo volumes, is said to be the handsomest style in which the poet's works have yet been published.

—The late Alexander Bain has an article in the January number of *Mind* on "Education as a Science," and H. Sidgwick, the author of "The Methods of Ethics," writes upon "Hedonism and the Ultimate Good."

—Miss M. Beltram-Edwards is engaged upon hand-books of German and French literature, adapted to the wants of ordinary students and yet simple enough for the use of young people in preparing for examinations.

—A literary curiosity, of which only 30 copies will be printed, is Mr. Edmund Chester Waters' *Genealogical Memoirs of the Kindred Families of Thomas Cranmer, Archbishop of Canturbury, 1533–56, and Thomas Wood, Bishop of Lichfield, 1671–92*.

—Richard Shute, Lecturer on Philosophy at the University of Oxford, is the author of a new metaphysical treatise against the sensational school of philosophy as represented by J. S. Mill. Mr. Shute bases his views upon Locke, and entitles his work *A Discourse of Truth*.

—Mrs. Oliphant has been successful in fiction and biography, and now, in defauls of other worlds of literary venture to conquer, announces her purpose to edit a series of *Foreign Classics for English Readers*, which Scribner, Armstrong & Co. purpose to reproduce in this country.

—*The Life of Jesus Christ for the Young*, by Rev. Dr. Richard Newton, to be published in 40 monthly parts at 25 cents each, and to be fully illustrated with steel engravings and wood-cuts, is one of the latest ventures in serial publication, by Gebbie & Barrie, Philadelphia, but is a very sostly way of furnishing young people with good religious reading.

—Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. are to have a monthly periodical of their own, entitled *Street Life in London*, the joint production of Mr. J. Thomson, author of *Illustrations of China and its People*," and Mr. Adolphe Smith. An interesting feature of the magazine will be monthly accounts of some phases of London life, illustrated by photographs specially taken for the work.

—Fresh topics are largely wanting in the current *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*. "The Geographical and Scientific Results of the Arctic Expedition" is the most notable article in the *Quarterly*, and the *Edinburgh* discusses the same subject under the head of "New Arctic Lands." Both reviews discuss the "Eastern Question" up to date, and are largely occupied with articles of a strictly literary character.

—A. S. Barnes & Co. have nearly ready an *Illustrated Plant Record* prepared by Alphonso Wood for the use of students in recording botanical analyses of all specimens observed. They have in preparation a valuable compilation of references, interleaved with blanks for the reader's own use, entitled *Fox's Common-Place Book*, and a *Critical History of the late Civil War in the United States*, by Rev. Asa Hahan, D. D., first President of Oberlin College, and now resident in London.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Madcap Violet*. A Novel. By William Black. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877.

—*The Wine-bibber's Temperance Society*. Boston: Lee & Shepard, Publishers. 1877.

—*Mark Twain's Patent Self-Pasting Scrapbook*. New-York: Slote, Woodman & Co. 1877.

—*A Princess of Thule*. A Novel. By William Black. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877.

—*The Papacy and the Civil Power*. By R. W. Thompson. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1876.

—*The Sun-Maid*. A Romance. By the author of *Artiste*. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877.

—*Thankful Blossom*. A Romance of the Jersey, 1779. By Bret Harte. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877.

—*Central Africa; Naked Truths of Naked People*. By Col. C. Chaillé Long, of the Egyptian Staff. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877.

—*Poems of Places*. Edited by Henry W. Longfellow. Vol. I., *France*. Vol. II., *France and Savoy*. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. 1877.

—*Chambers's Cyclopædia of English Literature*. Third edition, revised by Robert Carruthers, LL. D. In two volumes. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

—*Our National Centennial Jubilee*. Orations, addresses, and poems delivered on the Fourth of July, 1876, in the several States of the Union. Edited by Frederick Saunders, A. M. New-York: E. B. Treat, No. 805 Broadway. 1877.

OUR COMPANY IN MISERY.

The Philadelphia *Press* of Saturday says:

"Is it not about time the gentlemen who have taken contracts for cleaning the streets ceased hibernating and paid some attention to the condition of our thoroughfares? Within the past few days the exceptional moderation in the weather has made it possible for citizens to loosen the heretofore impregnable fortifications of ice and snow along the various curbs, and the consequence of this is that many of the crossings are covered with water, while the roadways are filled with chunks of ice floating in slush. In some parts of the city the sewer inlets are completely blocked, and in others so nearly so that the waste water, instead of quickly escaping remains standing, and should the mercury again descend, will freeze so solid that its dislodgment will be practically impossible. A little care at comparatively small expense at this season will be of inestimable benefit to residents, and no time should be lost in the effort to remedy an evil already suffered to exist much longer than necessary."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 3.

SALES FROM 9:30 TO 3 P. M.

$22,000 U. S. 6-20 C..		1000	Lake Shore		54⅞
	'65 C.....110¼	300		do	54⅝
3,000 U. S. 5-20 O..		100		do	54⅝
	'67.....113¼	200		do	b10. 54⅝
4,000	do.....113¾	500		do	s5. 54⅝
5,000 D. of C. 3.65s.	72⅜	100		do	54⅝
2,000	do.....s3. 72¼	100		do	s3. 54⅝
4,000 U. P. 1st.....	104¼	500		do	54⅝
2,000 Tn. Pac. 1st..	99	1000		do	54⅝
6,000 Pac. of M. 1st.	93¾	200		do	s4. 54⅝
4,000 N. J. C. 1st con.	76½	1800		do	54⅞
3,000 T., C. & A. 1st.	40	100		do	s5. 54⅝
2,000 Erie 2d.....	104½	500	Cen. of N. J.		98¼
2,000 D. & H. C. 84.	100	200		do	26¾
5,000 M. & St. P. C. & P. 8s	100	300		do	26⅝
8,000 C. R. I. & P. 1st.	102	2800		do	26⅝
20 Pf. of Com.....	99	100		do	s60. 25¾
9 Penna. Coal.....	52	200		do	s30. 25⅝
100 Del. & Hud.....s5.	61⅛	100		do	26⅞
200 Atl. & Pac. Tel....	15¾	1000		do	27
100	do.....s3.	75⅞	300		do	26¾
400 West. Un.....s3.	75⅞	100		do	26⅝
300	do.....s3.	76	100		do	26⅝
1000	do.....s3.	76	200		do	26½
900	do.....s3.	76⅛	200		do	26⅞
100	do.....s3.	75	100		do	26¾
700	do.....s3.	75⅞	100		do	s5. 26½
1450	do.....s3.	76	300		do	s3. 26¾
1500	do.....s3.	75⅞	200		do	26¾
700	do.....s3.	76⅛	100	St. Paul		19
300	do.....s3.	76⅛	200	St. Paul Pf.	b3. 49⅜
100	Amer. Ex.....	58⅞	300		do	s3. 49⅜
50	do.....	58⅝	100		do	s3. 49⅜
25	U. S. Ex.....	52	100		do	s3. 49⅜
400	Pacific Mail.....	25½	300		do	49⅜
1100	do.....	25⅝	100	Han. & St. Jo.		11¾
100	do.....b3.	25⅝	200		do	b3. 11¾
200	do.....s3.	25⅝	100	H. & St. J. Pf.		26¼
200	N. Y. Cen. & H....	101⅞	20	Mor. & Es.		90¼
100	do.....s60.	100½	1900	Del., L. & W.		69½
100	Mich. Cen.....	69¾	200		do	69⅝
500	do.....	47⅜	400		do	69⅞
150	do.....	47	300		do	69⅞
200	Un. Pac.....	66¼	100		do	69⅞
100	Ill. Cen.....	91⅞	600		do	69⅝
200	do.....	52	400		do	s3. 69¾
100	North-w. Pf....b3.	55⅜	700		do	69⅝
100	do.....s10.	55⅜	4000		do	69⅝
500	do.....	55⅜	700		do	69⅝
76	N. Y., N. H. & H.	152¼	100	St. L. & I. M.		11

MONDAY, Feb. 5—A. M.

The statement of the Associated Banks, issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last, shows a decrease in specie of $1,881,900, which is, doubtless, in part due to the operations of the syndicate. The continued flow of currency to this centre is reflected in the gain of $1,053,900 in the legal-tender item. The other changes are an increase of $855,700 in loans, and of $466,100 in deposits, and a decrease of $67,600 in circulation. The movement for the week results in a loss of $944,525 in surplus reserve, and the banks now hold $23,837,275 in excess of legal requirements.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, as compared with the previous statement, and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Jan. 27.	Feb. 3.	Feb. 5, 1876.
Loans	$253,158,100	$254,011,800	$266,067,400
Specie	40,187,000	38,305,100	23,510,800
Legal tenders	42,251,300	43,305,100	47,356,200
Deposits	230,625,600	231,091,700	224,509,100
Circulation	15,495,900	15,563,500	17,449,300

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$40,187,000	$38,305,100 Dec.	$1,881,900
Legal tenders	42,251,300	43,305,100 Inc.	1,053,900
Total reserve	$82,438,200	$81,610,200 Dec.	$828,000
Res've required	57,656,400	57,772,925	
Excess of res've above legal requirements	24,781,800	23,837,275 Dec.	944,525

There was no change in the monetary situation, and rates were very steady throughout the week. The supply of loanable funds has been augmented by the steady influx of currency from the interior, and the banks and trust companies have found it difficult to fully employ their surplus money. The banks have now on hand fully $4,000,000 more legal tenders and nearly $15,000,000 more specie than at this time last year. The rates for call loans ranged from 3 to 5 per cent., with 4 per cent. as the ruling rate. Commercial paper was in good demand, and business was quite active among the note brokers. Sales were at 4@4½ per cent. for prime, and 5@6 for names less known. The supply of paper in the market was small.

The foreign advices were not especially important. In the London market Consols, as usual of late, were influenced by the various reports in regard to the peace negotiations, but the changes were compassed within a narrow range, the closing quotations being ¼ ₱ cent. below those of the previous week. United States bonds were firm, and prices were well supported. The Bank of England lost £580,000 bullion for the week ending Wednesday. On Thursday £80,000 went into the bank, but the withdrawals since then amounted to £234,000. At Paris, Rentes closed at 106f. 30c., against 107f. 3c. on the previous Saturday.

The sterling exchange market was strong under the influence of a small supply of commercial bills. The prices for cotton at Liverpool continue below those at New-York, and shipments of the staple have not been sufficient to keep the market supplied with bills. The leading drawers advanced their rates to $4 85 and $4 86½ for long and short sterling respectively, with actual business close on to these figures.

Speculation in the Gold Room was active at intervals. The price declined from 106 to 104⅞, the lowest point touched since June 12, 1862. The fall in the premium was chiefly due to dispatches from Washington that President Grant would send a Message to Congress urging the resumption of specie payments at an early day. This caused considerable selling for short account, and when the bears commenced to cover there was an upward reaction to 105⅝, the final sales having been at 105⅛. Cash gold was easy at 2 to 5 ₱ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds declined ¼ to 1¼ ₱ cent. in sympathy with gold, and advanced ¼ to ⅜ ₱ cent., when the latter recovered. The transactions were moderately large, a good demand having prevailed during the greater portion of the week. Railroad mortgages were irregular. Milwaukee and St. Paul issues, which were considerably under pressure for weakness last week, recovered from 79¼ to 82½ for Consolidated Sinking Funds, and from 96 to 97½ for La Crosse Division. The New-Jersey Central issues declined 1 to 3 ₱ cent., First selling down to 101½ ex interest, 75½ for Consolidated, and 72 for Convertibles. The final sales were at 104, 76½, and 74 respectively. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consolidated declined from 55 to 54, and rose to 56. Toledo and Wabash bonds fell off 2¾ ₱ cent. for Firsts, to 102½; 2 for St. Louis Division, to 80½; ½ for Seconds, to 75, and 5½ for Consolidated Convertible, to 50½. Great Western Firsts declined from 105¼ to 103, and Seconds from 75 to 72, the latter closing at 73. C., C. & I. C. Firsts fell off from 36 to 34½, and later rose to 36½. The Pacific issues were firm, and advanced ½@1¼ ₱ cent., closing at the best figures. State bonds were firm on a fair business.

The business on the Stock Exchange was moderate in volume. The dealings in the coal shares were at times attended with considerable excitement, and the fluctuations in the prices of these stocks were wide and frequent. Early in the week it was reported that New-Jersey Central was in hopeless financial trouble, that a default on its interest was certain, and that the company was about to pass into the hands of a Receiver. These reports caused a heavy decline in the stock, and the price dropped from 30 to 21¼. Later, when it was ascertained that some of the leading shareholders had agreed to take up $3,000,000 certificates of indebtedness, and thus enable the company to tide over its difficulties for the present, there was a partial recovery in the price. Delaware and Hudson Canal declined from 65¾ to 56¼, and Delaware, Lackawanna and Western from 72¾ to 67¼, with closing sales respectively at 61 and 69½. The great dullness in the canal trade is one of the chief influences affecting adversely these stocks. It was stated at the close of the week that only a very small portion of the coal disposed of at the recent sales had been taken away by the purchasers. There exists a great anxiety on the part of shareholders in the different coal companies to learn the actual financial condition of the several corporations, so that their property may not be the football of speculators; but the Directors thus far make manifest no disposition to gratify this very reasonable desire. The weakness in Illinois Central continues, and the price fell off from 55¼ to 50¼, with closing transactions at a recovery of 2 ₱ cent. The reports in regard to a decline in the company's earnings are reiterated. The fluctuations in the other shares were less important.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing Saturday.
American gold	106	104⅞	112⅞
United States 5s, '81, coup	110⅝	110⅛	117¼
United States 6s, '67, C	113⅞	112⅝	121⅜
New-York Central	102⅜	100¾	111⅜
Rock Island	102½	101¼	108⅝
Pacific Mail	25⅝	24¾	35⅛
Milwaukee and St. Paul	19⅛	17⅜	42½
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	49¼	46½	77¾
Lake Shore	55¾	54⅛	66⅝
Chicago & North-west	35⅜	34⅝	41⅝
Chicago & North-west. Pf.	56½	55¼	63½
Western Union	77	75¼	76⅞
Union Pacific	66¼	64	68⅛
Toledo & Wabash	8¼	6⅛	9⅜
Del., Lack. & Western	73⅝	67½	118¾
D. & H. Canal	65⅝	56¼	120
Morris & Essex	91⅝	89½	102¼
New Jersey Central	30	21¼	109
Panama	123	123	139½
Erie	9⅞	9¼	16⅝
Chic. & Mississippi	7¼	6¾	21⅜
C., C. & Ind. Central	3	3	5½
Harlem	140¼	140¼	136⅜
Hannibal & St. Jo	13⅞	11¼	20¾
Hannibal & St. Jo., Pref.	28	24½	30⅞
Michigan Central	48½	46¾	60⅝
Illinois Central	55¼	50½	97⅞
Missouri Pacific	3	3	13⅜

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 3.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	102⅛	101½	101¾	102
Harlem	..	..	140¼	141
Erie	9⅝	9½	9½	9⅝
Lake Shore	54⅞	54½	54⅜	54⅝
Wabash	..	..	7⅝	8¼
North-western	35	35	35	35½
North-western Pref	55¾	55¼	55¾	55⅞
Rock Island	101½	101¼	101¾	101⅝
Fort Wayne	..	..	100	101½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	19⅜	18½	19	19⅛
Mil. & St. Paul Pref	49¼	48⅜	49⅛	49¼
Pittsburg	..	..	92	92¾
Del., Lack. & Western	69⅝	68¾	69½	69⅝
New-Jersey Central	27	25	26⅞	27
Del. & Hudson Canal	60¾	60½	61	61⅛
Morris & Essex	..	..	89½	90
Michigan Central	47¼	46½	47	47⅛
Illinois Central	52	50½	51¾	52⅛
Union Pacific	66¼	66	66	66¼
C., C. & Ind Central	..	..	2¾	3¼
Han. & St. Joseph	13	11¼	12½	13
Han. & St. Joseph Pf	26¼	24½	26	26½
Ohio & Mississippi	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	7
Panama	..	..	122	..
Western Union	76⅞	75¾	76⅛	76¼
At. & Pac. Tel.	15¾	15½	15⅝	15⅞
Pacific Mail	25⅝	24⅞	25⅛	25¼
Quicksilver	15⅞	15⅜	15⅝	15¾
Quicksilver Pref	..	..	21½	23½
Adams Express	..	..	104	104½
Wells, Fargo & Co	..	..	84	85
Am. Mer. Union Ex	59	58⅞	59	59¼
United States Ex	..	..	51½	52¼

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York, and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury, here, for the week ending Saturday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the return for the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$6,499,787
Corresponding week last year	6,756,290
Since Jan. 1 this year	29,592,979
Corresponding period last year	34,274,836
Gold, Feb. 3, 1877	105½
Gold, Feb. 5, 1876	112⅞

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$5,585,166
Corresponding week last year	9,093,396
Since Jan. 1, this year	29,348,683
Corresponding period last year	24,940,937

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$228,486
Corresponding week last year	387,746
Since Jan. 1 this year	1,206,703
Corresponding period last year	2,363,836

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending Feb. 3, 1877	$2 182,973
Week ending Feb. 5, 1876	2,398,492
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 3, 1877	9,831,059
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 5, 1876	9,230,108

Gold Interest Paid out by the Sub-Treasury.

Week ending Feb. 3, 1877	$2,325,300
Week ending Feb. 5, 1876	2,014,237
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 3, 1877	8,360,105
From Jan 1 to Feb. 5, 1876	9,804,980

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest earnings reported.		Jan. 1 to latest date.	
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Atch., T. & S. Fe	2 weeks of Jan.	$58,971	$56,434	
B., C. R. & North	2d week of Jan.	15,427	22,933	
Calro & St. Louis	2d week of Jan.	2,853	6,130	
Canada South'n	2d week of Jan.	25,024	34,707	
Central Pacific	Month of Dec.	1,411,000	1,338,909	
Chicago & Alton	3d week of Jan.	92,455	87,478	
C., B. & Quincy	Month of Nov.	1,026,817	1,040,538	
C., M. & St. Paul	3d week of Jan.	78,000	127,055	
Chic. & Northwest	Month of Dec.	909,640	93,339	
Chic., R. I. & Pac	Month of Nov.	566,523	606,345	
Chic. & S. Cal. Dive	3d week of Jan.	5,753	9,366	
Cl., Mt. V. & Del	Month of Dec.	27,696	32,686	
Denv. & R. Gr'de	3d week of Jan.	4,660	6,477	
Han. & St. Jo	Month of Nov.	178,401	169,639	
Houst. & Tex. C	Week end. Dec. 22	93,256	96,047	
Illinois Central	Month of Dec.	503,142	679,434	
Indian., Bl. & W	3d week of Jan.	21,206	31,333	
Int. & Gt. North	3d week of Jan.	35,321	20,339	
Louisv., C. & Lex	Month of Dec.	96,350	98,908	
Michigan Cent'l	3d week of Dec.	122,093	139

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 5, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danicheffs—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers, Miss Fanny Morant.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. J. F. Baker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—All for Her—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. S. Mackaye, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Lemons; or, Wedlock for Seven—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport

EAGLE THEATRE.—La Jolie Parfumeuse—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Fifth Avenue—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Marton, Le Jolie Boquetiere.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Around the World in Eighty Days (Spectacular)—Rialfy Brothers.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces and Negro Comicalities.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The Big Bonanza.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Mr. D. D. Field is to be congratulated on the quality of his witnesses—Maddox, Littlefield, and Pickett. These creatures are depended upon to establish an alleged conspiracy in Louisiana. There is nothing for Field's case, direct or circumstantial, except what these three persons contribute. Maddox, by his own testimony, is a professional stool-pigeon and informer. His story is one of innuendoes. He is one of those fellows who could tell terrible things if he would. But he never does. Littlefield's autobiography is even more entertaining. He says he is a gambler, a hanger-on about livery stables, an immoral person who has lived for years with "a lady" who is not his wife. His comrades were men who made promises, as he says, when they were drunk, which they repudiated when sober. Pickett caps the climax of dissolute adventure. He says that he has always been a sort of political swashbuckler, alternately in the cause of the Confederacy, Cuba, Mexico, Nicaragua Walker, and the Tilden Democracy. He is a man who confesses to no such weakness as that of principle. These are Field's witnesses. On the unsupported word of such adventurers and conscienceless vagabonds the great criminal lawyer proposes to establish Tilden's claim to the Presidency.

The Democratic newspapers pass very lightly over the fact that Gen. Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, positively testifies that $200,000 was offered for the purchase of the Electoral vote of Louisiana for Tilden. There is no attempt to discredit or break down this evidence. Whose money was this? Whose but his who had previously sent thousands of dollars to assist the weak Grover, of Oregon, and other thousands to buy the vote of a Hayes Elector in South Carolina? Let us hear less about the so-called "startling exposure in Louisiana," where, as all agree, no money was received by any officer of the Returning Board for any dishonest purpose. Until the Democrats have explained how it was that one of Tilden's Louisiana agents baldly offered a bribe to secure an Electoral vote for him, they waste their breath in vociferating about reported plans of fraud. Who authorized Dr. W. A. Robertson to offer Gen. Anderson $200,000 to insure Louisiana for Tilden?

Of the twelve great annual appropriation bills, only one—that providing for pensions—has passed both houses of Congress. This one is in the hands of the President. Three others—the Fortifications bill, the Military Academy bill, and that making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic service—are in the hands of conference committees. Two other bills have passed the House and are now in charge of Senate committees, and the rest are yet in process of incubation by House committees. It is gratifying to learn that the backwoods members are not nearly so much interested in the River and Harbor Appropriation bill as formerly. This measure has usually been a huge job. When $5,000 has been appropriated for the improvement of a trout stream in West Virginia, the money has gone into the pockets of some Democratic statesman who took this means to re-elect himself. The President exercised his legal prerogative last year, and expended only what seemed to be needed for the legitimate improvement of rivers and harbors. The trout streams suffered an unexpected drought; and if the bill does not happen to pass at this session, navigation on Pokopunk Creek and the Kanawha will not materially diminish.

A good example of the way in which the Democratic case is to be managed before the Electoral Commission is afforded in a pamphlet on the Florida case, prepared by some expert shyster. It is a judicious selection from the testimony of various witnesses before Field's (late Knott's) committee of the House. Cross-examinations and rebutting testimony are left out, and a mass of half-truths is sent forth with a *quasi* official sanction to it. No such report has been made to the House; no such report has been prepared for any purpose but that for which it has been used. It is in effect nothing more nor less than an impudent forgery. The Electoral Commission, we take it for granted, will summarily throw it under the table. If the House has a particle of dignity left, it will demand by what authority this insolent theft was committed upon the evidence before a committee, and inquire who is responsible for the premature publication of a garbled report upon matters wholly within the jurisdiction of the House.

The bill for the abolition of the Marine Court in this City has naturally excited much comment among lawyers, to say nothing of the considerable number of persons whose livelihood depends upon a continuance of the institution. The interesting sketch of the origin and history of the court, which we print to-day, shows that the gradual changes which have been effected in this peculiar tribunal have thoroughly and radically modified it. The original intention of the act of 1797 was to make this "a poor man's court," corresponding in most of its features to the Justices' Courts of Massachusetts. There is no longer a vestige of this old-time characteristic. If the Marine Court be not abolished, it should certainly be reorganized in such a way as to make it accomplish the purposes for which it was designed.

Our Washington dispatches state that the advocates of the silver dollar are bent on re-establishing that coin as legal tender whenever anything is done with reference to resumption. Probably with that view Mr. Sherman's bill, to which we have already paid some attention, may be pushed. It is a bad bill. The silver party has conveyed the impression that the measure authorizes the issue of the silver dollar only for the redemption of legal-tender notes, but the language of the bill does not bear such a construction. It is as follows:

"That there shall be, from time to time, coined, at the mints of the United States, silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains standard silver, in the mode provided in title 37 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the bullion for which shall be purchased with the bullion fund; and said dollar shall be a legal tender to the same extent and for the same purposes as United States notes, and shall be issued in redemption of United States notes on the demand of the holder, under general regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury. And the United States notes redeemed under this act shall be canceled, and be held to be a part of the sinking fund provided for by existing law, the interest to be computed thereon as in the case of bonds redeemed."

It will be seen that the law directs the issue of the silver dollar for the redemption of the notes, but not for that purpose only, while it is made legal tender for all the debts of the Government except interest on bonds and the principal of bonds expressly payable in gold.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

The business men of the United States will turn with relief from the labored discussion of the law and the Constitution before the Electoral Commission to the President's brief but important Message on specie payments. Whatever anxiety there may have been concerning the immediate effect of the Presidential trouble on business, it has now passed away. It never amounted to much, and people who thought that it did were not only more frightened than hurt, but believed themselves more frightened than they actually were, as was shown by the fact that there was not enough real fear to keep the legal-tender notes from steadily advancing. At the present moment even imaginary fear has vanished, and the Presidential question does not stand remotely in the way of business calculations. The Message of the President, on the contrary, relates to a matter of great immediate interest and of permanent importance.

No better time could have been chosen for bringing the financial question clearly before Congress, and whether or not Congress is sufficiently awake to the duty it owes the country to give the subject attention, the service performed by the President is a substantial one. The main objection which has heretofore been urged against any positive and direct action by Congress with reference to the currency has been that no one could foretell its effect on the business of the country with enough certainty to make it safe. This is the only objection which has had any practical value, and the only one which has divided those who were on the whole in favor of a sound currency. Of course, it has been plain, to those who have paid close attention to the subject, that a sound currency could not be reached without more or less embarrassment and inconvenience, but it has been supposed that these conditions would follow on the passage of some law looking to resumption. It has not been generally anticipated that they might come by the natural course of events, and that the time was near at hand when a law leading to resumption might be passed with perfect security, and without any apprehension of injury to business.

This state of things has, however, come to pass. It is as safe now to predict what would be the effect of the principal measures recommended by the President as it could be to predict anything whatever in financial affairs. We know that these measures would not involve any indefinite obligation on the part of the Treasury which it might have difficulty in meeting. No blow to the public credit, and no injury to business that would necessarily follow, can be looked for from a gradual accumulation of gold by the sale of 4½ per cent. bonds, or from requiring the banks to hold a portion of their reserve in gold, or from funding the legal tenders in a long 4 per cent. bond. On the contrary, each of these measures would unqualifiedly strengthen the public credit, give stability to the Government securities, and impart a feeling of confidence touching the relations of the Government to the money market.

In the same way, we may disregard the apprehension which many very sincere friends of hard money have felt that positive legislation toward resumption would cause a violent change in the currency, first by direct contraction, and second by the exaggerated impression of contraction produced in the public mind. There was some cause for this fear a few years since. When speculation was rife, and the demand for currency was active and often feverish, an impulse in this direction might easily have led to unpleasant consequences. We have long held that hardly any price would be too much to pay for relief from the desperate disorders of our currency, and that the inconveniences following the remedy would be less, and would be more easily recovered from, if we had the courage to take decisive action than if we waited for the slower but equally sure working of natural forces. But that question need not be discussed now. We did not administer the remedy, and we did wait for the consequences to come without our own act. There is nothing more to fear. Three years ago the country was vexed with heated argument as to whether its business could stand contraction. We have had contraction; it has done its worst and its utmost. It only remains to seize the opportunity which is offered to us and to reap the benefits which we would not take any steps to bring about.

One thing, however, should be distinctly borne in mind. The present situation calls for only two kinds of measures—one looking to the gradual and easy reduction of the legal-tender notes, which can be effected by funding; the other the gradual strengthening of the coin reserves of the Government and the banks with reference to maintaining the value of our paper at a level with that of coin. It does not call for any action with reference to silver in any form or for any purpose. The action of economic forces which cannot be resisted has made our paper nearly equal to gold. If we choose, we can make it wholly equal, and can keep it so. But this is a matter with which the various phases of the silver question have no connection whatever. We may believe what we will about the virtues of the "double standard," or about the advisability of restoring a silver legal tender. It is plain that we do not need a silver legal tender to enable us to reach the redemption of our notes, and that any complication with regard to such a measure would only bring confusion and injury to business. Paper has approached as near as it now is to par in gold without any help from any of the schemes for remonetizing silver, and whether that metal is or is not to be used again by civilized commercial nations is a question of the remote future. As far as our own immediate exigency goes, it is a question of lunar politics. We notice with regret that the President introduces this matter indirectly in his Message by stating his estimate of the total increase of silver as well as of gold as one of the grounds for his suggestions, and by a wholly irrelevant and unsupported recommendation for the repeal of the limitation on subsidiary coinage. These suggestions need not be considered in the present emergency. The clear, emphatic question now forced on Congress is this: The discount on our notes is very small. Shall it be wholly wiped out by funding the surplus notes or not? That simple demand answered rightly, everything else will follow.

A WISE MEASURE.

We wish that there were some ground for hoping that the altogether admirable bill "to reform the civil service of the United States," introduced in Congress the other day by Mr. Rice, might become a law. It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and will doubtless sleep the sleep that knows no waking. But it is so admirably and clearly drawn, and shows so thorough a comprehension of the evils that infest the service, and of the proper remedy for them, that we cannot refrain from calling public attention to it. Mr. Rice is, we believe, a Democrat, but no Republican need for that reason fear to support the wise and temperate measure which he has introduced. We do not know whether Mr. Rice is the author of the bill, or whether it has been merely submitted by him at the request of some other, but, whoever the author, it is plain that he has given earnest thought and study to the solution of the problem of civil service reform.

The preamble of the bill recites in forcible language the evils to be corrected. The words will bear quotation in full:

"The various departments of the civil service of the United States are suffering loss and injury from the appointment of incompetent and unfaithful employes, and also from the temporary and uncertain tenure of office which now prevails, by which valuable, experienced, and reliable public servants are suddenly dismissed without cause, and ignorant and incompetent persons appointed from merely political motives, to the detriment and ruin of the public service. Men of steady habits, prudence, and experience are discouraged from making the civil service a profession, because of its uncertainty, and are compelled to regard it merely as a temporary resource, to be abandoned at the first opportunity of obtaining more reliable engagements. This uncertainty of the tenure of office, and the constant liability to sudden and insulting dismissal without cause, have a direct tendency to destroy all self-respect on the part of employes, and to discourage honesty and faithfulness in the discharge of their most important duties, when placed in positions of responsibility and public trust."

We have not often seen a more complete and truthful picture of the enormities of the spoils system than this. It is an encouraging sign that even one member of Congress has so clear a conception of evils to which most of his brethren resolutely shut their eyes.

The remedy proposed is quite as excellent as the diagnosis of the disease. The bill provides for the appointment by the President, subject to confirmation by the Senate, of five persons, "eminent for learning, ability, and character," to constitute a Board of Examiners to examine all candidates for admission into or promotion within the civil service of the United States, and to hold office during good behavior and efficiency. They are to hold examinations, after due advertisement, at least four times a year in Washington, and annually in six of the most populous cities of the Union situated so as to be conveniently reached by citizens of all sections. All citizens of the United States of good moral character are to be permitted to compete in the examinations on equal terms. The subjects prescribed for the examinations for entrance to the service are reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, English grammar, geography, American history, and elementary drawing; not a very formidable catalogue, certainly, but sufficient to test the qualifications required for the minor positions. The successful candidates are to receive certificates of fitness for the probationary class of clerkships, or other primary employments in the civil service, at a salary of not more than $75 a month, and their names are to be placed on approved lists, from which appointments are to be made from time to time in the order of merit. Persons so appointed are not to be eligible for promotion until after four years of faithful service, when they shall be advanced to clerkships at salaries of $100 a month, and for every five additional years of faithful service their salaries shall be increased 10 per centum, until they reach $150 per month. All promotions are to be based upon public competitive examinations, and are to be made one grade at a time. Special examinations are to be held for both entrance and promotion whenever required. All examinations are to be duly advertised, and "to be open to the public, and conducted in a spirit of fairness and strict impartiality, without political bias or personal favor or affection." The provisions of the act are to apply to all positions in the civil service, of whatever nature, throughout the United States, the salaries of which are more than $60 and not more than $150 a month. A further excellent provision is that all civil servants may be retired on half-pay, after ten years of faithful service, on reaching the age of 70. In brief, the whole spirit of the measure is to elevate the civil service to the dignity of an honorable, independent profession, the members of which shall be capable and self-respecting men, and not the mere creatures and toadies of politicians.

Such is a meagre outline of what we believe to be an eminently wise, fair, feasible, and necessary measure. The only criticism which we have to make upon it is that its scope is too limited. It should be so extended as to take in all grades of officers below those who shape the policy of the Government, and who should therefore be in sympathy with the party in power. We have called attention to its provisions because we believe that, in the event of the inauguration of Gov. Hayes, such a law will be, if not indispensable, at least highly helpful to him and his Administration in carrying out the policy of reform to which he is pledged both by the platform of his party and by his own voluntary assurances. We regard it as necessary to the success of that policy that the new Administration shall be equipped at the very outset with the means of resisting the torrent of selfish influences which will be directed against it. There must be no temporizing with the corrupters of the civil service and the enemies of its reformation, but they must be made to understand, from the very hour that the President assumes his office, that the days of their power for evil are at an end. If he can be aided by legislation, it will be a great help; if not, he must fight the good fight armed only with the weapons which the Constitution places in his hands.

LEGISLATIVE ENCROACHMENTS.

"Parliament," says Thomas Erskine May, in his *Constitutional History of England*, "has no direct control over any single department of the State." According to the accepted theories of a majority of our rulers at Washington, the American doctrine is that Congress has direct control over every department of the State. It has proceeded at length, by virtue of the omnipotence of its legislative will, to absorb all the powers of government.

It has reached in the process of unification of power, the concentration of all power in one set of men, or Congressional centre. This practically omnipotent Legislature has appointed ten of its members, each one of whom is prohibited as an officer of the United States from voting directly for a President, to decide, virtually without appeal, who shall constitute the executive head of the nation, thereby controlling, through ten legislators, the Executive Department of the Government for four years. It has taken five Judges of the Supreme Court, each also constitutionally disqualified to vote as an Elector for President, to aid in selecting the Executive, thereby disabling the highest court from passing judgment upon the constitutionality of its own unwarranted legislative act. Having silenced the Judicial Department by taking a majority of the Justices from the bench of the supreme tribunal, and placing in their hands the joint and several powers and duties of all the members of Congress and all the Presidential Electors, this unchecked Legislative Department, with a coolness that is unapproachable, strips the second highest officer in the Executive Department of his powers and prerogatives, without leave or license, having first rendered an appeal on his part from the unconstitutionality of their legislation useless and without possible result.

It has heretofore been supposed that the authority of the American Congress was extremely limited compared with that of the British Parliament. Since this last feat of legislative legerdemain, the received opinion must be reversed, and Parliament must be deemed a body of restricted powers compared with Congress. The former has not yet been able to virtually muzzle the Judiciary of England, or to determine, without popular approval, who should be the executive head and personal representative of the sovereignty of the United Kingdom. Our Congress finds no difficulty in making whom it pleases the Executive, nor in disposing of the pretensions of the Judiciary Department to sit in judgment upon its acts, or judge of the validity of its proceedings while creating for the people an Executive.

This is a superlative stretch of power, it must be conceded, yet it is but a small part of what the lower half of the present extraordinary Congress has assumed or attempted. Assuming that it carries the weighty responsibilities of the three great departments of the Government of the United States upon its shoulders, it has commanded Cabinet Ministers and the principal officers of the Executive Department to make known to it under oath the mode and manner in which they have severally discharged their executive duties.

This retiring House has modestly requested the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy to inform it what reasons or what business he had to send a company of artillery or regiment of infantry to one part of the country rather than to another. The airiness of this request will be appreciated when it is remembered that if the President of the United States sees fit to order every soldier in the Army and every vessel in the Navy to Eastport, Maine, or to Galveston, Texas that is his own affair, and strictly within the scope of his authority. This meddlesome House has arrested and imprisoned in the common jail private citizens for refusing to reveal the contents of their ledgers and secrets of their private business. It has dragged across the continent citizens and officers of distant States, deprived them of their liberty, and treated them with contumely, because they would not produce before a sub-committee of the House books and papers used in the discharge of a State duty, which official record had actually and legally passed out of their control and possession. It has ransacked and rifled telegraph offices in the maintenance of the monstrous doctrine that no citizen has a secret so sacred that it cannot be given by the House to the whole world. Its committees have compelled telegraph operators, who perform their duties under solemn oaths of secrecy, to violate their oaths, thus, while acting as law-makers, being guilty of the crime of the subornation of perjury. Not content with suborning witnesses, this House has encouraged its committees to make indecent assaults upon the public and private characters of all citizens who stand in its way to power, and have put forward the advocate and defender of an infamous public thief to bully and insult honorable men who testify against either this brazen attorney's convicted client or the one not yet brought to trial and justice.

Whether such a House should enlarge its jurisdiction so as to permanently possess the power of appointing not only the Presidential Electors and the President, but the Chief Justice and other State and national officers, or whether it should limit its range to legitimate legislation, it is not difficult to determine. In fact the people have already decided this question by changing the political and personal character of its membership and consigning, by their votes, some of its most expansive statesmen to the narrow jurisdiction of a political grave.

IS THE EUROPEAN CONFERENCE A FAILURE?

There seems no doubt that the Russian volunteers have had orders from St. Petersburg to leave Servia, and that this Principality is inclining to separate negotiations with Turkey to close the war so far as her own participation is concerned. Russia herself appears occupied in gaining time, and is reported to have already made propositions for further conferences of the European powers, and for other negotiations with the Sublime Porte. Turkey has shown a remarkable firmness in the deliberations of the conference, and something of the old dignity of a conquering race. Even in her weakness and dotage, she has declined all propositions which looked toward infringing on her imperial power with almost as much pride as Othman or Amurath might have exhibited. As though her European provinces had not been for generations a by-word for misrule, oppression, and misery, she has haughtily refused the three various suggestions of the conference—of their police control by an international gendarmerie, by a Russian Army, or by native troops under European direction.

The offer of introducing modern European reforms has been triumphantly met by the production of the new Constitution of December, which is (on paper) all that the most liberal could demand. Any suggestions in regard to taxation or equal representation of Christians and Mohammedans in courts of justice or provincial assemblies are diplomatically answered by this same nominally liberal reform. In fact, if this is all of the conference, Turkey has merely put out another *iradé* or Constitution, which will be like the several before, and has retained her position in her own provinces, leaving the "Eastern question" very much as it was before. In many points of view, it might be called a diplomatic victory for the Turks. But it must be borne in mind that the main objects of the Russians may have been to put themselves in the right before the European powers, to insure their neutrality in case of war, and to gain time. Besides, it could never be known beforehand how far the Turks might yield to the demands or wishes of united Europe.

If the firmness of the Sultan has been unexpected, it must be because the Turkish character and history are not known. The house of Othman has the pride of perhaps the oldest family of Kings in Europe, and it is a race which, however effeminate, has never been cowardly. It has known how to conquer, and, though miserably changed from that hardy chieftain who entered Europe in 1389, it has been one of those soldierly races *qui savent mourir*—who know how to die. As it entered Europe with fire and sword, so it would choose to leave its old possessions—not peacefully, under diplomatic impulse. One important fact appears developed by the conference, that a secret bond or alliance holds the Empires of Germany and Russia. The influence of Von Bismarck has been decidedly thrown in favor of Gen. Ignatieff, and toward a strong demand of Europe upon Turkey to submit to Muscovite demands.

The French press explain this characteristically by the amiable supposition that Bismarck wishes to exhaust Russia's resources or draw away her attention, so that her alliance might not be offered to France when the next German invasion shall come. We may more rationally suppose that the Prussian Chancellor prefers to establish that relation between the two Empires which will secure the rear of Germany, in case of the always-expected collision with France.

What is precisely Russia's policy now is somewhat difficult to determine. There are always two elements of the problem to consider—the peaceful sentiments of the Czar, and the war passion of the people. Then, as war approaches, come in all the disasters to business and the hardships of mobilization and filling up of regiments. The thirst for the conflict may well be somewhat slaked now, and yet the desire burst forth later. So far as one can judge from the traditions of Russia or any other military despotism, the Emperor could not retain his crown a month, if it were discovered by the people that when the emergency came for which all this military administration existed, it had failed and Russia was beaten without a battle. Such Empires live on prestige. To brave their old enemies the Turks and make this grand preparation all for nothing would create a disturbance and discontent in Russia itself, which might well shake the Empire to its foundations. A few weeks will determine whether the Czar is waiting for Spring to open the military campaign, or whether he proposes only a war of diplomacy.

OUR DESERTED VILLAGES.

A short time since a correspondent of a Western paper, in speaking of the predicted extermination of the old Puritan element in this country, called attention to a curious and melancholy instance of this change. This was that in a small town on the coast of Maine, of some eight or nine hundred inhabitants, there was not a single person residing who lived there fifty years ago, nor even a solitary descendant of those dwelling in the town at that period, although it then had even more inhabitants than it has to-day. As the name of this ill-fated township was not given, we are, unfortunately, not able to verify the statement; but whether it is exaggerated or not, it is merely a strongly-drawn illustration of a well-authenticated course of events that has slowly changed the character of the population in several of our New-England States. It is open to any one to offset this by pointing to what might be termed the Newer-England, which is to be found in the Valley of the Mississippi, or west of the Rocky Mountains; but we have no intention of elaborating theories as to the decadence or emigration of races; our intention is merely to note a few of the minor features of this change, which we strongly believe is fast becoming a thing of the past.

Half a century ago there were numerous small seaports scattered along the coast-line of Maine, New-Hampshire, and Massachusetts, which were, in their way, important commercial centres. Though the ancient maritime fame of such places as Nantucket and Salem still lingers in memory, that of smaller towns is forgotten, although they were interested in foreign trade to an extent which now seems hardly possible. Vessels were built there and sent to the East Indies and South America, and not infrequently brought their return cargoes direct to the home port, instead of going to New-York, or possibly to Boston, as would now be the case. This gave to these places a business standing out of all proportion to their size or wealth, and also, we may add, gave to the social life a certain tone which seems to be inseparable from travel and varied experience. The necessity of manning the vessels furnished employment to all the young men who cared to become sailors, and this, as we have said above, brought them back to their homes at stated intervals. The concentration of the shipping trade has changed all this. Vessels are now built at these places, and may sometimes be seen in the docks of this City, bearing the name of their birthplace; but the title is purely visionary, for they never again see their home port after their keels have once left its waters. The young men who would formerly have found employment in the various warehouses, or on the ships, have been forced to look elsewhere for support, and as a rule have sought it somewhere in the Western States. It is this that has given to many of these towns a death-in-life appearance somewhat analogous to that of abandoned mining villages in Nevada and California; but if, as is often the case, the place has been selected by some manufacturing corporation as a site for their works, the elimination of the original inhabitants has soon followed, for an inroad of French Canadian and Irish settlers does not add to the attractiveness of any place of residence.

Perhaps the chief misfortune in these business transitions has been the rupture of those home and family ties that give strength and character to all communities, great or small. It is absurd to suppose that people can dwell contentedly in a place where there exists an extreme disparity in the number of the sexes, and in times past this has been found to an astonishing extent in scores of the small towns on the coast of Maine, or among the hills of New-Hampshire. The young men who left these places, like the wandering Israelites, found wives for themselves among the Philistines; and the dull monotony of a life that seemed almost purposeless made any change appear a desirable one to the young women who were left behind. More than this, they were stimulated to seek something different from what they knew by minds excited by the fanciful successes of serial heroines. It is not our intention to push this further, but it may not be out of place to state that the conclusions that would naturally be drawn from such a condition of affairs are in this instance correct. The towns of New-Hampshire abandoned by agriculture, and those of Maine deserted by commerce, have for the past twenty-five years, according to the Police statistics of Philadelphia, Boston, and this City, furnished a largely disproportionate quota of instances of female depravity. Indeed, it could hardly be otherwise, when account is taken of the immense number of young women who during this period have left their homes in these two States.

Unquestionably this is an evil which time will correct, and already the worst is over; for in revolutions, either of trade or politics, the ruin and distress created is, for the time being, more apparent than the advantages gained. Most of the New-England towns have, by freeing themselves of their surplus of population, adjusted themselves to suit the new order of things; and each is now striving to become a manufacturing centre. The tide of emigration which during the lives of two generations has carried hundreds of thousands of New-Englanders to the South and West has to a considerable degree abated, and is not likely again to exercise so strong an influence for some years to come.

A PLEA FOR BIGAMY.

The apologists for the great prophet, Joseph Smith, and the denouncers of his business manager, Brigham Young, maintain that polygamy did not enter into the calculations of the Mormon fathers. That patriarchal institution they aver to have gradually arisen under the stress of the naughty desires and through the unbounded powers of the elders of the Church. Wandering Englishmen of a soft-headed variety, and a nature prone to exaggerate the attractions of a multiplicity of wives, seldom fail to visit the great Brigham in his seraglio, and, after being duly impressed with the force of his vulgarity, to astonish the natives of London by their liberal admiration for the Emperor of Mormondom. But they do not perceive that Brigham is shrewdly taking advantage of their want of penetration. "Look at me," says Brigham; "here I am with so many wives and so many children, and we are all a happy family; no fuss, no fighting among us." Is it to be wondered at that the addle-pated Lord should rush home and applaud the Turks for one more domestic virtue which they share with Mormons—the Biblical system of polygamy?

Travelers in Utah have missed, it is only too apparent, the real distinction which separates Brigham Young from the ranks of reformers, which degrades him from the position of a statesman (where addle-pates would have him) to the comparatively unimportant status of an animal. Had Brigham seen fit to draw the line at number two, he would have headed the list of benefactors of his race; since he failed to be satisfied with a brace of wives, his memory, so long as it may survive, will only excite contempt. Should any persons ask why there is this gulf fixed between the numbers two and three when it comes to wives, the answer is that they have never allowed their imaginations to rove fondly on the pleasures and exemptions to be found in the life of a bigamist. If they had examined the Mormon question carefully, they ought to have perceived that all the harmony and domestic peace attributed by Brigham to polygamy applies equally well to bigamy, whence the stern deductions of logic at once draw the conclusion that all beyond bigamy is mere wickedness, and not a striving after that ideal family life which the sin-scarred prophet would have us believe.

For on what grounds does the polygamist explain the quiet of his home? Manifestly—whenever he cares to be a truthful polygamist—on the ground that one wife counteracts the other, holds the other in check. The favorite herself has to beware; for those who are not favorites may become so on the slightest tripping up of her influence over the patriarch. Therefore, though her fingers yearn ever so vindictively for the solid tomato-can, and her nails long to furrow the placid spaces of her patriarch's face, yet must she restrain herself and smile and smile and be a favorite. But no English Lord has yet exposed to Brigham Young and the world that the same line of argument would apply to bigamy, and that a third wife is a superfluous expense.

When one comes to regard this question in the broader light of American history, the want of statesmanship of Brigham Young can only be paralleled by the grossness of his tastes. Had he not the Constitution of the United States before him as a model, and could he not have imitated that most perfect instrument of our modern civilization? Everybody agrees that the State is founded on the family. Heretofore there have been Kings who commanded and enjoyed like husbands, and nations who obeyed and were chastised like wives. But the modern Republic changed all that. The President may be ruler and husband, but he no longer has the nation for a wife and slave. The nation now appears as two wives in the shape of Senate and House of Representatives. At first blush it appears that these two are meant to limit and circumscribe his authority. They do so in many ways, but he is amply revenged by the freedom they are forced to allow him. For while they are fighting or regarding each other through the mist of a hollow truce, he goes off to Long Branch and has a good time. "Just here" Brigham Young failed to apply the lesson of the Constitution to his family life. Had he been content with being a consistent bigamist, he would not only have lived the happy father of a comparatively rational number of children, but he would have succeeded in attracting the major part of the aristocracy of England to exchange the gilded halls of luxury and one wife for the homely delights of Utah and two evenly-balanced spouses each.

GROWTH OF THE EARTH.

A London newspaper says: "In the interesting course of lectures on astronomy which Mr. R. A. Proctor has been delivering in the theatre of the Society of Arts, for the especial benefit of young persons, his subject last evening was 'Meteors, Comets, and Stars.' In speaking of meteors, he developed at some length the thought, which will strike many as a novelty, that the earth is, has always been, and so long as it shall exist as a part of our cosmical system must ever continue to be, growing in size. Meteors are bodies, composed of extra-terrene matter, which travel in vast belts and in highly eccentric orbits round the sun. These belts, or systems of meteors, are very numerous, and when their orbits intersect that of the earth they are brought within the influence of its gravitation, and on entering our atmosphere become luminous and fall to the surface of our planet in those periodical showers of shooting stars which are so well known. Not a night passes in which some falling stars are not seen, and in certain months and on particular nights the golden rain is incessant. Of course, too, meteors fall in the daytime, although unseen. It is computed, said the lecturer, that hundreds of thousands of these extra-terrene bodies become incorporated with the earth every 24 hours, and 400,000,000 in the course of each year. They may vary in weight between a few grains and a ton. One is known to have fallen in South America which weighed 15 tons. Yet these small accretions to the earth's matter would take many millions of years to add a single foot to its diameter. It had been shown that one of these meteoric systems followed in the track of a small telescopic comet, although not to be confounded with its tail, and it was now the general opinion of astronomers that all these belts of meteors were similarly related to comets. Mr. Proctor then proceeded to speak of comets and stars."

A CARD FROM MR. CLEWS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The statement referring to my late firm which appeared in your columns yesterday was entirely ex parte and not in accordance with the facts in the case. Hennequin & Co. have no claim whatever. They were settled with in full several years since. HENRY CLEWS

New-York, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1877.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

GLIMPSES OF THE PRESENT AND THE PAST.

WEBSTER AND THE COMPROMISES OF 1850—A PASSING GLANCE AT TIMON OF ATHENS—A VISION OF A CONGEALED CONGRESS—THE DEMOCRATIC MOB—THE NEGRO'S CHICKEN.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1877.

I heard every word of Mr. Conkling's eight-hour speech on the Joint Commission plan—one great argument given in two installments—and though I feel more and more that life is too short for such things, I am not sorry that I have heard all that could be said on that side of the question—have seen all the reasons and precedents skillfully and powerfully, if not persuasively, put. Notwithstanding the length of his effort, not only Mr. Conkling's associates but his late opponents paid him the compliment of a close attention throughout. More than one Democratic countenance glowed with generous admiration. I noticed that Mr. Bogy seemed ready to exclaim, "A Daniel come to judgment; yea, a Daniel;" and when he was most eloquent and impressive I saw Mr. Thurman glance from the speaker to Senators Cameron, Morton, Sherman, and Sargent with an expression that reminded me of Timon's indorsement of Alcibiades.

I was also reminded on that day of a scene in the old Senate chamber, which, one hot Summer morning, was packed to its utmost capacity, by as eager a crowd, assembled to hear Mr. Webster in his last solemn utterances in favor of the compromise measures of 1850. Near Mr. Conkling sat a man who, from a seat similarly situated, listened to and watched with restless, gleaming eyes the great expounder on that memorable occasion—Henry S. Foote. The snows of 77 Winters show in his hair, and have doubtless cooled his hot head, but he is marvelously alert still; interested in and enjoying everything as it comes. Age has only iced the champagne of life for him. Among all that "cloud of witnesses" there was but one other—honest, steadfast Hannibal Hamlin—who, to my knowledge, had beheld that other compromise struggle and shared in the conflict. Then, as now, the Republic was in deadly peril. Then, as now, a patriotic contrivance was said to have saved it. It gives me a melancholy, or what is the same thing for a woman, a venerable, feeling, to remember how many times I have seen the Republic lost through corruption and retrieved through compromise. Liberty also I have often and often beheld quite o'erthrown. But she always comes up livelier than ever—seems to thrive on falls—is a sort of female Antæus. In that time, as in this, commerce and trade made a great outside pressure. Both the merchant and the Jew came into court, and there was a charge of yard-sticks on the enemies of compromise. Mr. Morton rowed stoutly against the heavy seas of opposition and the stiff headwinds of fame, but the boat was scuttled. Mr. Sherman, Mr. Sargent, and Mr. Blaine were able to do little more than put themselves eloquently on record as good men and true, fearless and independent. Mr. Cameron, the Nestor of the Senate, in his brief, terse, speech was most impressive. I hope the party he has so long served may not see his predictions fulfilled and know, when too late, that

"'Tis the sunset of life gives us mystical lore."

Speaking of sunsets, among the spectators who came in from the House to see the vote taken, I noticed Mr. S. S. Cox, whose face wears perhaps a more expectatious, but hardly a more vivacious, look than of old. He has been the Mark Tapley of the Democracy through all its dark days. A wit in the House is a well-spring of jollity, whichever side he jokes on, and if worst comes to worst, and Mr. Hayes is counted out, I hope I shall be a good Christian enough to rejoice with the Coxes who do rejoice, as well as to weep with the Garfields who weep.

I heard only the few last hours of the debate in the House. Shortly after I entered the reporters' gallery, where, all other places being filled, I was graciously accorded a seat, the management settled on the time for taking the vote and the momentous moment was announced. It was kind of them to make this proclamation that the undecided should hurry up to a decision; but it reminded me of an old classic story: A famous Greek cynic, that same Timon of Athens, once ascended the tribune and amid the breathless silence of curious and eager expectation, said: "Athenians, I have a small field, and in this field a fig-tree, on which many citizens have already hanged themselves. I intend now to build a house on this spot, and I wish to give you notice before I begin, in order that if there be any more of you who intend to hang yourselves, you may come before the fig-tree is cut down."

I was especially delighted by a pluckv, pithy, pointed, genuinely witty speech, by old Martin I. Townsend, of Troy, a man who reminds me somewhat of Joshua R. Giddings. His best hits were a characterization of Mr. Watterson as the "Marat of our Constituent Assembly," and of the then unknown Ben Hodges as the Colossus of Rhodes, spanning the great gulf between the two parties." Soon after the veteran came Mr. Field, with his maiden speech—a trim, dainty little maiden, from the neat *chaussure* of a modest exordium to the pretty top-knot of a poetic peroration. I was pained to miss from his seat Alexander H. Stephens, in the dying embers of whose genius glows more vital heat than flashes and crackles in the brief bonfires of all the young orators about him. One of these, who is accounted very eloquent, and doubtless is so at times, J. Young Brown, spoke like a very young Brown, I thought, indulging in fantaronade more or less. "One month ago," he said, "I despaired of the Republic." I remember feeling mysteriously depressed about that time myself. It may be Brown's despair was in the air and I had an attack of it. But look it for dyspepsia. I did not hear Ben. Hill, but I heard Tom Jones, Frank Hurd, and lots of the other boys, all speaking their little pieces in the midst of ever-increasing noise and confusion. It was in vain the Speaker exhorted, appealed and threatened—the tumult was arrested for a moment, only to gather new force. Voices of the Democratic crowd in the rear of the seats kept up a multitudinous murmur which almost amounted to a roar. It was gavel against gabble.

The galleries and even the door-ways were packed with spectaters—many of them young girls, who even in these fast and forward times, could by no possibility have understood the bewildering questions and momentous issues in debate, but who evidently enjoyed in a confused way, the excitement and turmoil below. It was a mild form of gladiatorial show, an æsthetic bull-fight, for them. As I looked over the vast assembly, and down into that pit of agitated humanity, all confused movement and hurry, like a big ant-hill through which a furrow has been run, the thought which always comes to me in a crowd, smote upon my heart. Where will we all be 50 years hence? "What is life that we should fret? Why make we such ado?" Instantly the great uproar was wrapped in a greater silence—tier after tier of faces in the long galleries seemed to disappear in funereal shadows, while the floor below seemed paved with memorial slabs and honeycombed with graves, to paraphrase an eminent Senator. It may be that that little portion of probation, that impercceptible point on the great dial-plate of time—half a century—will be allowed to none of us: that some stormy night God may forget us, as we deserve to be forgotten; that the supports of his laws may give way under the circular track of our blindly-rushing world, and we go plunging down into wild abysses of flood and flame, terror and dire destruction. Or, in some celestial collision, our sun may be quite put out, and a tidal wave of unimagined cold whelm our round earth in the twinkling of an eye and freeze us all in our tracks—rolling or trading, dancing or debating. A frozen flag would float above a silent Capitol till the four winds of a darkened heaven should divide it; the frozen arm of the Speaker would hold a gavel forever uplifted; the frigid lips of the orator would refuse even to ask permission to have the arrested speech published in the *Record*; limp knees and hot brains, the liquefied and oozing scourge of Republicanism and "the shoreless fire-lava of Democracy" would alike stiffen into adamantine ice, and a congealed Congress would remain in horrible, but harmless, session till the crack of doom should announce the great thaw of the *dies iræ* and the final adjournment.

Speaking of Egyptian darkness and hyperborean cold, destruction, and judgment, when I face the fact of the possibility of the defeat of our side—of the Democracy sailing in between the legs of Mr. Townsend's Colossus, and proceeding, like Wierd Sister No. 1, to "do, and do, and do," I ask myself, will the disaster ruin or rally the Republican Party? Certainly, if that organization have in it even "a little leaven" of the grand old principles on which it was founded, it will rise again. There is too much bluster, threatening, and bravado about modern Democracy, as represented in Congress at least, for it to triumph long, for the day for such things is past. It has still clever and courageous leaders, it has its old crafty and *ruse* policy; its vital principles have not been all compromised, but its elements are more incongruous and rebellious than of old; it lacks the old discipline; it is more of the nature of a mob, and, as Emerson says, "a mob cannot be a permanency." He says also that "foolish legislation is a rope of sand, that perishes in the twisting." If the mooning party does wickedly, or unwisely—and its wickedness and unwisdom must be very pronounced to exceed that of the out-goers—its lease of power will probably be brief, and the younger party—child of freedom and justice, born in a troublous but glorious time, receiving a dreadful baptism of heroic blood, but growing up somewhat too proud and overbearing, and disposed to squander its rich inheritance on miscreants and mercenaries—will come back, chastened by tribulation, taught in the stern school of adversity, and prepared to run a nobler and a happier career.

In the House that day, as in the Senate the day before, there was an appearance of beautiful accord, any amount of "peace and goodwill," between the Democratic and Republican advocates of the great Millennial Measure. The newly-elected Senatorial lion of Georgia seemed disposed to snuggle down by the newly-elected Senatorial lamb of Massachusetts. They were all ready and eager to sacrifice their prejudices and even their scruples to tranquillity and brotherly unity. They sank the partisan in the patriot. Under that name, "too often profaned," they were content to be comprised and compromised together. The Democrats now speak of the measure as "a mutual concession," a little leaning to the Hayes side, "but fair upon the whole." Apropos of this, I heard last night a little story, which I hope will not prove ancient to your readers, as an illustration: An honest old Georgia negro on his way home from market, where he had been to sell chickens, and where he had sold all of his lot except one, encountered a shrewd white acquaintance, who, looking on the chicken, and finding it goodly, coolly proposed to the owner to put it up on the board for a game of euchre. The owner being a guileless and pious African—"hoping all things, believing all things"—assented. They had a small game and the black man lost. As he took the stake, a fine fat pullet, rather reluctantly from his basket and handed it over to the winner, the latter cheerily remarked: "it was a fair game, you know, Uncle." "O yes, Sar, I 'spect it was," replied the bewildered loser, scratching his head, "a far game—but den, 'pears to me you didn't put nothin' up agin dat dar chicken."

GRACE GREENWOOD.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

"The Danichetts" will be brought out at the Union Square Theatre to-night.

A novel programme will be offered by Mr. Heller at his Wonder Theatre this evening.

"Marton, la Jolie Bouquetière" is to be the attraction at Wood's Museum this evening.

Mr. Rowe's new play, called "Fifth Avenue," is to be produced this evening at Booth's Theatre.

NOTES FROM ABROAD.

The Abbé Colin, Hon. Canon of St. Brieuc, and a well-known patron of music and the arts, is dead.

Nearly 17,000 francs was collected for the benefit of M. Laurent, late of the Paris Opéra Comique.

The composer Victor Jonsières has been made an officer, and Léo Delibès a Knight of the Legion of Honor.

Hoemelle, the French organist, has married Mlle. Josephine Goethe, a descendant of the author of "Faust."

The first 25 performances of "Paul et Virginie" at the Paris Lyrique produced an average of over 2460 a representation.

A new drama, called "The Queen of Connaught," has been produced, with partial success only, at the Olympic Theatre in London.

The stars for the Italian opera season, commencing Feb. 26, at the Berlin Kroll Theatre, are D'Angeri and Marini, of Covent Garden.

Since the Berlin opera opened for the season, on Sept. 1, to the end of the year, 95 performances of 38 works by 22 composers were given. Two of these works were novelties.

M. Vizentini, father of the Director of the Paris Théâtre Lyrique, was to have a farewell benefit at that theatre. He has been 45 years a member of the theatrical profession.

The new opera by the Russian composer, Tchaikowski, called "Vakoul, the Blacksmith," has been produced with signal success at the St. Petersburg Theatre Maria. The libretto is based on a novel by Nicolas Gogol.

Mlle. Dica-Petit, who recently poisoned herself by accident, continues in a very precarious condition, and although no immediate danger was anticipated, it was thought she would not be able to make her rentrée at the Odéon for some considerable time.

Signor Verdi has contributed £20 toward the fund now being raised in Vienna for the erection of a monument to Beethoven. A concert is to be given in Milan to aid the subscription. The first attempt to recognize the genius of Beethoven after his death was made in London by the late Earl of Westmoreland, the founder of the Royal Academy of Music, who got up a concert in Drury Lane Theatre. It was, however, Dr. Liszt who made such a large sacrifice of time and money for the festival at Bonn, where the statue of Beethoven was erected.

An opera by Signor Lauro Rossi, called "Biorn," and founded as to its story upon "Macbeth"—the venue, however, being transferred to Norway—has been brought out at the Queen's Theatre in London. The *Athenæum* says: "Signor Rossi's score is not at all difficult to analyze, for it is utterly unpretentious. It is quite free from intricacy; it has no subtle meaning; it individualizes no character; it is neither uncouth nor ugly; it is not learned, much less severe; it is, in fact, an opera of the purely modern school, full of tune from beginning to end, and can be converted into exhilarating quadrilles and waltzes for the ball-room, while it will supply some charming airs for the concert halls and for the drawing-room. There were all the elements for a success for 'Biorn,' had the cast of the principals, with the honorable exceptions referred to, been up to the mark."

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—1 A. M.—*For New-England, falling barometer, westerly winds, and warmer, clear or hazy weather.*

For the Middle States, falling barometer, increasing cloudiness, and in the northern portions westerly winds, with colder, followed by warmer weather; but in the southern portions, south-east winds, warmer and possibly rainy weather.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

The following is an abstract of the report of the Central Park Meteorological Observatory for the week ending 1 P. M. Feb. 3: Barometer—Mean, 30.126 inches; maximum at 7 P. M. Jan. 30, 30.409 inches; minimum at 12 P. M. Feb. 1, 29.900 inches; range, .509 inch. Thermometer—Mean, 38.6°; maximum at 4 P. M. Feb. 1, 53°; minimum at 8 A. M. Jan. 30, 29.9°; range, 34°. Remarks—Jan. 31, rain from 10 P. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water .03 inch; Feb. 1, rain from 3 A. M. to 3:30 A. M., amount of water .01 inch; Feb. 2, rain from 1:15 P. M. to 12 P. M., amount of water .51 inch; Feb. 3, rain from 0 A. M. to 1 A. M., amount of water .04 inch; total amount of water for week, .59 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 649 miles.

LYNCHERS FOILED.

A telegram from Marlin, Texas, Jan. 30, to the Galveston *News*, says: "Last night after midnight about 40 masked men, mounted and armed, surrounded the jail for the purpose of taking out one or more prisoners, whether to lynch or rescue them is not certainly known, but it was probably to lynch. The jailers promptly gave the alarm, and officers and citizens came to their support with pistols and shot-guns. A few unarmed citizens talked with the mob, strongly urging them to desist from their violent purpose. Deputy Sheriff Sam A. Read took his stand in front of the jail door, and told them plainly that the first man who undertook to break the door would be shot, be the consequences what they might. The firm and gallant conduct of Deputy Sheriff Read, backed by Jailers J. M. Jolly and N. D. Pruden, City Marshal Gammill, and a number of spirited citizens so impressed the mob that, after various threatening demonstrations continuing more than an hour, they withdrew."

BREAD ON THE WATERS.

The Meriden (Conn.) *Republican* says that John C. Chapman, of New-Haven, who has been accustomed to supply postage stamps to letters mailed in that city without them is not to go unrewarded. An unknown person of Boston, who has been benefited, has sent him a painting of a ship of the line under full canvas, the work of John Loos of Antwerp.

NEW IMPLEMENTS OF WAR.

THE SCIENCE OF DESTRUCTION.

GUN-COTTON AS AN EXPLOSIVE FORCE—ITALIAN EXPERIMENTS—AN IMMENSE CANNON TO BE BUILT IN ENGLAND—MOUNTED PIONEERS IN THE BRITISH CAVALRY.

From Our Military Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 19, 1877.

Many people have argued from purely humane feelings that the greater the powers of destruction of our warlike implements the greater will be the chance of a speedy conclusion to wars themselves and of the maintenance of peace generally. Such humanitarians should rejoice at the prospect of the wholesale butchery of our fellow-creatures which future conflicts between the greater powers promise to entail, that is, if the new weapons are attended with the success predicted. Many persons may recollect the abhorrence manifested by the world at large for the offer made by the late Lord Dundonald, to reduce the fortresses of Cronstadt and Sevastopol without loss of life to the besiegers. As his noble and truly humane offer was not accepted, his secret died with him, but it is supposed to have consisted in striking down the garrison by means of noxious gases introduced by some novel method of his own. It is doubtful, however, whether the cold-blooded means devised for the speedy reduction of garrisons could be regarded by practical men as being more devoid of chivalric and humane feelings than the use of weapons which, when brought to bear upon floating, and to all appearance impregnable, fortresses garrisoned with perhaps 700 or 800 men, can send the whole to the bottom of the sea within five minutes. This, the latest triumph as a depopulator—the 100-ton gun at Spezzia, Italy—has fully proved its power to effect. No vessel now afloat could withstand this weapon at even 1,000 yards' range, and in the trials which have recently taken place, it has not only demonstrated that we have no vessels at present to cope with it, but also that the adopted method of construction is radically wrong.

It is well known that most armor-plated ships are constructed upon what is known as the sandwich system—that is, the side of the vessel represents alternate layers of iron and wood, (oak or teak;) but the experiments under the supervision of the Italian artillerists have proved the fallacy of this method of resistance. With a charge of 350 pounds, when firing against a target composed of two iron plates of 12 inches and 10 inches thick respectively, separated by 12 inches of teak, the penetration of the projectile (a solid shot) extended through the 12-inch plate, the teak backing, and 7 inches of the second plate; but when turned against a target composed of 22 inches of solid iron, it did not penetrate above 15 inches in all, and no serious bulge was found on the interior side of the plate. With a powder-charge increased to 349 pounds of Fossano powder, the 2,000-pound projectile pierced the 22-inch solid iron target and showed a considerable amount of surplus energy to spare.

The Italians have partially succeeded in adapting gun-cotton as a bursting charge for shells, and should the success of the experiments be assured—that is, an immunity from premature explosions be perfectly provided against—they will obtain the credit of having succeeded where the expensive experimental branch in this country has failed. As an explosive, gun-cotton will be considerably cheaper than gunpowder, and its destructive power infinitely superior. From its violent explosive action, it is better adapted for a bursting charge than when the combustion is gradual, as in gunpowder, and what is known as a "common shell" would be rendered a more destructive missile, under certain conditions, than either a shrapnel or segment.

The experiments in this country with the 80-ton gun are not yet completed, the final stage being arranged for next week, when the ponderous target of 32 inches of iron and 15 inches of teak will be fired at. The fissure in the steel tube, which was recently discovered after firing, is attributed to the strain produced by using a charge of 370 pounds, instead of 350 pounds, as first contemplated, and also to the reduction in strength caused by the enlargement of the bore from 16 inches to 18 inches. Many rounds could still be fired before the gun became useless. A tolerably satisfactory trial to test the destructive power of shrapnel shell against wooden vessels has been made with this gun, the only drawback to complete success being the action of the percussion fuse. Such a perfect adjustment of the detonation is required that the few rounds which have been fired with these large shell have not been sufficient to enable the Explosives Committee to determine upon the best form of manufacture, but certain it is that an alteration will have to be effected in the fuse when it is used with projectiles for the extremely heavy guns, for the gradual combustion of the powder-charge has been found insufficient, when the shell is propelled, to create that shock of discharge necessary to release the detonator, which on the first resistance met by the shell plunges forward and fires the bursting-charge. Unless the detonator is released when first the projectile is moved from its "seat," it follows that the shell will be "blind," and consequently useless for the purpose for which it is intended. Contrary to expectation, the time fuses, although used with the gas-check, were found to answer admirably, thus proving that the windage in muzzle-loading guns can be but imperfectly counteracted.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES was one of the first journals on either side of the Atlantic to record the intention of the British Government to build up a gun of 200 tons, giving general details of its construction. The preliminary steps have now been taken to purchase the necessary plans, the outlay being estimated at $1,200,000. This amount will include the expense attending the enlarged carriages, heavier projectiles, &c., the cost of the gun itself being about $45,000. The first gun will not be completed for upward of 12 months. The large iron works on the Continent, such as Schneider's, at Creuzot, and Krupp's, at Essen, are now constructing homogeneously-cast steel guns of 160 tons and 130 tons respectively. The former should be able to produce results equal to the wrought-iron gun of 200 tons just mentioned. We are evidently not so much in advance of foreigners as was at first supposed.

The great increase in the size of ships' guns has led to the supposition that the days of armor-plated vessels are numbered, and that the fleet which came into a combat without armor would stand the best chance of success, for, it is agreed, a shell would penetrate both sides of a wooden vessel without injury to the crew, and, being more handy than their opponents, would be better adapted for offensive purposes. Experiment has, however, proved that the fuse can be made sufficiently sensitive to burst between decks, and, so long as this contingency is liable to take place, the natural protection to the ship's sides can never be dispensed with. Of course, the erection of iron screens might partially localize the effect of the splinters, but it is doubtful whether the huge splinters of a common shell fired from the 80-ton gun could be effectually guarded against, so as to justify what would now be considered an innovation. The target, composed of 32 inches of iron and 15 inches of teak, will represent the sides of the Inflexible, which vessel it is proposed to arm with four 80-ton guns. The plans for another vessel of even more formidable proportions are now being prepared, upon which will be placed four guns of 160 tons each.

An introduction has lately been made in the British cavalry of mounted pioneers. Two men from each troop will be instructed in the duties, and, in addition to the usual equipment, will be provided with slabs of gun-cotton, and suitable means of igniting the same. I believe the idea of mounted pioneers is derived from America, where the system was introduced by the Northern Army during the late war.

THE MONTROSE DEFAULTER.

ASTONISHMENT OF HIS TRUSTING FELLOW-CITIZENS—THE AMOUNT OF HIS PECULATION $90,000.

From the Scranton (Penn.) Republican, Feb. 3.

The news of Nathan L. Lenheim's enormous defalcations fell upon our neighbors of Montrose, Susquehanna County, the other day, like a clap of thunder from a clear sky. He was a young man who moved in the best society in the place, apparently a devoted member of a Church, beloved and esteemed by all who knew him, the Cashier of a bank in which the wealthiest men of the town were interested, besides being well-to-do himself—all this at the age of 24. With such brilliant prospects before him he dashed them all to the ground in a single day, confounded the community in which he lived, and left the people of the place almost panic-stricken.

But a few days since he left Montrose without stating a word of his affairs to any one, and a week ago to-day he was arrested in New-York for presenting a forged note for the sum of $10,000, to be discounted at the Importers' and Traders' Bank in that City. The forged note was alleged to have been drawn by B. T. Stevens, and indorsed by Mr. S. Kessler, of Easton, who is known to be worth at least $1,000,000. Fortunately, however, the bold trick was detected, and the forger taken in charge by the authorities. The receipt of the startling news completely shocked the people of Montrose, and especially the stockholders of the First National Bank, of which Mr. Lenheim was Cashier. Accordingly an investigation was made, and it was discovered that his bank defalcations reached the enormous sum of $90,000 of money he had squandered in various ways. All efforts to ascertain how he had invested this plunder, or into what channels he could have directed it, have so far proved fruitless, and this portion of the transaction must remain a mystery until the dark sequel of the bold crime is revealed. Of this amount $20,000 had been forged on the bank, and the rest was taken in various ways. As Mr. Lenheim had full control to discount notes and transact other business of the bank at will, and apparently without consulting any of the officers of the institution.

We have ascertained, however, that the defaulting Cashier's bond is good for the greater part of the money stolen, and that the most the bank will lose will be about $24,000. The confidence of the people in its stability is still unshaken, and up to Thursday noon there was double the amount of money deposited that was drawn out. On Wednesday last the bank was closed for an investigation, and for the adjustment of matters that had been deranged by the sudden disappearance of the Cashier, but it was opened yesterday, transacting business as usual. The stockholders have given their note for $40,000 to replenish the depleted treasury and meet present emergencies. They are all men of sound financial standing, and no extraordinary run is anticipated. In fact, one party, to show his faith in the stable character of the concern, deposited $5,000 in it on Tuesday, and others have testified their confidence in it in a similar substantial manner. The liabilities are secured by sound notes, and no such thing as a failure is expected.

The First National Bank of Montrose came into existence about two years ago, and ever since its inception Mr. Nathan L. Lenheim, the forger, has been its Cashier. At the close of the first year's business Mr. D. J. Searle, the Vice President, expressed a good deal of dissatisfaction over the fact that the original plan of referring all loans to a committee before being negotiated was not carried out, and that Mr. Lenheim was negotiating paper without the instructions of any one. This gave rise to such a state of feeling that Mr. Searle said he would either sell his stock or buy out Mr. Lenheim's. The consequence was that Mr. Searle sold out his $15,000 worth for a margin of 20 per cent, and retired from the bank, receiving $3,000 in cash, and the stock (which he still holds) as security. Mr. George W. Beardsley was chosen Vice President in his stead, and Mr. William J. Turrell is President. The First National is the only national bank in town. There is another banking house there, that of William H. Cooper & Co., which has been in existence for 20 years, and is above reproach.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

ROBBING PETER TO PAY PAUL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your strictures on the bill presented in the Legislature yesterday by Mr. Langbein for the relief of the assessment-payers in this City is, it seems to me, to say the least of it, very ungenerous. You must be aware that between taxes and assessments unproductive property is rapidly being eaten up. I will give you a plain statement of a few facts in relation to a piece of property, almost unproductive, in the Twelfth Ward, which I think will fully verify the above assertion. The Assessors' valuation of the property to which I refer was, in 1850, $6,700, and the taxes were $62 23. In 1860 the valuation of the same property was $21,325, and the taxes were $336 54. In 1870 the valuation of the same property was $42,500, and the taxes were $956 22. In 1876 the valuation of the same property was $77,500, and the taxes $2,170. Now, had the assessments for the so-called improvements been paid for out of the tax levy, as I think they should have been, I could have understood how the enormous increase in taxation happened; but such is not the case. For all the improvements that have been made the cost has been assessed on the adjoining property, and the City has not paid the first cent of it. Within a very few years there have been assessments paid on the above-mentioned property amounting to $28,587 45, and there are now assessments levied on the same property amounting to $14,026 37, and there will be very soon about $2,000 more, making in all upward of $16,000 unpaid.

Our improvements have cost too much. On account of the inflated rate of wages the City was paying for labor at the time the improvements were made, the property-owners were obliged to pay two or three times more for the improvements than they were worth, and on account of the length of time the contractors were allowed to do the work after the time fixed in their contracts had expired, all the benefit expected to be derived from the expenditure was lost. I will trouble you with but one instance: The contract for grading the Ninth avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets, was given out in 1869, and the time fixed to finish it up was two years, but it took six years; it was not finished till 1875.

Another contract was given out in 1870, and the time for doing the work was one year; it was not finished till 1874. Had the contractors been compelled to complete their contracts in the time agreed upon, the owners might have been able to dispose of part of their property at fair prices and pay for the improvements. But the crash came long before the work was done, and the property was then unsalable, and to-day it is doubtful if it could be sold for cash at the Assessors' valuation. Now, if, as the Controller says, there are about $18,000,000 of taxes in arrears, how are the $21,500,000 of assessments going to be paid? In the present state of the real estate market it is impossible; but were they allowed to pay the interest on them, I believe an effort would be made to do it, and the City would receive more money and cause less misery than it is doing now under the present system, and no injustice would be done to those who have paid their assessments; for if the City received 7 per cent. and borrowed money at 5 per cent., it would be the gainer.

M.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 31, 1877.

$5,000 DAMAGES AGAINST HER FATHER.

The case of Catharine Flood against David Moore, an action brought by the plaintiff against her father for inflicting injuries upon her husband, which it is alleged caused the latter's death, occupied the attention of the Supreme Court at Albany, Judge Westbrook presiding, last week. The case has been before before tried, and the jury disagreed. Eminent counsel were engaged on both sides, and the suit has been warmly contested. A decision has been finally reached, which the Albany *Times* of Thursday gives as follows: "The jury came into court at 1 o'clock and rendered the following verdict: 'We as jurors on this suit have exchanged views on this important case between Catharine Flood and David Moore, and carefully weighing the evidence produced, candidly, fairly, and impartially, have arrived at the following verdict: We find for plaintiff $5,000. John W. Couchman, foreman.' Extra allowance of 5 per cent. was granted plaintiff. Stay of 60 days was granted to make a case and exceptions after judgment."

A PRESENT-TAKING GOVERNOR.

We tremble for the peace of mind of the Democrats. Gov. Zebulon Vance, of North Carolina, has received and accepted a present of a wild turkey, and from a colored man, at that. Moreover, he has written the following grateful letter:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C. Jan. 31, 1877.

Mr. D. M. Lee, col.:

DEAR SIR:—Your letter with the turkey which you were so kind as to send me have both been received with great pleasure. I accept them as a testimonial of your good will, and earnestly hope it betokens an era of kind feeling soon to be established between the white and black citizens of North Carolina. I assure you that nothing shall be wanting on my part to bring about such a state of things. Thanking you both for your present and your letter, I am, very sincerely your friend,

Z. B. VANCE.

THE QUESTION OF DIVORCE.

AN ATTACK UPON THE FRENCH LAW.

HOW THE CODE NAPOLEON WAS AMENDED—DIFFICULTY OF SECURING A DIVORCE IN MOST CATHOLIC COUNTRIES—EVIL EFFECTS OF SEPARATION—HOW THE CHURCH REFUSES CONSENT TO A LEGAL DIVORCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 19, 1877.

The Republicans are making some vigorous attacks upon the old order of things in France, whether for good or for evil I will not pretend to say, and among other things, are now agitating the question of divorce. The principle exists in the laws of most of the civilized nations, and divorce is possible in Belgium, a Catholic country. When Napoleon I. founded the Empire and devised those statutes known as the Code Napoleon, his object was to engraft upon the ancient system all that the revolution had in it of good. For the first time the people of France enjoyed the benefits of equality before the law. And, among other things, that powerful genius saw the necessity of admitting into the code the principle of divorce. It was then written in the statutes beside the "separation from bed and board" pronounced by the legal tribunals; but with the Restoration came a Catholic reaction, and the principle was expunged from the code at the demand of the Church. It has always opposed the principle of divorce, for a reason that can readily be understood, but not easily defined in words. It is partially embraced in the phrase generally employed: "What God has joined together let no man put asunder." The clergy pretend to act in the name of the Supreme Being, and when attacked themselves take refuge behind Him from whom, they say, their authority comes by virtue of ordination. The Church, therefore, pretends that it alone has the right to undo what has been done in God's name, and makes formal opposition to the introduction of the principle of divorce into the civil code. The Pope alone claims the right in Catholic countries of pronouncing the decree of divorce, and it is sparingly exercised. Only persons of great influence can hope to procure a dispensation; it was refused even to the Princess de Beauffremont, and she was obliged to get herself naturalized in a country where divorce is recognized, in order to consummate her second marriage.

Louis XVIII., acting under the influence of the clergy, erased the principle of divorce from the French code, but left the separation from bed and board. And what has been the result? A deplorable degradation of public morals. At every step the regulator has to take account of human nature, and not expect too much. Christianity has hitherto exercised a powerful influence in favor of virtue, but its hold seems to be weakening from some cause or other, (probably the dissensions among Christians and the prevalence of sects,) and all can see the time approaching when the civil authority regulating society must be sufficient in itself, and not obliged to count upon this auxiliary. Perhaps we shall have to count upon human interests instead, and regulate marriage in the best possible way for the interest of the two sexes, of the family, and particularly of public morality. For the present it is conceded, I think, that the latter has much to gain by admitting the principle of divorce, under proper restrictions, which the law can provide; but the Church refuses its consent, because the privileges of the anointed are thereby attainted. The civil authority steps in between the clergy and the Supreme Being.

The results of the French system of *separation de corps* has been deplorable indeed. I think that it has been sufficiently shown in the case of Mme. De Beauffremont, but it is made clearer by the case of Mme. De Germiny. There we have a young and beautiful Countess, having children, tied for life to a man convicted of one of the most infamous crimes imaginable. She cannot bear her own name without dishonor, and she is forbidden to change it. She must wear her degrading chains through life. Evidently, here is a case where divorce would be mercy as well as justice, but the French law refuses it to this poor lady. Her case comes now to strengthen the Republicans in their efforts to get the principle admitted. They show that many thousands of separations are annually pronounced, and that the tribunals thereby give direct encouragement to prostitution, for an honest woman is not permitted to establish herself again in an honest manner; while the honest men who have been shamefully treated only go to swell the ranks of the Lovelaces who are constantly on the lookout for *bonnes aventures*.

It seems to me the marriage contract ought to be a civil ceremony, and the rights of both parties protected by the civil law as property now is. Dumas was not wrong when he spoke of a young girl's beauty and chastity as "capital," and when we come to think in this way we can make laws that will give the people protection. The idea of the Church in admitting separations is that the parties will make up their quarrels and come together again after a time; but experience shows that only a small percentage of the separations end in this way. The large majority turn toward a life of dissolute order, to use the mildest term, and the worst of it is that only one-half are really to blame. The other half are martyrs to a social condition that should not exist, and which does not exist in countries where divorce is admitted. Here we are told that divorce is not possible on account of the State religion, but at the same time the authorities allow civil burials which are not allowed by the Church, and do a score of things which could not be done if that religion were really respected. This is a topic which is now being brought prominently forward, and the Republicans intend to force it upon the Chamber at no distant date.

Gen. Tchernayeff has arrived in Paris, and has been already "interviewed" by several of the local reporters. The General principally confined himself to an account of his adventures at Prague, from which city he was sent as a "courier noire" by order of the Police. The Slavs wanted to give him an ovation, but the German element resented it and raised a riot in the streets. One can see how rapidly the German element has grown, when it can do this in the very capital of Bohemia. The General says that he shall remain but a few days in Paris, and expects soon to enter the field, though not in Servia.

Another member of the Municipal Council of Paris has come to grief—M. Yves Guyot, editor of *Les Droits de l'Homme*. A short time ago he wrote a series of articles upon the police of public morals, and was prosecuted for them. The court condemned him to six months' imprisonment and to a fine of 5,000 francs. This judgment causes the loss of all political rights for a period of five years, and M. Guyot ceases *ipso facto* to be a member of the City Council.

A FISH STORY FROM TROY.

The Troy *Press* of Saturday evening tells the following: "Our readers can rely on the following rather curious fish story, and if any of them doubt its credibility we can only refer them to the parties who have the curious specimen or nature's creative power, and who will show the phenomenon to the curious. Mr. Scott, at the residence of Dr. P. T. Heartt, of Waterford, has for some time been afflicted with sore eyes. Rather more than a month ago he determined to try the curative powers of salt-water bathing for the afflicted optics. For this purpose he procured a quantity of clear snow and melted it, after which he filtered it carefully and pouring it into a tumbler put into it a small quantity of rock salt. The salt dissolved and every morning and evening for a month a small quantity of the wash was used. Yesterday morning Mrs. Scott conceived that too much dust had settled in the glass, and advised throwing it away and rinsing the glass. Before putting this project into execution she scanned the glass more closely, and was surprised to see swimming about, in a lively manner, a diminutive fish. A close examination followed, and there surely was a small fish about three-fourths of an inch in length, with bright projecting head-like black eyes, and in formation closely resembling a 'bull-head.' The diminutive creature is transparent, and can easily be seen through. The vertebræ of the creature is plainly marked throughout its entire length. The fish has been placed in a bottle and is carefully preserved. It swims about in the watery element as though highly enjoying its saline bath. It is of a pearly pearl color and is daily growing. The question is what is the embryo fish? Where did it come from? Certainly there could have been no germ of life in the snow that had been melted by artificial heat and afterward filtered; neither could there have been any in the coarse particles of salt that had been placed into it. The future developments of this natural curiosity will be looked forward to with interest. Again we say to the skeptical, go to Dr. Heartt's residence and see for yourselves this tiny waif of nature's creation.

MARYLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACES.

THE SWEEPSTAKES TO CLOSE SOON—PROGRAMME OF THE SPRING MEETING—AN EXCELLENT LOT OF FLAT AND OTHER RACES.

A printed list has been sent THE TIMES of the sweepstakes now open and to close March 1, also the programme of the Spring meeting of the Maryland Jockey Club. The time for the meeting, which is of course to take place at Baltimore, is fixed for May 22 to the 25th inclusive, thus concluding a week before the commencement of the season's sport at Jerome Park. For the Spring meeting there are four stake events yet to close, as follows: Handicap stakes, mile-heats for 4-year olds, $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared out, club to add $500 for the first horse, and $100 for second, weights to be announced March 24, and declarations to be made on or before April 14; sweepstakes for 3-year olds that have not won in their 2-year old form, of $25 each, play or play, colts to carry 100 pounds, fillies and geldings 97 pounds, club to add $500, of which $100 to the second horse; Baltimore Cup, for all ages, two and a quarter miles, $50 subscription, half forfeit, club to add $1,000, of which $200 to the second horse, the third horse to save his stake; Grand Steeplechase Post Stakes, of $50 each, half forfeit, club to add $600 for the first horse, $100 for the second, and $75 for the third, five or more subscribers to fill, welter weights, about two and a half miles over the regular steeple course. The other events to close March 1 are: For the Fall meeting of 1877, the Breckinridge Stakes, for 3-year olds, to be run for on the last day of the meeting; $300 subscription; $100 forfeit; winner of the Dixie Stakes five pounds extra; club to add $1,000, of which $500 to the second horse, the third horse to save his stake; two miles; and, for the Fall meeting of 1878, the Dixie Stakes, for colts and fillies then 3 years old, to be run for on the first day of the meeting; two miles; $100 subscription, half forfeit, club to add $1,500, of which $500 to the second horse, the third horse to save his stake.

The programme makes mention of no less than 18 races; five in the first, four in the second, five in the third, and four in the last day of the meeting. The shortest run is to be a contest of half mile heats for gentleman riders, and the next shortest a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for maidens of all ages. The longest race is the grand Steeplechase Post Stakes event of about two and a half

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat unsettled, but gen rally higher: No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 26¾ cash; $1 27¾@1 27¾ March; $1 29¾ April; No. 3 do, $1 19@1 17 cash. Corn quiet, but firm; 42¾c cash; 42¾c bid, March, 43¾c bid, May. Oats easier; 30¾c cash; 30¾c, April. Rye dull and lower at 88c. Barley dull and lower at 88c. Pork strong and higher, $16, cash; $16 20@16 22½, March. $16 40@16 42½, April. Lard in fair demand and higher; $10 65, cash; $10 75@10 77½, March; $10 87½@10 90, April. Bulk-meats steady, with a fair demand. Dressed Hogs quiet; held at $6 75@6 87½. Whisky, $1 05. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 79,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Rye, 1,400 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 bbls; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels; Barley, 8,500 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull for best grades: No. 2 Red Fall, $1 44 bid, cash; $1 49@$1 49¾, March; No. 3 do., $1 37½@$1 38, cash. Corn unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 38¾c@38¾c, February; 40¾c, March. Oats firm; No. 2, 34¾c@35c. Rye steady; in good demand at 68c@69c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 07. Pork firmer at $16 cash; $16 bid, March. Lard dull, nominal. Bulk-meats firmer; sales over 1,000,000 lb at 5¾c@6c, 8¾c@8¾c, and 8¾c@9c for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼c@9¾c; Clear Sides, 12¾c@13c. Hams, 13¾c@14c. Hog products unchanged; nothing doing. Cattle quiet, unchanged; little doing. Receipts—2,600 bbls Flour, 2,500 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 300 head Hogs, 200 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm; Red, $1 40@$1 48. Corn quiet at 40c@44½c. Oats quiet, but at ady, at 30c@30c. Rye dull, at 80c@81c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork firm at $16 75. Lard steady; steam rendered, 10½c; kettle, 11@11½c. Bulk-meats quiet; shoulders, 6c@6¾c; Short Ribs, 8¾c@8¾c, cash; 8¾c@8¾c, seller April; 9c@9¼c, seller May; short Clear Sides, 9¾c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 7¾c; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Whisky steady, with a fair demand at $1 05. Butter dull and unchanged. Hogs quiet; common, $5 25@5 50; fair to good light, $5 40@5 80; packing, $5 50@$6 10; heavy butchers', $6 20@$6 40; receipts, 570 head; shipments, 650 head.

BUFFALO, Feb. 3.—Receipts—Flour, 4,900 bbls.; Wheat, 12,800 bushels; Corn, 32,400 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,800 bbls; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 19,200 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels, Rye, 2,000 bushels. There is a moderate demand for Wheat, Flour, and Corn. New Corn is in light supply; sales, 600 bush. Flour: prices unchanged. Wheat—sales, 3,000 bushels Green Bay spring at 91 48; car No. 1 White at $1 03; car No. 1 North-western at $1 42. Corn—sales, 8 cars new at 36c, 653 bush. old at 40c; 2 cars, 2,250 bushels Western, on the track, at 43c. Other articles quiet and unchanged. Railroad freights unchanged.

TOLEDO, Feb. 3.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash held at $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 44; receipts, 1,000 bush; shipments, 500 bush. Corn quiet and firmer; 42¾c cash; 43¾c, March; 44¾c, May. Oats easier; 30¾c, cash; 30¾c, April. Rye dull and lower at 88c. Barley dull and lower at 88c. Pork strong and higher, $16, cash; $16 20@16 22½, March. $16 40@16 42½, April. Lard in fair demand and higher; $10 65, cash; $10 75@10 77½, March; $10 87½@10 90, April. Bulk-meats steady, with a fair demand. Dressed Hogs quiet; held at $6 75@6 87½. Whisky, $1 05. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 79,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Rye, 1,400 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 bbls; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels; Barley, 8,500 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat dull for best grades: No. 2 Red Fall, $1 44 bid, cash; $1 49@$1 49¾, March; No. 3 do., $1 37½@$1 38, cash. Corn unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 38¾c@38¾c, February; 40¾c, March. Oats firm; No. 2, 34¾c@35c. Rye steady; in good demand at 68c@69c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 07. Pork firmer at $16 cash; $16 bid, March. Lard dull, nominal. Bulk-meats firmer; sales over 1,000,000 lb at 5¾c@6c, 8¾c@8¾c, and 8¾c@9c for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼c@9¾c; Clear Sides, 12¾c@13c. Hams, 13¾c@14c. Hog products unchanged; nothing doing. Cattle quiet, unchanged; little doing. Receipts—2,600 bbls Flour, 2,500 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 300 head Hogs, 200 head Cattle.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm; Red, $1 40@$1 48. Corn quiet at 40c@44½c. Oats quiet, but at ady, at 30c@30c. Rye dull, at 80c@81c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork firm at $16 75. Lard steady; steam rendered, 10½c; kettle, 11@11½c. Bulk-meats quiet; shoulders, 6c@6¾c; Short Ribs, 8¾c@8¾c, cash; 8¾c@8¾c, seller April; 9c@9¼c, seller May; short Clear Sides, 9¾c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 7¾c; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Whisky steady, with a fair demand at $1 05. Butter dull and unchanged. Hogs quiet; common, $5 25@5 50; fair to good light, $5 40@5 80; packing, $5 50@$6 10; heavy butchers', $6 20@$6 40; receipts, 570 head; shipments, 650 head.

BUFFALO, Feb. 3.—Receipts—Flour, 4,900 bbls.; Wheat, 12,800 bushels; Corn, 32,400 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,800 bbls; Wheat, 12,000 bushels; Corn, 19,200 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels, Rye, 2,000 bushels. There is a moderate demand for Wheat, Flour, and Corn. New Corn is in light supply; sales, 600 bush. Flour: prices unchanged. Wheat—sales, 3,000 bushels Green Bay spring at 91 48; car No. 1 White at $1 03; car No. 1 North-western at $1 42. Corn—sales, 8 cars new at 36c, 653 bush. old at 40c; 2 cars, 2,250 bushels Western, on the track, at 43c. Other articles quiet and unchanged. Railroad freights unchanged.

TOLEDO, Feb. 3.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 2 White Wabash held at $1 40; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 44; receipts, 1,000 bush; shipments, 500 bush. Corn quiet and firmer; 42¾c cash; 43¾c, March; 44¾c, May. Oats easier; 30¾c, cash; 30¾c, April. Rye dull and lower at 88c. Barley dull and lower at 88c. Pork strong and higher, $16, cash; $16 20@16 22½, March. $16 40@16 42½, April. Lard in fair demand and higher; $10 65, cash; $10 75@10 77½, March; $10 87½@10 90, April. Bulk-meats steady, with a fair demand. Dressed Hogs quiet; held at $6 75@6 87½. Whisky, $1 05. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 79,000 bushels; Oats, 18,000 bushels; Rye, 1,400 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,500 bbls; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 8,000 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels; Barley, 8,500 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 3.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; Red, $1 45; amber, $1 50; White, $1 50@$1 55. Corn nominally unchanged; Rye, 80c. Oats—White, 42c; mixed, 39c. Provisions firmer. Pork, $17. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 6¼c@6¾c; Clear Ribs, 8¾c@8¾c; Clear Sides, 9¾c@9¾c. Bacon unsettled; shoulders, 7¾c; Clear Ribs, 9¾c; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12¾c@13c. Lard—Tierces, 11¾c@11¾c; Keg, 13c. Whisky firm at $1 05.

OSWEGO, Feb. 3.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,400 bbls. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 55; No. 2 do. held at $1 50; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 55; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 62; sales of No. 2 Red, $1 58. Corn steady; sales of Western Mixed at 50c. Barley quiet; sales of No. 2 held at $1 02; No. 2 do., 94c. Corn-meal unchanged. Mill-feed unchanged. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 1,500 bbls.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 3.—The market for Printing Cloths has been active during the week, the sales footing up 242,000 pieces; prices at the close were firm at 5¾c@5¾c, cash to 30 days, for standard and extra 64x64 Cloths; market about bare of spot goods.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by ——.

First Monday motion calendar, court opens at 10 A. M. For ex parte business, calendar called at ——.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
Demurrers.
1—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c.
2—Richmond vs. The Mayor, &c.
3—Davis vs. The Mayor, &c.
4—Seery vs. The Mayor, &c.
5—Long vs. The Mayor, &c.
6—Demarest vs. The Mayor, &c.
7—Pinckney vs. The Mayor, &c.
8—Griffin vs. Gray et al.
9—Wales vs. California Pet. Co.
10—Cudlipp vs. Attorney General State N. Y.
11—Whitney vs. Stone et al.
12—The World Co. vs. Green.
13—Hecks vs. Brinkerhoff.
14—Bancord vs. Bertram et al.
15—Same vs. Same.
16—Smith vs. Smith et al.
17—Haight vs. O'Donnell et al.
18—Ball et al. vs. Belden et al.
19—Green vs. Lippincott.
20—Timber et al vs. Breis et al.
21—Laburant vs. Delatour et al.
22—Grant vs. Anderson.
23—Berridge vs. Hoyt et al.
Law and Fact.
266—Hicks vs. Martin, ex'r.
279—Luddington vs. Stanton et al.
46—Ford vs. Conner et al.
47—Reilly vs. Dillon et al.
64—Malloy vs. Vanderbilt.

Nos.
65—Am. Female G'd'n So. vs. The Mayor, &c.
100—Fowler vs. Mehrsam et al.
102—Miles et al. vs. Titus et al.
103—Locke vs. Locke et al.
105—The Harlem Bank vs. Decker et al.
106—Dunne vs. Gratton et al.
50—De Zavala vs. Burt et al.
118—Seaman vs. Wall et al.
119—Bernheimer et al. vs. Willis et al.
121—Nat. Park Bank vs. Dwight.
122—Buerkig vs. Hausalt et al.
127—St. John vs. McLean et al.
128—Grisler et al. vs. Grisler.
130—Jones vs. Jones.
133—Busteed vs. Busteed.
136—Jacobs vs. Miller.
138—Lavanthal vs. Ward.
139—Security Bank, N. Y., vs. Warren.
141—Steinbrecher vs. Boyle et al.
142—Guidet vs. Brown et al
143—Lynes vs. Brander, Jr., et al.
145—Ger. Am. Bank vs. Vilmar et al.
148—Hatch vs. Atlantic & Pac. Tel. Co.
150—Josephthal et al. vs. Berliss et al.
152—McNeill vs. Bissell.
205—Heelas et al. vs. Slavin et al.
231—Wood vs. Seymour.
114—Kinney vs. Cohen.
115—Kinney vs. Beach et al.
238—Spencer vs. Wells.
239—Spencer vs. Van Doren

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick J.

Nos.
Demurrers.
1—Venables vs. the Missouri, Kansas and Texas R. R. Co.
2—Armstrong vs. Goldman.
3—Phyfe vs. Vinton et al.
4—Smith vs. Macdonald.
5—Koch et al. vs. Whitehouse et al.
6—The St. State Bk. of Newark vs. Boylan et al.
7—Miles et al. vs. Titus.
Issues of Fact.
8—Fleming vs. Consolidated Ice Co.
9—Arnold et al vs. Angell.
10—Sheehan et al vs. Jacobs.
11—Hand vs. Brower.
12—Atl. & Pac. Tel. Co. vs. Prescott et al.
13—Andrews vs. Richards et al.
14—Vanderbourgh vs. N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co. et al.
15—Rossiter et al. versus Wicks.
16—O'Riley vs. Hyatt.
17—Haines vs. Markham.
18—Offinger et al. vs. De Witt.
19—Strube vs. O'Neill et al.
20—Whitney vs. Martine.
21—Boyle et al. vs. Lord, &c.
22—The Bowery Sav. Bk. vs. Smith et al.
23—Butler vs. Ballard et al.
24—Armstrong vs. Mali et al.
25—Starr et al. vs. Moore et al.
26—Stanford vs. Bissell et al.
27—Cummings et al. vs. Cassidy et al.
28—Mut. Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. vs. Davis et al.
29—Gallagher vs. The N. Y. Elevated R. R. Co.
30—Jones vs. Kent et al.
31—Connelly vs. Ferguson.
32—The Alliance Bk. of the City of N. Y. vs. Morton.

Nos.
33—Swartwout, Rec'r, &c. vs. Kavanagh et al.
34—The Stadia.r Re-cutting Machine Co. vs. Reford.
35—Fraser vs. Woodin.
36—Smith vs. Toner.
37—Harrigan vs. Regan.
38—Ellis et al. vs. Coleman et al.
39—Bloxam vs. Long.
40—Fowler vs. Butterby.
41—Benner vs. Ducros et al.
42—Schaefer vs. The Germania Bk. of the City of New-York.
43—Blackwell et al. vs. Reese et al.
44—Shannon vs. Stafford.
45—Hatch vs. Dillon et al.
46—Woodruff vs. Snyden.
47—Cline Gould vs. Fitz.
48—Murray vs. McClave et al.
49—Potter vs. Gracey et al.
50—Geyer et al. vs. Rosa.
51—Hasait vs. Vilmar et al.
52—Reed vs. Liv ngston et al.
53—Barr et vs. Walker.
54—Bolby vs. Elders et al.
55—Unger vs. Huey.
56—Misc hearing vs. Van Winkle et al.
57—Evans vs. Evans.
58—Dietz vs. Parish.
59—Manning et al. versus Stern.
60—Curran vs. McIntyre.
61—The Commercial-rose-town R. R. Co of N. Y. vs. The 23d St. R'way Co. et al.
62—Johnson vs. Sloan.
63—Mortimer et al. vs. Roberts, Jr.
64—Milbank vs. The Nat. Bk. of Norwalk.
65—Westerman vs. Remington, Jr.
66—Zeltner vs. Levy.
67—Willard vs. Stebbins.
68—Weil vs. Fischer et al.
69—Babcock, Adm'r, vs. Bonsall, Jr.
70—Smith vs. Swarzschild et al.
71—Whitney et al. vs. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
479—Morgan, Adm'x, vs. McVicker et al.
436—Van Nesth vs. Sorensen.
376—Am. Bank Building and Loan Association vs. Farmers'.
486—Marks vs. Brewers' and Maltsters' Instit.
1055—Duff vs. Lord, Jr., et al., Admr's.
317—Sullivan vs. O'Hara, Marshal.
459—Earle vs. First et al.
402—Landon vs. Lamon.
405—Knoeland vs. Spitzka.
477—Cooper et al. vs. Smith.
312—Thomas vs. Knickl.
170—Moore vs. Power.
[illegible]—Schuster vs. Mc-Ellroy et al.

Nos.
468—Wray vs. Fedderke.
486—Schmidt vs. Leathem.
365—Diamont vs. White.
316—Seeling vs. Legenore et al.
606—Payne et al. vs. Connor, Sheriff.
446—Boyd vs. Phenix Ins. Co. of Hartford.
313—Whittingham, Impl'd, vs. Forty-second & Grand St. F. H. R. Co.
480—Simmons et al. vs. Webb.
926—Rhanigue, Adm'r, vs. Crimmins et al.
159—Sulin et al. vs. Stranahan, Sheriff.
384—Stanford, Adm'r, vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
387—Furman vs. Titus.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
517—Colin vs. Shayne.
1068—Quint. vs. Van Cott.
357—Stanhope vs. Chapman et al.
864—Stanford, Adm'x, vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
1147—Brague vs. Lord et al., Ex'rs.
508—Hunt vs. McClave.
510—Wood vs. et al. vs. Power.
511—Smith vs. Lindley et al.
512—Keanessy vs. Jackson.
513—Gerken vs. Conner, Sheriff.
514—Coleman vs. Stewart.
515—The Union Banking Co. vs. Sigel.

Nos.
516—Mutu'l Fidel'y Bank N. Y. vs. Keeping, Impl'd.
518—Gilman vs. Field et al.
519—Ducker et al., Ex'rs, vs. Rapp, Impl'd.
520—Schneider et al. vs. Thayer.
521—Lord et al. vs. Allen.
522—Lord et al. vs. Davis.
524—Leighton et al. vs. Perkins et al.
525—Sachs et al. vs. Dickinson et al.
526—Moore vs. Parmelie.
527—Cogshall vs. Bloom et al.
528—Funke et al. vs. Starin.
529—White et al. vs. Talmage et al.
530—Woodward et al. vs. F. Mfg Co. vs. Libby.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos.
1177—Carr vs. Mayor, &c.
531—Chatterton vs. Mulligan.
532—Cook vs. Broadway & 7th av. R. R.
533—Burrough vs. Central R. R. of N. J.
535—Levin vs. Wood.
536—Freeman vs. Garner.
537—Pirsel vs. The Mayor, &c.
538—Ford vs. Stagg.
539—Kline vs. Gallaher.
540—Same vs. Same.
541—Fellows vs. Miller et al.
542—Stevens vs. Baldwin et al.
543—White vs. Solomon
544—Mangan, vs. Allison.
546—Husson vs. Trask.

Nos.
546—Schwarzott vs. Mc-Brine.
547—King vs. Thurston, Impleaded.
548—Cunningham vs. 2d Av. R. R. Co.
549—Flood, Adm'r, vs. Central Crosstown R. R.
550—Jones vs. Stevens.
551—Hennay vs. Conner, Sheriff.
552—Dunn vs. Mtna Ins. Co. of Hartford.
553—Baker et al. vs. Hodges et al.
554—Dunn vs. Williamsburg City F. Ins. Co.
555—Murphy vs. Decker.
556—Teak vs. Graf.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
3838—Simms vs. Cohen.
3349—Leckey et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
3788—Oorig vs. Brodie et al., Administrators.
2111—Soliman vs. Klug.
2783—Solomon vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1875½—Duryea vs. The Mayor, &c.
2577—Livings on et al. vs. Cornell et al.
2719—Rose et al. vs. Coleman.
2721—Theisman, Jr., vs. Emanuel.
2735—Strauss vs. Wolf.
2735—Haug vs. Koch.
4290—Finn vs. Mayor, &c.
4291—Mcdrath vs. The Mayor, &c.
2549—Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c.
1963—Erwin, Administr'x, vs. The Neversink Steamboat Co.
2591—Gillet et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
2637—Picard vs. Bernheimer.
1993—Fiske et al. vs. Onde donoz.
1—Latourette vs. Clark.
2589—Sord vs. Jackson et al.
777—McHarg vs. Stratton
1023—Drake vs. Rucker. Impleaded.
2091—Carroll vs. Cassidy.
2817—Valley Railway Supply Co. vs. Amend et al.
2364—The Excelsior Pat. Co. vs. Fowler Impld.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

1398—U. S. Spring Bed Co. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1096—Howe, Ex'x, vs. Wood et al.
1742—The Grader Cotton G. Mfg. Co. vs. N. Y. Cotton Mfr. Co.
3486—Whiteman et al. vs. Kara, va. the Mayor &c.
1536—Schelley vs. Dieh et al.
280—Lynch, Sheriff, vs. Butler.
1759—Edwards vs. Scott, et al., Ex'rs.
1768—Nichols et al. vs. Devlin et al.
1784—Brennan vs. the Mayor, &c.
1791—Elliott vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
1822—Morris vs. Elliott.
1824½—Smith vs. Wright, Impl'd.

Nos.
1826—Ballard vs. Schackelford et al.
1828—The Brett Lithographic Co. vs. the Graphic Co.
1834—Collins vs. Pierson.
1586—Roth vs. Mora.
1604—Rubsell vs. the Police Jr. L. Co.
1626—Hubbell vs. Babcock.
3444—Lithauer vs. Conner, sheriff.
3216—Haidhoff vs. the Mayor, &c.
4958—The People, &c., vs. Coman et al.
4238—Devlin vs. Brown, Ex'x.
3102—Heerew Free Sch. Ass'n vs. the Mayor, &c.
4202—Wallenbaas versus. Klein et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
3026—Fuller et al. vs. Hunt et al.
278—Keck vs. Phenix Fire Ins. Co.
2089—McKnight, Ex'r, vs. Devlin et al.
2023—Mack vs. D. D., B. B., and R. R. Co.
621—Averill vs. Webster et al.
1315—Gilnes vs. Gill.
3949—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
1885—Peck et al. vs. Salisbury, Jr., et al.
87—Black et al. vs. Continental Nat. Bank.
718—Wann vs. Ashley.
3161—Donovan vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1350—Partridge vs. Thayer
427—Bradford vs. Tilton.
1177—Robert vs. Hill.

Nos.
549½—American Medical Co. vs. Zerger.
1514—Hugart vs. The Mayor, &c.
2277—Delaunater et al. vs. American and B. C. Exp. Co.
1549½—Hickey vs. The Mayor, &c.
1148—Loughran, Jr. vs. Matthews.
4187—Carson vs. The Mayor, &c.
2287—Blake et al. vs. Obright et al.
636—Davison et al. vs. Willetts et al.
1741½—Farbee vs. Hammond.
803½—Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.
569—Lynch vs. Kiernan.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
869—Walker vs. New Central Coal Co. of Maryland.
1004—Lamberti vs. Monteglass.
510—Corcoran vs. The N. Y. Cent. & H. R. R. Co.
977—Wilson vs. Pine.
583—Howard, Jr., vs. McCullough.
371—South vs. Ferguson.
595—Phillips vs. Hamilton.
1039—O'Neill vs. Barrue.
723—O'Donnell vs. N. Y. Harlem R. R. Co.
590—Drayton vs. Crosby.
559—Seydlecker vs. Kemp
1043—Lowenstein versus Jackson.
837—Herman vs. Fiske.
722—Stevenson vs. Hopkins.
792—Mulry, Rec'r, vs. Rutgers Female College.
1130—Trask et al. vs. Solomon.
349—Cassidy vs. Leetch.
657—Spofford vs. Northrup.
937—Kuppenheim versus Thorheimer.
930—Burgess vs. Burgess.
799—Guidet vs. The Mayor.

Nos.
1139—Miller vs. Studwell.
714—Farley vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
1163—Briggs vs. Berdan.
1112—Alex vs. Alex.
1281—Demarest vs. The Mayor.
892—Shanley vs. The Mayor.
600—McCormack vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
693—Wellington vs. Newton.
1156—Seligman vs. South & North Alabama R. R. Co.
844—Kingsland vs. Fullerton.
1135—Jagar vs. Cunningham.
394—Ketcham vs. Stevens.
788—Duke vs. Ridder.
826—Bernstein, by G'dn, vs. Jackson.
702—Hoehley vs. U. S. Life Ins. Co.
1153—Baker vs. Sharpe.
1206—Penn. Hor. Society vs. Webster.
470—Blasi vs. Fleisch.
906—Amsdell vs. Garde.
1213—Steers, Surv'r, vs. Seitz.
76—Danchy vs. Drake.
998—Hoag vs. Bleach et al.

Nos.
430—Johnson vs. The Mayor, &c.
887—Walsh vs. N. Y. Ffg Dry Dock Co.
541—Schieg vs. Schieg.
843—Second Nat. Bk of Paterson vs. Porter et al.
18—Guilfoyle vs. Liverpool and N. Y. S. & Co.
1166—Martin vs. Gallaghan.
951—Wolley vs. Sloman.
608—Schmuck vs. Munsinger.
732—Auberlin versus Knapp.
42—Loughran vs. Kelly.
929—Cook vs. Clark.
926—Lockey vs. Baron.
921—Same vs. Same.
1190—Seaman et al. vs. Noonan.
942—Howson vs. Samuels.
1194—Weidling vs. The Mayor, &c.
570—Hirsh et al. versus Nicholson.
1206—Foote et al versus Schneider.
710—Shapman vs. Fleischauer.
905—Sheehy vs. Smith.
1174—Vandevilla vs. Coleman.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
1—Scott vs. Jarrett et al.
2—Campbell vs. McWeeden.
3—Levy, as al. vs. Newman.
4—Finkenaur vs. Dempsey.
5—Byerson vs. Willis.
6—Eley vs. Healey.
7—Carpenter vs. Nicker son.
8—Featherson vs. Reddick
9—Goldsmith vs. Patterson.
10—Schmitt vs. Jacobson.
11—Pentz vs. Jackson.
12—Keller vs. Lenhard.
13—Boyd vs. Phyfe.
14—McCarthy vs. McCarthy.

Nos.
15—Goldsheer vs. Levy et al.
16—Smithson vs. Cundith.
17—Heim vs. The Met. Life Ins. Co.
18—Shephard vs. Weigel.
19—Schmid vs. Conkling.
20—Hill vs. Conkling.
21—Wehner, Jr., versus Morange.
22—Arnold vs. Morris.
23—Newman vs. Kehoe.
24—Howe vs. second Avenue R. R. Co.
25—Ulmar vs. Patterson.
26—Venables vs. Shipman et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
4637—Palmer vs. Strauss.
5443—Rogers et al. vs. Frankenthaler, Jr.
1919—Fenyus State Co. vs. Allen.
5766—Machintosh et al. vs. Rogers et al.
5330—Crawford vs. Hines
9075—Phelan et al. vs. Stevenson.
8293—McCahill vs. Connor.

Nos.
5034—Brooks vs. Hirsch et al.
7398—Knifto vs. McArthur
6.94—Alitus vs. Connor.
4705—Jansen et al. vs. Rheinhardt.
7851—Peckett vs. Zink et al.
5957—Tradesmen's Fire Ins. Co. vs. O'Shea.
5983—Bown vs. Taylor.
5964—Mott et al. vs. Bernhardt.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gossip, J.

Nos.
7433—Clement vs. Moran.
7131—Searing vs. Boyce.
7592—Arnold et al. vs. Allen.
3902—Vennett vs. Osborne.
4577—Cohn vs. Gumbel.
5574—Potter vs. O'Brien.
6829—Leary et al. vs. Kramer.
6989—Whitemeyer versus Marion Watch Co.
7080—Apsell vs. Conner.
7482—Brown, Jr., vs. Conner.
5809—Shaw vs. Collins et al.
5682—Koeller vs. Young et al.
5702—Shaw vs. Colding.
7137—Stearns vs. Philbrook
5710—Wetzel vs. Schaaf.
7196—Stafford versus McCready.
5538—Curry vs. Bayley.
4615—Davis vs. White.
2937—Jones vs. Dorsey.
3039—Perbyn State Co. vs. Meyer.
5714—Moffat vs. Mallory.
5743—Taylor vs. Covert et al.
5745—Shayne vs. Bergen.
5752—Reeves vs. Wordle.
5804—Dunbar vs. Diem et al.
5807—Handelick vs. Sandera.
5758—Mcnamy vs. Horter.
5813—Prefsfeller vs. Newhouse.
1589—Howell vs. Paul.
9173—Brooklyn Bank vs. Steamdrt et al.
5748—Colt vs. Stevens, impl'd, &c.
5086—Ellis et al versus Schenck et al.

Nos.
5847—Berge vs. Hart.
5856—Lyon et al vs. Kituff et al.
5880—Wunderlich versus Ernst.
5868—Hayward vs. Cohen.
5908—Cammen vs. Doll et al.
5916—Hub Publishing Co. vs. Horn.
5913—McCue et al. vs. Sandam, Impl'd, &c.
5914—Westcott vs. Smith et al.
5915—Ferrier vs. Dier.
5916—King vs. Watters.
5917—Peetsen vs. Birdie.
5918—McGuire et al. vs. Fairchild.
5921—Meyer vs. Schneider.
5926—Mechanics' Nat. Bk. vs. Shaw et al.
5928—Stickel et al. vs. Light.
5934—Anderson vs. Skebar et al.
5942—Thaler vs. Simonson.
5944—Mayer vs. Conner et al.
5945—Brombergert vs. Conner et al.
5946—Rabenstein vs. Brennan.
5947—McGregor vs. Conner.
5943—Haas vs. Conner.
5949—Huber vs. Conner.
5950—Mcallum et al. vs. Brown, Impl'd, &c.
5951—Huerstel vs. Tilman et al.
5952—Same vs. Same.
5953—Hooper et al. vs. El Espeje Printing & Pub. Co.
5956—Sheehan vs. Baker.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.
5683—Cunningham vs. Caro et al.
5701—Shaw vs. Sesnon.
5719—O'Dwyer vs. Hunter.
5739—Lloyd vs. B lem.
5397—Hahn vs. Caden.
5773—Vandover vs. Sos.
5797—Brinckerhoff vs. Van Cleave.
5801—Scott vs. Pottberg et al.

Nos.
5747—Bowes et al. vs. Hopkins.
5793—Solomon et al vs. Hamburg.
5892—Arnold vs. Conner.
6909—Haywood vs. Brummer.
5834—Howes vs. Le Baron.
6936—Zink vs. Geer.
5962—Beckman et al. vs. McClave, Impl'd, &c.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Gilderslieve, J.

Michael Wolf, felonious assault and battery.
William Goss, burglary.
James Murray, 81 83 Lawson, Charles Sloan, James Barry, and John Downey, burglary.
William Lee, burglary.
John Ford and James McGlan, burglary.
Ann Smith, grand larceny.
Samuel Beaststie, grand larceny.
John Ryan, grand larceny.
Elijah M. Houghton, forgery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Mary Stuart, perjury.
Charles Bold, felonious assault and battery.
James Gleason, felonious assault and battery.
James Hargett, felonious assault and battery.
Jam s Boylan, felonious assault and battery.
William Parker, burglary.
William Murphy, Cornelius Fahrn and John McGilroy, burglary.
John F. Young, burglary.
James A. Lane, false pretenses.

NEW-YORK OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

James Blake, homicide.
James Rice, homicide.
Robert Garity, homicide.
Augustus Ross, homicide.
John Spellman, manslaughter.
Cometti Rossi and Raphael Seraphino, manslaughter.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange on Saturday, Feb. 3.

R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, George Wingate, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick store and dwelling, with lot 25 by 100.3, No. 218 West 17th st., south side, 225 feet west of 7th av., for $14,600 to Bank of Savings, plaintiff. The same auctioneer, under similar court order, A. Cuski, Esq., Referee, disposed of a brick factory with seven lots, together in size 139 by 98.10, on Goerck st., north side, 81.3 feet east of Stanton st.; also, two lots, each 20 by 100, on Mangin st., south side, 81.3 feet east of Stanton st., for $39,000 to John Roach, defendant in the legal proceedings.

Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Albert Stickney, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 27.1 by 100, on East 124th st., north side, 98 feet east of 1st av.; also a plot of land, 110 by 100.11 by 85 by 111.10, on West 125th st., south side, 100 feet east of 1st av.; also a plot of land, 247 by 295.1 by 201.11 by 105.1, fronting on Harlem River, between 124th and 125th sts., for $158,000, to John Ross, plaintiff in the legal action.

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, George A. Halsey, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 18 by 102.2, on East 76th st., south side, 224 feet east of 4th av., for $8,000, to Solomon Loeb, plaintiff in the legal action.

A. J. Bleecker & Son, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 19.5 by 72.10, on West 125th st., north side, 230 feet east of 10th av., for $1,500, to Harriett A. Walters, plaintiff.

The total value of City real estate sold at the Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Feb 3, was $606,178 as against $765,647, the figures for the week ending Jan. 27.

The aggregate auction sales for the month of January were $2,025,530.

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week, at the Exchange, unless otherwise noted, the following auction sales are announced:

To-day, (Monday,) Feb. 5.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. B. Schaefer, Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 21.3 by 57.7, No. 1 Peck slip, east side, between Pearl and Water sts., also, similar sale, A. Cuski, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 23 by 68.8, on 1st av., east side, 46 feet south of 21st st.; also, a house, with lot 27 by 69, on East 21st st., south side, 69 feet east of 1st av.; also, similar sale, Theodotus Burwell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East 43d st., north side, 200 feet east of 2d av.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. C. Chetwood, Esq., Referee, of the building with lease of lot 24.9 by 137.6 by 82.9 by 23.6 by 115.6, No. 734 Broadway, east side, between Waverley and Astor places, leased March 14, 1872, term, 21 years.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 44 by 204.4 by 28 by 102.9 by 23 by 102.2, on East 70th st., north side, extending through to 69th st., 156 feet west of 3d av.

By J. L. Wells, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. H. King, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 97.9, on King's Bridge road, south side, 60 feet west of Hawthorne st.; also one lot, 25 by 147, on King's Bridge road, south side, adjoining above, also four lots, each 25 by 100, on Hawthorne st., south side, 100 feet north of Vermilyea av., part of the estate of Isaac Dyckman.

Tuesday, Feb. 6.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 20 by 100.5, on east 42d st., north side, 345 feet east of 3d av.

By

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the nuisance of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, steering to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 47 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALGERIA.....WED., Feb. 7 CHINA.....WED., Feb. 21
PARTHIA....WED., Feb. 14 BATAVIA....WED., Feb. 28

Steamers marked "o" do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $193, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 6:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 47, North River, foot of Morton st.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. CORTIS, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ISTHMUS, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and AUX CAYES.

ATLAS.....Feb. 8

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ANDES.....Feb. 14
ALPS.....Feb. 28

Superior first-class passenger accommodations.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.....Feb. 6, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 13, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGE RS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $55 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Feb. 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 22
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, March 1

First cabin, $80, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 43 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 7
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 10

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS. Insurance to destination one-half the usual rate.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued to all points at the office of JAS. HAND & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

Or BENTLEY D. HASKELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Follvia....Feb. 10, 2 P. M | Anchoria....Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
Alsatia....Feb. 17, 8 A. M. | Ethiopia....March 3, 8 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Italia.....Feb. 10, 2 P. M. | Utopia.....Feb. 24, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $75 to $90; Steerage, $26. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North river, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, 1008 or 2d st., Hoboken.

RHEIN.....Sat. Feb. 10 | HERMANN.....Sat. Feb. 24
ODER.....Sat. Feb. 17 | NECKAR.....Sat. March 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON HAVRE OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR LONDON.

CANADA.....Thursday, Feb. 8, at 12 M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Helvetia...Feb. 10, 2 P. M. | England...Feb. 17, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Saturday, March 17, at 8:30 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80, and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24, Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with LABRADOR, sailing.....Saturday, Feb. 10, 3 P. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 52 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, Pier 45 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 17, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers. City Agents and Captains alone with the steamer, J. G. SCUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. H. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga. No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA.

Caution to travelers! Great reduction in fare via the inland route from Savannah to all Florida ports. Only $2 to Jacksonville. Meals and state rooms extra. The elegant steamer J. S. SCHULTZ makes close connections with all the Savannah steamers, thus forming the quickest and most agreeable route as well as the lowest in fare. Accommodations for passengers unsurpassed. Travelers are cautioned against purchasing through tickets via any other route.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES,

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Thursday, Feb. 15

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Thursday, March 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Feb. 28

For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or R. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Feb. 21

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tampico, and Lampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 28 and March 16 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
FALKENDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S LINE

FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG AND HAMBURG.

PRUSSIA.....Feb. 8 | POMMERANIA.....Feb. 22
HOLSATIA.....Feb. 15 | NORVIA.....March 1

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Saxony. First Cabin, $100 gold. Second Cabin, $60 gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. H. RICHARD & BONS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 8 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., arrive Washington 3:40 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily; 2 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 28, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:5 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo, also through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., North-ern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at No. 252, 61, and 413 Broadway, and at the Grand Central Express Company's office, No. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express, to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:40 and 4:30 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; for Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday); Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:30 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., at 8:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:15 and 9 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at office of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. PILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 4:30 P. M.

ROBERT L. LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Pier 28. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of President and Directors, and transaction of other business, will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M., On the 10th inst., and reopen on the 23d inst.

H. U. HICKS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Maryland Coal Company for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 6, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

S. T. HOBBS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the Depot, 6th av., corner of 43d st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1877, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

H. S. MOORE, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of JAMES L. SHARP & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation and mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation. Friends are earnestly requested to settle accounts as speedily as possible.

Mr. SHARP has removed to No. 78 Beekman st., where, with greater facilities, he will continue the manufacture of Gas and Oil Stoves. While thanking you for your kind patronage in the past and soliciting your favors in the future,

We remain respectfully yours,
GILBERT G. WOOD.
JAMES L. SHARP.

No. 198 6th av., New-York, Feb. 1, 1877.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the name of FULLER, LORD & CO. expired, pursuant to agreement, on the 31st of January, 1877, and has ceased to exist. The business of the subscribers will hereafter be carried on at No. 139 Greenwich st., under the partnership name of FULLER BROTHERS & CO.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1877. GEO. FULLER,
HORACE W. FULLER,
CHARLES D. FULLER.

FRANCIS EVERDELL BECOMES A PARtner in our firm this day. The business of label and color printers, lithographers, and stationers at No. 104 Fulton st. will be continued as heretofore under the old firm name by EVERDELL and FRANCIS EVERDELL.

WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1877.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY
LATHAM A. FISH

CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Alabama State 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of 1870,

ISSUED TO THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA R. R.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1877.

Having been appointed by the English Committee of Bondholders agents for the United States to receive the deposit of Bonds accompanied by a contribution of Ten Dollars Gold for each bond, we respectfully request holders to deposit with us at our office, No. 51 William st., their Bonds and the stated contribution, for which proper receipts will be issued.

Printed forms for deposit of Bonds and copies of the resolution under which the said Committee act will be furnished on application at our office.

FLOCK & CO.

THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE,

No. 19 Broad st. Organized in 1864.

This association has been reorganized for the purpose of facilitating dealings in the stocks of the prominent mining companies, and thus meeting the demands of business arising from the increased developments and growing importance of the mining interests of the country; 135 of its members are also members of the NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE; 50 of its members are also members of the NEW-YORK GOLD EXCHANGE.

Parties desiring information relative to the business of the Exchange or membership therein, may apply to the Secretary, J. WYMAN MORRIS, at its temporary rooms, No. 19 BROAD st.

JOHN STANTON, JR., President.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

The holders of the following First Mortgage Divisional Bonds of the Wabash Railway, viz:

Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company.
Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company.
Great Western Railroad Company.
Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad Company.

On presentation, on Feb. 1, of the past due and current coupons to the Metropolitan National Bank, will receive the amount of the coupons due Feb. 1, 1877, and a certificate of deposit bearing interest for those past due.

For further information and particulars in regard to all classes of bonds, inquiry may be made of JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, President Wabash Railway Company, No. 32 Pine st., or of the Purchasing Committee, No. 52 William st., New-York.

New-York, Jan. 29, 1877.

THE GOLD MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS Committee are now prepared to purchase all or any portion of the outstanding thirty-two Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, for the sum of $580 68 per bond, which is the amount of the principal and interest in cash arising from the sale under the foreclosure proceedings. Or if the holders of any of these bonds wish to join the other bondholders and share in the sale made to the new parties, they may do so, provided they notify us by the 15th of February. Apply to W. A. V. POTT, Secretary of the Foreclosure Committee, at the office of Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 23 Nassau st.

New-York, Jan. 27, 1877.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO., No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1877.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS MADE AN arrangement with the CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York, whereby that company will assume its policies in place of those issued by the Metropolitan Insurance Company, to take effect in each case upon the surrender of the policies of this company.

Policy-holders are invited to send in their policies for such substitution at once.

CHARLES E. APPLEBY, Receiver.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK. ASSETS AT AUCTION,

MARCH 27, 1877.

For catalogue apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 7 Pine st., or to the Receiver, No. 21 Nassau st.

THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver.

CINCINNATI 7 3/10 PER CENT

MUNICIPAL BONDS, DUE 1906. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

KUHN, LOEB & CO., NO. 31 NASSAU ST.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application has been made to the Legislature of this State to amend the charter of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEO. W. HUNT, Secretary.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, 32 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1877.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed Feb. 1, at 2 P. M., and reopened Feb. 16. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

TO INVESTORS.—$15,000 AT SEVEN PER CENT., for three years or more, wanted on a first-class bond, secured by fifty more ace on valuable store, on favorable Trinity lease, to repisce a similar, long-standing mortgage about to be settled in partition of an estate. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 183 Times Office.

A. C. BURNHAM, NO. 33 PINE ST., NEW-YORK. A.—Investment securities paying eight to ten per cent. for sale. Western mortgages a specialty for sixteen years. References in New-York, Boston, Hartford, and Philadelphia. Send for lists.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL LAND TRAVELLERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN all PARTS of the WORLD.

$200.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on New-York City improved property. Apply to GRANT BROTHERS, No. 2 Exchange court.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.—METROpolitan National Bank's Certificates of Deposit for coupons, purchased by W. H. DICKINSON, No. 14 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

Fiftieth Dividend.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 156 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.

The usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand. G. T. PATTERSON, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD.)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1877.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A ONE-HALF PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., New-York, on the 10th day of February.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th, both inclusive. F. B. NORRIS, Secretary.

THE ST NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 2 Wall st. NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1877.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this bank, payable on and after the 12th day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 13th proximo.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1877.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1877, ON the first mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company (of Missouri) will be paid on and after that date, at the office of this company.

C. K. GARRISON, President.

BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR-LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 12 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1877.

THE INTEREST DUE FEB. 1, 1877, ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Boston and New-York Air-Line Railroad Company will be paid at the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 12 Wall st.

D. B. HATCH, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 8, proximo, till which date the transfer-books are closed. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—THE FOLLOWING CERtificates of Stock in the Michigan Central Railroad, viz: No. 16,955, dated March 12, 1872, twenty-five shares; No. 18,932, dated Jan. 27, 1873, one share. The above were lost in the mail or stolen Jan. 25, 1877. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, as transfer has been stopped by the undersigned. THEODORE BRINCKLOE MASON, Main

AUCTION SALES.

STATE OF FLORIDA.—SALE OF THE JACKSONVILLE, PENSACOLA AND MOBILE RAILROAD.—WHEREAS, by an act of the Legislature of the State of Florida, entitled "An act to amend the public works of the State," approved June 24, 1869, and the several acts amendatory thereto, it is provided that in case the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad Company shall fail to pay either principal or interest of the bonds issued by the said company, under and by virtue of the said act, or any part thereof, for twelve months after the same shall become due, it shall be lawful for the Governor to enter upon and take possession of the property and franchises of the said company, and sell the same at public auction, after having first given ninety days' notice by public advertisement, for lawful money of the United States and for nothing else; and

Whereas, The said Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Company has failed to pay the interest due on its said bonds for twelve months, after the same became due; now, therefore,

I, Marcellus L. Stearns, Governor of the State of Florida, in accordance with the said act have entered upon and taken possession of the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad, extending from Lake City to the Apalachicola River, with its branches, and all the property, real and personal, appertaining thereto, together with all the rights, franchises, and powers thereto belonging, and hereby give public notice that I will cause the same to be sold at public auction, for lawful money of the United States, at the principal office of the company, in the City of Tallahassee, on Monday, the 2d day of April, A. D. 1877, at 12 o'clock M.; it being understood, and notice being hereby given, that the said road, property, and franchises will be sold, subject to the vendors' lien held by the Board of Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida, for the unpaid purchase money due for said road.

Given at Tallahassee, the Capital, this 30th day of December, A. D., 1876.

MARCELLUS L. STEARNS, Governor.

STATE OF FLORIDA, SALE OF THE FLORIDA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Whereas, The Florida Central Railroad Company has failed, for more than twelve months, to pay the interest due on the bonds issued by said company in exchange for bonds of the State of Florida, under, and by virtue of, an act of the Legislature of the State of Florida, entitled "An act to perfect the public works of the State," approved June 24, 1869, and the several acts amendatory thereof; and,

Whereas, demand has been made by bona fide holders of the State bonds so exchanged upon the Governor of the State for the enforcement of the lien on said railroad, now, therefore, I, Marcellus L. Stearns, Governor of the State of Florida, under and by virtue of the authority vested in the Governor by the said acts, have entered upon and taken possession of, all and singular, the railroad and property of the Florida Central Railroad Company, lying between Lake City and Jacksonville, and hereby give public notice that I will cause the same to be sold at public auction, for lawful money of the United States, at the railroad depot at Tallahassee, on Monday, the second day of April, A. D. 1877, at 12 o'clock M.

Given at Tallahassee, this, the thirtieth day of December, 1876.

MARCELLUS L. STEARNS, Governor.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. ATWATER and HARRY E. ATWATER, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John M. Atwater and Harry E. Atwater, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the twentieth day of February, 1877, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 27th day of January, 1877.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID WARWICK, bankrupt. Notice is her by given that a petition has been filed in id court by David Warwick, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of February, 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 25th day of January, 1877.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of January, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ROMAN THE AGNEW, of the City of New-York, in the county of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition: that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register, on the 15th day of February, A. D. 1877, at twelve o'clock M.

OLIVER PISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,

A COURT TO BE ABOLISHED.

JUDICIAL INCOMPETENCY EXPOSED.

SENATOR BIXBY'S BILL FOR THE ABOLITION OF THE MARINE COURT—INEFFICIENCY OF THE TRIBUNAL AS AT PRESENT ORGANIZED—HOW THE COURT HAS DEGENERATED—A NEW CITY COURT PROPOSED.

The bill introduced by Senator Bixby in the State Senate recently, which has for its object the abolition of the Marine Court of this City, seems to meet with favor among lawyers generally for various reasons, the principal of which is that the present Marine Court not only fails to accomplish what it should, but really does very little work of any kind and costs much money. Indeed, it is said that, so far as the cases tried by the court in 1876 are concerned, it would have been cheaper for the City to have paid the litigants the whole amount of their claims rather than keep the court in operation. The inefficiency of the court, though in great measure said to be due to the indolence or incompetency of most of the Judges, is, perhaps, primarily owing to a cause which lies deeper than this. This primal cause arises from the fact that the court has departed altogether from its original purpose, which was to give the poorer classes of litigants an opportunity of having their cases tried more speedily and with less costs than they would have if the cases were brought in one of the higher courts, such as the Supreme or Superior Court, or the Court of Common Pleas. A few facts about the origin and general history of the Marine Court may serve to illustrate the point.

ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF THE COURT.

The court is one of the oldest of the State, and owes its origin to the act passed in February, 1797, which abolished the Assistant Justices appointed under the act of 1787, and created in their place Justices of the Peace for the City and County of New-York, unlimited in number, but with the same jurisdiction formerly possessed by the Assistant Justices. The new Justices were constituted a single court, and it was provided that two of their number should sit in rotation at the City Hall. They were empowered to hear and determine all causes where the amount claimed did not exceed £10, and enjoyed all the powers and privileges of Justices of the Peace. The court thus created was afterward known as the Justices' Court, and is now called the Marine Court. Changes in the court were made in 1804 and 1806, and finally, in 1807, an act was passed creating the Justices' Court, consisting of three Justices who had jurisdiction over actions of debts, detinue, accounts, covenants, trespass on case, and trespass wherein the amount demanded was over $25 and did not exceed $50. In 1813, by the revision, the court was continued, and the Governor was empowered to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of Appointment, three proper and discreet persons as Justices of the court, whose commissions were to be for three years. In 1817 the Justices' Court was given jurisdiction in arresting ships and vessels for debts contracted by the master, owner, or consignee for such ships or vessels in this State. The name of the court was changed to the Marine Court in 1819. From this time forward the court was separated absolutely from the Assistant Justices' Court, which is now known as the District Court. The act of 1819 took away from the latter court the jurisdiction to try suits for seamen's wages. The jurisdiction of the Marine Court was increased from time to time until now, when it has the right to try causes in which the amount demanded is as much as $2,000. In cases of suits for personal injuries it has jurisdiction, no matter how large the amount sued for. The court has also been made a court of record, having its Chief Justice, its General Term, and all the other paraphernalia which characterize the higher courts. The costs, too, have been increased in a preposterous way, by making them equal to those obtained in the Supreme Court. The effect of all these changes has been mischievous in the extreme.

From the history of the court as above given, it will be seen that the purpose of the law-makers in creating it was to make it emphatically the poor man's court. When its foundation was laid, cases, like that of Jarndyce against Jarndyce, which consumed in their progress more time than is usually allotted to the span of a human life, were not altogether anomalies even in the Empire State. The law's delay, so often and so bitterly referred to and reflected on, which might be borne with some degree of equanimity and fortitude by the well-to-do, bore most heavily and cruelly on the poor persons who sought redress by the law of the land for wages wrongfully withheld, or for injuries to their persons or small mites of property. The Justices' Courts of those early days, oftentimes presided over by persons of little if any legal education, were not felt to be proper places for resort, as the cases of real consequence were not apt to receive in such tribunals the consideration which was properly their due. The higher courts were too high for the poor to resort to. Besides their delays, their litigations were very costly. A poor laborer, servant, mechanic, or seaman was hardly willing to run the risk of bringing a suit which might last for a long time, and which might result in saddling him with more costs than the amount of his claim. So the Marine Court came into being as a kind of intermediate step between the Courts of Justices of the Peace, and the high courts of common law and equity jurisdiction. For years the court did good work. Its Justices were, in general, competent men, and they were, besides, good working men. Cases were reached and disposed of within a few weeks after issue was joined, and trials were short and decisive. If an action warranted it, an appeal was taken from the decision of the court to the Court of Common Pleas, and thence, at times, to the highest appellate tribunal. The costs were very moderate to the litigants, and the expense of running the court itself was very small. But the times changed, and with the addition of new powers and more Judges to the court it seems to have fallen away, step by step, from the objects and purposes which it should have attained. In spite of its increased powers it became lowered in public respect. It was in this court that an honorable Judge, as it is said, presided in the trial of causes, having before him on the bench his glass of beer and his pretzel, and it was in this court, and at not a very remote date, that another honorable Judge took the liberty of deciding a case against and in the teeth of a decision of the highest tribunals of the State and nation. There have been some Judges in the court of late years who have betrayed a most remarkable ignorance of the laws they were called on, by virtue of their offices, to execute. Cases which should have been disposed of in an hour have been allowed to drag their weary length along for several days. Judges have been absolutely idle for months at a time. One, two, or three trial terms of the court have been kept running for portions only of a term, and frequent adjournments have been had, when four trial terms should have been held continuously during each month. Then, too, came the act of the Legislature increasing the costs which can be recovered in the court. According to this latter act, which is now in operation, there would be about $110 of costs in a case in which no more than $75 were involved. A large number of scalawag lawyers, on finding out about the increase of costs in the court, brought all kinds of petty actions which should have been brought in the district courts, where the costs are very light comparatively. The existence of the General Term of the Marine Court is put forward as one reason why the trial terms should not be in session during the whole of a term, as the Judges must prepare themselves for their duties at the General Term. Without commenting on the weakness of this, it must nevertheless be stated as a fact, that by reason of the lack of ability or energy or work at the trial terms, by reason of the great influx of petty causes, and because of the long-continued spells of idleness on the part of the Judges, the calendars of the court have become so overburdened that causes can be brought to trial only after very long delays and annoyances, and the court itself fails utterly to accomplish the purposes for which it was designed. Taking the record of the work done by the court in 1876, the following result is shown as far as the number of trials in each month is concerned:

Month.	Number of Trials.	Month.	Number of Trials.
January	79	July	2
February	78	August	0
March	50	Septe mber	12
April	37	October	22
May	60	November	10
June	55	December	10
Total	415		

As there are six Judges to the court this gives each Judge an average of 69 cases for the year, or little more than one case per week. Some of this apparent lack of work is, of course, due to the fact of Judge Spaulding's death during the year. But no reason is given why certain of the other Judges should have vacations of three, four, or five months, and then transact business only during portions of the other months. No better evidence need be given of the incompetency of the court as at present constituted than the statement of the fact that during 1876 2,713 causes were put on the calendar and only 415 disposed of. Under these circumstances the court must be continually falling behind its calendar. After the convening of the Legislature the Judges seemed to think some action was necessary, and they realized that the court was not keeping pace with the requirements. So during last month 208 causes were disposed of. In justice, however, it must be said that in general a great deal of work has been done in the chambers of the court, but in this branch by a kind of common consent the same Judge has been kept for months in succession during the busy seasons of the year, and the fact of his working cannot be urged as any reason why the others should be less active nor why he should have been given so long a vacation as he received by the vote of his brethren of the bench. The cost of the court is about $112,000 per year. To this may be added about $13,000 received for fees, and the total is $125,000. As only 415 cases were really tried during last year this would make over $300 each; 19 out of 20 of the cases involved less than $300.

SENATOR BIXBY'S BILL.

The bill introduced by Senator Bixby proposes, after doing away with the Marine Court, to substitute in its stead a court to be known as the "City Court of New-York." The latter tribunal is to consist of four Judges, to be elected in November next. The Judges are to be classified, and are to hold office respectively until 1881, 1883, 1885, and 1887. One Judge of the court is to be balloted for in 1880, and every two years thereafter, and every such Judge elected is to hold office for eight years. The Mayor is to have power to fill vacancies. No person is to be a Judge of the court who has not been an attorney for 10 years. The jurisdiction of the court is to be reduced to money actions involving less than $1,000, mechanics' lien cases, and the present court's marine jurisdiction. The practice and procedure of the new court are to be made to conform to those of the other courts. In cases where the recovery, exclusive of costs, shall not exceed $250, excepting in replevin suits, or actions for unliquidated damages, no more costs are to be allowed than are allowed in the district courts, unless the case is such a one as the latter courts have not jurisdiction to try. Three trial terms of the court are to be held in each month, excepting the months of July and August. The terms are to begin on the first Monday in each month, and to continue from day to day. Saturdays, Sundays, and established holidays excepted, until and including the Friday preceding the first Monday in the following month. The sessions of the court are to begin at 10 A. M. A special term for ex parte matters is to be held each month. There is to be no General Term of the court, but appeals in proper cases are to be to the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas. The Clerk of the court is to be appointed by the Judges, and is to hold office for four years, and is to give bonds in $20,000. He is to have power to remove deputy Clerks and attendants. An interpreter and three stenographers are to be attached to the court. All fees received by the Clerk will have to be paid into the City Treasury, and an account under oath rendered of such fees. The Clerk is to receive no salary for any month until the fees of the month are paid over to the Chamberlain. The Judges are to receive $7,500 per year, the Clerk $4,000, the Deputy Clerk $3,000, the Docket Clerk $2,500, the assistant clerks and the General Clerk each $1,800; each stenographer $1,500, each interpreter $1,200, and each attendant $1,000. Contemporaneous with the abolition of the Marine Court, according to the act, is to take place on Dec. 31, 1877, and the new City Court is to begin its labors on Jan. 1, 1878.

Under this system, its advocates claim, the new court can be carried on at a cost of no more than $64,000 per year, instead of the $112,000 which the Marine Court costs. Besides this, the Clerk of the City Court will be compelled to turn over to the City Chamberlain all the fees and other perquisites received by him and his assistants. This is a matter which gave ex-Controller Green much uneasiness. The new provisions concerning the costs in actions which might have been brought in the District Courts will have the effect of giving to the latter business which they ought to do, and which they do not do now. As it is, one-half of the causes now on the Marine Court calendar should have been brought in the District Courts, where they would have been disposed of speedily. The abolition of a General Term will also rid the City, among other things, of the burden of paying the Clerk, a son-in-law of Judge Alker, a salary of $2,000 per year for doing about 10 weeks of actual work. The bill in regard to the new City Court is, however, defective in not limiting the number of assistant clerks and attendants.

THE PROBABLE ORIGIN OF THE MARINE COURT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Once upon a time, not within the memory of the present generation, a Tammany Boss had a mental emotion, or what people more used to it would call an idea. He knew no judiciary was good for anything except to make citizens and voters of fellow-exiles from the Emerald Isle. He contemplated in his sovereign mind's eye a half-dozen Justices of the Peace wasted and completely inutilized because the invidious statute law denied them those honors and emoluments which his friends Barnard and McCunn earned as naturalization mills. He knew the party's ever-increasing need for real voters, which time and improving public sentiment would still increase, like Oliver Twist's appetite, and which repeating and counting could never obviate absolutely. Samuel Jones Tilden, aged 19, was in those days freshly arrived from the country districts, and had whispered the above and more sly suggestions in the ear of our hero. And then, in their prophetic minds, they foresaw the present emergency, and the troubles Little Samuel would grow up to in these latter days. And thinking to utilize Sinnott, then Mr. Tilden's guileless office boy, and to have him grow up to be a Justice of the Marine Court, and to write campaign letters defending his employer, thus those two vainly plotted against fate. The Boss said: "We'll put those six 'squires' together and make a court out of them, and have them naturalize. I know Capt. Jinks. We'll name, name it after him, the Marine Court." Mr. Tilden said "amen" to his Boss; for the hearts of those two always beat together as one.

Thus originated a court whose jurisdiction, from small beginnings, has been raised and broadened in almost all classes of civil actions, by successive Legislatures, until it has more power and fewer restrictions from the statutes, in some respects, than any court in the State, excepting only that it can enter no one judgment for more than $2,000. Our chronology and our cosmogony may not be strictly historical. May be Darwin would sooner evolute the Marine Court out of a sailor, or say a land-pirate, than from the "Marines." In process of time the superiority of modern invention has rendered this court's powers of naturalization altogether a useless and forgotten fact in history. We only need to know that Tammany Hall was, and always has been, its fountain-head and foster spirit, and never elected a Republican to its bench. The portrait of its reigning Boss stands on the centre-table in its offices, in plush and gilt frame, or hangs high on its walls; like the mariner's guardian angel aloft,

"There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft,
'To keep watch' for poor Jack."

The sameness of the origin will explain to the unsatisfied that our court was modeled after that other in Hades, where Mr. Justice Rhadamanthus sat at Trial Term, and held a General Term with his colleagues, Jus ices Minos and Æacus. Nevertheless, for the sake of the condemned, it is our trust that there were never—not even after such general massacres of Southern Democrats by negroes as the *World* tells us of—so many as 5,000 cases, and twice as many wretched suitors, waiting year in and year out for trial at the judgment seat of Purgatory. The nether tribunal could not procure in all its precincts such clerks as the Tammany General Committee provides our courts with. We trust there never could be there below such confusion and delay of justice, which is worse than prompt injustice, and thus such a field for shysters and sheriffs and iniquitous debtors. There are causes in the Marine Court which have waited in vain over a year to be reached for the first time. There are causes which have been reached and left lingering on the day calendar a year before trial. There are causes which were argued, tried and submitted over a year ago, in which no decision has ever been rendered. There are actions ordered on last April for immediate trial, wherein the orders have never been obeyed. There are trifling appeals, brought for delay, and pending before the General Term, some delayed six months before argument, and others waiting six months or nearly a year after argument for an "opinion."

The contempts of the orders of court are as numerous and continue as ridiculous as in the court of the *Grand Duchess*. Two of the Judges, who, with their most recent colleague, seem determined to do their individual part to reform these matters, have lately spoken plainly about them—one from the bench, and the other in a letter to the press; still, their hands are tied by the powers behind them. We can easily believe that the Judges would have as efficient a clerical staff in their courts as in their private offices if allowed to choose for themselves. Few of them have the daring or the appreciation of the public approval to follow the course Recorder Hackett took when Tammany undertook to dictate to him who should be the officers of his court.

The Bar Association were very zealous some years ago to establish what they called the Municipal Court, and possibly to dispense thereby with the Marine Court. They had a bill for some such purpose and a committee to present it to the Legislature. They honored themselves by appointing Mr. Peter B. Olney the chairman of that committee. Still, Mr. Olney is an officer of Tammany and a friend of the present Boss. The lawyers were not sagacious in choosing one of the proprietors to clean out the Augean stables. The Bar Association has been lamentably silent since, and nothing has been heard of the bill. They will do well for themselves and their clients to rouse themselves again and to recommend their bill or some other vigorous remedy, likely to enforce and to expedite justice, to the present Republican Legislature, which last can in no way better credit its party than by affording speedy relief to the thousands of distressed creditors whose money is kept from them or finally lost to them by the delays of the Marine Court. If the bill Senator Bixby has proposed has objections, some other can be originated without them.

LEX.

NEW CHURCH DOCTRINES.

THE DEATH OF THE SOUL.

DR. CHAUNCEY GILES' SECOND LECTURE ON THE SWEDENBORGIAN THEORIES OF DEATH AND THE RESURRECTION—THE NATURE AND ATTRIBUTES OF SPIRITUAL DEATH.

Dr. Chauncey Giles last evening delivered the second of his series of lectures on "Death and the Resurrection" at the Church of the New-Jerusalem, (Swedenborgian), in East Thirty-fifth street, between Park and Lexington avenues. The lecture was entitled "The Death of the Soul," and was devoted to the consideration of the Swedenborgian theory that while the death of the body, or material death, was simply a step toward the attainment of man's higher life, and not a punishment for sin, the death of the soul resulted directly from the disobedience of God's laws of life, the violation of which constituted sin.

In opening the lecture, Dr. Giles briefly referred to his previous discourse, which had been devoted to a demonstration of the fact that the dissolution of the material body was not caused by sin, but was a provision of the Divine economy for the benefit of man, a provision by means of which he attained the higher ends of his being. This, said Dr. Giles, is the material death; but there is another death which is the interruption of the Divine order and the destruction of every human element in man's nature and every possibility of human happiness. This is the spiritual death, which takes place before the dissolution of the body. As this spiritual death is a question which touches every human interest for time and eternity, the subject is worthy of our careful and patient thought. Spiritual death is not a subject which lies upon the surface of our knowledge, but it involves radical distinctions, and is based on the fundamental and interior principles of man's nature and relations to the Lord. There is only one way of learning with absolute certainty what it is, and of understanding what the Lord has revealed to us upon the subject in the Scriptures. In order to understand spiritual death we must first understand spiritual life. In the whole of the Scriptures, from Genesis to Revelation, the Lord teaches us that spiritual life consists essentially in the capacity of loving Him and our neighbors. There may be, said the speaker, a vast development of man's natural mind without that development being accompanied by a particle of love of God, or of unselfish love of man. The life of every created being is love, and the love which any created being receives and exercises is the measure, both in degree and quality, of that being's life. Heavenly love, which is the love of the Lord and the neighbor, is therefore spiritual life, and the possession and exercise of it by man constitute his humanity. Consequently, the Lord in all His relations to man seeks to imbue him with this love. The first commandment—first in time, first in place, and first in importance—is "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, soul, mind, and strength," and the second, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Love is the fulfilling of this law, and the whole Bible testifies that spiritual love is the life of the Lord Himself, the life of every angel, and the life of every man and woman who has begun to live. If, then, the love of the Lord is spiritual life, the absence of such love, or its willful perversion, is spiritual death. When his love of the Lord is changed to love of self, and his love of his neighbor to the love of the world, man fails from life to death. The higher principles which constitute the essential elements of his humanity perish, and he lives only on the natural plane of his faculties. The spiritual, the human, are dead. Spiritual death is a state of the human soul in which, the higher faculties having died out, the natural faculties, too, have lost their control and guidance. They thus become perverted, and rush into every evil and falsity. Those that are under the supreme control of these disorganized principles are dead, however active they may be in the natural plane of their faculties. They are dead to all the activities, perceptions, and joys of a heavenly life, just as the material body, when the spirit has left it, is dead to all the activities, sensations, and delights of this world.

Having ascertained what constitutes spiritual death, the next step, said the speaker, is to discover its cause. On this point the Bible teaches, as clearly as words can express any truth, that it is caused by disobedience of the laws which govern man's spiritual nature and his relations to his God. These laws are always in force, whether expressed in language or not, and the penalty of their violation, whether stated or not, will surely follow, all God's laws being self-executing. Keeping this idea in the mind, it is easy to see why disobedience of them resulted, and must inevitably result, in man's spiritual death. They were the laws of life, and the constituents of man's nature, and consequently, when they were disobeyed man began to die. The violation of these divine laws as embodied in man's nature being sin, spiritual death, therefore, comes by sin. The Lord does not cause this death, although the idea that He does is frequently expressed. It is simply the result of disobedience of the laws of spiritual life, which is followed by the same penalty as the disobedience of the laws of the natural life. This spiritual death has its delights, which are enjoyed by those who are spiritually dead. A human being spiritually dead, from the absence from his nature of the principle of spiritual life, has still what he calls life, and what seems to him the only life worth possessing. It is a life of strong affections, great intellectual endowments and power, and intense activities. All the animal delights, all the pleasures that are derived from taste and feeling, when they are not controled, regulated, exalted, and directed by love of God and men, are the delights of the spiritual death, and these delights are conceived to be the highest and most substantial happiness by multitudes of men and women. This ideal ranges through all degrees, from the savage to those who exhaust human skill to compound delicacies to stimulate and gratify the taste. There is no spirituality in their enjoyment, however. There is no spiritual life either in the active, pushing, shrewd, tireless, circumspect men, who devote their energies to the accumulation of riches. It is merely a perverted affection, with no soul of goodness, no love of God or man in it. The joys of spiritual death are seen also in the amusements and entertainments of social life. There are men and women, highly cultivated, graceful and pleasing in manners, elegant in attire, charming in conversation, whose only ambition is to shine in the circles of "good society," to be admired for taste and many and fashionable accomplishments—to whom this charmed circle is heaven. But these creatures, with all their graces, rich attire, and brilliant accomplishments, are dead in the eye of the Lord and the angels, and when measured by the only true and immutable standard have no more genuine life than skeletons whose flesh has turned to dust.

Many human beings regard high intellectual development as the exponent of the true and noble life in its highest forms. But is it so? The high development of the intellectual faculties may be possible without a particle of spiritual and true life. Many of our great scientists cannot see God in man or nature. They decompose, analyze, and reconstruct forms of matter, but they cannot find the evidence of Divine existence in any of their finely-spun theories, and with the consummate wisdom of spiritual death under that name in no Divine existence. They have no spiritual sight, and consequently they can see nothing spiritual or divine either in nature or in man. But they have their joys. They are giants in their own estimation, and look down with pity upon the deluded beings who see the Lord in nature, and who feel the quickening breath of His love in their hearts. So, the speaker continued, we might go through all ages, examine all occupations, weigh all human attainments, and investigate all forms of society, and we would find these spiritually dead everywhere. There is no breath or pulse of true life in them, and their higher nature is withered and wasted. It is a noble city buried in ruins beneath the ashes of a moral volcano—a paradise blasted by hot lusts, with its beauty and innocence destroyed. It is populated, it is true, with what are called human beings, but who are merely ghosts of the people who dwelt in the fair City of God, and what men call beauty is grown out of its accumulated dust of generations of sin. But it is the fading beauty of spiritual death.

If, then, the speaker concluded, this death has its hopes, and delights and satisfactions, what is the great difference between it and life, and what is the loss that the spiritually dead sustain? The loss is greater than can be estimated. These joys and pleasures are full of torment, for they are all unsatisfactory and illusionary. There is a poison in every fruit of spiritual death that breeds fears and anxieties, feverish excitements and wrenching agonies. It requires no wrath of God, no omnipotent hand to inflict those torments. Their seed is in the condition of spiritual death itself. They are the effect of the discords and collisions of a nature at war with itself and with all the sources of its life, drifting aimlessly away from its anchorage in the eternal principles of the divine order into darkness without a pilot or helm.

The next lecture on "Spiritual Resurrection" will be delivered on the evening of Sunday next.

FUNERAL OF MRS. ANTHON.

The funeral of Mrs. Emilia Anthon, wife of the late Rev. Henry Anthon, D. D., Rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, took place yesterday at the above-named church at 3 P. M. There were no floral offerings, as it had been especially requested that none be sent. Rev. Dr. Rylance officiated, assisted by Dr. Reet and Dr. Newton, both of Anthon Memorial Church. The coffin was borne into the church on the shoulders of four pall bearers, and deposited directly in front of the lectrn. On the lid was a plate bearing the simple inscription, "Emilia Anthon, aged 83 years, died Feb. 1, 1877." Dr. Reet read the lesson from the first epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, commencing at the 20th verse, and from St. John 11th chapter, 25th and 26th verses, beginning, "I am the resurrection and the Life," after which the choir sang "Nearer, my God, to Thee." Rev. Dr. Newton delivered the committal services, and then offered up a short prayer.

THE TOMBS GOSPEL MISSION.

A PUBLIC MEETING IN DR. CROSBY'S CHURCH—THE OBJECTS OF THE MISSION EXPLAINED—WORK ALREADY PERFORMED AMONG THE PRISONERS IN THE TOMBS.

The first public meeting of the Non-denominational Gospel Mission to the Prisoners of the Tombs of New-York, was held in the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church last evening. The proceedings were begun by the singing of a hymn by the choir and congregation, and a prayer appropriate to the occasion by Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, the Pastor of the church. Dr. Crosby then made a brief address, explaining the objects and purposes of the mission. He said that for many years the Tombs Prison had been placed in the care of the Pastor in charge of the Sixth Ward, supported by the New-York Mission and Tract Society. On Jan. 1, 1876, the City Mission gave up its ministerial work in the Tombs, and on the same date, Rev. J. B. Betker, who had had charge of the Tombs, and who had been sustained by this society for three years, resigned his position. It was his attention to seek some other pastoral charge, but when he found the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, together with the Warden and Keepers of the Tombs, and all the male prisoners petitioning the New-York Presbytery for the continuance of his labors, he decided to remain. Since January, 1876, a few generous-hearted Christians had contributed to his support. Mr. Betker was now filling the place vacated by the City Mission, and was prepared, when fully sustained, to give his whole time to the work. With a view to sustain this work and to secure to Mr. Betker an adequate support as Chaplain of the Tombs, a committee of clergymen and laymen had taken in hand the supervision and direction of the work. Following are the names of the gentlemen composing the committee: Clergymen—President, Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Pastor of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church; Vice President, Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D., Pastor of the South Fifth Avenue Reformed Dutch Church; Rev. John Kirkpatrick, Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church; Rev. William T. Sabine, A. M., Pastor of the Madison Avenue Reformed Episcopal Church; Rev. Charles H. Payson, Pastor of Memorial Chapel, Thirtieth street; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Pastor of the Church of the Holy Trinity; Rev. Wesley W. Knapp, D. D., Lauht Street Baptist Church. Laymen—Mr. E. L. Lentilhon, Secretary; Mr. George E. Sterry, Treasurer; Mr. Birdseye Blakeman, Mr. James Little, Dr. Thomas T. Sabine, Mr. Lewis Tibbals, and Mr. Walter Edwards. Dr. Crosby then spoke of the fitness of Mr. Betker for the position, and, after saying that he did not propose to take up any collection in aid of the association at present, and that the object of the meeting was simply to launch the enterprise, as it were, introduced Mr. Betker, who, he said, was more able than he was to give a clear idea of the character of the work to be performed in the Tombs.

Mr. Betker then made a brief address, in which he said that more than 30,000 persons were imprisoned in the Tombs each year, some of them guilty and some innocent of the crimes with which they were charged. He dwelt upon their need of spiritual advice and religious consolation, and gave several instances of the good that had been accomplished by missionary work. Rev. Dr. S. Irenæus Prime and Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers also spoke briefly in favor of the enterprise, and appealed to the congregation for aid in the work. At the request of Dr. Crosby, Mr. Sterry, the Treasurer, made a statement of the pecuniary condition of the association. He said that about $425 had been contributed thus far to the support of the mission, and that about $1,800 were necessary to keep it up. This sum was needed for the support of the Pastor, and to pay for the service of an organist, and for printing. A hymn was then sung, the benediction was pronounced, and the congregation were dismissed.

THE BALL SEASON.

The second annual charity ball for the benefit of the S. R. Smith Infirmary will be held at the German Club Rooms, Stapleton, Staten Island, next Thursday evening. This entertainment is the chief event on the Island during the Winter season, and is patronized by the élite of that locality.

The tenth annual ball of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks will take place at Irving Hall next Thursday evening.

The Blooming Grove Park Association will hold its annual dinner and ladies' reception at the Hoffman House on Tuesday evening, Feb. 13.

The seventh annual reception of the M. Cregan Association will be held at Irving Hall next Friday evening.

An entertainment and soirée for the benefit of the Industrial School of the Ladies' Bikur Cholim Society will take place at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, in East Fourteenth street, on Thursday evening, Feb. 15.

A calico masked reception will be held by the Purim Association at Delmonico's, on Thursday evening, March 1. Although guests are expected to provide fancy costumes, they will be allowed the privilege of suiting their own tastes in regard to toilets.

The St. Valentine Kettledrum, in aid of the "Samaritan Home for the Aged," will be held in the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, next Friday from 2 P. M. until 12 P. M., and on Saturday from 10 A. M. until 12 P. M. Lunch will be served at 2 P. M., tea at 4 o'clock, and supper at 11 P. M. A model Punch and Judy will be exhibited.

The Ninth Regiment will hold a promenade concert and hop at its armory on Tuesday evening, Feb. 20.

The Seventy-first Regiment will hold a reception at Gilmore's Garden on Thursday evening, Feb. 22.

The Twelfth Regiment will hold a social reunion at its armory, corner of Forty-fifth street and Broadway, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 13.

SUFFERING EMIGRANTS IN BRAZIL.

The colonization of Brazil is not likely to advance at a very rapid rate, if the story related by Thomas Diller, who is now at Castle Garden, is to be believed. He narrates the experience of a party of Germans, who emigrated in the Spring of 1874, from Nuremburg to the colony of Tierra del Oro. The emigrants had signed articles presented by a Brazilian agent, who had stated that the colony which he represented was in good order, that the land was under cultivation, and that block-houses had already been erected in the colony. When the misguided Germans reached the colony they found it uncultivated, and in its place a wilderness filled with vipers, tigers, chattering monkeys, and parrots. A party of colonists who had preceded them were sick and living in rudely constructed huts, and many had already died. The rain fell steadily for three months after their arrival, and over 300 died during the first month of their residence in the new colony, and between the time of the arrival of Diller's party in July, 1874, until its departure in the following December, 1,830 of the 4,000 colonists died. Baron Munis, of Bahia, surrounded the colony with a detachment of 500 Police from Bahia, and prevented the departure of those emigrants who attempted to make their escape. Most of them were shot by the guard, but ultimately four men succeeded in reaching Cumandaie, where Julius Meyer, the Assistant German Consul, resided, and the latter, after hearing the stories of the cruelties practiced upon his unfortunate countrymen, demanded that they should suffer no further mutilation. Opposition by the Brazilians then ceased, and the Germans began to leave in crowds. Some of them came to this country, but the majority of them returned to Europe.

THE BROOKLYN STRIKE.

A reserve force of policemen was stationed at Police-Headquarters, in Brooklyn, all day yesterday, to be in readiness in case of an emergency arising in reference to the strike among the grain shovellers. Inspector Waddy was informed that threats had been made against him by some of the more violent of the strikers, who said that if it had not been for his interference the trouble between themselves and their employers would have been settled soon after it originated. The strikers loitered about the docks yesterday morning, and in the afternoon gathered in knots to talk over the situation. They were constantly under the surveillance of the Police, and Detectives Zundt and Looney closely watched their movements. Superintendent Campbell said last evening that he thought it probable that something definite would be done to-day, resulting either in a settlement or a widening of the breach. The Police force, he said, would continue on duty to protect the men at work, and to prevent any disturbance among the strikers. The Superintendent had a consultation last evening with Inspector Waddy and some of the Police Captains to make arrangements for reserves to be ready at all the stationhouses, to be called upon at a moment's notice.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

On Dec. 18 Charles Cuff was shot in the side by Thomas King in an affray on the corner of Houston street and Broadway. No arrests were made at the time, and Cuff, who was badly hurt, was carried to his lodgings. Coroner Woltman, having been informed that the wounded man was expected to die, called on him in order to take his ante-mortem deposition, but Cuff refused to say anything in regard to the matter. On Friday last, however, having recovered sufficiently to be able to leave his room, he appeared before Justice Flammer, at the Washington Place Police Court, and made a charge of felonious assault against King. A warrant was issued and King was arrested, and an examination was held by the Justice yesterday. Cuff was sent to the House of Detention in default of $1,000 bail for his appearance, and King was remanded for further examination.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A programme of English glees will be performed at Chickering Hall on Thursday, Feb. 15, at 8 P. M.

The annual reunion of the Alumni of Bowdoin College will take place at the Hotel Brunswick on Tuesday evening, Feb. 13.

Sergt. Flandreau, of the Thirty-second Precinct, whose death was announced by mistake about a week ago, died yesterday.

A sparring exhibition will take place between Prof. John Long and W. J. Gould, for a purse of $1,000, at the Central Park Garden this evening.

Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., will deliver a lecture entitled "Ancient History in its connection with the Old Testament," at Association Hall, this evening.

Mr. A. P. Burbank will give a reading at Dodworth's Hall, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street and Fourth avenue, at 8 o'clock this evening.

The order of United American Mechanics will celebrate Washington's Birthday on Thursday, Feb. 22, by exercises at Cooper Institute, commencing at 1 P. M.

During the past week 14,442 money-orders were paid in the Post Office, representing a value of $122,477 75; 1,200 money-orders were issued, amounting to $21,190 39.

Mr. W. C. Rommel, late of Helena, Montana Territory, delivered a lecture before a large congregation of street boys at the Rivington Street Lodging-house last night.

A large number of entries have been made in the amateur athletic contest to be given by Mr. J. Marion Pollock, at the Metropolitan Riding Academy, on Thursday, March 1.

Ten bags of sheet music received by mail from Europe, and addressed to various musical firms in this City, have been sent to the Appraiser's stores, where duty will be imposed upon them.

Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, of the University of Michigan, will read a paper entitled "The Humorous Element in the American Revolution" before the New-York Historical Society on Tuesday, at 8 P. M.

"Recent Discoveries in Palestine," is the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Rev. Roswell D. Hitchcock, D. D., LL. D., at Dr. Rogers' Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, this evening, at 8 o'clock.

A meeting of the Academy of Sciences will be held at No. 64 Madison avenue this evening, at which a paper on "Prehistoric Bronze or Copper Bells lately Exhumed in Japan" will be read by Mr. Henry S. Munroe.

Mr. S. F. Emmons will read a paper giving an account of his explorations among the volcanoes of the United States, along the Pacific coast, before the American Geographical Society, at Chickering Hall, to-morrow evening.

A meeting of the grain trade will be held at No. 33 Pearl street to-morrow, to take into consideration the feasibility of continuing the grading of grain in accordance with the rules established by the Grain Committee last year.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Mr. Frank Bartlett will be held in the "little Church around the corner," at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. The body will subsequently be removed to Plymouth, Mass., for interment.

Dr. Edward C. Spitka will deliver a lecture, illustrated by specimens and drawings, on "The Psychological Pathology of Progressive Paresis," before the Neurological Society, at No. 12 West Thirty-first street, this evening at 8 o'clock.

The mail matter sent from the Post Office on Saturday consisted of 71 bags of letters and 96 bags of newspapers; 684 registered letters were dispatched in these mails, and the amount of extra foreign postage collected amounted to $114 55.

On the return of Capt. Lowery, of the late Sixth Precinct, sent to Superintendent Walling yesterday morning, there was but a single entry, as follows: "I am in sole command of the late Sixth Precinct Station-house, without any command."

The sale of the racing-stable belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Crawford will take place at the Valley Brook Farm, Rutherford, N. J., next Wednesday, at noon. The catalogue includes 19 blooded animals, one of which is the celebrated stallion Narragansett.

A meeting of merchants and manufacturers was held at the Union Square Hotel on Saturday evening, for the purpose of making preparations for a grand carnival on Shrove Tuesday, Feb. 13, and a ball at the Academy of Music and Irving Hall on Easter Monday, April 2.

The third ballad concert, for the benefit of the destitute poor of this City, will be given by Miss Arabella Root, at Chickering Hall, on Friday, Feb. 16. The programme will be entirely different from those previously interpreted, and a change of the artists participating in the event has also been made.

The Apprentices' Library, No. 472 Broadway, loaned 19,000 volumes to subscribers during the past month; 3,500 volumes were added to the library during the same period, and the library now contains 56,300 volumes, embracing the topics of science, art, and literature. The institution is open free to all working boys and girls.

BROOKLYN.

George Abendschoven, aged 42, of No. 104 Suydam street, was arrested early yesterday morning on the charge of giving a fraudulent deed of six lots of land in Lakeland, Long Island, to John Hartman, of New-York, in exchange for the house in which Abendschoven resides.

Richard McNair Cochran, aged 48, of No. 73 Morton street, who left his home on Friday evening, and a portion of whose clothing, spotted with blood, was found on Saturday morning under a stoop in North Tenth street, returned home on Saturday evening. He had been on a spree.

William Gerity, aged 20, feloniously assaulted Prof. John A. Lippe, of De Kalb avenue and Schenek street, striking him on the head with a stone and seriously wounding him, on Jan. 24, 1875, while the Professor was endeavoring to have him arrested for breaking a window. He fled to California, but Capt. Leich, of the Fourth Precinct, finding that he had recently returned, arrested him late on Saturday night, and he has been held to answer.

Mr. Beecher preached a farewell sermon yesterday, prior to his departure for the West on a lecturing tour. He will leave to-day, and expects to be absent until the 24th of March. During his tour he is to preach twice in Chicago, and once in St. Louis. He announced that the following ministers, in the order named, would occupy the Plymouth pulpit during his absence: Rev. Dr. Robinson, of Troy; Rev. Dr. Noble, of New-Haven; Rev. Dr. Parker, of Hartford; Rev. Dr. Bridgeman, of Albany, and Rev. Dr. Duryea, of Brooklyn.

NEW-JERSEY.

William King and John Mellon, sneak thieves, were arrested yesterday as they were leaving the apartments of Mrs. Cummings, of No. 773 Broad street, Newark, with a quantity of stolen clothing in their possession.

In a rough-and-tumble fight in front of Joyce's saloon, on Steuben street, Jersey City, early yesterday morning, Jeffrey W. Collins, a notorious rough, was stabbed in the left side, neck, and right arm by a stranger whom he assaulted. Edward King, who was with Collins, was cut in the head with a broken bottle. No arrests were made.

Eighty hat "sizers" in the employ of Mr. Crossley, whose factory is at No. 18 Front street, Newark, struck work

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7925. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

CLOSE OF ARGUMENT ON FLORIDA.

SPEECHES OF MESSRS. EVARTS AND O'CONOR —THE RIGHT TO GO BEHIND THE CERTIFICATES OF THE STATE AUTHORITIES THE CHIEF POINT OF DISPUTE—A CROWDED AND ATTENTIVE COURT-ROOM —HALF THE AUDIENCE STANDING DURING THREE HOURS—SESSIONS OF THE COMMISSION FOR CONSULTATION—NO PUBLIC SESSION TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Electoral Commission has now reached a most critical point in its deliberations, which involves the principles upon which all the Electoral disputes must be decided. The arguments are closed, and the Commission must now determine what its own powers are in respect to hearing testimony and investigating the facts of the election. The closing arguments upon this great preliminary question attracted a crowd to the Capitol, but most visitors were doomed to disappointment, for the Supreme Court-room will not hold, when packed as it was to-day, above 350 persons, including the Commissioners, its officers, and the counsel. To-day Attorney General Taft sat through the arguments, Secretary Robeson was present for a time, and Secretary Fish came in during Mr. Evarts' speech and remained till the end of the public hearing. There were nearly 20 Senators and perhaps twice as many Members of the House among the audience. Many ladies obtained admittance. Nearly, or quite half of all those present stood up during the three hours of speeches. There was nothing striking or dramatic in the proceedings. Some imaginative persons have suggested some resemblance in this proceeding to the trial of Warren Hastings, the issue here being of greater importance and engaging the powers of the greatest lawyers, Judges, and orators of which the nation can boast. Possibly 50 years hence, when the action of this Commission has become history, and when men now not regarded as great have become famous, and when the glamor of distance has settled over the scene, some future essayist may write as dazzling a description of the tribunal as Macaulay has given of the spectacle when Burke impeached Warren Hastings. At present, it must be confessed, one can see but little in the affair that is unusual, unique, picturesque, or dramatic. And yet 15 men are deliberating upon, and will soon decide the greatest constitutional question that has ever agitated the country, except the question of the right of secession, which was decided by a civil war.

Far more important than a decision between Hayes and Tilden for the Presidency, is the question whether Congress can go back of State action and canvass the ballots cast in a State for Presidential Electors; for, if the Commission decides that such power exists, the theory of the Constitution, which has prevailed during the first century of the Republic is overturned, and the election of the Executive is revolutionized. The question to which public attention is turned, however, is the determination of who shall now be President. Excitement is now suppressed, as it is in the course of a trial by jury when the verdict is under consideration and not yet returned. When the decision of the Commission is announced, there will be a change from the present appearance of calmness in political affairs; and particularly if the disputed States should be given by the Commission to Hayes, there will be for a day or two the wildest excitement. If there is nothing worse than excitement to mark the occasion it will indeed be fortunate.

The closing argument of Mr. Evarts, to-day, was listened to with great attention. It was a close legal argument for the most part, and unornamented. Mr. Evarts, with excellent good judgment, spoke for the Commission and not for the audience. He was not on that account, dry and uninteresting, but he appealed to no feeling and aroused no passion, as many seemed to expect he would. He first discussed the question what evidence is now before the tribunal, and in a few sentences showed that there was nothing save the certificates and papers attached, transmitted by the President of the Senate. In respect to the power of the Commission he made the point that it could not undertake a judicial examination of the election without plenary judicial powers, which Congress could only confer upon courts inferior to the Supreme Court, and could not confer upon such a commission as this. He also claimed that if the proceeding was like a *quo warranto*, the Constitution gave the right of a jury, which must be introduced into the case. He made a good hit at one absurdity of the bill, in remarking that to prevent the appearance of delay in the case, the sun and moon had been made to stand still. The record of Congress shows that all the proceedings since the first joint meeting, are of the date of last Thursday.

Mr. O'Conor made a rather labored and disjointed speech, but on one or two points his argument was exceedingly specious and ingenious. Especially was this the case in meeting the Republican argument concerning the acts of de facto officers. Mr. O'Conor claimed that in this case there had as yet been no result from the acts of the Hayes Electors in Florida, and that their right to the office had been determined before their act had produced any result for the law to uphold. In respect to the *quo warranto* suit, it should be noted that Mr. Evarts unearthed a Florida statute which shows that this suit was a private suit, not brought in behalf of the State. This is an important fact, upsetting the Democratic argument that the State of Florida had begun the proceedings to invalidate the certificate. Mr. O'Conor, in closing, indulged in some nonsense and claptrap about frauds and the admission of all mankind that Florida had voted for Tilden, which would have been unpardonable, except in an old man not entirely accountable for his words. At the close of his speech the Commission took a recess of 45 minutes, and then began the secret consideration of the questions before it.

THE QUESTION OF THE ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE TO BE DECIDED TO-DAY—THE CLOSING ARGUMENTS IN THE FLORIDA CASE—THE NEXT JOINT SESSION OF CONGRESS NOT TO BE HELD BEFORE THURSDAY OR FRIDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Commission meets again to morrow at noon, and, by an agreement made this afternoon, there will be no adjournment till the preliminary question regarding the kind and extent of the evidence to be received and considered is decided. There was a report to-night that the Commission had decided, by a vote of 11 to 4, to admit all the testimony offered by Mr. O'Conor, and the names of those voting in the negative were given. This rumor is like many curious stories that get afloat, nobody knows how; as, for instance, on Saturday it was quite widely reported that Mr. Tilden was in town. The Commission is no doubt ready to vote on the question of evidence, except that it is desirable to have a previous interchange of views, and some members may desire to make rather long speeches, though the temptation is removed very considerably by the absence of reporters. The next public meeting of the Commission will be on Wednesday morning, when the announcement of the decision respecting the admissibility of evidence will be made under the rules. Four hours more of arguments on the Florida case will be allowed to counsel. The arguments that have been concluded were provided for by special rule, not intended to interfere with the general regulations. Thus, the whole of Wednesday will be consumed, and it will certainly be Thursday, and possibly Friday, before the next joint meeting of the two houses.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The Commission met at 11 o'clock, the question pending being what evidence, if any, is before the Commission relative to the vote of Florida in the recent Presidential election, and what are the powers and duties of the Commission in the premises. Mr. Evarts, for the Republican side, said:

ARGUMENT OF MR. EVARTS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMISSION: The order of the Commission in directing the attention of counsel lays out for their consideration three topics: First, whether, under the powers possessed by the Commission, any evidence can be received beyond that disclosed in the three certificates from the State of Florida, which were opened by the President of the Senate, in the presence of the two houses of Congress, and which, under the authority of the recent act of Congress are transmitted to this Commission; second, if any can be received, what that evidence is; and, thirdly, what evidence, other than the certificates, if any, is now before the Commission. I will dispose of the last question, under the order of the Commission, first. It requires but brief attention to express our views, and will, I think, require but little consideration in time, however important it may be in substance, from the Commission. It is suggested that certain packages of papers, which were borne into the presence of the Commission by the messenger that brought the certificates and objections here, are already evidence in the possession of the Commission. What these packages contain, with respect to authenticity, or what scope of efficacy is to be given to them, as particular matters of evidence and particular forms of proof, are unknown to us, and unknown to the Commission. The proposition upon which it is claimed that this evidence, whatever it may be, is "subject undoubtedly to discussion and to rejection by the Commission as not pertinent and not important," and which is mentioned in one of the objections interposed against the first certificate as matter on which the objection was founded, instead of being a warrant, as it were, to the objector on which he objects. He (the objector) thereby makes a part of the evidence upon the Commission. I am able to read from page 32 of the *Record*, of Saturday, in the report of the minority committee:

"Extract from testimony before the Florida State Canvassing Board, Monday, Dec. 4, 1876:

Mr. Humphreys sworn.

Q.—Are you Collector of Customs or Commissioner for the Port of Pensacola? A.—I am not.

Q.—Were you, at one time? A.—I was at one time.

Q.—When? A.—Previous to the 7th November.

Q.—What time did you resign? A.—The acceptance of my resignation was received from Judge Woods about a week or 10 days before the election, which I have on file in my office; I did not think of its being questioned, or I would have it here; he stated in his letter to me that the Collector of Customs would perform the duties of the office, and the Collector of Customs has since done so."

Now, on the nature of an objection for disqualification as a subject of proof requiring its production, in order that the two houses, or the President of the Senate, in either attribution of authority, under the clause of the Constitution governing their joint meeting, would needs to be satisfied, I will attempt to answer the suggestion, in the form of inquiry, made very pertinently and forcibly by Mr. Commissioner Thurman the other day. As I understand the matter—and I will not repeat or anticipate a discussion that must occur later in the form on my part in this argument—there is a consideration in this case of whether the houses of Congress, in the matter of the count, or the President of the Senate, it he have authority at the time of their meeting for the constitutional duty of opening and counting the votes, has any power under existing law for the preservation of the methods of proof. Whatever may be thought on the question of whether this subject of disqualification of this nature was proper for the scrutiny of the votes to be counted, and however proper it might have been for the houses of Congress to provide for the production of proof of that transaction and for the manner in which it might be adduced and considered, there is no act of Congress on the subject; and our proposition is that at that stage of the transaction of the election, Congress, the two houses, and the President of the Senate cannot entertain that subject of proof; that the process must go on of counting, and that if a disqualified Elector has passed the observation of the voters in the State, passed the observation of any sentinels or guards that may have been provided in the law for excluding from actual election, or for admitting of an apparent right—if this disqualification should be made to appear, that when these are all over and past, and the vote stands on the presentation and authentication of the Constitution which is the certificate of the Electors themselves, and on the act of Congress, it must stand unchallengeable and unimpeachable there. Of course the provisional means of inquiry at that stage, of Congress if they had thought fit to provide any, would have involved the delays of such an inquiry. The proof of its infirmity and the proof of its removal are matters ordinarily manageable; perhaps in point of time not leading to prolixity, but in supposable cases involving the contradiction of witnesses and discussion as to the effect of testimony.

THE STATE'S RECORD OF ITS ELECTION FINAL.

Now, Mr. Commissioner Thurman asks the question: Suppose the Electoral return, when opened, discloses the fact that the four Electors then present were members of Congress, and had been at the time of the appointment? That involves an element, you perceive, not touched by the considerations that belong to proof. That impeachment of qualifications in the Electors supposed is of ocular and personal observation at all times, of the President of the Senate and of the two houses of Congress, and of the record of the nation at the Capitol; and if the instance is merely that of a member of Congress, excluded in the list, and not presently a member, involving, by extraneous proof, whether or not at a certain date there had been completed an act of his retirement from the office, so that the disqualification did not exist in fact, then the case in which the Congressman is used as an instance falls back into the class of cases where there has been no provision for extraneous proof; and while the office accorded to the Governor's certificate is not required to be surrounded by extraneous proof to his certificate, but by transcendent and present evidence of the disqualification of the members of Congress, there is, as we suppose, no safe rule except to say that this injunction laid upon the State, that Congress will not look into the appointments the proscribed, excluded persons, does not execute itself under the Constitution, and if unexecuted in the law of the State, is only to be executed by the laws of Congress providing a means of time and place of execution. Now, I have said this tribunal cannot receive evidence in addition to the certificates, of the nature of that which is offered—that is, evidence that goes beyond the State's record of its election, which has been certified by the Governor as resulting in the appointment of those Electors. One reason of this proposition, and on which sufficiently it rests, is that there is a judicial inquiry into the very matter of right, the title to office; for it accepts as its function the prevalence of the former, the certificated, the recorded title of the Electors, and proposes then to inquire as *inter partes*, and the matter of right, which of the two competitors are really elected on an honest and searching investigation. It undertakes an office that is judicial, and the powers for its exercise are attempted to be invoked in favor of those who support that view, by the necessity of the exercise of the imputed power requiring adequate means. What are adequate means? Adequate means for that investigation are plenary means. There are no means, judicial, that are adequate for that inquiry that are not plenary, and no plenary, judicial powers can be communicated under our Constitution by Congress, to say nothing of minor powers that are judicial in their nature, except to tribunals that are courts, tribunals that are inferior to the Supreme Court, and that are filled by Judges appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. Will any lawyer, expert or inexpert mention a topic or method of judicature, or jurisprudence that involves the possession of larger means of reach and more complete control of powers and methods than the trial of a *quo warranto* for an office, that is, to ascertain election? But not only is it beyond the power of Congress to transfer the powers of this law to this Commission, the powers of a court of this plenary reach and efficiency; but, on the top of *quo warranto*, to try the title of an officer, they would find a subject in regard to which the Constitution had interposed an insurmountable barrier to the constitution of a court like this. The *quo warranto* is a matter and an action of the common law; it involves as a matter of right the introduction of a jury into its methods. No case of contested election was ever tried under the sense of the State's use of the proper tribunal without a jury, but the provision here is that in every action of a certain amount of dignity the right of trial by jury shall exist, and the verdict shall never be examined except by the rules of common law. Now, can it be said that judicial power here and judicial power originating under Congressional authority to make courts, is the source of this authority claimed? These are impediments that cannot be surmounted.

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I will ask your Honor's attention in connection with the topic that I last discussed and in pertinent relation to the present—to the case of Groome against Gwyn, in the Forty-third Maryland Reports, beginning at page 572; the subjects interesting here, and especially, begin, I think, at page 634, to show that this argument that a duty supposed to exist by attribution of law or the Constitution, must carry to itself in the functionary charged with its exercise all the powers necessary, (upon the argument that the duty must involve the powers,) finds no place in our jurisprudence. The argument has to be the other way. If the functionary of the Commission has not been clothed with those authorities, then the duty is not accorded or the means of its exercise are not furnished, and so it cannot be discharged. In the case of Groome against Gwyn, the Governor had by the Constitution, as was claimed, (and was held by the majority of the court,) the power to determine the contest for the office of Attorney General for the State of Maryland; and the Governor, finding by his own inspection of the testimony that he lacked the means of carrying out the scrutiny that must decide, held that he could not exercise it, and he would not exercise it unless judicial authority imposed it upon him; and assuming that the claimant against the final canvass had the mere right, and that the Governor was made an authority to conduct a contest, he had no powers of subpœna and had no provision for taking proof, and the Court of Appeals, on an application for mandamus to compel the Governor to undertake that constitutional duty, held that he was vested by the Constitution with an authority to be the contesting functionary, but that the laws of Maryland had not executed the Constitution to furnish him with powers to perform the duty assigned to him, and that the mandamus must go against him to deliver the certificates to the man who on the corrupt canvass was returned as having the majority, and that the preliminary contest that might have been made effectual to exclude the wrong man because of an wrong canvass, must be proper to the judiciary powers of the State, lodged in the courts in the shape of a *quo warranto* on a dispute with the inducted candidate, that the Governor might or would have decided not to be entitled to the office. This bears upon both branches of the consideration. First, upon your assumption of your powers from your having a general duty; second, upon the consideration of whether a duty assigned to the Governor, as of his official transaction ministerially, will not be compelled always, as in other cases, to resort to justice to try the foundation of the discussion of the writ in the courts of justice. I find in this act of 1877 no such purpose in the arrangement of powers as to make it a court under the Constitution. I find no appointment of these Judges to this court under the powers of the Constitution. I find no means for writs and for subpœnas provided by the learned counsel that we might introduce evidence that Mr. Humphreys had resigned. The interposition of this objection was a surprise to us, for it was a matter of inquiry before the Florida State Canvassing Board on the 4th day of December, 1876, antecedent to their final and conclusive canvass, that Mr. Humphreys was. I am able to read from page 32 of the *Record*, of Saturday, in the report of the minority committee:

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Mr. Humphreys's resignation Field assigned to you what he described as powers at least as great as that of a court on a *quo warranto*, and of course in that nature Mr. Merrick claimed the same. Judge Black did not in terms do so; yet in assigning the nature and the searching character of the transaction to be executed, gave it that character, and implied that demand, and the brief handed in (in the appraise of which I am happy to join with the learned associates of Mr. Green,) makes the claim distinctly that you are not adequate as a reviewing canvassing board, but must have the powers of a court on a *quo warranto*. And why this claim of anything less magnificent and anything less intolerable could have been found sufficient in the area for your action as desired is because in the methods and machinery of elections, as he insists, the steps are onward of the primary Boards, and if you make a superior Canvassing Board to determine whether Gov. Stearns' certificate, to the effect that those Electors were appointed is valid, and you are nothing but a Returning Board, surmounting the final Returning Board to see whether their return justifies that certificate, that at once you find that it does not, that the de facto title and possession is complete, and that nothing but a jurisdiction that consists of de facto title and possession can begin—can find the case for beginning the consideration of the question of right. This *quo warranto* suit, if it becomes a subject of evidence, is a matter of evidence that declares absolutely on the petition of the Tilden Electors that the Hayes Electors are in possession of the faculty, the office, (or what not it may be,) and are exercising it, and they ask that an inquiry may then proceed in due course of law, bringing them in only by process on the 18th of December, long after their vote, to inquire whether that possession and that exercise as matter of right between them and the Hayes Electors is or is not according to law and truth. The Commission will be good enough to look at an act, not reprinted in the little collection of acts so usefully laid before us, (and naturally not to be reprinted in that,) an act which otherwise may escape attention, or take some labor to find. It is the act of Feb. 11, 1873, in the laws of Florida, (session laws, page 28,) in relation to the proceedings on writs of *quo warranto*. The general statutes that you find in the collection exclude any possible writ of *quo warranto*, except by the States through the act of the Attorney General, and this *quo warranto* reported here begins by evidence that the Attorney General refused to bring the writ for the State. That led to an inquiry how it happened that it was brought, and I found this law, which I will briefly state, as providing to this effect, that when the Attorney General refused, then claimants may make themselves relators and use the name of the State, but that that shall be a mere private suit that shall be good between the parties and not affect the public or the State. It is in terms so provided, and it is provided that the judgment shall not be a bar to the suit by the Attorney General in the public right. So much to explain that situation.

FLORIDA LAWS ON THE CASE.

Now, there is but one other point to which I wish to call the attention of the Commission. In the legislation of Florida—for I can spend no time to rehearse the statutes—on page 53 of this pamphlet, which has been printed for the use of the Commission, there were found, sections 31 and 32, one, a provision that the Secretary of State shall make and transmit to each person chosen to any State office immediately after the canvass, showing that the canvass, as completed, is the basis of the State's authentication of the right of every State officer, "a certificate showing the number of the votes cast for each person, which certificate shall be prima facie evidence of his election to such office." That gives him the office. Subsequent inquiry, is as to the right. Section 32 says: "When any person shall be elected to the office of Elector of President and Vice President or Representative in Congress, the Governor shall make out, sign, and cause to be sealed with the seal of the State, and transmitted to such person, a certificate of his election." That is the State's final determination of the man that has been appointed Elector under the Constitution of the United States. Have these contestants any such authentication of the right, and have they proposed any such evidence of their title on the 6th of December? And the question of completeness of the warrant of the Hayes Electors to attend and discharge their duty but robed the vote, when cast, with the complete qualifications under the State laws and the State authority of the vote? We have the Governor's certificate (as he is the very man that passed, for the State, on that question, which furnishes the right to meet and act) that this is the list of men that were appointed. These certificates under the State law form no part of the return to the President of the Senate, but when the same Governor executes, under Federal law, the same duty under the same evidence, we have the certificate without the production of the antecedent one. Now we come, under a pretty brief period of discussion, to the general doctrine as to what the powers and what the arrangement and disposition of those powers are, under the Constitution of the United States, in the transaction of choosing a President. In the first place, the only transaction of choosing a President begins with the deposit, so to speak, in the Federal office, of the votes of certain persons named and described in the Constitution as "Electors." From the moment of that deposit the sealed vote lies protected against retraction or corruption in the depository provided for it, the possession of the Federal officers in the Federal offices. The next step after that is the opening of those votes and their counting, and that succeeds the deposit of the votes by the Electors, and relates to their getting the qualifications which the act of Congress prescribes. Those qualifications are nothing but appointments by the States, and beyond that the act of Congress and the Federal Constitution, with due regard to the State authority, does not intrude. It has provided, under a rule of prudence, that they shall be appointed on the same day in all the States; it has provided that they meet and cast their votes on the same day; the latter is the method, term, and prescribed date in the transaction of voting for President; the other is the only intrusion upon State authority in the absolute choice of time and manner of appointment, that Congress may prescribe the time, and Congress has prescribed it. Now, what are we to gather in respect to the stage of the contradiction of witnesses and discussion as to the effect of testimony.

THE STATE'S RECORD OF ITS ELECTION FINAL.

Now, Mr. Commissioner Thurman asks the question: Suppose the Electoral return, when opened, discloses the fact that the four Electors then present were members of Congress, and had been at the time of the appointment? That involves an element, you perceive, not touched by the considerations that belong to proof. That impeachment of qualifications in the Electors supposed is of ocular and personal observation at all times, of the President of the Senate and of the two houses of Congress, and of the record of the nation at the Capitol; and if the instance is merely that of a member of Congress, excluded in the list, and not presently a member, involving, by extraneous proof, whether or not at a certain date there had been completed an act of his retirement from the office, so that the disqualification did not exist in fact, then the case in which the Congressman is used as an instance falls back into the class of cases where there has been no provision for extraneous proof; and while the office accorded to the Governor's certificate is not required to be surrounded by extraneous proof to his certificate, but by transcendent and present evidence of the disqualification of the members of Congress, there is, as we suppose, no safe rule except to say that this injunction laid upon the States, that Congress will not look into the appointments the proscribed, excluded persons, does not execute itself under the Constitution, and if unexecuted in the law of the State, is only to be executed by the laws of Congress providing a means of time and place of execution. Now, I have said this tribunal cannot receive evidence in addition to the certificates, of the nature of that which is offered—that is, evidence that goes beyond the State's record of its election, which has been certified by the Governor as resulting in the appointment of those Electors. One reason of this proposition, and on which sufficiently it rests, is that there is a judicial inquiry into the very matter of right, the title to office; for it accepts as its function the prevalence of the former, the certificated, the recorded title of the Electors, and proposes then to inquire as *inter partes*, and the matter of right, which of the two competitors are really elected on an honest and searching investigation. It undertakes an office that is judicial, and the powers for its exercise are attempted to be invoked in favor of those who support that view, by the necessity of the exercise of the imputed power requiring adequate means. What are adequate means? Adequate means for that investigation are plenary means. There are no means, judicial, that are adequate for that inquiry that are not plenary, and no plenary, judicial powers can be communicated under our Constitution by Congress, to say nothing of minor powers that are judicial in their nature, except to tribunals that are courts, tribunals that are inferior to the Supreme Court, and that are filled by Judges appointed by the President of the United States and confirmed by the Senate. Will any lawyer, expert or inexpert mention a topic or method of judicature, or jurisprudence that involves the possession of larger means of reach and more complete control of powers and methods than the trial of a *quo warranto* for an office, that is, to ascertain election? But not only is it beyond the power of Congress to transfer the powers of this law to this Commission, the powers of a court of this plenary reach and efficiency; but, on the top of *quo warranto*, to try the title of an officer, they would find a subject in regard to which the Constitution had interposed an insurmountable barrier to the constitution of a court like this. The *quo warranto* is a matter and an action of the common law; it involves as a matter of right the introduction of a jury into its methods. No case of contested election was ever tried under the sense of the State's use of the proper tribunal without a jury, but the provision here is that in every action of a certain amount of dignity the right of trial by jury shall exist, and the verdict shall never be examined except by the rules of common law. Now, can it be said that judicial power here and judicial power originating under Congressional authority to make courts, is the source of this authority claimed? These are impediments that cannot be surmounted.

THE EFFECT OF QUO WARRANTO.

I will ask your Honor's attention in connection with the topic that I last discussed and in pertinent relation to the present—to the case of Groome against Gwyn, in the Forty-third Maryland Reports, beginning at page 572; the subjects interesting here, and especially, begin, I think, at page 634, to show that this argument that a duty supposed to exist by attribution of law or the Constitution, must carry to itself in the functionary charged with its exercise all the powers necessary, (upon the argument that the duty must involve the powers,) finds no place in our jurisprudence. The argument has to be the other way. If the functionary of the Commission has not been clothed with those authorities, then the duty is not accorded or the means of its exercise are not furnished, and so it cannot be discharged. In the case of Groome against Gwyn, the Governor had by the Constitution, as was claimed, (and was held by the majority of the court,) the power to determine the contest for the office of Attorney General for the State of Maryland; and the Governor, finding by his own inspection of the testimony that he lacked the means of carrying out the scrutiny that must decide, held that he could not exercise it, and he would not exercise it unless judicial authority imposed it upon him; and assuming that the claimant against the final canvass had the mere right, and that the Governor was made an authority to conduct a contest, he had no powers of subpœna and had no provision for taking proof, and the Court of Appeals, on an application for mandamus to compel the Governor to undertake that constitutional duty, held that he was vested by the Constitution with an authority to be the contesting functionary, but that the laws of Maryland had not executed the Constitution to furnish him with powers to perform the duty assigned to him, and that the mandamus must go against him to deliver the certificates to the man who on the corrupt canvass was returned as having the majority, and that the preliminary contest that might have been made effectual to exclude the wrong man because of an wrong canvass, must be proper to the judiciary powers of the State, lodged in the courts in the shape of a *quo warranto* on a dispute with the inducted candidate, that the Governor might or would have decided not to be entitled to the office. This bears upon both branches of the consideration. First, upon your assumption of your powers from your having a general duty; second, upon the consideration of whether a duty assigned to the Governor, as of his official transaction ministerially, will not be compelled always, as in other cases, to resort to justice to try the foundation of the discussion of the writ in the courts of justice. I find in this act of 1877 no such purpose in the arrangement of powers as to make it a court under the Constitution. I find no appointment of these Judges to this court under the powers of the Constitution. I find no means for writs and for subpœnas provided by the learned counsel that we might introduce evidence that Mr. Humphreys had resigned. The interposition of this objection was a surprise to us, for it was a matter of inquiry before the Florida State Canvassing Board on the 4th day of December, 1876, antecedent to their final and conclusive canvass. Mr. Humphreys's resignation Field assigned to you what he described as powers at least as great as that of a court on a *quo warranto*, and of course in that nature Mr. Merrick claimed the same. Judge Black did not in terms do so; yet in assigning the nature and the searching character of the transaction to be executed, gave it that character, and implied that demand, and the brief handed in (in the appraise of which I am happy to join with the learned associates of Mr. Green,) makes the claim distinctly that you are not adequate as a reviewing canvassing board, but must have the powers of a court on a *quo warranto*. And why this claim of anything less magnificent and anything less intolerable could have been found sufficient in the area for your action as desired is because in the methods and machinery of elections, as he insists, the steps are onward of the primary Boards, and if you make a superior Canvassing Board to determine whether Gov. Stearns' certificate, to the effect that those Electors were appointed is valid, and you are nothing but a Returning Board, surmounting the final Returning Board to see whether their return justifies that certificate, that at once you find that it does not, that the de facto title and possession is complete, and that nothing but a jurisdiction that consists of de facto title and possession can begin—can find the case for beginning the consideration of the question of right. This *quo warranto* suit, if it becomes a subject of evidence, is a matter of evidence that declares absolutely on the petition of the Tilden Electors that the Hayes Electors are in possession of the faculty, the office, (or what not it may be,) and are exercising it, and they ask that an inquiry may then proceed in due course of law, bringing them in only by process on the 18th of December, long after their vote, to inquire whether that possession and that exercise as matter of right between them and the Hayes Electors is or is not according to law and truth. The Commission will be good enough to look at an act, not reprinted in the little collection of acts so usefully laid before us, (and naturally not to be reprinted in that,) an act which otherwise may escape attention, or take some labor to find. It is the act of Feb. 11, 1873, in the laws of Florida, (session laws, page 28,) in relation to the proceedings on writs of *quo warranto*. The general statutes that you find in the collection exclude any possible writ of *quo warranto*, except by the States through the act of the Attorney General, and this *quo warranto* reported here begins by evidence that the Attorney General refused to bring the writ for the State. That led to an inquiry how it happened that it was brought, and I found this law, which I will briefly state, as providing to this effect, that when the Attorney General refused, then claimants may make themselves relators and use the name of the State, but that that shall be a mere private suit that shall be good between the parties and not affect the public or the State. It is in terms so provided, and it is provided that the judgment shall not be a bar to the suit by the Attorney General in the public right. So much to explain that situation.

FLORIDA LAWS ON THE CASE.

Now, there is but one other point to which I wish to call the attention of the Commission. In the legislation of Florida—for I can spend no time to rehearse the statutes—on page 53 of this pamphlet, which has been printed for the use of the Commission, there were found, sections 31 and 32, one, a provision that the Secretary of State shall make and transmit to each person chosen to any State office immediately after the canvass, showing that the canvass, as completed, is the basis of the State's authentication of the right of every State officer, "a certificate showing the number of the votes cast for each person, which certificate shall be prima facie evidence of his election to such office." That gives him the office. Subsequent inquiry, is as to the right. Section 32 says: "When any person shall be elected to the office of Elector of President and Vice President or Representative in Congress, the Governor shall make out, sign, and cause to be sealed with the seal of the State, and transmitted to such person, a certificate of his election." That is the State's final determination of the man that has been appointed Elector under the Constitution of the United States. Have these contestants any such authentication of the right, and have they proposed any such evidence of their title on the 6th of December? And the question of completeness of the warrant of the Hayes Electors to attend and discharge their duty but robed the vote, when cast, with the complete qualifications under the State laws and the State authority of the vote? We have the Governor's certificate (as he is the very man that passed, for the State, on that question, which furnishes the right to meet and act) that this is the list of men that were appointed. These certificates under the State law form no part of the return to the President of the Senate, but when the same Governor executes, under Federal law, the same duty under the same evidence, we have the certificate without the production of the antecedent one. Now we come, under a pretty brief period of discussion, to the general doctrine as to what the powers and what the arrangement and disposition of those powers are, under the Constitution of the United States, in the transaction of choosing a President. In the first place, the only transaction of choosing a President begins with the deposit, so to speak, in the Federal office, of the votes of certain persons named and described in the Constitution as "Electors." From the moment of that deposit the sealed vote lies protected against retraction or corruption in the depository provided for it, the possession of the Federal officers in the Federal offices. The next step after that is the opening of those votes and their counting, and that succeeds the deposit of

board in 1873; there was a vacancy on the board in 1875 and 1876, caused by the resignation in 1875 of the Democratic member; it was never filled; Dr. Kennedy's name was suggested by a letter from members of the Democratic Party; does not know who laid the letter before the board; does not know whether this was done before or after the canvass commenced; the first meeting the board had regarding the late election was on Nov. 16 or 17; did not believe they began the canvass until Nov. 19 or 20; thinks the receipt of the letter suggesting Dr. Kennedy's name was mentioned in the minutes; [on looking over a printed copy of the minutes handed the witness by Mr. Field, he said he could not find any mention of the letter;] he did not know what Wells said when he presented the letter; did not know anything about Dr. Kennedy's standing in New-Orleans; he did not know as a fact that the reason why Kennedy was not elected was because the Republican members of the Board did not want a Democrat to watch them; did not think it part of his duty to propose Kennedy's election to fill the vacancy; the Visiting Committees were present at all the deliberations and meetings of the board except at the secret sessions; in those the disputed cases were settled, the returns compiled, and the results declared; witness' construction of the language of the resolution of the board inviting these committees "to be present at the canvassing, compiling, and declaring the result of the returns" was in consonance with the action of the board in excluding them from the secret sessions; had no recollection of the United States Supervisor being refused permission to be present; in the secret sessions Gen. Anderson and Mr. Kenner generally did the figuring; Mr. Kenner kept a memorandum of the secret sessions for himself and witness; he stated that, in rejecting any precinct or poll, they acted upon the evidence before them; is positive that there were affidavits or a protest from the Supervisor in the case of either West or East Baton Rouge; witness was asked that he would know affidavits were before the board in executive session, but he could not remember whether 500 or 10,000 precincts were thrown out

THE RESULT UNKNOWN.

Q.—As the returns came in first, were the returns for the Hayes or the Tilden Electors? A.—I really cannot remember.

Q.—Had you any conversation, during the time the returns were canvassed, with anybody regarding the majority? A.—With nobody in the world.

Q.—And you did not know anything in the world the result of the election until after the canvass was completed? A.—No, Sir.

Witness stated that they completed the canvass for Presidential Electors on Dec. 6, but then corrected himself and said that he did not remember the date, he believed it was in January; it was about 9 o'clock in the morning, all four members were present, and he thought the return was signed by all.

Q.—Did you open the returns in secret session? A.—Yes—no; we had one paper in secret session—the what you may call it? I forget the name. It was only one paper—the contabulated statement—the whole of it.

Q.—In whose handwriting was this? A.—In that of the Supervisor.

Q.—What Supervisor? A.—The Supervisor of Elections.

Mr. Burchard—He means the consolidated statement.

The Witness—That's it; that's what I mean. When I said contabulated I meant consolidated.

Q.—What has become of that paper? A.—I do not know what you mean by that.

Q.—What was done with these statements? A.—They were given back to the clerks, and finally filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The witness stated that he did not know any instance in which affidavits regarding any returns came in after these returns had been received, nor in which returns were thrown out without any protests or affidavits. He remembered nothing about the returns from the parish of Ouachita, nor about a letter from the Supervisor there transmitting Elias Pinkston's tesdimony, and saying that he had received it too late for filing it with the other testimony accompanying his returns. Mr. Casanave was interrogated concerning the original return from Vernon Parish, and stated that he did not believe the word "compiled" written on the same was in Mr. Casanave's handwriting. The word "compiled" indicated that the return was passed upon.

Q.—Look at the paper marked "A" and the black lines opposite the Parish of Vernon, and explain how it is that there are three precincts thrown out, when the original return had been accepted as correct? A.—I know nothing at all about that.

Q.—Well that looks as if some fraud had been committed, does it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know who had to do with that fraud? A.—I do not.

Q.—Now look again at the original return and see whether you can tell where it has been altered? A.—I cannot see where it has been.

Q.—Look at the paper marked "B" and see how many votes were cast for the Hayes Electors in Vernon Parish. A.—Two votes for six, and one vote for two of the Electors.

Q.—Now look at the paper marked "C" and see how on that, the final return, the vote stands. A.—There are 170 votes for three, and 108 votes for the other Electors.

Q.—That shows another fraud does it not? A.—That paper shows a fraud.

Mr. Burchard—You do not know anything about the correctness of these papers? A.—I do not.

Q.—You never saw them before? A.—I have not, sir. Lawrence—You don't mean to say that a fraud was committed? A.—No, Sir; I know nothing about the matter.

Q.—Do you know anything about a transfer of votes in Vernon Parish? A.—I do not,

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD REBUKED.

Discussion arose in regard to printing the testimony by the committee, when Mr. Lawrence said—I have no objection to the testimony so far as we have it being printed for the use of the committee; but I shall object to the general printing until we have all of it. And now I wish to say this: We are a committee to inquire into the powers and privileges of the House. I think it might be well to inquire into the powers and privileges of the committee. Here is a pamphlet containing a stenographer's report of the testimony of this committee in the Florida case, and printed by Judd & Detwiler, private printers of this city. I want to say that no member or officer of this committee has any right to give any testimony to outside parties for publication, and doing so is a gross and palpable violation of the rules governing committees.

Mr. Field—Why, you have given access to members of the press to our meetings, have you not?

Mr. Burchard—Yes; to report what they hear.

Mr. Field—Well, can't they report every word, if they see fit?

Mr. Lawrence—Does anybody know how this pamphlet came to be printed?

Several members of the committee—This is the first I have seen of it. At this point the committee deemed it advisable to have a private conference, and the room was accordingly cleared.

GOV. WELLS' TESTIMONY.

When the doors were reopened, Gov. Wells, of the Returning Board, was put upon the stand and examined by Judge Lawrence. He handed to Gov. Wells the brief note to Maddox, of Nov. 20, and asked him to state what led to the writing of this note. The witness said—Before answering this question I should like to ask the Committee that a letter of about four pages, written by Mr. Maddox himself, commendatory of his conduct as an officer, and addressed to the President of the United States, and signed by me, be produced, because this note stands in connection with that letter. Mr. Lawrence then handed the witness the letters written by the latter to Maddox, and the one to Senator West, and requested him to make any explanation he might desire concerning them.

At this point Mr. Maddox entered the room, and was asked to produce the letter referred to by Wells as having been written by Maddox himself, but denied having such a letter or having ever written such a one. Mr. Wells then said: I met with Maddox in this city about two or three years ago; did not meet him again until Nov. 19, when he came to my room in New-Orleans and told me that he was an agent of the Government, and sent down there to look into the political situation; he asked me for my views; said that he had had a good deal of conversation with persons of both parties; that the people were a good deal exasperated against me and against the Packard Government, and would not submit to its ruling if it were sustained; I told him if that were so he ought to go at once to Washington; I told him I was glad of it; he then laid down before me a long letter addressed to the President, and commendatory of his conduct as an officer, which he requested me to sign, and I did so; he then asked me to write a further letter, giving a description of the condition of affairs; this I declined to do, but told him I would give him a note, giving him the entree in Washington; his note did not satisfy him, and then I wrote the other letter of credentials; he then withdrew from the room, saying he was going that afternoon at 5 o'clock; the next morning Mr. Maddox entered my room, and when I expressed my surprise at seeing him, he said that he had not been able to get off the afternoon previous; I then wrote the letter to Senator West, and gave it to him, saying that I had intended to send it by mail; the witness said he wrote the letter while the room was full of persons; Maddox then withdraw, and witness saw no more of him until the 7th of December, when he returned and said he was going up Red River; Maddox came back a day or two afterward, and immediately on entering the room told witness he wanted to purchase a certain plantation and make Louisiana his home; he asked witness to see the owner, a Mr. Harris, in regard to its price, &c.; witness had not seen Maddox from that time until his [witness'] arrival here.

MADDOX'S TESTIMONY CONTRADICTED.

Q.—State what, if anything, you said to Mr. Maddox in relation to procuring money, or anything else of value, for you or other members of the Returning Board of Louisiana, in order to declare the result of the election either in favor of the Republican candidates or the Democratic candidates? A.—I had no conversation with Mr. Maddox upon that subject; none whatever.

Q.—Did he say anything to you? Witness—In regard to it?

Q.—In regard to procuring money or anything of value for you or any member of the Board? A.—He did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you say to him in any form, or intimate in any form, that you desired him to procure money or any thing of value for you or any member of the board? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did he say anything about the Democrats having, or intending to use money to procure a declaration of the results of the election? A.—He did not, Sir; I will tell you that when it comes up, and I will give it from a very responsible source—a man who is worth a million and a half of dollars.

Q.—State if he said anything about a desire to be appointed to New-Orleans as an agent of the Treasury Department? A.—That was his intention, Sir; he said that he desired to do so, but did not fix a time for his change of position from here to New-Orleans.

Q.—What did he say, if anything, as to his object in procuring these first two letters about which you have testified? Q.—To put the real condition of the sentiments of the people of Louisiana in possession of the President.

Q.—You have said that he wrote a long letter and requested you to sign it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you read it before you signed it, and, if so, what you did with it? A.—I signed the letter, and Mr. Maddox folded it up, put it in an envelope, and took the letter himself; its superscription was in his own handwriting; he addressed it to the President himself; I have never seen the letter; Mr. Maddox read it to me.

Q.—What was the substance and object of it, if you can state? A.—The substance and object of the letter—

Mr. Field—The substance and object are two different things.

The Witness—I cannot tell the object; I will tell you the substance; the substance was commendatory of himself as a public officer.

Mr. Lawrence—Did he state what his object was? A.—He then stated his object was, if he was favorably received and things were all right, that he would try to get himself transferred from Washington to New-Orleans.

Q.—Did he state why he desired to be so transferred? A.—I don't think he did, Sir.

Q.—Are you acquainted with C. M. Calvert, No. 170 Custom-house street, New-Orleans? A.—I am, Sir.

Q.—What relation, if any, does he now, or did he at any time during the last year, sustain toward you? A.—Well, Sir, in the election of 1876 Mr. Calvert was in the Parish of Rapides in getting the people to polling places; Mr. Calvert himself is a Democrat, and voted for Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hendricks, and for Mr. Nicholls and Mr. Witts, but he voted the parish ticket for the Republican Party.

THE SUBJECT OF PROCURING MONEY.

Q.—Here is a telegram taken from the testimony of Mr. Pickett: "C. M. Calvert, No. 170 Custom-house street, New-Orleans. Hold; will telegraph you Monday evening. JOSEPH HANCOCK." Did you ever see the first original telegram? A.—I never did.

Q.—Did you ever hear of it until it was disclosed in the testimony here? A.—I never did.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Calvert in relation to it? A.—I never did.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with him on the subject of procuring money? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he act in any capacity as your friend to procure money or other thing of value? A.—He did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any arrangement or understanding with him that Mr. Maddox should telegraph to him for you, either over his own name, or over the name of Joseph Hancock, or any other name? A.—Mr. Maddox, in leaving my office after writing this note to Mr. West, stated it his business was received or he was received properly at Washington, that he would telegraph me back that it was all right; I referred to Mr. Maddox that I wanted (the board was then just commencing its labor,) I wanted no communication by telegraph, or anything else during the meetings and operations of the board; I received no telegrams whatever; Mr. Calvert, I think, received a telegram from Mr. Maddox that all was right, implying that his application—

Mr. Field—Do not say what was implied, because I think we can do that as well as you.

The Witness—Very well, Sir.

Mr. Lawrence—Did you see the telegram? A.—I did not.

Q.—What was the arrangement with Mr. Maddox about telegraphing that "all was right?" A.—If he was successful in his moves in regard to going to the City of New-Orleans as a Government officer.

Q.—Did you have any arrangement with Mr. Calvert that he was to deliver any telegram to you? A.—None, Sir, none; nothing more than to tell me the result of Mr. Maddox's telegram, that he might receive.

Q.—Did you have any knowledge was there any correspondence or conference with Mr. Pickett in relation to procuring money? A.—I never knew Mr. Pickett—never saw him—never heard of him until I saw his testimony; I didn't know that there was a man by that name in existence.

Q.—After Maddox returned to New-Orleans did he give you to understand that he had been in conference or correspondence with anybody in relation to procuring money to affect the result of the election? A.—He did not, Sir.

Q.—Did he give you any information that he made any effort to procure money for you or for any member of the board? A.—He did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any knowledge that Mr. Pickett or Mr. Maddox was telegraphing or corresponding on that subject? A.—Not at all, Sir, not the slightest in the world.

Q.—Who is Col. F. C. Zacharie, of New-Orleans? A.—He is a lawyer there, Sir.

Q.—A Democrat or a Republican? A.—He is a Democrat, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any information of any telegram sent to him by Mr. Pickett? A.—None, Sir, whatever.

Q.—Here is a telegram:

WASAINGTON, Dec. 1.
1,330 NEW-YORK AVENUE.

Col. F. C. Zacharie, New-Orleans:

A double game, but if well informed you might trust person I wrote about. JOHN T. PICKETT.

Did you ever see or hear of that telegram until it was produced in testimony before this committee? A.—I never did, Sir.

Q.—Here is a telegram:

Joseph Hancock, No. 131 Bienville street, New-Orleans: Telegraph as desired; damn my interests; think of the best interests of forty millions of people.
JOHN T. PICKETT.

THE MEETING WITH MADDOX.

Did you know that such a telegram as that was sent to Mr. Maddox under the name of "Joseph Hancock" or any other person until it was produced in evidence here? A.—Never; I never heard of it.

Q.—Did you ever request Mr. Maddox or any person to negotiate, or confer, or correspond with any person in relation to procuring money or other thing of value, for you or any other member of the Returning Board? A.—I never did, Sir.

Q.—How many times had you seen Mr. Maddox before you wrote these two letters that have been put in evidence? A.—I saw Mr. Maddox [Saturday evening, the 13th day of November; I left my plantation on the 13th of November, and arrived in New-Orleans on the evening of the 15th or the morning of the 16th; I appeared at court and was sworn into office the morning of the 17th; the board met, but the rooms were small, and we adjourned over to meet on Saturday, the 18th; we met on the 18th and passed resolutions, introduced by Mr. Anderson, inviting five of the gentlemen who had gone there on each side to witness the canvassing of the vote; the board adjourned about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and that evening after returning from my dinner, where I generally took my meals, at the City Hotel, some eight or 10 blocks off from where my room was, Mr. Maddox came in, and that, as I said before, was the first time I had seen him in three years, and I did not see him again until Monday, the 20th, when I wrote these letters, with the exception of the letter to Senator West, which is dated the 21st, and was written on Tuesday; I intended to have sent that letter by mail; but, as I said, Mr. Maddox appeared in my office, and I remarked that I was astonished, that I thought he had gone, but that I was glad he was there, and would write the letter to send by him.

Q.—How long had you been acquainted with Mr. Maddox? A.—I think my first acquaintance with him was about 1847; he was a soldier in the Mexican War, and was disbanded, I think; and having a large connection of people living in Rapides, he remained there and married there; I think it was in 1847 or 1848.

Q.—When Maddox returned to New-Orleans from Washington did he tell you that he had not delivered the letter which you addressed to Senator West? A.—He did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you express to him at any time your satisfaction that he had not delivered the letter? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did he say anything about what he had done with the letter to Senator West, or did you inquire of him? A.—I did not inquire, I presumed that it was delivered.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Maddox the evening before these two letters of Nov. 20 were written? A. I did not, Sir; that was Sunday, 19th; Saturday, the 18th, after the adjournment of the board, I went to dinner; I met a gentleman at the stairway as I was going into my dinner; he said to me that he wanted to have a conference with me; that we were both old citizens of the State, and he hoped that Louisianians would work together, and when could he have an interview; I stated to him that I was very busy and engaged with the board, and I could not fix a time that afternoon; it was impossible for me to do so, and I therefore could not say when I could give him this interview; says he, "Can't you come to my office to-morrow," (which was Sunday,) "at 10 o'clock?" I told him I had an engagement to go out to the park (which is some two or three miles from the city) and dine with a friend; that I did not know whether I could do it or not, but I presumed I might; that I would not leave my room until about 12 or 1 o'clock to go out to dinner; "Well," says he, "won't you come at 10 o'clock, that will give you ample time, and you can then fill your engagement Sunday evening?" I told him, "Certainly, Sir, I will go; will meet you at your office;" on Sunday morning, after taking my breakfast at 10 o'clock, I repaired to the gentleman's office and had a conference with him, until about noon, when I retired to my room and there met the carriage of the gentleman, which I entered, was driven off, spent the day, and did not return until 10 o'clock at night; I had no conversation with Maddox from Saturday until Monday.

Q.—Did you see him on the evening of the 19th at all? A.—I did not; I could not have seen him; I was three miles from the city.

Q.—When he came to your office on the morning of the 20th, had you written either of these letters? A.—Not one, Sir; I wrote them right there; the room was filled with gentlemen; I had but an hour or two to stay; I had to repair to the office to commence our labors at about 10 or 10:30 o'clock, and I had only from about 8:30 until that time to transact my office business, and I sat down and wrote this letter.

Q.—Did you say to him that you wanted $1,000,000, or any other sum of money? A.—No, sir, I did not.

Q.—Did you request that Maddox should proceed to Washington? A.—I did not; he suggested it himself, and I told him I thought it was his duty as an officer to appraise the Government of what he believed to be the condition of things there; that I felt myself that things were not altogether right, from what I saw and from my intercourse with people.

PERSECUTED AS A UNION MAN.

Q.—Did you say to him that you wanted to serve your party, but did not want to run the risk unless you were compensated for it, or any language of that import? A.—No, Sir; I have been a Union man from 1859 to the present time; I passed through the whole war, persecuted as a Union man; I never flinched from my position when I was surrounded with the Confederate soldiers who were pursuing me for my life, and I certainly would not tell Mr. Maddox to procure a sum of money for me to stand firm to the principles which I had entertained before the commencement of the rebellion.

Q.—Did you say to him that the vote was "very heavy" for you to handle? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—That if it had been smaller you might have accomplished the desired result by throwing out New-Orleans? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Was any part of the vote of New-Orleans thrown out? A.—Not to my knowledge; not by action of the board. If it was, it must have been by other parties.

Q.—Was there any proposition before the board to throw out New-Orleans? A.—Yes, Sir; there was a proposition, but it was a proposition in a protest of the counting of the naturalized votes, and I gave the attorneys on each side an hour to discuss the question, and after the discussion I concluded, or the board concluded, that they had not power to do it.

Q.—Was there any proposition to throw out the entire vote of the City of New-Orleans? A.—None, Sir.

Q.—Did you say to Mr. Maddox that he should come on to Washington and see influential men, and get protection and the money you wanted, or anything of similar import? A.—No, Sir; I merely said to Mr. Maddox that I would be very glad if he would make a statement of the condition of things when he got there, and he said that was his object and he intended to do so; that he had been sent down for that purpose.

Q.—On the 20th of November had these gentlemen, who represented the Republican and Democratic parties from the North, Senator Sherman, and others, on each side—(interrupting)—Yes, Sir; they were there; they must have arrived about the Thursday prior to that, which would have been about the 15th or 16th, and as I have stated, on Saturday resolutions were offered to permit these gentlemen to come before the board, and letters were directed to them apprising them of the action of the board in regard thereto.

Q.—Had you any facts to induce you to suppose that Democrats intended to use money in procuring testimony and counsel, and other things to be used before the board with a view to present the Democratic side of the question as strongly as possible? A.—That had been done; they were there, Sir, using it; they appeared before the board.

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Q.—Do you know whether money was expended in employing counsel and procuring testimony? A.—Let the question your question; does that apply to any of the gentlemen who were there, or the attorneys in the city?

Q.—To the attorneys in the city. A.—I do not know the workings of the Democratic Party of the City of New-Orleans in regard to these things, but I presume money—

Mr. Field—(interrupting)—I beg you will not say what you presume.

Mr. Lawrence—State how it was commonly reported. A.—It was generally believed that money was there.

Q.—It was generally believed, on or prior to the 20th of November, that the Democrats were using money in the employment of counsel and procuring of testimony with a view to the presentation of the Democratic side of the question as strongly as possible to the board? A.—I presume so, Sir.

Q.—State whether, in consequence of that, the Republicans also employed counsel and expended money in procuring testimony? A.—They did, Sir; I will qualify that by stating that the attorney for the board, John Ray, was feed (he has got his money yet, but he has the promise of it,) to attend to the interests of the Republican party; what the other attorneys charged, or whether they charged anything, I do not know.

Q.—There were lawyers employed on both sides? A.—On both sides.

Q.—And both sides took testimony? A.—Yes, Sir; both sides took testimony.

Q.—All of which required the expenditure of money? A.—Yes, Sir; necessarily so.

Q.—And you deemed it important that the leading Republicans in Washington should understand the situation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, was there any discussion on any form between you and Maddox in relation to a resignation of any of the Republican members of the board? A.—None, Sir.

Q.—Was it as a means of enabling the Democrats to get in and control the board, or otherwise? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any understanding with Mr. Maddox prior to the time he left New-Orleans as to what the word "hold" should mean if he should telegraph that to New-Orleans to anybody? A.—Not a syllable, Sir.

Q.—Were you furnished with, or did you know of the existance of any cypher by which telegraphing was to be done? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you say to Mr. Maddox that you wanted at least $200,000 for yourself, and a similar sum for Mr. Anderson? A.—No, Sir.

GENTLEMEN—NOT "NIGGERS."

Q.—Any a smaller amount for the "niggers?" A.—No, Sir; I never use the word "nigger" to the gentlemen who are with me on the board; I do not consider them niggers; they are colored people, and they are gentlemen.

Q.—Have you been in the habit of using that expression—"niggers"? A.—No, Sir. I have not since the war; I used to use it when I owned them, but they are now citizens, and I treat them as such.

Q.—Did Maddox say to you in New-Orleans or elsewhere that the negotiations in New-York had failed? A.—He did not, Sir.

Q.—Did he say anything to you upon the subject of the negotiations? A.—Not at all, Sir; he never did.

Q.—Did you say to Mr. Maddox at noon of the 6th of December, or about that time, that the majority for the Hayes Electors would be about 1,200 to 1,800? A.—I have no recollection of any conversation with Mr. Maddox on that subject either before or after the 6th; but I will state this, that on the evening of the 5th the board had arrived at its conclusion, and on the morning of the 6th the promulgations of the election were made in the public papers of New-Orleans, and the result of the election could have been known to Mr. Maddox on on the 8th, in the morning, and would have been known to him as having been 3,400 or 3,500 for Mr. Hayes.

Q.—Did you have a key to any cipher, so that you might understand dispatches that should be sent to you by Mr. Maddox or any other person? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any conversation with Mr. Maddox in relation to a cipher or key to a cipher? A.—I did not, Sir, more than what I stated a while ago; that if he was successful and sent his telegram to Mr. Calvert in regard to his own affairs that it was all right; it was all right I supposed.

Q.—Were you acquainted with the Adjutant General of Louisiana? A.—P. Jack Wharton?

Q.—Jack? A.—Yes, Sir; I know him very well.

Q.—Did he ever tell you he had possession of those letters or any of them? A.—He never did, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any knowledge that he had them? A.—I never had, Sir; I was frequently in the room where he lodges.

Q.—Did you ever make any inquiry as to what had become of those letters? A.—I never did, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever have any conversation with Senator West in relation to the use of money to effect the result of the election? A.—I never did, Sir.

Q.—Or with regard to obtaining money for yourself or any member of the board? A.—I never did.

LIBERTIES OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Q.—Were any or the returns from Vernon Parish burned in your presence, or with your knowledge? A.—With due regard to the committee and to the Chairman of the committee, I will state that I am not willing to be catechised upon any of the results of the election, with the exception of Vernon Parish, until I have been discharged of the contempt charged upon me before the House and my liberties as an American freeman are allowed me; I will go on in order to place before the committee everything in relation to Vernon Parish that I know, but outside of that, in regard to the election, I must decline most respectfully until the punishment which I have been adjudged shall have been carried out or I shall have been relieved of it. Now, Sir, I am ready to answer your question.

Q.—You may state whether polls two and nine, or any other polls from Vernon Parish, were burned or otherwise destroyed in your presence or with your knowledge? A.—None, Sir, whatever; and the man who has sworn to it is an unmitigated liar. Pardon, gentlemen; I don't mean to offend the feelings of the committee, but the outrage upon my rights excites me, and, as a matter of course, it brings from me language which, perhaps, I ought not to use before this body.

Q.—Did you make any request or give any direction for the destruction, in any form, of any paper returned to the board? A.—I never did, Sir.

Q.—Or any paper relating to the elections? A.—I never did, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any knowledge of the destruction of any? A.—I did not; I will make a statement now in connection with that matter; the compiled returns by the Supervisor of Registration of the Parish of Vernon was transmitted—a single sheet—to the Returning Board by mail, a route of 400 miles; it was opened in the presence of the gentlemen who were there from the North for the purpose of witnessing the count; there was but a single paper in that return, the compiled statement from the Supervisor of Registration; there was a general protest by all of the Hayes Electors, and I think other protests, but there was no poll list or tally sheet from Vernon; there were no such documents returned, and therefore none to be burned.

Mr. Lawrence here called the attention of the witness to the Senate document containing the letter of Senator Sherman to the President, and the accompanying proceedings of the Returning Board confirming the statement that there was no tally sheet received from Vernon Parish.

In response to further questions the witness testified: I am not acquainted with Littlefield; I never saw him until the 20th of November; I did not know his name for a week after he was a Clerk for the board; I never have spoken 12 words to him in my life; I never requested or, directed him to make an alteration in the return from Vernon Parish, or any other, and never had any conversation with him about his duties as Clerk. The committee then took a recess.

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Upon the reassembling of the committee, at 3:20 P. M., Gov. Wells was cross-examined by Mr. Field as follows:

Q.—Look at the letter to Senator West, and say whether it is in your handwriting. A.—Yes, Sir, that is in my handwriting.

Q.—Where did you write it? A.—I wrote it in the City of New-Orleans.

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Q.—Was it dictated to you by anybody? A.—Nobody, Sir.

Q.—Was it suggested to you by anybody? A.—It was not, Sir.

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LAW REPORTS.

A BATCH OF CITY SUITS.

AN ALDERMAN'S SALARY—DAMAGES FOR THE NEGLIGENCE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS—AN ACTION ON CONTRACT AND ONE FOR SLIPPING ON ICE.

A number of suits against the City were before the courts yesterday. The case of Seery against the Mayor, &c., was argued before Judge Van Vorst in Supreme Court, Special Term. The plaintiff was an Alderman prior to 1870, and was legislated out of office by the charter of that year. He claims that the charter was unconstitutional, because it did not terminate the office, but merely put an end to his official life. He sues for salary. The City demurred to the complaint, and Judge Van Vorst sustained the demurrer, giving judgment for the City.

Ellen Kelly was one of the persons injured by the falling in of the roof of St. Andrew's Church, in Duane street, and has brought suit against the City to recover $10,000 damages. She claims that the Department of Buildings did not do its duty in the matter, and that the accident was owing to the negligence of the department, for which the City is responsible. The City demurred to the complaint, and the case was brought before Judge Van Vorst, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. D. J. Dean, who appeared for the City, claimed that the City was not responsible for the negligence of the Department of Buildings, since any public officer appointed to do a public duty not specially for the advantage of the City as a corporation is not such a servant or agent of the City as to make the latter responsible for his acts of negligence. Judge Van Vorst reserved his decision.

The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas rendered a decision in the case of Tone against the Mayor, &c. The plaintiff sued on a contract for the regulating and grading of One Hundred and Twenty-third street. The City defended on the ground that it was a condition precedent in the contract that no sum was to be due thereon until the confirmation of an assessment for the work, and that there had been no such confirmation when the action was brought. At Trial Term the complaint was dismissed, and this ruling is sustained by the General Term. J. H. Strahan appeared for the plaintiff, and A. J. Requier for the City.

In Battersby against the Mayor, &c., the plaintiff sued to recover damages on account of personal injuries received by him in slipping on a piece of ice in crossing Nassau street. The complaint was dismissed on the ground that no negligence was shown on the part of the City. The General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, Chief Justice Daly delivering the opinion, has sustained this decision. William C. Reddy appeared for the plaintiff and Francis Lynde Stetson for the City.

The suits of Richmond and Davis against the Mayor, &c., which were brought before Judge Van Vorst in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, were to recover the amount of assessments which were levied for the paving of Fifth avenues from One Hundred and Twenty-third to One Hundred and Thirtieth street. In one case, $5,000 were paid, and in the other, $1,500, after the property of the plaintiffs had been advertised for sale for non-payment of the assessments. The plaintiffs claim that the assessments levying the work were not advertised properly, and also that they paid the amounts of the assessments under coercion. On behalf of the City it was claimed that there is no coercion where a threat is made to sell real estate, and that the payment by the plaintiffs of their assessments was voluntary, and they cannot recover. Decision was reserved.

SALE OF STEP-CHILDREN'S PROPERTY.

C. August Schuster, in 1865, married a widow named Maria F. Bosch. The latter had three minor children at the time. Mrs. Schuster, shortly after her marriage, mortgaged her house at No. 60 Eldridge street to a Mrs. Maria H. Brush for $3,000. The former died in May, 1866, and gave by will all her property to her children, but appointing Mr. Schuster as Administrator of the property until the children became of age or married. Schuster filed no inventory of the property with the Surrogate, but lived on the premises for about 10 years, during which period he paid regularly the interest on the mortgage to Mrs. Brush, Schuster, becoming rather nettled at a proceeding which was begun for the purpose of compelling him to file the inventory with the Surrogate, instigated, as is charged, a proceeding on the part of Mrs. Brush to foreclose the mortgage on the property. He then filed an inventory which showed only $53 assets. He also made an accounting, which seemed to show that the children were indebted to him to the amount of $6,694. This accounting was objected to. The guardian who was appointed for the children wished to have the mortgage assigned so as to save expense; but this was refused, and the foreclosure suit was proceeded with to judgment. The mortgaged property was sold in November, 1867, for $4,410 to Schuster, who then executed a $4,000 mortgage to Mrs. Brush. Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court's Chambers, yesterday granted a motion for the resale of the property, it appearing that there are persons who are willing to pay $7,000 for the same, and it being shown that the foreclosure proceedings were instituted by Schuster's benefit, and that he, by his conduct, prevented the obtaining for the property as high a price as it should have brought.

THE LAW OF ARRESTS.

A novel and interesting question was argued before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, in the case of Lingsweiler against Webster, which came up on a motion to vacate an order of arrest. The defendant has been confined in Ludlow Street Jail since last February. The suit against him was for goods sold and delivered. The cause of arrest was for fraudulently contracting the debt, and it was distinct from the cause of action. The defendant's counsel omitted to move to vacate the order of arrest, and judgment by default was entered against the defendant. The case is one of those where, by section 238 of the code, an execution against the person can be issued only where an order of arrest was served before judgment; and the question of the validity of the arrest can be vacated only before judgment, and there seemed in this case no prospect of getting the defendant out of jail. It was claimed by the defendant's counsel, however, that the order of arrest was a nullity, the affidavit on which it was granted not having been sufficient to confer jurisdiction upon the Judge who granted it. Judge Barrett took the papers and reserved his decision. J. Alexander Koones appeared for the motion, and Arthur J. Delaney in opposition.

AN ORDER OF ARREST VACATED.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision vacating an order of arrest against the defendant in the suit of Richard K. Scott against Hardy Solomon. The parties to the action are residents of Columbia, S. C. In June, 1875, Scott lent to Solomon $5,000 in money, and bonds worth $10,000. The latter was at this time President of the South Carolina Bank and Trust Company, and, as claimed, owned nearly all of its stock. Scott alleges that Solomon gave him a certificate of deposit on the company as security for the $5,000. This was done, according to Scott's story, for the purpose of defrauding him, Solomon intending to run the company in such a way as to render the certificate worthless. Scott says that Solomon disposed of his property and closed the doors of the company on July 2, 1875. Scott also charges Solomon with converting to his own use the proceeds of the $10,000 bonds. On such allegations Solomon was arrested in this City last Summer while returning with Scott from a trip to Saratoga. Solomon moved to have the order of arrest vacated. He claimed that the money and bonds were lent to the bank and not to him individually. Judge Lawrence vacated the order of arrest.

NEW RULES IN BANKRUPTCY.

The following rules in bankruptcy have been adopted by the United States Circuit Court:

In actions at law a consent to a reference of the whole issue must likewise contain provision that judgment shall not be entered until after 10 days' notice of the filing of the report of the Referee, and of the judgment to be entered thereon.

After a reference, at any time before the entry of judgment, either party may move for a new trial upon a case or exceptions, and if such motion be denied, the motion and the questions involved in it may be entered on the record as if it had been a ruling made upon the trial by the Judge without a jury, and excepted to in like manner.

When a motion for a new trial is intended to be made, the court may extend the time for entering judgment upon the application of the moving party, and may stay all other proceedings until the decision of the motion.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—In Court of Appeals today the following proceedings were transacted:

No. 131—Johnstown Cheese Company vs. Veghte; argument resumed and concluded. No. 141—Lewis vs. Redfield; argued by George F. Danforth for appellant, W. F. Cogswell for respondent; case still on.

The day calendar for Tuesday, Feb. 6, is as follows: Nos. 171½, 162, 168, 190, 73, 84½, 84¾, and 19.

GEN. WILLIAMSON'S WILL.

Gen. George W. Williamson, an aged gentleman, well known in New-York and the Southern States, died in this City on Jan. 7, leaving an estate valued at $150,000. Several years ago he made a will, which, upon being opened after his death, was found to bequeath to his widow an annuity of $3,000 and to devise the bulk of his estate to his son by his first wife, David B. Williamson. The instrument stipulated that if Mrs. Williamson insisted upon having her portion, as a wife, the bequest of the annuity should be nullified. Mrs. Williamson now contests the will on the grounds that the testator was unduly influenced in its making, that fraud was practiced, and that Gen. Williamson was mentally incapacitated from making a true will. The case came up for trial before Surrogate Calvin yesterday, and several witness were examined. John McKeon appears for Mrs. Williamson, and Mr. Sutherland for David B. Williamson.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

French vs. French.—Under the amendment which permits the injured party, who is an actual inhabitant of this State at the time of the commission of the offence, and of exhibiting the bill to proceed, the report should be confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Van Valkenburgh vs. Doolittle.—Opinion.

By Judge Lawrence.

Orders Granted.—Plummer vs. Belden; Dobbs vs. Reynolds.

Scott vs. Solomon.—The motions to vacate the order of arrest are granted, with costs. Opinion.

By Judge Donohue.

Jamieson vs. Jamieson.—$15 per week allowed.

Matter of Leonard.—Prisoner discharged.

Newell vs. Newell.—Order granted.

Chrisop vs. Stevens.—Report confirmed, &c.

Brush vs. Schuster.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Motions Granted.—Chase vs. Sperling; The Ocean National Bank vs. Walbridge; The Tenth National Bank vs. Lewis.

Wood vs. Lockwood.—Memorandum.

Townsend vs. Mooney.—I think the taxation is correct.

Granted.—Kelly et al. vs. Cotts; Whitehead vs. Whitehead; Black vs. The Continental National Bank.

McKay vs. Jamieson.—Motion granted so far as to compel plaintiff to state causes separately.

Cone vs. Ford et al.—The parties are directed to attend a resettlement of order on Feb. 6, at 10 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Lawrence.

Orders Settled.—McSpedon vs. The Mayor, &c.; The University of the City of New York vs. the Mayor, &c.

By Judge Barrett.

Earl vs. Kelley.—The evidence is insufficient to justify my finding that all the sums claimed by the defendant (except the item of $235 paid Jan. 28, 1875) were paid out of the proceeds of the mortgage. Judgment according.

Hicks vs. the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.—Judgment for the defendant upon the demurrer, with costs, and with leave to the plaintiff to amend within 20 days upon payment of such costs. See memorandum.

Devlin vs. Shannon.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale. See memorandum.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Biggs et al. vs. Purcell et al.—Case settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Williamson vs. Green.—Motion that injunction be continued denied, without costs. Memorandum.

Motions denied without Costs.—Wilson vs. Davis, and Ruppert vs. Davison. Memorandum.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Kitchman vs. Cole.—Order granting additional allowance to plaintiff.

The Bowery Savings Bank vs. Smith et al.—Order vacating order of reference.

Watson vs. Tel. Ind.—Reference ordered.

Brunnell et al. vs. Sears et al.—Order dismissing plaintiff's complaint, with costs, and $10 costs of the motion.

Plaintiffs' Complaints Dismissed.—Arnstein vs. Gold, man; Cummings vs. Cassidy.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

By Chief Judge C. P. Daly, Judges Robinson, Van Hoesen, Larremore, and J. F. Daly.

Wallace vs. Long.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice C. P. Daly.

Ulp vs. Grier.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Chief Justice C. P. Daly.

Storey vs. Solomon; Griffin vs. Solomon.—The court regards the questions of sufficient importance to call for the expression of the Court of Appeals. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

The People, &c., vs. Nelson et al.—The prisoner can again appear in court, submit to a trial, and after his trial the surety will be in a position to apply for relief. Opinion per curiam.

Motions Granted.—People, &c., vs. Geoghegan; People, &c., vs. Faur et al.

Connolly vs. Smalts.—Judgment affirmed.

Judgments Reversed.—Johnson vs. Chappel; Byrnes vs. Montgomery.

Whitehead vs. Kennedy.—Motion for reargument granted.

Inhorst vs. Burke.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide the event. Opinion per curiam.

Brenner vs. Wilson et al.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

First vs. The Second Avenue Railroad Company.—Motion for new trial denied and judgment affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice C. P. Daly.

Mordecai vs. Weinacre.—Reargument ordered. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

Palmer vs. Lang.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

Ayre et al. vs. Rushton.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly.

Ono, &c., vs. Colton.—Judgments reversed; new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

Tone vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion per curiam.

Wright vs. Wright.—Order reversed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Van Hoesen.

Francke vs. Phœnix Sick Association.—Motion for reargument denied. Opinion by Judge Robinson, Chief Justice C. P. Daly concurring.

Lauterbach vs. Tabels & Bennett.—(Two cases)—Judgments affirmed, and perpetual stay of execution ordered on usual terms. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Thorne vs. Thompson.—Reargument ordered. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Dale vs. Brinkerhoff.—Judgment of General Term reversed, and judgment of the Special Term affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice C. P. Daly.

The Consolidated Fruit Jar Company vs. Mason et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Allen vs. James et al.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered, costs to abide the event. Opinion by Judge Robinson. Chief Justice C. P. Daly concurring.

Curley vs. Tomlinson.—Motion for reargument denied with costs. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Bruce vs. Carter.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

Buttersby vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment dismissing complaint affirmed. Opinion by Chief Justice C. P. Daly.

In the matter of Davis, &c.—Order modified by striking out portion appealed from, and report of Referee confirmed in all respects, except that requiring the plaintiff to deposit $3,012 70 as security for the attorney's claim in the other suits. Opinion by Chief Justice C. P. Daly.

Wright vs. Wright.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Robinson.

The German Exchange Bank vs. Sewards et al.—Order affirmed with costs and disbursements.

The People &c. vs. Devlin. (five cases.)—Motions granted. Opinion by Chief Justice C. P. Daly.

Southard, &c., vs. Benner.—Judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

De Leyer vs. Wade.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly. Judge Larremore dissenting.

Hazard vs. Conklin.—Judgment reversed; new trial ordered; costs to abide event. Opinion by Judge J. F. Daly. Judge Larremore dissenting.

Lantz vs. Butterfield.—Judgment reversed. Opinion by Judge Robinson. Judge Larremore, &c.

Heydecker vs. Lombard.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge Larremore.

The People &c., vs. Laughlin et al.—Judgment discharged on payment of sheriff's fees. Opinion by Chief Justice C. P. Daly.

The People, &c., vs. Wisnig et al.—Judgment discharged on payment of any costs incurred by entering it up. Opinion by Chief Justice C. P. Daly.

The People, &c vs. Carpenter.—Motion granted. Opinion by Chief Justice C. P. Daly.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Matthews vs. Irish et al.—See memorandum.

Solomon vs. Moral.—Commitment signed.

Allen vs. Lowery.—Reference ordered.

Morris vs. Hier.—Motion denied. See opinion.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Smith vs. Lane et al.—Commission to issue, but no stay granted if plaintiff stipulate as to sample described in bill of particulars.

Same vs. same.—Cause set down for third Monday of February for trial.

Same vs. same.—Motion for reference denied; no costs.

Langbein vs. Rollwagen.—Motion denied with $10 costs to defendant to abide event.

Cochran vs. Euscos.—Motion granted on payment of $10 costs. Judgment to stand as security.

Goodwin vs. Bolger.—Memorandum for counsel.

In the Matter of Quinn.—Order signed.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Meddaugh.

Opinions.—Miller vs. Friedberg; Blake vs. Pattison.

Hilson vs. Mathai.—Motion granted for Feb. 16; no costs.

Motions Granted.—Tripp vs. Walton; McKillop vs. Gautam; Goosmeyer vs. Kopp; Bowling vs. Currie; Disbrow vs. The National Burglar Insurance Company; Stebbins vs. Van Hanst; Hofener vs. Hotener; Heyman vs. Pindskorf; Conner vs. Smyth; Rock Valley Paper Company vs. Binns; Rogers vs. Wirdnam.

Tuska vs. Formes.—Order to pay over moneys granted.

Complaints Dismissed.—Nichols vs. Reilly; Gars vs. Helmer; Smith vs. Dickerson.

Warning vs. Arculurius.—Security for costs ordered.

Cantrell vs. Eypert.—Edward Jacobs appointed Receiver.

Broder vs. Melvin.—Attachment vacated.

Richardson vs. Forbes.—Receiver ordered to pay over.

Moylan vs. Lemkin.—Judgment for plaintiff, $2,000.

Orders Granted.—Howland vs. Brooke; Krautromitz vs. Hunsel; Peterson vs. Pinkney; Semmerand vs. Conner; Twombly vs. Billings; O'Dwyer vs. Murtaugh; Bugler vs. Freeman; Nelville vs. Armour; Joanes vs. Everart; Heppe vs. Krone; Richardson vs. Forbes; Carlestz vs. Steinhardt.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue J.

Nos.	Nos.
3849—Leckey et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	2781—Brown vs. Ross.
3785—Obrig vs. Brodie et al., Administrators.	2795—Drew vs. Harrison.
2011—Eisman vs. King.	2797—Clement et al. vs. Parrish.
2577—Livingston et al. vs. Cornell et al.	2803—A. B. Powder Co. vs. Gallaudet.
2719—Hagen et al. vs. Coleman.	2806—Van Akin vs. Van Akin.
2721—Theleman, Jr., vs. Theleman.	2809—Tradesmen's Nat. Bank vs. Kalbfleisch
2725—Strauss vs. Wolf.	2811—Smith vs. Jennings.
2735—Haug vs. Koch.	2813—Island City Bank vs. Naylor, Jr., et al.
2491—Bogart vs. The Mayor, &c.	2817—Schloss et al. vs. Neal.
2591—Gill et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.	2819—People's Bank vs. Bogart et al.
2637—Pecard vs. Berdon.	2821—Forth vs. The Mayor, &c.
1093—Fitts et al. vs. Onderdonk.	2825—Clark, Jr., vs. Ball.
1—Latourette vs. Clark.	2827—Lentz vs. Mackenzie.
2589—Boyd vs. Jackson et al.	2831—Emerson, &c., vs. O'Reilly.
777—McHarg vs. Stretton.	2837—Rogers vs. Snedly.
1513—Brown vs. Decker, &c.	2841—Valley W. M. Co. of Providence, R. I., vs. Bamberger.
2091—Carroll vs. Cassidy.	2843—Kelly vs. Cortelyou, &c.
2364—The Excelsior Pat. Co. vs. Fowler impld.	2845—Quinnigsmond Nat. Bank vs. Sewing M. Engine Co.
1111—Wilkinson & al. vs. Noble et al.	2849—Frame vs. Delaware, Lack. & West. R. R. Co.
902½—Mealia vs. Powers.	2851—Loughran vs. Chamberlain.
4297—Gray et al., Executors, vs. Jones.	2859—Kidd et al. vs. Pochard.
2760—Palmer vs. The Mayor, &c.	2863—Frost vs. Bowen.
2761—Seymour et al. vs. Newman.	2865—Mabie vs. Mott.
2767—Hilger vs. Colby.	2867—Street vs. Carlson.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
976—Reck vs. Phœnix Fire Ins. Co.	636—Davison et al. vs. Willetts et al.
3023—Mack vs. D. D., E. R., and R. R. Co.	1741½—Faithes vs. Hammond.
621—Averill vs. De Mott.	418—McComb vs. The Executors of Minor Mundy's Co.
1385—Peck et al. vs. Sailsbury, Jr., et al.	419—McComb vs. Jones.
716—Wann vs. Ashley.	2559—The Mayor, &c., vs. Hart et al.
1350—Partridge vs. Thayer.	294—McSkreys vs. Lodewick.
427—Bradford vs. Tilton.	1809—Sullivan et al. vs. Fell.
549—American Medical Co. vs. Zorger.	1160½—Higgins vs. The Mayor, &c.
151½—Hugart vs. The Mayor, &c.	1122—Oscayan vs. Maconeata.
2277—Delamater et al. vs. American and E. C. Egg Co.	3000—Heath et al. vs. Mahoney.
1148—Longman, vs. Matthews et al.	2191—McStea vs. Fowler.
2287—Blake et al. vs. Outright et al.	1059—Kobert et al. vs. Storer et al.
	1097—Norton vs. Bunky et al., &c.
	4409—Covel vs. Coval.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
117—Michenfelder versus Dailey.	47—Ferrigan vs. Mullins.
13—Pettibone vs. Mass. Mut. Life Ins. Co.	68—Olive vs. Brundage.
93—Bachman vs. Greatsinger.	72—Burchell vs. Stafford.
34—The Tenth Nat. Bank vs. The Bank of N. Y.	73—Same vs. Same.
	91—Ames vs. Stevens.
	110—De Camp vs. Dempsey.
	118—Doll vs. Ianeas.

Call up to and including No. 175.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
268—Hicks vs. Martin, &c.	127—St. John vs. McLean et al.
279—Luddington vs. Simpson et al.	128—Grissler et al. vs. Conner et al.
46—Ford vs. Conner et al.	130—Jones vs. Jones.
47—Reilly vs. Dillon et al.	133—Busteed vs. Busteed.
64—Malloy vs. Vanderbilt.	135—Jacobs vs. Miller.
65—Am. Female Guard'n So. vs. The Mayor, &c.	136—Greenhal vs. Ward.
100—Fowler vs. Mehrbach et al.	139—Security Bank vs. Warren.
102—Miles et al. vs. Titus	141—Steinbrecher vs. Boyet al.
105—The Harlem Bank vs. Decker et al.	142—Guldet vs. Brown et al
106—Dunne vs. Gratton et al.	143—Lynes vs. Brander, Jr., et al.
50—De Zavala vs. Hart et al.	145—Ger. Am. Bank vs. Vilmar.
118—Seaman vs. Wall et al.	148—Hatch vs. Atlantic & Pac. Tel. Co.
119—Bernheimer et al. vs. Willis et al.	152—McGill vs. Bissell.
121—Nat. Park Bank vs. Dwight.	205—Heelas et al. vs. Slevin et al.
122—Bucking vs. Hausall et al.	281—Mecoll vs. Seymmer.
	114—Kinney vs. Cohen.
	115—Kinney vs. Beach et al.
	288—Spencer vs. Wells.
	289—Spencer vs. Van Doren

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until first Monday of March, 1877.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick J.

Nos.	Nos.
19—Kitchke vs. O'Neill et al.	56—Mitscherling versus Van Winkle et al.
41—Benner vs. Ducnos et al.	86—Zeiner vs. Levy.
52—Reed vs. Livingston.	98—Offinger et al. vs. De Wolf.
54—Boody vs. Tilden et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spehr, J.

Nos.	Nos.
436—Van Raath vs. Boorsam.	318—Selling vs. Legendre et al.
376—Man. and Builders' Bank vs. Fanchurn.	480½—Simmons et al. vs. Webb.
485—Marks vs. Brewers' and Maltsters' In. Co.	924—Hannigan, Adm'x, vs. Crimmins et al.
1053—Cafe vs. Lord, Jr., et al.	687—Furman vs. Titus.
317—Sullivan vs. O'Hara, &c.	294—McElreys vs. Lodewick.
450—Earle vs. Fink et al.	214—Steubing vs. Ehas.
402—Lindon vs. Simons.	264—Ehas vs. Steubing.
405—Kneeland vs. Spitzka.	248—Cooper vs. Opdyke et al.
477—Cooper et al. vs. Smith et al.	1095—Corswall vs. Mills et al.
312—Thomas vs. Knight.	65—Copeland vs. Ellsworth.
179—Moore vs. Tower.	619—Cleary vs. Gambling.
468—Wray vs. Fedderke.	300½—Sparman vs. Kein.
365—Diamont vs. White.	319—Mayer, Silversmen, &c., vs. Duryee.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1069—Quinn vs. Van Pelt.	673—Harrison vs. Ross.
526—Mohr vs. Parmelle.	577—Tribune Association vs. Smith.
557—Scully vs. Sanders.	678—Cruse vs. Rode.
558—Murphy vs. Milner.	579—Smith vs. Tuldon.
560—Pier vs. Amory.	580—Volkening vs. De Graff et al.
554½—Siegel vs. Harpel.	582—Webner vs. Muller.
565—Fachelman vs. Ehrlich.	585—Richards vs. Gould.
566—Ives vs. Sanell.	586—Torry vs. Grant Locomotive Works.
567—Vanderpool vs. Teller.	587—Van Emburgh vs. Brown.
568—Loutrel vs. Walden	589—Burnett vs. Mayer.
569—Dye et al. vs. Adriance.	590—Yates et al. versus Smith, &c.
570½—Gloegner vs. Berger.	591—Seymour vs. Fellows, &c.
572—Harrison vs. Reford et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Curtis, O. J.

Nos.	Nos.
545—Husson vs. Trask.	610—Giles vs. Simon.
592—Nicol vs. Green.	611—Barnum vs. Del., L. & W. R. R. Co.
593—Mitchell vs. Connell, &c.	612—Burgess vs. Von Hoffman et al.
594—Morgan vs. Strocck.	613—Wood vs. Mayor, &c.
595—Moore vs. James.	614—Ballance vs. Bainbridge.
596—Forstman vs. Levenson.	615—Sircoit vs. Altmeyer.
597—Machads vs. Sanders, Jr., &c.	616—Lord vs. Mayor, &c.
598—Weidling vs. Bailey.	617—Dickerson vs. Aiden.
599—Herman vs. Hennessey et al.	618—Gowdy vs. Foullaine.
600—Beeckman vs. Equitable Life Assur. Soc.	620—National Park Bank vs. Erie Railway Co.
601—Bill vs. Morton.	620½—Savery vs. Feyh.
602—Silberstein vs. Schieff.	621—Nicol et al. vs. Pash et al.
603—Heyman vs. Marr.	622—Newcastle Chemical Works Co. vs. Reed et al.
604—Carroll vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.	624—Hall vs. Mackie.
605—Gaines vs. Connor, &c.	625—Volgh vs. Brossler.
606—Thurber vs. Hughes.	626—Quigley vs. Connor, &c.
607—Fredericks vs. Klein et al.	627—Stafford vs. McAuley.
608—Knickerbocker L. Ins. Co. vs. Patterson.	

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until first Monday of March, 1877.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
868—Walker vs. New Central Coal Co. of Maryland.	1281—Demarest vs. The Mayor.
1004—Lamberti vs. Montenegro.	892—Shandley vs. The Mayor.
877—Wilson vs. Pine.	600—McCormack vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
588—Howard, Jr., vs. McCullough.	693—Wellington vs. Newton.
370—Reynolds vs. Erie R. R. Co.	1156—Seligman vs. South & North Alabama R. R. Co.
371—Booth vs. Ferguson.	1206—Penn. Hor. Society vs. Webster.
395—Phillips vs. Hamilton.	1342—Broadway StableCo. vs. Corner.
959—Schoecker vs. Camp	561—Kalman vs. Connor.
349—Cassidy vs. Leech.	
799—Guidet vs. Mayor.	
1112—Alex vs. Alex.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
708—Clark vs. Central Park, N. & E. R. R. Co.	1311—Manhattan Gas-l't Co. vs. The Mayor.
1098—Rosenburg vs. Tronus.	1159—Pitch vs. Bergen.
847—Siegler vs. Slocum.	1197—Sylvester vs. Barnstein.
592—Lyons vs. Richards.	659—Folsom vs. Fischer.
1072—Keys vs. Haskin.	580—Shelly vs. Yard, Jr.
996—Seligsburg vs. Goldstein.	175—Newitler vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
1131—Conroy vs. Boyce.	954—Dreifelbach vs. Berens.
1095—Friessen vs. Nichols.	516—Malone vs. Derby.
143—Hunt vs. Roberts.	1454—Towle vs. The Mayor

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
951—Wooley vs. Sloane.	942—Hewison vs. Samuels.
1216—Feagate, Jr., versus O'Connor.	1194—Wedding vs. The Mayor, &c.
1084—Oppenheimer vs. Redlich.	570—Israel et al. versus Nicholson.
1085—Meyer vs. Redlich.	1221—Brink vs. Fay.
639—Aaron vs. Godshand	1179—Nessel versus The Mayor, &c.
1144—Burlinghoff vs. The Mayor, &c.	493—Brown vs. Dayton.
1145—Collins vs. The Mayor, &c.	1246—Funk vs. Lord, Jr.
478—Earle vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.	1247—Dunn vs. Mecorois.
647—Emanuel vs. The Mayor, &c.	1248—Siebert vs. Baringer.
430—Johnson vs. The Mayor, &c.	1249—Nussbaum vs. Lyons
920—Oakley vs. Baron.	1250—Dosen vs. Nicholls.
921—Same vs. Same.	1251—De La Fevre versus Kellogg.
	1252—Dowley vs. Merritt.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Wolf Oppenheimer, John Thomas, and Lewis Oppenheimer, assault and battery and forgery.

Patrick Fogarty, felonious assault and battery.

James Feeny, mayhem.

John Bow, burglary.

Nellie Osborn, Edward McLeon, and Frederick Brown, grand larceny.

Lizzie Livingston and Eliza Wheeler, grand larceny.

Theodore L. Wheelock, misdemeanor.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Sarah Miller, receiving stolen goods.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 5.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000 P. of M. 2d....	89	100 Pacific Mail.....	25¾
100 Erie Railway.....	7¾	200 do.....	25¾
500 West. Union.....	75⅞	500 do.....	25¾
700 do.....	75⅝	100 N. Y. C. & H.....	101⅜
800 do.....	75⅝	10 do.....	101⅞
1000 do.....	75⅜	800 Cen. of N. J.....	28½
1000 do.....	75⅜	100 do.....	28⅝
800 do.....	75⅛	800 Mich. Cen.....	47
1000 do.....	75⅜	100 do.....b3.	46⅞
500 do.....	75⅝	400 do.....s3.	46⅞
400 do.....	75⅝	500 D., L. & W.....	69¼
3310 do.....	75⅝	200 do.....	69⅜
2235 do.....	75⅝	100 Lake Shore.....	54⅜
1500 do.....s3.	75⅛	500 do.....	54⅜
1500 do.....	75⅛	200 do.....s3.	54⅜
1000 do.....	75⅜	2600 do.....s3.	54⅜
200 do.....s3.	75⅛	114 do.....	54⅜
1800 do.....	75	1000 do.....	54⅜
400 do.....s3.	74⅞	400 do.....s3.	54⅜
2200 do.....	74⅞	100 do.....b3.	54⅝
600 do.....	75⅛	200 Un. Pac.....	67
400 do.....s3.	75⅛	100 St. Paul.....	19
700 do.....	75⅛	1100 St. Paul Pf.....	49½
400 do.....b3.	74½	100 do.....	49¾
920 do.....s3.	74⅜	100 do.....	49¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....	119¼	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 R.....	116¼
3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.....	113⅜	14,500 do.....b.c.	116⅜
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N.....	113⅜	500 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.....	113⅜
23,000 do.....c.	111⅞	500 U. S. 5s, '81, C.....	114¼
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 N.....	b.c. 110⅝	20,000 do.....c.	112.11¼
400 do.....	110⅝	10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....	12.111
1100 West. Un.....	74⅜	20,000 do.....b.c.	110⅞
1700 do.....	74⅜		
100 do.....s3.	74⅜		
400 do.....b3.	74⅜		
2200 do.....	74⅜		
600 do.....	75⅛		
400 do.....s3.	75⅛		
100 do.....	75⅛		
920 do.....	74⅜		
10 Amer. Ex.....	60¼		
200 Pacific Mail.....	25¾		
100 N. Y. Cen. & H.....	101⅜		
200 Un. Pac.....	68		
150 do.....	67⅜		
500 Mich. Cen.....	46⅞		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 6, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

STEINWAY HALL.—Musical Entertainment, Readings, &c.—Mme. E. Pappenheim, Mrs. Zelda Seguin, Mark Twain, Mr. A. P. Burbank, and others.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Lucia di Lammermoor (English Opera).—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Mr. Maas, Mr. Carleton.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danicheffs.—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers, Miss Fanny Morant.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding House.—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—All for Her.—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. S. Mackaye, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Lemons; or, Wedlock for Seven.—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Fifth Avenue.—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Marion, La Jolie Boquetiere.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor.—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Around the World in Eighty Days (Spectacular).—Kiralfy Brothers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—La Petite Mariee (Opera Bouffe) Mlle. Marie Aimee.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—The Big Bonanza.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farce and Negro Comicalities.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Water Colors. Day and evening.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Impersonations and Readings by Mr. A. P. Burbank.

Republicans at Washington are getting too much accustomed to the mental attitude of surrender. Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD has been permitted to bully witnesses before the Louisiana Committee with a brutal violence worthy of JEFFRIES, without a protest from the Republican minority. These mild-mannered gentlemen even appear to have found some difficulty in plucking up courage enough to protest against the very impudent trick by which FIELD contrived to get before the Electoral Commission a garbled report of the testimony taken by the committee, and were only too ready to allow the Ring counselor an opportunity to back out from the responsibility for this proceeding. The supineness of the minority in the House has been taken advantage of by the Democratic leaders to subject two of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board to indignities against which a common felon would have been secure. If Congress possesses the power to put State officers who may differ from it on questions of jurisdiction in dark, damp, and ill-ventilated dungeons, the sooner some restrictions are placed on the exercise of such authority the better. If that power is being used without a shadow of legal or judicial authority, somebody ought to be called sharply to account for a piece of monstrous usurpation and a gross exhibition of partisan malice. There was a time when a section of the old Whig Party was chiefly remarkable for the amount of kicking it could bear from the slave-holding oligarchy. If any considerable number of Republican Congressmen are disposed to take insults meekly at the hands of the Democratic bullies of to-day, they may fairly expect some supplementary and still more vigorous kicking from their constituents.

Ex-Gov. WELLS, the Chairman of the Louisiana Returning Board, contradicts the testimony of MADDOX in every essential detail. He had no conversation whatever with MADDOX in regard to the use of money to influence the result of the election; he sent no such telegrams as those attributed to him; he never intimated that he wanted a million of dollars, or any other sum, to count the vote of the State for TILDEN; and he never met or, indeed, knew of the existence of Col. PICKETT as a coadjutor of MADDOX. Compelled to choose between the testimony of Mr. WELLS and that of the pair of self-convicted scoundrels who are his accusers, there can be but little hesitation as to which ought to be accepted. It does not require a belief in the immaculate virtue of the Chairman of the Louisiana Board or in that of his associates, to refuse to condemn them on any such evidence as that which has been trumped up for Democratic use. The meanest criminal would not be convicted on the testimony of rascals by profession like MADDOX and PICKETT, and whatever people may think of the general credibility of the members of the Louisiana Returning Board, they are entitled to the full benefit of the very explicit denials with which they have met the assertions of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD's pet witnesses.

The contradiction of LITTLEFIELD's testimony by Gov. WELLS was equally emphatic. That person had succeeded in raising quite an imposing structure of fiction based on the assertion that the original tally-sheet from Vernon Parish had, at the request of Gov. WELLS, been destroyed. The official report of the proceedings was produced to show that no such papers as those described by LITTLEFIELD had ever been in the possession of the board or of any of its members. Mr. WELLS denounced LITTLEFIELD as "an unmitigated liar," and he certainly ought to know something of the character of the ex-clerk of the board. Only, it must be admitted to be a little unfortunate that the failings of this ingenious perjurer were not discovered sooner.

Accounts from Mexico show that the Presidential election is going in favor of DIAZ. This is like saying that the Dutch have taken Holland. DIAZ ruled out all possible contestants as ineligible, and if he is not unanimously elected, it will be because some of the voters have amused themselves by choosing electors pledged to candidates who could not be elected in any event whatever. But while the election goes on prosperously for the sole candidate, a counter-revolution is organized at the capital. It is necessary that DIAZ should hurry back to the City of Mexico, in order to prevent his Government from falling to pieces. The Cabinet is riven by dissensions, and the money-lenders are ready for a change of administration. So far, the United States Government has avoided any necessity for recognizing the present usurpation, but the threatened change in the Mexican Legation at Washington will compel the State Department to decide whether LERDO's appointee, or a representative of DIAZ, is the authorized diplomatic agent of the Mexican Republic.

MIDHAT PASHA, Grand Vizier and inventor of the Constitution for the Ottoman Empire, has been dismissed, and EDHEM PASHA is appointed in his place. When MIDHAT was made Grand Vizier, EDHEM PASHA succeeded him as President of the Council of State. He now follows him into the high office of Premier. EDHEM was the Turkish Plenipotentiary to the conference, though SAFVET PASHA, as Minister for Foreign Affairs, was a more conspicuous figure during the sittings of that council. The latter official was conciliatory and evasive, as was MIDHAT, until the final decisive moment arrived. EDHEM, on the other hand, was belligerent and openly hostile to every proposal offered by the foreign powers. The present change indicates no relaxation in the lately vigorous policy of the Sublime Porte.

The Assembly Committee on Cities ought to reach at once some decision on the Salary bill and the charter amendments, introduced by Mr. FISH. The Senate has already given very convincing proofs of the sincerity of its desire to do something for the relief of New-York tax-payers, and the Assembly cannot afford to repeat the game of procrastination by which the people of this City were cheated out of reform legislation last year. Mr. FISH's committee have had ample time for deliberation over the principal City bills now before them, and they can have no excuse for misapprehending the drift of public sentiment in regard to these measures. It will be well for them to remember that the Tammany Republicans in this City have interests and alliances which run directly counter to the public demands, and that the less they complicate their deliberations by any consideration of the "claims" of the hungry crowd of tax-eaters of either party the more faithfully will they be able to discharge their obligations to the tax-payers.

The famous Castellani collection of antiques is now open for exhibition at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and invites such leisurely inspection as was not practicable at the Centennial Exposition. It is hardly necessary to add a word to the full descriptions of this rare array made in the columns of THE TIMES. There are really two groups in the collection, one being of gems, marbles, personal ornaments, &c., from prehistoric times down to the sixteenth century. The other is of ceramics, the objects being arranged so as to form a complete historical record of the art from the time of the Arabs to the seventeenth century. It is desirable that this last-named group shall be bought for our museum; so much of the purchase money as can be raised from admission fees will be applied for that purpose.

THE ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

By the operation of the rules of the Electoral Commission, the arguments before it, though not in form touching the merits of the case referred to it—that of Florida—have become exceedingly important, and the decision upon them may determine the main question, not only as to Florida, but as to the other disputed Southern States. Messrs. EVARTS and O'CONOR yesterday discussed the question of the evidence which the Commission may receive or has already received. It was held by the Democratic counsel that the Commission already had before it, by virtue of the statements made in the written objection to the Hayes certificates, various proceedings of the courts and Legislature of Florida, tending to overthrow the authority of the Republican Electors. It was further held that the Commission might receive additional evidence going to prove that the Hayes Electors were not in fact elected, but that the Tilden Electors received a majority of the votes in Florida in November. The power to take this evidence and to act on it, on the part of the Commission, was maintained to be of like nature and extent with the power of courts in respect of a writ of *quo warranto*, or an inquiry into the right to office. It will thus be seen that, on the threshold of the first case, there arises the very essential question of the powers of the Commission, and since these are, by express provision of law, the powers of Congress, the discussion takes a wide range, and necessarily goes back over much of the ground covered by the Congressional debates.

Mr. EVARTS presented the objections to the Democratic view of the powers of the Commission with his customary acuteness and dispassionate calmness. Probably no lawyer of our day possesses a more penetrating intellect, or is capable of presenting more perfectly the bearing of the principles of constitutional law upon a question of the intricacy and scope of that argued by him yesterday. Certainly, none would treat the matter with greater breadth. The report of the Associated Press, though doubtless made with the desire to be literally accurate, is extremely confused, and we regret that our readers will be in part deprived of the pleasure of seeing Mr. EVARTS' argument in its best form, and exactly as it was made. Mr. EVARTS dismissed with brief exposure of its absurdity the Democratic claim that everything mentioned in the objections to the votes was already before the Commission. To admit that would be simply to turn the settlement of the powers of the Commission over to the Senators and Representatives who chose to put in objections. If the Commission were to go behind the certificates and the papers sent with them from the meeting of the two houses, it must do so on the formal adjudication of its own powers. The suggestion that it could be compelled to do so by the action of "volunteer objectors" in Congress was of the nature of a trick, and one to which the Commission will hardly give serious attention.

Obviously, if the Commission is to go behind the certificate, it must be to dispute its correctness, and if it does this, it cannot stop short of the ballot-box, and must investigate every intermediate step. It must ascertain if the State canvassers acted lawfully on the county returns, and if the county officials performed their duty with reference to the district returns; if the district officers were proper in their dealings with the votes, and if the voters were themselves qualified. Such an investigation is entirely pertinent in a *quo warranto* proceeding, and would be so for the Commission had the latter the character of a court entertaining an application for such a writ. But Mr. EVARTS pointed out that Congress has not given the writ of *quo warranto* in the case of President. It might do so, but as a matter of fact it has not. No tribunal exists with the power to take such proceedings. Least of all is the Commission such a tribunal. Congress has no power under the Constitution to give it any such powers. Congress could give them only to courts inferior to the Supreme Court, constituted of Judges nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. To no other tribunal could Congress give judicial powers such as the Democrats claim for the Commission.

There are other reasons why Congress could not authorize the Commission to do more than decide which are the proper certificates from Florida. It did not itself possess any further authority than this. After the certificates were opened the votes were *then* to be counted, and Congress was supposed still to be continuing the session of last Thursday. The process must be summary and decisive. To interpose a trial by a court with judicial and plenary powers and duties, authorized and required to settle all questions that may arise, by the ordinary processes of collecting, comparing, sifting, and weighing evidence, would be simply to prevent any election whatever. The votes must of necessity be counted by the 4th of March. If they were not, the President of the Senate would become Acting President, and there must be a new election. There was nowhere any authority given to Congress to set up a special tribunal with the power to produce such a result.

The reply of Mr. O'CONOR to these arguments was, especially in its opening and in its close, marked by a good deal of partisan heat, from which all the remarks on the Republican side have thus far been entirely free. The essential part of the argument was that there need not result any inconvenience from the scope sought to be given to the Commission's powers, because the Commission could use them so as to prevent it. This, of course, does not touch the substance of the objection, which is that Congress has no right to place it within the discretion of a Commission to produce such results. Moreover, it fails conspicuously to reach the constitutional limitations on the power of Congress itself.

We have pointed out that these preliminary arguments touch the broad question of the powers of the Commission; but they do not exhaust it, by any means. It will be again taken up on the discussion of the merits of the Florida case. Meanwhile, the Republicans are not seeking to confine the Commission within the strict limits imposed on it by the Constitution from any fear of the truth. If the Commission decide to open up evidence as to the election, the Republican counsel promise to show that the actual legal vote, some of which the canvassers could not reach, was heavily for HAYES.

PACIFIC RAILROAD INDEBTEDNESS.

An evening contemporary, reporting Wall street matters yesterday, says that "Union Pacific stock has been steadily advancing of late, until 68 was made to-day. Good parties, not in close relations with the Dillon-Gould management, but believers in the road, are talking well of the stock." The holders of this stock, with "the Dillon-Gould management" at their head, are heavily indebted to the Government, and are doing their utmost to prevent an arrangement by which it may be protected against loss. Within the precincts of the National Capitol they plead poverty as an excuse for the non-payment of their debts. The road, they declare, is not able to bear the burden of a sinking fund equivalent to the extinction of the indebtedness to the Government, whose munificent liberality is the source of whatever strength the company possesses. In Wall street the same people adopt a very different tone. They expatiate on the resources and future of the road. They "bull" the stock in spite of the possibilities of adverse legislation, and in spite, too, of the debt which, if not soon provided for, will ultimately crush the stock out of existence. They point to the payment of dividends as evidence of prosperity, and in one way or another contrive to give an upward movement to a stock which, judged by the company's representations at Washington, can have no intrinsic value. That these representations are false, and that the company is able to comply with the requirements either of the House bill, passed last Summer, or of Mr. THURMAN's bill, reported from the Senate Judiciary Committee, a fact set forth in the last report of the company clearly proves. More than fifty per cent. of the gross receipts on the last year's business were profit, the total having been $12,113,990, while the expense of operating the road was $5,447,819. It is preposterous to pretend that a company whose net earnings were $6,666,171, cannot annually pay the $750,000 in addition to the 5 per cent. and the money earned from the United States, as provided for in the House bill, of the million and a half, in addition to half the earnings for Government transportation, as contemplated by the Judiciary Committee. A management which finds money to divide as dividends for the purpose of imparting a fictitious value to the stock, and which will not forego immediate gain in order that an ever-increasing indebtedness may be secured, is not an honest management, or one that is entitled to consideration at the hands of Congress.

The Central Pacific, which, besides being a huge debtor to the Government, is always ready to bring its influence to bear in favor of corrupt legislation on railroad questions, has even less excuse than the Union Pacific for leaving its indebtedness unadjusted. Its sixty-two millions of capital stock is divided among a "ring" of ninety-five individuals, and not a share is ever heard of in the open market. It is a close corporation—an arrogant and practically irresponsible monopoly—and only the initiated know its actual gains. What we do know is that of the $14,610,400 gross earnings of the last business year, no less than $7,720,454 were net earnings. As the company's entire bonded indebtedness—exclusive of the $27,855,680, with accumulating interest, on account of the Government bonds—is only $33,604,508, a margin remains on the net income amply sufficient to yield the annual contribution called for by either of the measures we have referred to. The House bill fixes the amount at $568,210 beyond the sum earned for Government transportation, and the 5 per cent. stipulated for in the original act—an amount unreasonably small compared with that to be exacted from the Union Pacific, bearing in mind the relative financial strength of the two enterprises. Mr. THURMAN's bill proposes the same terms for both, coupled with a proviso which would disarm any opposition not intent upon evading the payment of just debts. It is that the specified contribution, together with the half of the Government earnings and the 5 per cent. on the net earnings, shall not exceed one-fourth of the total net income of the company. Looking at the figures we have cited, it is apparent that enough would still be left to provide for all the legitimate requirements of the road, and to yield some dividend on the stock. The latter circumstance is not one that should have great weight. The first duty of a corporation is to provide for its debts, and a company like the Central Pacific, whose stock is so valuable, and is held so tightly that not a share has been publicly sold since the opening of the road, forfeits all right to the forbearance of Congress when it resists at every stage propositions which, at the best, will in the end only avert from the national Treasury serious loss.

The outcry raised in behalf of these companies might convey to those who have not watched the progress of the controversy the idea that some scandalous wrong was about to be inflicted upon struggling and meritorious corporations. The outcry could hardly be louder if the companies were called upon at once to pay arrearages of interest due the Government, and at the same time to form a fund for the redemption of the Government bonds at maturity. The two companies are, however, on their own showing, prosperous. They have the command of so much money that they can afford to divide large sums among the stockholders. They are, therefore, debarred by their own acts from pleading poverty. Nor can they with any better grace fall back upon the decision of the Supreme Court, based upon an interpretation of an agreement which by its own terms reserves to the Government the right of so amending the provisions as to protect the public interest. The House has decided that this right shall now be exercised, and the Judiciary Committee of the Senate have placed the right itself upon a solid foundation of equity. The expediency of the case scarcely needs elucidation. Why should the Government go on, year after year, paying out the tax-payers' money for the accommodation of dividend-earning railroads? Why should there be delay in effecting a settlement which will be more difficult the longer it is deferred, and which, if postponed until the bonds reach maturity, would be impossible save on one of two conditions—the assumption by the Government of the roads, or the sacrifice by the Government of a part of the debt to secure the remainder? Nothing less than legislative coercion will bring the companies to reason. Their proposal, as embodied in the bill reported by Mr. WEST from the Railroad Committee, is so absurdly inadequate that it ought not to be entertained. Its main feature is the sale to the Government of millions of acres of the land which the Government, in the first instance, gave to the companies. The choice of the Senate, then, really lies between the House bill and Mr. THURMAN's bill, and we hope that one or the other will become law this session.

The country will suffer heavy loss from the obligations incurred in behalf of the Pacific railroads whatever action Congress may take on the general question. The Kansas Pacific, after a long struggle with its embarrassments, recently passed into the charge of Receivers, and will almost certainly share the fate of bankrupt enterprises. Its bonded indebtedness to the Government is $6,303,000, with about two millions more on account of interest past due. As the security held by the Government is only that of a second mortgage, while the first mortgage bonds, now in default, amount to upward of twelve millions, it is morally certain that the impending foreclosure will result in a total loss of the advances made by the Government, and of all the principal and interest hereafter to be paid on its bonds. On general grounds, the impolicy of the aid rendered by the Government to roads of the class of the Kansas Pacific, the Sioux City and Pacific, and the Central Branch Union Pacific, is now manifest. For great trunk roads across the Continent, strong arguments have in times past been available. The minor roads we have enumerated never had any title to national assistance, and the people will pay dearly for the recklessness which afforded it. Not one of the three will ever discharge a dollar of its indebtedness to the Government.

A FOOLISH EXPERIMENT.

There is some talk of organizing a carnival in New-York. The bare statement of this fact is ludicrous enough. It is an attempt to introduce a custom of Southern Europe under the unpropitious conditions of our Northern climate. The experiment has been tried in New-Orleans, Memphis, and a few other South-western cities, but with indifferent success. Whether as *mardi gras* or carnival, the public celebration of the reign of folly has never been received with kindly appreciation in this country. Our people are too utilitarian, too intensely practical, to enter into the spirit of the saturnalia which the institution originally was. Even in Rome and Venice, where the carnival was born, the people annually complain that the celebration is losing its brilliancy and *abandon*. In the good old time, when absolutism relieved the people of all political care, and gave them gilded trifles to amuse themselves withal, the mad frolic of the carnival suited the humor of the populace. It furnished them an excitement which acted as a safety-valve, and prevented them from thinking too much of serious things. It was a carnest of fun and folly. Whether the world has grown wiser or not, it has certainly grown too serious for the carnival.

But a street carnival in New-York! What could be more utterly absurd? Imagine the melancholy of a fantastic pageant under our cold skies, with a flurry of snow in the air, and the pavements half-covered with the unutterable filth and paleocrystic layers which the Street-cleaning Bureau permits us to endure. It would be like Christmas beef in the tropics, or a midsummer picnic in the open Polar Sea. To be sure, we have "carnivals" of all sorts, according to the penny-a-liners. There are carnivals of crime, billiard carnivals, and even carnivals of the fire-fiend, in the dialect of the industrious gentlemen whose business it is to garnish with big phrases the commonest events of everyday life. In this free and easy community there is no such thing as a farewell to meat; therefore there is no *carni vale*, and the very meaning of the word has no value or is forgotten. But to make a real carnival, that is, as real as one could be in this latitude, would require more courage and audacity than we give our people credit for. When Smith, Hobson, or Dobson, honest artisans or tradesmen, array themselves as mediæval cavaliers or punchinellos, they slink into the masked ball under a cover of some kind, and are melancholy until they find themselves in company with a multitude of similarly disguised merry-makers. If one of these hilarious harlequins strays into the street, he is a target for the violent wit of the street lounger and the lawful prey of the policeman. The masker does not bloom well in the bleak streets of New-York, however he may flourish in New-Orleans and Memphis.

The Roman Corso, crowded with gorgeously-dressed figures, lined with lofty and decorated buildings, and alive with the unbridled gayety of an Italian populace, is not to be transplanted to New-York. It is complained that the masked balls give ten unsympathizing spectators in the boxes to one masker on the floor. A procession of carnival merry-makers on Broadway would be regarded with cynical disdain, to say the least, by that relentless majority which is usually known as the Sidewalk Committee. Nevertheless, the show would be eagerly entered into by our enterprising tradesmen. The lager-bier wagons, blazoned with advertisements, would appear in full force. Rival corn-doctors would air their liveries and their surgical achievements, and the unending war of the piano-makers would break out with redoubled fury. Independence Day and the 22d of February are not secure from the free advertising of our thrifty citizens. Let those who propose to try the hazardous experiment of setting up a carnival pageant in Broadway, think twice before they invite a mountebank trade show.

It is a common saying that we do not have holidays enough, nor fun enough, in this country. It is to our discredit, possibly, that we take our few pleasures sadly. But this is true of the race. The Anglo-Saxon is not much given to merry-making. The American, or Briton, in Rome or in India looks on the fun with a certain sense of amusement. But it is the amusement which he has in watching a cage of sportive monkeys. Secretly, he despises the merry-makers, and thinks that a despotic Government and a public opinion without newspapers are good enough for them. The reproach that we are dull and unsympathetic in respect of pleasuring will never be taken away until the race is made over. And even careless and sunny Italy is no longer so careless and sunny as it was. Politics, rents, taxes, and popular rights unfit any people for carnival-keeping and an absolute abandonment to folly. Since we have carried street-cars and constitutional freedom into Turkey, it would be mere foolishness to try to engraft a pagan Roman festival upon the rude stock of American civilization. Some of our fellow-citizens from the Old World have tried the experiment of reviving here their picturesque customs and open-air pageants, before now. The result has been most unsatisfactory. Gradually these homesick enthusiasts have given over their feeble attempts. There is something in the atmosphere which chills them, and they admit that they are "Americanized." Perhaps, this is a pity. Nevertheless, it is true. Therefore a New-York carnival would be a ghastly mockery.

STILL ANOTHER SHOWER.

After the showers of snakes, frogs, hash, and other remarkable objects which have recently occurred in this favored land, we ought not to be astonished at anything of the sort, except, perhaps, a shower of extra-sized elephants, with their tails tied up with blue ribbon. Nevertheless, a shower occurred the other day in Oshkosh, or some other Western city to the same effect, which nearly created a terrible and fatal panic, and indeed did result in serious injury to at least one estimable citizen.

It took place in a meeting-house on Sunday morning, and its area was restricted to the region immediately under the organ-loft. It is a noticeable fact that the area of abnormal showers always is extremely small. The recent snake shower in Memphis, for example, was confined to two vacant lots. There is, then, nothing in the limited extent of the Oshkosh shower which need create any doubts as to its actual occurrence. Of course, its area might have been coincident with the entire length of the galleries, but it is not our place to sit in judgment upon the operations of nature and dictate the precise area of this or that variety of shower.

Now that the shower is over, it is very easy for the critical Oshkoshian to claim that young ladies ought not to be allowed to occupy the organ gallery. It will not do, however, to thoughtlessly admit this claim. Its advocates could with equal justice insist that new bonnets ought not to be admitted to the body of a meeting-house, and that Deacons should be compelled to wear fire-helmets while on duty. It is true that were those precautions to be taken, the recurrence of the shower would become either impossible or at all events harmless; but radical changes like these should not be lightly made in any church. The proposal to spread a large net immediately under the front of the organ gallery is also objectionable, since it would rapidly become a receptacle for hymn-books and sandwiches, and would only partially arrest the danger of a sudden shower of the kind in question. These proposals are akin to those of preventing panics in theatres by chloroforming the spectators, and of rendering the latter safe against fire by soaking them in tungstate of soda. In each case the desired end might be partially secured, but only at a sacrifice of comfort too great to be thought of.

The shower descended just as the minister had reached the most eloquent part of his sermon. It is all very well to say that the audience ought to have kept their eyes fixed on their Pastor, and their ears deaf to all sounds save that of his eloquent voice. There are circumstances in which the strongest men lose, momentarily, their self-control, even when in church. When preliminary shrieks, followed by a heavy crash, and the cry of some strong Deacon in his agony, drown the minister's voice, only the soundest sleeper can avoid being startled. In this particular instance the minister himself abruptly paused in his discourse and turned deadly pale, and we cannot wonder that his hearers sprang to their feet and began to rush wildly to the door. Those who witnessed the shower were under the impression that it was a rain of purple and fine linen mingled with barber's poles. A meteorological phenomenon of this kind would naturally have a blood-curdling effect, and the wonder is not that a panic occurred, but that it was checked by the timely efforts of two or three calm and determined men before any one had been trampled to death or seriously wounded.

It would be a hopeless task to attempt to eradicate an interest in bonnets from the female soul. Theoretically, a church soprano ought to give her whole attention to her vocal duties, except when courteously listening to the humble efforts of the Pastor to fill up in an attractive way the intervals between the hymns. But we must not lay upon any church singer burdens heavier than her sex can bear. If during the sermon a new bonnet of remarkable architectural merit enters the church, the soprano will inevitably look at it. We might as well attempt to abolish the law of gravitation as to abolish this feminine instinct. Either remedy would, of course, have prevented the Oshkosh shower, could it have been employed, but it is idle to talk of repealing the fundamental laws of nature.

The Deacon was severely, but not fatally, hurt. He was struck directly upon the back of the neck, where two indentations, of the general size and shape of small boot-heels, are still visible to attest the violence of the shower. It is unnecessary to repeat the exact words which he is said to have used at the moment when he first felt the blow. Very possibly he never said anything of the kind; but if he did, it should be remembered that, under the influence of sudden surprise or sharp agony, a good man may sometimes express himself in a brusque manner. Moreover, it has yet to be established that "Jerusalem" is a profane expression. The Deacon may have intended to repeat the first lines of the hymn—"Jerusalem, my happy home." If so, his intention was unquestionably devout rather than profane.

It may be safely assumed that she will never lean over to look at another bonnet, at least in that particular church. She was not seriously injured, for the Deacon was soft and elastic, at least for his years; but she resigned her position as the church soprano early in the following week. There was a general feeling among the church members that she was not conducive to the solemnity which ought to characterize the services, and that the Deacons must be protected at any cost. Especial stress was laid by the elder ladies of the congregation upon the essentially worldly nature of alternate red and white stripes. The upshot of the matter was that the soprano withdrew permanently from the organ gallery, and the Deacon, after having been carefully repaired, was provided with a pew in the exact centre of the church.

Of course, this shower was not predicted by the Weather Bureau. No shower of any real merit ever is. Very likely it will be repeated in some other church at some future time, but it will fall upon the just Deacon or the unjust small boy without being previously announced by "Probabilities." The story of the Oshkosh shower ought, however, to be widely published, for the sake of its moral, though, so far, it does not appear altogether clear precisely what its moral really is.

THE CASTELLANI COLLECTION.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

First Notice.

Yesterday afternoon, by special invitation extended to the members of the press by Signor Castellani and the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Castellani collection, consisting of statues and busts, with bronzes, ivories, jewelry, and engraved gems of Italo-Grecian, Etruscan, Greek, and Roman periods, with the majolica, was open for inspection. This collection, which was the great centre of attraction in Memorial Hall at the Centennial, gains immensely in its new quarters. In Philadelphia, notwithstanding the most judicious disposition, the space given to the collection was restricted. Though roominess is not exactly necessary for the exhibition of jewelry, when statues are to be appreciated, low ceilings and adjacent walls destroy all effects. The old gallery in the Museum, having had all the pictures removed, has been especially redecorated and arranged for the Castellani collection, and this spacious room, with its softened lights, forms an admirable receptacle for the newly-acquired treasures. To the right and left on entering are ranged the statues and busts, some 23 in number; here, in numerous glass cases, are the antique gems, the Assyrian cylinders, the Phœnician, Etruscan, and Greek wonders of the glyptic art, and the cistæ, the bronzes, with the delicately engraved Etruscan mirrors. In several long cases, placed at a convenient height from the floor, are exhibited in trays all the miracles of the ancient jewelers' art, where, in perfect sequence, commencing with the bronze and amber ornaments of prehistoric times, the whole history of personal ornamentation can be followed down to the period of the Crusades. In chronological order there is also shown a collection of rings, some 352 in number. Against the wall at the back of the room and on the sides are placed the masterpieces of Italian ceramic art. This collection, beginning with the earliest productions made by the Arabs in Sicily, where, to a faint metallic lustre were united peculiar Arabesque designs, illustrates the very beginning of Italian art, until it expanded almost miraculously into the fine creations of Luca della Robia. Now, all in a blaze of glory, glistening with iridescence of color, fairly on fire, as if the plates, cups, and salvers were burning, this collection exhibits the wonderful productions of Maestro Giorgio Andreoli. In the quantity of this highly-prized Gubbio ware the Castellani collection is lavishly rich, there being no less than 130 pieces. Here are whole compartments of this lustrous work, with all their coruscating flashes of colors. Here are the blues and reds and emeralds, even those rare green fires which escape description. But it is not these metallic lustres, used for decorative purposes alone which render majolica so highly prized. These objects evince in their treatment a strength and vigor of drawing, a certainty of outline, that power produced by the proper adjustment of colors, and with all these advantages, the daintiest conceits employed in ornamentation. Of the later school of Italian fictile work, some very few examples, almost to be counted on one's fingers, are to be found in the United States, but of the most brilliant specimens belonging to the best period we do not know of any at all. This Castellani collection of majolica is then, as a revelation to us in this country, illustrative of a period of art most of us were never acquainted with. There may be found in this collection those specimens of Medicean porcelain which must oblige us to alter our text-book and antedate porcelain some 100 years or more. Botcher will have to be dethroned. Some years ago Dr. Foresi found certain Florentine manuscripts, indicating that Duke Francis I. had made porcelain in 1585. Here was at least documentary evidence. Now, as two pieces of this Medicean porcelain—a "lavabo" and a plate—belong to this collection, there can be no doubt about it. The claims of France, England, and Germany must be put aside, for it is to Italy that the merit of first making porcelain in Europe is due.

Having, in a rapid way, described the general character of the collection; it may be well to call attention to some of the most remarkable of the many objects. This is by no means an easy task, as there is scarcely a single group of subjects which would not furnish ample material for an elaborate article.

In the United States anything like a perfect collection of antique marbles has in reality never been grouped together. That general accent of admiration which follows statues or busts undoubtedly antique is of rather an indiscriminate character. Mostly it is enthusiasm wasted. Proper discrimination between what is archæologically of priceless worth, and what is æsthetically beautiful is hardly observed. And old torso—a head—is exhumed from Greek or Roman soil; is 2,000 years old, if you please. It may be simply curious, but not necessarily beautiful. Why are we to suppose that the genius of Praxiteles was transmitted to every ancient sculptor? There were undoubtedly in those times, as there are to-day, and must be always, fine artists and inferior ones. Propitious accidents do not always spare the best works of old art for our inspection to-day. We dig up the good, the mediocre, and the bad indifferently, and though we rightly prize them, we are, too often, prone to suppose that genius was communistic in all the periods which have gone before us. Those wonderful statues in the Cesnola collection fully illustrate what we mean. Immensely valuable, priceless, as illustrating how art commences, they explain ethnological facts, permitting us to read as in a book of race distinctions. But handsome they are not. Any emotional sensation save of awe, something quite distinctive from the appreciation of the beautiful, is rarely awakened by these Cesnola statues. Only with marbles of the best periods of Greece or Rome there is produced the double effect of both the æsthetic and archæological impulse. First, as would be natural, comes that feeling of intense delight which a form of true beauty ever conveys, and then, later, we measure the infinite period of time which has elapsed since the masterpiece left the workshop of the Greek or Roman sculptor. To be *doctrinaire* on the subject of antique sculpture is to be both wearisome and inconprehensible. Still, there is a word of good advice to be given to those who wish to study antique work. We are too prone to care for what is refined, and to seek for it and it only in the antique. Dandy Apollos and coquettish Dianas have had their time. To-day, with a better and more natural return of taste, the appreciation of what is realistic in ancient art delights us. It is, then, most pleasant to find so many objects of study in the Castellani collection. There is the Spinario. It is a subject well known, and has been copied for us thousands of times. Here, as exhibited, it is realism itself, but conceived in its very best mood. There is no search for what is crudest or ugliest in nature. The Spinario is simply a boy of 10 or 12, supple in every joint, who, seated on a rock, twists in a second of time one leg over the other and plucks the thorn from his foot. If there has been an impression of pain for a moment before, (you can see that in the slightly knitted brow,) the sensation has passed away, for as quick as can be, now that he has told his message to the Roman Senate, out will come the thorn. The skill of the artist is shown in the pose, in the grace of the arms, and in the ease of the curves. Peer into the face. Why look for sentimentality there? By a little device of Signor Castellani, a mirror concealed in the bottom of the case throws a faint ray of light on the head. Those are sturdy lineaments. Should a wolf come and try to filch a lamb from this shepherd, that boy would not turn and run, but would face the brute. The gods and goddesses of antiquity may be things to look at with reverence, for who can deny the powerful impressions they convey, but it is delightful to be put in juxtaposition with the men and women of Greece and Rome—to shake hands with them, to nod to them, and to almost expect a returning salutation. There is a curious, deep-implanted instinct, a craving of fellowship in the human race, which Hawthorne indicated, which wants to be especially satisfied as to the appearance of the people who have gone before us. Here is a portrait of a Roman Empress. It must have been a truthful one. Her's are no finicking graces. There is a breadth of treatment and that indescribable semi-reality about it which stamps it as a work of antiquity. You gaze at it, and find out that it is an old acquaintance. You wonder where you saw her. You cudgel your brain. Such a head attached to a portly figure you talked to not six months ago. She was a woman with no nonsense about her. A strict disciplinarian, she made her children mind her, and did her duty, strictly, impartially, lovingly. Here is, too, the head of a Roman gentleman. He may be just 30, though his hair is thin on the top of his head. If Momsen had transmitted to us the name of some rich banker's son, this would have been his living portrait. He is a cool and elegant man, and absolutely *à la mode*. If he studies the creases in his toga, he discards the *petit maître* folds of the modern Greek style, and such few rings or bulls as he may wear are of the simplest style. He may like gladiatorial fights, though he applauds but rarely, and then in a listless way. Roman! We must meet this man a fortnight ago in some drawing-room, and we chatted on art and politics with him, and though we thought he was just a trifle bored, he was eminently well informed and conservative. Would you have the purely sentimental, but conceived in in the true idealism of art, with nothing Frenchy about it? Look at that group of Pachye of the school of Praxiteles. Heavens! how we have retrograded since then. What a dainty darling Pachye is, and how gently loving she looks! And Cupid, "with his love-lock tressed!" What quiet sentiment these two small heads are steeped in! Alas! Their bodies never have been found. Centuries ago their rounded limbs were ground into dust or absorbed in the soil, or may be Alaric shivered them, and the barbarians built the fragments into a horse-stable, but all that is best of them, the spirit, the soul of the artist who created them, remains.

In the heroic, grand style, the Castellani collection contains a colossal Indian Bacchus. Apart from its amazing state of preservation, it is of surpassing beauty. Its wonderful condition is attributable to the fact that the statue was found by Signor Castellani two years ago at Postilppo, with its face downward in a bed of dry volcanic débris. Save that the knot of hair on the top of the head and an outstretched right arm are gone, the very surface of the marble as the artist left it is visible. This Bacchus has the double forehead, that upper dome of brain, which the Greek artist conventionally gave his deities. By some wonderful power of art this exaggeration to eyes unaccustomed to such cranial developments is not a bit distasteful. If this statue be a copy of the Liber Pater Pliny describes, what would have been the august subject from the hands of a Praxiteles? The Bacchus is a wonderfully impressive work of antique art, as with serene and placid gaze, unruffled and unmoved, he mysteriously looks down on a world of clay, of which he is not and with which he has no sympathy. There was only one man of our times who might have described this Bacchus, and that was Heine, when he placed him on earth to-day as one of the gods in exile.

RAPID TRANSIT PLANS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There were certain statements published in connection with the meeting at the Mayor's office on the 31st ult. of the committee of Sixth avenue property-owners in relation to rapid transit that I beg a limited space in the TIMES to correct. It has been stated that the property-owners did not appear before the Rapid Transit Commissioners to protest against their action. If the property-owners had supposed for a moment that the Rapid Transit Commission was merely intended from the beginning as an extra official indorsement of the elevated railway schemes, which had until then been looked upon by all intelligent people as crude absurdities that would never attract the serious attention of capitalists, they would have contested with the utmost of their power the very appointment of such a board. But the proceedings of this board were actually sprung upon the public in a period of time too brief even for remonstrance, much less for deliberation. It has been said that the property-owners are merely an echo to the opposition of the Sixth Avenue Railroad. On the contrary, that company took no action whatever until long after the property-owners having become alarmed at the jeopardy in which their rights and property had been placed, organized for the protection of their interests; and they have only co-operated with the Sixth Avenue Company in so far as the rights of each were endangered. It was further stated that but a small amount of property on Sixth avenue was represented. One member of the committee represented his own interest of more than $400,000, while the aggregate amount was many millions. Mr. R. A. Wilthaus, who is mentioned as the property owner who offered to give $10

WASHINGTON.

AMERICAN CITIZENS OUTRAGED.

THE MANNER IN WHICH MEMBERS OF THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD ARE TREATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The manner in which Messrs. Wells and Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, are treated by the Sergeant at Arms of the House is an outrage upon individual rights and common decency which would not be tolerated by the lowest Police Court in America toward the meanest vagrant charged with crime. The officers of the House having these two men in custody seem to make it a study to put every possible indignity upon them, and there are good grounds for stating that this is done by direction of leading Democrats like Field and Hewitt, who are conducting the prosecution of Wells and his associates. Kenner and Casanave, the colored members of the board, are provided with comparatively comfortable quarters, being confined in the room of the Committee on Territories. Wells and Anderson are in a dungeon in the crypt, shut out from all sunlight, with closely barred windows, through which no pure air ever penetrates. The walls are damp and slimy, and the air is foul and nauseating by reason of gas escaping from broken pipes. This inhuman treatment is aggravated by the fact that Mr. Wells is a man of over 70 years of age. No one is allowed to communicate with the prisoners, and they are guarded as strictly as though they were felons awaiting capital punishment. On Saturday last Mr. Wilson, a member of the House, from Iowa, hearing of this cruel treatment, concluded to visit Wells and Anderson to ascertain if the story of their imprisonment was true. Upon reaching the dungeon he was denied admission by the jailer. He then visited the office of the Sergeant at Arms, and, in company with the chief Deputy, again repaired to the dungeon in which the prisoners are incarcerated. The jailer refused him permission to see them, after which Mr. Wilson waited upon Speaker Randall, informed him of the outrage being permitted under his authority, and demanded that permission be granted for him to visit Mr. Wells. Speaker Randall professed to be surprised at the intelligence conveyed to him and gave a peremptory order for Mr. Wilson to be admitted to see the prisoners, and promised to have them removed to more comfortable quarters. This promise however, up to to-night, has not been fulfilled. Until yesterday Mr. Wells had not been permitted to leave his cell, except to go to the committe-room in obedience to the summons of Mr. Field. Yesterday, in consequence of the protest of one of Mr. Wells' friends, Sergeant at Arms Thompson issued an order to permit him to walk around the Capitol grounds in company with his jailer, this being the only opportunity offered him for enjoying fresh air and exercise since his confinement.

Mr. Wells and Anderson are guarded so closely that all letters addressed to them are withheld, and even while in the committee-room no one is permitted to speak to them on any subject, excepting in the presence and hearing of a Deputy Sergeant at Arms. The Republicans have just learned of this outrageous brutality on the part of the officers of Congress, and it is probable it will be brought to the attention of the House and the country to-morrow. It is quite certain that Sergeant at Arms Thompson would not treat the persons in the manner described unless by instruction from prominent leaders on the Democratic side. The counsel for Wells and Anderson talk to-night about applying to the courts for a writ of habeas corpus.

A WITNESS FIELD WILL NOT CALL.

THE PROPOSITION TO CALL EX-GOV. M'CORMICK DROPPED—APPREHENSION THAT TILDEN'S BANK ACCOUNTS MAY BE EXAMINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—It has recently been discovered that Mr. David Dudley Field, who seems determined to be nothing it not notorious, sent secretly to New-York, and, through the Cashier of the Second National Bank, secured a transcript of the bank account kept there by Messrs. Chandler and McCormick, the President and Secretary of the National Republican Committee. Mr. McCormick heard of this little transaction a day or two since, and asked Mr. Field if he desired to examine him about the accounts. "Did you send any money to the South since the 7th of November?" asked Mr. Field in reply. "No," said McCormick, "neither since nor before." "Well, then, I don't think we will examine you," said Field, and so the conversation ended. It is now believed that the reason why Mr. Field does not go into an investigation of the accounts is that he fears a cross-examination of the financial transactions of Messrs. Hewitt and Barnum, the Chairman and Treasurer of the National Democratic Committee, would be gone into by Senator Morton. There is a great deal of dissatisfaction among Republicans because such an investigation of Mr. Tilden's agents has not yet been made, and it is possible that Mr. Morton's committee may be compelled to take up the subject this week.

O'CONOR'S ABUSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

RUMORS OF AN APOLOGY FROM THE FORMER FOR HIS FOUL-MOUTHED LETTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—There has been considerable comment to-day concerning the report of an apology by Charles O'Conor for the language he used some time ago in a published letter regarding President Grant. The details of the arrangement of the visit to the President are not fully disclosed, but it is regarded as remarkable that the President should have received into his presence, at this time, a man who had used such intemperate and brutal words in characterizing him, unless a written apology and retraction had first been unconditionally offered. It is stated in explanation that the President never saw O'Conor's letter and was not aware of the grossness of it, and he is reported to have received O'Conor as if the latter had been guilty, in a passion, of some hard words only, instead of writing deliberately of the President in the foulest and most offensive terms.

A SOLDIER DISGRACED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Gen. John M. Corse, of Chicago, Ill., was before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections this morning. In reply to Senator Mitchell, he testified that Col. W. T. Pelton, of New-York, telegraphed him, about the 18th of November last, asking him to go to Oregon and look after an ineligible Elector. Witness replied to Pelton, saying that he would go, but it would take a few days for him to get to Oregon, and witness thought it better that some one should go from San Francisco. The witness admitted sending the following dispatches:

CHICAGO, Nov. 13, 1876.

To W. T. Pelton, Everett House, New-York:

The general impression is that Republicans will not allow Tilden to be counted in. We are prepared to resist any fraud. J. M. CORSE.

CHICAGO, Nov. 15, 1876.

To Perry H. Smith, St. Charles Hotel, New-Orleans:

If Louisiana's Electoral vote is stolen from us, we will get California and Oregon. We have 100,000 ex-soldiers now enrolled. Vast numbers of Republicans with us. Stand firm. CORSE.

CHICAGO—No date.

Hon. J. M. Palmer, New-Orleans:

Two hundred thousand ex-Union soldiers are bracing thousands who voted for Hayes, sustain you. If Tilden is fraudulently counted out in Louisiana, the end is not yet. You have Illinois behind you. CORSE.
CAMERON.

Witness received the following:

To Gen. J. M. Corse, Chicago, Ill.:

If you think it necessary, you can pay *National Democrat* two hundred and draw on me at sight, and thus close. W. T. PELTON.

This referred to the paying of a bill for printing. The *National Democrat* is a German newspaper, published at Chicago. The following dispatches were also offered in evidence by Senator Mitchell:

Nov. 8, 1876.

To W. T. Pelton, Everett House, New-York:

Gen. Corse left for Wisconsin as you requested. He desired me to say that we have entertained an apprehension that an effort would be made to defeat Gov. Tilden in case of a close election, and that we are fully prepared for such emergency. Over a hundred thousand ex-soldiers are enrolled in the North in his behalf, and from present indications with that number we can call to our aid a half million, North and South, provided the opposition undertaketo deprive him of his seat as chief magistrate. DANIEL CAMERON.

[Cameron is the private Secretary of McCormick, Chairman of the Illinois Democratic Committee.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.

To Hon. A. S. Hewitt, New-York:

Senator Kelly, Oregon, is here. Telegraph him to return there immediately. E. CASSERLY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1876.

To Hon. James A. Kelly, San Francisco, Cal.:

Circumstances require your immediate return to Oregon to consult Governor. A. S. HEWITT.

No more testimony will be taken in connection with the Oregon case unless Senator Kernan shall desire to recall some of the witnesses who have previously testified. The full Committee on Privileges and Elections were in secret session this morning, and the Oregon case was the subject under discussion.

CONDITION OF MR. STEPHENS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Mr. Alexander Stephens improved somewhat during the morning, and this afternoon he feels a little stronger.

A STEAM-SHIP WRECKED.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON, OF THE CROMWELL LINE, TOTALLY WRECKED OFF CAPE RACE—THE CREW AND PASSENGERS, NUMBERING TWENTY-FIVE, DROWNED—NAMES OF THE VICTIMS.

HALIFAX, Feb. 5.—The steamer George Washington, of the Cromwell Line, hence Jan. 18, for St. John's, N. F., went ashore at Cape Race and has become a total wreck. All hands were drowned. Fourteen bodies have been washed ashore. It is supposed she went ashore during the snow-storm on Jan. 21. Intelligence of the disaster only reached St. John's to-day. She had a general cargo, and two passengers. The crew were all Americans, belonging in New-York and vicinity.

The officers and crew of the George Washington were as follows:

Captain—James Whitehead, Brooklyn.
First Officer—J. Krupp, Brooklyn.
Second Officer—Charles Dunn, New-York.
Quartermaster—Bernard Peterson, New-York.
Assistant Quartermaster—Lewis Jones, New-York.
Chief Engineer—Richard Hopper, New-York.
First Assistant Engineer—George L. Denton, Brooklyn.
Steward—James Lammond, Brooklyn.
George Phelan, seaman, New-York.
Thomas Nelson, Jr. seaman, New-York.
Robert H. Barry, seaman, New-York.
J. H. Berryman, seaman, Jersey City.
Robert Smith, seaman, Brooklyn.
John Sheehan, seaman, New-York.
Richard Halpin, seaman, New-York.
James Rathburo, seaman, New-York.
Jerry Riley, seaman, New-York.
Joseph Wolzi, seaman, New-York.
Patrick Caulfield, seaman, New-York.
William Estman, seaman, New-York.
Henry Whitman, seaman, New-York.
William O'Neill, seaman, Brooklyn.
Amelia McDonald, Brooklyn.

The passengers, two in number, were as follows:

W. Archibald, Halifax, cabin.
James Powers, Halifax, steerage.

At the office of Clark & Seaman, in this City, it is was learned that the cargo taken from this port to St. John's consisted of 2,700 barrels of flour, 800 barrels of beef and pork, 1,345 bags of wheat, 200 sides of leather, and 25 packages of sundries. At Halifax she took 40 packages of leather, 62 packages of furniture, 300 packages of fish, 190 packages of provisions, and 160 packages of sundries. The vessel was built in this City, in 1862, and was for a long time employed on the Cromwell Line in the New-Orleans trade. She was 184 feet in length, 30 feet breadth of beam, 18 feet 6 inches in depth, brigantine rigged, and propelled by a screw. She was of 989 tons burden, and was considered to be in good condition, having recently passed an inspection. She was valued at $90,000. Her principal owners were Clark & Seaman, and she was insured by them, but the amount of the insurance could not be ascertained last evening. The cargo was said to be insured by the shippers, but at the office of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, although it was admitted that a small amount had been placed with that company on the George Washington, the entire insurance could not be ascertained. In the absence of both members of the firm from the office, not even an approximate estimate of the value of the vessel could be obtained. Capt. Whitehead is spoken of as an estimable man, an experienced and able master, and has long been in the employment of the Cromwell Line.

On her last trip from St. John's to Halifax on Dec. 30 last, the George Washington met with heavy gales, during which she was driven out of her course and was very much delayed. Her fuel becoming exhausted, the bulkheads were broken up to supply the furnaces, and 13 barrels of pork, a part of the cargo, were used for the same purpose.

The George Cromwell, of the same line, is now 34 days out from Halifax for St. John's. She was commanded by Capt. Bacon, of Brooklyn, and her other officers were Mr. Calkins, first officer, Brooklyn; Mr. Bacon, brother to the Captain,) second officer, Brooklyn; Mr. Wade, chief engineer. She carried as passengers from New-York to St. John's, William Skinner, New-Haven; Frank Archibald, Brooklyn, steerage; from Halifax to St. John's, W. H. Roper, F. H. Jordan, Charles E. Taylor, cabin, and E. Keen and John Doyle, steerage. The officers and crew numbered 24 all told. The Cromwell was surveyed in August, 1872. The Cromwell and Washington were mates, varying but little in tonnage.

THE KIERE MURDER TRIAL BEGUN

AN IMPORTANT WITNESS WANTED—POSTPONEMENT MOVED FOR—SEVEN JURORS OBTAINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HUDSON, Feb. 5.—The case of John V. Kiere and Eleanore Kiere, his wife, jointly indicted for the murder of Charles H. Thompson, alias Charles H. Hermance, in this city, on Dec. 23, 1876, was called in the Over and Terminer this afternoon, Justice A. M. Osborn presiding. District Attorney Gershom Buckley, assisted by Hon. J. H. Longley, appeared for the people, and Hon. Charles L. Beale and J. Ryder Cady for the prisoners. An extra panel of 100 jurors had been summoned, and all but four answered to their names. Mr. Cady moved postponement till Tuesday morning, in consequence of the inability of the defense to subpœna James Carroll, a material witness, who was reported to be in Rondout. Mr. Cady stated that an officer had been dispatched for Carroll. The court denied the motion without prejudice to the defense, who will, in the event of Carroll not being found, renew it in the morning, when they will ask for a postponement over the term. The court thereupon proceeded to impanel a jury, and at 6 o'clock, at which time the court adjourned till Tuesday at 10 A. M., had secured the following jurors: Rufus Miller, Harvey Vandeusen, Elking Decker, John A. Snyder, William H. Gould, Nelson T. Gates, Henry D. Kitzell. Kiere and his wife, accompanied by their little daughter, a child of 5 years, were provided with seats within the Bar, and were the objects of the curious gaze of a crowded courtroom. Both Kiere and his wife are rather prepossessing in their appearance. The jurors called betrayed no reluctance to serve, and the defense were obliged to exhaust 15 of their peremptory challenges to prevent jurors with evident bias against the prisoner getting in the box. The feeling against Kiere is quite perceptible.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States, falling barometer, warmer, south-west winds, cloudy and threatening weather, except clear in the Middle Atlantic States.*

For New-England, falling barometer, warmer, southerly winds, partly cloudy weather.

THE SOUTHERN DEBT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5.—A committee, consisting of Messrs. George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange National Bank; J. D. Vermilye, of the Merchants' National Bank; Benjamin B. Sherman, of the Merchants' National Bank of New-York; B. B. Comegys, President of the Philadelphia National Bank, and Enoch Pratt, of the Baltimore Farmers' and Planters' National Bank, met at the Continental Hotel to-night for the purpose of considering measures for the payment of the debts of the Southern States which have defaulted. The committee organized with Mr. Coe as Chairman, and adjourned to meet at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, in New-York, on Wednesday the 14th inst.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL

CLOSE OF ARGUMENT ON FLORIDA.

ARGUMENT OF MR. O'CONOR.

Continued from First Page.

co-ordinate department of the Government, the Executive. All the world may count. No mortal man can doubt about the count. But the world is not called upon to act in relation to the count until that count has been recognised by some body, and officially recognised, and it is the duty of the House of Representatives at that point of time to determine whether an exigency has arisen which renders it its duty to recognise that a person is President by force of a majority of the legal votes, or whether there has been a failure to elect by reason of a tie, and in that event, if it occurs, the House of Representatives is bound at once to act and elect a President itself. The same observation applies to the Senate in reference to the Vice Presidency, and on that subject the Senate is called upon in like manner to recognize the fact of an election, to allow it, admit it, and accept it as a fact, or to deny it and say that it is not so, and then itself to proceed to elect a Vice President. I attach no importance to the word count, but I attach importance from the very nature of the thing, from the laws inwrought into the constitution of human beings and of human courts, to the fact that those who have to act officially are the persons who must do whatever may be needed for the purpose of enabling them to count and to act in the one direction or the other, as the case may require, in conformity with that count founded upon their preliminary investigation so far as any investigation may be necessary. Now the result of this construction is that the officer, who has no powers, is set aside, and confined in the exercise of any functions he may have to the narrow limits prescribed to him by the Constitution, and that the duty of exercising any higher function preliminary to this mere formal, indisputable sort of act, the counting devolves upon those who must take notice of the count. But no man or no body is authorised to make or to declare the count unless it be these two bodies respectively. And thus a power is introduced, not by implication of any forced nature, but from the absolute necessity of the case; and consequently we claim that the power is in those houses. Now it is not to be disputed, nor shall we question it here, nor make a special point about it, that Congress might, by united action, have constituted some body, or placed in some individual, a function by means of which this investigation might have been made, and how far Congress might have gone to make the action of this body obligatory we need not inquire. It is enough that, if the two houses had the power, they did not exercise it prior to this occasion, and have not otherwise exercised it than, subsequently to this difficulty, by the constitution of this tribunal, and in exercising it and vesting that power here the two houses have reserved to themselves the privilege of coming by a concurrent vote to a different determination from what may be here arrived at. Now, it is to be noticed that each of those bodies has complete power of investigation, adequate power to take proofs, through committees or otherwise, on any matter on which it may be obliged to pass, either before or after the opening of the Electoral votes. They can investigate, though not with the formalities of a jury nor under the precise forms of a judicial proceeding. But they can investigate, as political or legislative bodies may, all the facts and circumstances that are necessary to be known in order to enlighten their judgment and to guide them to a just and righteous decision.

INCONVENIENCE OF INVESTIGATION AS AN ARGUMENT.

Our construction thus vests in these two houses by a necessary implication, on such a contingency arising as is here presented, the power to do whatever may be needful for the accomplishment of justice. What is the objection to that construction? The whole argument against it resolves itself simply into the common every-day argument of the inconvenient—the *inconvenientium ad inconvenientium*. Those who would seek to grasp and hold office by illegal, irregular, unlawful, fraudulent means, claim that it would be inconvenient to take so much trouble as might be necessary in order to investigate, and rightly decide upon, on proofs the question of their delinquency and the falsity of their claim. This is the common plea of all the persons who set up a falsely or fraudulently contrived title, when an effort is made to strip them of their pretended authority by appeal before a court to appropriate tribunal the fallacy of their claim and the necessity to the end of justice of having that fallacy declared and their pretensions set aside. It is the only argument which such parties are ever able to offer; and now let us see how it stands as an argument, tested by the ordinary principles which we may gather from the experience of mankind and from our general knowledge. It is suggested that it might lead, if entered upon, must necessarily lead (if the parties see fit to do it) to an investigation of the personal qualifications of every one of the Electors among 45,000,000 people, and if you lay down the rule and adopt the principle that you have a right to investigate at all, you open the door to that inconvenient and boundless sea of litigation so that the mischiefs must necessarily be so great that it is better for power to injustice permit a usurper to enter by the most unholy of all avenues (the avenue of palpable and indisputable fraud) to the high seat of the Presidency of the United States; that it is better to submit to all that, or to any other more enormous evil, (if a more enormous one can be imagined,) than to submit to the shocking and monstrous inconvenience which would result from any attempt to inquire into the validity of the election. Now, let us see what there is in that broad presentation of overwhelming inconvenience. They say it is inconvenient; that that it need be inquired into here, but that it is impossible to tell what another party may desire to offer, (although we should limit our inquiries very much, indeed,) and that in laying down that principle of action you may establish the doctrine that this species of investigation, so vexatious and intolerable, may be warranted by law and may be allowed in practice. And it is so said from a very proper analogy, so far, because in a writ of *quo warranto* in the inquiry into the title of an individual to an office you may investigate all the particulars down to the qualification of every individual elector, and inasmuch as you may have in question the fact whether a particular voter was disqualified by reason of being an alien, you might there raise a question of identity (is being asserted that somebody else gave the vote) similar to that which took place in the Tichborne case, where, in determining a question of identity between two specified persons a whole year was consumed; and that, consequently, if that question were to arise in the great State of New-York as to the eligibility of a Judge, (say of the Court of Appeals,) in that case a similar sort of inquiry might be opened in regard to four hundred thousand persons, which is but one half the number of electors, and in presenting this "raw head and bloody bones," which is to frighten this court and the whole country from its propriety, we might suppose that in investigating the right of each one of the 400,000 electors it would take it 400,000 years, which would be a very long period for any court of justice to be engaged in trying a single case. [Laughter.] Now, the answer to all that is as simple as can be imagined. The objection you perceive applies as much to the ordinary writ of *quo warranto* in regard to ordinary officers as it does to this inquiry, if it should take place before Congress, for no court or set of courts could ever conduct within the compass of any human lifetime the investigation which might be necessary in determining the claim of a single officer. Therefore, this *argumentum ad inconvenientiam* is as fatal to the general procedure of courts of justice in actions of *quo warranto* as it is to the proceeding here suggested. But, if the learned Commission please, the investigation that may be allowed to take place before either house of Congress, or before any Commission appointed by them, would be governed by the same principles of general jurisprudence that apply to the doctrine of proceeding by *quo warranto*, and one of those principles is that no man has a right to the writ of *quo warranto* as of course or because he shows an apparent title. It has always been a matter of discretion. Numerous cases are cited here on the other side to show that it has been always treated as a matter of discretion. It is in the power of the supreme tribunal, acting in the name and majesty of the people, when applied to for a writ of *quo warranto*, to allow it or not, as under all the circumstances may be thought most consistent with the public interest, the ends of justice and the convenience of society, and the consequence this expanded inquiry can never take place on a writ of *quo warranto*. It never would be allowed, no court would ever permit the writ to issue, and never does so without a statement of the points intended to be argued, and, if it were necessary in allowing the writ, the court would lay a restraint on the party as to what point in question he must make, so that, in all investigations, judicial or otherwise, as to the right of particular individuals to hold or exercise a public office it is in the discretion of the tribunals to say how far they will go, and it is in your discretion, as it would be in the discretion of either house of Congress, acting for its own advice and direction as to the President and Vice President, to determine whether it would consent to permit an intolerable investigation of that description. So much for the *argumentum ad inconvenientiam;* it has no application. There never would be found a necessity for it. Standing on the ancient practices of the law the authority which might be called upon to institute an investigation would look at the difficulty presented, and say, under the influence of a due regard to the *argumentum ad inconvenientiam*, "Thus far you may go; no further shall you go."

NO LIMIT TO THE POWER TO INVESTIGATE.

Now, in regard to the legal question presented, as to what power each house of Congress had, under existing laws, and what powers, consequently, this Commission can exercise, we say, as the learned manager for the House stated in opening this case, that there is no technical legal limit or barrier to it, but that you exercise the same high power of the Government that has always been exercised in such questions, even in the courts of common law, to which application is made to obtain the writ of *quo warranto*. You exercise the same discretion, and you limit the inquiry (when the point arises) within those limits that are prescribed by necessity and convenience. This is our view, stated as fully as it is in our power to state it in the brief time I am permitted to occupy the attention of your Honors. We say that there is no limit to the power of investigation for the purpose of reaching the ends of justice, except such a due regard for public convenience and the interests of public justice and of society at large may impose, in the exercise of that discretionary authority. What is our condition and the condition of all cases of this kind? There is no judicial court in the United States clothed with authority to deal with the premises. We assert that without stopping to cite books and to prove it to you negatively. It seems to be conceded that if such a power might have been created it has remained dormant, and has not been exercised, and consequently we are told that here we stand, in the second century of this Republic's existence, in such a condition that there is no possible remedy against the most palpable fraud and forgery that can be perpetrated, or against any outrageous acts in violation of the rights of the people of the respective States and of the whole Union. We are told that there is no remedy; that Congress must sit by blindly and silently, and permit an alien to be counted into office as President of the United States; must sit by and permit a set of votes plainly and palpably fraudulent, (given by individuals not only disqualified by want of having been chosen by the citizens, but being themselves absolutely disqualified by the Constitution from acting in the offices, or from casting the vote,) to be counted, and must permit the usurpation contemplated to take place, merely because our wise fathers (one would think that the compliment was intended as sarcasm,) had so chosen to constitute the Government which they created, that injustice, however flagitious, might be perepetrated in open day, without the formality of having any remedy or of even uttering decorously a complaint. This, we humbly submit, cannot be the Constitution and the law. Reason forbids it. All acts, however solemn, however sacred, from whatever quarter coming, by whatever body perpetrated, are liable to review in some manner, in some judicial or other tribunal, so that fraud and falsehood may be unmasked and defeated and may fall in the attempt to trample on the right. It seems to be virtually conceded here that the Governor's certificate is not conclusive. I have not time to say much about that. It is not required by the Constitution. It is only required by an act of Congress. The Governor cannot be compelled to give it; many circumstances may prevent his giving it, and he may have given it under circumstances of plainly flagitious falsehood without any election, without any proceeding and to sanction it. He may have given his certificate to his four little boys, and constituted them an Electoral College, and the vote which they gave, pursuant to his bidding, and by force of his certificate, would become absolutely conclusive and binding on all the authorities of the United States who had any power to act in the premises. I submit to your Honors that that is not so, and I beg you to turn (when you come to consider this matter) to the citation of Armistead's case in Mr. Green's brief—15 Peters, 594—where the Supreme Court, speaking by the voice of Judge Story, pronounced all transactions, of every description, however solemn, impeachable for fraud and capable of being reversed. In the case of the State of Michigan against the Phœnix Bank (33d New-York Reports, page 27) your Honors will find that the most solemn judgment of any court may be overthrown and reviewed, and be shown to have been procured by a trick, a deception, or a falsehood, and may be completely reversed and defeated. The inquiry then is how far are we to go in this case? The Florida laws to which you have been referred show that it may not be necessary to go further (and we have asserted that it will not be necessary to go further) than to make a collection of the unlawful extra jurisdictional acts of the canvassing board. You may not (when you come to look at this law, which is contained in a little document placed before you) consider that there is any such sanctity attending the action of this State Board as is supposed. The law is that "If any such returns (the county returns) shall be shown, or shall appear, to be so irregular, false, or fraudulent as that the board is unable to determine the true vote of any such officer or member, they shall so certify, and shall include such return in their determination and declaration, and the Secretary of State shall preserve and file in this office all such returns, together with such other documents and papers as may have been before the Board of Canvassers, one of which will be the certificate of their action, rejecting those returns." The law itself provides for and contemplates an investigation of the action of the Board of State Canvassers. Turning back to the law in relation to the Board of County Canvassers, you may find that neither of these bodies has any power whatever, except simply to compute and return the vote as received. Such is the case as to the primary Board of Canvassers, and the second Board of Canvassers and the last and ultimate Board of Canvassers, and these very limited powers they seem to have exercised only in regard to one single county. They rejected some little fragments of three other counties, but did not exercise the power of rejecting the whole of these returns, which was the only power that they possessed. In regard to the one single county they seem to have acted by some possibility within the limits of their power and authority. It might be supposed that they did so, but we propose to show that they did not. We will show it by their own certificate, which the law compels them to fill, and to place along with the counts which they made and which, from a short, brief, and simple inquiry, will demonstrate the unreality of the fact which we seek to set aside. We claim that the *quo warranto* is admissible. You will perceive by looking at that same statute to which we have referred that unless the Electors are State officers this Canvassing Board had no authority whatever to deal with the subject, and when you would be called upon to disregard the canvass which they made and to look at the county returns, which the law does in terms authorize to be made in reference to Presidential Electors as well as to State officers. Well, if the Electors are State officers, certainly they were subject to correction by the State, if there was any means or contrivance by which they can be corrected at all, and the familiar, ordinary, regular course of proceedings by *quo warranto* was commenced in due season before they had actually cast their vote, and their authority was determined to be utterly void and annulled, and that long before their votes had reached the seat of Government or could possibly have been subject to count. If they are not State officers, then we have done with the canvass of the State Board, and have only to look (in case you pass by the Governor's certificate) to the next element of proof, and that is the whole set of county returns, which, being footed up, would show the result to be, as we claim, that the Governor's certificate was utterly false. Subsequent legislation has been presented before the House, and a subsequent investigation for the purpose of a new canvass has been had to be laid before the House. Indeed, it is already before this Commission in the original document opened by the President of the Senate. We claim that on these principles and on these proofs, and such further proofs as may be offered to you, (subject only to the restraint which may be referred to, and which you may exercise in your decision,) you have the right to investigate this matter, and to determine two things—first, whether the Hayes Electoral vote is valid, and second, whether the Tilden vote is valid. The final decision at which you may arrive may reject either, or may reject both. They are not involved in precisely the same questions necessarily. Different questions may possibly apply, and the vote for Mr. Hayes may be pronounced invalid, and the vote for Mr. Tilden equally so. I have not time to discuss more fully the question as to setting the Tilden vote in case the Hayes vote may be rejected. In the little time left to me I have hardly an opportunity of saying a word in regard to that which is the main reliance of the other side, and that is the doctrine of officer de facto.

The Presiding Justice—You have 35 minutes left.

THE DE FACTO OFFICER.

Mr. O'Conor—I am very much delighted to find that I have so much time left, because it is probable, although contrary to my intentions, that I may have exhausted my time unnecessarily. I have no desire, however, to ask for any more time, for I feel that any powers which I possess are fully tasked in filling up the time allowed me, brief though it be. Now, as to this doctrine of an officer de facto, what is that? The best definition of an officer de facto which I have fallen in with is that given by Lord Ellenborough in the case of the King against the Corporation of Bedford Level. (7 C. East., 368.) An officer de facto, he says, is one who has the reputation of being the officer he seems to be, and yet is not a good officer in point of law. He is one who has clothed himself with the reputation of being an officer. In relation to that individual, that person, the law with its wise conservatism has declared that during the period when the person pretending title to the office was in apparent possession of all the powers and functions and exercised the duties of it, his acts, as respects persons who in the ordinary course of things were obliged to recognize him and to act under his authority with his powers, shall be esteemed valid; that individuals must not be deceived by that species of disorder or temporary insurrection which has broken in upon the functions of government. It is the duty of individuals, and they are now under the necessity also, for their own business purposes, if there were these existing authorities having this color of right, and if these are the only authorities to which they can refer, to refer to them, and in that action of theirs, as a reward for their humble obedience and respect for order, regularity, and the apparent law, they are held to be entitled to protection, and in all forms, ways, and places they are protected. That that is the precise relation in respect to this class of officers I would take leave to prove by referring to Green against Bunker, 23d Wendel, 503, where there is a very able opinion written by one of the most elaborate investigators of legal authority that I have ever known or heard of—Judge Cullom, formerly of the State of New-York. He examined the authorities, and what he says is that the cases, to be sure, "have gone pretty far. I know," he says, "that the cases have gone a good ways, but they have stopped with preventing mischief to such as confided in the officers, who were acting without right." That is the summing of the authorities and of the principle. Now, what is the proposition here contended for? That these officers, having acted under color of right, and having completely exercised and perfected the function with which they appear (it is said) to be charged, and with which, if they were duly elected, they were charged, any subsequent attempt to set it aside would be contrary to that principle, contrary to convenience, and mischievous to society. Now, is that so? Is not that principle of necessity confined to acts affecting private persons? Is it not of necessity confined to cases where the act of the officer de facto is consummated and perfected, and has taken effect in some manner before it is ascertained that he is not entitled to his office and he is ousted? Are the bank notes of a bank not having authority to issue them, although signed, and perfect, and furnished, and put in the hands of an agent, valid and effectual under this principle, until some person has confided in them, and has received them, and been thus misled by the appearance of right with which the bank had improperly clothed itself. Now, we maintain that neither the public good nor the protection of men from deception, nor any rule of convenience or policy requires the allowance of pretended Electors, whose title, on investigation by competent authority, has received them, and been opened and counted, has been ascertained to be groundless. Referring to the facts of the case, what do we find? These four gentlemen sit down with a false Governor's certificate, or a sham certificate from a Board of State canvassers, and they of their own authority, certifying their acts themselves, cast four votes in a given direction, put them in a packet, and send it to an officer who cannot look at it until the time of its presentation, for the purpose of being considered and counted. Before that time arrived at which that act of ours could receive any body could have any opposition, could take effect, could get into such a condition that its preservation and maintenance were necessary for the cause of public justice or private right, their lack of title was ascertained; by a solemn writ of *quo warranto* it was determined that they were usurpers; that they had no right to the office, and that their acts were void. Is there any such principle as that the inchoate, partial action of an officer de facto shall be carried forward and go to its perfection by the acceptance of the act as a due and valid act after the invalidity of that officer's claim has been established? Whether we repose on the *quo warranto* under your Honor's allowance or repose on proof which may be here offered, admitted, and passed upon by your Honors for the purpose of showing the utter invalidity of those gentlemen's claims to the office of Electors, or in whatever shape this matter is presented or carried forward, the act of these officers de facto fails to have reached the point where it can have or take any effect, or can deceive or mislead anybody, and it is shown, and established by competent means to be an act of those who had no authority to perform it. The position of the thing is very striking in that single aspect which the other side has assumed. The act of an undoubted, undisputed, convicted usurper claimed to be received and to have an effect which if has as yet never had, because as the time they put for four little boys, and constituted them an Electoral College, and the vote which they gave, pursuant to his bidding, and by force of his certificate, would become absolutely conclusive and binding on all the authorities of the United States who had any power to act in the premises. I submit to your Honors that that is not so, and I beg you to turn (when you come to consider this matter) to the citation of Armistead's case in Mr. Green's brief—15 Peters, 594—where the Supreme Court, speaking by the voice of Judge Story, pronounced all transactions, of every description, however solemn, impeachable for fraud and capable of being reversed. In the case of the State of Michigan against the Phœnix Bank (33d New-York Reports, page 27) your Honors will find that the most solemn judgment of any court may be overthrown and reviewed, and be shown to have been procured by a trick, a deception, or a falsehood, and may be completely reversed and defeated. The inquiry then is how far are we to go in this case? The Florida laws to which you have been referred show that it may not be necessary to go further (and we have asserted that it will not be necessary to go further) than to make a collection of the unlawful extra jurisdictional acts of the canvassing board. You may not (when you come to look at this law, which is contained in a little document placed before you) consider that there is any such sanctity attending the action of this State Board as is supposed. 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COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 5, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.....	70	Grade Turp., bbls...	190
Beer-wax, pks.....	57	Tar, bbls.....	150
Bullion, bars.....	779	Resin, bbls.....	2,350
S. S. Peas, bags....	67	Oil-cake, pks.....	8,319
Beans, bbls.....	852	Pork, pks.....	2,854
Cotton, bales.....	9,532	Beef, pks.....	264
C. S. Cake, bags....	900	Cut-meats, pks.....	7,987
C. S. Oil, bbls.....	380	Grease, pks.....	370
Copper, bdls.....	97	Lard, pks.....	2,352
Dried Fruit, pks....	116	Lard, kegs.....	87
Eggs, bbls.....	700	Tearine, pks.....	87
Flour, bbls.....	13,081	Butter, pks.....	3,899
Wheat, bushels.....	53,200	Cheese, pks.....	4,192
Corn, bushels.....	122,540	Tallow, pks.....	208
Oats, bushels.....	46,888	Lard-oil, bbls.....	100
Rye, bushels.....	10,000	Lubricat'g-oil, bbls.	73
Malt, bushels.....	9,210	Pressed Hops, bs....	1,816
Barley, bushels.....	30,100	Pea-nuts, bags.....	1,989
Peas, bushels.....	3,800	Pecans, pks.....	267
Grass-seed, bags....	4,687	Rice, pks.....	313
Corn-meal, bbls.....	743	Rice-dust, bags....	446
R. W. Flour, bushels	400	Sugar, (N. O.) hhds.	789
B. W. Flour, pks....	30	Sugar, bbls.....	25
Oat-meal, bbls.....	100	Spelter, pcs.....	483
Hemp, bales.....	145	Starch, bxs.....	2,330
Hides, No.....	9,096	Shingles, bales.....	174
Hides, bales.....	1,948	Sponge, bales.....	30
Leather, sides.....	16,162	Tea, half chests....	2
Lead, pigs.....	1,000	Tobacco, hhds.....	160
Molasses (N.O.), bbls	677	Tobacco, bxs & cs...	833
Oil, bbls.....	139	Whisky, bbls.....	974
Spirits Turp., bbls...	340	Wool, bales.....	485

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery, at a reduction of 1-10c. ₱ lb.....Ordinary quoted today at 11 3-16c.@11 5-16c.: Low Middling, 11¾c.@12¼c.; Middling, 12 3-16c.....Sales to-day officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 434 bales, for which 139 bales were on Saturday evening,] including 263 bales to spinners and 171 bales to speculators.....And for forward delivery business has been moderately active at lower figures.....Sales have been reported since our last of 34,300 bales, of which 7,200 bales were on Saturday evening, and 27,100 bales on Monday, 6,600 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options closing at 12¾c.; March, 12 29-32c.@12 15-16c.; April, 13 3-32c.@13¼c.; May, 13 9-32c.@13 5-16c.; June, 13 7-16c.@13 13-32c.; July, 13 19-32c.@13¾c.; August, 13¾c.@13 21-32c.; September, 13 11-32c.@13 13-32c.; October, 13c.@13 1-32c.; November, 12 13-16c.@12 27-32.; December, 12 25-32c.@12 27-32c., ₱ lb., showing a decline of 1c. to ⅞7-32c. ₱ lb., closing quiet but steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were 9,532 bales, and at the shipping ports 28,146 bales, against 31,815 bales same day last week, and the receipts this week 57,617 bales, against 57,002 bales same time last week.....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 3,196,863 bales, against 3,102,555 bales for the corresponding time of the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 20,992 bales; to the Continent, 8,708 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 258,919 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 877,637 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary.....	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Strict Ordinary...	11 3-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Good Ordinary...	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Strict Good Ord..	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Low Middling....	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
Strict Low Mid....	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Middling.....	12⅞	12⅞	13	13
Good Middling...	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼
Strict Good Mid..	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Middling Fair....	13¾	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Fair.....	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝

Stained.

Good Ordinary....	10 13-16	Low Middling.....	11¾
Strict Good Ord....	11 7-16	Middling.....	12¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—The general movement in State and Western Flour was very tame, the export call having been as a rule limited, and the home trade inquiry light, and prices were quoted weaker and somewhat irregular, though the reported changes were not important. Much of the business on export account was in City Mill product for the West India markets, very little trade, even in this class, having been reported for South America, and no transactions for the English interest. Receivers were more urgent in their offerings of most descriptions.....Sales have been reported since our last of 20,200 bbls. of all grades, including about 8,000 bbls. at $3 50@$6 75 for Superfine and Extra State; $3 50@$6 75 for Superfine and Extra Western; $5 40@$6 65; very poor to choice, No. 2 at $4 25@$5. (of wh ch 100 bbls. choice White Wheat at Buffalo, from dock, at $5;) very poor to very choice Rye mixture Western, $5 40@$6 80, mainly at $5 00@$5 75; poor to fair Extra State, $5 80@$6; fair to choice do. at $6@$6 35; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, $5 90@$7, nearly all for West Indies; fair to choice do. at $6 75@$7 75; good to very choice, (with higher rates named for small lots of very choice fancy,) and quoted at $8@$8 50 for about choice to fancy, for the seconds American trade, and principally quoted at $5 90 for brands suited to the English trade: very inferior to fair shipping Extra Western, $5 75@$5; fair to choice do., $6@$6 30; very poor to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, spring Wheat stock, $6 25@$8 50; interior to very choice do. do., red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, at $6 27@$8 50; part for shipment at $6 65@$. (of which 600 bbls. sold); continuing very quiet, with White Wheat do. do. at $6 25@$9 25; very poor to very fancy St. Louis Extras, $6 25@$9 75; extra Genesee at $6 35@$7 50; very poor to very choice Minnesota clear and straight Extras at $5 75@$7 25, and nearly the same for fair to choice, and up to $8 25 for very choice, with up to $8 50 asked for fancy; and Minnesota patent Extras, fair ordinary to very fancy, at $7 25@$10 50, mainly at $8 25@$9, with up to $10 75@11 00 asked for very fancy.....Included in the sales have been 5,900 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 3,000 bbls. City Mills; 850 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras; 350 bbls. Genesee Extra; 500 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment;) 5-5 bbls. superfine and 450 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates.....Southern Flour has been more freely dealt in, partly for shipment to South America, at somewhat easier prices.....Sales have been reported here of 1,375 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 for poor to strictly choice superfine; $6 25@7 50 for poor to very choice shipping Extras; $7 50@$9 50 for fair to choice Trade and Family. The dealings were mostly in Extr a at from $7 25@$8 25.....Rye Flour has been very quiet, receivers reporting sales of only odd lotes to the local jobbing interest at former rates.....We quote at from $5 40@$5 20 for poor Western to very choice State Superfine, and $5@$4 for poor to choice Fine.....Sales reported at 135 bbls., in small lots, chiefly at $4 75@$5 for fair to good, and $5 25 for Superfine in part; $5 10@$5 20 for choice to very choice; $4 70@$5 for Pennsylvania, the latter for choice and $4 50@$5 for about fair to very choice Western.....Corn-meal has been in limited request at previous prices.....We quote at $2 90@$3 15 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $2 75@$3 10 for Yellow Jersey; $3 60 for Yellow Baltimore; and $3 60 for Brandywine.....Sales have been reported of 475 bbls., including 275 bbls. Yellow Western, in lots, chiefly at $3, and 100 bbls. Brandywine at $3 60.....Corn-meal, in bags, has been moderately inquired for, within the range of $1 40 for ordinary to choice Yellow at $1 90 lb. Most of the sales have been of coarse lots, at $1 12 for City Mills; quoted at $1 05@$1 10 for Western, and $1 for Baltimore, from cars.....Oat-meal has been sparingly dealt in, within the range of $6 25@$7 for fair to choice City and Western; very choice to fancy held higher; Canada, $7@$7 50.....Buckwheat Flour has been in rather slack demand, within the range of $2 @$4 50 for ordinary to choice State, Jersey, and Pennsylvania; fancy held higher. Most of the lots sold were at $4 10@$4 35 for fair ordinary to very good ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Wheat was extremely quiet, and more or less unsettled as to price. All inquiry noted from any source. Two car-loads of rejected spring reported sold at $1 18. Prime No. 2 spring quoted nominally $1 43@$1 44 for No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, and $1 4 @$1 42 for No. 2 Chicago, in store. Sales of No. 2 Milwaukee unavailable. Chicago stronger under speculative control. Corn was rather less active; new crop yielded slightly on free offerings. Demand partly for shipment, but held firmly, but without ammudon.....Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1, old and new, at 60c. @60¾c.; New-York steamer Mixed at 59¼c. @59¾c.; New-York steamer Yellow at 61c.@61¼c. the latter from kiln track; New-York No. 2 White, old, at 60c.; New-York unmerchantable at 57c.; New-York no grade at 59c.@59¾c., (of which 18,000 to 20,000 bushels reported for shipment;) a new crop Mixed Western sold at 59c.@59¾c., (of which 15,000 to 20,000 bushels reported for shipment;) a new crop White Western at 60c.@60¾c., (of which 15,000 to 20,000 bushels reported for shipment;) a new crop Yellow Western at 60c.@60¾c., (of which 15,000 bushels reported for shipment;) and a new crop Rye Western at 90c., (of which 15,000 bushels reported for shipment.) Oats were in fair request, part for shipment, for prime state, to arrive, quoted at 42c. bid.....Of Barley, sales were reported of 12,100 bu nels six-rowed State at .8c.; and 600 bushels Feed stock, at 45c.; market generally quiet and unchanged, and quoted since Wheat and Barley-malt as last quoted.....Canada Peas, in bond, more sought after; quoted at 91c.@92c. ₱ bushel.....Oats have been moderately sought after, and firm at rates for strictly prime lots, which were scarce, and rather weaker figures for inferior, which were in ample stock.....Sales reported of 26,000 bushels, including White Western at 40c.@42c., as to quality, White State, poor to choice, within the range of 39c.@39c., from track and afloat, (of which 2,750 bushels, fair, at 54c.;) Mixed Western at 36c.@38, as to quality, (of which 700 bushels, averaging 18 lb., at 36c., from New-York Central track;) New-York No. 2 White, at 46c.; New-York No. 2 at 44½c.; New-York No. 1, 51¾c.@52¾c., (of which 1,500 bushels at 51¾c.; 3,750 bushels at 52c., and 2,250 bushels at 52½c.;) New-York No. 2 at 49c.; New-York rejected at 38c.@39c., and by sample 40c., and Mixed State, at 52c.@ 55c. for poor to choice, (of which 800 bushels choice, in store, reported at 55c.) ₱ bushel.....Of Glenwood, 500 bags choice State, reported sold, in lots, at 17c. Of Rough Fax, a small lot of prime State at $1 70. Seed market otherwise quiet, but firm.....Hay and Straw as last quoted, in general request at steady rates.

Of the sales were 900 bags, 40 lb., mostly at $19; 400 bags, 60 lb., at $19 50@$20; and 300 bags, 100 lb., at $20 50@$21 50.....The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 3,068,910 bushels Wheat, 2,302,261 bushels Corn, 374,142 bushels rye, 671,114 bushels Barley, 338,005 bushels Malt, 958,-114 bushels Oats and 13,427 bushels Peas.....The aggregate of Grain in store is 7,726,976 bushels, as against 8,132,518 bushels last Monday, and 7,770,533 bushels on Feb. 7, 1876.

PROVISIONS—Western Mess Pork has been quoted higher for early delivery, with more inquiry noted, chiefly for shipment.....Sales reported of 50 bbls. of unin spected, at @16 75; 50 bbls. inspected at $17.....Other kinds inactive; Extra Prime, inspected, quoted at $13 50@$13 75; Western Prime Mess at $16 25@$16 50.....And for forward delivery, here, Western Mess has been in fair demand; quoted for February at the close nominal; March, $16 80; April, $16 95.....Sales reported of 750 bbls., March, at $16 70@$16 80, and 250 bbls. April at $16 95.....Dressed Hogs have been quoted lower on a fairly active business, with Western qua ed as closing weak at 7¼c. @7¾c., (at which rate sales were made of 17 car-loads; 13 cars at 7¾c.;) City quoted at 7¾c.@8¾c.....Cut-meats have been inactive at former rates.....Sales include small lots Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 9c.@ 9¾c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk within our range. We quote: City Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7¾c.; Pickled Hams at 10½c.@11c.; smoked Shoulders at 8½c.; Smoked Hams at 12c.@12¾c.; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, 20 to 15 lb., 10¾c.@11 c.; Western Pickled Hams, in pickle, at 10¾c.@11¼c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, boxed, at 7c.....Also 45 bxs. Clear Bellies, part 20 lb., average at 8¾c.....Bacon has been in very slack demand, with Western and Long Clear quoted at 8¾c. and City do. at 9c.@9¼c.; Long and Short Clear, early delivery, at 9c. .....Sales unimportant; and for Chicago delivery, Long and Short Clear, for early delivery, at 8¾c., without.....Smoked Shoulders, Western and Southern, Lard has been qu ted firm, with a fair inquiry noted for early delivery.....Of Western Steam for early delivery bare sales have been reported of 4,000 tes. prime at @11 @11 05, (of which 900 tes. for shipment at $11 05,) closing, at @11@11 05.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam has been more active, with values showing more firmness.....Western Steam, for February, quoted at the close at @11 05@$11 10; March, @11 12½; April, $11 35; May, $11 45@$11 47½.....Sales were reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,000 tes., for February, at $11 05; 2,000 tes., March, at $11 17½@$11 20; and 750 tes., April, at $11 35.....City Steam and Kettle in moderate demand; quoted at $10 00@$10 75; sales, 116 tes., chiefly at $10 75.....And No. 1 quoted at $10 37½.....Refined Lard has been in some request to-day; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at $11, and for the West Indies at $9 37½. Sales reported of 400 tes. for the west Indies, part at $9 37½. Beef has been in light request within the previous range.....We quote Barrel Beef nominally at $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess; at $10 50@$11 50 for plain Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Packet. ₱ bbl.; sales 60 bbls..... Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, new, at $19@$20; India Mess, new, $20@$21; City Extra India Mess, $25@$25 50.....Beef Hams have been in less demand, with choice Western quoted at $24@$24 50 ₱ bbl.....Butter and Cheese essentially as last quoted.....Fresh Eggs quoted down to 27c.@33c. for good to fancy.....Tallow has been in more demand, at steadier rates.....Sales, 60,000 lb. very good to choice at 8c.@8¼c.; and 40 bbls. at $8 12½.....Stearine has been in fair demand and firm; choice City in hhds. quoted at $11 1-4; prime Western in tes., at $11; sales, 200 tes. prime Western at $11; and 100 tes. on grade, part at $9.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 100 bbls. at $1 07½, showing a decline.

FREIGHTS—Earth freight movements were on a very moderate scale to-day. Grain rates were quoted essentially as be ore. Rates on Provisions and other general cargo were further depressed. The chartering business was very quiet, with rates ruled weak and irregular throughout.....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 450 bales Cotton, part at ¼₱ lb. as it runs; 24,000 bushels Grain, at 4½d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 bbls. Refined Sugar, on private terms; quoted nominally at 27s. 7d.@30s.; 1,750 boxes Bacon, chiefly at 30s.; 1,500 boxes Cheese, reported at 50s.; 200 bags Sugar, and 25 pkgs. Domestic, on private terms, and small lots of Leather, at 50s. Also, an Italian ship, 1,134 tons hence, with Deals, reported at £1,650. Through freight rates by rail and steam from the West were quoted much lower, via Portland, Boston, or Philadelphia, accommodation for Provisions having been reported as offered, by the routes named, at the underlying quoted figure of 55c., as against 75c. and 10 or 12 days ago, the report being to the effect that for through freights the railroad companies were again competing at the best rates obtainable, which indicates the practical abandonment of the recent combination. Rates via New-York were reported as kept up to about old quotations, which was viewed as a discrimination against New-York.....For London, by steam, 54,000 bushels Grain, at 4½d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 boxes Cheese at 55s. ₱ ton, and (via Liverpool) 200 bales Hops on private terms.....For Glasgow, by steam, small lots of Provisions at 35s. ₱ ton.....For Hull, by steam, 800 bxs. Bacon at 30s. ₱ ton, (with room for Grain quoted nominally at 6d. @6¼d. per bushel, asked.).....For Cork and orders, a German bark, 588 tons, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Portland, at 5s. to the United Kingdom, or 5s. 3d. to Falmouth for orders. A British bark, 993 tons, with about 4,300 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 6d. ₱ quarter.....For Lisbon, a British brig, 343 tons, with about 2,100 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 13c. ₱ bushel.....For Bremen, by steam, some lots of Grain to complete cargo, reported on private terms.....For Hamburg, by sail, 50 tons Measurement Good at 22s. 6d. ₱ ton; also, an American schooner, 500 tons, with Grain, from Wood's Hole, reported on private terms, (and back to Boston with general cargo, also on private terms.).....For Antwerp, an American bark, 475 tons, with Provisions, from Boston, reported at 32r. 6d. ₱ ton.....For Singapore, a German bark, 600 tons, hence, with about 20,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms, quoted at about 40c. ₱ case.....For Japan, an American bark, 600 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with general cargo, including Petroleum in cases, reported on private terms.....For Buenos Ayres, a Norwegian bark, 486 tons, hence, with general cargo, to ar ive, on private terms.....For Rio Janeiro, a Norwegian bark, 488 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Flour, reported at $1,175.....For Hayti and back to Boston, an American brig, 200 tons, with general cargo, reported at $1,400.....For Santo Domingo and back to Boston, an American schooner, 140 tons, with general cargo, reported at $1,450.....For Providence, two barks, with Cotton from New-Orleans, reported at ⅝c. ₱ lb.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Monday,) Feb. 5, by order of the Supreme Court, in partition, Theodous Burnell, Esq., Referee, R. V. Harnett sold one-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100.5, on East 48th st. north side, 200 feet east of 2d av., for $2,650 to P. K. Horgan.

William Kennelly, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story frame house and stable, with plot of land 44 by 204.4 by 22 by 102.9 by 29 by 102.9, on East 79th st., north side, extending through to 80th st., 150 feet east of 8th av., for $12,000 to Thomas F. I. Goddard and others, Executors, and plaintiffs in the legal action. Under a similar court order, W. H. King, Esq., Referee, J. L. Wells sold two lots, each 25 by 97.9, on King's Bridge road, south side, 60 feet west of Hawthorne st.; one lot 25 by 147, King's Bridge road, south side, adjoining above; also, four lots, each 25 by 100, on Hawthorne st., west side, 100 feet north of Vermilye av., part of the estate of Isaac Dyckman, for $1,150, to Catherine M. Raymond, plaintiff in the legal action.

The following foreclosure sales were adjourned: Sale by E. V. Harrison, a house, with lot, on 1st av. and 91st st., on Feb. 19; and sale by same auctioneer of the building, with lot, No. 3 Peck Slip, between Water and Pearl sts., to Feb. 19. The lease of the premises No. 734 Broadway, near Waverley place, was withdrawn by E. A. Lawrence & Co.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all but the last mentioned, taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East 43d st., north side, 345 feet east of 3d av.

By Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Francis Forbes, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16 by 80.5, on East 62d st., southeast corner 4th av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 125 by 148.9 by 50 by 49.4 by 98.9 on East 40th st., south west corner 1st av.; also, similar sale, J. G. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of four lots, 25 by 80.5, on East 49th st., north-east corner Beekman place.

By E. V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of house, with lot 16 by 80, on 2d av., east side, 29 feet north of 74th st. Also one lot, 20 by 80, on 2d av., east side, 62 feet north of 74th st. Also similar sale, same Referee, of a house, with lot 14.6 by 98.9 by 17.6 by 74, on West 26th st., north side, 73 feet west of 9th av. Also similar sale, same Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 98.9, on East 39th st., north side, 150 feet east of 2d av. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, P. J. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, of six lots, each 16.8 by 99 11, on West 63d st., south side, 175 feet west of 3d av.

By A. J. Boecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. H. Lane, Esq. Referee, of one lot, 12 by 50, on 8th av., west side, 51.2 feet south of 76th st.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Randolph B. Martine, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on 10th av., east side, 74.11 feet south of 143th st.

By J. L. Wells, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Randolph B. Martine, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on 10th av., east side, 99.11 feet south of 149th st.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 210.10 by 802.5 on 3d av., west side, whole front between 124th and 125th sts.

By Edward N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 201.5 by 650, on the block bounded by 9th and 10th avs., 95 h and 96th sts.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co. at the City Hall, at 11 o'clock, United States Loan Commissioner's sale of the following-described property: One plot of land, 100 by 51.9 by 100 by 53.8, West 33d st., north side, 525 feet west of 10th av.; three lots, each 25 by 100.5, West 58th st., south side, 200 feet west of 9th av.; three lots, each 25 by 102.9, on East 77th st., south side, 105 feet west of 2d av.; four lots, each 25 by 100.8, on West 88th st., north side, 325 feet west of 3d av.; three lots, each 20.3 by 100.11, on East 118th st., north side, 259.9 feet east of Avenue A; two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on West 126th st., north side, 125 feet west of 7th av.; one plot of land, 25 by 99.11, on East 131st st., south side, 265 feet west of 4th av.; two lots, each 25 by 99.11, on East 133d st., north side, 140 feet west of 4 h av.; one lot, 25 by 100, on 8th av., east side, 49.11 feet south of 148th st.; one plot of land, 100 by 250, on Boulevard, west side, 200 feet north of Sherman av., and one plot of land, 100 by 100, on Sherman av., north-west corner of Academy st.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, FEB. 5.

NEW-YORK.

By R. V. Harnett.

1-story frame house with lot, East 48th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 20x100.5..... $2,650

By William Kennelly.

1 three-story frame house and stable, with plot of land East 79th st., n. s., extending through to 80th st., 150 ft. w. of 3d av., plot 44x204.4x22x102.9x29x102.9.....$12,000

By James L. Wells.

2 lots, King's Bridge road, s. s., 60 ft. w. of Hawthorne st., each 25x97.9; 1 lot, King's Bridge road, e. s., adjoining above, 25x147; also, 4 lots, Hawthorne st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Vermilye av., each 25x100.....$1,150

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Feb. 3.

36th st., n. s., 104.10 f. w. of 8th av., 23x53.4; Edw. rd T. Patterson to John Rooins.....$200

Boulevard, n. w. corner of 73d st., 2..8x89.4; Be jamin. Leuman to Bernard Spandida.....nom.

25th st., s. s., 200 f. e. of 1st av., 4.x100.4; Martha M. Williams to John G. Gillig.....12,000

10th av., s. w. corner of 158th st., 100x100; R. M. Henry, Referee, to Sarah Harris.....25,000

10th av., n. w. corner of 157th st., 100x125; same to same.....138,000

Hudson st., e. s., 88.1¼ n. s. of Charles st., 20.5x100; Edwin W. Lovell and wife to Susannah Lovell.....10,500

40th st., n. s., 188 f. e. of 6th av., 16.6x98.9; also, Bleecker st., n. s., 75.2½ f. w. of Forcester st., 49.6x100; also, Bleecker st., n. s., 124.9 f. w. of Wooster st., 25.9x100; also, Washington st., e. s., 65 f. n. of West st., 18.7x80; also, Prince st., n. s., 80.2½ f. w. of Greene st., 20.11x71.3; also, 10th av., e. s., 49.11' s. of 160th st., 100.10x irregular; Charles Sanke to Anthony B. Sanke.....102,000

Mott st., w., 41.10 f. n. of Worth st., 22.4½x 51.1; Rachael H. Heiss and husband to Ruger Fire Insurance Company.....nom.

Avenue C, e. s., 25 f. s. of 18th st., 25x75; Ernest F. Frasch to Caroline Frasch.....nom.

Madison av., n. e. corner 116th st., 100x110; Daniel Hoffman and wife to Cuien P. Grandin.....19,500

Cth st., n. s., 267.3 f. e. of Morse av., 100x125, 23d Ward; Henry B. Hall, Jr., to Alfred B. Hall.....1,750

Avenue A, n. w. corner 87th st., 16.8x81; Francis A. Twomey to John F. Twomey.....nom.

Same property; John F. Twomey and wife to Catharine C. Twomey.....nom.

Lexington av. n. e. corner 58th st., 20.8x73; Marianna Sontz to Christian D. Schaffner.....25,500

Avenue C, w. s., between 18th and 19th sts., 3 lots; Charles H. McGovern and wife to Henry D. Brookman.....nom.

123d st., n. s., 150 f. e. of 2d av., 24.8x100.11; George H. Mosher and wife to James A. Cowle.....2,000

115th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 3d av., 50x100; Catharine M. Cogswell and husband, to Thomas Crawford.....10,219

166th st., s. s., 163.4 ft. w. of 10th av., 41.8x 99.11; Patrick Howe and wife, to Michael Kipley.....3,800

102d st., w. s., 24.11 ft. e. of 11st st., 32x 100; same to same.....3,500

51st st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of 3d av., 20x100.5; Harriet Newman to Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., ... Same property; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., to John D. Newman.....nom.

15th st., West Nos. 231, 233, 235, dated 1868; James C. Kennedy and wife to Henry C. McElroy.....nom.

10th st., n. s., 106 ft. e. of Dry Dock st., 25x 99.6; George F. Leitch to Charles Nelson.....2,000

Virginia st., w. s., 24.6x125. 24th Ward; Thomas Beasford and wife to Edward Shroad

40th st., n. s., 206.6 ft. e. of 6th av., 18.6x 98.9; also, 40th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th av., 17x98.9; also, Bleecker st., n. w. corner of Moss av., 25x100; also, Bleecker st., n. s., 150.9 ft. w. of Wooster st., 24.1x100; also, 158th st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x200; also, 10th av., s. e. corner of 160th st., Anthony B. Banks and wife to Charles Banks.....102,000

124th st., s. s., 64 ft. w. of 3d av., 15.6x 100.11; H. De Weeks, Referee, to Mitchell Hart.....2,725

81st st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 4th av., 19x102.2; John W. Barbour, Referee, to Manhattan Life Insurance Company.....14,700

126th st., n. s., 126 ft. e. of 6th av., 17x99.11; William C. Boyd, Referee, to John H. Ritter.....6,500

126th st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 6th av., 34x99.11; same to same.....12,500

126th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th av., 17x99.11; same to same.....6,500

16th st., n. s., lots Nos. 97, 98, 96, deed 1863; William Sinclair, Referee, to James C. Kennedy.....1,900

CITY REAL ESTATE.

BROADWAY AND 38TH ST.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN, by purchaser, the magnificent plot of Broadway property on the north-east corner of 38th st., size 98x140. Its commanding position warrants any kind of permanent and substantial improvements. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON 64TH ST., BETWEEN LEXINGton and 4th avs., the fourth house from 4th av., north side; a first-class brown-stone house, size 20x50, three stories, basement, and under-cellar; parlor and basement finished in hard wood, and complete in every particular; price, $20,000. Apply at No. 129 3d av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

FOR SALE—IN 19TH ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH Av., a desirable brown-stone house, 25 feet wide; can be bought low, either with or without the furniture; lot half the block.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR INVESTMENT.—FOR SALE, ON THE west side of Madison av., on the crown of Murray Hill, a thirteen-story brick House for five years at 8 per cent. net on the price at which it can be bought. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE House for sale on 32d st. near 5th av.; frescoed and in good order; price, $37,500.

F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—A FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone high-stoop house. No. 150 West 33d st., near Broadway. Keys at owner's, No. 141, opposite.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 58TH ST., CLOSE TO 5th av., an elegant full-sized house. Price reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZED HOUSE in West 33d st., close to 5th av. Price reasonable. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES BELONGing to estates and institutions for sale or rent at low rates. KINGMAN F. PAGE, No. 42 East 23d st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cross sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—In the matter of JOHN M. ATWATER and HARRY E. ATWATER, comprising the firm of ATWATER & BRO., bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that I will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the city of New-York, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1877, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in such parcels and upon such terms as I may think best to be determined on, all the right, title and interest of John M. Atwater and Harry E. Atwater in the following-described real property, situate in the township and county aforesaid, and more particularly described as follows: All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of lands situate, lying and being in said township of Cranford, county of Union, and State of New-Jersey, described and set forth on a certain map or plan sites of Cranford, S. J., drawn by Lyd. W. Roper & Co., civil engineers, 1869, and filed in the office of the Clerk of County of Union on the 26th day of March, 1874, said lots being numbered on the said map as lots 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9, in block 1; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 in block 3; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17 in block 4; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 19, and 20, in block 5, and being one lot containing about one-half an acre, known and distinguished on said map as plot "C," also a certain other plot known and distinguished on said map as plot "A," and containing about one and three-quarters acres. The above-described property being a portion of the land conveyed by the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey to Alexander Stewart and John W. Mackay, by deed dated March 15, 1869, and recorded in book No. 38 of deeds, in the office of the Clerk of Union County, at pages 376, &c.; the interest of the said bankrupts being one equal undivided half in the same and place, pieces, and parcels of land, and the same being free from incumbrance, except the above-mentioned lots 1, 2, 16, and 17 in block 4, and lot 2 in block 3, which are subject to a certain mortgage for one thousand dollars, made and executed by John M. Atwater and Harry E. Atwater to Charles H. Benedict, and the right of dower of the respective wives of said bankrupts in said property. For further particulars apply to the undersigned. HENRY S. CHANDLER, Assignee, No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—OF THREE VALUABLE LOTS, on north side 62d st., 325 feet east of 10th av. On THURSDAY, Feb. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

TO LEASE
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
for business purposes,
the desirable extra-size lot and building, south-east corner of 144th st. and UNIVERSITY PLACE, UNION SQUARE.
For full particulars and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—IN NASSAU ST., CLOSE TO the Pine st., a large banking office, with extra large vault &c.; also, second story, suitable for lawyers, fine suite of seven rooms; also, two suites of three rooms each on the third story. Prices to suit the tenants. Also, several offices on Broadway, near Wall st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE, BASEMENT, and sub-cellar, No. 501 Broadway; size, 30x200 feet; through to Mercer st. The above is one of the best stores on Broadway. HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine st.

STEAM POWER AND FIRST FLOOR AND Cellar, 50x80 feet, Nos. 188 and 190 Houston st. Inquire in the corner.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED FOUR-story house, between Madison and 9th avs. and not above 59th st.; rent about $2,000; must be in perfect order. Address M., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, wanted for immediate occupation. KINGMAN F. PAGE, No. 42 East 23d st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—FURNISHED houses to rent at this office; considerable demand. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—UNFURNISHED houses to rent at this office; great demand. JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL REMOVED TO NO. 681 5TH AVENUE.
Now open for the reception of pupils.
For particulars send for circulars.
Private lessons every day.

DE GARMO'S
PRIVATE

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 47 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
ALGERIA.....WED., Feb. 7 | CHINA.....WED., Feb. 21
PARTHIA.....WED., Feb. 14 | BATAVIA.....WED., Feb. 28

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at noon on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1877. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 8:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $35.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. J. CISCO, Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BRINOLI SERVICE TO JAMAICA, COLOMBIA, and ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and AUX CAYES.

ATLAS.....Feb. 8

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).

ANDES.....Feb. 14
ALPS.....Feb. 28

Superior first-class passenger accommodations.

FIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY, (LIMITED).

LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.....Feb. 6, at noon
DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 13, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $45 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Feb. 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 22
STATE OF NEBRASKA.....Thursday, March 1

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations. Return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage, at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Dunlap st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 7
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 10

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination at one-half one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and all general agency business transacted at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY & HASELL, General Agents Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW
Bolivia....Feb. 10, 2 P. M. | Anchoria....Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
Alsatia....Feb. 17, 8 A. M. | California, March 3, 8 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL OR LONDON.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Italia.....Feb. 10, 2 P. M. | Utonia, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 20th st., Hoboken.

RHEIN.....Sat., Feb. 10 | HERMANN.....Wed., Feb. 24
ODER.....Sat., Feb. 17 | NECKAR.....Sat., March 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 and $80
Second cabin.....60 and 50
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN, Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24, Currency. Drafts at low rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:

LABRADOR, to Hanover.....Saturday, Feb. 10, 3 P. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 17, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator: also, with the steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga.
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA.

Caution to travelers! Great reduction in fare via the inland route from Savannah to all Florida ports. Only $2 to Jacksonville. Meals and state rooms extra. The elegant steamer J. B. SCHUYLER makes close connection with all Savannah steamers, thus forming the quickest and most agreeable route as well as the lowest in fare. Accommodations for passengers unsurpassed. Travelers are cautioned against purchasing through tickets via any other route.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Thursday, Feb. 15

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Thursday, March 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Feb. 28

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Feb. 21

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 23 and March 16 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
E. A. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 11 and 13 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP LINE

Between Philadelphia & Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Thursdays from Philadelphia, Wednesdays from Liverpool.

Steamers to sail from Philadelphia as follows:

Pennsylvania.....Feb. 1 | Illinois.....Feb. 22
*City of Limerick....Feb. 8 | *Lord Clive.....March 1
Indiana.....Feb. 15 | Ohio.....March 8

Price of passage in currency:

Cabin, $75 to $100. Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $28.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, Philad'a.
No. 69 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.

VIRGINIA.....Feb. 8 | POMMERANIA.....Feb. 22
GELLERT.....Feb. 15 | NUEVIA.....March 1

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $150 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadst., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR LONDON.

CANADA.....Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Helvetia.....Sat., Feb. 10, 2 P. M. | England, Feb. 17, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express Trains for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" and Pullman Parlor Cars only, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 6, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth's Railway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 2:30, 3:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50 (8:40, 10:10, and 10:30 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50), A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 9 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.), 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:30, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot, 7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, Columbus car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., North-ra and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both Lake and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets can be obtained at 253, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

5:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 9 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sundays); Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Suspension Bridge, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.

Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at principal stores and offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILLETS, G. F. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 4:30 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 P.M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Pier 21. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Manufacturers of Fertilizers.

FOR SALE, AMMONIACAL MATTERS,

In fine mechanical condition, and containing from 13 to 14 per cent. ammonia, at $2 25 per unit of ammonia per ton of 2,000 pounds, free on board, at Baltimore, buyers furnishing bags. Address

AMOR SMITH & SONS,
Post Office Box No. 38, Baltimore, Md.

EPPS' COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Each packet is labelled, JAMES EPPS & Co., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERBEEK, Park place.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER! These Hard Times dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand, of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices for cash or instalments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS & ORGANS are the BEST MADE, AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, &c. Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacts. and Dealers, 40 East 14th St., Union square, N. Y.

STEINWAY PIANO FOR SALE.—SQUARE; full size; good order; also stool and music-stand. Address B. Box No. 995, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETH CITY 7s,

MATURING 1878 TO 1896,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau St.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

The holders of the following First Mortgage Divisional Bonds of the Wabash Railway, viz:

Toledo and Illinois Railroad Company.
Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company.
Great Western Railroad Company.
Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad Company.

On presentation, on Feb. 1, of the past due and current coupons to the Metropolitan National Bank, will receive therefor cash for the coupons due Feb. 1, 1877, and a certificate of deposit bearing interest for those past due.

For further information and particulars in regard to all classes of bonds, inquiry may be made of JAMES A. ROOSEVELT, President Wabash Railway Company, No. 32 Pine st., or of the Purchasing Committee, No. 52 William st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1877.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1877.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the mortgage and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of sixteen of said bonds, viz: Nos. 56, 449, 584, 676, 709, 711, 739, 867, 883, 888, 925, 945, 959, 980, 1,100, 1,312, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said sixteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said sixteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next will cease from and after that date. R. G. ROLSTON, President.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

IS PREPARED TO ISSUE

CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT

TO TRAVELERS,
available in all parts of the world.

CHARLES F. SMITHERS, WALTER WATSON, } Agents

NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO., No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1877.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS MADE AN arrangement with the CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, assets over $3,000,000, whereby that company will substitute its policies in place of those issued by the Metropolitan Insurance Company, to take effect in each case upon the surrender of the policies of this company.

Policy-holders are invited to send in their policies for such substitution at once.

CHARLES E. APPLEBY, Receiver.

CINCINNATI 7 3/10 PER CENT

MUNICIPAL BONDS, DUE 1906. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

KUHN, LOEB & CO., NO. 31 NASSAU ST.

CANNELTON COAL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.—The annual meeting of the Cannelton Coal Company will be held at the office of William Remsen, No. 5 Wall st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M. HENRY REMSEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN application has been made to the Legislature of this State to amend the charter of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company of Brooklyn.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. N. HUNT, Secretary.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 32 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1877.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed Feb. 3, at 2 P. M., and reopened Feb. 16. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN all PARTS of the WORLD.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on New-York City improved property. Apply to GRANT BROTHERS, No. 2 Exchange court.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y, NO. 72 WALL ST.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1877.

76th Dividend.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PRO IDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD.)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1877.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., New-York, on the 10th day of February.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th, both inclusive. F. B. NOTES, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1877.—The regular guaranteed quarterly dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent., per annum on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st March proximo, at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d March.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE ST NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 Wall st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1877.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this bank, payable on and after the 12th day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 13th proximo.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 16, 1877.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000
SURPLUS, upward of.....300,000

FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 1, 1877.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

MISSOURI PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, OFFICE No. 5 BOWLING GREEN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1877.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1877, ON the first mortgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company (of Missouri) will be paid on and after that date, at the office of this company.

C. K. GARRISON, President.

BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR-LINE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 12 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1877.

THE INTEREST DUE FEB. 1, 1877, ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Boston and New-York Air-Line Railroad Company will be paid at the office of Hatch & Foote, No. 12 Wall st.

D. B. HATCH, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 8, proximo, till which date the transfer-books are closed. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of this company for the election of President and Directors, and transaction of other business, will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. The transfer-books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., On the 10th inst., and reopen on the 23d inst.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of the Maryland Coal Company for the election of a President and ten Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the company's office, No. 111 Broadway, Feb. 6, at 11 A. M. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M.

S. T. ROSS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the sixth Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the Depot, 6th av., corner of 43d st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1877, from 2 to 3 o'clock.

H. S. MOORE, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

BANKRUPT SALE OF HOSIERY AND FANCY GOODS.—In the matter of JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Jr., EDWARD L. ESQUA, and GEORGE WILCOX, bankrupts.—The undersigned will sell at public auction at the premises lately occupied by said bankrupts, No. 61 Walker street, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of February, 1877, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., the stock of hosiery, gloves, suspenders, buttons, needles, thread, yarn, and other fancy goods late of the business of the said bankrupts, together with the counters, shelving, office furniture, and other fixtures and furnitures lately used in said business.

JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL cause to be sold at public auction, at No. 42 Spruce st., New-York, by ALBERT B. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of February, 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., 422 SIDES OF SOLE LEATHER, now stored with J. B. Plum & Gale, No. 42 Spruce st., in the City of New-York; said leather being part of the assets of Henry McClellan, in bankruptcy.

DAVID VAN HART, Assignee.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Jan. 25, 1877.

Sealed proposals are invited from steel-plate engravers and plate printers, and will be received at this department until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 28th day of February, 1877, for furnishing all the postage stamps which this department may require for public and official use during a period of four years, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1877, viz:

1. Stamps for the use of the public.
2. Official stamps for the use of the executive departments.
3. Newspaper and periodical stamps.

QUALITY OF STAMPS.

The stamps must be furnished, subject to the approval of the department, from steel plates, engraved in the highest style of the art of steel engraving, and printed in such colors as may from time to time be selected by the department, in the best and most approved manner, upon paper of the best quality, suitable for the purpose and satisfactory to the department, thoroughly gummed with the best quality of adhesive gum, perforated in such manner that each separate stamp can be readily detached and used, the sheets to be well pressed, and packed so as to prevent them from adhering to each other; the same to be furnished with all reasonable dispatch in such quantities as may in each case be ordered by the department daily to fill requisitions from Postmasters and from the executive departments. The stamps must be printed on hand-roller presses.

DIES, ROLLS, AND PLATES.

The dies, rolls, and plates from which postage stamps are now printed, being the property of the United States, will be placed in the keeping and custody of the contractor on or before the first day of May, 1877, the same to be held subject to the order and control of the department, as hereinafter provided; and the contractor will be required, from said dies, rolls, and plates, and from such other plates as may be necessary to be reproduced from the original dies, to have on hand, ready for issue on the day the contract term commences, a sufficient stock of stamps of the several denominations required, to fill the then current daily requisitions from the department, without hindrance or delay.

The contractor will be further required to keep in repair all dies, rolls, and plates from which stamps may be printed, and to renew the same whenever required; and should new designs be required at any time to take the place of the present series of stamps the same will be furnished by the contractor, or for the denominations of stamps not now in use, the same shall be furnished and engraved, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General, upon his request, within a reasonable time; all which dies, rolls, and plates shall be the best style of steel engraving by the contractor, and at his own expense. No change will be made in the present designs of official postage stamps, or of newspaper and periodical stamps; but the contractor will be required to keep in repair, and renew when required, the dies, rolls, and plates for these stamps, the same as for the stamps for the use of the public. All dies, rolls, and plates made at any time in filling the contract shall immediately become the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered, in good working order, to the Postmaster General or his authorized agent whenever demanded.

BUILDING, PLACE OF MANUFACTURE, &c.

The stamps will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor—the whole to be subject to the approval of the department—and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar-proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and constructed to the satisfaction of the department. The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

AGENT—OFFICE-ROOMS—INSPECTION.

A resident agent of the department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamps, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the stamps are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government. The Postmaster General shall also have the right at any time to cause an inspection to be made, by any agent or agents whom he may specially designate for the purpose, of the apartments, safes, and vaults used for the manufacture and storage of stamps and of the stamps in course of manufacture or in stock.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several denominations and kinds of stamps, subject to the control of the Post Office Department, its regularly authorized agent, or such other agents as may be specially authorized by the Postmaster General, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the department may be promptly filled, and the department shall have the right to require the contractor at any time during the existence of the contract to furnish an extra quantity of stamps not exceeding a supply for three months.

PACKING.

Stamps to be transmitted by sea routes must be securely packed in hermetically sealed tin cases, wrapped in strong manila paper; all others must either be packed in strong binders'-board boxes, bound on the edges with strong manila, and enveloped in two thicknesses of strong manila paper, or inclosed in strong manila envelopes, as the quantity to be transmitted may require; all packages to be so inclosed as to enable the agent of the department to officially seal them.

DELIVERY

A RECEIVER'S ACCOUNTS.

AFFAIRS OF THE CONTINENTAL LIFE.

EXAMINATION BY THE REFEREE—IRREGULAR TRANSACTIONS BROUGHT TO LIGHT—HOW RECEIVER ANDERSON TRUSTED OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY—AN ALLEGED "RAISED" MORTGAGE—WILLIAM R. GRACE APPOINTED RECEIVER IN PLACE OF MR. ANDERSON.

The hearing before Mr. William Allen Butler, the Referee appointed by Justice Pratt to inquire into the condition of the assets of the Continental Life Insurance Company of this City, and to examine and pass upon the accounts of the Receiver, John J. Anderson, was resumed yesterday at No. 20 Nassau street.

Mr. George W. Thomas, the book-keeper of the company, was the first witness called, and was put through a rigid examination by Mr. Ira D. Warren, representing several policyholders, relating to the transfer of stock made some time before the Receiver's appointment, by Mr. Wynkoop, one of the Directors, to John O. Hoyt, at whose suit Judge Pratt appointed Mr. Anderson. The transfer-book, which could not be found for a long time, was handed to the witness, and, in response to questions, he stated that it contained no record of a transfer of stock from M. B. Wynkoop to John O. Hoyt. The stock ledger was produced with the same result, and the certificate-book was afterward given to the witness, and in this was found the only record of the transaction, and that in the shape of a certificate, to the effect that John O. Hoyt was the owner of 15 shares of stock. The certificate, which was numbered 44, the witness said was first found attached to the stub of No. 66. On the back of it was the indorsement, "M. B. Wynkoop to John O. Hoyt," in the handwriting of the Secretary. This, it may be stated, was in direct violation of section 28 of the company's by-laws:

Mr. Raphael J. Moses, of counsel, stated that he desired to put in evidence the certificate of incorporation of the Pavilion and United States Spring Company, of Saratoga, three of the Directors of which were also Directors of the Continental Life Insurance Company, namely, Luther W. Frost, Justus Lawrence, and G. Hilton Scribner. It is stated that the Continental had, among its mortgages, one on the property of the above-named company for $25,000, and that the records of Saratoga County show its amount to have originally been only $1,500.

The next witness was Mr. John J. Anderson, the retiring Receiver, who handed in a statement of his accounts. Mr. Van Pelt, as counsel for several of the policy holders, then began an examination of Mr. Anderson, in relation to some of the items contained in the statement, during the course of which he said he would like to see the company's mortgages. Mr. Anderson left the room to get them, and returning in a few minutes said he could not find the key of the safe in which the bonds and mortgages were kept; Mr. L. V. Styles, the Cashier, had it in his possession, and had gone out. The announcement was then made that Mr. Styles, who lives in Orange, N. J., had gone home, and the key could not be procured. During the examination that followed, Mr. Anderson stated that Mr. Styles had always, since he [the witness] had taken possession of the company's affairs, had the key of the safe in his possession, and was the only one who knew the combination of the lock on the vault doors, the mortgages being contained in a smaller inside safe. This created considerable surprise, and afforded some little amusement when the Receiver stated that when he wished to enter the vaults he was obliged to go, if they were locked, to the Cashier, as he did not know the combination. Mr. Moses then asked that the name of Mr. Styles be called, and if he failed to answer, that an attachment be issued against him, but this was not done. The mortgage-book of the company was produced, and a list of the mortgages made by the Receiver, when he entered the office, was also procured. In the book was found an entry of a mortgage for $17,500 from Sarah P. and G. Hilton Scribner to the Continental Life Insurance Company, which was marked "not here." On being interrogated as to the meaning of these words, the witness stated that he had found the envelope in which the mortgage should have been, but the instrument itself was gone. On the back of the envelope was an indorsement in lead pencil, "Empire Stock," and the witness said he had made inquiries concerning this, but was unable to obtain any satisfaction. It is generally believed and the Receiver gave it as his opinion that the indorsement referred to stock of the Empire Life Insurance Company, absorbed some years ago by the Continental. The mortgages on his list, the witness stated, amounted to $1,016,000. He had a loan from the company of $4,000, which he negotiated with Mr. Frost in June, 1875, the loan being made on a mortgage for $8,500. He had not paid interest on this loan, because he had not been called upon to pay it. The loan was finally paid in cash, and the mortgage taken up in May, 1876.

Mr. Van Pelt then examined the witness at length regarding the counsel fees he had paid since his appointment, first upon the list being G. W. Miller, to whom he paid $500. Mr. Miller, he stated, had been employed to attend to the matters of the company in Albany; Mr. Daniel Magone was paid $1,000 for attendance in the same case; William Fullerton received $5,000 for attending to the same case and for general advice; S. A. & D. J. Noyes received $753 15 for matters generally, and several other persons received divers amounts for like services, the total being over $11,000; one of these items, $500, was paid to A. Q. Keasley, the witness stated, for attending to the foreclosure of a $30,000 mortgage, which was first in the hands of S. A. & D. J. Noyes, and was sent by them to him; this was before the appointment of the witness as Receiver; the mortgage was on the property of the United States Watch Company; Mr. Keasley, the witness said, had come to him and stated that he wanted $500 for disbursements which he would be compelled to make, and he had given him a check for that amount without consulting counsel, believing that he had a right to do so; John L. Hill received $1,100, and Messrs. Sewell and Pierce $2,000 for attendance to business generally. In speaking of the services performed by Mr. Fullerton the witness said he had brought suit for him against the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company for the recovery of the securities transferred to it by the Continental. The witness could not say whether the suit had been brought in this State or in New-Jersey, and was not sure whether or not he had read the papers; the amount sued for was $314,900, and Mr. Fullerton had informed him that he had recovered $102,000, which he was at present holding subject to the order of the court. Mr. Van Pelt, pursuing his examination, asked the Receiver if he did not know when he employed Sewell and Pierce that they were the counsel for John O. Hoyt, at whose suit he was appointed, and he replied that he did not. He was in court when the application for his appointment was made, and engaged them as counsel on the same day.

Mr. Moses asked the witness if he remembered the vault having been opened on Sunday, three weeks ago, and he replied, "No, Sir." "Do you not know," said Mr. Moses, "that the vault was opened during your absence from the building?" To this Mr. Anderson replied that he did, or at least that he understood such was the case; he believed some one in the office had told him of it. This was a totally unlooked for disclosure, and occasioned considerable surprise, besides showing the carelessness of the Receiver in allowing any of the former employes of the concern to retain the keys to the safes in their possession. Mr. Moses continued his examination, and elicited the fact that Luther W. Frost, the former President of the company, Rufus C. Frost, Daniel J. Noyes, an attorney, and Styles, the Cashier, together with some others, had entered the vault on the day in question, for the purpose, as had been explained to the witness, of getting some private letters which were locked up there; the witness was very incignant at the time, he said, and had told Mr. Styles that he had done a very "imprudent" thing; notwithstanding this fact, he had since allowed him to retain the combination, and had unlimited confidence in his integrity. Commenting upon the fact that Mr. Styles had gone home at a very opportune time, Mr. Moses asked the witness if he was not aware of the fact that Mr. Styles had gone to his lawyer to consult as to what answers he should make at the hearing then in progress, to which he replied that he did not; he, [the witness,] did not have an interview with Styles a short time prior to the meeting, nor did he know what induced him to go away; he never knew Mr. Styles intimately until he was made Receiver; did not remember exactly what explanation Mr. Styles had given him regarding the clandestine visit of the thieves. Frost to the building; he first learned of it about a week ago, he thought, but Mr. Styles had probably mentioned it to him on the day following the occurrence. To Mr. Sewell the witness stated that there were no securities in the safe that were transferable by delivery; they could not have stolen anything that would be of any use to them, and to another of the counsel he stated that there were stock-notes in the safe which were not put in as assets, because he could not find out whether there was anything due on them or not. The hearing was then adjourned.

In the suit of John O. Hoyt against the Continental Insurance Company, in which John J. Anderson was appointed Receiver on Oct. 25, 1876, Judge Calvin E. Pratt yesterday made an order granting the prayer of the Receiver's petition that his resignation be accepted, and a Referee appointed to pass his accounts, and appointing Mr. William R. Grace, Receiver.

Mr. William R. Grace, the newly appointed Receiver, is the senior member of the firm of William R. Grace & Co., bankers and commission merchants, at No. 66 Pine street. Mr. Grace is very wealthy, and stands at the very head of his class of merchants. The affairs of the Continental Life will, therefore, doubtless be administered in a way that will give satisfaction to all, which the retiring Receiver has failed to do.

COLLISION ON THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL.

Two trains on the New-Jersey Central Railway collided yesterday morning near the Communipaw Station, but fortunately the accident was not attended by any loss of life. Both trains, one from Newark and the other from Elizabeth, are due at Communipaw at 7:25, and the Elizabeth engineer has instructions to lay up on the track until the Newark train passes the junction. Yesterday the instructions were not thought of, and the trains kept on until the junction was reached, when the Newark train was knocked from the track. Mr. L. J. Bridgman, of Bergen, a passenger on the Newark train, and one of the brakemen, were the only persons injured. The damage to the cars was about $500.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

A NUMBER OF BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED—THE THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE—TAXATION OF BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.—When the House met this evening, the bill in relation to the office of Superintendent of Public Works came up, being the special order. The House was thin, however, and Mr. Baker moved that the consideration of the bill go over till Wednesday, which was done. In a few minutes the evening train brought in a crowd of members, and the House went on with its regular business. A number of bills and resolutions were introduced. Mr. Gilbert, of Franklin, offering one which requires the Committee on Rules to inquire into the expediency of amending the rules so as to forbid the introduction of bills after the 15th of March, except by unanimous consent. Mr. Bradley offered a resolution, which went over, that the daily sessions commence at 10 instead of 11 o'clock as now. He wanted to get through earlier than 2 o'clock, since the committees have to meet at 3. The bill providing for the completion of the Third District Court-house was sent to the Committee on Cities with orders to report in three days. The recommittal was made to allow Mr. Porter, of the commission, to be heard before the committee, he having desired to make a statement. Mr. Hepburn, of St. Lawrence, introduced a bill in relation to the taxation of bonds and mortgages, the intent of it being to prevent the double taxation of property which now exists in some cases. It provides that bonds and mortgages shall be liable to assessment and taxation where the property is situated, and not elsewhere. Any person owning mortgaged property shall be entitled to have deducted from the assessed valuation of such property the amount unpaid upon any mortgage or mortgages that are actually valid and subsisting liens upon said property at the time of the assessment. The remaining section of the bill provides for its enforcement.

In the Senate, Senator Wagstaff introduced a bill authorizing the taxation of stockholders in banks, and the surplus of savings banks; also a bill to enable Receivers of savings banks to put their causes in the preferred calendar of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals. A bill was ordered to a third reading giving to the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity the same sum per month for the support of the mothers residing at the asylum and nursing their own infants as is now paid the New-York infant asylums for similar inmates; also authorizing the asylum to purchase and hold real estate to the extent of $75,000 in any county contiguous to New-York City.

The following bills were passed in the Assembly: Authorizing a tax of one-third of a mill per dollar to provide for a deficiency in the sinking fund; amending the act relating to the compensation of Presidential Electors; an act, making it the duty of town and ward collectors to receive at par county orders in payment of taxes; amending an act to alter the Commissioners' map of the City of Brooklyn; amending the act regulating the deposit of securities by plate-glass insurance companies.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF CITIES—A BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF TWO CONDEMNED MURDERERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 5.—In the Senate this evening Senator Ward introduced for President Abbett a bill abolishing the legislative Committee for the Government of Cities. The bill is especially designed to affect Jersey City. The first section declares that the terms of office of all the Commissioners shall end on the first Monday succeeding the next charter election. The second section provides for each of the legislative boards which now control the city. There shall be a board of three members, to be elected by the people at the coming Spring election, and to hold office for two years. The voters of the city at large are to vote for only two members of each board. The three receiving the highest number of votes are to constitute such board. The bill went through the Committee on Municipal Corporations in about five minutes, and was put on its second reading. It will be called up and passed to-morrow.

Senator Magie introduced a bill this evening, and within half an hour it had passed that body, designed especially for the relief of Oschwald and Ryan, the murderers of Officer Brock, for whose execution in Newark on Friday preparations are being made. Senator Magie is one of the counsel of the doomed men, and has worked indefatigably in their behalf. It will doubtless be passed by the House and signed by the Governor to-morrow, and the execution, which was to have taken place next Friday, will be postponed for a few weeks.

Mr. Drohan's bill for the ousting of all Republicans from office in Jersey City, was called up on second reading, but at his request was recommitted, and will probably be withdrawn.

The Republicans held a joint caucus this evening, and concluded to agree to go into joint meeting whenever the Democrats desire. Some discussion was had also over the charter proposed by Senator Abbett this evening.

DANGER ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.

IMMENSE ICE-GORGES AT HAVRE DE GRACE, PORT DEPOSIT, AND OTHER POINTS—RAILROAD TRACKS AND OUT-HOUSES SWEPT AWAY—A GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY APPREHENDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.—From the effects of the mild weather and recent warm rains the ice-fields of the Susquehanna River have become weakened, and are showing signs of a speedy dissolution. The fields extend from the bridge of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad at Havre de Grace 50 miles up the river. At Port Deposit the greatest danger is apprehended. This town is one mile above the bridge on the north side, fronting directly upon the river, with a high bluff in the rear, and is nearly two miles long. Its situation makes it peculiarly liable to floods. When the ice in the river first moved yesterday immense cakes came crashing over the wharves, carrying with it lumber, small out-houses, and all other obstructions, and over the ice came floods of water. The dwellings upon the lower streets of the town are partly submerged, and the terrified residents are moving higher up on the hillside. To-night the ice is piled on the wharves and on the tracks of the Baltimore and Central and Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroads 20 feet high, while the water is receding. On the river front masses of jagged cakes have gorged the river to such an extent that the southern shore is obscured. At the first signs of the break the railroad companies removed all their rolling stock from the depots. They are running no trains to the town, and passengers are compelled to walk two miles before taking train. The tracks of the Central Road have been torn up for a mile above the jeopardized village and far below the town. A large force of hands have been engaged in cutting through the ice piled upon the tracks of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Road. The ice is gorged heavily at Hog Bank, five miles, and Canal Station, two miles above the town. The gorge from which the most danger is anticipated is at McCall's Ferry, 25 miles above. If this should give way suddenly a tremendous mass of ice and water will be precipitated upon the town, which will undoubtedly cause an immense loss of property and perhaps life. At the ferry the ice is 35 feet high, and still massing. On the opposite side of the river—the Harford County shore—the residents of Lapidum are also much alarmed. The water and ice have risen above the canal banks 20 feet, and the county roads are flooded. At Port Deposit the residents are busily engaged in vacating their dwellings and removing furniture and valuables. The gorge in the river grows more formidable every hour, and the anxiety and fear of the residents increases in anticipation of a repetition of the terrible floods of 1872 and 1875, when immense damage was done.

MAXWELL PUT ON HIS DEFENSE.

THE CASE FOR THE PROSECUTION CLOSED—THE MOTION TO DISCHARGE DENIED—EVIDENCE FOR THE DEFENSE.

The examination in the case of George L. Maxwell, the broker charged with complicity in negotiating the forged check for $64,295 drawn on the Union Trust Company, was resumed yesterday morning at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Duffy. Assistant District Attorney William H. Herring and Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Clarence A. Seward and Gen. John A. Foster, for Maxwell, who came into the court-room supported on crutches and accompanied by his brothers John D. and James W. Mr. Peckham called Mr. Theodore M. Banta, Cashier of the New-York Life Insurance Company, who testified that the punched figures in the forged check differed somewhat from those made in the genuine checks; the forged check was shorter than the genuine checks.

H. A. Brachvogel, a clerk of the New York Life Insurance Company, called by Mr. Peckham, testified as follows: I have known Maxwell for some years; Maxwell and Gen. John A. Foster came to my room in the company's office between 9 and 11 o'clock on the morning of the 3d of January; Gen. Foster asked me who was Cashier of the company, and I told him that Mr. Banta was; Mr. Maxwell asked me the same question; showed me a letter signed by some name which I do not remember; he asked me if that was the name of the Cashier, and I told him it was not; the letter was folded so that I could not see the top; the name shown was not the name of any officer of the company; I saw figures for a large amount on the letter, I think about $50,000; Gen. Foster said to Maxwell that he had better go down and see "Franklin;" I understood Gen. Foster to say something to Maxwell either about a forgery or a forged check passed upon Maxwell.

Morris Franklin, President of the New-York Life Insurance Company, called by Mr. Peckham, testified: That is not my signature on the forged check; I did not know Maxwell until he was pointed out to me here; he never made any inquiries of me relative to the check; our company never bought gold.

To Mr. Seward—The Union Trust Company did not present the forged check to our office nor make any inquiries about it on the 2d of January; I never signed checks in blank; I first saw the forged check about the 20th of December; my attention was called to it by Mr. Banta; as soon as I found it was a forgery I sent word to the Union Trust Company.

Mr. Peckham—That is our case.

Mr. Seward asked for the discharge of Maxwell, on the ground that the evidence for the prosecution did not show that the check was ever in his possession, or that he had any reason to believe that it was not genuine.

Mr. Peckham opposed the motion to discharge, saying that Maxwell had taken an active part in relation to all the transactions about the check, and had received $30,000 of the proceeds, of which he had given no account.

Justice Duffy denied the motion to discharge, holding that there was sufficient evidence to put Maxwell on his defense.

Mr. Seward called Mr. Edward King, President of the Union Trust Company, who identified what Mr. Seward called the "alleged" forged check, and testified as follows: The certifications on the check by the Secretary, paying teller, and book-keeper of the trust company are genuine; the check would not have been signed on the 27th of December for the amount it calls for; the balance on deposit in the Union Trust Company on the 29th of December to the credit of the New-York Life Insurance Company was $181,361 85; I first saw the forged check on the 16th of January, in the possession of Mr. Banta; I never saw it while it was in the possession of our company; Messrs. Wm. C. Hays were in the Union Trust Company office on the 16th of January; Maxwell came at the request of Mr. Hays.

Justice Duffy suggested that if the intention was to give what Maxwell said at the Union Trust Company's office, Maxwell himself ought to be called to testify.

Mr. Seward did not accept the suggestion.

Witness resumed: Maxwell came twice to our office; Brown came after Maxwell had been requested to send him there.

William Muir, a broker at No. 115 Broadway, called by Mr. Seward, testified: I know L. A. Brown; I have known him 14 years; he was an Inspector of Arms at Windsor Locks, under the Government, in 1863 and 1864; Brown asked me whether I could handle a check for $100,000, to purchase gold or securities for an institution; he said that the order would come to me from the institution, accompanied by a genuine check, and that the proceeds of the check could be held to see whether it would be pronounced a forgery, but that in that case probably those connected with the institution would have the matter settled in some form; I replied, "I think there are too many holes in that scheme," and I declined to have anything to do with the business.

The hearing is to be resumed at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

A BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

A YOUNG WOMAN OF 27 ASSENTS TO MARRIAGE WITH A MAN OVER 50—SHE GETS $1,000 DAMAGES FROM A JURY.

A suit for breach of promise of marriage was brought to trial yesterday before Judge Alker and a jury, in Part I. of the Marine Court. The case was entitled Mary Palmer against Arnold Strauss, and was brought for the recovery of $2,000. The plaintiff is a young woman about 27 years old, and the defendant is a married man of over 50. The plaintiff testified that she resides with her mother at No. 27 Stanton street; her mother advertises herself as a clairvoyant; in March, 1870, the defendant called on her mother to make some inquiries as to the loss in his business; he made a second call about a week later, and afterward called again; he asked her mother whether she had any objections to his visiting the family; her mother said she had none; the family then consisted of the plaintiff, her mother, and her sister, Susanna Palmer, calling two or three times a week; On one of his visits he made a declaration of love thus: "Mary, I love you. I love you better than any woman I ever met since my wife died. Will you have me?" To this she had answered "I am willing." He asked her mother's consent and obtained it. He used to visit her, and he gave her money in sums of $5 and $10 with which to buy clothes. He also gave her a ring inscribed "A. S. to M. P., 1871;" a day was fixed for the marriage in June, 1871; when the time came he asked a postponement on account of family troubles; he said that "a slow fire burns the best;" he represented himself as a widower with grown-up children; he continued to visit her for a year or two regularly; then his visits became less frequent; he excused himself because his business was going wrong; in 1874 the visits ceased altogether; he used to walk out with her in the evening, principally on the east side of the City.

The plaintiff's mother corroborated this statement.

The defendant, when called as a witness, said he had called on the plaintiff's mother to make inquiries about a business matter. He called at the house some 10 or 12 times afterward. He took an interest in the clairvoyant's daughter, and lent her about $100 in small sums. He never expected to get the money back. He denied making the promise, and said he never gave the ring. She came to his house on one occasion, just after her sister's death, to get some money toward the payment of the funeral expenses. She was then introduced to his wife and family. She once asked him to elope with her to California, but he declined. The summing up on the part of defendant's counsel was exceedingly funny. The lawyer is very fat, and spoke English with a strong German accent, and made queer faces at the jury. He admitted that his client had been foolish, but said: "Yes, gentlemen, morally he is wrong, but legally he is right, and gentlemen, you are not going to punish a man for a little something out of the way morally! But, I can assure you, gentlemen of the jury, he will never do so again." The counsel grew facetious in speaking of the fortune teller, and in speaking of a witness whom he called indifferently Mrs. Shobo, Mrs. Shoebo, and Mrs. Shoodoe, and who was supposed to have heard the defendant propose to himself, according to the counsel, as a "widder." Judge Alker charged that, if the jury believed that the defendant made the promise, concealing the fact of his marriage, he was liable, though he would not be if the plaintiff knew of his being a married man. The jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for $1,000.

THE PRESS CLUB ENTERTAINMENT.

An attractive and varied programme will be presented at the musical and literary entertainment to be given this evening at Steinway Hall under the auspices of the New-York Press Club. Mme. Eugenie Pappenheim will sing an aria from Meyerbeer's opera of "Robert le Diable," and the song "Waiting," by Millard; Mrs. Zelda Seguin will sing "The Storm," by Hullah, and a duet from "Il Trovatore," with Mr. William Castle, who will himself sing the song "Cuba;" "Mark Twain" will describe his amusing encounter with an "Interviewer." Four fine quartets will be sung by the New-York Glee Club. George Werrenrath will sing "Alla Stella Confidente," (Bright Star of Love,) by Robandi, and Bayard Taylor's "From the Desert I Come to Thee;" while Mr. Julius G. Lumbard will render the pirate's song, "Here upon my Vessel's Deck." A chorus from "Ernani," and Spoforth's "Hail Smiling Morn," will be sung early in the evening by the Young Apollo Club, and, later, Mr. William Carleton will sing Joseph Fauré's "Les Rameaux." Mr. Frederick Boscovitz, the pianist, will execute "The Village Bell," a piece composed about the year 1590, and also the "Steinway March." The elocutionists, Mr. A. P. Burbank and Charles Roberts, Jr., will also appear. The last-named will deliver Poe's "Bells," and the former a humorous selection. A programme so excellent promises an enjoyable evening's entertainment.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

There is little or no ice in the Sound, and the 11 o'clock night boat from Peck Slip for New-Haven resumed her trips last night.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the New-York Amateur Press Association, a society of young journalists, will be held to-morrow evening at Pythagorus Hall, corner Canal street and Bowery.

Judge W. F. Bick will deliver the last of his series of lectures on "India, its People and Customs," in the Anthon Memorial Church, Forty-eighth street, near Sixth avenue, this evening. The lecture will be illustrated with stereopticon views.

John Kennedy, aged 42, of No. 65 Orange Orange street, Albany, a passenger on the Atlantic Express, jumped from the train while it was passing Yonkers yesterday morning, and was severely injured. He was brought to this City, and cared for at Bellevue Hospital.

Mr. Archibald Alexander, a young gentleman of this City, who graduated at Princeton, with high honors, in 1875, was yesterday appointed Adjunct Professor of Moral Philosophy in Columbia College. Since leaving Princeton Mr. Alexander has prosecuted his studies in Berlin and Vienna.

The committee appointed by the meeting of bankers and merchants, held in the Chamber of Commerce on Jan. 11, to object to the excessive taxation of banking capital, will go to Washington to-night, and will, if nothing prevent, meet the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives on Wednesday morning.

It was expected that Robert L. Case, Sr., President of the Security Life Insurance Company, would appear in the District Attorney's office yesterday, and give bail on the indictment found against him. Up to the time of closing the office, however, Mr. Case had not appeared, but it was announced by his lawyers that he would put in an appearance in a day or two.

The Aldermanic Committee on Public Works, to whom Mr. Tuomey's resolutions charging Commissioner Campbell with neglecting his official duties were referred, will not take action on the subject until they receive further instructions from the board. Some of the members appear to be in doubt as to whether the committee or the Mayor should make the examination.

The Epiphany Guild, an association formed on the plan of St. John's Guild, to relieve poverty in the district bounded by Third avenue, Forty-second and Eighty-sixth streets, and which extends its aid alike to Jew and Gentile believers and unbelievers, and which is receiving the assistance of leading families in this City, will on Saturday evening next receive a benefit through a concert to be given at Steinway Hall.

On the 1st inst. John Callahan was unable to pay the rent of his apartments at No. 336 East Sixty-third street, and was dispossessed. His furniture was placed on the sidewalk, and he left his little daughter Agnes, aged 9 years, in charge of the chattels while he went in search of other lodgings, and when he returned the child had disappeared, and he has not seen her since. He reported the case to the Police yesterday.

BROOKLYN.

Rev. James McElroy, Pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mercy, died yesterday at the pastoral residence in Dubois place.

The Aldermen met yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and remained over four hours in session without effecting a permanent organization of the board.

At an early hour yesterday morning, Mr. L. C. Somer's two sons, his housekeeper, and a servant girl were rescued from the burning house No. 117 Lawrence street, by District Engineer Farley and a party of firemen.

The Jail Committee of the Board of Supervisors recently awarded several contracts under the old system of "balance bidding." Under this system of bidding the county was robbed of thousands of dollars by the old Charity Commission.

Superintendent Campbell received a dispatch yesterday from Philadelphia requesting him to arrest Henry E. Vonseds, who is accused of causing the death by cruel treatment of Henry B. Harney, the son of a deceased veteran of the war.

NEW-JERSEY.

Rev. William G. Farrington, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Innocents, West Orange, has been called to the pulpit of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, Bloomfield, vice Rev. J. L. Danner, resigned.

The engineer in charge of the Hudson River tunnel has received instructions to go ahead with the work on the shaft at Fifteenth street, Jersey City. At present the shaft has only been dug to the depth of 24 feet.

Articles of incorporation of the Hudson County Yacht Club were drawn yesterday. Among the members are Judge Hoffman, Sheriff Laverty, Surrogate McCogan, Register Cleveland, and a number of other county officials.

The sizers in Charles Crossley's hat factory, Nos. 16 and 18 Front street, Newark, struck for an additional increase of wages to $1 92 per dozen for their work in future. Their demands were refused, and the men declined to go to work.

Rev. Dr. Rice, of Grace Church, Jersey City, has arrived at Alexandria, Egypt, from the Upper Nile, whence he shipped the body of Blakely Wilson, late President of the Second National Bank of Jersey City. The body is expected to arrive in Jersey City this week.

Mr. Henry Hann, of Newark, was thrown from his wagon by his horse running away near Springfield on Sunday, and three of his ribs and his collar-bone were broken. His injuries are expected to prove fatal. The horse was a present to Mr. Hann by his uncle, who died from injuries received in a runaway with the same horse.

Gov. Bedle yesterday informed counsel for Oschwald and Ryan, the condemned murderers of Officer Brock, that he will grant no further respite, and the penalty of the law must be carried out on the day fixed, Friday next. The news was imparted to the men in the afternoon, but they said nothing except that they were innocent. Senator Magie yesterday visited the condemned, and Oschwald told him that he would die innocent.

One of the braces supporting two immense pile-drivers at the coffer dam, in the Erie basin, Jersey City, gave way on Saturday, and the pile-drivers fell across the decks of several canal boats. The boatmen thought at first that the occupants of the boats had been crushed to death, but after several hours hard work all the persons on the boats were got out uninjured. The boats injured are the John Baker, Clara, Belle White, and Alice La Payne. The damage will amount to about $1,000.

In the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer, before Justice Knapp yesterday, Senator Abbett, counsel for the indicted Freeholders, moved that the cases be taken up on three indictments, one against the board collectively, one against Director Halstead, and one against Freeholder Speer, and upon which would rest the decision of all. The court allowed the writs, and the case will be taken before the Supreme Court at Trenton for review. J. F. Magee made application in the case of the members of the Jersey City Board of Works indicted for malfeasance in office for certiorari to the Supreme Court for review, and decision was reserved.

FUNERAL OF MR. J. FRANK BARTLETT.

The funeral of the late J. Frank Bartlett took place at the Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth street, yesterday afternoon. The little church was crowded with the friends of the deceased, among whom were delegations of little children from the primary schools in which Mr. Bartlett had been a music teacher. At the head of the coffin on the steps of the altar was a large number of floral pieces, presented by Primary Schools Nos. 13 and 26 and personal friends of the deceased. The casket inclosing the remains was of rosewood, with silver mountings, and upon the lid was a plate bearing the name and dates of the birth and death of Mr. Bartlett, and two sprigs of acacia crossed and tied with a white ribbon. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Houghton. The music rendered included the hymn entitled, "There is a land of pure delight," by the choir; a soprano solo, "Angels ever bright and fair," by Mrs. Martinez, of the choir of St. Joseph's Church, and "I heard a voice from heaven," sung as a tenor solo, by Mr. Charles Fritsch. The pall-bearers were Col. William E. Hoy, Messrs. Harvey Carr, P. H. Charlock, E. Coolidge, and D. Post. At the conclusion of the services at the church, the body was removed to the undertaker's, No. 236 Fourth avenue, where the friends of the deceased were permitted to take a final view of his features, after which the body was removed to East Marshall, Mass., where Mr. Bartlett's mother resides. The interment will take place at Plymouth, Mass.

THE MURDER OF MARY FLOOD.

Coroner Ellinger impaneled a jury yesterday in the case of Mary Flood, the woman who was murdered by her husband, James Flood, in Crosby street on Sunday morning. The inquest was postponed indefinitely in order to afford the Police an opportunity to capture the murderer, of whose present whereabouts the detectives have as yet no well-founded clue. The autopsy on the body, made by Dr. Lowell Goldschmidt, showed that the murderer inflicted two stab wounds, one in the right side of the chest, in the second intercostal space, one inch long and one inch and a half from the median line, passing obliquely downward and merely injuring the muscles of the chest; the other, a penetrating abdominal wound in the median line, injuring the peritoneum, the mesentery, and small intestines. Death, in the opinion of Dr. Goldschmidt, was due to shock and hemorrhage resulting from the wounds above described. William Aifke, the proprietor of the grocery store No. 55 Crosby street, in the rear room of which the woman spent Saturday night in the companionship of Aifke, informed the Coroner that when Mrs. Flood ran into the street the man Joseph Morrison cried out to Flood, "There she goes; now give it to her." This brief statement will probably lead to the arrest of Morrison as an accomplice. He is now in the House of Detention as a witness.

LENHEIM'S TRIALS ACCUMULATING.

ALLEGATIONS OF FORGERIES AMOUNTING TO OVER $100,000—APPLICATION FOR HIS DETENTION FOR EXTRADITION TO PENNSYLVANIA.

Nathan L. Lenheim, the Cashier of the First National Bank of Montrose, Pennsylvania, who is confined in the Tombs in default of $5,000 bail to await trial on the charge of presenting a forged promissory note for $10,000 to the Importers' and Traders' Bank of this City, was charged, at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, with negotiating a similar note for $8,500 at the First National Bank of this City. An application was made to have him detained for extradition to Pennsylvania, to be tried there for forging $90,000 in promissory notes and other paper negotiated by him at the First National Bank of Montrose, by taking advantage of his official position in that institution. He was brought up from his cell in the Tombs and arraigned before Justice Duffy, and seemed appalled at the grave charges made against him. He is a fine-looking young man, and is said to be very respectably connected. Counsel for the First National Bank of Montrose has been very anxious to prevent Lenheim from being released on the bail, saying that, if he was, he would undoubtedly also and to prevent prosecution for the graver forgeries which have just come to light. The $8,500 note, which was negotiated by Lenheim, was indorsed "William H. Cooper" and "N. L. Lenheim" and was stamped on the back "Pay George F. Baker, Cashier, or order. N. L. Lenheim, Cashier." Mr. Lathrop made an affidavit that the note was a forgery; that the signature was a good imitation of his; that he was in the habit of giving to the First National Bank of Montrose notes signed by himself; that Lenheim was Cashier of that bank; that he believed the handwriting in the body of the note was Lenheim's, and that Lenheim uttered the note with intent to defraud. Justice Duffy fixed bail at $10,000, and Lenheim waived an examination and was committed in default of bail. David D. Searles, of Montrose, Penn., applied for Lenheim's detention to await a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania for the forgeries in Montrose, alleging that Lenheim was a fugitive from the State. Mr. Searles made an affidavit that he is the Vice President of the First National Bank of Montrose, and is well acquainted with the signature and handwriting of Lenheim; that the writing in the body of the forged note for $8,500 is Lenheim's; that the indorsement of Cooper's name is a forgery, and that the name of Lenheim on the back of the note is in Lenheim's handwriting. Lenheim's bail to await requisition was fixed at $5,000, which he did not offer to furnish. On being asked the usual questions, he responded that he was 25 years old; was born in Great Bend, Penn.; resided at Montrose; was a bank cashier, and was not guilty of the offenses charged.

YOUR WIFE, your son, your daughter, including yourself, perfectly cured of catarrh. Use WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. All physical pain cured instantly. Use PAIN PAINT.—*Advertisement.*

"MOREAU-LEFVRE," the oldest, and most French of Champagnes. VICTOR E. MAUGER, 110 Reade st., N.Y. —*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Rhein, from Bremen.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bohmer, Miss Maria Bohrman, Mrs. Baltzer, Miss Helene Baltzer, Mr. and Mrs. E. Vogelsang, T. D. McKay, Mrs. Louise Kay, G. Newmann, J. H. Smussel, Mrs. John A. Priedies, F. Oesselling, F. Deratroff, Carl Mann, Mrs. Emilie von Nostitz, E. C. Wossaman, R. Kieserling, Max Cohn, Jacob Rafauf, B. Eisel, D. Harold, C. Hassler, J. Rosenteiter, C. Weberling, J. Miller and son, J. B. Lightefoot.

In steam-ship Dakota, from Liverpool—Mr. and Miss Knottes, Mrs. Prince, W. Littlewood, Robert Ogilby, J. R. Daar, W. Kuster, Mrs. E. Mucklow, Miss Tilly Mucklow, Miss Ada Wheelwright, Miss F. Wheelwright, Robert Walker, Morris, H. Burke, Mrs. Burke, Joseph A. Smith, Miss Ada Calncroft, Miss Agnes Calncroft, W. Jordan, Capt. Henry.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:05 | Sun sets.....5:24 | Moon rises ..2:20

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...2:01 | Gov. Island..2:50 | Hell Gate....4:12

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....MONDAY, FEB. 5.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wyoming, Jones, Liverpool, via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Strathearn, (Br.,) Jarman, Liverpool, Henderson Bros.

Barks Heeney, (Ger.,) Minssen, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.; Fannie, Carver, Cronstadt, &c., J. Borland & Co.; Tausman (Br.,) Deiano, Bridgetown, Dwight & Platt; Mattie Goudey, (Br.,) Morrill, Havre, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Anna Zella, (Br.,) Forbes, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Spirito, (Aust.,) Kossonich, Bristol, Eng., Slocovich & Co.

Brig Tropic, (Br.,) Baker, Point a Pitre, Bowd & Hincken; Ransom, (Br.,) Litson, Puerto Cabello, Burdett & Pond; Fram, (Norw.,) Bjornsen, Bahia, C. Tolas & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Rhein, (Ger.,) Franke, Bremen Jan. 20, via Southampton 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Knickerbocker, Kemble, New-Orleans Jan. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, Chester, Fernandina Feb. 1, via Port Royal

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7926. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

THE UTMOST SECRCEY MAINTAINED WITH REGARD TO THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE PRIVATE SESSION—RUMORS OF WHAT WAS SAID AND DONE—A VOTE TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY ON THE FLORIDA CASE AT 3 P. M.

special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Electoral Commission met to-day at 12 o'clock, and was in private consultation, with the exception of ot a brief recess, till about 9 o'clock this evening. The hotel lobbies and newspaper offices were filled with crowds of people waiting to hear the expected decision, but they were disappointed to learn, as they soon did by common rumor, that no decision had been reached. The Commission debated the question upon which it has first to decide till the late hour mentioned, and, without action, adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, with an agreement that the vote shall be taken at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The consultations of the Commission are strictly private, no person being allowed to be present. The debates not being taken by a short-hand writer, the views and arguments of the Commissioners will be lost to posterity. Strict secrecy as to the proceedings in private consultations has been agreed upon, and will no doubt be observed with as much care as is done by the Supreme Court in the case of its private meetings to decide questions brought before it. There are a hundred rumors as to what was said and done, all of which must be regarded as doubtful or baseless, and yet some of them are doubtless true. One statement is that the point of most of the argument to-day was what effect should be given to the judgment of the Florida court in the *quo warranto* case against the Hayes Electors. Very probably this question would be considerably discussed, as the Democrats on the Commission, as well as the Democrats off it, see the importance of this feature of the case to them. The decision of the Commission will, doubtless, take the form of a rule which will involve the question of going behind the returns, but will not decide it directly in that form. As to the prospects, it is quite certain that leading Democrats are very much depressed. This is so much the fact that several of them have said to-day, privately, that their only hope was in the technicalities respecting Oregon. Republicans are more confident than heretotore, but there is some reason to expect that the Commission will find a middle ground on the subject of admitting evidence, which will not satisfy either party, and which will leave the Florida case practically open till the direct question of which certificate shall be counted is voted upon.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Electoral Commission, after taking a recess of half an hour in the middle of the afternoon, remained in secret session until nearly 8 o'clock this evening, when they adjourned to meet again for private conference at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. No votes were taken to-day, nor was any conclusion reached on any point at issue; but it was agreed all pending questions in regard to the admission of evidence shall be decided to-morrow. It can be stated that, according to present indications, a majority of the Commission will decide that, in addition to the Electoral certificates, no evidence can be received by the Commission in regard to the Florida case except such as relates merely to the action of the Florida State Government subsequent to the Presidential election. Conceding this to be the determination of the Commission, their inquiries in regard to matters of fact will be restricted to a comparatively narrow range, and thus a final decision in the Florida case may be expected sooner than has been generally anticipated. The evidence concerning the action of the Florida courts and Legislature on the matter in controversy is of a documentary character and is already accessible to the Commission. It is probable therefore that their final decision in the Florida case will be reported to the joint session of the two houses before the close of the present week.

TILDEN'S AGENTS IN CORRUPTION.

CAPTURE OF GEORGE L. MILLER, THE OMAHA DISBURSING AGENT OF THE GREAT "REFORMER"—HIS PRESENCE IN WASHINGTON KNOWN ONLY TO DEMOCRATIC LEADERS—PROBABLE ESCAPE OF PATRICK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The George L. Miller who has figured so conspicuously in the Oregon telegraph dispatches has been captured. He came from Omaha here, and stopping at a hotel without registering his name, opened communication with the Democracy. A Deputy Sergeant at Arms of the Senate to-day came down upon him with a subpœna, and he will have to tell what he knows about Oregon. He was surprised at his capture and, expressed astonishment in a very emphatic manner. Patrick has probably escaped.

HEALTH OF SECRETARY MORRILL.

SYMPTOMS OF TYPHOID PNEUMONIA—HIS CONDITION NOT DANGEROUS, BUT A SOURCE OF ANXIETY TO HIS FRIENDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Secretary Morrill has been confined to his bed for a week with pneumonia. At first the disease was not regarded as dangerous, but latterly symptoms of a typhoid character have been developed, and he is now said to have what is known popularly as typhoid pneumonia. He suffers much, and his strength is considerably exhausted. He is not pronounced to be in a dangerous condition, but his friends have great anxiety, for which there is good reason.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

EMBARRASSMENTS OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE—THE ELECTORAL COUNT ACT—EARLY RISING NOT THE STRONG POINT OF SENATORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Among the many inconveniences which have been brought upon Congress by the passage of the Electoral Count bill, is the meeting of the two houses at the unusually early hour of 10 o'clock. This morning at the time named, only three Senators, Messrs. Burnside, Paddock, and Windom, were present in the Senate Chamber, and it was of course necessary to take a recess. At 12 o'clock the regular session was commenced, and Mr. Conkling opened the routine business of the day by presenting a petition from Elizabeth Cady Stanton and other ladies, praying that the right of suffrage be extended to women. Shortly afterward the bill to provide for the repayment of the money advanced by the Government to the Pacific railroads was taken up and considered at length.

In the House, only seven members were present at 10 o'clock, and a recess was taken until noon, when the business of the day was proceeded with.

The House Judiciary Committee this morning agreed to report that in their opinion the difficulty in regard to an adjournment of the House before the completion of the Electoral count can be obviated by a change in the rules, as suggested by Speaker Randall yesterday, and that, therefore, an amendment of the Electoral act will not be necessary. Mr. Knott subsequently presented the report, but immediately withdrew it upon a private suggestion that it would be better to await a report which will probably be made by the Committee on Rules to-day, in accordance with its conclusions.

The German Minister says it is not true, as has been published, that all German Honorary Consuls are to be withdrawn from the United States. He says that only the inland Honorary Consulates will be abolished, and that they will be replaced by two or three Consuls, namely, at St. Louis, Chicago, and probably Cincinnati, and that all the German Honorary Consulates in the harbors of the United States will remain.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day all the members were present excepting Secretary Robeson and Secretary Morrill. The business was wholly routine.

In 1841 the original Declaration of Independence and certain treaties were sent by Daniel Webster, who was Secretary of State, to the Patent Office for safe-keeping, and deposited in a proper place in that building. Now that there is ample security for these documents in the State Department building, in the custody of which department they are thought to properly belong, Mr. Chandler has considered it his duty to restore them to that department, and an order to that effect has been issued.

In the Criminal Court to-day, Earl S. Rathburn, the Post Office clerk who, a few weeks since was arrested for abstracting letters, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: James Sheppard as Collector of Customs at St. Mary's, Ga.; Isaac Clements as Pension Agent at Salem, Ill.; Postmasters—J. W. Card at Mason City, Iowa; Miss Ida House at Alledo, Ill.; S. T. Cheever at Delevan, Ill.; M. M. Camp at Navasota, Texas. The Senate also confirmed a number of transfers of Army officers from one regiment to another without change of rank.

The Indian Appropriation bill, as reported from the Senate Committee to-day, is increased in amount $636,000 over the total sanctioned by the House, which was $4,432,000. The principal items of increase proposed by the Senate Committee are as follows: $297,000 for Sioux Indians of various tribes; $25,000 for the Sioux at Fort Peck Agency; $43,000 for the Osages, and $15,000 for the support of schools.

The Silver Commission, of which Senator Jones, of Nevada, is Chairman, held a session to-day at which Mr. Henri Cernuchi, the eminent French writer on financial subjects, gave an extended expression of his views concerning the relative values of gold and silver and the advisability of establishing the bi-metallic standard. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $202,067 32, and from Customs, $269,184 09.

The following is a statement of balances in the United States Treasury to-day at the hour of closing: Currency, $10,546,134; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $34,855,000; coin, (including $55,000,200 in coin certificates,) $89,170,192; outstanding legal tenders, $364,894,812.

Advices to the Internal Revenue Office show that preparations are nearly consummated for a raid upon illicit distillers in the Northern portions of Georgia and South Carolina. The raid will be conducted by mounted infantry, no cavalry being obtainable. Commissioner Raum has purchased 53 horses and cavalry equipments to be used by the infantry force.

Five companies of United States troops arrived here yesterday; one company, numbering 56 men, under command of Col. Frank, and which has been stationed for some time at Charleston, S. C., disembarked and marched to the arsenal, where they will be quartered. The other companies proceeded to New-York. Two companies of the Second Artillery are expected to arrive in a day or two, and will also be quartered at the arsenal.

The Senate Committee on Public Lands heard Senators Clayton and Dorsey, and Representative Gause, of Arkansas, and a number of the parties interested in the subject of the proper disposition of the Hot Springs Government reservation. It was finally agreed by all present, that the enactment of the House bill will be, with certain amendments, an acceptable settlement of the various pending controversies, and the Committee will accordingly report the bill with these amendments, which are of a comparatively unimportant character and do not materially affect the main provisions of the bill.

THE FINANCES OF THE NATION.

JUDGE KELLY OPPOSED TO THE PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON THE SPECIE QUESTION—THE TRADE OF 1876—A BALANCE IN FAVOR OF THE UNITED STATES OF NEARLY $200,000,000—DECREASE OF CUSTOMS RECEIPTS AND INCREASE OF INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 5, 1877.

The recommendations of the President in favor of an early resumption of specie payment will meet with sturdy opposition from Judge Kelley and those who have been clamoring for the repeal of the act providing for resumption on Jan. 1, 1879. Judge Kelley has already expressed his opposition to the views of the President on this subject, in an interview published within a few days, and draws a picture of our financial future in the gloomy colors he handles so deftly when working up national finances. He sees no encouragement whatever in the fact that during the last calendar year, after paying the world for all the merchandise we purchased, there was a balance of nearly $200,000,000 in our favor. The facts and figures, however, which furnish no encouragement to Judge Kelley and his school of financiers, will be regarded with peculiar interest at this time by those who have no wild theories to dim their vision, and who have the hard sense to appreciate the difference between the debit and the credit sides of the ledger. To the ordinary mind, the single fact that the value of legal tenders of the Government has risen to within 5 per cent. of the gold standard indicates that our national credit is steadily advancing, and that the causes which have compelled the Government to continue the expedient of a paper currency have so nearly disappeared that it is a question for statesmen and business men to consider whether it would not be politic and wise to make the short bound which will bring us at once to the use and maintenance of a stable metallic currency.

An examination of our export and import trade will be valuable in connection with a consideration of this subject. During the calendar year 1876, the specie valuation of our exports of merchandise, exclusive of coin and bullion, was $590,621,783, and the value of merchandise imported from foreign countries for the same period was $426,612,706. As compared with the calendar year 1875, these figures show an increase in the value of exports in favor of 1876 of $79,673,361, and a decrease in the value of imports of $76,540,230. These figures represent the aggregate value of the merchandise exchanged between the people of the United States and those of other nations, no credit being made on either side for cash paid on account. The commercial transactions of the last year, stated in a manner which will be readily understood by all business men, make the following exhibit: During the year 1876 we sold the people of other countries merchandise of our own growth and manufacture to the gold value of $575,698,040, and foreign merchandise to the value of $14,923,743, making the aggregate sales for the year foot up $590,620,783. There was remitted to the United States in the same time, on account of these sales, coin and bullion to the value of $34,479,397, thus leaving the world our debtors to the amount of $556,141,386. Against this we bought from the people of other countries merchandise to the value of $426,612,706, and paid in coin and bullion, on account of those transactions, $56,354,465, leaving a balance against us on our purchases of $370,258,241. When, therefore, we come to balance and settle accounts for the year, the bills of exchange in favor of the United States aggregate $185,883,145, that being the balance in favor of the United States on the transactions for the calendar year 1876. Stated in another way the account stands as follows:

Exports of merchandise	$590,620,783
Exports of coin and bullion	56,354,465
Total exports	$646,975,248
Imports of merchandise	426,612,706
Imports of coin and bullion	34,479,397
Total imports	$461,092,103
Value exports over imports	185,883,145

These figures are encouraging to business men, and should be suggestive to statesmen. They do not represent a business due to any extraordinary emergency or transitory cause, as a close inspection of the detailed report of the import and export statistics for the past few years will show. While our principal manufacturing industries have been for two or three years comparatively at a stand, the development of our great natural resources has been pushed forward, and the products in excess of what was required for home consumption have found a ready market. The material development of natural resources, which has gone forward with a fair degree of progress, is a greater element of national wealth than any mere money balance of trade, however great, can be, and will more than compensate for the economic value lost to the country by the decreased immigration of the past few years, and some other factors which Judge Kelley uses in making up the gloomy background of his financial tableau. Besides, the detailed report of the Bureau of Statistics shows that new industries have been developed during the past few years, and that on the list of domestic exports are now found articles of American manufacture previously unknown to foreign commerce. Everything indicates that the improvement in our trade and commerce, as exhibited by the figures herein given, is permanent, and no reasonable cause can be assigned why this improvement should not be maintained and go steadily forward.

A comparison of the transactions of 1876 with those of 1875 will show that the improvement in the condition of our export trade is steadily increasing. During 1875 the gold value of our exported merchandise was $510,947,422 and our imports $503,152,936. In the same period we exported in coin and bullion $79,258,514 and received $22,896,148, leaving a balance of $64,000,000 due the United States at the end of that year. Pursuing the comparison further, it will be found that during the six months, ended Dec. 31, 1876, the net excess of exports (gold value) over imports was $108,000,000, or nearly twice the amount of the excess for the entire calendar year, 1875. A revival of our manufacturing industries would, of course, cause a marked increase in our imports, but with a margin of nearly $200,000,000 in our favor, and the natural impetus which a revival of business would give our export trade, there need be no apprehension that specie will not stay in circulation should some such legislation be adopted as that which is favored by the President.

The Treasury, notwithstanding the large decline in Customs receipts consequent upon the falling off of imports, is in a fair condition to encourage early resumption. For the seven months just ended the public debt was decreased $8,587,773, which is within $2,000,000 of the amount reduced for the corresponding seven months of the preceding fiscal year, when we had $12,000,000 more from Customs receipts than we have had for the past seven months. The January debt statement shows a large coin balance in the Treasury, notwithstanding the large amount paid out for January interest. The aggregate coin balance is $86,477,680, of which $53,313,700 are coin certificates and $1,407,606 silver subsidiary coins, thus leaving the gold balance owned by the Government, $31,756,174. The interest actually due in coin, and unpaid on Feb. 1, aggregates $9,588,530, and including the coin interest accrued to Feb. 1, this liability foots up $16,536,470. Thus, deducting every obligation of the Government, the gold balance on Feb. 1, exclusive of silver, was $15,219,704. For the purposes of resumption, however, the greater portion of the $50,000,000 can be relied upon, as the various claims against the aggregate coin balance are not likely to be presented for payment at the same time. The currency balance on Feb. 1 was $9,496,266.

The legal-tenders outstanding show a decrease of $1,070,272 for January, and fractional currency a decrease of $923,639. The withdrawal of fractional currency is more than compensated for by the issue of subsidiary silver coins. The total amount of subsidiary silver coins issued to Feb. 1 is $27,396,855. The amount of fractional currency reported as outstanding is $25,424,567, but it is believed that not more than half of that amount will be presented for redemption. The amount outstanding of the first three issues is said to be $10,463,720 50. Little more than $1,100 of those three issues were presented last month, and this was distributed as follows: Of the first issue, $2 98 were redeemed; second, $1 42; third, $1,132 48. These figures indicate that very little of the first three series remains to be redeemed.

The Customs receipts for January were $10,266,687, a decline of about $500,000 as compared with January, 1876. The Internal Revenue receipts for the month were $10,009,531, an increase of about $500,000 as compared with January, 1876. Compared with the seven months ended January, 1876, the last seven months of the current fiscal year show an aggregate falling off in Customs receipts of over $12,000,000. The Internal Revenue receipts for the seven months just closed are about $900.000,000 in excess of the receipts from that source for the corresponding seven months of the preceding fiscal year. The net ordinary expenditures of the Government for the last seven months were $94,302,861, which is about $13,000,000 less than the amount expended for the corresponding months of the preceding year. The above statement of disbursements does not include interest on the public debt.

The amount of national bank notes now outstanding is $305,000,000 and legal tenders $365,000,000. The Treasurer now holds in legal tenders, to redeem the circulating notes of insolvent and liquidating national banks, $17,686,668.

THE MISSISSIPPI JETTIES BILL.

ADVERSE REPORT OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS—CAPT. EADS HELD TO BE ENTITLED TO BONDS AT PAR INSTEAD OF THE MONEY FROM THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Senate Appropriation Committee to-day reported adversely on the House bill proposing an appropriation of $500,000 to pay the requisition of the Secretary of War in favor of James B. Eads, on account of the improvement of the bar at the South Pass of the Mississippi River. Senator Windom, on behalf of the committee, submitted a written report on the subject, stating that after a careful examination of law and facts, the committee find that said Eads, having fulfilled the required condition of the contract on his part and secured the specified width and depth of channel, received the requisition or warrant of the Secretary of War for $500,000 on the 19th of January, 1877. That no appropriation having been "previously provided," Mr. Eads, on the 20th of January, 1877, demanded the payment of the said requisition, in bonds. The committee is clearly of the opinion that Mr. Eads is entitled, under the law, to receive at once the bonds therein described at par in payment of the said requisition of the Secretary of War in his favor, Congress having failed to "previously provide for the payment of the same by the necessary appropriations of money." The committee believe that the act approved March 3, 1875, was intended to and does fully provide for the prompt payment of the sums of money therein stated as they shall respectively become due, and that the option of the Government to pay the same in money or bonds in time to meet the warrant drawn by the Secretary of War must be exercised by Congress. In the present case Congress had timely notice from the Secretary of War in his annual report dated Nov. 20, 1876, of the "probable time when the payment would become due." The committee therefore recommend that appropriations to meet the payments which will probably become due during the present and ensuing fiscal year be made during the present session of Congress, and that as the law fully entitles Mr. Eads to receive the payment now due in bonds, it is recommended that the House bill appropriating $500,000 to pay the requisition of the Secretary of War in favor of James B. Eads be indefinitely postponed.

RAILROAD COLLISION IN INDIANA.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 6.—A collision last night, between a freight and a coal train, on the St. Louis and South-eastern Railroad, caused the instant death of Frank Wilson, a brakeman, and severe injuries to A. Brookman, engineer, and several brakemen.

THE EASTERN SITUATION.

THE FALL OF MIDHAT PASHA.

REASONS FOR HIS DISMISSAL—A PLOT DISCOVERED FOR THE OVERTHROW OF THE SULTAN—THE EX-GRAND VIZIER SENT TO BRINDISI—RUMORS OF A CONCILIATORY SPIRIT ON THE PART OF THE PORTE—MIDHAT'S DISRESPECTFUL CONDUCT TOWARD THE SULTAN.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—No reasons for Midhat Pasha's fall from the Grand Vizierate have yet reached London except the following statement, contained in a special dispatch from Constantinople to the *Daily News*: "Midhat Pasha has long been opposing the Sultan, who desired to yield and make concessions to the conference. His removal is in every way desirable. Edhem Pasha's appointment will be conducive to conciliation." The foregoing is wholly at variance with all previous accounts of Edhem Pasha's opinions and conduct.

A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople says: "The Sultan issued a decree yesterday appointing Edhem Pasha Grand Vizier, and making other changes in the Ministry. He then sent an aide de camp to notify Midhat Pasha of his dismissal and to request him to repair to the palace. Thence he was immediately conveyed on board the imperial yacht, which sailed for the Mediterranean, with orders to land him beyond Turkish territory."

A Reuter telegram from Constantinople, says the dismissal of Midhat Pasha is attributed to his schemes of constitutional reform, which are represented to have been regarded by the Sultan as encroaching on the imperial prerogative. A rumor, however, is current that his removal is due to the discovery of a conspiracy to dethrone the Sultan and replace him by ex-Sultan Murad.

The Porte, in notifying its representatives abroad of the Ministerial changes, adds: "The Sultan urgently recommends the Grand Vizier to speedily and completely develop all the principles established by the Constitution, and to carry out all laws and administrative institutions applicable to the provinces."

The *Pall Mall Gazette* this afternoon says it does not believe Midhat Pasha's downfall betokens a more conciliatory policy, but rather believes that Edhem Pasha's accession means more uncompromising resistance. What seems to the *Pall Mall Gazette* the most likely explanation of the change is that the Sultan had become jealous of Midhat Pasha's influence, and chafed under the impotence of the position to which the energetic Grand Vizier had reduced him, and lent himself to intrigues from the success of which he might hope to recover some of the lost imperial authority. So that Edhem Pasha's accession may be purely an affair of men, not measures, and need not foreshadow any change in political prospects.

A special dispatch from Constantinople to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The cause of Midhat Pasha's fall dates back some time. The imperious character of Midhat Pasha clashed with the firmness of the Sultan, whose liberal views went far ahead of Midhat's. The Constitution disappointed the Sultan by the multiplicity of its reserves and qualifications, and many warm discussions occurred between the Sovereign and Minister. The Sultan desired to introduce largely a foreign element into Turkish administration, and especially to employ Englishmen in leading positions in all departments. His Majesty expressed this desire to Midhat Pasha very strongly on several occasions, and last week took him sternly to task for not having acted upon it. Midhat Pasha replied curtly, and wrote subsequently to the Sultan in undeferential terms. On Friday last the Sultan sent for Midhat Pasha, but the summons was not obeyed. On Saturday Midhat Pasha remained home on a plea of indisposition. On Sunday a third summons was disobeyed, but Midhat Pasha attended a Ministerial Council in the afternoon. Meanwhile the Police discovered secret correspondence which showed that Midhat Pasha was plotting the overthrow of the Sultan and his own nomination as Dictator. On Monday a peremptory summons brought Midhat Pasha to the Palace, suspecting nothing. On entering he was arrested and his letters laid before him. There was no gainsaying the evidence against him, and he asked for mercy. A Council of Ministers was called and Midhat Pasha was offered the choice of leaving the country or being arraigned before a tribunal on a charge of high treason. He elected to leave the country and was asked if he would go to Greece. He replied that he did not like the Greeks and asked to go to Brindisi, but complained that he had no ready money. Twenty-five hundred dollars was given him, and he embarked at noon for Brindisi on board the imperial yacht Izzedin. The letters found disclosed that 3,000 Ulemas were to have gone on Monday night to the palace to demand the abdication of the Sultan. The fall of Midhat Pasha will check no reforms, the Sultan being determined to carry out the Constitution in its fullest spirit.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Telegrams continue to be very conflicting as to the probable effect of the crisis in Turkey's foreign relations. The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch says the change is considered to be preliminary to reopening relations with Russia and the signatory powers.

A dispatch from Constantinople to the *Standard* reports that the British man-of-war Bittern, which was about to quit Constantinople, has been detained by order of the English Chargé d'Affaires for protection of the foreign residents.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says Midhat Pasha's fall was occasioned by his refusal to conclude peace with Servia unless Turkey received guarantees. As resumption of hostilities was probable in consequence of this resolute policy the old Court party induced the Sultan to supersede Midhat. Unless the Sultan changes his mind Edhem Pasha's Administration will only pave the way for a Cabinet with a decidedly pacific concession programme.

The *Times* dispatch from Belgrade says the peace party there interpret Midhat's dismissal as an indication that the Porte will finally accede to the wishes of the late conference. Others give it an exactly a contrary interpretation. It is now said M. Ristics instead of Magazinovitch is preparing to go to Constantinople to reopen negotiations. The correspondent calls attention to the significance of an article in the *Istok*, the Servian official journal. The article disputes the assertion of the *Golos* that Russia did everything possible to restrain Servia from war, and declares, but for Russia's designs on Constantinople the Servian nation would now be free and united. The millions of roubles and thousands of volunteers sent to Servia have united her to Russia. If Russia acts against the Turks it would be of the greatest importance that Servia and Montenegro should co-operate with her and occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina. If Russia advances, she may be certain that Servia will go with her, because with Russian support Servia could yet accomplish much.

This declaration is the more noticeable as the Servian press is subject to strict censorship. The article is regarded in Belgrade as an attempt to arouse the sympathy of Russia and excite the apprehensions of the Turks, so as to induce them to grant more liberal terms. It may accomplish the former, but hardly the latter purpose.

Belgrade is thronged with volunteers, and officers are busy organizing and equipping them for Gladova. Despite Servia's exhaustion, a few thousand pounds from Russia would enable the War Department to turn out a corps of 20,000 picked men.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* telegraphs that he is informed that the Russian Army has received orders to advance, and will cross the Pruth within a few days.

The Marquis of Salisbury and Sir H. G. Elliott have arrived in this city.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH SERVIA.

NEW CONDITIONS PROPOSED BY TURKEY—GUARANTEES WAIVED.

VIENNA, Feb. 6.—The *Politische Correspondenz* states that the Porte has proposed the following conditions to Servia, waiving its former claim for substantial guarantees: First—The right of being diplomatically represented at Belgrade. Second—That Catholics and Jews shall enjoy the same rights as native Servians. Third—That Servia shall not allow the formation of armed bands, or the violation of Turkish territory. Fourth—That the existence of secret Societies shall not be permitted. Fifth—That the Servian fortresses shall be kept in good repair; and, finally, that the Turkish flag shall be hoisted upon those fortresses jointly with the Servian flag. The *Politische Correspondenz* says: "Servia will doubtless accept these conditions and send a special Commissioner to Constantinople."

Werten Effendi, special envoy from the Porte to Prince Milan, has arrived at Semlin. The authorities of Belgrade have given orders for his reception. His arrival will delay, if not altogether render unnecessary, the sending of a deputation to Constantinople, as has been proposed.

A telegram from Kisheneff to the *Daily News* states that the Grand Duke Nicholas went to Odessa on Tuesday. He has quite recovered from his illness, but requires change of air. The weather at Kisheneff has been cold, dry, and favorable to health for several weeks.

THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR NOTE.

THE TEXT OF THE CONCLUDING PORTION—THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE A PERMANENT MENACE TO THE PEACE OF EUROPE—THE TURKISH REFUSAL AN ASSAULT ON THE DIGNITY OF THE POWERS—INFORMATION REQUESTED REGARDING ANY PROPOSED ACTION.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The text of Prince Gortchakoff's circular note, addressed to the Russian representatives at the courts of the other guaranteeing powers, under date of Jan. 31, has been received here. After recapitulating, as heretofore telegraphed to the United States, the diplomatic efforts at pacification extending from the outbreak of the insurrection in 1875 to the convening of the Constantinople Conference, the note continues:

This conference, in its preliminary deliberations, arrived at a complete understanding, both respecting the conditions of peace and the reforms to be introduced. It communicated the result to the Porte as the firm and unanimous wish of Europe, but met with an obstinate refusal. Thus, after more than a year of diplomatic efforts, demonstrating the value the great powers attach to the pacification of the East, and the right they possess of insuring it, because of the general interests involved, and their firm desire to obtain it by means of a European understanding, the Cabinets again find themselves in the same position as at the commencement of the crisis, which has been further aggravated by the blood that has been shed, the passions that have been raised, and the indefinite prolongation of the deplorable state of things which weighs upon Europe, and justly preoccupies public opinion and the Governments.

The Porte pays no regard to its former engagements, to its duties as a member of the European concert, or to the unanimous wishes of the great powers. Far from having made a step toward a satisfactory solution of the Eastern question, the Ottoman Empire has been and remains a permanent menace to the peace of Europe, as well as to the sentiments of humanity and the consciences of Christian peoples. Under these circumstances, before deciding on a course he may think right to follow, his Majesty, the Emperor, wishes to know what course will be determined upon by the Cabinets with whom we have acted up to the present, and with whom we desire, as far as possible, to continue proceeding in common accord. The object which the great powers have in view has been clearly defined by the acts of the conference. The refusal of the Turkish Government touches the dignity and peace of Europe. It is important for us to know what the Cabinets, with which we have acted in concert until now, intend to do in reply to this refusal, and for insuring the execution of their wishes. You are requested to ask for information on this point, and to read and give a copy of this dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. GORTSCHAKOFF.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The *Times* in its leading editorial, commenting on the full text of the Russian circular, says there is no suggestion of anything which can properly be called a threat. The circular does not seem to seek a pretext for backing out.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

AMERICAN COTTON FABRICS IN THE MANCHESTER MARKET—DISTRESS AMONG THE WORKMEN OF LYONS—A SPIRITUALIST SENTENCED.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 6.—At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce yesterday the President stated that the exports of Manchester goods to the United States, which formerly afforded an excellent market, were now *nil*, and that there is considerable trade in Manchester in cotton fabrics manufactured in America.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 6.—In the Chamber of Deputies yesterday M. Ordinaire, (Radical Republican,) member for Lyons, questioned the Government as to what steps it intended to take to alleviate the distress among the workmen of Lyons. M. Ordinaire stated that 50,000 operatives were thrown out of employment in consequence of low wages and the dearness of raw silk, which had risen 80 per cent. in price. M. Simon, President of the Council, replied that the Government would do everything in its power to assist the local authorities. It appears, from an article in the *Economiste Francaise*, that two-thirds of the silk workers are unemployed, and manufacturers declare that works cannot be resumed until the price of raw silk falls 15 per cent. The Prefect of the Rhone has devoted $53,000 from the local funds to the relief of the sufferers. The *Economiste Francaise* adds that it is believed by many that the business of Lyons will not soon recover, and that the demand for silk fabrics is declining before that for woolens.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The Court of Exchequer has affirmed the decision of the Huddersfield magistrates, convicting Dr. Monck, the Spiritualist medium, under the Vagrant act, and sentencing him to three months' imprisonment.

BERLIN, Feb. 6.—The prospectus is published of the twelfth series of Russian mortgage credit bonds for 10,000,000 silver roubles. The bonds are to be placed in Amsterdam, Berlin, Frankfort, Brussels, Antwerp, and Russia.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The ravages of the small-pox are again increasing. There were 103 deaths from the disease in London last week, being the largest number during the present epidemic except in the first week of January.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Vienna announces that the Hungarian Ministers have tendered their resignations because of failure to effect an agreement with Austria on the bank question. It is doubtful whether the Emperor has accepted their resignations.

MOVILE, Feb. 7.—The Anchor Line steamship Ethiopia, Capt. Craig, from New-York, Jan. 27, for Glasgow, has arrived here.

THE SUSQUEHANNA ICE GORGE.

SUSPENSE OF THE RESIDENTS OF PORT DEPOSIT—THE IMMENSE WALL OF ICE AS FIRM AS EVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 6.—The suspense of the residents of Port Deposit, instead of abating, is increasing. The immense ice gorge at the town still remains as firm as ever. The vast body of water confined in it is slightly sinking, the supposition being that it is forcing itself under the gorge, but still the immense cakes of ice, 15 inches thick, continue to mass upon each other. Not only in the centre of the stream has risen this impenetrable wall, but it has also formed upon the river sides in front, above, and below Port Deposit. Many had hoped, as the flood had not come upon them last night, that it would pass to-day, but when they see the ice massing hourly their hopes give way to gloomy forebodings. Information has been received from points further up the stream announcing great destruction of property. Marthens' bridge, near Lockhaven, Penn., has not been damaged so far. It is loaded down with freight cars, but if the river should rise suddenly it must go. There are 40 feet of gorged ice at that point. All the farms along the river are covered with water, and the fences have been torn down. At McCall's Ferry the ice has not moved, but instead grows more formidable. The time for high tide is midnight, and that hour is looked for with anxiety, as the ice is more likely to move then than at any other time. The people of the threatened town are prepared for the danger, and boats have been hauled upon the sidewalks and chained to the houses, and the high bluffs in the rear of the town are covered with people gazing on this wonderful panorama. Scores of men are out along the river-front to-night watching for indications of a final break, and the inhabitants will be notified in time to get a place of safety. Business is almost entirely suspended, and the sale of tickets from points on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad has been suspended.

A PEACEFUL GOING OUT OF THE ICE EXPECTED.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PORT DEPOSIT, Feb. 6.—The ice gorge abreast of the town remain the same, and the great mass of ice between this place and Havre-de Grace is still unbroken. All accounts from above are favorable to a peaceful going out of the ice. The fears of the people here are being dissipated, and things in the town have assumed their usual activity. North of this point there is very little ice in the river for 14 miles, where at Tites' Eddy there is quite a heavy gorge, but no damage has been done. At McCall's Ferry a very narrow passage of the river 10 miles further up, there is a still heavier gorge, and the water backs up to Safe Harbor, six miles above, but the ice is not near so heavy as it was in 1873, when it reached 60 feet in height, and did great damage to Port Deposit, where it broke. There is great reason to believe that the gorge at McCall's Ferry will hold and let the water through gradually and save this town from another inundation. At Columbia, 40 miles above here, the ice moved for about two hours to-day, which created some excitement there, but it gorged again at York Furnace, and holds firm.

THE ICE UNCHANGED AT HAVRE DE GRACE.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md., Feb. 6.—The ice remains unchanged at the railroad bridge but is quite rotten. On the west side of the Susquehanna there is a strip of water extending the whole length of the town. From our light-house to the Battery light-house, the ice is broken in large cakes and drifting up and down with the tide. Have nothing reliable from above.

THE CONDITION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

LOCK HAVEN, Penn., Feb. 6.—There has been no change in the river since noon.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6.—The river is clear of ice at this point, and is about five feet above low water mark.

COLUMBIA, Penn., Feb 6—7 P. M.—The gorge at McCall's Ferry extends five miles back to Shanks' Ferry, and at this hour there are no signs of a break.

KEATING, Penn., Feb 6.—The water here is still falling, and in the absence of heavy rain there is no apprehension of danger.

LEWISBURG, Feb. 6.—The river has risen about 18 inches since 5 o'clock this evening, and the ice has moved slightly.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Feb. 6.—The river is very high here, and full of ice. At Dry Valley Furnace, four miles above here, the ice is firm and still gorged. Below this point the ice moved slightly this afternoon, but is now stationary.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—The Delaware River near this city is quite clear of ice. The Schuylkill is still frozen above the city, but no danger is apprehended.

THE "GOBBLE" DISPATCH TO TILDEN

AN INTERPRETATION SUPPLIED BY A WESTERN PAPER.

DETROIT, Feb. 6.—The *Tribune* of this city will contain to-morrow morning a perfect translation of the famous "Gobble" cipher dispatch sent to Mr. Tilden from Portland, Oregon, Dec. 1. It is as follows:

"I shall decide every point in the case of Post Office Elector in favor of the highest Democratic Elector and grant the certificate accordingly rule morning of sixth in consequence confidential."

The demonstration is absolutely perfect. A copy of a peculiar pocket edition of an English dictionary was used, and the *Tribune* states that it has good reason to know the particular book was in Portland at that particular time and in whose possession it was. The *Tribune* took the dictionary and translated the cipher word for word, as above given, according to the key furnished.

A DISHONEST POSTMASTER ARRESTED.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 6.—Within a few weeks many letters have been missed between the town of Woodbury and this city and other places. The case was put in the hands of Special Agent Spurling, who caught the robber in the act. He is B. S. Hicock, Postmaster at Southbury—a man hitherto much respected. He was at once arrested, and has made a confession of his guilt. He was bound over to-day for trial in the sum of $2,000.

PRINTERS' STRIKE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 6.—The *Post* of this city, as already announced, reduced its rate of composition yesterday to 30 cents, new men largely taking the cases. This brought on a conflict with the Printers' Union, and to-day about half the new force quit their cases, having been influenced thereto by the Union. This opens a battle which promises to become general, as it is rumored that other papers will also reduce as soon as the *Post* gets through its contest.

A RAILROAD DECISION IN MAINE.

BANGOR, Feb. 6.—An important decision was rendered to-day by the Supreme Court in favor of the State against the Maine Central Railroad, involving taxes to the amount of $50,000. Exemption was claimed by the road on account of consolidation with another corporation. Several other cases hinge upon this decision.

RUINOUS BANK DEFALCATION.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 6.—The *Sentinel* of to-morrow will publish a full account of the closing of the First National Bank at Franklin, Johnson County, in this State, caused by defalcations, long concealed, of the Cashier, Richard T. Taylor, who absconded yesterday. The bank loses fully $100,000.

THE LOUISIANA RETURNS.

GOV. WELLS AND FIELD'S COMMITTEE.

SLOW PROGRESS OF DUDLEY FIELD WITH H

the Returning Board, and to prevent any destruction of papers.

THE COMMITTEE DEFIED.

Mr. Field—You have stated that you never altered a return or destroyed a paper? A.—I decline to answer the question. The witness declined to answer any question concerning the action of the board until the House gave him his liberty and relieved him of his disability. He wanted to know whether he was the peer of any member of the committee or a vassal.

Mr. Knott reminded him that the obligation of his oath required him [the witness] to answer every question put to him unless such answer would criminate him.

Mr. Wells said there was no question he might answer which would subject him to prosecution, but he reserved his construction as to what were his rights, and the committee had no right to question him when he was in duress.

Q.—Did you take part in any conspiracy to give the State to Tilden? A.—Are you through?

Mr. Field—Mr. Stenographer, read him the question.

The stenographer read it.

Mr. Wells—Is that the finish of your question?

Mr. Tucker—This is trifling.

Chairman—Oh, Mr. Wells; answer the question or decline to answer.

Mr. Wells—May I say a word?

Chairman—Not now.

Witness—I do not know whether I am a vassal or a peer; if a peer, I should like to know it; if I am a vassal, I am forced as a servant to answer your question.

Chairman—I wish in the kindest spirit to bring to your attention the attitude you occupy.

Witness—There is no gentleman to whom I would listen with more attention than yourself, but I must consider my duty.

The Chairman—I merely wished to remind you that, having sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, you must answer.

The witness—I will, fully, whenever relieved of the disability imposed by the House, which holds me in duress.

Mr. Lawrence asked the witness whether he declined to answer because he feared he might render himself liable to a criminal prosecution.

The witness replied he did not.

Mr. Field—Will you explain what position you occupy?

The witness—Am I a vassal or a peer?

The Chairman—That has nothing to do with your position. You are under an obligation to answer every question, excepting, of course, such as might tend to criminate you.

The Witness—I reserve to myself the construction of my rights, and the Committee have no power to force me to answer questions while I am under sentence of the House.

Mr. Field—You rejected 10,000 votes and upward. Were they rejected for any cause other than alleged intimidation? The Witness—I decline to answer.

Q.—Did you not know the rejection of 10,000 votes was a part of the conspiracy to give the Electoral vote to the party not entitled to it? A.—I leave that for yourself to answer.

Q.—Did you take part in any such conspiracy? A.—Does that conclude your question?

Chairman—Oh, answer the question or not.

Mr. Tucker—We will take the vote to see if such conduct on the part of the witness should be tolerated in the committee.

Chairman—The question is whether the committee will require the witness to answer.

Mr. Tucker—The sentence of reprobation should be put on the witness for not answering.

Witness—Then I am a vassal.

The Chairman—Keep order, Sir.

Mr. Seelye remarked it was unanimously decided this morning, so far as the authority of the committee went, that the witness should answer the questions.

Messrs. Lawrence and Burchard concurred with Prof. Seelye.

MR. FIELD INDULGES IN A THREAT.

Mr. Field—(To the Chairman)—Is it not a case of contempt and misdemeanor under the laws of the District of Columbia, for a witness to refuse to answer questions propounded by a committee?

The Chairman—It is.

The Witness—You cannot deter me.

The Chairman—You will be accommodated.

Witness—I am willing to be accommodated.

Mr. Field—The witness is contumacious in the highest degree.

Mr. Field then exhibited to witness a statement showing the number of votes rejected in the several parishes attested by Charles S. Abell, the Secretary of the Returning Board.

Objection was made to the paper. Question being taken, the objection was overruled by a strict party vote. The statement showed that the board rejected 1,763 Kellogg, and 10,280 McEnery electoral votes. Another paper was exhibited to the witness, also attested by Mr. Abell, showing that the supervisors of Registration certified 71,027 Kellogg, and 80,515 McEnery electoral votes; also the certificate of the Returning Board certifying to the election of the Kellogg electors, and that they received 75,135 votes, and that the McEnery electors received 70,508 votes.

Mr. Field then asked the witness whether, if the return from Vernon Parish, as carried into the tabulated statement, was different from the original return, it was done with his knowledge or approbation. The witness replied it was not, nor had he any knowledge it was done with the approbation of any other member of the board; and he also denied the truth of Littlefield's statement that he directed returns to be altered so as to elect Hunter and Andrews Judge and District Attorney; they were his personal, but not political friends.

Mr. Field interrogated the witness about the papers that the former had exhibited, but witness declined to answer.

Q.—Because you are under duress are you unwilling to tell the truth? Witness—I am never unwilling to tell the truth.

Q.—Then why do you not answer? Witness—When the contempt is removed I will answer, but not till then.

Q.—You were asked just now whether you threw out votes for reasons which were founded on evidence satisfactory to yourself; will you answer? A.—That embraces the whole question, and I therefore decline.

Q.—Will you answer? A.—I tell you I decline.

Q.—Are you not willing to testify whether your board threw out 10,000 and odd votes, honestly or dishonestly? A.—I am willing when relieved from contempt of the House.

Q.—Are you willing to do so now? A.—I cannot answer the question until relieved of such contempt.

Q.—Are you now willing to answer the question whether, in throwing out 10,000 and odd votes, your board acted honestly or dishonestly? A.—We acted in conformity with law.

Q.—In throwing out votes? A.—We threw them out for fraud, intimidation, and violence at the polls.

Q.—Were any thrown out because of irregularities? A.—I think Grant Parish was excluded.

Q.—Any except that? A.—I think not.

Q.—Was there a single objection to the votes on the ground that they were not actually cast? A.—None.

Q.—Then they must have been thrown out on the ground of intimidation? A.—Men were forced to vote contrary to their wishes.

Q.—Had you any witnesses before your board to prove that any particular voters were induced to vote contrary to their wishes? A.—It was impossible to have oral testimony. The board adopted a rule that testimony should be taken by both parties.

Q.—Did the voters themselves testify that they voted under compulsion? Was such evidence furnished to you? A.—I think so.

Q.—Will you say that proof was presented to you that a hundred different voters had voted under compulsion contrary to their judgment? A.—I do not know how many. I think there was evidence of the fact. There may be 100 or 500, or more, who said they were forced to vote contrary to their wishes.

In further examination witness said no votes were rejected except in consequence of intimidation, and, among other things, Mr. Field called the attention of the witness to the fact that it appeared that in the parish of Concordia, Josephs, one of the Republican Electors, received 1,950 votes, while in the certificate of the Returning Board he was credited with 2,538 votes, to which witness replied that it was in evidence that a troop of horsemen seized the ballot-box from the Commissioners of Election, who made up the returns from their count and sent them in.

Mr. Field asked witness whether he did not say before the Morrison Committee that this happened in Madison; witness replied—Yes; and there was something of the kind in Concordia also.

Mr. Field called the attention of the witness to the fact that, while the board by throwing out 10,000 votes cast for the Tilden Electors, gave the Electoral vote for Hayes, the witness omitted to account for their act in thus giving the latter 3,000 or 4,000 majority.

In response to questions by Mr. Lawrence, the witness said the board gave to the Hayes ticket only such votes as it was entitled to receive; that they took no votes from the Democrats contrary to law.

The Committee adjourned until to-morrow.

TESTIMONY OF MR. ABELL, SECRETARY, AND JUDGE DAVIS, CHIEF CLERK OF THE RETURNING BOARD, BEFORE THE SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The Senate Sub-committee on Louisiana Affairs, of which Mr. Howe is Chairman, met to-day at 11 o'clock, and began the investigation by the examination of Charles S. Abell, who testified that he had resided in New-Orleans since 1871; was the Secretary of the late Louisiana Returning Board; knew Littlefield; recommended him among four as a clerk for the board; recommended him at his [Littlefield's] request; there were objections on the part of the board to his appointment, which were dispelled at witness' solicitation.

Senator McDonald objected to the questions on the ground that they could not bring a witness to break down the previous testimony of one of their own witnesses, both having been called by the same party.

MR. ABELL'S TESTIMONY CONTINUED.

After some discussion it was decided to proceed with the examination. Witness continued: From the parish of Vernon there were no returns received as from the Commissioners; never knew of any paper from there except the consolidated statement of the Supervisor; dined with the board on Sunday, the 3d of December; all returned to the office of the board; Littlefield was at his table; saw him there; did not see him making any erasures; the first intimation witness had of any loss from the Vernon paper was from Littlefield; after the Potter Committee arrived Littlefield told witness that he had destroyed the Vernon papers when the request was made for them; he said that no one had ordered him to destroy the papers; Littlefield promised to make the return good, which he did; the return from Vernon Parish was opened in the presence of the board and the committee from the North, and examined and afterward published; did not see Littlefield afterward until he came him here; the transfer of polls Nos. 8 and 9 of Vernon Parish would have no effect upon the election of any candidate.

In answer to Senator McDonald—Did not know Littlefield until last Summer; saw him nearly every day; witness was in the Legislature, when he first went to Louisiana, from the Parish of Bossier; took his seat Jan. 1, 1871; held the office for two years; held the office of Superintendent of Education at the same time; afterward went to New-Orleans; was first inspection in the Custom-house; received his appointment from the Collector, Col. Casey; held the office for a year; had two or three hours' work whenever a session came in, which happened once in two or three days; received $4 per day; was engaged in speculating until he was appointed Flour Inspector; was Secretary of the Board in the election of 1874; has held both offices since; the pay of the clerks was $12 per day while in session; did not remember of Rapides Parish being thrown out in 1874 on Gov. Wells' statement; received the Vernon return on the 14th of November; did not receive the returns of Vernon Parish from the Secretary of State; such returns might have been received but witness never saw them; the witness never showed Mr. Cassanave the statement of the Commissioners of Vernon Parish; never showed them to anybody; never had such papers in charge or custody; the returns from Vernon Parish were received by the board by mail and not through the office of the Secretary of State; if returns were directed to the Secretary of State they would go to that officer, who would send them back to the Returning Board, and witness would then receipt for them; the returns came frequently in registered packages through the mail; did not see any papers from Vernon except the tabulated statement of the Supervisor and some affidavits; saw the latter on the desks of Mr. Green, the minute Clerk; did not know that he gave the affidavits from Vernon Parish to Mr. Cassanave; they may have been among the many he gave him; Mr. Cassanave always receipted for the papers he received, specifying the papers received, and from what parish; did not think the parties were mentioned; did not know that Mr. Cassanave inquired especially for the statement of the Commissioners of Election, but he saw them all; thought there were 10 polls in Vernon Parish; Vernon and Rapides composed a Senatorial district; didn't know what parishes were included in the Judicial district; knew that Hunter was a candidate, but could not remember other names; the first promulgation of the State election was the aggregate vote by parishes; it was made up when the returns came in; the board remained in secret session about a week; ceased to receive testimony in regard to contested polls after the open sessions were held; held secret sessions in the private room of the Lieutenant Governor; furnished the Republican visiting committee the statement of the face of the returns by personal request; did not remember furnishing a statement to the other side; furnished Gov. Palmer with papers, but he did not ask for the same facilities as were given to the other side; furnished him with all he asked for; saw Judge Ray, the attorney for the board, in the secret sessions; didn't know that he was an attorney for the Republicans; had not seen him in consultation with Republicans; the tabulated statement that was shown to the Republican visitors showed a large Democratic majority, but it did not include all the returns; knows D. M. A. Jewett; he is United States Commissioner; witness was shown certain affidavits, and stated he did not recognize them; had never seen them before; when the House Committee were asking for affidavits they were furnished with all they desired; originals were furnished in all cases, witness believes; does not know that the committee were refused sight of the originals; does not know that the original affidavits in the Vernon Parish case were refused to the committee; was at a dinner at the "Four Seasons" restaurant; it cost the Republican Committee $40 or more; wine and cocktails were drank; that was the night before the board began their session; the clerks had no chance to go home to dinner, and witness got the State Committee to stand treat; the dinner lasted an hour and a half; the wine was the worse for the wines and the cocktails; quit work that night at midnight; thought that the bill for the dinner was paid by witness before the parties left—the saloon; Littlefield might have been present when the bill was paid; certified to 178 votes for the Republicans from Vernon Parish, having full confidence in the returns; don't think witness knew nothing about the transposition of the votes; the copy that Littlefield made was put on file by witness; there was no statement made that the original had been destroyed or lost, but the paper purported to be a correct copy of the original; saw the copy last about the 1st of January; when he gave the House Committee a copy, it was certified as a correct copy of the statement on file in the office; Littlefield was still on the board when witness told him to make a copy of the Vernon return, but he left a few days after; Littlefield told witness to say nothing about it, but never told the next morning; Littlefield was not seen by witness afterward; supposed he had gone to see his father, who was sick in Boston, and carried him on the pay-rolls for several days.

By Senator Saulsbury—The changes in the Vernon return, not returned before the 25th of December, did not state to the Senate Committee that the Vernon return was a copy of a copy; supposed it was the true return, as it was copied from a blotter.

By Senator Wadleigh—Did not know of any changes until so informed by Littlefield; the compiling of returns in the office was done by the clerks calling them off from one to another, and Littlefield or any other clerk could falsify returns by calling off false figures.

EVIDENCE OF JUDGE DAVIS.

Judge Davis was examined by Senator Wadleigh, and testified that he was Chief Clerk in the office of the late Returning Board; knew Littlefield; did not see him talking with Gov. Wells or making any erasures; first heard of any change in the returns when he read it in the papers; investigated the papers and saw that the Vernon return had been changed; could not find the original; Littlefield said first it was gone, then lost, and afterward destroyed; reported the fact to Abell; the clerks were ordered to complete the papers in the office; witness furnished all the data for the required copy, that he could find in the office; Littlefield said they agreed with the original; Littlefield made the copy which was filed with the other returns; Littlefield did not give any notice of his going away; learned from Mr. Woodward that he had received a telegram from his father up North to the effect that he was dying; Littlefield called off the figures to be copied, and if he so desired he could falsify the returns; there was no opportunity for reviewing the work; the change of votes in polls Two and Nine would affect no candidate; the papers purporting to be Commissioners' statements were not regarded as authentic, as they had been received by the Secretary of State from strangers; in the data forwarded by witness didn't remember whether anything was wanting in polls Two and Nine; Littlefield said the Commissioners' report and the consolidated statement, with the exception of two votes, agreed.

By Senator Saulsbury—Witness did not compare them; the consolidated statement came to the office from the Secretary of State's office unopened, but the Commissioner's statement came with a letter from the Secretary of State; the consolidated statement was considered the authentic one; if the source of the Commissioner's report had been known it would have been considered better authority than the consolidated statement; the two votes that were wanting were not put in, but were rejected; the witness first made inquiries about the Vernon return, having read about the false 178 Republican votes; Littlefield did not say the paper had been destroyed by instruction; he informed only Mr. Abell, the Secretary of the board; the duties of the witness as Chief Clerk were to supervise the work of the clerks; the tabulated statement of the returns, and assisted in footing up the columns on the last day of the canvass; he looked the work over as far as possible to verify it; the canvass was made up from the Supervisors' returns, after comparison and verification with the reports of the Commissioners and the tally-sheets; the canvass and verification in Vernon Parish was made from the Supervisors' returns alone, because there was nothing else that was authentic to verify by; in the instance of the consolidated return of Vernon Parish, witness remembers it was received from the mail-carrier, although the same was addressed to the Secretary of State; there sometimes fees due on packages which the carriers had to come to the board-room to receive; don't remember that any fees were collected on the packages received from Vernon Parish; witness remembers it was brought by a carrier, as he would remember almost any circumstance; the returns were registered as they came in, and numbered for easy reference; there was no entry made in the case of this Vernon return received from the Secretary of State; if the returns from Vernon had been promulgated as received from the Supervisors, the other candidates for District Judge and District Attorney would have been declared elected. The witness testified as to furnishing copies of returns and affidavits to the Congressional Committees.

EVIDENCE OF COMMISSIONER JEWETT.

D. J. M. A. Jewett was sworn, and stated that he resides in New-Orleans, and is a United States Commissioner; as such Commissioner the witness took the affidavits of four persons in relation to Vernon Parish, on the 14th and 16th of November; the parties to them appeared and took the customary oath before witness; there was an understanding that the person taking the first testimony of a parish should think it, and on the 19th of November these affidavits were forwarded to the board by a messenger named Joe; witness saw the messenger inside the door of the board-room.

The witness was questioned at some length by Mr. Saulsbury and Mr. McDonald.

One witness testified that he was called to a printed circular which he stated he wrote and addressed to many of the Supervisors of Election, in which they were required to make the registration so full as to insure Republican majorities and told that if they did so their reward would be ample and generous. The witness stated that he meant that their reward would be the same as the agents of Nicholls would receive if his side should win; there were several Democratic Supervisors in the State; perhaps as many as 10 out of 70 odd, but witness would not answer that there were that number; witness' attention was called to the fact that in the affidavits sworn to by Collins, the affiant swore that he was a resident but not a registered voter of Vernon Parish, and said it did not strike him as at all singular that a man, who by his own statement was not a voter, should come forward to make an affidavit; witness had seen the returns of Vernon Parish, with the accompanying affidavits, since the four original affidavits passed out of witness' hands. The witness explained at length the manner of registering voters, and the legal requirements connected therewith.

The committee, at 4:15 o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

IN ANSWER TO "JUSTICE."

CROSS LIGHTS ON 'FRISCO.

A CORRESPONDENT'S DEFENSE—NOT A WOMAN IN THE CASE—THE UPSTART MILLIONAIRES AND THE ARROGANCE OF WEALTH—HARD RAPS FOR VENAL CRITICS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 26, 1877.

There is an unwritten law which forbids newspaper correspondents from replying to attacks upon themselves. For the most part we recognize the fact that we do not need defense, and that the general reader cares little for Tweedle-dum or Tweedle-dee. His interest in the correspondent is confined entirely to his correspondence, and he is in no way mindful of the individual behind the letters. That I break a rule which I have always observed, and whose soundness I heartily acknowledge, is due to the fact that the Californian who attacks me under the *nom de plume* of "Justice" has most unjustly whipped another over my shoulders. He has addressed the editor of THE TIMES for a most unmanly purpose, and therefore I desire to meet his accusations, and to repel them, to expose his ignorance and disingenuousness, and to disabuse the minds of the readers of THE TIMES that their old acquaintance, Gar, would be capable of willful misrepresentation to please a fair lady or to tickle the vanities of a coterie. It is well known in San Francisco that the bulk of my information has been received from gentlemen, notably from four, every one of whom enjoys and deserves an elevated position and a high reputation. That I have been well received in certain feminine circles, and that the lady to whom "Justice" makes such pointed reference has treated me with exceeding kindness, is undeniably true, but that I received from her the statements which have so galled the San Franciscans and so amused the rest of the American world is absolutely false, and I denounce it as such. In the letter which mentioned the "long lunches," it is directly stated that the information came from a gentleman, and the effort to fix the onus upon one certain lady has filled me with equal surprise and indignation. I denounce the attempt as unmanly and instigated by something very far remote indeed from justice.

Having disposed of this misstatement, I proceed to examine more directly into the letter of "Justice." He commences by stating that probably such a picture as I have drawn might have been true once, but that now it is a tale of other days. This reminds me forcibly of the dispute as to the existence of chills and fever in that delightful spot, Staten Island. The wanderer seeking for Summer board for himself and family, and instructed thereanent by his spouse, inquires, "Have you any chills and fever here?" The answer comes with a strong show of virtuous indignation, "Not a chill, not one. No, siree; we used to have 'em pretty bad, but since the new improvements, the building and the breaking up of the soil, there hasn't been a single case in the place. Over the hill they've got 'em rayther heavy, I understand." The exact words of "Justice" are an amusing proof of his ignorance of the land he defends so boldly. He says: "It can readily be imagined that in the early days of California history, when men were making huge fortunes in a day by the discovery of gold in all the mountains and streams, and when it seemed that by the touch of the magical wand the horny-fisted miner was transformed from impecuniosity to the possession of great wealth, the treasures of the earth proved to be a greater curse than a blessing, and that the impulses of the enrobed were not always in the direction of the highest good." This highly poetical prose seems to intimate that placer-digging and gold-washing gave to men huge fortunes in a single day. How the miners would chuckle over such a statement! Men in the early days may have made some money, but it is absolutely certain that until the development of the Comstock Lode no huge fortunes were vouchsafed by Providence to any one from mining in California. Now this is hardly 15 years ago, and instead of those times having passed away we are now in the very thick of them. To whom will the words of "Justice" more appositely apply than to Messrs. Flood, O'Brien, Mackey, and Fair, who, from the humblest positions, have been raised to the undesirable eminence which immense wealth gives to those who are incapable of comprehending its uses or of performing its duties. For the character of these men I will quote from the leading paper of San Francisco, which, in this morning's issue, says as follows:

"Last year, however, those persons, whom flattery and adulation have, with fulsome sycophancy, dubbed 'Bonanza Kings,' 'Comstock Princes,' and other base anti-republican fustian, but who in fact are the least kingly or noble, and the most greedy, selfish, piggish, and narrow-souled among men of wealth, refused altogether to pay their taxes; and have forced the State into a lawsuit to collect them."

The general feeling of sensible men is that deference to a certain degree is due to wealth and official position, not on account of the individuals in possession, but because a healthy conservative spirit knows no better way for the defense of property in the abstract against the proletarianism of the age. But the bonanza people are too much even for the endurance of San Franciscans, and hence this cry of hearty indignation extorted from the paper I quote.

That I have praised Senator Sharon and Jim Keene seems to have given more offense to this honest writer than the attacks upon the snobbery of Nob Hill, and the barbarism of the long lunches. For my own part, I protest that nothing so gladdens my critical heart as an opportunity for sincere praise. To laud Jim Keene was an easy task, for he has the culture and instincts of a gentleman, and is one of the most agreeable men breathing. To applaud him, then, was as natural as for water to gush from a spring. The hearty approbation I have given to Senator Sharon was due not by any means to the likings of any lady, nor to any personal regard of my own, for the Senator is by no means an individual for whom one conceives regard at the first meeting. Queen Elizabeth, who loved to look upon a man, would have hated to look upon the Senator from Nevada—for he is small of stature, insignificant in feature, reticent and self-contained in conversation. Nor does he, as many such men have done, wrap himself round with a mantle of icy dignity. On the contrary, his talk and manners are characterized by abruptness, and by a nervous roughness and disregard of the feelings of others not calculated to impress very highly a correspondent who has an uncommonly good opinion of himself. But who would not be fired to an enthusiasm of praise by such an act of devotion to the memory of his dead comrade as he shared when he assumed all the burdens which had broken down Ralston and placed the penniless widow at once in a position of comparative affluence. I do not speak of the affairs of the Bank of California, for there the chief merit is undoubtedly due to D. O. Mills. But I refer to the different schemes in which Ralston was engaged, and which ruined him, or rather were the lever by which the bonanza people ruined him. There was the Palace Hotel, a white elephant 10 years ahead of the needs of California; there was the West Coast Furniture Company; there was the Alameda Water Company; there was the San Mateo Homestead Land, and many others which I do not at present recollect. Sharon assumed them, careless whether they were capable of profitable development or certain to culminate in positive loss, and only anxious to save the good name of his friend and comrade. I protest that it gladdens my very heart to think of such a thing, and to know that this little man who looks like *Thersites*, has the soul within of *Tydeus*. In my experience of journalism, I only know of one other such act, and that was done by Giles F. Filley, of St. Louis, who was entrapped by his brother-in-law into indorsing bills to the amount of $1,300,000, and who instead of going into bankruptcy, and evading the payment, asked for time, and within seven years paid the whole amount, principal and interest. My blood is stirred when I hear of heroic deeds, and I feel a positive pleasure in applauding such men. "Justice," it seems, is of another kidney.

I pass to a consideration of the last charge, that in obedience to the prejudices of this lady, I have been severe upon the bonanza people. With regard to the lady's participation in my censure, I have sufficiently answered that. Let me, then, consider the facts in relation to the establishment of the Bank of Nevada. I have stated that the aim and interest of the bonanza people was to crush out the Bank of California. That view is accepted by every bonanza man with whom I have conversed upon this point. "Justice" is of a different opinion. But in support of my view, I may state that when the clearing-house system was mooted in San Francisco the Bank of Nevada refused to join in the movement. The answer of Mr. Flood is reported by bankers to have been that he didn't hire a hall for the public to do their banking in, but for the convenience of his own business, and that he did not propose to show his hand. And though the clearing-house system is in full operation to-day in this city, the Bank of Nevada still keeps aloof. The opinion of commercial minds on this fact was forcibly given in some of the financial papers of New-York, notably, I believe, in the *Bulletin*, which advised the public to have nothing to do with an institution which wrapped its operations in secrecy. The public of San Francisco has taken that advice, and, to quote the words of a very accomplished informant, the "Bank of Ireland," as it is nicknamed, is a bank of last resort, to which no one goes unless he is in such a condition that he must accept whatever terms are offered him.

As to the ability and tact with which the bonanza people manage their affairs, I need only refer to the farcical behavior of Mr. Mackey at the last meeting of the shareholders of Consolidated Virginia. A Mr. Dewey attacked the management bitterly, and reiterated the charges which I made against mine management in general, that the reduction of the ore was placed at a fabulous figure, and the high percentage of tailings was a gross fraud. To these and other charges Mr. Mackey, in a strong Irish accent, answered: "Come up and see the moine for yerselves. Av yees'll come up till the moine oi'l pee your feers, and thrate yees to cigars and all the woine yees can dhrink." Imagine the President of a great company making such a response to a series of grave charges universally accepted as genuine. Nor did the incapacity of Mr. Mackey end here. An ex-member of the English Parliament, a man of high reputation and a friend of the ex-Premier, desired to ask some questions as a large holder of Consolidated Virginia, and was answered that he was only an Englishman, and didn't know anything about American mining anyway. The leading paper of San Francisco published an account of this remarkable meeting, and as its authenticity has not been contested it must be presumed to be correct. Immense wealth invariably acts as a charm upon the minds of weak persons, and they see its possessor through a golden glamour. The writer of the article signed "Justice" seems to imagine that because a quartet of men became suddenly immensely wealthy, they are to be credited with all the attributes which in other communities go hand in hand with wealth. It is not so. Although they are millionaires, the bonanza firm is still composed of a bar-keeper, a livery-stable man, and two horny-fisted miners. They have changed their skins, but can neither change their habits nor their souls.

All this balderdash about the early days of California is nothing, and only calculated to mislead. The society of the early days of the State was, in all human probability, superior to what it is to-day intellectually. It would have been so morally, only for the fact that it was a land of refuge. Californian society at the present moment is suffering more than ever from the oppression of huge fortunes in incompetent hands. Wealth possessed by an Astor or a Vanderbilt or a Seligman is a reservoir. It was such in the hands of Ralston. But wealth in the hands of the bonanza quartet is a stagnant marsh, breeding noxious insects and filling the air with moral fevers. I could not possibly better show the position of things here than by the simple statement that in this small city there are three weekly papers that live by very questionable method. These bugs that sting and stink have lampooned and caricatured me for many weeks past with undeviating regularity. As the Scotch proverb observes that "it is ill getting breeks frae a Highlandman," so I may say that to get blackmail from a correspondent is as impossible as to get blood out of a turnip. Somebody must pay for these articles, for one does not go to the trouble to the dirty bread which these creatures earn. If I mention them at all, it is to show that some galled jades have winced very much at my letters. But, in conclusion, I would ask the readers of THE TIMES to believe that I am more likely to be right in my strictures, as I now the scene with calm, unprejudiced, *undirected* eyes, than the Californians, who are to their faults exceedingly blind, and to their virtues most outrageously kind. GAR.

'STURBING A MEETIN'.

HOW A YOUNG WOMAN GOT UP AN EXCITEMENT IN A COLORED CHURCH.

From the St. Louis Republican, Feb. 3.

The ante-rooms of the Court of Criminal Correction were crowded yesterday with colored people of both sexes, most of whom had been summoned as witnesses in the case of the State against Lizzie Huggins, a pudgy, fat-faced, fiery-eyed little colored woman, who labored under the charge of disturbing the religious congregation of the Mount Zion Church, on Jan. 22. The case was called at 10:30 o'clock, and the two armies of witnesses stood in rows, glared at all sorts of things at each other, and sworo to tell the whole truth, utter which they were excluded.

The principal witness for the State, and the instigator of the prosecution, was Rev. Thomas Jefferson Jones, the Pastor of the disturbed flock. He was a dignified, middle-aged party with a cane and gaudy necktie, and was evidently not above having an opinion of his own about some ungodly folks. He testified that on the night in question he was in the pulpit, begging the brethern to come to the Lord—at least to the mourners' bench—when that Lizzie Muggins got up and says she; "What bizness you got 'zortin' nigger sinners to come to the mourners' bench? Better clean your own self before you ger clean there 'sortin' sinners—you bad. You an' 'Manda Taggett goin' 'roun' and doin' your devilishness, an' then you comin' here an' 'zortin'!" Witness, as soon as he could get a word in, hollered out, "Order in the congregation!" and then Lizzie Huggins' husband went to the bench and told her to get up and come right out of that church. She was his'n and she had to come. But Lizzie Huggins she got up and said she wouldn't come, and she wasn't going to come, and none of them devilish niggers could make her come. And the congregation got so excited that witness had to give it up and dismiss them.

On cross-examination, the witness repeated his story in somewhat greater detail. Being asked whether or not his allusions about 'Manda Taggett were true, witness replied that that was his and Manda's business. The charge was "'sturbin' de congregation," and he was ready to prove that that congregation was mightily 'sturbed.

The next witness was a young man, who testified that everything went along peaceable-like that night; another gentleman and then Mr. Johnson preached, and; just as Mr. Johnson was going to pronounce the doxology, Lizzie Huggins jumped up and raised a commotion, making remarks about the minister and 'Manda Taggett; then Lizzie Huggins' husband went to where she was sitting, and says he; "Come out of this church, Lizzie Huggins; you's my meat; you b'longs to me;" but Lizzie said that no devilish niggas could put her out; and everybody got to kicking up a muss, and so they couldn't go on with any more business, and the meeting got broken up.

Several other witnesses, and among them the 'Manda Taggett referred to, who is a saucy-looking wench, testified to about the same state of facts, all agreeing that Lizzie Huggins had advised the minister to clean the mourners' bench by mending his own ways before 'zortin' other sinners to come and be saved.

Then the defense introduced as a witness the venerable Deacon Sam Gobout. He said he had witnessed the commotion, and he believed it started all along of the preacher. The commotion looked like it was all over the church, and not much of anywhere in particular. Witness watched it awhile, "to see what is what," and he couldn't make much our of it. "Remarks was a drappin all roun'," said he, "an' if Lizzie Huggins said anything, which I doesn't say but she did, it was all 'long of what the preacher was a sayin'. He was a sayin' the congregation was like mules, an' tellin' 'em to come up to de mourners' bench, a tole-him to drap that talk an' tend to his gospel, but he wouldn't do it, an' so there was a row. An' then—but if you's got 'nuff I'll quit, Mister Judge."

The witness was excused and another came on, who testified that the minister was calling people monkeys and rabbits, and billy goats and heathen, all because they wouldn't come up to the mourners' bench, and that's what made Lizzie Huggins tell him he'd better clean that mourners' bench first—he'd better quit his devilry with 'Manda Taggess. She didn't make much more fuss than anyone else neither.

Another witness testified that the preacher was calling sinners villifying names, and saying "it was a shame to see so many sinners standin' back there, snickerin' an' laffin' an' not comin' for'ard to get their souls saved." There wasn't much of a fuss, either, an' the preacher he says, "Lizzie Huggins, I'll jerk some money outen you to-morrer—see if I don't." The meeting was "ostensibly" over, anyhow.

Rachael Smith testified that she was asleep in one of the pews, and was awakened by the row, and she didn't see Lizzie Huggins do anything wrong.

Judge Cady suggested to Lizzie that she ought to have secured an ecclesiastical trial of her Pastor if she didn't like his ways. She replied that she tried that and it got smothered, so she just talked right out in meeting. But she didn't disturb the meeting.

Judge Cady said she might have occasioned the loss of numerous souls by thus depriving them of an opportunity to go to the mourners' bench.

Well, she didn't keep anybody from going to the mourners' bench. Preacher Jones had told her himself that 'Manda Taggett tried to seduce him, and he just got mad because she sold it in meeting. Lizzie was fined $1 and cost.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....Feb. 6.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate the bill to appropriate $500,000 for the Mississippi jetties was reported adversely from the Appropriations Committee. The Indian Appropriation bill was reported with amendments. A memorial from the Regents of the Smithsonian Institution asking an appropriation for the erection of a building adjoining the Institution, for the exhibition of articles contributed by foreign Governments to the Centennial exhibition and afterward presented to the United States, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. The conference on the Post Route bill failed to agree on the clauses providing for Fast Mail Service and the restoration of franking. The bill to provide for a sinking fund for the payment of the Pacific Railroad indebtedness to the Government was discussed without action. The bill to abolish the District Police Board failed to receive the two-thirds necessary to pass it over the President's veto.

In the House the Deficiency Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. It calls for $1,417,000.

SENATE.

The Senate reassembled at 10 A. M. to-day, and immediately took another recess until 12 o'clock, when Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, presented the petition of 610 citizens of New-York in favor of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting the several States from disfranchising citizens on account of sex; also a petition of officers of the National Woman's Suffrage Association of a similar character.

THE FREEDMEN'S BANK PROPERTY.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, reported favorably on the House bill authorizing the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company to buy in certain real estate and other property, and to sell the same at public or private sale. In explanation of the bill, he said it was to allow the Commissioners to convey perfect title to certain property sold by them, the question having been raised by some purchasers as to the right of the Commissioners to convey the property.

Mr. CAMERON, of Pennsylvania, moved to amend the bill so as to require the Commissioners to sell property at public sale only.

The amendment of Mr. Cameron was rejected, and, objection being made to the further consideration of the bill, it was laid over.

THE JETTIES APPROPRIATION.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported adversely on the House bill to provide for the payment of James B. Eads for the construction of jetties at the south pass of the Mississippi River, and it was placed on the calendar with the adverse report. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury, $500,000 to said Eads whenever the Secretary of War shall determine that that amount is due Mr. Eads by the terms of his contract.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, from the same committee, reported back the Indian Appropriation bill, with sundry amendments. Placed on the calendar.

CAPT. HALL'S SECOND ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the Senate with the narrative of the second expedition to the Arctic regions, made by C. F. Hall, said narrative to be compiled from the notes of such expedition, purchased from the widow of Capt. Hall. Agreed to.

AMMUNITION TO BE ISSUED TO STATES WITH ARMS.

Mr. COCKRELL, of Missouri, reported favorably on the Senate joint resolution to amend the joint resolution of July 3, 1876, authorizing the Secretary of War to issue arms to certain States and Territories so as to issue ammunition not to exceed 50 ball cartridges for each arm. Passed.

A NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, presented a memorial of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution asking appropriations of $250,000 to erect a building adjoining the Smithsonian Institution for the exhibition of goods presented by foreign Governments to the United States, which goods were lately on exhibition at Philadelphia.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, spoke of the importance of a building for a national museum, and said the Centennial buildings and Grounds unanimously favored the purchase of certain squares near the Capitol for a national museum and library buildings. Fifty car-loads of articles had been given to the United States, and their money value was scarcely computable. A building should be erected for them, as they, both in a historical and economical point of view, surpassed anything exhibited in any national museum on the globe.

Mr. SARGENT spoke of the great value of the articles, and said they should be properly exhibited. Their exhibition would be furnishing educational facilities of the most valuable character.

The memorial was then referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriations bill was received from the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

FAST MAILS AND THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, from the Conference Committee on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the bill establishing certain post routes, which involves the question of restoring the Fast Mail trains and the franking privilege, reported that the Committee had been unable to agree. He moved that a new conference, asked for by the House of Representatives, be granted. So ordered.

Subsequently he said the House had not appointed its members of the new conference, although the bill had been sent to the Senate, and he moved that the bill be returned to the House, that that body might appoint its members of the committee first. Agreed to.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING-FUND BILL.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill to amend the Pacific railroad acts, so as to create a sinking fund for liquidation of the indebtedness to the Government of the Pacific Railroad Company.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska, spoke in opposition to the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee. He referred to the advantages which had been enjoyed by the country on account of the construction of the Pacific Railroad, and said that prior to 1862 the transportation of mails and munitions of war in the West coat the Government $7,300,000 per annum, while the whole amount of interest is now paid on the Pacific Railroad amounted to but $3,800,000 per annum. The people of this country never expected that the bonds loaned to the Pacific railroad companies would be paid except by transporting mails, &c., for the Government. In support of his argument he quoted extensively from the debates in Congress when the original act was passed. He contended that the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee proposed a new contract; a different one from that which the country offered to the capitalists to build this road when it was in danger of losing its Pacific possessions. He did not believe the American people desired a bill of this kind to pass. It violated the contract of the Government, and could not be justified. The American people did not require their Representatives here to enact such a measure in their name.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, said he only proposed to discuss some of the legal points involved in the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee. He quoted from the Pacific Railroad acts, and denied that Congress had power to alter and am

the plaintiff. The jury, having failed to agree at a late hour yesterday afternoon, were locked up for the night.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

RECORDER HACKETT'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY — HIS REFERENCE TO FRAUDS AMONG TRUSTEES AND OTHERS.

At the opening of the Court of General Sessions yesterday Recorder Hackett charged the Grand Jury, in accordance with the requirements of the statute, directing them to inquire into all violations of the law relating to lotteries, usury, illegal fees, elections, and excise. His Honor continued:

Since yesterday I have examined the calendar for the present term. You, as conservators of the peace of the country, will be pleased to know that the weight of crime on the calendar is comparatively light. This is mainly due to the zeal of the District Attorney's office and the energetic industry of my learned associates, who since I last sat here have continuously held two courts during six weeks. It is only fair that the community that I should add that notwithstanding commercial distress, hard times, and the strong temptations of pressing poverty, metropolitan crime decreases among the lower and middle classes. It seems, however, to have increased among the intelligent, the educated, and those of social influence. Some time since I had occasion to charge a Grand Jury respecting frauds among Trustees and officers of commercial institutions; since then the calendar discloses that not only among savings banks but among life insurance corporations, frauds have intensified. Some of these latter cases may be presented to you, as by the issuance of District Attorney Phelps and others they are laid before your predecessors. It is hard enough for families to lose their hard-earned savings, but it is worse luck for a man who, during several years has paid life insurance premiums, only to awaken some morning and find that his family has not only lost their premiums, but that his indorsements or life policies are mere valueless lots of printed paper, and that if he is to reinsure his life it has to be done at a very largely-increased premium for a fresh risk of advancing years. A loss and peril like this, if occasioned by the greed, recklessness, or dishonesty of life insurance guardians, is closely allied to the meanest of crimes. Therefors, should any such cases come before you, probe them, no matter in what portion of the body politic they may fester. You can have the assistance of the District Attorney and his assistants in all cases where your judgment may be at fault, and should avail yourselves of his counsel. It will be your duty to examine carefully into the various complaints which shall be laid before you, and satisfy yourselves before finding an indictment, that the evidence is sufficient to warrant it.

THE RIGHT TO PLAY "DIE DANISCHEFFS."

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision in the suit of Shook & Palmer against Adolf Neuendorf, which was before the court on a motion to render permanent an injunction restraining the defendant from performing the play of "Die Danischeffs." The plaintiffs claimed their right from the authors, while the defendant set up an alleged abandonment of the authors' rights by the publication of the play in Germany and Austria. Judge Donohue in his opinion says:

"In this case it seems to me, on careful consideration of the papers, that plaintiffs have clearly made out their title by purchase to the use of the play in dispute. When, as in this case, the defendant sets up no title other than the abandonment, by its author, of the play to the public, and presents no equitable title to it, he must be prepared to show an authorized publication, beyond any doubt, of the play which he claims the right to perform. This, it seems to me, he has not done in this case. The principal ground on which he puts his case is, that what he proves as an abandonment could not have existed if such was not the fact. Unfortunately, too many instances of unauthorized use of other people's property exist to make the presence of such use proof of its being rightful. * * * His claim that the plaintiffs themselves do not pretend that they will lose money by the defendant's performance, and so are not entitled to any injunction, is without weight, because, should plaintiffs not enjoin defendants, their act will be an evidence to others that plaintiffs have permitted the public use of the play, and will so destroy their right. Some other party will come forward, and as a defense to using it in English, will show defendant's performance, and argue, as defendant does, that it must have been authorized or it would not have occurred. Motion to continue injunction granted." Ex-Judge Dittenoefer appeared for the plaintiffs, and Henry Wehle for the defendant.

SUIT ON A MARRIED WOMAN'S NOTE.

The suit of Thomas J. Husson against Harriet N. Trask was brought to trial before Chief Justice Curtis and a jury, in Part III. of the Superior Court, yesterday. The plaintiff brought his suit on a note given by the defendant, who is a married woman, and the wife of Benjamin J. H. Trask. This note was given under rather singular circumstances. It appears that Husson and Mr. Trask did business with each other, and on one occasion they exchanged checks for $3,000. Trask deposited Husson's check in bank and drew against it. When Husson tried to do likewise with regard to Trask's check, he found that the latter was worthless. Husson had in bank originally about $400. When Trask had drawn against his account to the amount of his check the account was $2,600 short. Husson deposited 60 bonds of the Secretan Dry Dock Company to secure the overdraft by Trask, and went to the latter to make some arrangements for the payment of the money drawn. He could make no satisfactory arrangements with Trask, however. The bank then became solicitous about the overdraft, and threatened Husson that unless the $2,600 they would sell the stock deposited. Husson went again to Trask, and the latter then offered to raise money on the stock. Husson obtained the stock and gave it to Trask, who raised $6,000 on it. He accounted, as alleged, for only $3,000 of the money, and afterward sold the stock. On discovering that the bonds had been sold, Husson threatened to proceed against Trask for his conduct. To save her husband, Mrs. Trask then made the note on which the suit was brought. The note was, by its terms, made a charge upon her separate estate. The defense to the suit was that the wife could not be held liable for her husband's indebtedness, and that her separate estate could not be charged with debts not incurred for her benefit. The jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $7,371 96, that being the null amount claimed, with interest. Mr. Woodrich appeared for the plaintiff and Isaac L. Egbert for the defendant.

AN ARTIST'S PERPLEXITIES.

Messrs. Doll & Richards, picture dealers of Boston, made an agreement with George Inness, an artist, whereby he was to furnish them with all of his productions, which they were to sell on commission. By the agreement he was to receive advances to enable him to prosecute his travels and studies. He sent to them 14 pictures, which he values at $24,200, and obtained an advance of $4,500. He then sent them 11 other pictures, valued by him at $15,000, and received an advance of $2,377. One picture, known as the "Pine Grove of Bartarina Villa," he received back for the purpose of retouching it for exhibition at the Philadelphia Exposition. Messrs. Doll & Richards claim that he sold the picture and pocketed the proceeds. They sue for its recovery, and obtained an order of arrest against Inness. The latter made a motion to vacate the arrest, but this was denied. He moved before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for a rehearing of the motion to vacate the arrest, but this was also denied. In defense Mr. Inness says he was in great measure in the power of Messrs. Doll & Richards, and that they did not fulfill their agreement. They did not try to sell his pictures, he claims, but stored them away in a cellar. He had spent 12 weeks, he said, in retouching the "Pine Grove of Bartarina Villa," and had offered to repay the loan of $2,377 which, in his ignorance of business affairs, he supposed was all that was necessary for him to do.

WILL BE CONTENT WITH $25,000 DAMAGES.

Sarah Earl, a dress-maker of this City, brought a suit in the Superior Court to recover $25,000 of John Fink and A. S. Spaulding for personal injuries, and the case was brought to trial before Judge Speir and a jury, in Part II. of the court, yesterday. It appears that the plaintiff was walking on Eighth avenue on May 28, 1873. Fink owned a building on the avenue, and had on the sidewalk in front a box containing shutters for the store. Mr. Spaulding, who is a dealer in provisions, had a horse and wagon standing in the street in front of the store, and something happening to frighten the horse, the animal started and pushed the wagon into the box of shutters, which fell on the plaintiff. The latter fell to the ground severely bruised and stunned. She was confined to her bed on account of the injuries for several months, and still suffers from the effect of them. The defendants put in a general denial. The case was given to the jury, who, failing to agree in time, were locked up for the night with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict. Charles S. Spencer appeared for the plaintiff, and George W. Maddam for the defendant.

A DISPOSSESSION CASE.

Charles Michenfelder applied to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for a peremptory mandamus to compel Patrick Reilly, a City Marshal, to execute a warrant of dispossession against one William Sohn, who occupies the premises No. 171 Suffolk street. Sohn had made default in the rent, but claims to have a counter-action against Michenfelder, his landlord. Michenfelder then applied to Justice Dinkel for a summons in dispossession proceedings. On the return day of the summons, Justice Dinkel was not present in court, his place being filled by Justice Callahan. The latter issued the warrant of dispossession as Justice Dinkel's substitute, and the question involved is as to whether one Justice can act in the place of another in such a proceeding. This point has never been decided, and the City Marshal is not willing to execute the warrant, since such action may subject him to a suit for trespass. Judge Barrett denied the application for a mandamus, holding that Michenfelder should pursue his remedy by action in the usual way.

COURT NOTES.

Capt. James Milward, of this City, was yesterday sworn in by Judge Johnson, of the United States Circuit Court, as Consul to Ghent.

The engrossed findings in the suit of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company against the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company were filed in the Superior Court Clerk's office yesterday.

Chewell Jenkin, the man charged with setting fire to the clothing store of Isidor Cohen, at No. 94 Catharine street, on Sunday evening, was discharged yesterday at the Tombs Police Court, having proved an alibi.

Jean B. H. Vandeveldeen and his wife, the Belgian forgers, who were recently arrested in Indiana, arrived in this City yesterday, and were taken before Commissioner White. They will have a hearing, preparatory to being extradited, on the 8th instant.

The suit in the Court of Common Pleas whereby Edwin Booth sought to restrain Messrs. Jarrett & Palmer from using the name "Booth's Theatre" as the title of the building at Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, was discontinued yesterday.

Judge Speir, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, denied the motion for a reference in the suit of Francis Morris against William Webb, which is brought to recover about $40,000 on a note which the defendant failed to collect and the makers of which failed.

Judge Barrett reserved his decision yesterday, on a motion by the defendant in the two suits of Graham against Harrington, to have the judgments obtained by the plaintiff vacated and set aside. Harrington claims he was induced, by fraudulent representations, to confess judgment.

Richard Supple, a bar-tender, who was convicted of stealing $837 from George Lemond, a United States seaman, in a saloon at No. 179 Cherry street, was brought up for sentence yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Sutherland sentenced the thief to three years in State Prison.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday decided that it would be better for the creditors of the Guardian Savings Institution for Joseph J. O'Donohue, its present Receiver, to be removed from his position. He also ordered a reference to ex-Judge Bosworth to determine as to who would be a proper person to succeed O'Donohue.

Judge Van Vorst, in Supreme Court, Special Term, in the case of Pike against Seiter and others, held, yesterday, that where a man purchases real estate, and agrees to assume a mortgage on the same, but has the deed made out to his wife, who does not assume the payment of the mortgage, he is liable for any deficiency arising from a sale of the mortgaged premises.

Suit was yesterday begun in the United States Circuit Court by the Republic of France against the Phœnix Insurance Company of this City, to recover the sum of $4,756 29 on a policy for $10,000 taken out in 1871 on a cargo of beef shipped from this port on the steam-ship Zoe, which was wrecked during the passage. Messrs. Dickerson and Beaman appear for the French Government.

Morris Weinberg was arrested on Aug. 30, 1873, on a civil suit, wherein he was charged with misrepresenting the pecuniary responsibility of a man who had applied to one William M. Carpenter for goods on credit and had referred the latter to Weinberg. By writ of habeas corpus Weinberg sought to be admitted to bail yesterday, but Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, adjourned the hearing until to-day.

Another adjournment was obtained in the Pearsall will case yesterday afternoon by counsel for Elisa Jane Pearsall, who is contesting with the testator's widow for his property, valued at $100,000. The plea was that new evidence would be introduced in place of that of William Korff, who swore that he drew the will giving the property to Elisa Jane. His testimony was stricken out on the ground that he had been convicted of perjury.

Thomas Kreusly, a German, aged 50, who keeps a grocery store at No. 183 South Fifth avenue, was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, charged with having committed an outrageous assault upon the person of Maria Theresa Kinghead, a half-witted child 11 years of age, who resides in the same house. The details of the assault are unfit for publication. The accused was held to bail in $1,000 for trial.

Robert J. Livingston sued Alonzo B. Cornell and others, who were Trustees of the Neo Silicon Steel Company, to recover from them a debt due by the corporation, on the ground that they were personally liable because they had failed to file the annual report of the company for 1874 within 20 days after Jan. 1, 1875. Judge Donohue, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, held yesterday that the statute must be strictly complied with if Trustees of corporations desired to avail themselves of its benefits. A verdict was given for $1,415 56 in favor of the plaintiff.

The suit of Blanchard Fosgate, Jr., against Owen O'Connor was brought to trial before Judge Joseph F. Daly, in Part III. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The action is to recover $1,000 for architect's fees in altering the building Nos. 6 and 7 Chatham square, in February, 1876. The answer is that the plaintiff agreed to do the work without receiving any other pay than a lease of the premises at $7,500 per year, with the privilege of reletting them at a higher price. The plaintiff claims, however, that O'Connor got the lease back by offering to pay $1,000 for it, but failed to pay the money. The case is still on.

Application was made to Judge Robinson, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, to have a pauper lunatic sent to the Middletown Asylum for the Insane. In opposition to this it was said that at this asylum the lunatic's board would cost about 60 cents per day, whereas he could be boarded at the Ward's Island Asylum for 24 cents per day. Judge Robinson said that in the present condition of affairs he was opposed to put any additional burden upon the taxpayers of the City, and he therefore ordered the lunatic to be sent to the Ward's Island Asylum.

AN OLD BURGLAR SENTENCED.

Two years ago a notorious burglar named John L. Bough was convicted before Judge Sutherland of burglary in the first degree, and sentenced to 12 years in State Prison. The case was appealed by Assemblyman Peter Mitchell, who succeeded in obtaining a reversal of the conviction, and Bough was released from State Prison to prey upon the community. The lesson taught him in Sing Sing seemed to have no effect upon the liberated burglar, who immediately returned to his old avocations. On the night of the 5th of January, he was detected in the act of committing a burglary on the premises of Jacob Richardson, No. 398 Third avenue, and taken to the station-house. When called up for trial in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Bough, who now spells his name "Bow," pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and Recorder Hackett sentenced him to two years in State Prison.

A SUIT FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

A curious suit for alleged false imprisonment, brought by August Ronnerberg against John McDermark and Frank Deno, was tried before Judge Lawrence and a jury in Part II of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. Deno, it appears, is the foreman, and McDermark the watchman, of a slaughter-house in this City. On Sept. 5, 1876, Deno began to drink some water from a tank in the house and noticed that it had a peculiar and disagreeable taste. He spat out the mouthful he had taken and then handed the water to others to taste. Ronnerberg, who was at the place, was accused of having put muriatic acid into the water for the purpose of poisoning somebody. He was arrested, lent in jail for three or four days, and then released. He now sues to recover $500 for the false imprisonment. Deno claims that he did not cause Ronnerberg's arrest. The jury was out at the time of the closing of the court yesterday.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Barker vs. Barker, &c.—For commission. Motion denied, and the witness may be examined.

Brown vs. Barker.—Commission granted, and the witness may be examined orally.

The German Savings Bank vs. McGovern.—Let a copy of the complaint in such case be handed up.

Littauer vs. Goldman.—Extra allowance of $100 granted.

Barker vs. Barker.—Commission granted, and the witness may be examined orally.

Leipnoetter vs. Webster.—Defendant must be released from imprisonment. See memorandum.

Fairchild vs. Fairchild.—Commission granted.

Motions Denied Without Costs.—Brown vs. Barker; Barker vs. Barker, and Matson vs. Lockwood.

Ewspert vs. Dolenuar.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

The German-American Bank vs. Helmer.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Motions Granted.—Newell vs. Church; Bussell vs. McCormick; Kenyon vs. The Lee Box and Lumber Company; La Roche vs. Lyon; Zimmerman vs. Nicolay. Motions granted for Feb. 16.

Motions Denied.—Richardson vs. Watson, and Meyers vs. Walsh. Motions denied, with $10 costs to abide the event.

Gidgeon vs. Walsh.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to abide the event. I do not think the defendant should be required to stipulate.

Knowlton vs. Williams.—The application must be denied. The affidavit is full of charges, but no evidence is furnished.

Hansen vs. Lyons.—Motion granted for first Friday.

The Broadway Savings Bank vs. Banks.—Judgment granted.

Fullerton vs. Smith.—Motion granted for Feb. 9.

Motions Granted.—Pierson vs. Cory and Adams vs. McGovern; motions granted for Feb. 26.

Woodward vs. Starr.—Motion granted for third Friday.

Wadhams vs. Stewart.—Motion denied upon stipulation to admit the making of the state specified in the bill of exceptions. Memorandum.

Goldschmidt vs. Goldschmidt.—I do not feel justified in granting a divorce. See memorandum.

Dudenges vs. Young.—Motion denied without costs and without prejudice to a renewal upon the dissolution of the stay by the payment of the costs of motion.

Flannery vs. Brennell, &c.—Defendants opposed upon payment of $10 costs of original motion. $10 costs of this motion, the sum of the referee to date, and all other disbursements since the default. Upon such payment the motion for a reference will be denied.

Koffman vs. Millers.—Motion granted for first Friday in March, but the attorneys cannot name part, nor are costs allowed to the party who is pressed the latter.

Granted.—Tripp vs. Smith; Tripp vs. Swift; Tripp vs. Van Wagner.

Motions Granted.—Schroeder vs. Hammerstein; Henry vs. La Forge; Astor vs. Lamyer; Fielding, Jr., vs. Finch, Gebhard vs. Van Alstyne; Holt vs. Hammerstein; Hoadman vs. Cohen; Tobey vs. Brooks; Frank vs. Lonergan; Cole vs. Dinsmore; McHugh vs. McShane; Ely vs. Davis; Friedman vs. Derr; Kelly vs. Gundbeerh; The Manufacturers' National Bank of Troy vs. O'Donnell; Goelet vs. Blesson, No 10; Thompson vs. Rowe, The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Gardner; The Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Schwalz; Matthiesen vs. Main et al.; Sutton vs. Pentz; Kidney vs. Kidney et al.; The Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Baleh; Dwyer vs. Brady; The Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Lexington; The Manhattan Life Insurance Company vs. Allerton, and Townsend vs. Keelan.

By Judge Lawrence.

Gill vs. The Guardian Savings Institution.—Opinion.

By Judge Brady.

Boller vs. Duffy.—Order settled.

Opinions.—Matter of Dickie & Williams vs. Halsey.

By Judge Donohue.

Gilliam vs. Whitnecht.—Motion denied.

Matter of Mills.—Granted.

Van Rieden vs. Astor.—Memorandum.

Smith vs. Camerden.—Proof of service insufficient.

Matter of the Receivership of the Third Avenue Savings Bank.—Two hundred and fifty dollars allowed.

Kennedy vs. Kennedy.—Motion granted; order to be settled.

Motions Granted.—Shook vs. Nuenderf and Gilroy vs. Martin. Memorandums.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Lawrence.

McGuinness vs. The Mayor, &c.—Order as settled.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Demurrers Overruled.—Seery vs. The Mayor, &c., and Long vs. The Mayor, &c. Demurrers to defendants' answers overruled.

Demurrer vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment for defendants on demurrers.

Pike vs. Seiter et al.—Judgment for plaintiff, with remedy against defendant Seiter for deficiency.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Buter vs. McCullie.—Demurrer overruled as frivolous. Judgment therein ordered for plaintiff.

By Judge Van Brunt.

New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Meagher.—Findings settled and decree signed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

In the Matter of Schlesinger, &c.—I am not satisfied that the petitioner has in all things conformed to the statute under the 5th section of article 3 and is not, therefore, entitled to his discharge. Motion for his discharge denied; $10 costs.

Morris et al. vs. Webb.—The motion to refer or to try this action before the Special Term must be denied, with costs. The foundation of the action is not for an account.

Schreyer vs. Dettinger et al.—Order settled.

By Judge Sedgwick.

The Sixth Avenue Railroad Company vs. Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company.—Findings of fact and conclusions of law settled and signed.

Zeiner vs. Levy.—Should be tried on jury calendar.

Whitehead vs. Harrison et al.—Extra allowance of 5 per cent to plaintiff.

Kernochan vs. Whitney et al.—Case and amendments settled.

Rust vs. Bennett.—Order settled.

Lester vs. Knapp.—Remittitur filed. Judgment reduced.

Knapp vs. Berghaus.—Plaintiff's complaint dismissed, with $10 costs.

Lesley vs. Spofford.—Ordered on day calendar for 15th of February.

In the Matter of the Petition of Edwin S. Tomlinson, on Imprisoned Debtor.—Petitioner discharged.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Maddam.

Opinions.—Utter vs. Phillips; Hardman vs. Goin; Harbisen vs. Swanson; Williams vs. Connolly.

Douglass vs. Ryan.—Motion granted unless within 10 days plaintiff file note of issue and pays $10 costs.

Haines vs. Eastern Manufacturing Company.—Motion that plaintiff file security for costs granted.

McCormick vs. Davis.—Decline to interfere with the order heretofore made herein.

See Indorsement on Papers.—Rosenhein vs. Lericks; Ebehardt vs. Rockland Nickel Company.

Mendelsohn vs. Fox.—Motion denied.

Gribbon vs. Campbell.—Motion granted; Code Sec. 407.

Williams vs. Eagle.—Motion denied, without costs.

Motions Granted.—Bigelow vs. Solomon; Scheiba vs. Koster. Brown vs. Jones.

Motions Denied, Without Costs.—Weidman vs. Muller; George vs. Ely; Beard vs. Jones.

Randall vs. Rooney.—Motion to punish for contempt denied.

Harris vs. Harris.—Motion for injunction denied.

Same vs. Same.—Motion to set aside judgment denied; no costs.

See Decisions Indorsed on Paper.—Lippe vs. Reil; Arnot vs. Yarger.

Brown vs. Turley.—Default opened on terms.

Solomon vs. Mag.—Compensation dismissed conditionally.

Morris vs. Stafford.—Motion granted for 10th; no costs.

Motions Granted.—Schilika vs. Gleim; Lord vs. Nichols; Republic Fire Insurance Company vs. Matthias; Cutler vs. Robinson; Murray vs. Roberts; Hoyt vs. Bergamin.

Allen vs. Torrellon.—Order settled.

Kullian vs. Van Raust.—Howard Beck, Esq. appointed Receiver.

Proceedings Dismissed.—Loughran vs. Matthews; Simpson vs. Keliter.

Belding vs. Bacon.—Judgment on answer, &c.

Blum vs. Van Gerderren.—Arrest vacated.

Appleton vs. Stephens.—S. F. Randolph appointed Receiver.

Neuschafter vs. Hertz.—The complaint herein will be dismissed, unless within 10 days, &c.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
266	Hicks vs. Martin, &c.	135	Jacobs vs. Miller.
279	Luddington vs. Stanton et al.	141	Steinbrecher vs. Beyer.
47	Reilly vs. Dillon et al.	142	Guidet vs. Brown et al
100	Fowler vs. Mehrbach	143	Lynes vs. Brandar, Jr., et al.
105	The Harlem Bank vs. Decker et al.	148	Ger. Am. Bank vs. Vilmar.
106	Dunne vs. Gratton et al.	231	Nicoll vs. Scrymser.
50	De Zavala vs. Hart et al.	114	Kinney vs. Cohen.
118	Seaman vs. Wall et al.	115	Kinney vs. Rasch et al.
121	Nat. Park Bank vs. Dwight.	283	Duncan vs. Duncan et al.
122	Bucking vs. Hausel' et al.	67	Herriott vs. Herriot.
128	Grissler et al. vs. Powers.	30	Buckley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
130	Jones vs. Jones.	32	Kittredge et al. vs. Turner et al.
133	Busteed vs. Busteed.	33	The Kinsley Truss Co. vs. Pomeroy.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
3849	Lackey et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	2877	N. S. Bank of Elmbeth vs. Lockwood.
2011	Rodman vs. King.	2879	Deane vs. Wehsman.
1825½	Duryea vs. The Mayor, &c.	2881	Howell et al. vs. Parker.
2719	Hasten et al. vs. Coleman.	2883	Burbank et al. vs. Burr.
2726	Simms vs. Wolf.	2885	Wilson, &c., vs. Briggs, Jr., et al.
4291	Finn vs. Mayor, &c.	2887	Ripley vs. Kaysatter
2591	Gillet al. vs. Conner, &c.	2889	Wolf, &c., vs. Libenthal.
2637	Gerard vs. Bernheimer.	2891	Connors, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1993	Fitts et al. vs. Ondendonk.	2893	Hutchins vs. Gould.
1	Laurette vs. Clark.	2895	Dischoff vs. Bauer.
2589	Bard vs. Jackson.	1899	Hodsupyl vs. Doehling.
1513	Brown vs. Decker &c.	2901	Smith vs. Scheffiels et al.
2091	Carroll vs. Cassidy.	2903	Whitney vs. Parker.
2364	The Excelsior Fet. Co. vs. Fowler.	2909	Breen vs. Mulooh et al.
1111	Wilkinson et al. vs. Noble et al.	2913	Aden et al. vs. Achesson et al.
902½	Heulin vs. Powers.	2915	Blankman vs. Norton
4297	Gray et al. vs. Jones.	2917	Kennelly vs. Canavan et al.
2749	Palmer vs. The Mayor, &c.	2921	Peters et al. vs. Adams.
2751	Beaumont et al. vs. Newman.	2923	May et al. vs. Johnstone et al.
2803	L. & R. Powder Co. vs. Gallaudet.	2925	Butler, &c., vs. Phyfe et al.
2817	Schloss et al. vs. Neal.	2931	Thompson vs. Boyd.
2849	Franc vs. Delaware, Lack. & West. R. R. Co.	2933	Eichler vs. Schwarts et al.
2869	Merrill vs. Potter et al.	2937	Taylor, &c., vs. Donohue.
2871	Archer vs. O'Brien, &c.	2943	Bussey vs. Basch et al.
2875	Daulos vs. Bonny.	2949	Golden vs. Heath.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1096	Hewlett vs. Wood et al.	1838	Mull et al. vs. Mangam.
1742	The Grader Cotton G. Mfg. Co. vs. N. Y. Cotton Mfg. Co.	1844	Hinkin vs. Allerton et al.
280	Lynch, &c., vs. Butler.	1036	Schall et al. vs. Collier.
1759	Howards vs. Scott et al.	2110	Du Lavalette vs. Wendt, &c.
1768	Nichols et al. vs. Nevlin et al.	1794	Elliott vs. The Westchester P. Ins. Co.
1784	Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.	1848	Bradhurst vs. Floyd.
1822	Morris vs. Elliott.	1850	Shayne vs. Collis.
1826	Ballard vs. Schaickford.	1852	Mather vs. Sanborn et al.
1586	Roth vs. Mora.	1860	Thompson vs. Paul.
1479	Baldmore vs. Fuller.	1862	Elliott vs. The Alhemania Fire Ins. Co.
1736	Spilsbury vs. Schoenberg et al.	1864	Brinckerhoff et al. vs. Smith et al.
3589	Ring et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1866	Hussey et al. vs. Newmann et al. vs.
		1868	Hallman et al. vs. Sparling.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
621	Averill vs. De Mott.	419	McComb vs. Jones.
278	Sock vs. Phenix Ins. Co.	1809	Moody et al. vs. Pell.
3023	Mack vs. D. D., E. B., and B. R. Co.	1059	Schorr et al. vs. Story et al.
718	Wann vs. Ashley.	1097	Norton vs. Bucky et al., &c.
549½	American Medical Co. vs. Zorger.	1921	Sullivan vs. Johnson.
151½	Hugan vs. Mayor, &c.	554	Fenn vs. Ward.
2277	Delamater vs. The A. & P. C. Mfg. Co.	1813	Brown vs. Decker, &c.
1148	Loughran, vs. Matthews et al.	1003½	The Union Trust Co. vs. Whiton.
2287	Blake et al. vs. Obdendonk.	96	Nolan vs. E. R. R. Co.
836	Davison et al. vs. Willetts et al.	557	Tyng vs. Sorrell.
1741½	Mathes vs. Hammond.	1913	The Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Haviland.
413	McComb vs. The Exselsior Manuf'g Co.	2141	Payten vs. Schults et al.
		171	Purdy vs. Mayor, &c.
		811	Sheridan, &c., vs. Hopkins.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
70	Bradley vs. McLaughlin.	118	Mallery vs. Frenoe.
74	Smith & Griggs' M'f'g Co. vs. Talcott.	139	Clews vs. Florida R. & Co.
92	Riggs vs. Pursell.	150	Pratt vs. Ross.
122	Mallory vs. Frenoe.	154	Jackson vs. Chartar Oak Life Ins. Co.
114	Miller vs. Board of Police.	168	Courtois vs. Muller.

Call from No. 176 up to and including No. 220.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
19	Nitschke vs. O'Neill et al.	18	Ollinger et al. vs. De Wolf.
41	Benner vs. Ducles et al.	26	Bradford vs. Bissel et al.
52	Reed vs. Livingston.	28	Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. vs. Davis et al.
54	Boody vs. Tilden et al.		
56	Mitzschegring versus Van Winkle et al.		

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1053	Caffe vs. Lord, Jr., et al.	294	McElevoys vs. Lodewick.
317	Sullivan vs. O'Hara.	65	Copeland vs. Ellsworth.
402	Landon vs. Simm.	319	The Mayor et al. vs. Durree.
405	Kneeland vs. Spitzer.	975	Woodruff vs. Beekman.
477	Cooper et al. vs. Smith et al.	1177	Cary vs. The Mayor.
312	Thomas vs. Knight.	456	Gilman vs. Stevens.
179	Moore vs. Tower.	475	Morgan, &c., vs. Mc Vickar.
488	Wray vs. Fedderke.	446	Boyd vs. Phœnix Ins. Co. of Hartford.
395	Dimons vs. White.	628	Meyer vs. Vilmer.
318	Selling vs. Legendre et al.	626	Leporin vs. Essex Co.
480½	Simmons et al. vs. Webb.	630	Williams et al. vs. Sturtevant.
924	Hasnigan vs. Crimmins et al.	631	Johnson, &c., vs. Oppenheim.
687	Furman vs. Titus.		

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1069	Quinn vs. Van Pelt.	636	Franklin vs. Catlin, Jr. et al.
670½	Glogguar vs. Berlin.	637	Same vs. Same.
577	Tribune Association vs. Smith.	638	Ackerman vs. The Mayor, &c.
511	Smith vs. Linley, et al.	639	Von Glahn vs. Lowenstein.
516	Mannhoturers' and B. P. Fx vs. Keeping &c.	640	Nickerson vs. Ruger et al.
590	Woodward S. P. Co. vs. Libby	641	Phillips vs. Ruger et al.
346	Farmers & Mechanics' National Bank vs. Brown et al.	642	Tobin et al. vs. Boston & Albany Railroad Co.
347	Same vs. Same.	643	Linklater et al. vs. Spofford et al.
632	Weisner et al. vs. Klien et al.	644	Lamore vs. O'Connor.
633	Mathews vs. Driscoll.	645	Bandeid vs. Gould.
634	Fenns vs. Hoops.	646	Eppelsheimer vs. Douglas.
635	Parker vs. Connor &c.	650	Taylor vs. Fay et al.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos.		Nos.	
594	Morgan vs. Strocck.	671	Brown et al. versus Stokes et al.
607	Frederioks vs. Klein et al.	672	Prentice vs. Knickerbocker L. Ins. Co.
651	McKenna versus The Mayor, &c.	673	Bauer vs. Goldman et al.
653	Conant vs. Nat. Ice Co. N. Y.	674	Cohn et al. vs. Goldman et al.
654	Gregory vs. Connor, &c.	675	Barnett et al. vs. Goldman et al.
655	Lidgerwood Manuf'g Co. vs. Taylor.	676	Hirsch et al. vs. Goldman et al.
656	Cambiois vs. Butterfield.	677	Spingarn vs. Goldman et al.
657	Germania Fire Ins. Co. vs. Home Fire Ins. Co.	678	Slattery vs. Velkenning.
659	Dart vs. Watkins.	679	Van Opstal vs. Connor, &c.
680	Armstrong vs Fogg et al.	680	Cooper vs. Mix et al.
661	Churchill vs. Bradley.	683	Bank vs. Tate.
663	Riley vs. N. J. Mut. Life Ins. Co.	684	Le Grand vs. Manhattan M. Co.
664	Grant vs. Gould, &c.	685	Wahl vs. Hyman.
665	National S. A. Co. vs. Holmes, &c.	686	Odell vs. Keller.
666	Casper vs. Steinberg et al.	688	Archer vs. Leubusch-er et al.
667	Sullivan, &c., vs. Walterause.	689	Memmin et al. vs. Clapp et al.
668	Marsh vs. Masterson.	690	Weber, &c., versus Schloff.
669	Lockwood vs. Morton.		

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until first Monday of March, 1877.

COMMON LEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
16	Smithson vs. Condit.	1	Demurrer.
30	Lowenstein vs. Kennedy.		The Orphan Asylum Society versus Waterbury.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
883	Walker vs. New Central Coal Co. of Maryland.	892	Shandley vs. The Mayor.
1004	Lamberti vs. Mentegass.	600	McCormack vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE FLYING DUTCHMAN, (English Opera)—Miss C. L. Kellogg, Mr. Maas, Mr. Carleton.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A MORNING CALL—MARRIED LIFE—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers, Miss Fanny Morant.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS: OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FIFTH AVENUE—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—MARTON, LE JOLIE BOQUETIERE.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA PETITE MARIEE (Opera Bouffe) Mlle. Marie Aimee.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS. Day and evening.

CHICKERING HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Miss Emma Abbott, Mr. Brignoli, Mr. Case, and orchestra.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Electoral Commission was in session about nine hours yesterday, but adjourned without reaching a decision on the points raised in regard to the method of testing the vote of Florida. An agreement was made, however, that a vote would be taken this afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Of course, all the speculations about the probable decision of the Commission are about equally worthless. That body may be trusted to keep its own counsel, and the depressed state of mind of Democrats in Washington is probably due to disappointment that so much deliberation should have been found necessary over a question which they professed to regard as easy of solution, rather than to any inkling of the drift of opinion in the Commission. It is suggested that some "middle course" may be found between the admission or exclusion of evidence touching the conduct of the Florida election, though it is exceedingly hard to guess how any such half-way decision can be possible on the merits of the case submitted to the Commission.

It is stated in a general press dispatch that a majority of the Commission will probably decide that, in addition to the Electoral certificates, no evidence will be received except such as relates to the action of the Florida State Government after the Presidential election. Should this decision cover the proceedings in the courts and the action of the Legislature subsequent to the 6th of December, it would, of course, require an examination of the *quo warranto* proceedings which resulted in the judgment of the 25th of January in favor of the Tilden Electors, as also of the legislation authorizing a new canvass of the Electoral vote at a date not sanctioned by the Constitution. But it is obvious that the decision would exclude all the "extrinsic" evidence whose admission was contended for by the Democrats in regard to the action of the Board of State Canvassers and the character of the returns rejected by them. But, as it was on these very returns that the decision of the court turned, and as their acceptance produced the emergency for which the Legislature provided, the Commission would, in the absence of evidence touching them, be compelled to confine its attention to the technical regularity of both the judicial and legislative action taken after the election. The exclusion of this evidence would then be a very substantial triumph for the Republicans, and would certainly justify the apprehension felt by Democrats in Washington that their only hope rests on their success in sustaining the course of Gov. GROVER and the ingenious CRONIN in Oregon.

The Assembly Committee on Cities have agreed to report favorably the bill enabling the Mayor to convene an Advisory Council for the purpose of devising a plan to be embodied in legislation for the more economical administration of the City Government. The bill has been amended so as to require a report from the commission by the 10th of March. As the bill can hardly pass the Assembly and Senate in less than a fortnight, and the Council could not, therefore, begin its sessions till near the end of February, there would be rather less than two weeks allowed in which to perfect a plan for which its advocates claim that the most careful deliberation and the most thorough examination of every pay-roll in the City would be needed. Gov. TILDEN'S Municipal Commission was appointed a year ago, and has not reported yet. Certain "eminent citizens" had a conference with the Mayor the other day, and merely exhibited their lack of knowledge of the questions they had come together to discuss. Were the Mayor and his colleagues in earnest on the subject of retrenchment, they could have held an Advisory Council without any legislation, and he would be a very sanguine person who should expect any practical result whatever from the perfectly well-meaning but essentially mischievous scheme embodied in Mr. COWDIN'S bill. If the Committee on Cities propose to make their report on the bill an excuse for doing nothing with the other City bills before them, it may be necessary to remind them somewhat forcibly of the dangers of trifling with a subject which seems to be rather large for them.

The Tammany Hall element at Albany is already raising the cry that the Legislature meddles too much with New-York City affairs, and that the proper policy is now to "let us alone." It is quite true that the Legislature has in the past interfered a good deal more with our local concerns than was good for the tax-payers, and that they are paying pretty dearly for that officious jobbery. But it happens that the mischief which has been done by bad legislation can only be repaired by good laws, and the people are not prepared to be cheated out of needed relief by the demagogue's cry of non-interference. Extravagant salaries established by law must be cut down; unnecessary offices created by law must be abolished; enactments for the increase of the City debt must be repealed; the pruning-hook of legislative reform must sweep away, whenever it can reach it, the accumulated growth of long years of corruption in the City allied with venality at Albany. Let this Legislature do its work thoroughly, and there will be little need for intermeddling with New-York affairs by next session, and the cry that the City should be allowed to take care of itself can be raised with less suspicion of corrupt motives on the part of those who repeat it.

There was a dreadful suspicion that DANIEL MARCY, the Democratic candidate for Governor of New-Hampshire, would be suppressed, in consequence of the dissatisfaction of the young Democracy of that State. They threatened to bolt if a more progressive man were not put to the front. These little differences have been fixed up, and, after a lapse of several weeks, MARCY'S acceptance of the nomination is made public. The committee inform him that the present exigency is one which causes every patriotic heart to throb. MARCY replies that his heart throbs in unison, and that he has looked with anxiety for the resolutions of 38,000 Democratic voters of New-Hampshire. Having perused these, his heart has ceased to throb—that is to say, it has ceased to throb painfully, and MARCY is himself again. He thinks that the life of the Republic is not so much in danger as it was before he was nominated. MARCY gives ten thousand dollars for the campaign.

Some facts of interest regarding the condition of the Treasury and the feasibility of reaching and maintaining substantial resumption will be found in a Washington letter printed in another column. The statements regarding our foreign trade are put in a form which should make them clear to the most indifferent reader. It is frequently argued that the "balance of trade" is of no essential consequence with reference to the permanent state of our currency, and this is undoubtedly true as applied to long periods. But it can hardly be maintained that in our country, at the present time, the payment in merchandise of a portion of the large debt held against us abroad, is not a necessary step in the process leading to resumption. Whether its influence is more important directly or indirectly, it is unquestionably important. This payment amounted in the last calendar year to over $185,000,000, and the greater part of it was made during the latter half of the year.

SIGNS AND SOURCES OF WEAKNESS.

The dissatisfaction among Republicans, which is alluded to in Washington dispatches, is not wholly unexpected, and is certainly not unreasonable. They have good cause to complain of feebleness and uncertainty in the councils of the party, and of vacillation, amounting almost to cowardice, in the prosecution of its understood purposes. Their discontent, and the discontent of Republicans throughout the country, will not be lessened by a consideration of the forms in which this lack of moral strength is developed, and its possible consequences to the party and the Government.

The questions now awaiting settlement are vital. Some of them indirectly affect the foundations of the constitutional system, others directly relate to the control of the Government and the maintenance or overthrow of the substantial results of the war. Every section of the Democratic party appreciates the importance of the issues involved. If Mr. TILDEN'S political fortunes alone were concerned, the great body of the Democrats would care little. There is so little in the man or his methods which appeals to popular sympathy, that if nothing more than his candidacy were at stake the Democrats would trouble themselves very slightly about the pending contest. They are battling, not for Mr. TILDEN, but for Democratic supremacy, and they carry on the fight with an audacious energy which is everywhere apparent.

The man they placed in the Speaker's chair was just the man for the occasion. He is fettered by no restraints of courtesy, by no nice interpretation of the rules and usages of the House. Right or wrong, he never shrinks from anything required by his friends. He allows his chief subordinate to inflict upon witnesses, confined for contempt, insults and cruelties which no jailer would dare to visit upon convicted murderers. His appointments to committees show his aptitude in the choice of instruments. He understands the value of bullying as a feature in partisan warfare, and the experience before the committees since the session began proves how well he has, in this respect, served his party. Mr. FIELD'S performances as the manager of the committee which Mr. KNOTT was once supposed to lead, are worthy of the Tombs Police Court. He insists that witnesses shall adopt words which he puts into their mouths, and threatens them with the terrors of RANDALL and the Sergeant at Arms if they refuse. His evident aim is, not to get at the truth, but to insinuate statements which the uninitiated may mistake for evidence, and which may be elsewhere used for influencing opinion. Only one thing is more surprising than Mr. FIELD'S impudence, and that is the meekness with which the Republican members of the committee allow him to go on unchecked. While he outrages decency and right in his treatment of witnesses, and in the perversion of what he calls their "evidence," Republican committeemen look on patiently, as though they were jurors in BARNARD'S Court and FIELD were privileged to fight for thieves as of yore.

It is not a matter of reproach that Republicans have left to their adversaries a monopoly of the disgrace which these displays of partisanship entail. RANDALL'S stolid misuse of power, and FIELD'S shameless abuse of opportunities are not characteristics which we should wish to see engrafted upon the Republican policy. But the energy and daring evinced by the Democrats might have been advantageously copied by the Republican majority in the Senate. In the House, of course, the Republicans are to a certain extent powerless. They might, nevertheless, protest, and by protesting and resisting, in the committees and on the floor, vindicate the purposes and cultivate the spirit of their party. The Republican Senators have a larger responsibility. They might have been as aggressive in their sphere as the House majority are in theirs. Instead of this, they have contented themselves at almost every stage with a defensive attitude. They have brought forth explanations and little else, and even these have been so conducted that, as partisan agencies, they have been ineffective. The Tilden fraud in Oregon is a gem in its way. It is at once so compact and so transparent that moderate skill would make it invaluable as an illustration of the means employed by the model reformer to win his election. The Mississippi investigation, again, suggestive as it is, seems to languish. It excites feeble and spasmodic interest simply because the conditions of popular effect are overlooked. The most striking illustration of short-sightedness and apathy, however, is in the inattention shown by the Republican Senators to the Democratic conduct of the campaign. Ordinarily speaking, the discussion of the arts of a canvass closes with the canvass itself. The Democrats have chosen to establish a precedent for a different course. They have tried—vainly, it is true—to detect wrong in the acts of the Republican managers. The attempt was a challenge which Republicans in the Senate should have promptly accepted. The opportunity was exceptionally good. Never was there a canvass so tainted with corruption and fraud as that directed by Mr. TILDEN, and for which he supplied the money. There would have been no more impropriety in investigating Mr. TILDEN'S bank accounts than in looking into Mr. CHANDLER'S, while the result would have been to tear the mask off a great hypocrite, and to fix indelibly upon the Democratic Party the infamy which the acceptance of his plans carried with it.

The weakness on the part of the Republicans, which the inactivity of the majority in the Senate reveals, is still further exemplified in the blind bargain which underlies the Electoral Commission. Great sacrifices might have been pardoned had they been reciprocal. But the Republicans gave up everything and got nothing. The Senators who undertook to speak in their behalf covenanted to accept the verdict of the Commission, whatever it may be. The Democrats, on the other hand, have gone into the court with their hands untied, and with a declared determination to contest the verdict if it be not to their liking. "Unless Mr. TILDEN be declared elected," assert the Democratic newspapers, "he will avail himself of the constitutional right of appeal, and we shall have the greatest lawsuit of this generation." In view of the same contingency, the well-informed Washington correspondent of the *Sun* remarks that the Democrats will probably "seek by some sort of tactics to get things in a shape where the House can decide that there has been no election, and then proceed to elect Mr. TILDEN." To say, then, that the conditions of the two parties are unequal, is very imperfectly to state the position. So far as the Commission is concerned, the Republicans have been out-manœuvred by the Democrats, and the circumstance has been made possible by the blundering haste of certain Republican leaders and the want of unity and vigor in the party in Congress.

The time is coming when, for the sake of the Republican Party, it will be necessary to analyze the causes of this discreditable state of things, and the relative responsibility of those to whom it is attributable. Meanwhile, we are not required to look beneath the surface for evidence of the disappointments and jealousies which are the main sources of the dissensions that exist. There are, in truth, two classes of leaders; one intent upon upholding the integrity of the party, giving effect to its principles, and striving unselfishly for its success; the other, thinking only of itself, and not unwilling that the party shall suffer, if private griefs can be avenged. The consequences are apparent. Division is followed by disgust, and disgust by indifference. The consolatory fact is that these dissensions are concentrated in the Senate Chamber, and that the party out of doors has no sympathy with the spirit which for the moment jeopardizes its cherished interests.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

We have now from Albany the figures for 1876 of twenty-six of the City savings banks, the few remaining not yet heard from being of comparatively small size, except the German and the Union Dime. The figures are not yet sufficiently complete for a detailed analysis of condition, which must be reserved for another time, but they enable us to ascertain the general movement of the banks. The following compares the condition of twenty-six banks, in several important particulars, the change not designated by a * being increase:

	Close of 1876.	Close of 1875.	Changes.
Mortgages	$49,167,741	$51,966,144	*$2,798,403
United States bonds	48,819,790	43,240,844	5,578,946
All stocks and bonds	104,349,958	102,880,156	1,462,102
Assets	174,841,461	172,774,293	2 067,168
Liabilities	156,132,719	154,318,579	1,814,140
Surplus	18,708,742	18,455,714	253,028
Number accounts	398,806	385,477	13,329
Deposited during the year	61,918,833	66,830,991	*4,912,158
Withdrawn during the year	59,969,113	59,226,886	742,227
Average accounts	391	421	*30

This statement exhibits an increase in every item but three, and in two of these three a decrease is desirable. The holding of United States bonds increases, while that of mortgages declines; these changes are relative as well as absolute, the proportion of the former in assets rising about 3¾ per cent., and that of the latter falling about 7½ per cent., and the Government bonds now nearly equal the mortgages.

But it is in the movement between the banks and their dealers that the most instructive lessons at present appear. Of the 26 banks, 15 declined in assets during the past year, 11 declined in surplus, and 11 also lost more deposits than they received, but in only 5 of the 11 cases did the net decline in deposits occur in the same banks with the decline in surplus, thus, again, illustrating the fact that in savings-bank business a loss of deposits—whether from a panic or from other causes—is often the occasion of increasing surplus by the forfeiture of interest earned but not due. The deposits during the year fell off $4,912,168 as compared with 1875, but, on the other hand, the withdrawals increased only $742,727 over 1875, and there is some increase in the net deposits remaining. Of the 11 banks whose deposits are less than withdrawals—namely, the Franklin, Harlem, German of Morrisania, Six-penny, Teutonia, Eleventh Ward, Dry Dock, Citizens', Manhattan, Metropolitan, and North River—the six first-named had the same experience in 1875; none of the six is among the largest; but whether the fact indicates a declining condition of those institutions we do not stop to inquire. There is an apparent encouragement in the fact that the year's deposits exceed the withdrawals; but it is more apparent than real, for the amount deposited includes interest credited, and hence arises from earnings on investments, not (which is the significant item of proof as relates to the condition of the savings-bank class) the amounts of weekly earnings they have been able and willing to put by. For the three years preceding 1876 the actual deposits, interest credits, and withdrawals compare thus:

	Deposited.	Interest credited.	Withdrawals.
1875	$71,041,715	$9,859,148	$75,086,606
1874	76,861,087	9,645,415	77,541,298
1873	81,857,091	9,683,558	90,715,320

This comparison includes all the banks of the City. We are unable as yet to separate, for the 26 under consideration, the interest credits from the actual deposits of the year; but the deposits and interest for the entire list are probably about $75,000,000, and the withdrawals about $71,000,000. The following table, covering all the City Banks for the ten years beginning with the close of 1867 and ending with that of 1875, may be interesting:

Assets.	Deposits.	Surplus.	No. accts
$93,418,947	$86,574,343	$6,844,592	307,592
104,416,385	96,983,110	7,372,700	328,133
113,804 467	105,679.472	8,109,135	355,978
129,397,337	119,870,595	9,330,648	387,118
149,779,428	140.394,715	9,354,470	416,180
170,797.854	101,106,592	9,613,302	446,824
181,993,286	169,503,273	12,332,308	470,417
184,415,855	174,998,796	13,026,576	479,102
195,335,184	180,000.703	15,059,270	494,086
205,414,447	184,188.214	20,687,722	468.652

It is gratifying, of course, to see the number of accounts increase and the average amount of balance decrease. The movement of the latter has not been a healthy one, having risen from $86, nine years ago, to $360 at the end of 1873, and $391 now, as to the 26 banks. The largest amount of principal due one depositor runs as high as $5,000 in the Manhattan, $10,000 in the Dry Dock, $18,277 in the Irving, $40,000 in the Seamen's, and $89,779 in the Metropolitan. These heavy deposits, unless carefully guarded, are likely to injure rather than benefit the banks, and they do not belong to the class of persons for whom savings banks exist. It is an evidence of the anomalous condition of affairs since 1873 that many persons belonging to the "capitalist" class have been unable to see any better use for money than to put it in the savings banks accounted strongest, and take any interest on it they could get, virtually making safe-deposit companies of the banks; but since this has been done, it is perhaps rather an encouraging fact that the average deposit line does not rise nevertheless.

The actual deposits made have been declinining since 1872, but the withdrawals have also been declining. The net result is that a number of weak or dishonestly-managed concerns have been forced out of existence, at great cost to their creditors and great public injury; that the banks have grown slightly in resources, deposits, and surplus, but not with much benefit to the depositors all told; that the banks have held their own as a whole, and that their dealers have been able to do rather better than might have been expected. Prosperity and saving having been out of the question, it is pleasant to see that thrift is so well adhered to. And yet it is easy, in times like the present, to err in measuring privations of the mass by the movement of the savings banks, because the dealers of the banks, being the best workmen, are retained in employment longer and feel the pressure the least. The worker who lays by money, with rare exceptions, has steadier employment, better capacity for earning, and in all respects more staying power than the one who does not. Still, as far as any general conclusion can be drawn from their movement, the banks hold their own wonderfully well, and indicate that the long period of strain upon every interest and industry is now nearing its close.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

No question of world-wide interest assumes so many aspects as the so-called Eastern question. It is capable of an infinite variety of changes, and it continually surprises one by its novelties and startling phases. Two or three weeks ago, the conference adjourned without accomplishing anything. The Turkish Government was left master of the field. Reforms urged upon the Sublime Porte were contemptuously thrown aside, and guarantees demanded were refused with scant courtesy. It must be confessed that the sympathy of the impartial on-looker was with Turkey. Turkey is not threatened by any powers except by those which mutually agree to keep the peace among themselves, and to let Turkey alone, until all agree to fall upon her and dismember her with exact and equal deference to each other's claims. Keeping in mind the fact that Turkey is maintained in Europe by the allied powers simply because those powers could never agree as to the manner in which the territory of the Turk should be divided, GORTSCHAKOFF'S note is a model of insolence. The note, after reciting the diplomatic efforts which have consumed a year or more, goes on to say that the Cabinets of the guaranteeing powers find themselves precisely where they began. The Turkish Government pays no attention whatever to the wishes of the great powers, but keeps on its course as though the remonstrances of the high and mighty potentates represented at the conference were, in their solemn declarations, as idle as the wind. GORTSCHAKOFF complains that Turkey is intractable, indifferent, willful. But, after all, why should Turkey—an independent State—be under the tutelage of the combined powers of Europe? Evidently this is the question which the party of Young Turkey is asking itself.

But assuming that the European theory concerning the dependent condition of Turkey is to be maintained, the Russian note is not only strictly in keeping with all that has gone before, but it is unexpectedly ingenious. It should be borne in mind that Russia has from the first been bent on war. War she is bound to have, sooner or later. From the day when the Herzegovinians rose in revolt, until now, no attentive observer could fail to see that a Russian hand was busy in fomenting the disturbances which have been laid to the charge of the so-called Christians of the northern provinces of the Ottoman Empire. That there have been atrocities committed and oppressions sanctioned by the Turkish authorities in the so-called Christian provinces is most true. But Russian influences have been at work to make the worst of these, and to sow dissensions in the regions from which we have heard the most inflammatory accounts. All this resulted at last in the conference at Constantinople—a conference in which Turkey was treated like a ward of feeble mind—too dangerous to be at large without guardianship. The encroachments of the powers had been gradual; but at last the irresponsible ward turned indignantly and refused to be driven into a corner. When it came to abdicating the sovereignty of the Sublime Porte in Bulgaria, a Turkish province, the blood of the race of OTHMAN was up, and there was a rebellion against further pressure.

The unthinking may say that Russia suffered a diplomatic defeat. It is too early to arrive at any such conclusion. Now, Russia appeals to Christian Europe, and, reciting the fruitless demands made on the Turk, asks, What are you going to do about it? Russia declines to go any further until she learns what the other powers "intend to do in reply to this refusal, and for insuring the execution of their wishes." This is not Russia's, but Europe's quarrel. The Muscovite is not yet ready for a fight. Meantime, he will contrive to secure the moral support of every European Cabinet, if possible. Russia does not rush blindly upon a war with Turkey. She exhausts, or appears to exhaust, diplomacy and entreaty. Meantime, she is busy with preparation. Every month of delay is a gain to the great northern power. But Turkey is as ready now for the last struggle as she will ever be. Russia continually refers the ultimate decision to the other powers. But when Russia is ready for the fight, it will come, and the other powers will be estopped from protest.

It is impossible to say exactly what the real intentions of Turkey may be. Generally speaking, however, Turkey has everything to gain by inflexibly defending its own sovereignty. When a surrender of one iota of that sovereignty is made, the doom of Islam is sealed. It is positive that Russia will, sooner or later, strike for a passage from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean. But, meantime, Turkey must, perforce, stubbornly contest every inch of ground. It is not likely that the disgrace and banishment of MIDHAT PASHA have any connection with the European relations of Turkey. The chances are that he has been engaged in intrigues which are only a little short of conspiracy. In the good old times of the Achmets and the Selims, he would have been bow-strung and thrown into the Bosphorus. In these more civilized days, he is given a few thousand dollars and sent to Brindisi, an exile in disgrace. EDHEM PASHA is uncompromising in his opposition to foreign interference. So must be any Turkish statesman who cares a fig for the independence and dignity of the Empire. On the one hand, Russia is determined on war. On the other, Turkey is equally determined upon maintaining its sovereignty unimpaired. Russia may appear to relax, but it is only in appearance. Turkey cannot surrender in the least without a complete surrender.

WAS IT A COINCIDENCE?

Latterly the ghost market has been unusually dull. Owing, possibly, to the repeated exposures of "materializing mediums," the demand for ghosts has largely fallen off, and dealers have lacked courage to bring forward any new and attractive styles. A novel and interesting ghost has, however, recently made its appearance at Walkersville, Wis., which really deserves to be brought to the attention of all enterprising ghost collectors.

For a long time a young gentleman of Walkersville, whose identity may be concealed under the name of Smith, cherished a desire to make the acquaintance of a few select and attractive ghosts, with a view to mutual improvement. To this end he placed himself under the tuition of a Chicago medium, who undertook to refine his spiritual vision to that extent that he would be able to see any specified sort of ghost at any time or place. With the medium Mr. Smith had daily "sittings" for several weeks, at the low rate of $5 per sitting, but when his first quarter's tuition was ended, and he had not seen so much as the glow of a Democratic ghost's nose, he became indignant, denounced the medium as an impostor, and returned to his rural home. It is only fair to say that the medium indignantly repelled his accusation that he was an impostor. He pleaded that a watched ghost rarely boils, so to speak, and that the mere fact that his pupil had not been able to see ghosts on demand was no evidence that he would not be able to see them at some future time. The justice of this defense has since been established. Mr. Smith, who could see no ghosts in the medium's room, has since seen the most remarkable ghost of the year—not to say of the century.

A month ago Mr. Smith was sitting in his bedroom wishing that when the landlady boiled cabbage she would keep the kitchen door shut, and yearning for the infinite. The hour was 11 o'clock P. M., and he was on the point of preparing for bed by throwing something at the tuneful cats on the back fence, when he suddenly became aware that he was not alone. A vague mysterious dread, as of a large athletic creditor with a heavy club, oppressed him, and he would probably have fled into the hall were it not that he would have been certain to fall over the house-dog and thus excite the suspicions of that hasty animal. He therefore seated himself calmly in a chair, with his back against the wall, and remarked to himself in a soothing and explanatory manner, "rats." In another moment the rat hypothesis was overthrown by an elderly and fat female ghost, who quietly floated before his astonished vision, and gazed steadfastly into his terrified eyes.

Female, fat, and elderly ghosts are by no means novelties, but there was that in the appearance of this particular ghost which was well adapted to startle the coolest ghost-seer. The ghost did not touch the floor, but floated about four feet above it, in a graceful, wavy manner, not unlike the swaying motion of a captive balloon. What chiefly attracted Mr. Smith's attention, however, was the peculiar attitude of this ghostly female. She was poised in mid-air with her head downward, and her arms and legs extended in straight and rigid lines. Her dress was a voluminous black alpaca, somewhat rusty, and apparently water-stained, and a wide belt of some unrecognizable material was fastened around her in the presumed region of the knees, which preserved Mr. Smith's feelings from too violent a shock. Swaying gently to and fro, this peculiar ghost smiled sadly at Mr. Smith, and winked at him in a manner so trying to his sensibilities that he could scarcely bear to look at her. Had she winked with her mouth and smiled with either eye, his nerves would have borne the strain, but there was undoubtedly something very painful in a wink situated three or four inches below the locality of the accompanying smile.

Mr. Smith had finally achieved his longing to see a ghost, but after all, this reversed old lady failed to give him any real comfort. It was impossible to ask such a preposterous being any serious questions as to the other life, or to propose to her to become his guardian angel and spirit wife. Still, he was determined not to be afraid of her, and so, hastily bending down the ends of his hair with both hands he requested her to "avaunt"—such being, in his opinion, the most effective method of exorcism. But the ghost declined to do anything of the sort. She merely floated once around the room, occasionally banging her head on the edge of the trunk and the foot-board of the bed, and then resumed her station at three yards' distance from the too-successful ghost-seeker.

Now, Mr. Smith was one who firmly believed that he who lays his hand upon a woman, save in kindness and in a reasonably dark room, is a man whom it would be unfair to call a book agent. But a ghost is not, strictly speaking, a woman, and is not entitled to be treated as such. Holding this very reasonable view, Mr. Smith firmly requested his ghostly visitor to "get out," thinking that she might have misunderstood the word "avaunt"; but, finding that she still persisted in dangling before him, he seized the poker and dealt her a violent blow. The poker passed directly through her shadowy form and smashed the lamp, and when the occupant of the next room, who had been awakened by the crash, rushed in with a candle, Mr. Smith was found in a fainting fit, beautifully diversified with kerosene and broken glass, but still grasping the poker in his rigid hand.

Since then Mr. Smith has seen no more ghosts, and does not wish to see any. Of course, the average person who reads of the floating female ghost will scornfully insist that Mr. Smith was either dreaming, drunk, or idiotic. Without going behind the face of the returns to investigate this question, it must be mentioned that he subsequently learned that years ago his room had been occupied by an old lady who was drowned by the sinking of a steamer on Lake Michigan, and whose body was found with a life preserver fastened about the knees, the effect of which was to cause her to float head downward. Was this historical fact connected with Mr. Smith's vision, or did the two merely constitute a coincidence? This is a question which does not admit of a conclusive answer without careful investigation. Meanwhile, it may be cheerfully admitted that Mr. Smith's ghost was decidedly the most remarkable ghost which has so far revisited the glimpses of the Wisconsin, or indeed the American, moon.

OBITUARY.

REAR ADMIRAL JAMES ALDEN.

Rear Admiral James Alden, of the United States Navy, died yesterday morning in San Francisco of congestion of the brain. He was ill only a few days. Admiral Alden was a native of Maine, from which State he was appointed a Midshipman on April 1, 1828. He was first stationed at Boston, where he remained three years. He was then transferred to the sloop-of-war John Adams, and saw his first sea-service in her during the years 1832 and 1833, when he made a cruise up the Mediterranean. Upon returning to the United States, he was placed on shore duty, and was not relieved for several years. In the meantime, on June 14, 1834, he was made a Passed Midshipman, and was commissioned as a Lieutenant on Feb. 25, 1841. He was with the Wilkes Exploring Expedition, and afterward made a cruise on the frigate Constitution in East Indian waters. During the early part of the Mexican War he served in the Gulf Squadron, and went with his vessel into the ports of Vera Cruz, Tuspan, and Tobasco. He then served for a short time at the Boston Naval Station, from where he was detailed to the Coast Survey, in which service he remained until 1860. He was commissioned as a Commander on Sept. 14, 1855. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was in command of the steamer South Carolina, from which vessel he was transferred to the steam sloop-of-war Richmond. It was in this vessel that he saw his first real war service. With the rest of the fleet, he ran by the formidable Forts Jackson and St. Philip, on the Mississippi; and afterward brought her into a prominent place during the engagements with the Chalmette batteries and the nearer defenses of New-Orleans. For his action in these engagements he was commended in the official reports; and this, with his two successful passages by the fortifications of Vicksburg, and gallant conduct at Fort Hudson, led to his promotion to a Captaincy in January, 1863. He participated in the terrible conflicts in Mobile Bay as Commander of Admiral Farragut's flagship the Brooklyn, and while still in command of that magnificent vessel he took part in two attacks on Fort Fisher. In the reports of all these fierce conflicts his services were praised, and it was conceded that he was one of the most skillful and determined officers in the Navy. On July 25, 1866, he was promoted to the rank of Commander. For a part of the following year he commanded the steam-sloop Susquehanna on special service, and was transferred from her to the frigate Minnesota. He was Commandant of the Mare Island Navy-yard for several months in 1868 and 1869, but in April of the latter year was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Navigation and Detail in the Navy-yard. He retired from service on March 31, 1872, with the rank of Rear Admiral. After this he made Washington, D. C., his home but a few weeks ago went to San Francisco to make a visit, intending to remain there several months.

JAMES MANNING WINCHELL.

Mr. James Manning Winchell died at his residence in Hyde Park, on the Hudson, on Friday last, at the age of 53 years. His life was a remarkably busy one, and his employments numerous, and varied in character. He was born at Avon, Livingston County, N. Y., in the year 1823. His father, Rev. Reuben Winchell, supervised his education, and gave his son the instruction he could not obtain at the district school. In 1846 having determined to become a professional teacher, he obtained admission to the State Normal School at Albany. Two years later he was graduated, and became a teacher in the public schools of Syracuse. While in that position he was connected with several journalistic enterprises. In 1853 he came to this City, and in the following year removed to Council City, Kan. His business there was destroyed by the "border troubles," but he staid at his home, undismayed by the threats of the ruffians who were incensed against him for his bold declarations against slavery. At this time he was requested by the late Henry J. Raymond to act as correspondent of THE TIMES, and, accepting the position, he furnished this journal with the earliest and fullest accounts of the outrages that were committed in Kansas by the "border ruffians." In the Spring of 1856, Mr. Winchell was chosen a delegate to the first National Republican Convention, which met in Philadelphia, and by which Gen. Fremont was nominated for the Presidency. In 1858 he was a member of the Kansas Constitutional Convention, held at Leavenworth, and, in the following year, was President of a like convention in Grandotte. At that time he was talked of as a candidate for the United States Senate, and it is probable that if Kansas had then been admitted to the Union, he would have been elected to that high position. During the year 1860 and the early part of 1861 Mr. Winchell was a member of the Kansas Territorial Legislature. At the opening of the rebellion he resumed his connection with THE TIMES, and became a useful war correspondent. During 1862, and until the close of the session of Congress in the early months of 1863, he was in charge of THE TIMES Bureau in Washington. After this he became connected with the management of the Kansas and Pacific Railway. In 1864 he again entered political life as the Secretary of the National committee organized in Washington to urge the nomination of Secretary Chase for the Presidency. The failure of this movement sent him back to private life. For several years thereafter he was engaged in mining enterprises. In 1867 he retired from active business, and bought the estate at Hyde Park, where he died.

MRS. SARAH PETER.

Mrs. Sarah Peter, mother of Hon. Rufus King, of Cincinnati, died suddenly in that city yesterday morning. Mrs. Peter was a woman of extraordinary intellectual powers and great personal influence. In 1854 she visited Europe, and while there became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. From that time forth the whole current of her life was changed. She was the possessor of a very large property. Upon her return to this country she began at once a systematic distribution of her wealth for the promotion of the Roman Catholic faith through the agency of church institutions. Since that time she is said to have founded about 20 convents. Most of these are situated in Cincinnati and Philadelphia. This mission brought her into intimate communication with the Pope, and she has crossed the ocean nine times on special visits to his Holiness. Aside from this she had previously traveled extensively, and is said to have visited more parts of the world than any other woman of her time. Her first husband was the son of Judge Rufus King, of this City.

MRS. SUSAN BOWLER.

Mrs. Susan Bowler, the widow of the late B. B. Bowler, died suddenly at her residence in Clifton, Ohio, yesterday. Mrs. Bowler was a sister of Hon. George H. Pendleton, and a woman of marked social qualities and of much prominence in social life. She was also very wealthy. During the later years of her life she has devoted most of her time to works of charity. Her death was the result of a stroke of paralysis, with which she was attacked while at dinner at her home.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. Mathew Fagan, an old and well-known Republican of Brooklyn, died yesterday morning, at his residence in the Fourteenth Ward, of pneumonia.

John S. Gallaher, formerly Third Auditor of the Treasury, and well known as a journalist several years ago, died in Washington on Sunday night last, aged 81 years.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

MAYOR ELY AND RAPID TRANSIT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to the addresses made yesterday by the representatives of the owners of property on Sixth avenue, protesting against the erection of the Gilbert Elevated Railway, his Honor Mayor Ely stated "that rapid transit is a necessity, but the thing was to secure it without interfering with private rights. He had examined the railroad system of London, but it could not be adopted in this City on account of the rocky nature of the subsoil. If any persons embarked in such a project it would be financially disastrous to them." A careful examination of the subject will certainly convince Mayor Ely that he is mistaken in supposing that a rapid-transit railway beneath the surface of the avenues cannot be adopted in this City because of the rocky nature of the subsoil; indeed, there is scarcely a doubt, judging from the large experience on record in cutting through the rock of Manhattan Island, that it is really less costly to cut through this than it was to cut through the stiff London clay through which a very large part of the Metropolitan Railway in that city passes. An examination of the reports of the London railway will show his Honor that the enormous cost of this undertaking was due to the expense of the real estate and other damages properly coming under that head, which it was necessary to pay in order to secure the right of way. I have not the figures by me, but I think it is safe to say that upward of two-thirds the cost of this road is chargeable to payments other than for construction—expenses, it may be added, which need not be incurred in order to construct in this City a rapid-transit road beneath the surface of the street and above the bottom level of the sewers on perfectly feasible plans that have been presented.

No city in the world presents so great advantages as New-York for the construction of a sub-grade rapid-transit railway. Four-fifths of the route granted by the late Rapid Transit Commission, from the City Hall to the Harlem River via Third avenue, passes through a street almost perfectly straight, with a roadway of 100 feet measured between the curbs of the sidewalks, a width quite sufficient to accommodate the sub-grade road and leave a carriage-way ample for all purposes of street traffic. No competent judge will deny that such a rapid-transit road as this, while it is a real railway and not a skeleton—will be far less of a damage both to property-owners and the community at large than any form whatever of the elevated species. One is almost wholly concealed from view and does not in any degree shut out the sunlight from the street; the other, as is now the case in Amity street and South Fifth avenue, turns the street into a sort of vault or sub-way, and hence (from this cause alone) inflicts enormous damages on the property along the line.

Permission to construct such a sub-grade road as above mentioned was asked from the Rapid Transit Commission by the same capitalists who are the backbone of the Gilbert Company. This request was refused. This commission, in common with the greater part of this community, believed that an elevated railway would be some sort of gossamer structure which would be rather ornamental than otherwise, but when practical engineering questions are brought face to face with the realities of the situation by being called upon to plan a structure to carry two tracks, each to sustain "1,200 pounds per running foot," with a "factor of 6," the gossamer and ornamental part disappears. In its place is found the structure now on exhibition in Amity street.

The sub-grade road would not cost more than about $150,000 per

AMUSEMENTS.

DRAMATIC.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

A translation of "Les Danicheff," a drama conceived, as it would appear, by one M. Pierre Newski, and molded into a presentable form by M. Alexandre Dumas, was acted at the Union Square Theatre Monday evening. Its performance, which occupied three hours and a half, was listened to attentively, but its impression was not favorable. "Les Danicheff," in fact, is almost as out of place on the English stage as would be "Le Demi-Monde," from the pen of the same French author. It deals with scenes in which none but a traveled spectator, or a play-goer desirous of securing instruction as well as enjoyment, can feel the slightest interest; it introduces but one personage for whom an atom of sympathy can be entertained, and the little action it embodies is clogged by a mass of verbiage which only a Parisian audience, used to such experience by Parisian actors, will tolerate. The story of "The Danicheffs" has already found a place in these columns, but may be briefly rehearsed anew. *Vladimir*, son of the haughty *Countess Danicheff*, is deeply in love with *Anna*, the favorite attendant and companion of the Countess. *Anna*, however, is still a serf, and *Vladimir's* declaration must have been little short of a death-blow to the *Countess*, had she not seen a way to prevent the threatened marriage. *Vladimir* is on the point of leaving for Moscow. His mother asks that he shall go into society, shall try to forget *Anna* and to marry in his own rank; promising, however, that if he returns at the end of a year, and is still in the same mind, she will offer no opposition. But no sooner has *Vladimir* departed than she forces *Anna* to marry *Osip*, whom she had that morning freed from his serfdom. *Osip* loves *Anna*, but he is devotedly attached to his master, and knows his secret. Were he to refuse, as he gladly would do for his master's sake, the *Countess* would only force *Anna* to marry some less worthy man, and the ceremony is performed. Immediately afterward *Osip* and his wife quit the house and take up their abode in a dwelling more fit for the occupancy of two emancipated serfs. After several months have expired *Vladimir* hears of the *Countess'* machinations, and comes furiously to denounce and punish what he believes to be the treachery of one he had made his friend. *Osip* does not shrink from the uplifted whip, and as the *Count* looks into the man's face his hand drops. Then he hears the story. The marriage ceremony has been an empty form, and *Osip* has held the bride in sacred trust for the lover to whom she had given her heart. But there is still this difficulty, that *Osip* and *Anna* are legally married, and the *Princess Lydia*, who undertakes to obtain the Czar's consent to a divorce, is in reality an enemy, for she has hoped and supposed that *Vladimir* loved her, and, professing friendship, is in truth eager for revenge. But *Osip* finds a way to free himself from the bonds which under other circumstances would be so light a burden. By devoting himself to the service of the Church he can obtain a divorce, and though the *Princess* would fain check this method of escape, the Czar's permission is gained by *Zakaroff*, a trader, who owes the *Princess* a bitter grudge, and thus repays her. Much of this plot is unquestionably M. Nowski's, but at least one personage—*M. Roger de Taldé*—is M. Dumas' own, and all the long speeches—and these are neither few nor distant from each other—are clearly from the same source. That M. Dumas has not been sparing of his pains becomes speedily apparent. Unluckily, the protracted disquisitions, the witty banter, and the pathetic moralisations go as far toward damaging the piece in the eyes of an American audience as they must have done toward helping it in France. The dialogue, indeed, must have carried everything before it in Europe, for the story is too simple to sustain four acts, and the action does not progress between the close of the first act and the beginning of the fourth. Clever though the delivery of bright or touching speeches may be, an English-speaking assemblage promptly tires of them. And, what is particularly to be regretted, an English-speaking assemblage does not care to be enlightened at the expense of being amused. Else there would be some hope for "The Danicheffs," in which representative types and scenes of Russian life—a sort of life so ill-known as to have for thoughtful persons a special charm—are reproduced with commendable care. Monday, at least, many curious pictures and passages must have been caviare to the general. The average theatre-goer, in fact, does not seek studies of men and manners on the stage. The spectacle of a Russian noblewoman speaking of her serfs as she does of the dumb brutes on a stud-farm may be enlightening but is not uncommonly pleasant, and a scene like the Russian wedding, an interview like that between *M. De Taldé* and the *Princess*—a veritable fencing-match with epigrams for thrusts—and elaborate and saintly tirades like those of *Osip* are of small weight with spectators anxious above all things for action and deeds. The third act of "The Danicheffs" is unquestionably the most dramatic, although even at this stage of events, the play often drags. The second act acquaints the public with *Zakaroff*, a comical ex-serf, who being then trampled upon by the *Princess*, subsequently revenges himself for his wrongs, but it delays the advance of the story to exceedingly slender purpose. A curious trait noticeable at this point is the anti-climax, by which, after a brief but powerful encounter between *Vladimir* and the *Countess*, the curtain is kept up until the *Princess* strikes an attitude prophetic of revenge: this can hardly be considered as a happy thought, either in Paris or in New-York. The fourth act is excessively tedious. The interpretation of the new work, Monday, was, relatively, good. We say relatively, because it is impossible, outside of France, to give to a composition of this kind a rendering equal to its exigencies. The conviction with which French artists fill their parts, and the marvelous *finesse* and delicacy of touch which make their treatment of the most improbable and disagreeable themes acceptable, are not the results, merely, of months or years of study, but of tem perament, of tuition based on time-honored traditions, and of observation of types not to be met in cosmopolitan cities. The best of our comedians are wanting in these attributes, and, hence, the efforts of the performers, Monday, successful as they were in the degree we have hinted at, fell short of success where possibilities were detected. The most satisfactory personation is "The Danicheffs" is that of the *Princess* by Miss Katharine Rogers, whose scene with *M. De Taldé* was a very fine exhibition of proud coquetry, superb disdain, and overwhelming *hauteur*. More exacting, and almost as clever, was Miss Morant's *Countess*, while Miss Sara Jewett's intelligent and refined methods only proved unequal to the demands now and then made upon *Anna*—notably in the scene of the marriage and when she flies for protection to *Osip*, in act the third—from sheer lack of emotional power. Mr. Thorne's *Osip* is deficient in pathos; in dignity, intensity, and manly grace we could wish no worthier representative of the character. We do not admire Mr. O'Neill's *Vladimir*—a hard and artificial portrayal, and Mr. Floyd's *M. De Taldé* we are reluctantly constrained to describe as more sheepish than incisive and brilliant. The minor rôles are in competent hands, Messrs. Stoddart, Parselle, and Montgomery, and Mmes. Vernon, Wilkins, and Farren, being included in the cast. Mr. Stoddart, as *Zakaroff*, has but one scene, and acts in it after his wonted fashion and with the wonted effect. The scenery and costumes in the new piece are superb.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

A new drama, dealing with personages of a familiar type and with scenes illustrative of contemporaneous events, real and possible, was made known at Booth's Theatre, Monday, to a very large audience. It is called "Fifth Avenue," is divided into five acts, and enlists the services of a large force of well-known artists. "Fifth Avenue" is from the pen of Mr. George Fawcett Rowe. Its characters and its actions are altogether local. The ground, indeed, is new and then shifted from Metropolitan streets and mansions to the banks of the Hudson; but to this the most devout worshiper of the unities can offer no serious objection. The result is a play with many effective incidents, to which the single chasm—that of slightness of connection between the numerous pictures unveiled—can be met with the assertion that a panoramic story, rather than a study of men and manners, has been kept in view by the writer while at work upon his task. Without narrating with too copious detail the plot of "Fifth Avenue," its purport will be indicated by a mention of the fact that it rests upon the successful career of a young American, *Mr. Richard Blake*. The fortunes of this gentleman, who, at an early period, is disclosed as an aspirant to the hand of *Olivia Schuyler*, a millionaire's daughter, first betrothed to *Hon. Graham Liddesdale*, a placid Englishman, are illustrated throughout the piece. In the opening act, most of the personages are at sea. When off the banks of Newfoundland, the steamer bearing them homeward comes into collision with another vessel, and sinks, *Olivia* being rescued by *Richard Blake*. In act the second, a large commercial company, of which *Mr. Schuyler* is the President, is shown to be on the verge of bankruptcy. *Richard Blake* is again at hand, and by shrewdness and firmness averts the imminent calamity. In the third act it is determined to build a monitor, and *Richard Blake*, taking the affair in charge, brings about the successful launch of the prodigy. In act the fourth the consequences of the deadly enmity of one *Richard Blogg* toward both *Mr. Schuyler* and his protegé bear fruit, and the banker is murdered. In the fifth act *Richard Blake*, unjustly accused of the crime, is discovered to be innocent, and the curtain falls, after a stirring picture of the draft riots of 1863 has been beheld, upon a prospective realization of the hero's wishes. The action hurrying along the events we have briefly alluded to naturally affords abundant opportunity for picturesque and realistic views. Without slighting the language of the drama, Mr. Rowe has evinced unusual fertility of invention in giving grounds for the exhibition of varied acting and views, and in so handling each of the numerous divisions of every act as to render the scenes at least likely of occurrence. That a few of the incidents might be omitted without breaking the continuity of the tale must be admitted, but life is made up of episodes, and those lives which are most interesting because most probable are seldom perfect chrysolites. The glances Mr. Rowe allows the spectator into in-door and out of door existence in this hemisphere are at times vivid in color, and stirringly truthful. Some of them are exceedingly striking. The sinking of the steamship is very cleverly managed; it forms a powerful denouement for the first act, and was enthusiastically applauded. Then comes a remarkably correct and animated picture of Wall street, and next a bustling sketch of a meeting of angry shareholders. The chief transactions in the third act are conducted on an estate on the banks of the Hudson. In the fourth act we have a view of Fifth avenue, near Twenty-second street, some comic songs and dances by two bill-posters, and a murder scene, which, it had been rumored, was to represent a tragedy which took place in that vicinity several years since. Those persons who came to the theatre with anticipations of this kind, however, were disappointed, as were those, also, who had hoped that a foolish injunction, and the subsequent proceedings in the courts, might add to the notoriety of the drama. Many one ever entertained an idea of the sort, (which is much to be doubted,) it is clear that correct information as to the character of the transactions in the scene compelled the conclusion that the game was not worth the candle. "Fifth Avenue," Monday, may be said to have achieved a *succès d' estime*. Applause was frequent during the first act, and at its close the principal actors were called before the curtain. Mr. George Rignold was the *Richard Blake* of the play, and favored the public with an entirely new and surprising portrait of an educated American. This personage, according to Mr. Rignold, is a gentleman who is slow and hesitating in speech, awkward in manner, and slouching in gait. Monday he seldom knew what to say, and never how to say it. The character of *Simon Schuyler*, the wealthy President of an iron company, was intrusted to Mr. James H. Taylor, and *Hon. Graham Liddesdale*, the aristocratic Englishman, found a fitting representative in Mr. Frederick Warde. The heroine of the piece—*Olivia*, the daughter of *Simon Schuyler*—fell to the lot of Miss Maud Granger, who acted with commendable good taste, and exhibited genuine feeling. Mr. Charles Parsloe and Mr. George S. Knight, two gentlemen well known in performances of a somewhat different order, were recognized in the garb of bill posters, and Mr. John Wild, as the negro *Nelson*, was greeted in so hearty a manner as to leave no one in uncertainty as to the *penchant* of the majority of the spectators. The remainder of the cast does not require particular notice. The managers of the theatre have provided new and beautiful scenery for "Fifth Avenue," the most remarkable sets having been already described. The piece is announced for repetition until further notice.

THE PRESS CLUB ENTERTAINMENT.

The entertainment given last night in Steinway Hall under the auspices of the New-York Press Club was in every respect a gratifying success. The hall was filled with a truly representative audience, large numbers of prominent men and women who dignify and grace metropolitan life being among the spectators. The gathering, while an elegant one, was by no means formal, for hundreds met who were in daily intercourse, and hence the occasion was as pleasing in its social aspect as in its financial results. The programme was very liberal, but its variety and excellence were so uncommon as to hold the audience to the end, and the performers were freely and warmly applauded, and frequently constrained to return to the stage. The President of the club, Mr. Charles H. Pulham, explained the unavoidable absence of Miss Kellogg, who had kindly volunteered to be present and sing, but who had afterward been compelled to withdraw her promise. Mr. Horatio C. King then opened the entertainment proper with a graceful organ performance, and was followed by the choir of Apollo Boys, who appeared under the direction of their popular teacher, Mr. William Francis Williams, and sang Spofforth's delightful "Hail, Smiling Morn," and the well-known chorus from "Ernani" in a manner that secured for the vocalists a deservedly cordial round of applause. Mr. S. L. Clemens—"Mark Twain"—was gracefully introduced by the President of the club as an old member, and gave an account of his "Encounter with an Interviewer" and his "Dueling Experiences," which kept the audience in constant laughter. Messrs. A. D. Woodruff, A. T. Hills, G. E. Rockwood, and Jules G. Lumbard sang Hatton's songs "King Witlaf's Drinking Horn" and "The Happiest Land" with rare skill, and the warm plaudits which followed them from the stage were general and prolonged. Mme. Pappenheim, always a favorite, was last night received with more than usual heartiness. She sang "Robert, toi que j'aime" so superbly that an encore rewarded her and brought forth Abt's "Gute nacht, mein herziges kind," which the prima donna rendered so acceptably that the audience would have insisted upon hearing her again but for fear of actual indiscretion. In the second part of the concert Mme. Pappenheim sang Millard's pretty "Waiting" charmingly. Mr. George Werrenrath needed no new test to make him a popular singer, and he rendered Robaudi's "Alla Stella Confidante" in a very tasteful manner, while Mr. F. Boscovits created a flutter of delight among enthusiastic pianists by his execution of a quaint old composition, "The Village Bell." Mr. Boscovits afterward gave his "Steinway March." Mrs. Zelda Seguin, a favorite among favorites, not only with the journalistic fraternity, who have always expressed good wishes for her success, but with everybody else possessed of taste and feeling, raised a whirlwind of applause by her singing of Hullah's "Storm." The excitement could not be stayed by anything less than a ballad, and the lady sang a pretty little Irish song—"I wrote my love a letter." Mr. Castle, the distinguished tenor, was greeted as another welcome friend, and he sang Salaman's "Celia" with capital effect. In the second part of the programme Mrs. Seguin and Mr. Castle sang very sweetly together in the famous duet between *Maurico* and *Azucena* from "Il Trovatore." Mr. Jules Lumbard's noble voice was heard to good advantage in Ricci's "Here upon my vessel's deck," and he was generously applauded. Mr. A. P. Burbank, one of our most skillful elocutionists, gave everybody a chance to laugh heartily at "Schneider's Account of the Performance of Leah," and Mr. Charles Roberts in his wonderful recitation of Poe's "Bells," made it almost possible to forget that the poem had ever been thought hackneyed. Mr. Roberts was compelled to return at its close, and he then recited and sang the comic ditty from the Bab Ballads—"The Yarn of the Nancy Brig." Mr. Werrenrath next interpreted a sprightly composition by Mr. Horatio C. King, to words by Mr. Bayard Taylor, with great vivacity, and Mr. William Carleton, whose beautiful voice has been admired for some years, already, on the operatic stage, sang Faure's "Rameaux" with fine effect. The quartets "When evening's twilight" and "Sailor's Song," by Hatton, rendered by Messrs. Woodruff, Rockwood Hills, and Lumbard, concluded the entertainment, which was certainly one most creditable to all the artists concerned in it, and a thoroughly satisfactory and memorable one for the club under whose auspice it was given.

GENERAL MENTION.

"A Morning Call," with Mr. Wallack and Miss Dyas, and "Married Life" will be acted at Wallack's Theatre, this evening, and Monday Mr. Wallack will perform in "Wild Oats."

Mr. Heller offers nightly, throughout this week, a new programme of marvelous tricks. A more agreeable light entertainment than that supplied at the Wonder Theatre is not to be enjoyed in town.

"Marion" is the title of the new musical comedy now represented nightly at the New Broadway Theatre—erroneously alluded to as Wood's Museum in a recent reference to the place in these columns. "Marion" is a lively composition of the French order, and is vivaciously acted by the company of the theatre.

Miss Abbott's first concert will take place at Chickering Hall, this evening. Miss Abbott is to sing the grand air from "Robert," and "Ah, non credea," and "Ah! non giunge," from "La Somnambula." She will have the co-operation of Mr. W. R. Case, a young pianist new to American audiences, and that of Signori Brignoli and Ferranti.

"Lucia di Lammermoor" was sung at the Academy of Music yesterday evening, Miss Rosewald representing with considerable cleverness *Edgar's* ill-fated bride, Mr. Mass singing the tenor music exceedingly well, and Mr. Carleton lending his fine voice to the baritone rôle. Miss Kellogg, it should here be mentioned, was indisposed, and hence the substitution of Miss Rosewald for that popular artist. "The Flying Dutchman" is announced for performance this evening.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF THE APPROPRIATIONS AGREED TO IN THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The House Committee on Commerce completed the River and Harbor Appropriation bill this morning, and it will be reported to the House at the first opportunity. The total amount of the appropriations recommended is $2,275,800, including, as the largest single item, $200,000 for removing obstructions from the East River and Hell Gate, New-York. The other principal items in the bill are as follows:

For the improvement of rivers: Mouth of the Mississippi, $100,000; Mississippi, Missouri, and Arkansas, $65,000; Mississippi, opposite St. Louis, $70,000; Des Moines Rapids, Mississippi River, $95,000; Upper Mississippi, $30,000; Rock Island Rapids, Mississippi River, $10,000; Missouri River above the mouth of the Yellowstone, $10,000; Tennessee River, $200,000; Ohio River, $130,000; St. Mary's River and St. Mary's Falls Canal, $100,000; Saginaw River, $30,000; Schuylkill River, $15,000; Falls of St. Anthony, Minn., $5,000; Delaware River, below Petty's Island, $35,000; James River, Virginia, $40,000; Great Kanawha River, West Virginia, $10,000; Little Kanawha River, West Virginia, $5,000; Cape Fear River, $110,000; Connecticut River, below Hartford, $35,000 Tauntan River, Massachusetts, $5,000; Providence River, Rhode Island, $5,000 For Harbor Improvements: Galveston, Texas, $100,000; Savannah, Ga., $95,000; Baltimore, $60,000; Buffalo, $50,000; Oswego, N. Y., $50,000; Boston, $25,000; Provincetown, Mass., $10,000; Hyannis, Mass., $10,000; Erie, Penn., $25,000; for the construction of an ice harbor at Chester, Penn., $800; harbor and breakwater at Wilmington, Del., $34,000; for breakwater at Cleveland, Ohio, $40,000; harbor at Toledo, Ohio, $30,000; Chicago, $5,000; Michigan City, Ind., $35,000; Harbor of Refuge, Lake Huron, Mich., $75,000; Grand Haven, Mich., $20,000; Cheboygan, Mich., $15,000; Milwaukee Harbor, $20,000; miscellaneous dredging, Superior Bay, $28,000; ship channel, in Galveston Bay, $28,000; examination, surveys, and contingencies of rivers and harbors, $15,000; examination and surveys at South Pass of the Mississippi River, $15,000.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and East Atlantic States stationary or falling barometer, south and west winds, and warmer, partly cloudy weather.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	16°	39°	3:30 P. M.	33°	40°
6 A. M.	18°	33°	6 P. M.	33°	37°
9 A. M.	18°	36°	9 P. M.	32°	35°
12 M.	30°	39°	12 P. M.	33°	32°

Average temperature yesterday.....35½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....26½°

MYSTERIOUS MAIL ROBBERY.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 6.—It has just been learned that a mail bag containing letters and about $25,000 worth of bank checks and private drafts, while en route from Newport, Ky., to Cincinnati, several days ago, was opened and the contents abstracted. No clue whatever has been obtained as to who committed the deed, or as to the whereabouts of the missing papers. There has been a determined effort to keep the matter hushed up, and for a time it had been successful. The First National Bank of Covington had over $10,000 worth of checks in that mail, and James Taylor & Sons, bankers, a still larger amount. Among other papers there was a gold draft on a California bank for $5,000.

STRIKE OF COAL MINERS.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 6.—On account of a small reduction made recently in the pay of miners in the Stanton Colliery at Mahanoy Plane, they held a mass-meeting last night, after which they notified the operators that they had resolved to strike. In accordance with this resolution, work in the colliery was suspended to-day, and upward of 1,100 men are idle. It is a source of surprise that such a large number of men should voluntarily cease work in the midst of Winter, considering that for some time past many unemployed men have been leaving the region to seek employment elsewhere.

MARINE DISASTERS.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—The schooner Nancy M. Rose, from Philadelphia Jan. 21, for Cardenas, is ashore on the reefs of Cruz del Padre, and will be a total loss. Her cargo will probably be saved.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Feb. 6.—Intelligence was received here to-day that the ship Norseman, one of the finest of the St. John fleet, was run into by the steam-ship Rose, in latitude 4° north, while making a voyage from the Guano Islands to Queenstown, and sunk. The crew were rescued and landed at Montevideo.

LONDON, Feb. 6.—The British ship Norseman, Capt. Lane, from Mejillones, for Europe, has been abandoned after a collision. The crew have arrived at Buenos Ayres.

COIN COUNTERFEITERS CAPTURED.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 6.—Mary Fryer was arrested at the South Street Ferry yesterday afternoon on suspicion of passing counterfeit coin. On going to her residence the officers discovered James Fryer and Thomas Mitchell engaged in the manufacture of counterfeit 10-cent pieces, and a full set of counterfeiters' implements was found in their possession. On Mrs. Fryer was found a lot of the bogus coins. The prisoners were held to await a hearing before the United States Commissioner.

FOUR MEN KILLED IN A MINE.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Feb. 6.—A frightful accident occurred yesterday at the iron-ore mine of Daniel Lauer at Hensingerville, Lehigh County, 12 miles from this place. While workmen were digging ore, the ground caved in upon them, burying Henry Hunsberger, Lewis Engle, Reese Lewes, and David Frederick, under 10 feet of earth. The three first named were killed, and Frederick sustained very serious injuries, but will probably recover.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.

MIDDLETOWN, Feb. 6.—The Democrats of the Second District of Orange County met in convention here to-day, and nominated J. V. D. Benedict, of Warwick, on the twenty-sixth ballot, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Assemblyman S. L. Durland.

ALBANY.

WARM DEBATES IN THE ASSEMBLY.

THE BILL TO PROHIBIT POOL-SELLING—AN IMPORTANT AMENDMENT MADE TO IT—MR. LANGBEIN'S BILL IN RELATION TO THE DISTRICT COURTS—BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1877.

Tuesday being general order day, the Assembly went into Committee of the Whole this morning, and the first bill discussed was that to prevent pool-selling. This measure was reported from the Judiciary Committee in place of the several bills on the same subject which had been introduced and referred to it. The discussion on the bill lasted nearly two hours, and at times became very personal, so much so that the speakers had to be called to order. The chief point of dispute was whether the bill should be extended to absolutely prohibit the selling of pools on horse-races. The country members, or the greater portion of them, seemed to be strongly in favor of stopping the tricks of pool-sellers at the rural fairs; and, in the end, the House adopted an amendment offered by Judge Hogeboom, which prohibited the selling of pools on horse-races anywhere. As the bill originally stood, the prohibition extended only to selling pools in any house or building, the intention being to allow persons to sell pools on a race-track if they wanted to. The Senate Judiciary Committee had prepared a precisely similar bill to this, in which this concession, not certainly a dangerous one, to the sporting fraternity was made. The House bill, with Judge Hogeboom's amendment to it, was ordered to a third reading. If it passes in that form the Senate will certainly amend it, and should the House be too tenacious, the failure of the whole measure will be the result, and the pernicious practise of keeping pool-rooms to sell pools on elections, &c., will go on unchecked.

The next bill of importance discussed was that introduced by Mr. Langbein to provide for a revision of the laws relative to the administration of justice in the District Courts of the City. This bill was reported by the Judiciary Committee by unanimous vote, and for few bills now in the Legislature can better reasons be adduced why they should become laws. The corruption, the inefficiency, and the gross extravagance of most of these District Courts is so notorious that no defense of them can be offered; yet it seems that few members on either side of the House care to boldly tackle the subject, and give it the heroic treatment it deserves. It is probable that the persons connected with these courts have friends who, while they will not defend, at least do not care to attack the little nests of corruption. In the debate this morning, Mr. Langbein was left to defend the bill single-handed against Mr. Ecclesine, Mr. Purdy, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Grady, and last of all, the redoubtable Gen. Spinola. It is true Mr. Langbein did very well, and undoubtedly had the House in sympathy with him; but he is new, is a young man, and not habituated yet to sharp running debate. He is thoroughly informed on the subject of these courts, and in argument before a committee on it would be a match for each and all his opponents of this morning; but a little more practice will be required for him to do as well on the floor of the House. Why he should have been left alone in his fight is not easy to explain. The bill was first attacked by Mr. Grady, who moved to strike out that portion of it which required the Commissioners to "report suitable provisions for the election of such justices on general ticket, and for longer and classified terms of office." The bill, it will be remembered, provides for the appointment by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, of three Commissioners, "learned in the law," to revise, simplify, arrange, and consolidate all the statutes now in force applicable to the administration of justice in the district courts; also, in their report, to recommend what additional legislation, if any, shall be necessary for the improvement of these courts. The Commissioners were to receive $1,000 each for their services. The report is to be delivered to the Governor in December next. Mr. Grady succeeded in carrying his amendment, but it has no practical effect one way or the other; since, as the Commissioner's duties are only advisory as to new legislation, it is within their competence to recommend any plan or plans whatever, which may seem to further the objects for which they were appointed. The next ammendment was one by Mr. Purdy, to cut down the compensation of the Commissioners to $500 each, from $1,000, as the bill provides. Mr. Ecclesine was opposed to the bill altogether, and so one who spoke in favor of the amendments seemed to have much good will toward it. Spinola was making one of his characteristic speeches against it, consisting mainly of an attack on Mr. Cowdin, (which he especially delights to do, and which Mr. Cowdin treats with silent contempt,) when the hour of 2 arrived, the bill was progressed, and the House adjourned. Mr. Ecclesine, in his speech, complained, as did Mr. Grady, that the Legislature would not let the City of New-York alone. Let us alone, let us alone, was the burden of his cry. In response to this, it may be pointed out, that of the 70 or 80 bills for all kinds of purposes, now in the Legislature, affecting the City of New-York, every one of them has been introduced by either a New-York member, or some member from an adjoining county who is looked upon as, and considers himself, a New-York man.

Senator Gerard introduced a bill for the appointment, by the Board of Education of New-York, of an Assistant Superintendent of Schools and School Buildings, whose duty it shall be to visit the public schools of the City and examine into their sanitary condition, see that the buildings are properly ventilated, and gather statistics relative to contagious diseases and the general health of the public schools. He is required to make an annual report to the Board of Education. Mr. Gerard also introduced a bill, which has received the sanction of the Board of Architects and of the Fire Underwriters of New-York City, for the better protection of the public against fire in theatres in the City.

The Senate ordered to a third reading the bill introduced by Mr. Carpenter, providing that in actions brought against the Mayor of New-York for damages to real estate in Westchester and Putnam Counties, arising from the Croton water supply, the parties bringing the action need not give the 20 days' notice, usually required, to the Controller of their claims, and that such actions may be brought outside of New-York County.

The Court of Appeals to-day rendered a decision in favor of the constitutionality of the Judicial Sales bill framed last Winter, commonly known as the "Sheriff's bill," which gave the Sheriff of Kings County the exclusive sales of property under foreclosure.

The Ways and Means Committee will to morrow report Mr. Alvord's bill allowing towns, cities, and villages to replace bonds falling due by other bonds at a lower rate of interest, and running for long terms. This is an important measure, affording a much needed relief to burdened municipalities. The Legislature has already passed five local bills to allow this, and will undoubtedly be called upon to pass 50 more bills of the same sort unless this general measure becomes a law. The same committee will give another hearing to-morrow to the architects and others connected with the new Capitol building.

The bill relating to the office of Superintendent of Public Works is the special order for to-morrow morning in the Assembly. A spirited debate may be looked for, but the talk will not be allowed to run to such wearisome and useless lengths as it did this morning.

Mr. Langbein's District Court bill being progressed, will come up in the next Committee of the Whole, and it will then only be left to Mr. Langbein to fight it through.

The Committee on Cities this afternoon agreed to report Mr. Cowdin's bill to require the Mayor to call an advisory council, consisting of the heads of the City departments and a number of eminent citizens, to agree upon the legislation necessary to a more economical administration of the City Government. The bill has been amended so as to require the report of the council to be sent to the Legislature by March 10.

Mr. Corsa's bill relative to the Jefferson Market Court-house will be reported back intact.

The house is well up with its general orders, and the whole calendar would have been cleared off this morning had not the debate been so unnecessarily protracted on the pool selling and District Court bills. Whatever delay there is in the business of the house now comes from the tardiness of some of the committees in reporting bills. This complaint, however, cannot be made against the Judiciary Committee, which has been sending in its reports with unfailing punctuality. It should not be assumed that the committees are not working because they do not send in much. All the more important committees have been sitting nearly every afternoon. As a whole, the business of the House is in rather a more forward state than it was at the same time last year. The New-York bills, however, certainly drag along rather slowly.

The bill in relation to the office of Superintendent of State Prisons still hangs in the Ways and Means Committee, principally on account of Judge Hogeboom's absence. Mr. Post is looking after the measure.

LEGISLATION AT TRENTON.

THE BILL FOR THE RELIEF OF THE NEWARK MURDERERS PASSED—BELIEF THAT GOV. BEDLE WILL DECLINE TO SIGN IT—A JOINT CONVENTION TO BE HELD TO-DAY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1877.

The bill introduced into and passed by the Senate last night, the purpose of which is to secure a writ of error in the cases of Oschwald and Ryan, the Newark murderers, sentenced to be hanged on Friday morning, was brought into the Assembly this morning, and the concurrence of that body asked. On motion of Mr. Vail, the rules were suspended so as to permit its immediate passage. It met with the opposition of Mr. Bergen, of Somerset, who declared that it would bring reproach on the speediness, if not the certainty, of Jersey justice. "The second trial," he declared, with apparent confusion of ideas, "will result in a verdict of manslaughter, and the third trial in one of conviction." This brought Mr. Vail to his feet in advocacy of the bill. He said that the law permits a writ of error as of right when a man is in danger of going to jail for three months; but it ceases to become a matter of right when a man's life hangs upon it. The condition of the law was anomalous, and, without reference to the Newark case, the bill ought to be sustained on its merits. When the vote was taken on the question of its final passage, several members arose in their seats, and gave in their adhesion to the bill because of their conscientious scruples against capital punishment. It was passed, only five dissenting votes being recorded, and was placed at once in the hands of the Governor. The Executive declared that it was the most important bill which he had been required to consider, and that he would give it his careful attention. Attorney General Vanatta, whose opinions carry considerable weight with the Governor, pronounced the bill to be one to enable convicts to fix the time for their own execution. These adverse sentiments indicate a possible refusal to sign the bill, and yet it is not likely that the Governor will take this responsibility.

A resolution was offered from the Democratic side this morning calling for a joint meeting for the election of a Controller and other officers at noon to-morrow. Mr. Griggs moved to amend by naming noon of to-day for the meeting. A tremendous "aye" was the response elicited to the call of the vote on the amendment, and a "rising" vote having been ordered, 27 members stood to record themselves in its favor, and but 24 against it. It wanted then but a few minutes before noon, and when it was remembered that the Democrats had held no conference to prepare for the meeting, nor had time to hold such a conference, a broad smile spread over the faces of the members. Mr. Egan, however, called for the yeas and nays, and they being taken, the amendment was declared lost. The original resolution was then adopted. When it reached the Senate it was laid on the table, but will probably be taken up at the session to-morrow morning. The Democrats caucused this afternoon to prepare for the coming joint meeting, but on account of the absence of members did nothing. There was a long discussion in the House this morning over the bills punishing employers who shall hereafter pay their employes in grocery orders. It was amended after a hard struggle so as to eliminate the six months' imprisonment penalty and subject the offender to a fine of $500 only. In that shape it was ordered to a third reading.

In the Senate, the nomination of Col. G. N. Abell as Prosecutor of the Pleas in Essex County, of Charles Conenhoven as Prosecutor in Middlesex, of C. S. Scott as Lay Judge in Middlesex, and of W. A. Logue as Lay Judge in Ocean, were received from the Governor and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

It is understood to-night that Gov. Bedle will not sign the bill for the relief of the Newark murderers. It is likely, however, that he will veto it. He may allow it to become a law by default on his part, holding it for the constitutional five days. The bill, in that event, will not become a law till Monday, and will be too late to prevent the execution of the doomed men on Friday next. Kruger, the Newark member, whose eccentric conduct was the occasion of so much solicitude in the Democratic camp during the Senatorial fight, was absent from the Democratic caucus this evening, and the selection of a candidate for State Controller was deferred till Monday evening. It is said that Kruger has declared his intention of being bull-dozed into no more Democratic caucuses.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Commander George B. White is ordered to command the Frolic, at the South Atlantic Station, per steamer March 1; Lieuts. Murray Day and John Rodgers, Ensigns Walker Cowles and Hamilton Hutchins, Midshipmen John M. Bonditt, Walker McLean, Daniel R. Case, and Abraham E. Culver, Assistant Surgeon William R. Dubose, Boatswain John S. Sinclair, and Gunner Joseph Smith are ordered to the Trenton, at New-York, on the 12th inst. Medical Director Joseph Wilson is ordered to assume the duties of President of the Medical Board of Examiners at Washington. Surgeon John C. Spear is ordered as a member of the Medical Board of Examiners at Washington. Lieut. Commander Nicholl Ludlow is detached from duty at the Torpedo Station and ordered to the Trenton as Executive. Lieuts. Abram H. Vail and Isaac Hazlett are detached from the Hydrographic Office and ordered to the Trenton; Lieut. Edward S. Toussig, from the Monongahela, and Lieut. Charles A. Stone, from the Washington Navy-yard, and ordered to the Trenton. Lieut. William H. Beehler is detached from the Alliance, and placed on waiting orders. Ensign Charles A. Lyeth is detached from the Colorado, and Ensign Robert H. McClean from the Powhattan, and ordered to the Trenton. Pay Inspector Edward Foster is detached from the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, and ordered to the Trenton, and also as Fleet Paymaster of the European Station. Passed Assistant Surgeon John W. Ross is detached from the Franklin, and ordered to the Trenton. Chaplain Henry Clark is detached from the Boston Navy-yard, and ordered to the Trenton. Chief Engineer Edward Fithian is detached from special duty at Washington, and ordered to the Trenton, and also as Fleet Engineer of the European Squadron. Passed Assistant Engineer George W. Baird is relieved from duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and Sailmaker George W. Diet is detached from the New-York Navy-yard, and ordered to the Trenton.

BROTHER AND SISTER KILLED.

Gerhardt and Catharine Hessling, brother and sister, aged 9 and 7 years, were instantly killed Sunday afternoon at the corner of Seventh and Lafayette streets, in the southern part of St. Louis. They were out in holiday attire, and waved kisses to their parents when leaving the house, No. 804 Gever avenue. In crossing the street they were knocked down by a passing car, the wheels passing over both children, breaking the boy's neck and crushing the girl's head.

AN ANECDOTE OF MR. LINCOLN.

In a communication to the New-Haven *Palladium*, Dr. Thomas P. Gibbons, late a Surgeon in the Army, relates the following: "During the Spring of 1862 I was engaged in the City of Washington in preparing hospital accommodations for the wounded soldiers brought up by steamer from the peninsula. A few days after the receipt of several hundred of the wounded from the battle of Williamsburg I met Mr. Lincoln in the vicinity of my hospital, and asked him if he would not come in and make us a visit. With that peculiar sericomic expression of his face, assumed at times, which those who were familiar with him will not soon forget, he replied: 'Do you think it would be right for the President of the United States to make a visit except by special appointment?' I said: 'That is for you to determine, Mr. President.' 'Well, then, how would you like it if I came to see you to-morrow at 5 o'clock?' I told him I would be gratified, and he drove on. Punctual to the time next day he came, and I showed him through the wards containing some 500 sick and wounded men. He walked quietly through, talking pleasantly, shaking the hands of those who had hands to shake, and endeavoring by his kindness and consideration for their wants to encourage, and comfort the poor fellows. After spending about two hours he was about to leave when I said, 'We have some wards in which there are about 30 officers of various grades from Generals to Lieutenants; would not you wish to visit them?' To which he made this reply: 'The officers will be taken care of; I have no fears for them; but I wished to know that the men were properly provided for.' Then again, in a sort of absent manner: 'The officers will be taken care of.'"

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN ARIZONA.

GOV. SAFFORD URGES THE ORGANIZATION OF INDIAN SCOUTS TO SUPPRESS THE HOSTILES—INEFFICIENCY OF THE UNITED STATES TROOPS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Dispatches from Tucson, Arizona, state that the Apaches are killing and plundering the settlers in south-eastern Arizona. Ten whites were killed in the Senorita Valley, on the 4th inst. Gov. Safford has sent a message to the Legislature recounting the depredations and murders committed, dwelling on the inefficient manner in which military operations are being conducted—troops moving slowly with heavy trains

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follow:

Ashes, pkg.	50	Oil, bbls.	61
Beans, bbls.	516	Oil-cake, pkg.	1,213
Broom-corn, bales.	43	Oil-cake, bbls.	131
Beans, bbls.	516	Oil-cake, pkg.	1,213
Cotton, bales.	4,728	Pork, pkg.	1,039
Cheese, bbls.	172	Pork, bbls.	6
Dried Fruit, pkg.	372	Cut-meats, pkg.	5,483
Eggs, bbls.	273	Grease, pkg.	858
Flour, bbls.	14,719	Lard, pkg.	2,400
Wheat, bushels.	21,000	Lard, kegs.	526
Corn, bushels.	26,000	Seed, pkg.	50
Oats, bushels.	23,776	Butter, pkg.	4,774
Rye, bushels.	2,019	Cheese, pkg.	3,313
Malt, bushels.	703	Tallow, pkg.	122
Barley, bushels.	8,100	Lard-oil, bbls.	25
Peas, bushels.	2,233	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,594
Grass-seed, bags.	1,731	Pea-nuts, bags.	6
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,040	Rice, pkg.	182
Corn-meal, bags.	350	Sugar, hhds.	360
S. W. flour, pkg.	245	Sugar, bbls.	11
Hemp, cut-s.	1,252	Spelter, pcs.	588
Hops, bales.	605	Staves, pcs.	3,311
Hides, No.	1,200	Skins, bales.	13
Hides, bales.	624	Tobacco, hhds.	26
Leather, sides.	20,007	Tobacco, trs. & cs.	170
Lead, pigs.	1,000	Whalebone, bales.	1,078
Molasses, (N.O., bbls	1,067	Wool, bales.	168
Moss, bales.	50	Sundries, pkg.	

ASHES—Trade has been unimportant in amount. Pots quoted nominally steady at $4 75, and Pearls at $6 5-@$6 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEES-WAX—A light demand has been noted for Yellow at from 30c.@33c., the latter for very choice.

CANDLES—Continue in limited request, with Adamantine quoted at 11½@13½c.; Paraffine, 10c. @20c.; Sperm, patent, 28c.; Sperm, pateat, 30c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COAL—The movement is throughout in tame and unsatisfactory, with prices generally quoted weak. Anthracite is quoted as follows: Cargo quoted at $3 @$3 17; Liverpool Gas Canael, $10@$11; Newcastle Gas, $5 50; Scotch Gas, $5@$7; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $5 75@$6 25; Cumberland Lump, Cleaned, $5 25@$5 50, and Anthracite, $3 25@$4 50 for cargoes.

COFFEE—Has been quoted steady, though quiet, with no invoices at 17¾c.@21c.; Java, 22c.@24c.; Maracaibo and Laguayra, 18c.@20c.; Rio, ordinary to fair, 18½c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 19c.@21c.; St. Domingo at 16c.@16½c. gold.——Last week's receipts of Rio here, 23.5 9 bags; sales, 2,889 bags; stock here this morning, 150,000 bags, of the supposed best grades; afloat and loading for the United States to Dec. 30, 141,698 bags; purchased for the United States to Feb. 3, 16,000 bags.

COTTON—Has been moderately sought after for early delivery at former figures.——Ordinary quoted today at 11 3-16c.@11 5-16c. Low Middling, 12¾c.@12¾c.; Middling, 12¾c.@13c.——Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,393 bales, for which 400 bales were sold on last evening, including 4 bales to shippers, 754 bales to spinners, and 635 bales to speculators.——And for forward delivery business has been moderately active at firmer, though variable prices. Sales are now reported for the day of 24,000 bales, of which 4,800 bales were on last evening, and 19,200 bales to-day, with 3,600 bales on the call, on the basis of Middling, with February options quoted at 12¾c.@12¾c.; March, 12 15-16c.@12 31-32c.; April, 13⅛c.@13 5-32c.; May, 13 5-16c.@13 11-32c.; June, 13 15-32c.@13¾c.; July, 13 49-32c.@13¾c.; August, 13 11-16c.; September, 13 ¾2c.@13 15-32c.; October, 13 5-32c.@13 ⅜c.; November, 12 27-32c.@12¾c.; December, 12 27-32c. @12¾c. ₱ lb., showing an advance of 1-32c.@1-16c. ₱ lb. The closing steady.——The receipts at this port to-day were 4,728 bales, and at the shipping ports 24,915 bales, against 22,071 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 80,532 bales, against 79,073 bales same time last week.——The exports are 5,483 bales, shipping ports 1,078 bales. Jan. 1, 1876, have been 3,221,774 bales, against 3,127,925 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.——Consolidated exports (three days) for Great Britain, France and the shipping ports, 24,915 bales; to the Continent, 13,376 bales. Stock in New-York to-day, 207,624 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 881,741 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Strict Ordinary	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Good Ordinary	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Strict Good Ord	12 3-16	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Low Middling	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Strict Low Mid	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Middling	12 15-16	12 15-16	13	13
Good Middling	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	13¼
Strict Good Mid	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½
Middling Fair	13¾	13¾	14⅛	14⅛
Fair	14¾	14¾	14⅝	14⅝

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10 13-16	Low Middling	11¾
Strict Good Ord	11 7-16	Middling	12¼

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been very quiet, even in a jobbing way, on the basis of $1 9-@$2 ₱ box.

FISH—The leading kinds have been in somewhat better demand, with values ruling firm.——We quote: Dry Cod, at 2¾@2¾c. for Georges, and 3¾@3¾c. for Bank; Herring, $1 50@$3 75. Mackerel quoted at $10@$22 for No. 1; $9 50@$13 for No. 2, and $6 00@$10 50 for No. 3. ₱ bbl; Pickled Herring, $2 50@$6; smoked Herring at 17c.@21c. for Scaled, and 14c. for No. 1. ₱ box.; Dutch Herring, $1 10@$1 12½ ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A limited business has been reported in most descriptions of State and Western flour, for well for the local trade and shipments, at drooping rates, in most instances, receivers offering supplies with more urgency.——Sales have been reported since our last of 9,700 bbls. of all grades, including 1,000 bbls. Superfine Flour at $5 30@$5 75; 500 bbls. Extra State at $5 50@$6 00; very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5. chiefly at $4 40@$4 75; very poor to very choice Superfine Western, $5 30@$6 00, mostly at $5 50@$5 75; good to choice do. at $6 00@$6 75@$6; good to choice do. at $6@$6 30; good city Mills Extra, shipping grades, $5 90@$7 10, nearly all for West Indies, on the basis of $6 75@$7 for good to choice. (with only 2 bbls. for small lots of choice); Rye mixtures quoted at $5@$5 50 for about choice to strictly fancy, for the South American trade, and quoted nominally at $5 50 asked for brands sunited to the English trade, (only one or two small lots were sold on this rate); very inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $5 75@$6; good to choice do., $6@$6 30; very poor to very choice Western Trade and Family Extras, spring Wheat stock, $6 10@$6 50; inferior to very choice do., do. and Amber Winter Wheat stock, at $6 20@$6 50; part for shipment at $6 75@$6, (of which 475 bbls. sold); ordinary to very choice White Wheat do., do., $6 25@$6 90; very poor to very fancy St. Louis Extras, $6 25@ $9 75; extra Genesee at $6 30@$7 50, the latter an extreme; very poor to very choice Minnesota clear and straight Extras at $6 25@$7 50; inferior to very fair to choice, and up to $8 25 for very choice, with up to $8 50 asked for fancy, (and very poor at $6 30@$6 50;) and Minnesota Patent extras, fair ordinary to fancy at $7 25@$10 50, many at $9 25@$10 25, with up to $10@$11 50 for small lots of fancy.——Included in the sales have been 2,800 bbls. shipping extras, of which 2,700 bbls. City Mills; 1,100 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras; 600 bbls. do. Patent do; 475 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment;) 400 bbls. Superfine and 925 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates.——Southern Flour has been in moderate request, in a jobbing way, for export, on the basis of about previous prices.——Sales have been reported here of 2,100 bbls. in lots, at $6 00@$6 for poor to strictly choice Superfine; $6 25@$6 50 for poor to fair to fancy Extra, and $7 50@$8 50 for fair to fancy trade and family. The dealings were mostly in Extras at from $7 25@$8 25, and included 1,000 bbls. choice, for Baltimore delivery, on private terms.——Rates for South American trade have been somewhat firmer in a jobbing way, at essentially unaltered rates.——We quote at from $4 50@$6 20 for about fair Western to very choice State for superfine, and $5@$6 for poor to choice fine.——Sales reported of 235 bbls. in lots, chiefly at $5 75@$5 for fair to good Superfine State; $5 10@$5 20 for choice to very choice; $4 75@$5 for Pennsylvania, the latter for choice; and $4 50@$4 60 for at and fair to very choice Western.——Corn-meal has been quite active, but quoted a trifle cheaper.——We quote at $2 90@$3 10 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $2 85@$3 10 for Yellow Jersey; $3 50 for Yellow Baltimore, and $3 55 for Brandywine.——Rates have to be reported of 2,400 bbls. including 1,000 bbls. Yellow western, in lots, chiefly at $3, and 1,500 bbls. Brandywine at $3 5-.——Rye flour is in usage, has been selling to a moderate extent, within the range of $4@$4 40 for poor to very choice ₱ 100 lbs. Most of the sales have been of coarse lots, at $4 12 for the latter, quoted at $4 05@$4 10 for Western, and $4 for Baltimore, from one.——Rye meal has been in better demand, at $2 25@$2 37 for fair to choice City and Western; very choice to Fancy held higher: Canada, $7@$7 50.——Buckwheat flour has been in limited demand, within the reduced range of $3 90@$4 for fair to choice, and $4 10@$4 20 for Fancy, Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Most of the lots sold were at $4@$4 10 for fair to very good ₱ 100 lb.——The exports for the week—22,875 bbls. Wheat Flour and 304 bbls. Rye Flour.

FRUITS—Trade has been on a restricted scale at essentially unchanged figures. Sales include 1,600 bxs. Layer Raisins at $1 7-; 1,200 oxs. loose at $2 10@$2 20; 800 bxs. Valencia at 9c@9½c; 400 bxs. Currants at 6½c.; 300 cases Turkey Prunes at 5c.@ 5½c. for old, and 6½c.@6¾c. for new; 400 cases Sardines at 13c.@13½c. for quarter boxs.

GRAIN—The movement in Wheat were confined to small lots, chiefly local to millers, on the basis of about previous quotations. Including 4,000 bushels fancy White Michigan at $1 63; 1,600 bushels good Red Western at $1 50; a car-load of New-York No. 1 spring at $1 38; and sundry odd lots of ungraded Spring at $1 27@$1 40. Bids on export account were generally 2c.@3c. a bushel under asking rates. Prime No. 2 spring quoted nominally at $1 45@$1 46 for No. 2 do., (waxy, about), and $1 40@$1 43 for do., in store, and $1 40@$1 42 for No. 2 Chicago, in store, holders claiming the extreme figures in each instance, while bids were based on inside quotations. No. 3 Chicago Spring, in store, sought rates, on speculation, to a limited extent, on the basis of $1 36. Choice do., to arrive, quoted at $1 36 bid, and $1 38 asked.——Corn has been comparatively quiet to-day, with sales reported at rather lower prices on the spot, as before. Demand from shippers limited. ——Sales have been reported since our last of 47,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1, old and new, at 50c.; New-York steamer Mixed at 50½c.@50¾c., chiefly at 50½c.; New-York steamer Yellow at 51c.; New-York No. 2 White at 52c.; New-York unmerchantable at 46½c.@46¾c.; New-York no grade at 49c.@ 50½c., closing at 50½c.; new Western mixed Western, car lots, at 50½c.; Western at 51c.@51½c.; ungraded sailing-vessel Mixed Western, old crop, (nominal, at 50c.@52c.; prime No. 2 Chicago, in store and afloat, quoted at 60c.@62c.; with a cargo load, in store, reported sold at 60c.; southern Yellow at 52c.@ 54c., from dock and afloat, (of which 2,100 bushels Virginia afloat at 54c.@54½c.) Rye has been in request, but the sales for superfine have not been unsatisfactory, thus impeding negotiations.——Western car lots quoted at 83c.@85c., and in boat-loads up to 85c.@86c. asked; very good to strictly choice state, in lines or boat-loads, 92c.@95c., (with prime, for May delivery, offering at 95c.,) with car lots at 90c.@93c.; Canada, in bond, to arrive, at 93c.@94c. asked.——Trade in Barley has exhibited more animation, but values have been quoted generally weak. ——No. 1 Canada good to very choice quoted at 1.10 @$1 15, the latter rate asked for very choice; six-rowed State, fair ordinary to strictly prime, 70c.@85c., with higher prices for fancy lots; two-rowed do., fair ordinary to very choice, at 63c.@75c., the latter an extreme.——Sales have been reported of 10,000 bushels two-rowed State, in store, on private terms; 20,000 bushels good to choice six-rowed do. at 75c.@85c.; 5,000 bushels fancy do. at 86c.; 4,800 and 1,500 bushels good to choice at 49½c.——Barley Malt has been in light demand, with fair to very choice Canada West, old and new crop, quoted at $1@$1 25, chiefly prime to choice, new crop, on time, cash; strictly prime to choice, same rate to very choice, nominally at 90c.@$1 05; two-rowed do., 70c. @80c.——Buckwheat has been in light supply and quiet, strictly prime, quoted at 55c.@56c. asked, and 55c. for poor to choice fine.——Sales reported of 235 bbls. in lots, chiefly at $4 75@$5 for fair to good Superfine State; $5 10@$5 20 for choice to very choice; $4 75@$5 for Pennsylvania, the latter for choice, and $4 50@$4 60 for at and fair to very choice Western.——Corn-meal has been quite active, but quoted a trifle cheaper.——We quote at $2 90@$3 10 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $2 85@$3 10 for Yellow Jersey; $3 50 for Yellow Baltimore, and $3 55 for Brandywine.——Rates have to be reported of 2,400 bbls. including 1,000 bbls. Yellow western, in lots, chiefly at $3, and 1,500 bbls. Brandywine at $3 5-.——Rye flour is in usage, has been selling to a moderate extent, within the range of $4@$4 40 for poor to very choice ₱ 100 lb. Most of the sales have been of coarse lots, at $4 12 for the latter, quoted at $4 05@$4 10 for Western, and $4 for Baltimore, from one.——Rye meal has been in better demand, with values ruling firm.——We quote: Dry Cod, at 2¾@2¾c. for Georges, and 3¾@3¾c. for Bank; Herring, $1 10@$1 12½ ₱ box.

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SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of accommodating the advance of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, everything to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the south of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ALESIA.....WED. Feb. 7 CHINA.....WED. Feb. 21
PARTHIA...WED. Feb. 14 BATAVIA....WED. Feb. 28

Saloon passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Draughts and passage office, 4 and 5 Bowling green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALSATIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at noon on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, 1877.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lake Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 6:30 A. M.

Pier 47 North River, foot Perry street.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, stateroom, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30.

For further notice of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. J. CISCO & SON, Agents.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown).
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 13, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $28; intermediate, $40; cabin, $35 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI COLOMBIA, and ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and AUX CAYES.

ATLAS.....Feb. 8
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ANDES.....Feb. 14
ALPS.....Feb. 28

Superior first-class passenger accommodations.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Morton st.:

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Feb. 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 22
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, March 1

First cabin, $80, $85, and $70. Second cabin passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Draught and passage office, 204 Broadway.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 7
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 10

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination in full or one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger steerage bills of lading issued and telegraphed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASSELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Follvia....Feb. 10, 2 P. M. | Anchoria...Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
Alsatia....Feb. 17, 8 A. M. | California..March 3, 8 A. M.

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL, LIVERPOOL AND LONDONDERRY.

Cabin $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Italia.....Feb. 10, 2 P. M. | Circassia..Feb. 24, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 3d st., Hoboken.

SHEER.....Sat. Feb. 10 | HERMANN.....Sat., Feb. 24
ODER.....Sat. Feb. 17 | NECKAR.....Sat., March 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 and upward
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN, Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Currency Drafts for sale at low rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms, Midships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:

LABRADOR, saniier.....Saturday, Feb. 10, 3 P. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CRESSWELL, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7. Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 42 South st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. HALLET, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

EL DORADO, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 17, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. THROUGH rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia. Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Thomaston also, with the steamer J. W. SCHUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. H. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent U. S. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA.

Caution to travelers! Great reduction in fare via the inland route from Savannah to all Florida ports. Only $25 to Jacksonville. Meals and state rooms extra. The elegant steamer J. B. SCHUYLER makes close connection with all Savannah steamers, thus forming the quickest and most agreeable route as well as the lowest in time. Accommodations for passengers unsurpassed. Travelers are cautioned against purchasing through tickets via any other route.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Thursday, Feb. 15

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Thursday, March 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Feb. 28

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S.S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 7
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Feb. 21

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana. Proposed to touch at Tuxpan and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17

Passengers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 28 and March 15 on the connecting steamers of the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
FALKENDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These fast-sailing steamships will regularly sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MORALES, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR STEAM-SHIP LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamships are appointed to sail

From Philadelphia.	From New-York.
VADERLAND.....Feb. 15	KENILWORTH.....Feb. 3
FREDERLAND.....March 10	SWITZERLAND.....Feb. 27

Saloon passage to ANTWERP:
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $30.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philadelphia.

JOHN McDONALD, No. 5 Battery place, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line.

For PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
FRISIA.....Feb. 8 | POMMERANIA.....Feb. 22
GELLERT.....Feb. 15 | SILESIA.....March 1

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Scotland: First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BRO.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
67 Broad st., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.

FOR LONDON.

CANADA.....Saturday, Feb. 10, at 9 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Helvetia...Feb. 10, 2 P. M. | England..Feb. 17, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. J. W. J. BURST, Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 9:1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M. For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday, from Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 8:50, 9:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, Gen'l Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canan laigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., North-ra and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburgh.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both N. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Western as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 353 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers street (Cortlandt ferry) and 23d st. as follows:

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

11:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbu y and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Oliver's Ferry, Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Sales office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKWORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 9 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Fulton place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., at 5 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 5 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

THOROUGH INSTRUCTION IN GERMAN Language, literature, and history. Private classes at reduced rates; best references. Address PROFESSOR, Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK.

Boarding and Day School for boys from seven to twenty years old.

DREW SEMINARY FOR FEMALE COLLEGE, Carmel, N. Y.—For both sexes. Rates reasonable. A school for earnest work. Spring session Feb. 19.

GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., opens its next session Feb. 5. Circulars sent if desired. Terms moderate.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE, NO. 822 LEXington av., north-west corner of 83d st.—English and German day and boarding school; new session begins Feb. 7.

TEACHERS.

MISS M. J. YOUNG RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the educational public that in consequence of the bankruptcy of J. W. Schermerhorn & Co., she has severed her connection with the "American School Institute," and will open her own educational agency at No. 23 Union square on THURSDAY, Feb. 8; office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

GOVERNESS WANTED FOR ONE LITTLE girl for one hour from 11 to 12 o'clock, every day. Call at the St. Cloud Hotel, Room No. 86, between 2 and 3 o'clock.

NO. 336 6TH AV.—FRENCH LESSONS, WITH a pure pronunciation, given in private families or at Professor's residence, by M. GARNIER, formerly a magistrate and member of the University of France.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETH CITY 7s,

MATURING 1878 TO 1896.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau st.

SINKING-FUND NOTICE.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO., No. 68 WILLIAM st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1876.

Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company, of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking-fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid at par and accrued interest on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the deed of trust securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

31,	269,	350,	580,	609,	1,158,	1,191,
1,223,	1,431,	1,471,	1,482,	1,485,	1,673,	1,744,
1,774,	1,813,	2,034,	2,105,	2,121,	2,187,	2,205,
2,306,	2,416,	2,538,	2,639,	2,673,	2,723,	2,765,
2,808,	2,812,	2,865,	2,910,	2,925,	3,096,	3,124,
3,245,	3,309,	3,315,	3,452,	3,508,	3,559,	4,073,
4,173,	4,309,	4,533,	5,020,	5,256,	5,294,	5,298,
5,326,	5,463,	5,473,	5,617.			

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of July, 1877.

JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

CHASE & ATKINS, BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE,

No. 19 Broad st. Organized in 1864.

This association has been reorganized for the purpose of facilitating dealings in the stocks of the prominent mining companies, and thus meeting the demand of business arising from the increased developments and growing importance of the mining interests of the country: 135 of its members are also members of the NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE; 50 of its members are also members of the NEW-YORK GOLD EXCHANGE.

Parties desiring information relative to the business of the Exchange or membership therein, may apply to the Secretary, J. WYMAN MORRIS, at its temporary rooms, No. 19 Broad st.

JOHN STANTON, JR., President.

THE GOLD MORTGAGE BONDHOLDER'S Committee are now prepared to purchase all or any portion of the outstanding thirty-two Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, for the sum of $550 for each bond, which is the amount of the dividend in cash arising from the sale under the foreclosure proceedings. Or if the holders of any of these bonds wish to join the other bondholders and receive the new bonds, the same parties, they may do so, providi d they notify us by the 15th of February. Apply to W. A. V. POST, Secretary of the Foreclosure Committee, at the office of Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 23 Nassau st.

New-York, Jan. 27, 1877.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO., No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1877.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS MADE AN Arrangement with the CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, assets over $3,000,000, whereby that company will substitute its policies in place of those issued by the Metropolitan Insurance Company, to take effect in each case upon the surrender of the policies of this company.

Policy-holders are invited to send in their policies for such substitution at once.

CHARLES R. APPLEBY, Receiver.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK. ASSETS AT AUCTION,

MARCH 27, 1877.

For catalogue apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 7 Pine st., or to the Receiver, No. 21 Nassau st.

THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver.

CINCINNATI 7 3/10 PER CENT

MUNICIPAL BONDS, DUE 1906. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

KUHN, LOEB & CO., NO. 31 NASSAU ST.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1877.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed Feb. 3, at 2 P. M., and reopened Feb. 16. THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

A HAND-BOOK OF COMMERCE, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS.—The FINANCIAL REVIEW, (Annual,) price $1 25, is now ready. Address for book or circular of contents, The Commercial and Financial Chronicle, No. 79 William st.

A. C. BURNHAM, NO. 33 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.—Investment securities paying eight to ten per cent. for sale. Western mortgages a specialty for sixteen years. References in New-York, Boston, Hartford, and Philadelphia. Send for lists.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

$200,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on New-York City improved property. Apply to GRANT BROTHERS, No. 2 Exchange court.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—ON City and Brooklyn improved property. Address Box No. 5,434 Post Office.

DIVIDENDS.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Fiftieth Dividend.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 156 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.

The usual semi-annual Dividend of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand. G. T. PATTERSON, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY. (STONINGTON RAILROAD.) NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1877.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A-HALF PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 32 William st., New-York, on the 10th day of February.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th, both inclusive. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1877.—The regular guaranteed quarterly dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent., per annum on the new guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after the 1st March proximo, at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d March.

C. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE ST NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 Wall st. NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1877.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this bank, payable on and after the 15th day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 15th proximo.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1877.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable Feb. 8, proximo, till which date the transfer-books are closed.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of President and Directors, and transaction of other business, will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 22d inst.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the sixth Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the Depot, 8th ave., corner of 42d st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1877, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

H. S. MOORE, Secretary.

LECTURES.

ERELL INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY, LECTURES.

NO. 19 COOPER UNION, 8:30 P. M.—Geological lectures by H. LE S. FAIRCHILD, A.M., New-York Manager. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.—"Glaciers."

THURSDAY, Feb. 8.—"Corals and Coral Islands."

FRIDAY, Feb. 9.—"Early Life of the Earth."

Illustrated with stereoptican views, drawings, models, fossils, &c. Admission, 50 cents; reduced rates to schools. Lectures daily afternoons.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

HAVE RECEIVED and WILL OFFER a

Special Importation

Of NEW DESIGNS in REAL

INDIA CASHMERE SHAWLS,

Of RICH PATTERNS and PECULIAR COMBINATIONS in COLOR, HAVING BEEN PURCHASED Under VERY ADVANTAGEOUS CIRCUMSTANCES. They will be OFFERED at PRICES MUCH BELOW THOSE HERETOFORE PREVAILING For SIMILAR QUALITIES. Among them WILL be FOUND a FEW CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,

Made Expressly

For the

Russian Trade,

To WHICH the ATTENTION Of CONNOISSEURS is INVITED.

BROADWAY, 4th AV., 9th and 10th STREETS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

SPECIALTIES.

DRESS-MAKING.

BLACK DRESS SILKS. BOYS' CLOTHING.

UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.

CATALOGUES FREE.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHRISTIAN SAUERWEIN and WILLIAM SAUERWEIN, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.:—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Christian Sauerwein and William Saurwein, of the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petitions of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 823 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

OLIVER WISE, Marshal.—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH LIEBSTEIN, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.:—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Joseph Liebstein, of the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Stasts S. Morris, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said District, No. 633 Broad street. SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District,

Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOSEPH WEBBER, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.:—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of John Werder of the County of Hudson, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Jersey City, in said district, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Stasts S. Morris, Esquire, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district, No. 1 Montgomery st.

SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said district.

Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 19th day of February, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ASAHEL H. KINGSBURY, EDWIN E. ABBOTT, ALEXANDER SULLETT, and JOHN A. KINGSBURY, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1877, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER WISE, United States Marshal.

As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN FERRIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 27th day of January, 1877. The undersigned hereby give notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of JOHN FERRIS, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the third day of January, A. D. 1877, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. WILLIAM T. CARLISLE, Assignee, No. 322 Broadway.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 8th day of January, 1877.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY S. JONES, known as and doing business under the name of HENRY J. HARMONY, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee. Jan24-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT for the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. COOK and CHARLES M. FAIRBANKS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John W. Cook, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

VOLCANOES OF THE UNITED STATES.

LECTURE BEFORE THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY BY S. F. EMMONS, ESQ.—AN ACCOUNT OF HIS EXPLORATIONS ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

The regular meeting of the American Geographical Society was held at Chickering Hall last evening, Chief Justice Daly, the President, in the Chair. The following gentlemen were elected members of the society: Andrew Fiske, Le Grand Lockwood, William J. Flagg, Clarence King, Theodore Rose, Christian Börs, F. L. Crosby, Prof. Charles A. Briggs, A. T. Rice, E. B. Elliott, Cornelius Vanderbilt. Corresponding member, Prof. William H. Brewer, New-Haven. The President then introduced to the society Mr. S. F. Emmons, who spoke as follows:

THE VOLCANOES OF THE UNITED STATES.

After a few remarks upon volcanoes in general, their geographical distribution, and the theories of their formation, the speaker described the principal volcanoes of the Pacific coast of the United States. The western range of the great Cordilleran or Rocky Mountains system is formed by the chain of the Sierra Nevada, and its northern continuation, the Cascade Mountains of Oregon and Washington Territory, which run parallel to the present coast line. In former geological periods the Pacific Ocean extended up to the western base of the Sierra Nevada, whose geological continuation to the northward is found in the Blue Mountains of Eastern Oregon. North of the parallel of 40° north there is a break in the continuity of the Sierra Nevada chain, which finds its topographical continuation in a series of high volcanic peaks, capped with perpetual snow, standing at distances of about 50 miles apart, and which in Northern Oregon and Washington Territory rise out of the very summits of the Cascade Mountains. These are Lasser's Peak and Mount Shasta, in Northern California—the former, about 10,000 feet in height, forms the northern extremity of the crest of the Sierra Nevada; the latter, a peak of surpassing grandeur, rises to an elevation of 14,440 feet above sea-level, and stands, as it were, isolated, being surrounded on the east by low forest-covered ridges, and on the west by broad, open valleys between 200 and 300 feet above sea-level, through which runs the projected line of the California and Oregon Railroad. It has two summits, the westernmost being a perfect crater, its interior 1,000 feet deep, and its wall a narrow rim of rock about 2,000 feet below the main summit. On the main summit are found traces of recent solfataric action—hot springs, from which issue sulphurous gases and steam—while on the northern slopes are several active glaciers. Mount Shasta, while ranking among the highest peaks in the United States, is of comparatively easy access, and its ascent is, although somewhat laborious, a by no means dangerous undertaking, and, when the railroad reaches its base, will no doubt be a favorite resort of tourists.

The volcanic peaks of Oregon are, commencing at the southward, Mount Pitt, the Three Sides, Mount Jefferson, and Mount Hood. While the three former present outlines of great beauty, raising their snow-white crests above the pine-clad ridges of Oregon, they reach elevations of less than 10,000 feet, and are surpassed in majesty and grace of outline by Mount Hood, which rests upon the summit of the Cascade range, about 25 miles south of the Columbia River. When first discovered by Vancouver it was estimated to be at least 25,000 feet in height. Recent measurement by the barometer has reduced this to 11,225 feet. It is an exceedingly sharp peak, its summit being formed by a single block of lava. Its ascent, though difficult and even dangerous, has been accomplished several times, owing to the fact that its base is of comparatively easy access.

Washington Territory east of the Cascade Mountains, except in the region immediately bordering Puget Sound and the valley which stretches southward to the Columbia River, is covered by dense, almost impenetrable forests, which render the exploration of its mountains extremely difficult. Owing to their higher latitude, and still more to the greater fall of rain and snow, the volcanic peaks of this region are rendered more imposing than their more southern brethren by the great masses of snow and ice which clothe their slopes and send out great glaciers into the surrounding forests. The principal ones are Mount St. Helens, Mount Adams, Mount Rainier, and Mount Baker. The two former are in about the same latitude, about 30 miles north of the Columbia River, and probably not more than 10,000 feet in height. St. Helena is said to have been in eruption in 1842. Those seen from Puget Sound, which is an arm of the sea, are much more imposing. Mount Baker, near the boundary of British Columbia, though but little over 10,000 feet in height, presents an enormous extent of snow and ice covered surface. Mount Rainier, however, which is 14,444 feet in height, is the grandest of all the peaks described. The broad summit is surmounted by three distinct peaks, one of which is the more recent crater, while the two others represent remnants of the wall of a pre-existing and larger crater, several miles in diameter, long ago destroyed. From its sides extend out seven less than 15 large glaciers. The geography of the region immediately surrounding the peak is misrepresented on the existing maps.

After giving a short description of the attempts to reach the summit of this peak, only one of which (that of Messrs. Stevens and Van Trump) had been successful, the speaker then proceeded to present an interesting narrative of an exploration of the peak and its surroundings by Mr. A. D. Wilson and himself, members of the Government exploration of the fortieth parallel, in the Autumn of 1870, as part of a series of monographs of the volcanoes of the Pacific coast, undertaken by that corps, but never brought to completion.

HOTEL-KEEPERS EMBARRASSED.

G. F. & W. D. Garrison, the well-known hotel-keepers, have failed and have assigned all their property to Judge John J. Monell, of Newburg, for the benefit of their creditors. Each makes a separate assignment. Mr. G. F. gives up the Highland House, at Garrisons, and his brother gives up his cottage and all other property. The cause of the assignment is the unexpected call of loans by the Fishkill Bank, which recently suffered a heavy defalcation. The bank held $12,000 of Mr. G. F. Garrison's paper, which was abundantly secured and would have been met in the Summer. Mr. Garrison could not meet the demand without a sacrifice of his friends, and to give all the creditors an equal chance the assignment was made.

Mr. G. F. Garrison's liabilities will not exceed $25,000, exclusive of a mortgage for $10,000, and the hotel furniture will realize $16 000. The property of Mr. W. D. Garrison, who was on his brother's paper for $10,000, will realize at least $5,000. Mr. W. G. Garrison said yesterday that the matter was wholly unexpected, and they had given up every dollar to their creditors; he deemed the bank's action very unjust, as they could have readily met the loan in the Summer, and could have paid up three-quarters of their indebtedness. It was the intention of the Assignee to effect a settlement at from 50 to 75 cents on the dollar, but no matter what the legal arrangement might be, they would honorably consider themselves bound to pay in full, and would do so as fast as their business profits would admit. As far as the Grand Union Hotel, in this City, is concerned it is not affected at all, as the Garrisons are managers and not proprietors.

THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT POLICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Police yesterday the subjoined letter was concurred in, and the Clerk was ordered to transmit it to the Executive Committee of the Municipal Society as a reply to a recent inquiry of that body:

E. M. Streburgh, Esq., Secretary Executive Committee Municipal Society:

SIR: At the request of Mr. C. H. Watrous, who desired further information in relation to the query of the Municipal Society, "Whether there is not an unnecessary number of policemen employed at the Grand Central Depot, &c., I would state that the Nineteenth Sub-precinct, located at the Grand Central Depot, generally supposed to be used for the purpose of guarding that building alone, comprises a district extending from Forty-second to Forty-ninth streets, and from Lexington to Madison avenues, including the passenger and several freight depots, and all the approaches thereto. The Police force (consisting of 39) is assigned to duty as follows: Sergeant in command, 1; acting Sergeants, 2; roundsmen, 2; doormen, 2; patrolmen, performing day and night duty—New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad waiting-room, 2; New-York and Harlem waiting-room, 2; New-York and New-Haven waiting-room, 1; inside platform where all trains arrive, 1; regulating hackmen in front of depot, 3; freight depots, 1; regular patrol duty upon avenues and all cross streets, 2; special duty in citizens' dress around depots and precinct, 2; on Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth streets bridges, (2) men, 3; total number of patrolmen, 25. The total number of passengers transported to and from New-York during the year 1876 via the Harlem, New-York Central, and New-Haven railroads, including only those who arrived at or departed from the Grand Central Depot, is as follows:

New-York and Harlem Railroad	2,041,899
New-York Cent al Railroad	1,201,960
New-Haven Railroad	1,732,218
Total	4,976,077

Free riders, employes, and persons visiting the depot awaiting the arrival of trains are not included in the above estimate. Within the last two years many arrests at this point have been made of well-known thieves and suspicious characters, yet during that period not one report has been made of baggage lost, pocket-books or watches stolen, swindling by confidence operators, or any other class of robbery or theft. It is assumed that in no other place are the services of the Police more required to protect citizens and strangers from imposition, robbery, and personal injury than in this great thoroughfare, and the force assigned is not too great in number for the duty to be properly performed. The station-house is located in the depot building, and is furnished to the City for the use of the Police without charge. A diagram showing the space covered by the Nineteenth Sub-Precinct is herewith inclosed.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

PREPARING FOR COMING MATCHES AT CREEDMOOR—APPOINTMENTS OF COMMITTEES.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held at No. 23 Park row yesterday afternoon, Judge N. P. Stanton in the chair. The members present were Judge H. A. Gildersleeve, Col. C. D. Scott, Major Joseph Holland, George S. Schermerhorn, Jr., E. H. Sanford, Capt. J. G. Story, Gen. John B. Woodward, Hon. D. W. Judd, Gen. Daniel D. Wylie, Gen. M. T. McMahon, Major Henry Fulton, Gen. Alexander Shaler, Col. John Ward, Gen. T. S. Dakin, and Col. G. W. Wingate. The report of the Secretary stated that the contract for printing the annual report of the association for 1876 had been given to a party who proposed to furnish 2,000 copies of the report and to pay $100 cash to the association in consideration of being allowed the privilege of retaining the amount necessary from the advertisements in the report. The report of the Treasurer showed a balance on hand of $931 86. Judge Gildersleeve, Chairman of the special committee appointed to examine into the legality of the by-laws, reported that the committee had been unable to arrive at any definite conclusion, and had referred it to eminent legal talent for decision. Capt. Story offered a resolution directing the Treasurer to call upon the officials of the Long Island Railroad, and endeavor to secure a lower rate of fare from Long Island City to Creedmoor than prevailed last year, and to provide increased facilities for the transportation of passengers. Gen. Woodward offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to communicate with the proper persons representing riflemen in each State of the Union, inviting them to participate in the inter-state rifle Matches, to be shot at Creedmoor at the April meeting.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed to prepare the terms and conditions of such matches.

Col. Scott offered a motion directing the Secretary to secure offices for the use of the association at a reduced rental. The motion was adopted. Major Wylie resigned his position as Director, but retained his office as ex-officio Director. Brig. Gen. W. G. Ward was elected to fill the vacancy. On motion of Gen. Shaler, the President was requested to appoint a Prize Committee for the current year. The following gentlemen were appointed: Col. John Ward, Capt. W. C. Casey, and Major Joseph Holland. On motion the Secretary was instructed so secure badges for ex-officio Directors. On motion of Mr. Sanford, it was decided to publish the scores made in the "Leech Cup" match in 1876, in the annual report of the association. Capt. Casey said that Company I, Seventh Regiment, wished to affiliate with the association if proper arrangements could be made with the Long Island Railroad Company by which better accommodations and lower fares could be secured. The following committees were appointed by the President for the current year: Executive—Col. G. W. Wingate, G. S. Schermerhorn, Jr., Gen. D. D. Wylie, Gen. Alexander Shaler, Gen. T. S. Dakin, and Col. H. A. Gildersleeve. Range—Col. G. W. Wingate, Capt. J. G. Story, and Col. G. D. Scott. Finance—Hon. D. W. Judd, E. H. Sanford, and Gen. W. G. Ward. The meeting then adjourned.

A THIEVING LOVER.

Joseph D. Lehaye, a Frenchman, residing at Twenty-eighth street and Sixth avenue, was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. The complainant in the case is Marie Cocheteaux, a young Frenchwoman, residing at No. 83 South Fifth avenue. From the statement made by the complainant it appears that she came to this country from France with the accused about three months ago, and they took apartments at No. 83 South Fifth avenue, where they lived as man and wife. Last Thursday De Lehaye, on coming home, found his mistress entertaining a rival, and a quarrel ensued, during which the couple agreed to separate. Marie went out for a few minutes and when she returned she discovered that De Lehaye had departed, taking with him $100 in money and her trunk containing nearly all her wardrobe, valued at over $300. On Monday Mlle. Cocheteaux received a message from her former lover telling her that if she would give him money enough to return to France he would return her clothing. The woman told the messenger to call again during the afternoon, and in the meantime she informed Detectives Murphy and Reynolds, of the Eighth Precinct. When the messenger returned he received a negative reply, and when he left the house in South Fifth avenue the officers followed him and saw him deliver his message to his employer at the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-eighth street. De Lehaye was thereupon arrested. The prisoner admitted taking the money and wearing apparel, but said it was all a joke. Justice Otterbourg committed him for trial in default of bail.

A LANDLORD CENSURED.

The death of Ella Bernstein, aged 6, of No. 153 Forsyth street, was investigated yesterday by Coroner Croker. This child was one of six young children who, while playing in the yard at the rear of No. 40 Delancey street on Jan. 19, were injured by the fall of a brick cornice from a rear building. Several persons testified in regard to the immediate circumstances of the accident, and to the alleged fact that the cornice was in a dilapidated condition. Abraham D. Carlock, an Inspector of Buildings, testified that a few days previous to the accident he examined the premises, and saw nothing warranting an unfavorable report. He also examined the house after the fall of the cornice, and then discovered several holes in the gutter, through which water had leaked into the cornice, saturating the mortar, and thus depriving it of its adhesiveness. In his opinion, the cornice was defective in its mode of construction. The jury rendered the subjoined verdict:

"We find that Ella Bernstein came to her death by injuries received by the falling of bricks upon her, said bricks being a portion of the cornice of the premises No. 40 Delancey street, on the 19th day of January, 1877, death following on the 22d day of January, 1877, at No. 153 Forsyth street, and we are of the opinion that the landlord of the said premises is censurable for not properly attending to needed repairs."

BURIAL OF A FEMALE DWARF.

Mrs. Louisa Shepherd, better known to the frequenters of circus side-shows as Lulu Van Pelt, a woman of remarkably diminutive stature, was buried yesterday afternoon at Keyport, N. J. She died on last Saturday evening, at No. 41 East Broadway, in this City. Her disease was pneumonia, and she was sick only four days. Mrs. Shepherd was 21 years of age, and had been exhibited as a curiosity for eight or ten years. Although only 31 inches high, and weighing but 39 pounds, her figure was exquisitely proportioned, and she appeared as a perfect woman in miniature. Her mental powers were good, and she was a lively, entertaining conversationalist. Unlike most dwarfs, she was kind-tempered, and it is said she was never irritated nor querulous. A most remarkable fact in the life of Mrs. Shepherd is that her husband is a man five feet ten inches in height and of corresponding weight. "Lulu," as Mrs. Shepherd is styled on the canvas in front of her last place of exhibition on Chatham square, was born in the Van Pelt homestead, at Keycort, N. J., where her family has lived for many years.

GETTING HIS PRODUCE FREE OF EXPENSE

For several months past, Mr. Frederick Olmstead, proprietor of the Continental Market, at No. 1,266 Broadway, has been missing quantities of provisions from his place of business, and suspicion finally rested on Oscar Flock, who for a year past has been employed as a salesman in the market. His movements were watched, and it was learned that on the morning of the 4th inst. Flock ordered the delivery clerk to send to his home in East Thirty-fourth street, a turkey, some sweet potatoes, and other provisions, amounting in all to over $4. The articles were sent as directed by Flock, and as no entry was made on the sales-book, he was charged with the larceny of the provisions sent to his house. He was arrested and arraigned before Justice Otterbourg at the Washington Place Police Court, and gave bail in $1,000 for trial at the General Sessions. The complainant stated in court that he had lost several hundred dollars' worth of goods by transactions similar to the above.

EXCESSIVE BANK TAXATION.

The committee appointed at the special meeting of merchants, manufacturers, and bankers, held in the Chamber of Commerce on Jan. 11, to go to Washington to protest against excessive bank taxation by the National Government, left this City last night. Its members are S. Babcock, of S. D. Babcock & Co.; B. G. Arnold, of B. G. Arnold & Co.; G. Schwab, of Oehlrichs & Co.; James Hazlehurst, of Hazlehurst Brothers; James M. Constable, of Arnold, Constable & Co.; George W. Lane, of G. W. Lane & Co.; Franklin Edson, ex-President Produce Exchange; Charles S. Smith, of George C. Richardson & Co.; Harvey Farrington, of H. & G. B. Farrington & Co. Several other gentlemen went with the committee. The delegation of business men will be heard at 10:30 this morning by the Ways and Means Committee of the House.

BRAZILIAN EMIGRATION.

Mr. Salvador de Mendonca, Brazilian Consul General at this port, has addressed a communication to THE TIMES in regard to an article that appeared in the edition of the 5th inst., concerning the complaints of a German emigrant to Brazil. Mr. Mendonca says that it is possible that the person in question was deceived by some agent engaged in contracting workmen for colonies established by private companies, and who assumed to have official authority for his acts in order to gain the confidence of his victims. Mr. Mendonca also says that he deems it proper to state that his Government has no agent in this country to promote emigration to Brazil.

THE INSURANCE TROUBLES.

RECEIVER ANDERSON'S ACCOUNTS.

FURTHER TESTIMONY BEFORE MR. WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER—A BUSY SUNDAY IN THE COMPANY'S OFFICE—MR. LUTHER W. FROST'S "COMMUTED COMMISSIONS"—THE NEW RECEIVER TO ENTER UPON HIS DUTIES TO-DAY.

Mr. William Allen Butler, the Referee appointed by Justice Pratt to examine into the condition of the assets of the Continental Life Insurance Company of this City, and also to examine and pass upon the accounts of the ex-Receiver, Mr. John J. Anderson, continued the inquiry yesterday at the company's office, No. 20 Nassau street. Mr. Lefevre V. Styles, the Cashier of the company, who could not be found yesterday when Mr. Anderson desired to obtain the key of the safe containing the company's bonds and mortgages, and who was supposed to have possession of the key, was present and was the first witness called. He stated to a reporter of THE TIMES that when he left the office yesterday afternoon he understood that the other witnesses were to be called before Mr. Anderson, and that he had no intention of evading an examination. The key of the safe which he was said to have in his possession, he said was in a drawer in one of the desks, and could easily have been found.

Mr. Styles being placed on the stand, identified a statement of receipts which he said he had no doubt contained all the items of checks given for dividends. He could not recollect any conversation with Mr. Thomas, the book-keeper, to the effect that the examination should be stopped. Three weeks ago Sunday, as nearly as he could recollect, he went into the safe with Mr. D. J. Noyes, Mr. Luther W. Frost, Mr. R. C. Frost, and Mr. Crofut. He had the key of the outer door, but not of the inner safe, nor did he know whether Mr. Noyes or Mr. R. C. Frost opened the inner door, although one of the two must have opened it, as he did not do it himself. He stayed in the vault while the others were there, but did not know whether they examined papers or not, but did not think they did. He saw them take out two bundles of papers which he thought were private papers belonging to Mr. Luther W. Frost, which were not examined at the time. He had no knowledge that there was anything besides letters in the bundles, nor did he notice that Mr. Noyes or Mr. Frost put papers in their pockets. He saw the papers the next day. He had owed the company a mortgage of $9,500, which he had paid, and the fact of its payment was shown by an entry in the company's books, the money having been paid to him by the company, and by the witness used for the purpose of clearing off the mortgage. The original mortgage was for $5,000; it was raised to $5,500, and afterward to $7,000, and he had paid $5,000 on it before the final payment was made.

The books and vouchers for the payment of the mortgage were produced and identified by the witness, who pointed out that the last payment was made on Dec. 30. He explained that his presence in the company's vault on the Sunday referred to, was arranged between himself and Messrs. Frost and Noyes, for the purpose of writing up a list of bonds and mortgages, the witness believing that a new book was to be made up. They met on Sunday because it was understood to be necessary, in consequence of some transactions to take place on the following Monday. He could not recollect that Mr. Frost had given him any reason for the Sunday meeting. He did not know of any necessity to conceal the fact that his mortgage had been paid off. He had met Mr. Frost on the Saturday evening before, between 9 and 12 o'clock, and agreed to meet him at the bank, no threat or coercion being used to compel his attendance. It was under the impression that Mr. Anderson came in, Mr. Rogers, the Secretary, gave him the key of the vault. He thought Mr. Frost got his letters or papers on the Sunday referred to from a side closet or till. The papers were left on a chair in the President's room. A record of mortgages was identified as a list made for the new company, in which the old one was to be merged, the list amounting to $107,000, all of which were to be transferred to the New-Jersey Mutual. The witness did not know anything positively about the Empire stock, but his impression was that the company redeemed it—paid 100 cents on the dollar for it.

Mr. William Fullerton produced the stipulation of settlement between the Continental Life and the New-Jersey Mutual, and the contract for the transfer by the Continental of its securities to the New-Jersey company. The contract was made on Oct. 10, the day after the application was made for a Receiver, and the order for a Receiver was served on the 11th, the day after. It was signed by J. H. Stedwell, President of the New-Jersey Mutual, and L. W. Frost, President of the Continental. Mr. Fullerton testified essentially to the same effect concerning his fees and the services he had performed for the company, as Mr. Anderson had done on Monday, saying that he had received $102,000 of the transferred securities, which were held subject to the order of the court, but the balance of the $314,000 could not be found. The case was then adjourned until Thursday.

Mr. William R. Grace, the newly appointed Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company, appeared yesterday in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, and furnished the necessary bond in $400,000 for the proper performance of his duties, his sureties being Mr. Eugene Kelly, of the firm of Eugene Kelly & Co.; Mr. James E. Ward, Mr. Benjamin Flint, and Mr. Isaac F. Chapman, of the firm of Chapman & Flint. After the filing of his bond; Mr. Grace proceeded to the office of the company and saw Mr. Anderson, when an arrangement was made that he should take possession of the affairs of the company to-day.

THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL.

THE ARGUMENT BEFORE CHANCELLOR RUNYON FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER—THE FINAL JUDGMENT TO BE RENDERED TO-MORROW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1877.

Chancellor Runyon sat in Chancery till late this evening to hear argument in the application made last week by Attorney General Vanatta for the appointment of a Receiver for the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Newark. The Attorney General was assisted by Ludlow McCarter. Hon. Thomas N. McCarter began by asking the court to hear an application for an adjournment of the hearing. He said that an actuary had been engaged in ascertaining the condition of the company; and having concluded his investigation, had placed in his hands last evening a report showing the result of his labors. The figures which had been supplied by the actuary went to show that the company was in a state of solvency, and that there was no reason whatever for winding it up. The report of the actuary had been placed in his hands at so late an hour as to render it impossible for him to draw an answer to be placed before the Chancellor to-day. He based his application for postponement on that state of facts.

Attorney General Vanatta replied that the Secretary of State had given the company 10 days to satisfy him of their solvency, and that they had since had seven days in which to bring evidence of that fact into court. Instead of establishing their solvency during the time allowed them by Mr. Kelsey, they had employed it in making a fraudulent transfer of their assets to a foreign corporation without either status or capital. It was unsafe to leave the affairs of the company longer in the control of its officers. The court should appoint a Receiver to take care of the assets which were left, pending the final order of the court throwing the company into liquidation, or until the court shall have been assured of its solvency.

Mr. McCarter resisted the proposition that a Receiver could carry on the company. A Receiver could be appointed only to wind up its affairs. The statute, he said, required the court to take evidence, and if satisfied from the evidence of the insolvency of the company, to appoint a Receiver to wind it up. The court ought not to make the appointment on an ex parte showing, because if the company were solvent, the mere appointment of a Receiver would so weaken public confidence in it as to hopelessly bankrupt it.

The Attorney General answered that the court had the right to presume, from the failure to answer to-day, that the company could not and would not answer the allegations of the information; that the company could be justified, unless great doubt were thrown over the prima facie case of the Attorney General, to go on and appoint a Receiver, pending inquiry into its affairs. The construction put on the statute by Mr. McCarter would, Mr. Vanatta contended, be the most perfect shelter the officers of a corporation could want while they were engaged in robbing it.

Mr. McCarter also made the point that no stockholder or policy-holder had been enough alarmed about the condition of the company to take steps against it, to which Mr. Vanatta replied that all were waiting for the pending proceedings. Some question having been raised as to the parties whom Mr. McCarter represented in the proceeding, he explained that he represented the Mutual Life Company, though he had not seen the officers lately. He presumed the officers were in New-York. "Diligent search," remarked the prosecuting attorneys, "fails to reveal their whereabouts."

The Chancellor said that the court was satisfied that prompt action ought to be taken. In some aspects a Receiver would be desirable; in others he would not. He would not compel counsel to file a written answer, but he expected him to make some kind of a return to the rule. He could not adjourn the case for a week. It must be heard and decided sooner than that; and he would adjourn the hearing until Thursday morning next. Meanwhile the temporary injunction granted last week should stand.

It is probable that after the hearing Thursday, Henry W. Duryea, of Newark, will be appointed Receiver.

AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY IN THIS CITY.

Mr. Henry D. Walker, the Vice President of the National Capital Life Insurance Company, stated yesterday to a reporter of THE TIMES that it was the intention of the company he represented to abide by the decision of Chancellor Runyon, whether it be adverse to the company or not. Should a Receiver be appointed and a decision given that the transfer of the New-Jersey Mutual's assets was illegal, they would at once hand them over to the officer of the court, and that would end the matter.

AID FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

THE BALANCE REMAINING OF THE FOURTH OF JULY FUND GIVEN TO THE LADIES' UNION RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The President of the Ladies' Union Relief Association, for the care of sick and disabled soldiers, and the widows, and orphans of those who fell in the late war, have received the following letter:

Mrs. John A. Kennedy, President of Ladies' Union Relief Association for care of Disabled Soldiers and their Families:

DEAR MADAM: The undersigned, who were charged with the responsible duty of raising and disbursing funds for the Fourth of July Centennial Celebration of last year, finding a balance remaining in their hands, have, after due consideration, decided to donate the same to the above-mentioned association, of which you are the honored President. They have made this selection because they have personal knowledge that all donations to that association go directly and entirely to the relief of a class of our fellow-citizens, who, by their heroic services in the late war, the honorable scars of which many of them bear, and from the disabling effects of which they and their families are now suffering contributed largely toward making such a celebration possible. Satisfied that the appropriateness of this action will commend itself to the approval of the donors to the original fund, they have the pleasure to inclose a check for $398 98, the amount of the balance above referred to, which you will please cause to be applied to the purpose indicated. Respectfully,

RUSH C. HAWKINS, Chairman.
HENRY HAVEMEYER, Treasurer.

AID FOR POOR FAMILIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your readers can hardly be aware how great the suffering is now among the honest and industrious poor of the City. Great numbers of hard-working laborers and mechanics have consumed their savings, pawned a great deal of their little property, are utterly without work, and see nothing before them but hunger and extreme poverty. Our visitors and teachers in the industrial schools find every day cases of such suffering in the poor quarters. Last week a woman was reported near Avenue D as nearly dying of starvation, with a family of seven children to care for. It has been our custom for the last few years, if special funds are supplied, to send off industrious and destitute families, who are ready to do hard work, to places in the West or South. We are prepared this Winter thus to relieve hundreds of very needy cases, by placing them where food and work are in plenty, provided special donations are sent in by the charitable. Donations for this object, marked "Emigration," may be sent in checks, payable to the order of J. E. Williams, Treasurer, to the Metropolitan Bank, or to this office.

C. L. BRACE,
Secretary Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street, City.

THE DUMPING OF SNOW INTO THE RIVERS.

Corporation Counsel Whitney yesterday furnished the following opinion to the Police Board in answer to its query, whether the Street-cleaning Bureau may lawfully dispose of snow and ice removed from the streets in the condition it is usually found by dumping it into the waters of the adjacent rivers:

Section 4, chapter 671 of the laws of 1857, provides that "any person wilfully throwing or putting any stones, earth, shavings, night-soil, dirt, or rubbish into any dock or slip in the Port of New-York, or on any public pier or bulkhead in said port, shall forfeit and pay to the Commissioner of Pilots $25 for each offense." The snow which falls in the streets of the City, if not very soon removed, becomes mingled with one or more of the several articles above mentioned. If the snow is removed soon after a snow-storm, before it has become mingled with any of the said articles, I think it can be lawfully thrown into the adjacent rivers; but I think that the throwing of snow and ice which have become mixed with any of said articles is forbidden by the provisions of the statute.

CHARGES AND COUNTER-CHARGES.

Some very queer charges and counter-charges were made in the suit of Christopher H. Hall against Charles Koch which was brought to trial before Judge Donohue and a jury in Part I, of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The plaintiff sues on a note for $975, liability on which the defendant denies. The latter alleges that Hall was his barkeeper, and had admitted stealing $1,000 from the till of his saloon. Hall, he says, gave back the money. Koch had Hall indicted, but the latter was acquitted at the trial. Hall says Koch himself was indicted for stealing gas and escaped punishment only by a disagreement of the jury before which his case came. The Presidents of the Bleecker Street and Greenwich Savings Banks were subpœned as witnesses yesterday, but were not present in court when called on to testify, and Judge Donohue ordered affidavits to be made on which he might issue warrants of commitment for contempt of court.

STREET-CAR RUFFIANS ARRESTED.

John Thompson, of No. 146 East Forty-seventh street, and Henry Beack, of No. 416 East Seventy-second street, were arraigned on charges of disorderly conduct at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday. The complainant was Edward J. Cabil, of No. 2,116 Second avenue, conductor of car No. 73, of the Second Avenue Line, who made an affidavit to the effect that the two men entered his car in Grand street, near Forsyth street, and began to act in a very disorderly manner, and finally persisted in sitting on the laps of several ladies. When some of the male passengers remonstrated with them the rowdies pulled off their coats and, assuming pugilistic attitudes, dared the men in the car to "come on." The Conductor interfered and was assaulted by the two men. Patrolman Kelly of the Seventeenth Precinct arrested them, and they were arraigned before Justice Murray. Each was held in default of $1,000.

THE DEAD ALIVE AGAIN.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* has the following brief account of a startling incident in Plainville, that State: "Deacon Hamlin died of paralysis, as was supposed, and a large assembly gathered in the church for the funeral Friday afternoon. But, during the services, the audience grew restless, the corpse stirred, was hastily carried from the house, restoratives were applied, and, at the last accounts, the good deacon seemed to have taken a new lease of life."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The annual dinner of the Palette Club will be given in the club-house to-morrow evening.

The annual election for officers of the American Institute will take place to-morrow evening.

The Municipal Committee on the Water Supply, of which Alderman Tuomey is Chairman, will meet to-day.

Gilmore's Garden will be reopened this evening, and the entertainment will consist of trotting, running, and athletic sports.

Rev. Robert Collyer will lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of Elizabeth, this evening, on "Clear Grit."

Capt. Brackett continued his investigation of alleged sugar smuggling frauds yesterday, but no further facts of importance were elicited.

No further news has been received at the office of either company in regard to the fate of the long-overdue steam-ships George Cromwell and Colombo.

Controller Kelly yesterday signed a warrant for $59,781 66 to the order of the Street Cleaning Bureau, and also one of $30,935 04 for the Foundling Asylum.

The annual grand masquerade of the German Liederkranz takes place to-morrow evening in the Academy of Music. It is expected to surpass all its predecessors.

Patrolman John Gallagher, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, died on the 10th inst. of consumption, at Belfast, Ireland, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health.

The public is cautioned against a swindler who is imposing upon the charitably inclined by selling them tickets for a dramatic performance at the Harlem Music Hall for the benefit of St. John's Guild. No such performance is authorized by the Guild.

The sale of a number of lots in this City for non-payment of the interest on loans advanced by the United States Loan Commissioners, which was to have been held at the City Hall yesterday, was postponed until September next. It is said that in the meantime many of the lots will be redeemed.

The Governors of the Woman's Hospital meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock to receive from the architect and builder the Baldwin Pavilion, which has been erected on the grounds of the hospital, at Lexington avenue and Fiftieth street. Messrs. John Jacob and William Astor each contributed $3,500 toward the building of the Pavilion.

The Aldermanic Committee on Public Works, who were directed to inquire into the charge of Mr. Tuomey that Commissioner Campbell, of the Department of Public Works, had neglected his official duties, met yesterday, and decided not to proceed with the investigation until they received further instructions from the Board of Aldermen.

The managers of the Home for the Blind are obliged to appeal to their friends for contributions of men's and children's clothing. The severe weather brings to their Home hundreds of poor creatures wanting food and covering, and without some assistance the ladies must send them away. Donations may be sent to the Home, No. 219 West Fourteenth street.

A concert for the benefit of the Italian Protestant Episcopal Church will take place this evening at Steinway Hall. Mrs. Dora Gordon Steele, Mme. Oaksmith, Mrs. C. Stauder, Mme. Corinne Thomaselli, Senor Jose Godoi, Mr. Edward Gilbert, Herr Herman Brandt, Signor Salvatore de Carlo, and an orchestra conducted by Prof. Thomas G. Boettger, will interpret a fine programme.

A woman of respectable appearance is obtaining money from charitable individuals by means of letters assuming to be addressed to them by the Sister Superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, and signed, by a forgery, with her name in full. The Sister states that in no case is a recommendation for pecuniary assistance ever made by her, either verbally or in writing, through the parties seeking relief.

A resolution has been adopted by the New-York Chamber of Commerce approving and indorsing the act recently introduced into the Legislature, fixing the rate of interest to be charged. In the opinion of the Chamber, the enactment of the proposed measure would contribute largely to the interests of the commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural industries of the State. The early passage of the bill is earnestly urged by the Chamber.

At the meeting of the Board of Health held yesterday, a report concerning the importation of rags into this port was received from Sanitary Inspector Trask. The demand for rags is so great in this country, he says, that a cargo rarely remains in the City more than six hours after being landed. A communication was also received from the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, asking the board to take charge of the fever hospitals on Blackwell's Island.

Early yesterday morning Patrolman A. H. Schmitt, of the Sixteenth Precinct, noticed two young men, named George Harris and Henry Keppler, acting in a suspicious manner in front of the premises No. 136 Ninth avenue. The officer arrested them, and pursuing the assistance of his side-partner proceeded to search them. While they were so engaged a pistol shot was fired at the police officers, but failed to take effect. The would-be assassin, who is unknown, succeeded in making his escape.

When the store of Messrs. Hahn, Benjamin & Co., importers and manufacturers of cloaks at Nos. 313 and 315 Broadway, was opened for business on Monday morning last, it was discovered that the place had been visited by burglars and robbed of goods valued at $3,000. An examination of the stock showed that 69 black silk cloaks, 3 colored figured silk cloaks, 46 cloth cloaks, and 1 linen dress had been carried off. As a gray packing-trunk and a small case were also missing, it is believed that the goods were taken away in the trunk and case.

BROOKLYN.

The body of a woman about 50 years of age was found in the water at the foot of Little street yesterday.

Supervisor Curran, after visiting the public store-rooms, reports that the quality of the supplies furnished the poor is not up to the samples sent in by the contractors.

No disturbance was created by the 'long-shoremen on strike yesterday, but it is still deemed advisable to keep a large force of Police stationed at various points along the river front.

An anonymous circular has been placed on the desks of the Aldermen, asking for a meeting of the Aldermen elected last November, with the view of breaking the present dead-lock, the necessary votes to be obtained by a distribution of patronage.

On Monday evening the residence of Mr. John J. Walton was entered by a thief, who stole $800 worth of jewelry. The thief was seen by a servant, who raised an alarm. Officer Boyle responded, and was just in time to see the thief jump out of the window. Chase was given, but without avail.

Detective Price, while attempting to arrest Daniel Calahan, a member of the notorious "Jackson Hollow gang," on a charge of burglary, drew his pistol to prevent a rescue by Calahan's companions. The pistol was seized by Oscar Wilbur, who struck Price on the head with it. The officer fell to the ground in an unconscious condition, and Calahan escaped. Wilbur subsequently gave himself up, and said that Price was an insane man who was trying to shoot Calahan. Wilbur's character will be investigated.

LONG ISLAND.

Richard Everett, while driving on Monday night on College Point Causeway, was waylaid by two highwaymen, who jumped into his wagon, robbed him of $200, and then fled.

James Skidmore, Michael Sharp, and John Munchen, news-boys, in the employ of the Union News Company, were arrested yesterday morning by Officer Mitnocks on the charge of breaking open and robbing the news-stand in the Long Island Railroad Depot on Sunday night of money and cigars to the value of $50. Upon arraignment before Justice Purcell, of Astoria, the prisoners pleaded not guilty, and were fully committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The body of John Schleider, who was buried by the caving of the well on the Valentine farm, town of Flushing, on Thursday afternoon last, was recovered yesterday at noon. The body, when reached, was lying in the water at the bottom of the well. His head was badly crushed by a large stone, and death must have been instantaneous. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner Burns, after which it was taken in charge by his brother and forwarded to his home for burial. The well was found to be caved to the bottom curb, and now that the body has been recovered it will be filled up.

NEW-JERSEY.

The

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7927. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

THE DECISION IN THE FLORIDA CASE.

THE COMMISSIONERS VOTE AGAINST GOING BEHIND THE GOVERNOR'S CERTIFICATE BY EIGHT TO SEVEN—THE ACTION ON THE ALLEGED INELIGIBLE REPUBLICAN ELECTOR— TESTIMONY AS TO WHETHER HE WAS A FEDERAL OFFICER TO BE TAKEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The essential action of the Electoral Commission, to-day, can be briefly stated, and it was such as to give all but absolute assurance that the next President will be Rutherford B. Hayes. The first resolution voted upon had the effect to bar the consideration of any testimony except the papers referred to the Commission by the President of the Senate. These include the three sets of certificates and the papers attached, and the various objections, and nothing else whatever. The vote on this resolution was 8 to 7, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Morton, Garfield, and Hoar, and Justices Strong, Miller, and Bradley.

Nays—Messrs. Thurman, Bayard, Payne, Hunton, and Abbott, and Justices Clifford and Field.

The Commission on this question divided on a party line, the Republicans and the Democrats voting together on their respective sides.

This resolution was supplemented by a second, which provides for hearing testimony as to the eligibility of Humphreys, one of the Florida Electors, to whom objection was made by the Democrats on the ground that he held the Federal office of Shipping Commissioner for the port of Pensacola, and was ineligible under the Constitution. The vote on the question of taking testimony in this case was the same as on the first resolution, except that Justice Bradley voted with the Democrats, and thus decided the passage of the resolution. These two resolutions sum up the decision of the Commission on the important question of going behind the returns.

The Commission will meet to-morrow at 11 o'clock, when counsel will be given an opportunity to present evidence in respect to the eligibility of Humphreys, and then there will be two hours for argument on each side upon the merits of the Florida case, as shown in the papers to be considered.

The Elector Humphreys is in town, and has the evidence of his resignation, of which the Democrats have been well enough apprised. He presented his resignation to Judge W. B. Wood, of the Circuit Court, on the 24th of September, and he was given notice of its acceptance on the 2d of October, on which date Judge Wood instructed the Collector of Pensacola to perform the duties of Shipping Commissioner. Mr. Humphreys resigned expressly to remove the disqualification a month before the election, and there is absolutely no ground whatever for the Democratic objection to counting his vote.

This settles the effect of the second resolution in favor of Hayes, and leaves the first resolution to determine the result. Under it all the papers submitted are examined, and the Governor's certificate is not considered conclusive, but only one piece of evidence in the case. His certificate would not be regarded as valid if it should be found to misrepresent or contradict the action of the State Canvassing Board, whose duty it is to determine and certify who are elected. In the case of Florida, it cannot be questioned that the Governor's certificate is in accordance with the action of the Returning Board, and consequently the votes of the Hayes Electors must be counted. The formal decision of the Commission as to which votes shall be counted will probably be made day after to-morrow, and there will be a joint meeting of Congress to continue the count on Saturday.

The arguments and debate in the Commission were marked by kind feeling and were free from excitement, generally, though the points made on either side were earnestly and vigorously maintained. Senator Morton insisted that the Commission had no power to go behind the action of the State in the appointment of Electors as determined and expressed by the proper State authority. He claimed that the election of Electors on the 6th of last December was final, and could not be disturbed by any subsequent proceedings whatever. His views were earnestly sustained by Senator Edmunds, Representative Garfield, and other Republicans. Senator Thurman endeavored to persuade the Commission to consider Thompson's report on the Florida case, and the proceedings of the Court in the *quo warranto* case. He was seconded in his efforts by the Democratic Commissioners. All the Republicans were firm in their position, and the Democrats were also unyielding. The first resolution was offered by Justice Miller, and was in the following language:

Ordered, That no evidence will be received by the Commission which was not submitted to the Joint Convention of the two Houses by the President of the Senate, with the different certificates, except such as relate to the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys.

The language of the other resolution, to which the exception in the above quoted resolution conforms, was as follows:

Resolved, That in the case of Florida, this Commission will receive the evidence relating to the eligibility of Frederick C. Humphreys, one of the persons named in the certificate No. 1 of election.

The discussion in the Commission on these resolutions was of a colloquial character, and, as above noted, was free from anything whatever that could give personal offense to any member. But the Justices, who gave very little expression to their views yesterday, to-day declared their positions. The greatest partisanship shown in the Commission, is, by common report, attributed to Justice Field, the brother of David Dudley. Justice Bradley spoke but briefly, though he stated his views with great clearness and precision, and was the last to be heard before the vote was taken.

The Democrats are reticent to night, and do not like to talk. They claim that the decision is not conclusive against their case, as they have still a chance in Louisiana and Oregon. When they can be got to express their private opinions, they give up the situation. They will continue the contest, however, and are talking about the two ineligible Electors in Louisiana as liable to rejection under the ruling of the Commission. The fact is that the two ineligible Electors there were disposed of in an entirely legal manner. Their next hope is in Oregon, but the decision of the Commission in its scope permits just that kind of investigation which will show that Grover's certificate is not in accordance with the canvass of the votes, and therefore is not conclusive. The Commission could not have decided a preliminary question more favorably to the Republican position in Oregon. The truth is that very few men of either party have any doubt that the action of the Commission will result in the inauguration of Mr. Hayes. The Republicans are in the best of spirits, and while they have no doubt of the result, they restrain their expressions till the last point to be raised shall have been decided.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

The Electoral Commission commenced their session to-day at 10 o'clock, and continued it until 4. A large crowd of interested persons were in front of the doors of the court-room expressing great anxiety to learn the result of the deliberations. As members of the Commission came into the lobby on their way out of the Capitol, they were eagerly surrounded by their personal friends and interrogated. As the injunction of secrecy had been removed there was no objection to giving the desired information. The following is a copy of the minute on the official record of the Commission:

On motion of Mr. Justice Miller, ordered: That no evidence will be received or considered by the Commission which was not submitted to the joint convention of the two houses by the President of the Senate with the different certificates, except such as relates to the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, one of the Electors. The vote was as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, and Strong.

Nays.—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, and Thurman.

On motion of Mr. Abbott

Resolved, That in the case of Florida, this Commission will receive the evidence relating to the eligibility of Frederick C. Humphreys, one of the persons named in certificate No. 1 as Elector.

Yeas—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Bradley, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, and Thurman—8.

Nays—Messrs. Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, and Strong—7.

The Secretary of the Commission was instructed to inform the counsel on the respective sides that at 11 o'clock tomorrow it will be prepared to hear argument on the question of the eligibility of Frederick C. Humphreys as an Elector. Mr. Humphreys is one of the Republican Electors, and the question raised as to his eligibility is that he was at the date of his election a United States Shipping Commissioner, which is alleged to be such an office of trust and profit as to disqualify him from acting as Elector; but which office, it is asserted by the Republicans, he resigned before the election.

EFFECT OF THE DECISION.

The Commission, by their decision to-day, will have before them in the Florida case three sets of papers, namely, first, the certificate of the Hayes Electors; second, that of the Tilden Electors, and, third, the paper containing the record of the Circuit Court of Florida on the *quo warranto*, and the subsequent action of the Legislature of that State. The Republicans express themselves gratified with the decision of the Commission, while the Democrats are somewhat discouraged by it. The former claim that no consequence will be attached to the *quo warranto* proceedings of the Circuit Court of Florida, as they are now under appeal to the Supreme Court of that State, and, therefore, not final. It seems to be the prevalent belief that the ultimate decisions will be in favor of the Hayes and Wheeler Florida Electors, and that the course in this case will be pursued with regard to Louisiana, where there are two alleged ineligible Electors and more than one return. A prominent Democratic member of the Commission said this afternoon that the meaning of the vote of the Commission is that the ministerial acts of State executive officers are to be respected, but not those of the judiciary. He added, however, that as the Democratic certificates embody the proceedings of the court, they will by this decision be fully opened up for consideration and argument. The Democrats also find some satisfaction in the fact that the rule established by the Commission will lead to the ascertainment that Watts, the Republican Elector in Oregon, was ineligible at the time of his election, and hence only two Republican Electors from that State can be counted—Cronin, Democrat, being the third Elector. On this supposition they think the Democrats still have a chance for the Presidency, and that the election may be thrown into the House, where Tilden would be elected, and that in such event the choice of Mr. Wheeler as Vice President would devolve on the Senate.

The decision of the Commission is discussed at the hotels and in private political circles to-night, all conceding that the Republicans seemingly have the advantage. The Democrats express their regret that parties were strictly divided on the subject.

TESTIMONY IN MR. HUMPHREYS' CASE.

As pertinent to the subject of inquiry into the eligibility of Frederick C. Humphreys, as proposed by the Commission, the Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day examined that gentleman, in accordance with the instructions of the Senate, as follows:

Frederick C. Humphreys sworn and examined:

By the Chairman—Where do you reside? A.—Pensacola, Fla.

Q.—You were a candidate for election at the last Presidential election in Florida? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—On what ticket? A.—On the Republican ticket.

Q.—You were certified as elected and acted as such Elector? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Before that time had you held any office under the United States Government? A.—Yes, Sir; I was United States Shipping Commissioner at the port of Pensacola.

Q.—When were you appointed? A.—I have forgotten the exact date of my appointment; it was about two years since.

Q.—Somewhere about two years before the election? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you hold the office of Shipping Commissioner at the time of the election? A.—I did not.

Q.—Had your term expired or had you resigned? A.—No, Sir; I had resigned.

Q.—Did you resign in writing? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you a copy of your resignation with you? A.—I have not; I did not keep a copy of it, or I mislaid it; but I have the original of the acceptance of my resignation.

Q.—You made out and presented to the District Judge a resignation of Shipping Commissioner, did you? A.—Oh, yes, Sir.

Q.—About what time was that? A.—That was in September, I think. At any rate I indorsed the date of the receipt of the acceptance of the resignation. Here also is a letter from the Collector of the Port assuming the duties and asking me to turn over the records of the office.

Witness here handed the Chairman a letter.

Q.—Some time in September last, a month or more before the election, you handed in your resignation in writing to W. B. Woods, United States Circuit Judge? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From whom you had received your appointment as Shipping Commissioner? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In reply to that you received the following letter? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Chairman—The letter reads as follows:

SIR: Your letter of the 24th of September, 1876, resigning your office of Shipping Commissioner for the port of Pensacola, in the State of Florida has been received by me, and your resignation of said office is hereby accepted. Very respectfully your obedient servant,

W. B. WOODS, United States Circuit Judge.

To F. C. HUMPHREYS, Esq., Pensacola, Fla.

Oct. 2, 1876.

Q.—That letter you received from the Judge? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Chairman—The following indorsement is upon the back: "Judge W. B. Woods, Oct. 2, 1876."

Q.—That is simply an indorsement made by the person who received it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Following that is the indorsement, "Accepting the resignation of Shipping Commissioner?" A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Also "Received, Oct. 5, 1876." A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is the date you received the acceptance of your resignation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where was Judge Woods at the time this letter was written? A.—I think he was in Newark, Ohio.

Q.—He was there visiting at that time, was he? A.—He was there visiting; yes, Sir; there is another letter in relation to it.

Witness handed a letter to the Chairman.

Q.—You sent your letter to him by mail? A.—By mail, yes, Sir.

Q.—And received this reply by mail? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Chairman—This is another letter from him dated at Newark, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1876, and reads as follows:

DEAR SIR: I enclose the acceptance of your resignation as Shipping Commissioner. The vacancy can only be filled by the Circuit Court, and until I can come to Pensacola to open court for that purpose, the duties of the office will have to be discharged by the Collector. Respectfully yours,

W. B. WOODS.

Major F. C. HUMPHREYS, Pensacola, Fla.

The witness hands a letter to the Chairman.

Q.—The letter which you now hand to me is signed, "Hiram Potter, Jr., Collector Customs." Is he the Collector of Customs at Pensacola? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—This letter you received from him at the time it bears date, Oct. 5, 1876? A.—Yes.

Chairman—It reads as follows:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PENSACOLA, FLA., COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, Oct. 5, 1876.

SIR:—I am informed by Judge Wood that he has accepted your resignation as United States Shipping Commissioner, and that it devolves upon me to assume the duties of the office until a regular appointment shall be made by the Circuit Court. I respectfully request, therefore, that you will turn over to me such public books, papers, records, &c., as may pertain to the business. I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HIRAM POTTER, JR., Collector of Customs.

F. C. HUMPHREYS, Esq., Pensacola, Fla.

Q.—Did you so turn over to him all the public property he refers to in this document? A.—No, Sir; there was no public property; it was all my private property; the blanks and books pertaining to the office were purchased by myself, and I did not turn them over to Mr. Potter.

Q.—Were there any records in the office? A.—No, Sir; except what belonged to me individually; but he assumed the duties; from that date he assumed the duties, and has been discharging them ever since.

Q.—Have you had anything to do with the office in any way since? A.—No, sir; nothing at all.

Q.—Have you discharged any of its functions or assumed to be Shipping Commissioner in any way? A.—No, sir.

A.—You have not done so since the 5th of October, 1876? A.—No, Sir.

By Mr. Cooper—You did not turn over the books? A.—No, Sir; I had a lot of blanks on hand, but they were my private property, purchased in New-York.

By Mr. Teller—They were purchased with your own money? A.—My own money; yes, Sir.

An objection will be made from the Democratic side to the counting of the Electoral vote of Illinois when the two houses shall again meet in joint session to count the Electoral vote. The basis of such objection is the following information received this afternoon by Hon. William M. Springer, of that State, and dated Springfield, Ill., Feb. 7:

Chaffee, a Hayes elector, was United States Commissioner for the Southern District of Illinois when elected. He acted as an Elector without resigning his office; the proof is positive; he is here and admits it and the records show it.

G. W. WENDLING.
JOHN H. OBERLY.
E. L. MERRITT.

As there is only one return from Illinois, the objection to counting the vote is required to be signed by at least one Senator and one Member of the House of Representatives, whereupon the two houses will separate for action. No vote or votes from any State from which but one return has been received can be rejected except by the affirmative vote of the two houses. This case will not be subject to the Electoral Commission.

TILDEN'S DISPATCH FROM "GOBBLE."

THE TELEGRAM UNQUESTIONABLY SENT BY GOV. GROVER—HIS DECISION AGAINST THE REPUBLICAN ELECTOR ANNOUNCED TO TILDEN FIVE DAYS BEFORE THE PUBLIC ANNOUNCEMENT — PATRICK'S MINING STOCK BROKERS' KEY USED BY THE GOVERNORS OF OREGON AND NEW-YORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Feb. 7.—The Detroit *Tribune* publishes to-day a translation of the famous "Gobble" dispatch from Oregon to Tilden on Dec. 1. The key was furnished to it by a man who knows of a cipher used by some mining operators in the West and their brokers, Patrick, of Omaha, being one of the men who has made use of it in his business operations. The base of operations is a small pocket dictionary of English publication and peculiar arrangement. This dictionary has three columns on each page, and in this case the plan was to choose the word desired, then turn back two pages, and the corresponding word in the same column of words, counting from the top of the page, was the one that was taken for use in the cipher dispatch. The original dispatch, it will be remembered, read as follows:

PORTLAND, Oregon, Dec. 1, 1876.

To the Hon. S. J. Tilden, Gramercy Park, New-York:

Reed. Scantiness. Cramp. Emerge. Peroration. Hot-house. Survivor. Browse. Of. Piameter. Dottish. Hot-house. Exactness. Of. Survivor. Highest. Cunning. Dottish. Afar. Galvanic. Survivor. By. Accordingly. Respectful. Merciless. Of. Senator. In. Consequence Coalesce. GOBBLE.

These words are deciphered by the reversal of the above-noted plan into the following:

"I shall decide every point in the case of Post Office Elector in favor of the highest Democratic Elector, and grant the certificate accordingly. Rule morning of sixth, in consequence. (Confidential.)"

Concerning the matter, the *Tribune* editorial says: "We have seen the dictionary and deciphered the entire dispatch by its use. The right word was looked for and found every time two pages in advance of the word found in the dispatch, and at the same numbered word from the top of the column. The demonstration is perfect. It would be utterly inconceivable that the translation which we have traced out, word by word, in this particular dictionary, could fit the political situation in Oregon as it does, if it were not the correct and absolute key. The signature alone defies translation, in this or any other way, and was undoubtedly agreed upon beforehand and understood. The same key reveals the fact that in some of the Patrick telegrams, where the word 'medicine' was used, the word money should be substituted, to ascertain the real meaning."

A BANK STOLEN BY ITS CASHIER.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE ABSCONDING OF THE CASHIER OF THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FRANKLIN, IND.—LOSS, $140,000, FALLING ON FARMERS MAINLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 7.—The particulars of the robbery of the First National Bank at Franklin, Ind., show it to have been one of the most daring and successful crimes ever perpetrated in the State. The Cashier, R. T. Taylor, deliberately loaded up all the important books and the entire available funds of the bank, amounting to not less than $140,000, and was beyond reach before his absence was noticed. Up to the hour of closing the bank at noon yesterday he had borne a good character for honesty. When it was found that he had gone and taken the bank with him, the apathy shown by the Directors and other officers in his pursuit gave rise to suspicions that others beside himself were implicated in the robbery. An examination of the concern made to-day showed that nothing but the shell was left. It seems almost incredible to the people that he could have perpetrated the crime so successfully without accomplices in the bank. He left a curt note behind, saying that Chicago speculations did the business, and that it would be useless to attempt to find him. The affair has caused great excitement among the inhabitants of the little town, and creates considerable interest throughout the State. The loss falls mainly on rural depositors.

A MISSING MUSIC TEACHER.

Information reached Police Head-quarters yesterday that a French music-teacher named Duplat mysteriously disappeared from his boarding-house, No. 50 Irving place, three weeks ago, leaving his effects behind, and had not been heard of since. M. Duplat is 30 years of age, five feet ten inches in stature, has large gray eyes, prominent nose and large light side whiskers. He had been at No. 50 Irving place about a year, and during that period frequently received letters from Europe, which apparently caused him great uneasiness. When he left the boarding-house Duplat was a little indebted to the landlady. Detective Tieman was assigned on the case.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS.

THE ROYALTY TO MR. BARCLAY FOR HIS DIGEST OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SPEAKERS TO BE DISCONTINUED—THE EADS APPROPRIATION—RATES OF WAGES IN THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A paragraph in the General Deficiency Appropriation bill repeals a House resolution passed in July, 1871, authorizing the payment of $1 for each copy of *Barclay's Digest*, ordered by the House. This work is printed at the expense of the Government, and is simply a compilation of the parliamentary decisions made in the House by the Speaker. It is said Mr. Barclay has already received for his compilation over $50,000, and it is now proposed that in future the House Journal Clerk shall continue the work of compilation and receive for the slight additional labor imposed $1,000 per annum. The paragraph gave rise to a long debate, the friends of Mr. Barclay contending that the Government had no right to deprive him of his copyright. There is no reason why the House should continue to pay an extravagant price for this work. Any publisher in the country would be glad to publish the book, bearing all the cost of publication, and sell 3,000 copies per annum at the rate of $1 per copy. The royalty paid Mr. Barclay for adding each year about five pages to his work is 50 per cent. greater than that paid the most distinguished authors for their labors. The same magnificent gratuity is annually voted the Chief Clerk of the Senate for compiling the parliamentary discussions of that body. The House passed the paragraph to discontinue the payment to Mr. Barclay.

In the Senate this morning the Eads Jetty bill and the bill which provides for the repayment of the money advanced by the United States Government to the Pacific railroads were considered at some length, but no action was taken upon them. From the House the bill providing for an appropriation to meet the deficiency in the expenditures for public printing was reported back with an amendment providing that hereafter no higher rate of wages be paid for printing or binding than is paid in New-York and other large cities by private establishments. Such an enactment would not only reduce the pay of the employes of the Government Printing Bureau, but would also have the effect of increasing their hours of labor. For this reason the amendment was opposed by Senator Sargent and others, and was non-concurred in by a vote of 28 to 20.

THE TAX ON BANK DEPOSITS.

A LARGE DEPUTATION BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS—THE REPEAL OF THE PRESENT LAW ASKED FOR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—A large and influential deputation was heard to-day before the Committee of Ways and Means, on the repeal of the taxes on bank capital and deposits. About 50 gentlemen were present, representing the national banks, State banks, private, and savings banks, with the clearing-houses, chambers of commerce, and boards of trade of almost every large city in the United States. The American Bankers' Association, by which this movement for the repeal of the taxes on the banking business was first originated, comprises 2,000 banks in various parts of the United States; and it has also the aid of a large proportion of the other banks, from which petitions and letters are daily received by members of Congress in regard to the repealing of bank taxation. So great was the interest excited by the deputation that almost every member of the committee was present. The committee was addressed by Messrs. Patterson, of Philadelphia; J. D. Hayes, of Detroit; Norris, of Baltimore; Buell, and George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange Bank, of New-York. The last-named gentleman said there was not only an immediate necessity for the repeal of the taxes on bank deposits and capital, but that the Treasury could easily spare the $8,000,000 of annual revenue from this source. What was the state of the Treasury, as exhibited in the report just presented to Congress by Secretary Morrill? Was there a deficit? Did the Secretary complain of failing taxes or unpaid appropriations? On the contrary, after every needful expense had been paid for the carrying on of the Government the Secretary reports a surplus of no less than $26,000,000. With such a surplus as this in the Treasury it was idle to talk of the inability of the revenue to spare $8,000,000 of taxation which was so mischievous and so destructive as that which Congress was now asked to repeal. He desired the committee to consider what a tax on deposits of banks really was. It was not a tax, as some persons supposed, upon money, but it looked upon the matter we should find that the bank deposits in the United States were almost three times as great as the volume of money. For every dollar of outstanding currency we had at least $2 or $3 of bank deposits. This being so, it must be clear that a tax on deposits was not a tax on money. Every one at all familiar with practical banking knew that the deposits were not created chiefly by the actual use of currency. They did not represent greenbacks or bank notes passed over the bank counter by its customer. They represented cotton, tobacco, wheat, pork and a multitude of other commodities, which were passing from one city to another, and created in each city through which they passed an instrument of credit, which, being placed in a bank, became converted into the deposits of that bank. When the same commodities reached another city or port in their passage from the producer to the consumer, they again added to the volume of bank deposit. In this way the same parcel of goods created, very often a half a dozen successive deposits, all of which were running at the same time, and were paying taxes to the National Treasury just as if they were separate, independent, and wholly distinct masses of capital. When once our legislators could be induced to study this aspect of the tax on deposits, our cause would be immediately gained. No further argument would be necessary to show that the tax on bank deposits, which in all other countries had been rejected and disused, was more mischevious in a young country like the United States than in older nations where capital is more abundant, better organized, and less sensitive to injury from injudicious fiscal or other legislation. Congress was asked to repeal the taxes on bank deposits, not only because the Treasury had a large surplus which it could only use in paying off unmatured debts, which the creditors did not wish to have paid off, but because in their very nature bank deposits were so fugitive and traveled so fast from bank to bank, and from city to city, that we could not tax them at all without frequently taxing them many times over. Gentlemen had been complaining of double taxation, but it would be hard for an advocate of bank taxes to prove that tax on deposits did not involve three-fold, five-fold, or even seven-fold taxation.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

A PROPOSITION SUBMITTED TO CONGRESS BY A REPRESENTATIVE FROM PENNSYLVANIA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The following is the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed to-day by Representative Malsh, of Pennsylvania, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Article II., section 1, paragraph 2 to be made to read as follows: "Each State shall be entitled to a number of Electoral votes equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State shall be entitled in Congress." The first division of the twelfth amendment to the Constitution, ending with the words, "directed to the President of the Senate," to be struck out, and the following substituted: "The citizens of each State who shall be qualified to vote for Representatives in Congress shall cast their votes for candidates for President and Vice President, and by ballot, and proper returns of the votes so cast shall be made under seal within 10 days to the Secretary of State, or other officer lawfully performing the duties of such Secretary in the Government of the State, by whom the said returns shall be publicly opened in the presence of the Chief Magistrate of the State, and of the Chief Justice or Judge of the highest court thereof, and the said Secretary, Chief Magistrate, and Judge, shall assign to each candidate voted for by a sufficient number of citizens a proportionate part of the Electoral votes to which the State shall be entitled in the manner following; that is to say: They shall divide the whole number of votes returned by the whole number of the State's Electoral votes, and the resulting quotient shall be the Electoral ratio for the State; and shall assign to candidates voted for one Electoral vote for each ratio of popular votes received by them respectively, and, if necessary, additional Electoral votes for successive largest fractions of a ratio shall be assigned to candidates voted for, until the whole number of the Electoral votes of the State shall be distributed. And said officers shall thereupon make up and certify at least three general returns, comprising the popular vote by counties, parishes, or other principal divisions of the State, and their apportionment of Electoral votes as aforesaid, and shall transmit two thereof, under seal, to the seat of Government of the United States, one directed to the President of the Senate, and one to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and a third unsealed return shall be forthwith filed by the said Secretary in his office, be recorded therein, and be at all times open to inspection."

ILLNESS OF SECRETARY MORRILL.

A STATEMENT OF MR. MORRILL'S CONDITION BY HIS ATTENDING PHYSICIAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—Dr. Pope, who is attending Secretary Morrill, furnishes the following statement of his condition at 9 o'clock to-night: "Secretary Morrill has typho-malarial fever of a severe grade. The pulmonary complications, fraught with imminent danger a few days ago, have been measurably relieved, and his condition to-night is in many respects more favorable." The Secretary's friends to-day have increased hopes of his recovery.

REDEMPTION OF BANK NOTES.

REGULATIONS ISSUED BY THE UNITED STATES TREASURER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The United States Treasurer has issued regulations governing the redemption of national bank notes in lieu of all others, by which it is provided: Every newly organized national bank, with the exception of national gold banks, is required immediately on the receipt of its circulation from the Controller of the Currency, to deposit in the Treasury of the United States a sum equal to 5 per cent. thereof in lawful money of the United States. The notes of national banks other than gold banks, may be forwarded to the Treasurer of the United States and Redemption Agent under the contract with Adams' Express Company in sums of $1,000, or any multiple thereof by any company, firm, bank, or corporation situated within the territory covered by the contract. The law officers of the department having decided that national bank notes stolen when unsigned, and put in circulation with forged signatures, are not obligatory promissory notes of the bank under section 5,182 of the Revised Statutes, such notes are not redeemed by the agency. Immediately on receipt of the Treasurer's notification advising them of the redemption of their notes, national banks are required to remit the whole amount due.

The express charges on national bank notes received for redemption or credit on United States currency returned for national bank notes redeemed, and on assorted national bank notes fit for circulation, forwarded to the banks of issue, are advanced by the agency and afterward assessed upon the several national banks in proportion to the amount of their circulation redeemed. No new currency is ordered to be printed, except on requisitions from the banks, specifying the amounts and denominations desired. Banks usually order supplies in advance, from which Controller remits from time to time new notes of their issue in return for their notes unfit for circulation destroyed. Under section 3 of the Redemption act, the expense incurred by the agency for "the charges for transportation and the costs for assorting the redeemed notes of national banks," are assessed upon the several banks in proportion to their circulation redeemed, and are charged to them in their 5 per cent. accounts.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITOL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The House Ways and Means Committee, to-day, heard argument in advocacy of the proposed repeal of all Federal taxation on the circulation, deposits, and capital of banks. Between 40 and 50 gentleman from various parts of the country were present to urge the repeal, in accordance with the resolution of the Executive Council of the American Bankers Association, which includes in its membership about two thousand national and savings banks and private bankers. The oral arguments before the committee this morning were made by Joseph Patterson, President of the Western National Bank of Philadelphia; James Buell, President of the Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York; J. D. Hayes, President of the Merchants' and Manufacturers' Bank of Detroit; George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange Bank of New-York; J. S. Norris, President of the First National Bank of Baltimore, and Gustav Schwab, on behalf of the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Charles H. Phelps, to be United States Marshal for Wyoming Territory; Luther C. Stevens, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri; Charles C. Goodenow, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at New-Ulm, Minn. To be Postmasters; T. Blair Patton, at Altoona, Penn.; John A. Hubbard, at Lockport, N. Y.; Miss S. E. Richardson, at Gardner, Mass.; Elisha P. Liscomb, at Lebanon, N. H.; S. W. Osborne, at Darlington, Wis.; Leonard Wilson, at Marshall, Mo.; Mrs. Emma E. Hotten, at Versailles, Ky.

Mr. Morrill took a little nourishment this morning, after which he fell asleep, and upon awakening said he felt better. At 2 o'clock P. M. he drank a little beef soup, and his physician and family think that if he continues to take nourishment he will soon rally.

The operation of all offers of pecuniary reward hitherto made for the detection and punishment of persons employed in the illicit distillation of spirits is suspended until further notice, so far as regards the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, and the Second District of Tennessee and the Second District of Alabama. Commissioner Raum informs Collectors and agents that other and more effective methods for the suppression of illicit distillation in these localities are now being put in operation.

First Lieut. James M. Ingalls, of the First Artillery, has been detailed for duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Houghton High School, Houghton, Mich. Lieut. Col. James A. Ekin, Deputy Quartermaster General, is ordered to report in person to the Secretary of War.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $230 793 60, and from Customs, $448,836 68.

The following were the balances in the Treasury of the United States at the closing hour to-day: Currency, $10,496,063; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $35,170,000; coin, including $55,012,100 in coin certificates, $88,739,561; outstanding legal tenders, $364,484,812.

Applications are being made by parties now here for the pardon of the notorious counterfeiter Tom Ballard. His wife is now in Washington engaged in the business, and Ballard himself has written a letter to several well-known citizens of Washington, with whom he had an acquaintance, soliciting their influence in his favor. If a pardon cannot be granted, every effort will be made to obtain the remission of a portion of the sentence, which is 30 years in the Albany State Prison. Applications are also moving for the pardon of Wilson Rigge and Ben Boyd, also well-known counterfeiters.

The following dispatch was received at the Internal Revenue Office to-day from Revenue Agent Warner, at Greensboro, N. C.: "Deputy Marshal Robertson, of South Carolina, just reports two men killed and several wounded by illicit distillers raided on by him without troops. Am hurrying to provide Major Stewart with horses so we can stop this resistance."

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, who has been suffering from severe indisposition for several days past, was in his seat in the Senate to-day, and spoke in advocacy of the bill recently introduced by him to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness to the Government of the Pacific railroads.

Owing to his physical condition he was unable to treat the subject as fully as he desired. After leaving the Senate he had a severe chill, and is again confined to his bed to-night; but his physician hopes to have him out in a day or two.

Mr. A. H. Herr, of Georgetown has been appointed by the President a member of the Board of Police Commissioners in place of Frederick Douglass, from whom nothing has been heard in connection with his appointment. Mr. Herr, not having qualified, took no part in the proceedings of the board to-day.

THE GORGED RIVERS.

DANGER STILL THREATENING AT PORT DEPOSIT—CONDITION OF THE RIVER AT OTHER POINTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—The people at Port Deposit are to-night hopeful that the danger which has been threatening that town from the ice-gorges of the Susquehanna, has passed. The river still remains choked with ice opposite the town, and at various other points up the stream. The masses which have clogged at these points still retain their gigantic proportions, the mild weather having had but little effect upon them. The water which had flooded the country above McCall's Ferry has receded, and is sinking in the river and passing under the numerous gorges slowly. A sudden rise of the waters would break the ice barriers and probably do much damage upon the farms and in the villages along the river. The hope of all now is that the present mild weather will last one week longer, which is scarcely probable, as nothing but a gradual thaw can avert the menacing danger.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Feb. 7.—There is no change in the ice here, except that it has melted very much to-day. There is very little current in the river, which below the light-house is nearly clear of ice.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 7.—Advices from points along the Susquehanna north of here, state that the river is falling, and that there is no change in the condition of the ice since last night.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF OREGON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORTLAND, Feb. 7.—Last evening ex-Gov. Grover arrived at Salem, overland from the East. Mr. Grover, after formally turning over the executive office to Secretary Chadwick, now acting Governor, will return immediately to Washington to assume his seat in the Senate on March 4. There was no demonstration or enthusiasm among the Democracy on the occasion of Grover's return.

TRIAL OF FOUR MOLLY MAGUIRES.

SCRANTON, Feb. 7.—The trial of four Molly Maguires, named Patrick Hester, Peter McHugh, Alexander Graham, and Patrick Tully, on a charge of having murdered Alexander Rea, nine years ago, at Centralia, was commenced in Bloomsburg this evening. The Grand Jury brought in a true bill, and the prisoners pleaded not guilty. Hester entered a special plea, and claimed that he ought not to be tried on the ground that he had been indicted and held in jail on the same charge ever two terms of the court nine years ago, and was not granted a trial at the time, although claiming one, but was discharged. His plea was filed, together with the answer on the part of the Commonwealth, after which the court adjourned until 9 o'clock to-morrow. The town is thronged with strangers, and a large number were unable to gain admittance to the court-room.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

BROWNSVILLE, Feb. 7.—Gen. Revueltas and several subordinate officers are preparing in evident haste to quit Matamoras. It is understood that they will cross the Rio Grande to-night and take the steamer to-morrow at Brazos, Texas, for New-Orleans. Although Revueltas for weeks past has proclaimed that he was acting by authority of Diaz, it is now believed that his pretended orders from Diaz were not genuine, and that after plundering all the foreign merchants he could he is now to fly to avoid Gen. Canatelis, who is said to be on the way to take command of this frontier for the Diaz Government. It is not known who will command until Canatelis comes, but it is feared that Corinna's bandits will come in to-morrow. There is consequently great excitement among the foreign residents, who apprehend that they will again be plundered.

BANK IRREGULARITIES IN HARTFORD, CONN.

HARTFORD, Feb. 7.—The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of this city, which has a capital of $1,105,000, and a surplus of over $400,000, was found to-day to be a heavy loser on overdrafts and loans made without the knowledge of the Directors. The extent of loss is not known; but the capital is probably not impaired, or if so the impairment is slight. Nothing implicates the officers as participating in the misused funds, and affairs are very peculiar.

YACHTING REGATTA ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 7.—A special to the *Eagle* from New-Hamburg says that on short notice the regatta of the New-Hamburg Ice Yacht Association, for a service of silver, occurred to-day. The Flyaway, Commodore Grinnell's yacht, won the prize. During the race three yachts, the Zigzag, Flying Cloud, and Zephyr, broke through the ice, but were rescued without damage.

NOMINATED FOR ASSEMBLYMAN.

MIDDLETOWN, Feb. 7.—The Republicans of the Second District of Orange County to-day nominated for Assembly, to fill a vacancy, Charles W. Douglass, formerly Superintendant of the Delaware Division of the Erie Railway, later of the Southside Railroad of Long Island, and since connected with a railroad in Texas.

THE FAMILY OF THE LATE MR. BLISS.

BOSTON, Feb. 7.—The following card is published to-day:

I am glad to announce to the Christian public that contributions for the family of Mr. P. P. Bliss, have been so liberal, that with the addition of what he left they are well provided for, and collections should now cease. D. L. MOODY.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 7.—The Pennsylvania Conference of the United Brethren in Christ met in this city to-day, Bishop Dickison, of Illinois, presiding. About 40 delegates were present. The sessions of the conference will continue during the remainder of the week.

ROYAL ARCH MASON

witness' show, but he was to have two-thirds of the receipts and pay the expenses; then came back to New-Orleans and was appointed Clerk of the Court of Natchitoches Parish; was a railroad clerk for a year afterward; was appointed by Gov. Warmoth Assistant Secretary of State; was reappointed under the McEnery Government; this was considered as employed by that Government until the Wheeler compromise, although he received no salary; was called to Washington as a witness in the McEnery-Kellogg affair; next held the position of Post Office clerk, which he holds still; the man doing his work is now drawing witness's pay; was appointed clerk immediately after the Returning Board commenced its sessions; knew Littlefield when he kept a billiard saloon; was one of the patrons of the establishment, although he didn't know that Littlefield kept it; all the betting at the pool table was done by the players; thought Littlefield's reputation then was good, but didn't know much about him; did not drink anything at the supper of the board on the 3d of December, although the others did; didn't know that the money for the supper was paid by the Republican Central Committee at Mallet's request, although he knew that neither himself nor Littlefield paid it; didn't think any of the clerks were intoxicated; had seen liquor in the rooms of the Board; was taking off the tabulated returns of the State Electoral vote that night; don't remember what parishes he was at work on; thought Littlefield was making reductions on polls stricken out and calling off the figures; did not remember Gov. Wells being in the room with the night until he started home, about 2 o'clock; Gov. Wells returned from supper first; Littlefield remained until the bill was paid; when witness returned thought the office room was empty; the discrepancy between the Electoral votes from the report of the Supervisors of Registration and the returns of the State Board of Canvassers in the Concordia, Nachitoches, and Vernon Parishes witness could not explain, as he simply made the tabulated statements from the copies returned; first knew of a manufactured return from Vernon Parish last Saturday.

In answer to Senator Saulsbury, witness said no member of the board ever gave witness instructions for changing returns, nor did Mr. Ray, the attorney of the board.

T. W. Eaton was examined by Senator Wadleigh. He testified that he was a Clerk of the Louisiana Returning Board; attended the supper on the 3d of December, and afterward returned to the office; saw Littlefield there; did not see him or any one make erasures on original returns; first heard of alterations in the Vernon return in the examination of Judge Davis by the Morrison Committee; Littlefield never asked him to assist in making alterations; first heard of the loss of the original return by the newspapers; did not see any of the clerks intoxicated the night of the supper referred to; have resided in New-Orleans for nine years; was first in the Custom-house, and then in the Internal Revenue Department; afterward Storekeeper until 1873; then a gauger in the Internal Revenue Department; Gen. Sheridale gave him all the above appointments; held the last position until August, 1874; was then unemployed for three months; then went in the State Auditor's office as clerk and holds that position still; there are 57 parishes in Louisiana; don't know the number of polls; the Board passed on all the polls of all the parishes in secret session; the work of tabulation of returns was completed the evening before the promulgation of the returns; witness knows nothing of the action of the board while in secret session; never had anything to do with affidavits or with more than one or two to the clerks of the House Committe who were taking copies.

Judge Davis was recalled and was examined by Mr. Wadleigh. Witness stated that he had furnished the memoranda from which had been prepared a list of discrepancies between the Electoral returns as published by the Returning Board and that made by the Democratic State Committee.

Mr. Saulsbury objected to the reading, on the ground that the committee had called for the original reports, and that the list referred to would be incompetent when the original returns of discrepancies were accessible.

Mr. McDonald sustained the objection, on the ground that the statement of Davis was mere parol proof.

The Chairman (Mr. Howe) held that the statement of Davis was competent in all respects, and was as full from the standpoint of view of Messrs. Saulsbury and McDonald as from the ground taken by any members of the committee.

The committee sustained the Chairman, after discussion, and witness stated, (reading from his statement:) There was a discrepancy in the Parish of Avoyelles as to the vote for De Blanc, a Democratic Elector, giving the candidate 1,400 votes more than allowed by the Returning Board; in the Parish of West Baton Rouge the canvass shows slight differences; similar discrepancies were reported by the witness from this statement in the returns from Bienville, Caddo, Carroll, Iberville, Lincoln, Plaquemines, Point Coupee, Rapides, Red River, St. John Baptiste, St. Martin, Terre Bonne, Vermillion, Calcasien, Concordia, Jefferson, St. James, St. Mary, Madison, La Fourche, Orleans, Caldwell, and De Soto. The discrepancies reported were slight in nearly all cases. The witness was dismissed till to-morrow for cross-examination.

William H. Green was sworn and examined by Mr. Wadleigh. Witness was minute clerk of the Returning Board; he described his duties as such; he had charge of the papers forwarded to the board; he add-essed them, verified them, and kept a record of them in a book; was present at the office of the board Dec. 3; was there after the dinner which had been referred to, and remained until a little after 12 o'clock; was in all the offices of the board; saw Littlefield there; he may have been making erasures, but witness paid no more attention to him than to any other clerk; witness just heard of the alteration in Vernon Parish, when summoned before the Morrison Committee, Dec. 13, as a witness; first heard of the destruction of the original return a few days ago; affidavits from Vernon Parish were before the board, and in witness' charge; don't remember the date when they were received; the board gave no orders that no original papers were not to be altered.

Cross-examination by Mr. McDonald—Was with the board from their organization until the 31st of December; the minute-books kept by witness are in New-Orleans; the minute-books contain copies of all affiants in relation to election returns on both sides, and show the parishes from which all affidavits were received; don't know who has the custody of the board-books at the present time.

Isaiore McCormick was sworn and examined by Mr. Wadleigh: Was one of the Returning Board clerks; returned to the board rooms after the Sunday night dinner, and remained until all the clerks left. The witness corroborated the testimony of previous witnesses as to Littlefield's operations in the board-rooms that night; also in relation to the alteration and destruction of original papers, testified to by Littlefield. Saw Spearing after Littlefield was gone, and he said the Republican Party had gone back on Littlefield; the expression was, "Given Fred the goose, and now Fred was going to take care of himself;" Spearing had been an active Republican, and at the election had supported the side of Nicholls.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saulsbury, the witness said: Littlefield might have done writing at some of the desks the night of the alleged alteration of the Vernon return, but is of the impression that he was mostly, or altogether, occupied in reading off the returns to the other clerks; if he did any other work than reading, it must have been tabulating; don't think Gov. Wells had any conversation that night with Littlefield; at the Returning Board dinner referred to, John Ray, a Republican lawyer, was present.

In answer to Mr. McDonald, witness said he read the Republican paper published at New-Orleans; that paper published a synopsis of the testimony taken before the committee at New-Orleans; don't remember reading the testimony of Gov. Wells before that committee, in which Wells referred to the matter of the altered Vernon report as a clerical error; only heard of the altered return after the testimony of Murphy was given before the committee in this city.

At 3:45 P. M. the committee adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

THE OREGON ELECTORAL CASE.

GEORGE L. MILLER BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE—COPIES OF TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES PRESENTED BY SENATOR KERNAN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.—The Senate Committee investigating the Oregon Electoral case examined this morning Dr. George L. Miller, of Omaha, Neb., who is a member of the National Democratic Committee. He testified in reply to Senator Mitchell that he had a telegraphic correspondence with W. T. Pelton, of New-York, in November last, in relation to the Oregon case; he was requested by Peiton to go to Oregon and do what he could to prevent Watts' getting a certificate, as it was believed that the Democrats had a good case there; could not go, but sent J. H. N. Patrick.

In reply to Senator Kernan, witness stated that nothing was ever said about the illegitimate use of money to him in connection with the Oregon case; he told Mr. Patrick that necessary expenses for a trip to Oregon would be paid from head-quarters; saw Patrick upon his return to Omaha from Oregon; Patrick told him that lawyers had been retained to argue against the issuing of a certificate to Watts; witness thought that Patrick said something about a member of the law firm which had been retained by the Democrats being connected with the *Oregonian*, a daily paper published at Portland, but did not understand that this was the main reason for employing the firm; he received no dispatches asking him to help raise money to pay expenses of any sort in connection with the Oregon case.

Senator Kernan introduced the following dispatches in evidence:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 8.

To John H. Mitchell, or H. W. Scott, Portland, Oregon:

We are now absolutely certain of 185 votes for Hayes if Oregon is safe, and Tilden is sure of the rest. Can you certainly defeat all Democratic attempts by fraud, false counting, or bribery, to capture? Answer when sure. CHANDLER.

PORTLAND, Oregon, Nov. 9.

Hon. Z. Chandler, New-York:

It is absolutely certain Have no fear for Oregon. for Hayes and Wheeler. Our majority at least 1,000. Every precaution has been taken from the first against fraud. Democrats concede the election has been fair, and admit publicly that we have the State by at least 800. Our anxiety is not for Oregon, but other States. Give me the latest reliable information. JOHN H. MITCHELL.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 9.

Hon. John H. Mitchell, Portland, Oregon:

Gaves is almost if Oregon is certain. Get returns as soon as possible and announce result. Make special arrangement against fraud, which will be attempted. Watch every precinct. Answer. A. A. SARGENT.

John H. Mitchell, Portland, Oregon:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 8.

Without Oregon Hayes is defeated. Don't be defrauded. Hasten returns. Answer. W. E. CHANDLER.

Hon. J. H. Mitchell;

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9.

Returns elect Hayes sure with Oregon, which is indispensable; use utmost vigilance. W. E. CHANDLER.

Hon. John H. Mitchell, Palace Hotel, San Francisco, Cal.:

PORTLAND, Nov. 15, 1876.

Democrats claim that Watts is ineligible, being Postmaster at the time of election. He has now resigned, and resignation accepted. Vote not being canvassed yet. He will undoubtedly be all right. In event of Secretary of State refusing to give certificate to Watts, and recognizing Democrat having next highest vote, Cartwright and O'Bell will refuse to recognize, and will appoint Watts, and they vote. Have you any good news? STEELE.

LOW CANAL TOLLS.

MEETING AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE—DOUBLE TAXATION ON CANAL-BOATS DENOUNCED—RESOLUTIONS ADVOCATING THE ABOLITION OF DIRECT REVENUE ON THE ERIE CANAL.

The large hall of Cooper Union was more than half filled last evening, the occasion being a mass-meeting called in favor of "low tolls or no tolls" on the Erie Canal. On the platform were many gentlemen well known in local commercial circles. Hon. Peter Cooper presided, and opened proceedings in a short speech. Mr. Emerson Foote read a telegram from Hon. L. Bradford Prince, regretting his inability to be present, and expressing his sympathy with the object of the meeting. Mr. Wadsworth, of Buffalo, read a series of resolutions denouncing double taxation on canal-boats and their appliances as suicidal and contrary to sound political economy; advocating the abolition of direct revenue as applied to the Erie Canal, and the substitution of increased business therefor; the issuance of new bonds by constitutional amendment if necessary for the payment of all liens imposed by the Constitution on the so-called surplus revenues, sufficient revenue not being obtainable under the present system; the making of the Erie Canal a public highway, and its surrender to the National Government and conversion into a national highway. The resolutions were frequently applauded and were carried unanimously. Mr. Foote then read a three-column letter from Hon. Horatio Seymour arguing strongly in favor of the abolition of tolls on the canals. It recites the injustice that has been done to the canal boatmen by improper legislation and corrupt management, and says that the public mind has been misled by the habit of grouping together the canals that pay and those that waste, and comparing them with the railroads. The boatmen of the Erie, Oswego and Champlain Canals pay for the cost of building and keeping in order all the other water routes. They have paid into the Treasury $120,000,000, a profit of more than $40,000,000 above cost of construction and maintenance. The railroads, on the contrary, pay no tolls. These tolls are in reality taxes, and most hurtful to the community in general, as the chief articles carried on canals are food, fuel and lumber, the basis of all industry. It is also a well-known fact, he says, that the railroads regulate their charges according to the increase or decrease of canal tolls, and the difference reacts on the tax-payer, who, if he gains $1 from the canal, loses $3 to the railroads. Trade is diverted by high rates of freight, and property decreases in value in proportion. The notion that the canals are of local benefit merely is ill-founded. The cities along the line of the Erie Canal are taxed greatly in excess of their wants for the benefit of the outlying counties. New-York City alone pays $1,000,000 annually for the education of the children of other portions of the State. This sum would be sufficient to keep the canals in proper repair, and the Metropolis would doubtless be glad to undertake the job if relieved of the other imposition.

Mr. Wadsworth then addressed the meeting. He compared the present movement to that which secured the repeal of the Corn Laws in England, and said that this transcended that in importance. It described the system of thieving under which the canals have labored from the contractors, then from the boatmen, and finally from the officials, as unparalleled in the annals of corruption. For the good the Erie Canal had done and the good it was capable of doing he demanded that it should be made free as the river, the lake, and the sea. Taxes on consumption are, he claimed, fatal always. The commerce of the Metropolis is fast slipping from its grasp, and the people sit supinely by. Philadelphia and Baltimore on the south, and Montreal and Quebec on the north, are getting it all, and where the cereals go in the spring-time vessels are sure to go out. Liverpool has its six miles of magnificent docks inviting the world's commerce. New-York has been eight years building one dock, and that is in great danger of falling in. Warehouses are open all over Philadelphia, and cars traverse the city from end to end. This great railroad system has been agitated in New-York for more than 10 years past; yet, New-York-like, nothing has yet been done. The other day, Controller Kelly advised the sale of all dock property belonging to the City to men who would farm it out and ruin commerce by their extravagant charges. These docks should be given over to the Erie Canal boatmen. There are now only four piers at the disposal of canal-boats, and a ferry company has asked for the use of two of them. The boatmen are compelled to pay one tax on their boats to the State on account of personal property, and another for the use of the canal, which is their property. Their cause is the cause of every citizen, and they should be supported in their struggle.

Mr. A. H. Humphreys followed. He advocated the closing of the lateral canals, citing figures from the report of the Canal Auditor for 1874 to show that the cost of collection on those canals was 18 and 20 times in excess of the revenue derived from them.

Mr. Theodore F. Lees made the point that no railroad was ever constructed except as a speculation, whereas the inception of the Erie Canal was with a view to the benefit of commerce in general. Not until it was constructed did New-York City enter upon its career as the commercial metropolis of America. The Western people are waiting to build a small canal from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, which will throw the commerce of 1,500 miles of territory into New-York through the Erie Canal. They passed resolutions calling upon our State Legislature to reduce the tolls on the Erie, and as soon as their request is complied with the work will be begun.

After the passage of a resolution of thanks to Mr. Cooper for his interest and aid in the movement, the meeting adjourned,

BALL OF THE HEAVY WEIGHTS.

THE FAT MEN AT IRVING HALL—THEIR GRACE AED AGILITY MUCH ADMIRED.

The annual ball of the "Heavy Weights" of New-York was given last night at Irving Hall.

The heaviest man at the ball was Mr. Samuel C. McGraw, whose present weight is 327 pounds. He looked sad and gloomy, and when railled by a friend, who exhorted him to cheer up, and prepare to enjoy himself, shook his head, and remarked that he had lost 40 pounds since the last ball. Among the other heavy weights who were present were Messrs. John Green, 235 pounds; President of the Association, Joseph Hall, 230 pounds; Vice President D. M. Fifield, 260 pounds; Treasurer, N. Brewster, 230 pounds; Secretary Peter Reed, 290 pounds; S. Stout, 310 pounds; A. C. Craft, 270 pounds; L. Sarles, 225 pounds; J. Heatherton, 270 pounds; F. Page, 210 pounds; George Leland, 220 pounds; H. H. Covert' 325 pounds; John Gault, 230 pounds; E. N. Crow, 220 pounds; Harvey Marsh, 210 pounds; P. Bogart, 200 pounds; H. W. Heniey, 220 pounds; George trott, 290 pounds; Richard Heather, 200 pounds; and George Green 205 pounds. About 10:30 o'clock the band struck up, and the ball was opened with a promenade by the company to slow music, the heavy weights marching solemnly around the room, each with a lady on his arm. After the promenade, sufficient time having been given for the stout men to recover their wind, a quadrille was danced, and this was followed by Les Lanciers and round dances. The spectators in the galleries watched the dancers with much interest, and many expressions of surprise at the grace and agility shown by the fat men in their terpsichorean exercises were heard. It was thought that as the night wore on they would become tired out and leave the floor to those of their guests who were not so stout as their entertainers. But this was not so; the heavy weights kept their duty nobly, and danced through the whole programme without missing a set. At 12:30 o'clock a sumptuous supper was served in the basement of the building, and there, too, the heavy men did well. About 1 o'clock a large deputation of the Fat Men's Association of the United States made their appearance in the hall, having arrived on a late train from Norwalk, Conn. They received an enthusiastic welcome, and were conducted to the supper-room. After supper all proceeded to the ball-room, where the dancing was kept up until a late hour.

KANSAS PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

LAWRENCE, Feb. 7.—About six months ago Judge Pendry, of Leavenworth, brought suit as an informer, in the name of the United States, against the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company for $10,000,000, for alleged fraudulent claims against the Government. Judge Foster, of the United States District Court, has just decided these cases in favor of the Railroad Company, on demurrers to a petition.

INSURANCE TANGLES.

THE NEW RECEIVER OF THE CONTINENTAL LIFE.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY MR. WILLIAM R. GRACE—ALL THE OLD EMPLOYES DISMISSED—THE APPLICATION FOR THE DISSOLUTION OF THE CONCERN NOT TO BE MADE AT PRESENT.

Mr. William R. Grace, the new Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company, of this City, went to the office of that concern yesterday morning and took formal possession of its affairs. Mr. William Allen Butler, the Referee appointed by Judge Pratt, was present during the day, and witnessed the transfer. An inventory of all the securities, and other assets, and the books of the company, had been made, and a receipt was given to Mr. Anderson for the articles named therein, and for $164,554 11 in cash, and a protested check for $303 13. The statement of the accounts of Mr. Anderson, which was put in evidence before the Referee on Monday last, shows his entire receipts from the date of his appointment, Oct. 25, to the date of his suspension, including the proceeds of the sale of bonds, interest on mortgages, agents' accounts, &c., to have been $194,851 78. His disbursements during the same period were as follows: Incidental expenses, $3,259 56; salaries, $11,747 78; counsel fees, $11,441 60; fire insurance, $373 75; premiums returned by order of the court, $3,047 67; premiums returned, $119 85; total, $29,990 21, leaving a cash balance of $164,861 57. Soon after Mr. Grace took possession, he caused the combination of the vault locks to be changed, and then summoning all of the clerks and attachés of the office, who had been employed by Mr. Anderson, into the President's room, informed them that their services were no longer required. Mr. Grace, when questioned by a reporter of THE TIMES, stated that he would proceed at once to the performance of his duties, but if he should be relieved from the responsibility of the receivership by the action of the Attorney General, he would willingly retire and make room for his successor.

It is understood that the application of the Attorney General for the appointment of a new Receiver and the dissolution of the company will not be made for some time yet, and if this is the case, the same questions that it will raise will in a certain measure come before the Supreme Court in Brooklyn next week in the case of Charles T. Hartwell against the company, in which the validity of the Receiver's appointment is questioned. Hartwell was a policy-holder in the company, and claimed that he had not been paid his share of the profits of the concern as provided for by the charter, section 16 of which, after specifying what amount shall be paid to the stockholders, says:

The remaining seven-eighths of such profits or surplus shall be placed to the credit of the policy-holders who may be entitled to participate in the profits or surplus of the company, in proportion to the amount of premium paid respectively, as hereinafter provided, which certificate may be represented by scrip, subject to all of the provisions of this charter; but no credit or scrip shall be made for any fractional part of a dollar; nor shall any policy-holder be entitled to a credit for profits who has not been insured for one full year, and whose policy for life or for endowment is not in actual force and existence at the time.

SEC. 17. Every person insured for the whole term of life, or by endowment policy or policies, and paying to the company the premium agreed upon, shall participate in all of the profits of the company to the extent of seven-eighths of such profits.

Mr. Hartwell claimed, first, that profits had been made by the company, and secondly, that the division among the policy-holders was made on a different system than that set forth in the charter, so that he did not get his share. In ignorance of that fact, he paid up all the premiums on his policy—ten much, as he claims, by about $1,000. This over-payment he looked upon as money obtained from him by constructive, if not actual, fraud, and he therefore brought an action before the Receiver's appointment for its recovery. In the confusion resulting from Mr. Anderson's appointment, a judgment was obtained against the company by default, and by reference was ordered to ascertain the exact amount of his claim. Meanwhile the company was dissolved, so that he obtained no technical judgment before the dissolution. Thus, if the present decree is valid as a dissolution, he is not a judgment creditor, while, on the other hand, if it is invalid, he is a judgment creditor. On the other side it was claimed that this would make no material difference, because all the title of the property had passed to the Receiver many days before the default, so that there was no real estate on which the judgment could be a lien. The court was informed that the Receiver had to pay the amount of the judgment to the plaintiff and the order was granted. Mr. John L. Hill, of counsel for the Receiver, appealed from the judgment and procured a stay of proceedings. Mr. Raphael J. Moses, of Hartwell's counsel, then made a motion to vacate the stay, which was denied, so that the appeals are still pending, and will be argued next week, when, as above stated, the same questions, virtually, that will be raised in the suit of the Attorney General will be submitted to the court.

BAIL GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE SECUITY LIFE INSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY.

Robert L. Case, Sr., President of the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, left his home in Newburg, N. Y., yesterday, and appeared in the District Attorney's office to give bail on the indictment for perjury found against him. The indictment sets forth that Mr. Case was President of the Security Life, and as such was compelled annually to certify in a report to the Superintendent of Insurance of the State of New-York to the assets and liabilities of the company, the manner in which the assets were invested, the amount on bond and mortgage, the amount on loans on stocks, and amount of premium notes, credits, and other securities. In pursuance of this requirement, it is set forth that Mr. Case filed and swore to a statement purporting to show the affairs of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1875. In this statement the cost value of the company's real estate was set forth at $400,875; the cost value of stocks and bonds absolutely owned by the company at $592,197 75; the cash in office at $4,818 18, and the amount on deposit to bank at $172 890 57. These figures, it is charged, were grossly and wilfully overestimated, the assets in question not being of the value set forth. Mr. Case, as President of the corporation, swore to the correctness of the statement, and is charged for perjury for so doing. Bail in Case's indictment was fixed at $20,000, as in the case of the other indicted officials. John E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan National Bank, and Warren Delano, of Newburg, N. Y., became bondsmen for Mr. Case, and he was formally released. Robert L. Case, Jr., Actuary of the company, has not yet put in an appearance, nor is it expected that he will do so, he being, as alleged, a fugitive.

SUSPENSION OF THE FARMERS' JOINT STOCK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Another insurance failure was yesterday added to the long list of those already reported by the action of the Insurance Department in suspending the Farmers' Joint Stock Fire Insurance Company of Meridian, N. Y., which has been ordered to wind up its affairs. This action has resulted from an examination made a short time ago, when the discovery was made that its capital was impaired, and that a continuation of its business might result disastrously to its policy-holders. The Farmers' Joint Stock Company was organized in 1861 with a cash capital of $100,000, and was for a time prosperous, but during late years its losses have been very heavy, amounting, it is stated, to about 88 per cent. of the premium receipts, while its expenses are 27 per cent. In this way the company was obliged to pay out $1 15 for every dollar received in premiums, and its capital was necessarily impaired. The policy-holders will lose nothing, the loss falling entirely on the stockholders. The official statement of the concern, made Jan. 1, showed its gross assets to be $233,848, with liabilities, including reinsurance and capital, amounting to $229,728.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Charles Rogers and Charles E. Rogers assigned their property to John W. Bartow yesterday.

Samuel Harris made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to Herman Harris.

In the assignment of Herman Fersenheim, mirrors, of No. 76 Beekman street, to Watson J. Hildreth, the liabilities are $82,947 11, the nominal assets $22,938 42, and the real assets $7,095.

Albert S. Gallup has been adjudicated a bankrupt on his own petition before Register Dayton. His liabilities are very heavy, and are mainly in connection with the firm of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., the Providence manufacturers, in which Mr. Gallup was a partner, and is jointly liable for the indebtedness, which amounts to $3,345,000, and on which a dividend of 10 per cent. has been paid by the Receiver. His individual debts are as follows: Rodney F. Dyer, $100,000; W. D. Prince, $16,000; W. G. R. Mowry, $12,000; R. S. Hazard, $8,500; these are secured by mortgage on real estate. B. E. & R. Knight, $18,437; Grocers' and Producers' Bank of Providence, $11,884; Butchers' and Drovers' Bank of Providence, $12,809; Potter, Dennison & Co., $2,850. His real estate in Providence has realized $70,000 for his creditors.

THE BROOKLYN POLICE FORCE.

The annual report of the Board of Police and Excise shows that during the year 20,779 males and 5,890 females were arrested, of whom 11,746 were found guilty and punished. The total number of men on the force is 621, and they are required to cover a City containing forty miles more of paved streets than New-York. Not more than half of this force can be on duty at one time, and when a strike such as is in progress at present among the dock laborers requires a considerable force of men to be stationed in one place, a large part of the City is necessarily left unprotected, notwithstanding the fact that the officers available for patrolling the streets are required to be on duty almost incessantly. Attention has repeatedly been called to the inadequate size of the force for the work it is required to perform. Inspector Wadey, who sometimes uses up two horses a day in his business, and who is probably the hardest worked Police officer in the country, asks for the appointment of an Assistant Inspector. Mr. William H. Muldoon, Police Property Clerk, reports that the value of the property that passed through his hands during the year was $100,000.

THE WATER FRONT.

COMMERCIAL BODIES DISCUSSING WHAT THE WIDTH OF WEST AND SOUTH STREETS SHOULD BE—THE PRESENT BULKHEAD LINE INADEQUATE.

The Conference Committee of the various Boards of Trade and Exchanges met in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon to listen to the reports of the several Sub-committees on Docks and Terminal Facilities. Capt. Snow was in the Chair, and Mr. H. M. Beers acted as Secretary. Mr. William H. Webb, for Committee No. 1, reported progress. The committee called on Commissioner Wales on Monday, and were courteously received. Mr. Wales said that it would be impossible for him to impart all the information he could wish at that time. He was making some calculations which would require time to finish. He asked for two more days, but as that would bring it up to meeting day, they had been unable to meet his views. They accordingly asked for more time, which was granted.

Mr. Seth Low, for the Committee on Width of Bulkheads and Terminal Facilities, asked that the report or the committee printed last week be taken up and reread. Permission being accorded, he recited its first recommendation—that West street be continued on a line of 200 feet in width, except between Canal and West Eleventh streets, where it has already been commenced at 250 feet, and that South street be made a uniform width of 100 feet. In support of this recommendation he reviewed the history of the present bulkhead line, and said that in 1857 a commission of engineers reported that 115 feet was needed. Then there was no thought of providing for the running of freight railways. The committee thought 200 feet would give the additional space required for those.

Mr. A. B. Miller was opposed to the construction of great, unsightly wooden bulkheads. Stone bulkheads, requiring less space, could be built almost as expeditiously and at very little additional cost, and would need comparatively little repairs.

Mr. Edward Hincken said that the report of the commissioners of 1857 did not contemplate the subsequent growth of commerce. It did not require an engineer's eye to see that the present bulkhead line was entirely inadequate.

Mr. Low said that the present bulkhead line and width of streets were not based on the recommendations of the commission of 1857, but on those of 1801. In few places the actual space for use exceeds 70 feet.

Mr. Hincken said that taking Cortlandt street, where the line is widest, as a criterion, he could not see that less than 200 feet would be sufficient. He suggested that 250 feet would be better.

Mr. Miller said that the use of freight railways would do away with many of the street needs. Most of the work now done by trucks would be removed from the streets. He thought 200 feet would be enough. It was inexpedient to make the line wider, as that would necessitate encroachment on the river, and this would have a dangerous effect on commerce. He was in favor, however, of removing from the City authorities the power of licensing obstructions.

Mr. Henry moved the adoption of the 200 feet line.

Mr. Underhill supported the 250 feet proposition. He considered the keeping of bills waiting for amendments prejudicial to their passage. A proper freight railway would require four tracks, and the street railways would easily fill up the remaining space.

Mr. Beers said that it was a mistake to suppose that the cost of filling the cribs would be insignificant. The works would be solid piers of filling of nothing, but in this case the material would have to be scowed at large expense. He estimated the cost of a stone pier at $25,000 per each 50 feet.

Mr. Low said that the committee had taken into consideration the time consumed by the Dock Department in building stone piers, when recommending wooden bulkheads, but the matter had only come before them incidentally while discussing freight railways, and belonged properly to another committee.

On motion, 250 feet was adopted as the proper width for the West street bulkhead line, and 100 feet for that of South street.

At the suggestion of Mr. Cole, the clause allowing all railroads to make use of the Belt Line for the carriage of freight, was amended so as to confer that privilege upon every body.

Mr. Beers thought it important that the conference declare how much of the dock front should be broken up and altered each year.

Mr. Underhill said the more the better. At the present rate of depletion of commerce, the entire water front will be at the service of the Dock Department in two years.

After considerable discussion, it was resolved to table the undigested portion of the report out of courtesy to Committee No. 1, and the conference adjourned until Monday afternoon next.

CONDEMNED MURDERERS RESPITED.

Oschwald and Ryan, the condemned Newark murderers, who were to have been executed to-morrow, have secured another unexpected lease of life, Gov. Bedle having yesterday granted them a respite for one week, in consequence of the action of the Legislature in passing a law providing for a writ of error in capital cases. The following is the text of the Governor's communication: "Yesterday a bill came to my hands, passed by both houses, requiring the allowance of a writ of error, and stay of execution as a matter of course, in all cases punishable with death. It was evidently intended to reach the Ryan and Oschwald case. The change proposed is so important to the administration of criminal law in this State, that it becomes my duty to grant a further respite, in order that the bill may receive due consideration, and, if it is to become a law, that the will of the Legislature may not be frustrated, I have, therefore, reprieved the prisoners until Thursday, the fifteenth day of February, inst." The impression prevails that the Governor will veto the bill and that it will be passed over his veto. Mr. Morrow, of counsel for the prisoners, secured an affidavit yesterday which, it is thought, will have some bearing on the case should a writ of error be granted. James Delaney makes an affidavit that he visited John Fussell, one of the important witnesses for the State, and recognized him as a man who resided in London, England, in 1848, and who, with himself, was a member of the "Charter Party," which had for its object the overturning of the Government. The society was a secret one, and in the meetings Fussell advocated the wholesale assassination of the nobility and the heads of the Government. He was subsequently arrested, tried, and convicted of conspiracy to overthrow the Government and assassinate its rulers, and sent to prison for two years. It is hoped by this statement to weaken the force of Fussell's testimony at the trial.

MORE WAR MATERIAL FOR THE EAST.

The activity in the export of arms and munitions of war to both the contending powers shows no diminution. On Friday of last week the brig Fanny sailed from this port for Cronstadt, Russia, with a cargo of powder and metallic cartridges, valued at $250,000. The powder was supplied by the Ladin & Rand Powder Company, of this City, and the cartridges by the Union Metallic Company, of Bridgeport, Conn. The cargo of the Fanny on its arrival at Cronstadt will be immediately transported to the scene of army operations in South-west Russia. A large iron steam-ship of 2,000 tons burden is loading at New-Haven with a consignment of 25,000 Peabody-Martini rifles, and 20,000,000 cartridges for Constantinople. The rifles are supplied by the Providence Tool Company, and the cartridges by the Winchester Repeating Arms Company and the Union Metallic Company. The total value of this cargo will be over $800,000, and like that of the Fanny will be insured for its full value. The steamer is expected to sail on Thursday, the 15th inst. Orders for warlike material of all kinds continue to pour in from both the Russian and Turkish Governments, so that if fighting does not commence this Spring, it will not be from lack of equipment on both sides. The amounts expended during the past year in this City and the manufacturing towns of New-England by different European governments, principally the Turkish, is variously estimated at from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000. The Turks, notwithstanding their financial difficulties at home, pay for their arms in "cash at sight," and are considered the best of customers.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The report of Chief Eli Bates, made yesterday to the Board of Fire Commissioners in their regular meeting, showed that during the month of January there were 106 fires. The estimated loss by these fires was $72,213, of which $10,440 was on buildings, and $61,775 on contents. The uninsured loss was $1,620 on building and $1,520 on contents. The insurances were, on buildings, $397, 250; on contents, $372,550; total, $769,800. On Jan. 26 Samuel Hibbs was found guilty of arson in the third degree for setting fire to the mail of James M. Bennett, on the 31 of July, 1876, and was sentenced to State Prison by Judge Gildersleeve for four years.

ONE OF THE CINCINNATI REPEATERS.

A man named Eph Holland, from Cincinnati, was arrested yesterday in this City by Deputy United States Marshals Crowley and Newcombe, on a warrant charging him with having participated in the election frauds committed in Cincinnati during the late election. Holland was brought before United States Commissioner Deuel, who, after a preliminary hearing, committed him to Ludlow Street Jail to await further examination. The case will probably come up to-day, when, if sufficient evidence can be produced against him, he will be held to await extradition.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

CONDITION OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT—DECREASE IN THE NUMBER OF PUPILS—THE COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE LAW CRITICISED—TRUANCY STATISTICS—BUSINESS IN THE MONTHLY MEETING.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon in the hall of the Commissioners in Broome street, President Wood in the chair. Soon after the opening of the meeting, Superintendent Henry Kiddle handed up his annual report, which embraced elaborate statements by the Assistant Superintendents. The following is a summary of the report:

The whole number of schools is 308, in which, during the year, 222,155 pupils were taught, the average daily attendance being 128,518, showing a decrease in 1876, as compared with 1875, of 2,567, and an increase in the average attendance of 1,560. The average attendance in the grammar and primary schools, exclusive of the colored schools, shows an increase of a little more than 2½ per cent. during the year, the increase last year being about 3 per cent. and the year previous 7½ per cent. The number of pupils was 157,423 as compared with 157,000 last year. The average enrollment during the year is 113,867, about 72 per cent. of the total enrollment, and the average attendance is nearly 90 per cent. of the average enrollment, showing a little more than 10 per cent. as the average rate of absenteeism. According to the reports of principals there are accommodations for 133,573 pupils. The number of teachers in the several schools is as follows:

	No. of Teachers.	Average Attendance.	Pupils to Each Ass. Teacher.
Male Grammar	548	18,395	36
Female Grammar	534	17,515	36
Mixed Grammar	86	2,492	34
Primary Departments	947	43,172	49
Primary Schools	495	20,176	45
Colored Schools	37	805	27
Evening Schools	403	9,273	25
Corporate Schools	177	9,565	63
Total	3,247	121,353	41

Examinations made in all the schools, with the view of ascertaining the grade and proficiency of the pupils, show that of 2,085 classes, either inspected or examined in detail, the discipline of the pupils was excellent in 1,690, good in 330, fair in 61, and indifferent in 4. The number of pupils refused admission was 9,142. The inefficiency of the school system as to means of correction and coercion is referred to, as it neutralizes to a considerable extent the operations of the compulsory attendance department. Parents of boys expelled from the public schools as incorrigible, send them to the parochial or corporate schools. It is of interest that at the close of 1875 the number of pupils enrolled in the Catholic parochial schools was 30,732, while in 1867 it was only 16,342, showing an increase in less than 10 years of nearly 90 per cent., while the increase in the attendance of pupils in the public schools during the same time has been only about 13 per cent. The increase in attendance at the corporate schools during the year has been more than 57 per cent. The course of instruction, under pressure of public opinion, has been simplified and reduced. Phonetic lessons have been abandoned in reading classes, and penmanship has been carried down to third grade. The report to the City Superintendent of the Assistant Superintendent of Music, indicates that the principals of the schools are generally dissatisfied with the progress in this branch of instruction since the adoption of the separate class plan of teaching. The teaching of German is now confined to the three higher grades, and the number of classes has been smaller than during the previous years, having been reduced from 431 in 1875 to 124 in 1876. Only seven classes in French were examined. This language is now taught in 10 schools, while German is taught in 65 of the departments of grammar schools. The number of pupils attending the evening schools, exclusive of the high schools, was 20,672, of which number 2,694 were over 21 years of age, 1,139 could not read when admitted, and 1,468 could not write. The average attendance was 9,036. The sanitary condition of the schools, the Superintendent thinks, must be affected by the new regulation against overcrowding. Some class-rooms were found on examination to be overcrowded. Some are insufficiently lighted, or the windows and desks are so placed as to compel the pupils to assume injurious positions during study. It is considered desirable that in the erection of new school-houses sanitary features should not be overlooked for mere adornment. The modes of egress are under skillful management, the pupils' stairs and staircases being in most cases of brick and stone. The practice of keeping children standing or sitting long in one position is now greatly guarded against as prejudicial to the health of pupils, and frequent changes of position encouraged as conducive to mental activity as well as bodily health. The problem of ventilation is still unsolved. The school-house and premises are in most instances kept in a cleanly condition. Superintendent Kiddle's opinion of the operation of the compulsory attendance law is as follows:

COMPULSORY ATTENDANCE.

"It cannot be said the Board of Education has been in the least derelict in the discharge of the duties imposed upon it by the 'the act to secure to children the benefits of an elementary education.' Indeed, in no other part of the State have any practical steps been taken to enforce its provisions. The amendment to the law enacted May 20, 1876, which strengthened considerably the powers of

Ice Company; argued by S. P. Nash for appellant and James Thomson for respondent.

The following is the Court of Appeals calendar for Thursday, Feb. 8: Nos. 84½, 84¾, 12, 121, 135, 147, 134, and 140.

COURT NOTES.

Ah Fung, the Chinaman recently committed on a charge of homicide, obtained from Judge Barrett yesterday a writ of habeas corpus returnable on the 9th inst.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday denied motions for a Receiver and an injunction of the property of the defendant in the divorce suit brought by Mrs. Jamison.

Solomon Siegler sued to recover $3,000 for injuries received by him in being run over by a wagon owned by James H. Slocum. He recovered $500 in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday.

In the suit of Rounerberg against McDermark and Deno, the jury, in Part II. of the Common Pleas, yesterday, gave a verdict for the plaintiff for six and one-quarter cents. He sued to recover $500 for false imprisonment.

In the suit of Mohr against Parmelee, the plaintiff recovered a verdict for $2,011 50 in Part I. of the Superior Court yesterday, because the title of a house purchased by him from the defendant was burdened with an easement giving a neighbor the right to put beams into the wall of the house.

Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an application for leave to renew a motion to open a default obtained by Robert Martin, Executor of Daniel Marley, against Catherine N. E. Hicks, otherwise known as the Countess Heinreuth. The action, which has been fully reported hitherto, was brought on a bond for $14,700, and a judgment was entered by default in October, 1875.

John A. Murphy was arrested last Tuesday evening at the report of Mr. Varian, a butcher doing business in Sixth avenue, who charged that he had endeavored to pass a counterfeit $20 bill on him. Mr. Murphy was locked up all night, and on being taken before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday it was proved that the bill was genuine. Mr. Murphy was at once discharged from custody.

Patrick Dickie, who owns about $800,000 worth of property, was recently adjudicated a lunatic, and his children sought, by application to Judge Brady in the Supreme Court, to have their allowances out of their father's property increased. Judge Brady rendered a decision yesterday, giving to Mrs. Emma D. Van Vleck, one of the daughters, $3,500 per annum, and to two other daughters $1,550 and $1,700 respectively.

The Third National Bank of Sandusky, Ohio, recovered judgment for $9,075 37 against Alonzo B. Cornell and others on June 21, 1875. George B. Prescott was appointed as Receiver of Mr. Cornell's property, and applied to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for an accounting to settle the fees of the Receivership, and also for leave to sell at private sale some of the assets which came into his hands as Receiver. Decision was reserved.

Judge Van Vorst, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Frederick H. Greer against C. and J. B. Lippincott. The latter were sued as members of the firm of Lippincott & Co., and demurred to the complaint because all the members of their firm were not made parties to the action. Judge Van Vorst sustained the demurrer, with leave, however, to the plaintiff to amend his complaint on payment of costs.

The suit of Messrs. Marcus and Seligman Oppenheimer against Messrs. Redlict and Schnitzler, was argued before Judge Sedgwick in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday. The plaintiffs sue on a note for $1,694 51, made by the defendants on March 1, 1876. The defendants in answer allege that after giving the note they failed, and made a composition deed giving 30 cents on the dollar to their creditors. The plaintiffs, however, retort by alleging fraud on the part of the defendants. Decision was reserved.

Thomas Clark sued the Central Park, East and North River Railroad Company to recover damages for personal injuries received by him, and the case was brought to trial before Judge Larremore and a jury, in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. He says that in getting off one of the defendant's cars on April 28, 1874, the car was started suddenly, and he fell. He was dragged along the street, and had his left hip-bone broken. He asks $15,000 damages. The company says the accident was due to his negligence. The case is still on.

Edwin S. Tomlinson, a bookbinder, was sued by one of his female employes named Ellen Haggerty, who claimed $7 25 as wages. The case was tried in the District Court, and judgment was given against Tomlinson. In such a case, the defendant is liable to arrest and imprisonment for five days. Tomlinson, having failed to file a proper bond on appeal, was arrested, and sought to be released by writ of habeas corpus. The case came up before Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, yesterday. It appearing that the proper bond had been filed, the prisoner's release was ordered.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday reserved his decision in the case of Martin T. MacMahon, Receiver of Taxes, against Thomas C. Courtney, in which the plaintiff sues to recover $33 60, the amount of personal tax due by the defendant for 1874. The defendant says that when the tax was confirmed his store had been consumed by fire, and that he received only $1,000 insurance and lost about $12,000 by the fire. He distributed the amount of the insurance among his creditors. Judge Barrett reserved his decision on a motion to enforce the payment of the tax.

AN IMPORTANT PILOTAGE DECISION.

Judge Benedict, sitting in the United States Court, Brooklyn, yesterday gave a decision in the case of James Callahan, pilot, against the brig Nellie Husted, to recover damages, based on a tender and refusal of services, at such a distance from Sandy Hook that it could not be seen from the deck in fair weather. The answer avers that a pilot was subsequently taken on, and paid, but no evidence to support the averment is produced. The libelant proved that he was the first pilot tendering his services. The question with defendant was whether a recovery for pilotage could be had on proving a tender of services and refusal, without the added proof that no pilot was taken. The court held that, although under an old view of the statute a pilot could recover without proving that no pilot had been taken subsequent to his tender of services, in the new view of the law he must not only prove a tender and refusal, but subsequent failure of the vessel to take a pilot, in order to recover; also that where the libelant is bound to prove the negative fact that no pilot was taken, slight evidence should be considered sufficient, and that the statement of the master of the vessel that the bill presented by the libelant in port was "all right" was sufficient evidence that no pilot had been taken in this case. Accordingly a decree in libelant's favor for the amount claimed, with interest and costs, was rendered.

AN ELECTION DAY FRACAS.

James Boylan was placed on trial before Judge Sutherland yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, charged with felonious assault. It appears that on last election day he met Edward Rooney, of No. 225 East Forty-first street, in the liquor saloon of Patrick McGinnis, Fortieth street and Second avenue, and a dispute arose upon the merits of various political candidates. Both men were under the influence of liquor, and, as alleged, after Rooney had left the saloon, Boylan followed him across the street, and deliberately fired a revolver at him, the shots taking effect, one in the leg and the other in the abdomen. The wounded man was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he remained six weeks. One of the bullets was extracted, but the other still remains in Rooney's body, and gives him considerable trouble. The defense set up was, that the complainant had threatened him, and had run across the street to a stable to procure a knife, and that the prisoner drew his pistol in self-defense. Assistant District Attorney Lyon, in summing up submitted that the guilt of the prisoner was clearly established, the shooting having been done without provocation, Judge Sutherland will give the case to the jury this morning.

"HAZING" AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Yesterday afternoon while Officer George R. Braisted, of the Tombs Police Court, was in the Stock Exchange for the purpose of serving a subpœna upon Sylvester L. Blood, a broker occupying the same office as George L. Maxwell, to appear as a witness to-morrow in the examination of Maxwell in the Union Trust Company forgery case, he was "hazed" by some hilarious brokers, who, noticing that he was a stranger, knocked his hat off, seized him by his coat collar, and roughly shoved and pushed him about. He showed his subpœna and announced his business, and was soon left alone. He thought he recognised Edward Hornbostel, a broker at No. 56 Broadway, as one of his principal assailants, and arrested him. The broker was subsequently arraigned before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court. Justice Duffy animadverted very strongly against the "hazing" practices indulged in at the Stock Exchange, and, after a protestation of innocence on the part of the accused, he was discharged.

A MILLIONAIRE'S WILL CONTESTED.

William Thomson, of this City, died in January, 1872, leaving about $1,000,000 of property. His wife, Ellen A. Thomson, and three children, survived him. By his will he left his wife one-fourth of the estate. The remaining three-fourths he ordered to be invested by the Executors for the benefit of his children. In case of the death of the latter the property was to go to the testator's brothers and sisters. The testator appointed his Executors as guardians of the children. Mrs. Thomson brought a suit to test the validity of the will. She claimed that her husband had no right to appoint guardians for her children without her consent; that as the proper guardian for the children, she has the right to the control and management of the property; and that the remainder to her husband's brothers and sisters was void as in violation of the statute against perpetuities. Judge Van Vorst, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, decided the last point in favor of Mrs. Thomson. The other points he decided against her claim.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Matter of Bohm.—Memorandum.

Matter of Bebe.—Bond approved.

Waterbury vs. Bouker.—Motion denied without costs.

Marsh vs. Marsh.—Decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Matter of Bebe, and Matter of Hofman.—Granted.

The Mechanics Savings Bank vs. Carman.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Jamieson vs. Jamieson.—Motion to discharge denied. Memorandum.

Jamieson vs. Jamieson.—Motion denied without costs. Memorandum.

Evenson vs. The London and Liverpool Globe Insurance Company.—Granted. Memorandum.

Mount vs. Warner.—Report confirmed. I do not think the parties are entitled to fees to a greater extent than the Referee makes them.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Tyng vs. Clark.—Motion granted and allowance of $200.

By Judge Lawrence.

Martin vs. Hicks.—Motion for leave to renew motion is granted.

Matter of Kirkland.—I wish to hear counsel.

The Marine Bank of Chicago vs. Van Brunt.—The affidavit presented by Mr. Flandrow shows sufficient grounds for granting a stay pending the appeal, and it is accordingly granted. The order for a stay should be a separate order.

By Judge Barrett.

Van Dolsen vs. Van Dolsen.—Referee's report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Motions Granted.—Asniari vs. Newton; Olive vs. Brunjes.

Blackwell vs. Mulligan.—Granted for third Friday.

Matter of Graham.—Report confirmed, and Mr. James L. Graham appointed Trustee.

Kneeland vs. Husted.—Motion denied with $10 costs to abide event. Memorandum.

Moore vs. Fairchild.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Matter of The Bullion Mining Company.—The attorney should see that the day fixed, May 16, does not fall on Sunday. Order granted.

The Third National Bank of Sandusky vs. Cornell.—Motion granted, and Mr. Edward Hartnagle appointed Referee to pass Receiver's accounts.

Matter of Clemens, jr.—The proofs and proceedings before the Referee should be app-nded to his report.

Pettibone vs. The Massachusetts Life Insurance Company.—The plaintiff admits the offsets. Now the only issue is whether the assignment was for value. Motion granted.

Foher vs. Nicl.—Motion granted on payment of $10 term fee. $10 costs of motion, and court disconsents on dismissal of complaint.

Hall vs. Braine.—Report confirmed and decree signed except as to the allowances. The question as to the amount of such allowance can be reserved until it is ascertained how much the property brings.

Luggett vs. Kreiling.—I have no objections to appoint Mr. Dunn, but I would prefer that the selection should be left, as the rule requires, to the court; besides Mr. Dunn has little to do with it; the persons really interested are the Kreilings.

Matter of Weinberg.—I have examined the law applicable to this case, and my impression is rather in favor of the Judge who refuses to pass on putting in and perfecting special bail, under the act of 1845, but I will hear counsel further before making up my mind.

Randall vs. Hackett et al.—After reading Porter vs. Kingsbury, 30 Barb., I am not prepared to say that the demurrer is frivolous; indeed, I would advise the plaintiff not to go to an argument at Special Term, but to amend; the motion is denied, with $10 costs, and will leave to the plaintiff, if so advised, to amend within 20 days, on payment of such $20 costs.

Burchill vs. Stafford, Nos. 1 and 2; Burchill vs. Hinman.—Walter J. Stafford should have consulted also other defendants' counsel as it is only to compute, the rule need not be enforced.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Smith vs. Cantrell.—The plaintiff must have judgment in accordance to the prayer of the complaint, with costs. Findings to be submitted on notice.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Naylor vs. Lunt et al.—Plaintiff's complaint dismissed.

Martha vs. Garrison.—Ordered on special calendar.

Knabe vs. Eberhard.—Undertaking approved.

Jones vs. Barlow; Cook vs. Evans et al.—Orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Stewart vs. Weld.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. See memorandum.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Drew vs. Thomas.—Final decree signed.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions.—McGee vs. Cole; Ryan vs. Foley; Herts vs. Steward; Tompkins vs. Cohen; Finney vs. Barrett.

Motions Granted.—Grogan vs. McAvoy; Herbert vs. Murphy.

Brown vs. Boes; Lazers vs. Same.—C. G. Macy, Esq., appointed Referee.

Judgment for Plaintiff.—Crichton vs. Gibbons; Schuneman vs. Gillespie.

Kochler vs. Cumisky.—Commitment ordered.

Safeguard Insurance Company vs. Leake.—Attachment ordered.

Smith vs. Babcock.—Order settled.

Speer vs. Veimeister.—Proceedings dismissed.

Boorman vs. Gassin.—H. A. Tober, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Defaults Noted.—Poyson vs. Jordan; Long vs. Ensg; Christopherson vs. Wilson.

Grant vs. Campbell.—Motion denied; no costs.

McCallum vs. Dunning.—Motion granted.

Eberhard vs. Rockland Nickel Company.—Order settled.

Orders Granted.—Stern vs. Peas; Brown vs. Turley; Gutherie vs. French; Sessongood vs. Sinclair; McAllester vs. Lewis; Weeahhausen vs. Bryant; Fritze vs. Fritze; Solomon vs. Maing; Kaifen vs. Cushman; Wilson vs. Schmidt; Speir vs. Leonister; Sedwick vs. Hayse Steinhardt vs. Sperling; Porter vs. Davenport; Smith vs. Farley; Vacula vs. Capek; Reece vs. Honaur; Eddy vs. Faribert; Ogden vs. Fransman; Lippe vs. Reid.

By Justice Sheridan.

Lake vs. Conner; Fox vs. McKenzie.—Motions denied with $10 costs. Memorandum.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
147—Reilly vs. Dil'on et al.	143—Hatch vs. Atlantic &
100—Fowler vs. Mehrbach et al.	Pacific Tel. Co.
105—The Harlem Bank vs. Decker et al.	281—Nicoll vs. Scrymser.
106—Thurne vs. Gratton et al.	114—Kinney vs. Cohen.
50—De Zavala vs. Hart et al.	115—Kinney vs. Basch et al.
121—Sea Park Bank vs. Dwight.	283—Duncan vs. Duncan et al.
122—Bucking vs. Hauselt et al.	67—Berriott vs. Herriot.
128—Grinslater et al. vs. Powers, &c.	26—Bard vs. U. S. Life Ins. Co. of New York.
130—Jones vs. Jones.	28—Beamish &c., vs. Rushton et al.
133—Busteed vs. Busteed.	36—Youngs vs. Carter et al.
135—Jacobs vs. Miller.	63—Sandford vs. Union Dime Savings Institution.
141—Steinbrecher vs. Beyer et al.	72—Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Clark et al.
142—Guidet vs. Brown et al	73—Same vs. Same.
143—Lynes vs. Brander, Jr.	76—Burtis vs. Timpson et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2011—Rodman vs. King.	2943—Kinney vs. Basch et al.
1825½—Duryea vs. The Mayor, &c.	2955—Post, &c., vs. Diefendorf.
2719—Haden et al. vs. Coleman.	2957—Cohn et al. vs. Waters.
2725—Strauss vs. Wolf.	2969—Harris vs. Hirsch.
4291—Finn vs. Mayor, &c.	2971—Tarter vs. Small.
2591—Gillet al. vs. Conner.	2979—Butler, &c., vs. Seymour et al.
2637—Picard vs. Bernheimer.	2983—Merch's Nat. Bank vs. Smith Jr., et al.
1993—Fitts et al. vs. Orendorf.	2985—Mech. Bank vs. Adams.
1—Latourette vs. Clark.	2995—Springer et al. vs. Herman.
2539—Bord vs. Jackson.	2999—Man. & Build's' Bank vs. Kerwin et al.
1513—Brown vs. Decker, &c.	3001—Dowell vs. McGuire.
2991—Carroll vs. Cassidy.	3005—Baldwin et al. vs. Judson.
2364—The Excelsior Pet. Co. vs. Fowler, &c.	3007—Hughes vs. Rubino, No. 1.
992½—Sabolin vs. Powers.	3009—Same vs. Same, No. 2.
4297—Gray et al. vs. Jobes.	3011—Samuels vs. Klein.
2751—Beaumont et al. vs. Newman.	3013—Suffern vs. Nat. Shoe and Leather Bank.
2803—L. R. Powder Co. vs. Gallaudet.	3017—Meyer vs. Engel.
2849—Frane vs. Delaware, Lack. & West. R. R. Co.	3027—Merrill vs. Potter et al.
2871—Archer vs. O'Brien, &c.	3029—Craven vs. Frond et al.
2883—Scharbank et al. vs. Burr.	3031—Lyles et al. vs. Davenport et al.
2891—Conner, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	3033—Trusin vs. Schafer.
2901—Kain vs. Scheffield et al.	3035—Moran vs. Watkins et al., &c.
2909—Breen vs. Mulcoh et al.	3037—Green vs. Bracken.
2921—Pezzara et al. vs. Adams.	3039—Cossens vs. Rowland et al.
2933—Kochler vs. Schwartz et al.	3041—Whittens vs. Peckham.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1742—The Grader Cotton Co. vs. The Cotton Mfg. Co.	1794—Elliott vs. The Western Union Tel. Co.
280—Lynch, &c., vs. Butler.	1680½—Doolittle vs. Butler.
1768—Nichols et al. vs. Devlin et al.	1550—Fallenbee vs. Slyverstone, &c.
1784—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.	1870—Parut et al. vs. Smith et al.
1822—Morris vs. Elliott.	1872—Argal vs. Smith et al.
1826—Ballard vs. Schackelford.	1874—Barrett vs. Hall et al.
1586—Roth vs. Mora.	1878—Casode et al. vs. Pascal et al.
1473—Haldmore vs. Fuller.	1880—Woodruff vs. Imperial Fire Ins. Co. of London.
3689—Ring et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1888—De Haven vs. Rogers.
1844—Dunkin vs. Allerton et al.	1892—Williams vs. Kobbe et al.
1036—Schall et al. vs. Collier.	1894—Heasgue vs. Leneit, &c.
2110—De Lavalette vs. Wendt, &c.	1900—Dientegard et al. vs. Buteaux et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
631—Averill vs. Webster et al.	419—McComb vs. Jones.
278—Reck vs. Phenix Ins. Co.	1097—Norton vs. Buchy et al., &c.
3023—Mack vs. D. D. E. R. and R. R. Co.	554—Penn vs. Ward.
718—Wann vs. Ashley.	557—Tyng vs. Serred.
151½—Hugart vs. The Mayor, &c.	923—Fessenden vs. N. Y. C. S. & Rubber Co.
2277—Delamater vs. The A. & R. C. Egg Co.	1444—Slattery et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1148—Loughran, &c., vs. Mathews et al.	301—Lee vs. Sayles et al.
2287—Blake et al. vs. Obright et al.	1503½—Robinson vs. Watkins et al.
636—Davison et al. vs. Willetts et al.	1558½—Sullivan, &c., vs. Doerbecker.
1741½—Faithe vs. Hammond.	1735—Henderson vs. White et al.
418—McComb vs. The Ex	3098—Hart vs. Taylor et al.
	1811—Dickinson vs. Dudley
	1159—Abrahams vs. Hyman.
	1988—Schaefer vs. Gibson.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	Nos.
47—Ferrigan vs. Mullins.	172—Holmes vs. Schmah.
99—Eriest vs. Priest.	175—Gates vs. Gates.
108—Howland vs. Curtis.	192—Blossom vs. Hatfield.
114—Miller vs. Board of Police Comrs.	198—Rogers Locomotive Co., &c., Works vs. Ellis.
143—Shayne vs. Colles.	
168—Courtois vs. Muller.	

Call from No. 218 up to and including No. 263. The assessment calendar will also be called.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	Nos.
19—Nitzahka vs. O'Neill et al.	18—Offinger et al. vs. De Wolf.
41—Benner vs. Dudas et al.	26—Bradford vs. Bissel et al.
52—Reed vs. Livingston.	28—Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. vs. Davis et al.
54—Boody vs. Tilden et al.	
56—Mitzscherling vs. Van Winkle et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1058—Caffe vs. Lord, Jr., et al.	875—Woodruff vs. Beekman.
817—Mullvan vs. O'Hara, &c.	456—Gilman vs. Stevens.
402—Landon vs. Simm.	475—Morgan, &c., vs. McVickar.
405—Kneeland vs. Spitzer.	446—Boyd vs. Phœnix Ins. Co. of Hartford.
477—Cooper et al. vs. Smith et al.	629—Leporin vs. Kasefang.
812—Thomas vs. Knight.	631—Johnson, &c., vs. Oppenheim et al.
179—Moore vs. Tower.	1076—Zucker vs. Harris.
468—Wray vs. Fedderke.	795—McCauley vs. Gans.
886—Diamont vs. White.	1070—U. S. Reflector Co. vs. Sparks.
318—Selling vs. Legendre et al.	736—Niell et al. vs. Waggoner.
924—Hannigan, &c., vs. Crimmins et al.	737—O'Rourke vs. Taylor, &c.
959—Heydecker vs. Camp	738—Sealy vs. Roe.
349—Cassidy vs. Leetch.	
1281—Demarest vs. The Mayor.	
892—Shandley vs. The Mayor.	
600—McCormack vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.	
693—Wellington vs. Newton.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1069—Quinn vs. Van Pelt.	748—Davis vs. Blauvelt.
570½—Glogner vs. Berlin.	743—Uhl, &c., vs. Cromer.
346—Farmers' & Mechanics' National Bank of Buffalo vs. Brown et al.	744—Same vs. Same.
347—Same vs. Same.	745—Hoffman vs. H. R. & N. Y. C. R. R. Co.
684—Smeas vs. Hoops.	746—Jones vs. Barlow.
686—Franklin vs. Catlin et al.	747—Worth vs. Simon.
637—Same vs. Same.	748—Bergenstein vs. Simon.
572—Harrison vs. Reford	749—Eads vs. Jewitt.
573—Same vs. Same.	750—Friedman vs. Brandies et al.
572—Harrison vs. Reford	751—Buckley vs. Selover et al.
573—Same vs. Same.	752—Barnard vs. Bound et al.
740—Worth vs. Simon.	753—O'Neill, &c., vs. Wilcox.
741—Same vs. Same.	754—Lawson et al. vs. Myerson.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
661—Churchill vs. Bradley.	707½—Richards et al. vs. Camen.
698—Aaron vs. Godsband.	708—Muller vs. Elbert.
478—Rathbun vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.	709—Morch vs. Priest et al.
647—Emanuel vs. The Mayor, &c. vs. The Mayor, &c.	710—Joynson vs. Richard et al.
430—Oakley vs. Baron.	711—Murphy vs. Raphael.
921—Same vs. Same.	712½—Dorman et al. vs. Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
942—Stevenson vs. Samuels.	713—Farrell vs. Van Tuyl et al.
1194—Weidhng vs. The Mayor, &c.	714—Braun vs. Rathgen et al.
570—Israel vs. Nicholson.	715—Plunkett vs. Appleton.
1179—Nessel versus The Mayor, &c.	716—Archer vs. Garde.
498—Brewer vs. Dayton.	717—Hasbrouck vs. Garde.
1249—Bachmann vs. Lyons et al.	728—Owenboro Bav. Bank vs. Burbank et al.
1079—Spencer vs. O'Brien.	729—O'Rourke vs. Taylor.
	730—Powers vs. Gallaudett
	731—Owenboro Sav. Bank vs. Burbank et al.
	732—Mill vs. Wagenen.
	733—Owenboro Sav. Bank vs. Burbank et al.
	734—Murray versus The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2—Campbell vs McKwen	20—Hill vs. Conkling.
15—Goldshearvs. Levy et al	21—Weiner, Jr, versus Monrange.
18—Siegbardt vs. Wetzel.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
868—Walker vs. New Central Coal Co. of Maryland.	1156—Seligman vs. South & North Alabama R. R. Co.
1004—Lamberti vs. Montezuma.	1206—Penn. Hor. Society vs. Webster.
877—Wilson vs. Pine.	1342—Broadway StableCo. vs. Connor.
583—Howard, Jr., vs. McCullough.	1223—McIntyre vs. Carroll
370—Reynolds vs. Erie R. R. Co.	965—Gardner vs. Dayton.
395—Phillipsvs. Hamilton	471—Snyder vs. Mschauer
723—O'Donnell vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.	352—Giles vs. Weizlar.
959—Heydecker vs. Camp	940—Kand vs. Stoughton.
349—Cassidy vs. Leetch.	945—Dun vs. Brown.
1281—Demarest vs. The Mayor.	284—Mott vs. Consumers Ice Co.
892—Shandley vs. The Mayor.	1142—O'Brien vs. Royal Ins. Co. Liverpool.
600—McCormack vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.	1076—Zucker vs. Harris.
693—Wellington vs. Newton.	795—McCauley vs. Gans.
	1070—U. S. Reflector Co. vs. Sparks.
	936—Amadell vs. Garde.
	1213—Steers vs. Seitz.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
592—Lyons vs. Richards.	1091—Werwick vs. Ohlitweiler.
1072—Ryers vs. Haskin.	175—Newitter vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
996—Seligsbrg vs. Goldstein.	516—Malone vs. Devoy.
1131—Conroy vs. Boyce.	1454—Purvis vs. The Mayor
1095—Morgan vs. Nichols.	789—Eisner vs. Morgan.
143—Hunt vs. Roberts.	785—Donnelly vs. Mayor.
1311—Metropolitan Gas-Lt' Co. vs. The Mayor.	1126—McGowan vs. McGowan.
1159—Fitch vs. Bergen.	1090—Haubert vs. Lerch.
1197—Sylvester vs. Bernstein.	786—Schroeder vs. Lubacher.
659—Folsom vs. Fischer.	609—Levy vs. Sixth Av. R. R. Co.
560—Shelly vs. Yard, Jr.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1085—Mayer vs. Redlich.	730—Roe et al. vs. Brophy.
589—Aaron vs. Godsband.	887—Walsh vs. N. Y. Floating Dry Dock Co.
478—Rathbun vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.	843—Second Nat. Bk. of Paterson vs. Porter et al.
647—Emanuel vs. The Mayor, &c. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1166—Martin vs. Gallagher
430—Oakley vs. Baron.	1190—Seaman vs. Noonan.
920—Same vs. Same.	710—Shipman vs. Pulsifer.
942—Stevenson vs. Samuels.	1252—Comss et al. vs. Masters.
1194—Weidhng vs. The Mayor, &c.	1254—Heinge vs. Farley, &c
570—Israel vs. Nicholson.	1255—Adams, &c., vs. Hunting.
1179—Nessel versus The Mayor, &c.	1258—Isaacs vs. Baer.
498—Brewer vs. Dayton.	1257—Dutel et al. vs. Compagnie Generale Transatlantique.
1249—Bachmann vs. Lyons et al.	
1079—Spencer vs. O'Brien.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5993—Loeb vs. Levy et al.	6039—Meyer vs. Lucks.
5812—Callahan vs. Smith.	4988—Stockhammer vs. Marshall.
9075—Phelan et al. versus Stevenson.	4989—Reyher vs. Marshall.
4705—Parsons et al. vs. Reinhard.	6040—Beiser vs. Cuff.
5028—Wheeler vs. Dumont.	6042—Simonson vs. Spratt.
6036—Hathorne vs. Johnson.	6047—Rothschild vs. Seebacher et al.
6037—Fisher vs. Comstock.	6048—Kelly vs. Lorillard et al.
6038—Bockover vs. Haines et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gorvp, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5609—Shaw vs. Collins et al.	5750—Lispe et al. vs. Rief.
8089—The Penrhyn Slate Company vs. Meyer.	5657—Kupfer vs. Brigg et al.
5856—Kronegard vs. Kuhuff.	5874—Daly vs. Annsl.
5945—Bromburger versus Connor et al.	5886—Nieficker vs. Keis.
5946—Rabenstein vs. Connor.	5528—Curry vs. Farley.
5947—McGregor vs. Connor.	5745—Shane vs. Bergan.
5948—Hess vs. Connor.	5915—Ferrier vs. Dick.
5949—Huber vs. Connor.	5885—Mills vs. Blont.
5862—Kasemeyer vs. Dresler.	5710—Weisel vs. Schaaf.
5897—Quimby vs. Graf.	2937—Intch vs. Dorner.
9038—Maguire vs. O'Day.	5807—Mandelick vs. Sanders.
	1589—Howell vs. Paul.
	5815—Kasemeyer vs. Goldstein.
	5852—Herts vs. Schachtel.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Simnott, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5630—Cunningham et al. vs. Caro et al.	6053—Bornousky versus Schroff et al.
5551—Williams vs. Spaulding.	6055—Sullivan vs. Kelly.
7105—Leon vs. Connor.	6056—Cahagan et al. vs. Lawrence et al.
6017—Connors vs. Lutz.	6057—Sleight vs. Smith.
5681—Same vs. Fuchs.	6058—McFarlan vs. Bulowa.
5797—Brinkerhoff vs. Van Cleave.	6059—Carney vs. Evans.
5742—Bowes et al. vs. Hopkins.	6060—McNiven vs. Evans.
5793—Solomon vs. Hamburg.	6061—Donnolly vs. Kelly et al.
7009—Metzinger vs. Welde	6062—Bailey vs. Gardner.
8051—Fellows vs. Andrews	6065—Silverstein vs. Herman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Peter Quinn, robbery.	John Ryan, grand larceny.
James McLoughlin, felonious assault and battery	Richard Reed, grand larceny.
John McNulty, burglary.	John Quinn, James Stapleton, grand larceny.
William Parker, burglary.	John Bovie, James Clark, grand larceny.
Josephine Quigley, Seymour Smith, burglary.	John Johnson, grand larceny.
Mary McCourt, grand larceny.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Oldersleeve, J.

James Smith, John Garry, burglary.	Joseph Slater, grand larceny.
John Williams, burglary.	James Thompson, grand larceny.
Thomas Carroll, grand larceny.	Mary Craig, grand larceny.
William White, grand larceny.	Elijah W. Houghton, forgery.
Frank Smith, grand larceny.	

A SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

Western papers say that a new party, styling itself the "Social Democratic Party," has organized in Wisconsin, claiming to be part of the National Working Men's Party of the United States. The plan calls for, among other things, equal taxation of all real and personal property above an exemption of several hundred dollars, and a system of compulsory education.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate insisted on its amendments to the Military Academy appropriations, and ordered a conference committee. A bill was introduced to repeal the act incorporating the National Capitol Life Insurance Company. The bill to allow the Commissioners of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company to buy certain property and sell it at public or private sale was passed. The Eads Jetty Appropriation bill and the Pacific Railroad Sinking-fund bill were discussed without action. The House amendment to the Printing Deficiency bill, relating to rates for work, was not concurred in, and a conference was ordered.

In the House the bill to meet the deficiency in the appropriation for Public Printing was so amended as to prohibit payment of higher rates for work than are paid in New-York, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. The General Deficiency bill was considered in Committee of the Whole without final action. The Naval Appropriation bill was reported. It appropriates $12,494,752.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock this morning by Mr. Windom, the President pro tem., Mr. Ferry having been called away from the Capitol, and on motion of Mr. SARGENT a further recess was taken until noon. Upon reassembling, on motion of Mr. WINDOM, the Senate insisted upon its amendments to the Military Academy Appropriation bill, and a committee of conference was ordered.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, from the joint Committee on the Library, reported a bill to provide for additional accommodation for the library of Congress. Placed on the calendar.

FAST MAILS AND FRANKING.

Messrs. Hamlin, Dorsey, and Davis were appointed the new Conference Committee on the part of the Senate on the bill establishing certain post routes, which involves the question of restoring Fast Mail trains and the franking privilege.

THE NATIONAL CAPITOL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. DORSEY, of Arkansas, introduced a bill to repeal the act to incorporate the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, and to provide for winding up the affairs of the said corporation. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT AND THE SESSIONS.

Mr. BOU

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 8, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A MORNING CALL—MARRIED LIFE—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers, Miss Fanny Morant.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. P. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FIFTH AVENUE—Mr. George Rignold. Miss Maud Granger.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—MARTON, LE JOLIE BOQUETIERE.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA PETITE MARIÉE (Opera Bouffe) Mlle. Marie Aimee.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES

CHICKERING HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Mrs. Imogene O. Brown, Mrs. Anna B. Hills, Mr. A. Bischoff, Mr. F. Remmerts.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS. Day and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND MASQUERADE BALL of the German Liederkranz.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

People who think that the "Compromise bill" was the introduction to an era of good feeling may profitably study during the next few days the comments of the Democratic press on the Florida decision. Backed by the authority of Judges CLIFFORD and FIELD—the latter of whom is said to have exhibited the most bitter partisanship in the consultations of the Commission—Democratic newspapers will doubtless be prepared to denounce it as bad in law and outrageous in equity, and the personal imputations which have hitherto been mainly cast on Republican Senators and Representatives will be freely extended to Judges STRONG, MILLER, and BRADLEY. All this will, of course, greatly tend to strengthen the moral and judicial force of that great constitutional bulwark—the Supreme Court of the United States.

Representative MAISH, of Pennsylvania, introduced in the House yesterday a constitutional amendment embodying a rather cumbrous but ingenious plan for dividing the mass vote of a State for President by the number of Electoral votes possessed by the State, and crediting to each candidate his share of the Electoral votes of such State obtained on the basis of the Electoral average reached by the division of the mass vote. For example, let the mass vote of New-York be 1,000,000; this divided by 33 would, in round numbers, give 30,000 as the Electoral average. The Hayes vote divided by this average would have shown 16 Electoral votes for the Republican candidate, and the Tilden vote so divided would have given the remaining 17 votes to the Democrats. The plan has at least the merit of insuring a certain recognition to minorities, though a probably more effective provision for this end, and one not requiring a constitutional amendment to carry it into effect, is that proposed in the Assembly yesterday by Mr. HEPBURN, of St. Lawrence. This is simply the plan of choosing two Presidential Electors at large, and one from each Congressional district in a State, which has been favorably received by a good many of those who have reflected to most purpose on this knotty problem.

The Detroit *Tribune* has found a pocket dictionary which supplies a key to the celebrated "Gobble" dispatch received by Mr. TILDEN on Dec. 1, from Portland, Oregon. The dispatch has been deciphered in a way whose accuracy does not admit of a doubt, and the key fails only to explain the signature. The context leaves no doubt, however, that Gobble is merely another and very fitting name for GROVER. The Governor of Oregon informs TILDEN five days before he gave his decision that he will decide every point in the case of Post Office Elector in favor of the highest Democratic Elector, (CRONIN,) and that the certificate will be granted accordingly. The *Tribune* has also discovered that where the word "medicine" is used in PATRICK'S dispatch it should be translated "money," and it may reasonably be inferred that "Gobble" was a person who could take in a good deal of medicine. In this case it seems to have been prescribed for what the physicians call its "alterative" qualities.

The Assembly Committee on Cities appears to be overburdened with work, and its energies, unfortunately, seem to be paralyzed by the mass of bills before it. As the members of this committee were selected for their presumed honesty and ability to deal with municipal questions, it is to be hoped that they will shortly be able to give some evidence of both. Its Chairman, Mr. FISH, is a young man of considerable promise, and if he expects to have any political future, he will never have a better opportunity than the present to earn public confidence. Action on a good many of the bills recently introduced with the view of reforming local administration would be rendered unnecessary were the comprehensive measure introduced by him a few weeks ago reported to the House. In spite of the omission of some of its best feature, apparently at the dictation of the Police Commissioners, it retained a good many highly desirable provisions, and there is no good reason why it should not be at once acted on. The prompt report of the Senate Committee on Mr. WOODIN'S four bills in regard to the Register, County Clerk, Coroners, and Commissioner of Jurors, is a pledge that Mr. WOODIN'S committee will not fall behind its excellent record of last session.

Though the convivial "CLINT." WHEELER and his colleagues on the Police Board are credited with exercising a somewhat dangerous influence over the Assembly Committee on Cities, we trust that very little protest will be needed to defeat any favorable action on the numerous bills introduced for the purpose of enlarging the powers of that incompetent and grasping department of the City Government. The bill transferring the night-soil and offal contract from the control of the Board of Health to the Police Board is a transparent job, apparently in the interest of Gen. SMITH'S friend and business associate, Capt. SAMUELS. The bill to merge the Health Department into that of the Police, and another, introduced yesterday, to add the duties of the Excise Board to those of the political tricksters who are scheming to monopolize half the powers of the City Government, are measures which should be quietly buried in committee. Still another bill, designed to protect the Police Board against the service of injunctions, and thus to allow them to commit lawless acts without interference, is a very impudent attempt to clutch arbitrary powers from their desire for more work, it is evident that the Police Commissioners have too little to do—a fact which the frequent absence of one or other of the board from his duties seems to confirm. This can readily be cured by abolishing the sinecure offices possessed by two or three of the Commissioners.

An official statement from the Turkish Government gives as the reason of MIDHAT PASHA'S abrupt dismissal, his exercise of absolute power. In other words, he was convicted of exercising powers which the new Constitution denies even to the Sultan. If this were the exact truth, it would indeed be odd that the author of the paper Constitution should fall the first victim to its operations. The real accusation against MIDHAT undoubtedly is concealed in this guarded note. He has made himself obnoxious to the party about the Sultan by his immense energy and activity. An intrigue for his removal was begun as long ago as the early part of January, when English correspondents at Constantinople referred to it as a matter of current gossip. The report that MIDHAT was engaged in a conspiracy seems to be doubted by well-informed authorities. But all agree that the change is one of men, rather than of measures.

As the National Capitol Life Insurance Company has no assets save those derived from a broken-down New-Haven company, and no prospect of business beyond that which is contingent upon the bargain with the New-Jersey Mutual, the Senate bill to repeal the act under which it maintains a nominal existence is not open to the objection that it interferes with vested interests. The incorporation of the concern was a mistake in the first instance, and the results that have followed should prevent compliance with a proposal now before Congress for the creation of another "national" life insurance company. A charter granted by the Federal Government enables its possessors to acquire business without the restraints to which companies formed, say, under the laws of this State are subject. It is, therefore, a license to prey upon the ignorance or credulity of persons who attach undue importance to a national charter, and it may be used, as we have recently seen, for the most unworthy purposes. The President of the New-Jersey Mutual has, indeed, committed himself to the opinion that State supervision is an inconvenient thing—for bankrupt companies; that the Federal Government alone should have cognizance of life insurance matters. From his point of view, he is probably right. The New-Jersey Mutual might have gone on some time longer, squandering the assets of its policy-holders and helping companies like the Continental to victimize their members, had there been no check more efficient than an officer of the National Treasury would have been likely to enforce. Instead of granting more charters, it is to be hoped that Congress will extinguish the National Capitol, and thereafter leave life insurance wholly to the States.

THE COMMISSION'S FIRST DECISION.

The Electoral Commission decided yesterday to take notice of no evidence in the case of Florida except the certificates sent in from the two houses, and such extraneous evidence as may be submitted touching the eligibility of HUMPHREYS, one of the Hayes Electors. The decision was supported by the three Republican Senators, the two Republican Representatives, and Justices STRONG, MILLER, and BRADLEY. It was opposed by the Democratic Senators and Representives and by Justices CLIFFORD and FIELD.

The effect of this decision is simple, but important. It confines the attention of the Commission to the certificates, which are three in number. "Certificate" is a technical term used in the Constitution to indicate the package sent to the President of the Senate, and purporting to contain the vote of a State for President and Vice President. In the present instance, there were three such packages. One contained the vote of the Electors who were declared elected by the Board of State Canvassers, who held commissions as Electors issued by the Governor in accordance with the declaration of the State Canvassers, and who also forwarded with their vote, the certificate of the Governor, required by the Federal statute, stating the names of the Electors. The second "certificate" or package, contained a statement of votes cast on the 6th of December for TILDEN by a body of men claiming to be the Electors of the State, and sustaining their claim by the proceedings of a Circuit Court of the State, copies of which were inclosed. The third "certificate," or package, contained a statement of the same votes cast by the same body of men, with a certificate made out in January, by a new Governor, to the effect that by an act of the Legislature approved Jan. 27, a new canvass of the votes in the Presidential Election had been made, and that its result was to give the office of Electors to the men who had cast the alleged Electoral votes in December for TILDEN. These various papers, so far as the vote of the State is concerned, constitute all which the Commission consents to consider.

Some light is thrown on the disposition of the case likely to be made after consideration of the papers, by the arguments on which all other evidence was excluded. The Democrats asked the Commission to go into an investigation of the acts of the State Board of Canvass and of the facts on which they were based. They asked the Commission to inquire whether the board had exceeded its powers, and whether it had used them erroneously. These things the Commission declines to do. The Democrats produced certain proceedings in the Florida courts and certain acts of the Florida Legislature, based on the alleged error and abuse committed by the Board of Canvasers, and intended to remedy such error and abuse. The Commission having refused to enter upon an inquiry into the conduct of the board, will not probably give any weight to legal or legislative proceedings relating to that conduct. The only thing which remains for the Commission to decide is which "certificate" contained the votes of those Electors whom the State of Florida appointed, and on the face of the contents of the certificates there is hardly room for any doubt as to what the decision will be.

Concerning the eligibility of Mr. HUMPHREYS, it is on record that at the meeting of the Florida Electors HUMPHREYS, who had been a United States Shipping Commissioner, testified, under oath, that he had resigned his office previous to election; that his resignation had been accepted by the Judge to whom he was required to send it; that the letter of the Judge, notifying him of its acceptance, had been received a week or ten days before the election; that another person had been directed to perform the duties of the office, and had, in fact, performed them since before the election. These statements are now fully confirmed by documentary evidence. We know of no evidence capable of overturning this; and the decision of the Commission to consider this point does not seem of any essential importance in the Florida case. Of its force as a precedent it is too soon to judge.

Finally, in regard to the decision just rendered, it is to be remarked that it appears to exclude the evidence taken by Congressional Committees, a large amount of which the Democrats sought to introduce by the device of citing it in their objection and attaching it to that document. It is probable that the Commission, refusing to consider such evidence in the case of Florida, will do the same with reference to Louisiana and South Carolina. It will not, however, be bound to decline the consideration of evidence taken by committee in the Oregon matter.

It will be quite natural that Republicans should receive with gratification this, the first decision of the Commission, so clearly sustaining the view of the law, of the rights of States, and of the powers of Congress, which Republicans generally have adopted. But we venture to point out, with the more emphasis because the decision has been in favor of the Republican view, that at the very outset of its career, on the first essential question submitted to it, the Commission has confirmed the main arguments which we repeatedly urged against the bill creating it. It has decided a purely legal question by what, with all respect, must be called a strict party vote, and that decision was practically made by the vote of the odd Judge. The act will be generally accepted as a partisan act. The attacks which we anticipated upon the character of the Supreme Court Justices, to instances of which we have already called attention, will be made. The intense bitterness excited by partisan disappointment will be turned inevitably upon the Judges who have taken part in the decision. The passions, the prejudices, the animosities of that party which is notoriously the most violent and undisciplined, will be directed toward a portion of the Supreme Court. The presumption raised by the Compromise bill itself, that the members of that court can be relied on to carry their political predilections into the most solemn and momentous duties will be strengthened, and thousands of heated partisans will be eager to spread it. While the first substantial act of the Commission tends to advance the cause which we believe to be just, we cannot omit to direct attention to the support which it gives to the objections to the whole compromise scheme.

We may add, however, that we are not without sympathy for the Democratic apologists for the scheme at this juncture. They refused to believe that the Commission *could* divide on a party line. Such a suggestion shocked them, and because they would not entertain it, they scouted the idea that the net result of the law was to turn the question over to a single Judge. Yet the first decision of the Commission brings them to grief. They had erected a fanciful structure, which they chose to regard as the real Commission. It was to consist of men whose minds were wholly just and impartial, and who would decide the points that had been dividing the country for months as if they had never before heard of them. At the first touch this ideal structure tumbles like a house of cards. Not one Democratic Senator, not even one Democratic Justice, on a question as purely legal as can possibly come before the Commission, after patient and lucid and powerful argument, could be found impartial enough to sustain the decision which was finally reached. If it turns out at the end that our Democratic friends lie in an uncomfortable bed, we shall give them our commiseration; but they must remember that they made it for themselves.

MONOPOLY OR MANAGEMENT?

Yesterday's proceedings of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Central Railroad are suggestive as regards both the blunders of its past management, and the blunder on which it relies for the recovery of prosperity. The remarks of Mr. KNIGHT, the new President, respecting the sources of the company's difficulties are superficial and inconclusive. He adverts to one capital mistake, and one only—the payment of dividends in excess of the rate which prudence would have dictated. The stock of the company now amounts, at par, to $20,525,000, and the dividends declared since 1866 amount in the aggregate to $14,424,000. "These were too large," Mr. KNIGHT declares, and he proceeds to show that a large reserve might have been accumulated had lower rates of dividend been substituted for the high rates that were paid. This is obvious enough, so far as it goes, and it is a very serious reflection upon the sagacity of former managers. The question arises, however, whether excessive dividends were not an essential part of the policy which carried the company up to the point it once attained. It was managed on the balloon principle. It was all the time enlarging its operations and liabilities, and issuing bonds to meet them. It bought coal lands at extravagant prices. It assumed the debts of other companies. Its whole policy appeared to be predicated on the supposition that there were no limits to its growth. The sales of bonds were therefore a frequently recurring necessity, and the ability to float them depended upon the company's standing in the stock market. The price of the stock formed the readiest criterion of the company's credit, and nothing was more likely to enhance the former than the regular payment of heavy dividends. In this way the company acquired for its stock and bonds general recognition as investment securities.

The whole system was a vicious one. Each bad feature reacted upon others. The ease with which the company obtained all the money it wanted at once stimulated and enabled the Directors to carry out plans which a thrifty management would not have entertained. The true condition of the company was concealed. The stockholders and the public, deluded by factitious ideas of prosperity which large dividends conveyed, accepted every statement as gospel. There was an unwholesome tendency to expansion on one side—a blind credulity on the other. We understand Mr. KNIGHT'S motives in passing over all save one of the weak points in the company's history; but there will be no enduring reform in railroad management until the various causes of the collapse of a great enterprise are frankly stated and plainly condemned. It is idle to single out a palpable mistake and to pass in silence the manifold evils of which it was, in turn, the cause and the consequence.

Still more unsatisfactory is the method mainly relied upon by Mr. KNIGHT for the extrication of the company from its embarrassments. His inculcation of rigid economy in every branch of its affairs none will gainsay. Provided only that the efficiency of the road be not impaired, he can hardly go too far in this direction. The misfortune is that the injudicious policy of the past has fastened upon the company burdens which it cannot shake off. The ground upon which the shareholders are besought to take the three million loan is evidence of the existence of a crisis which no talk about earnings can explain away. In this dilemma Mr. KNIGHT holds out a hope of an arrangement with other coal companies whereby the public may be made to lift the companies out of the difficulties into which their own bad management has plunged them. "It was almost certain," Mr. KNIGHT is reported to have said, "that a new coal combination would be organized within a week, and with it would come an advance in the price of coal, which would put the company once more on a sound financial basis." If the companies concerned are willing to forfeit all that remains of their title to outside sympathy, they will join Mr. KNIGHT in an attempt to re-establish the odious coal monopoly. We scarcely think that the Delaware and Lackawanna and the Delaware and Hudson will encumber themselves with bargains that would ultimately lead to fresh disaster, for the sake of the New-Jersey Central and the Reading corporations. Let every tub stand on its own bottom.

Undoubtedly, the sources of trouble in all these companies are substantially identical. They have assumed too much and guaranteed too much. They have attempted to blend interests that should be kept separate. Their positions, however, are widely different, and for this reason it is not easy to suppose that companies which by comparison are strong will consent to the revival of a monopoly for the accommodation of the New-Jersey Central and the Reading roads. The proposition is not made more acceptable by the coolness with which Mr. KNIGHT assumes that it is fair to double the present price of coal to the consumers in order that a company which long-continued errors have brought to the verge of ruin may be placed "once more on a sound financial basis." He forgets that the public have some rights in the premises, and that in the prevailing condition of industry and trade they are in no mood to pay tribute to the policy of railroad inflation. The remedy for that lies, not in enhancing the cost of production and swelling the expenses of living by artificially forcing up the price of coal, but in reorganizing the embarrassed companies and adapting their management to their actual circumstances. "Robbing Peter to pay Paul" may be a possible process when the community is lulled into indifference by great prosperity. It would not be a safe experiment just now. And it will certainly not be rendered less objectionable by the fact that it is intended to transfer to the shoulders of the public losses and liabilities whose existence is traceable to a reckless management of corporate affairs.

PARLIAMENT AND THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT.

It is not improbable that the session of the English Parliament which commences to-day will end with the resignation of the present Government or a dissolution for the purpose of an appeal to the country in the shape of a general election. The blunders of the Government since the prorogation of Parliament last August have been many and grievous, and it will require all the ingenuity of Earl Derby and Lord Beaconsfield to satisfy the country that the honor and the interests of the Kingdom have been saved from injury at their hands. If the Adullamites would now all come out of their caves and agree to act together—if the various wings of the Liberal, Radical, and Home Rule Parties were to unite in support of a vote of censure upon the Administration—the Government would find it difficult to maintain its ground. The action of the Administration in the affairs of Turkey has reflected no credit upon the Foreign Office. Lord Salisbury, as the representative of England at the conference, has accomplished neither one thing nor the other. He has not constrained the Sultan to accept the reforms demanded by the powers represented at the conference, nor has he supported Turkey in her not wholly unreasonable request to be left alone to manage her own affairs in her own way. The majority of Englishmen who care anything at all about the matter probably wish that Turkey should be compelled to hereafter protect her Christian subjects in all their rights, but that she should not be driven to fight for her existence. At present, so far as England is concerned, Turkey is left to stand alone, and the conflict between her and Russia is adjourned only until the latter power is ready to begin the fight. The instructions given by the English Foreign Office to Lord Salisbury, and the manner in which he obeyed these orders, will form a legitimate subject of inquiry at the approaching session of Parliament, and it will not be surprising if the result of the investigation should prove disadvantageous to the Government. The usual method of reproof under such circumstances is to move an amendment to the address to the Crown in reply to the speech from the throne. If such an amendment be moved to-day, and if it be supported by the leaders of the various sections of the Opposition, the Government will at once be placed upon its trial and must stand or fall by the result.

The preponderance of numbers may carry the Government safely through this ordeal, and probably the opposition may not care to push its criticisms too far. The Queen's speech will, no doubt, contain a programme of legislation upon home affairs, and this programme, both for what it may contain and for what it may omit, will afford opportunity for attack. The representatives of the Ritualistic Party, which has of late developed unexpected strength, will probably move for a repeal or modification of the Public Worship Regulation bill, and in this they may count upon Mr. GLADSTONE'S support. The Secularists and Nonconformists will again agitate for such a modification of the Educational law as shall meet their views concerning denominational instruction in public schools. The great question of the extension of the franchise to the agricultural laborers must now come up for discussion, if not for settlement, and an omission in the Queen's speech of a reference to this subject will give occasion for remonstrance and complaint. The first trial of the Government, however, will be upon its policy in the East, and it is probable that the debates in Parliament will be for some days confined to this subject.

THE ZODIACAL LIGHT.

Within the last few weeks the zodiacal light, when not interfered with by the moon, has been rather unusally conspicuous. Not, of course, that its brightness is such as would attract the attention of the careless observer, or even make it easily visible in a sky illuminated by many gas-lights. But where the air is clear, and the sky unilluminated by light from terrestrial sources, it may easily be followed in the early evening by a sensitive eye from the horizon to a point far beyond the meridian; and by 9 o'clock the so-called "counterglow," at present situated between the constellations of Cancer and Leo, makes its appearance unmistakably. The brightest portion of this zodiacal light—that near the western horizon—is fully as bright as the most luminous portion of the Milky Way; the rest is much fainter. It has roughly the form of a pyramid, some twenty degrees wide at its base, narrowing and fading rapidly as the distance from the sun increases, but without definite outline or visible structure. Its central line seems to coincide quite accurately with the ecliptic, the great circle which the sun marks out in its yearly motion through the sky, and it is wholly contained within the zodiac or zone of constellations through which the ecliptic passes, deriving its name from this fact. It can be traced at present more than 120 degrees eastward from the sun, and just opposite to the sun is situated the faint "counterglow," so faint, indeed, that only a practical eye can make it out at all. In tropical skies the light often extends completely across the heavens, the "counterglow" forming merely a knot of somewhat greater brightness than the neighboring portions of the luminous band.

The zodiacal light appears to have been first observed in 1659 by DESCARTES, but did not attract much attention until 1683, when it was noticed and described by DOMINIC CASSINI, who gave it its name. The two centuries which have elapsed since then have not fully revealed the mystery of its nature and origin, although they have witnessed the promulgation and overthrow of many theories on the subject; as, for instance, that it is due to the solar atmosphere, or to a ring of nebulous matter encircling the earth as the rings of Saturn surround that planet. The most recent investigations go far to show that it is due simply to reflection from a countless host of minute bodies which move around the sun, just as the earth does, in the plane of the ecliptic, and in orbits some of them smaller than that of Mercury, and thus not much inferior to that of Mars. As to their magnitude, it is likely enough that they do not differ materially from the size of the ordinary shooting-stars, which are estimated, on very probable grounds, generally to weigh only a few grains. At any rate, the entire mass of matter contained in the whole multitude must be very insignificant compared with that of the earth, or very serious disturbances, of a kind which could not have escaped observation, must be produced in the motions of Venus and Mercury. The light, so far as can be made out by the best polariscopic and spectroscopic observations, (those of Prof. WRIGHT, of Yale College,) presents precisely the characteristics which should belong to sunlight reflected from minute particles of meteoric matter, and so far as we know none of the phenomena are inconsistent with the theory.

There have been many speculations as to the part played by this meteoric cloud in the economy of the solar system. MAYER found in it the fuel and the power which maintains the solar heat, supposing that the incessant fall of meteoric matter upon the sun's surface supplied the loss from radiation; an ingenious and beautiful hypothesis, but insufficient, as LEVERRIER demonstrated when he showed from the motions of Mercury that all the matter within the planet's orbit could not amount to a mass much greater than that of Mercury himself. Some portion of the sun's heat may, probably enough, be thus produced, but only a small percentage of the whole. Some have found in the action of this meteoric ring the cause of sun-spots, of their remarkable periodicity, and the peculiar law of the sun's rotation. Others think that the meteorological and climatic conditions of the earth are affected by it—that its varying density in different parts so changes the amount of sunlight which reaches the earth at different times and in different years, as to account, in part at least, for the great variety of seasons. There may be something in this. It is quite certain, as Sir G. AIRY recently remarked, that we must look outside the earth for the cause of such phenomena.

THE GREEN AND THE BLUE.

It is a striking illustration of the perversity of human nature that no sooner does some man invent something for the benefit of mankind, than some other person proceeds to invent a counterpoising evil. Thus the invention of iron armor for vessels stimulated the invention of monstrous guns to smash it; and the discovery of the beneficent lightning-rod was followed by the invention of the peculiar atrocities practiced by lightning-rod men. There is no rose without a certain amount of thorns, no home without taxes, no useful invention without its antidote. Gen. PLEASONTON has just taught us that blue glass is a cure for every ill, and while we are yet felicitating ourselves upon his discovery, a perverse Frenchman announces the discovery that green glass is a sure and deadly poison. The good that may be secured by the use of blue glass will be more than counterbalanced by the evils that will be inflicted through the medium of green glass. PLEASONTON may save his scores, but the Frenchman will assassinate his hundreds.

M. BERT, the Frenchman in question, had no sooner learned that light passing through blue glass calms the mind and strengthens the body than he began to experiment with glass of other colors. He found that plants submitted to the influence of green light soon wilted and died. The poison which slew them seemed to exercise a strange fascination over them, for they turned their leaves toward the fatal green glass with far more eagerness than they displayed when blue glass was set before them. The simple cabbage, the gentle asparagus, and the stalwart gooseberry were alike in this morbid thirst for green light, and they drank in its deadly rays until they sank forever into dishonored pots.

This discovery explains very clearly the injurious influence of green wall-paper. Hitherto chemists have asserted that green paper contains arsenic, and that the arsenic is the cause of the unpleasant symptoms developed in those who reside in green-papered rooms. We now know that the green color, and not the arsenic, is at fault. The rays of light striking upon the paper are tinged with green before they have time to rebound upon the occupants of the room, and thus the latter continually absorb the poisonous green light until their health and spirits give way.

Similarly, we can now understand why the typical villain of romance and the stage is represented as wearing green glasses. For ages mankind has mistaken the cause for the effect. Men do not wear green glasses because they are depraved, but they become depraved by wearing green glasses. It is frightful to think of the number of innocent and well-meaning men, who, having adopted green glasses from a mistaken belief that they would thereby benefit their eyes, have poisoned their bodies, perverted their minds, and warped their whole moral natures. What green glasses have done for men, green veils have done for women. In former years, when green veils were fashionable, our women were notoriously delicate and sickly. Now that blue veils have become popular, American women are beginning to rival their English sisters in vigor of constitution and ability to walk miles in thick shoes. Obviously, the green light filtered, through the green veils was the real source of the physical weakness formerly the reproach of American women, and the inventor of the blue veil was an unconscious but potent philanthropist. Who can tell to what extent the evils of intemperance are due to the effect of green glass bottles upon the wine and ardent spirits which they inclose? How much of the treachery of feline nature is due to the green eyes with which cats are fitted, and may not the popular conception of jealousy as a "green-eyed monster" be an unconscious recognition of the fact that, in proportion as a man sees things in a green light, he becomes a prey to jealousy and all other evil passions? The green flag excites rage and violence in the average Englishman, and green apples develop the most unholy impulses of the juvenile stomach. M. BERT'S discovery explains all these otherwise unaccountable facts, and finds in them the consistent manifestation of an inexorable law of nature.

In publishing this discovery M. BERT has placed a dangerous weapon in the hands of unprincipled men. The wretch who does not appreciate his wife's mother will present her with a green silk dress and a green parasol, and convince her that her complexion will suffer unless she wears a green veil. If she is an unusually vigorous old lady, and her constitution withstands the effect of the poison in moderate doses, he will put green curtains in her room, and so finish her at once. The wicked husband, instead of coarsely shooting his wife, or sweetening her coffee with arsenic, will wear large waistcoat buttons of polished green glass, and by them reflect rays of poisoned light upon his unconscious victim as she sits at the other end of the table. The assassin will safely smite his enemy at noonday, by concentrating upon his nervous centres rays that have passed through a small green burning-glass, and the colored voter will be intimidated to an unprecedented extent by ruthless Democrats, who will lure him to crush gigantic green cheeses with his unsuspecting head, and to thereby poison his mind against his true political friends. Crimes like these will be easy of perpetration, and the criminals will be almost certain to escape punishment. M. BERT may not have foreseen all this, but that fact—if it be a fact—does not excuse him. A man has no right to make reckless discoveries, and before M. BERT published the record of his cabbage-killing experiment he should have reflected upon the terrible consequences which it will inevitably entail.

ALBANY.

THE PUBLIC WORKS BILL.

THREE HOURS OF DEBATE AND NO DECISION REACHED—WHAT A YOUNG DEMOCRAT DID—THE MASS OF LEGISLATION PROPOSED FOR NEW-YORK CITY—INSURANCE LEGISLATION—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1877.

The bill in relation to the office of Superintendent of Public Works came up this morning in the Assembly on special order. Three hours were consumed in debate upon it, and it was then progressed, while, by vote of the House, the session was extended to allow the introduction of bills and other business. There was a square fight on every section of the bill between Mr. Alvord, second on the Canal Committee, and Mr. Baker, the Chairman. In the Committee, Mr. Alvord had been able to carry every point, so that he bill came to the House it was exactly in the form he wanted it to be In the interval between the time of the reporting and the discussion of the bill by the House, Mr. Baker had been hard at work among members, explaining, persuading, and arguing the matter, until he found he had enough votes to carry him through. So when the discussion commenced this morning, he made his attack, and first carried an amendment placing the financial work to be done under the operation of the bill in the hands of the Auditor of the Canal Department, where it belongs, instead of lodging it with the State Controller. Mr. Alvord proposes to abolish the office of Canal Auditor, and has a bill now pending for that purpose. The Alvord forces made a counter-attack on the very moderate salaries of the Superintendent and his assistants, endeavoring to cut them down about 25 per cent. Over this the debate was long, warm, and spirited, amendments, and amendments to the amendments, coming up thick and fast, but they were all voted down almost as fast as offered; and then Mr. Baker carried several amendments tending to simplify the bill. It seemed that the bill had at last floated into smooth waters, when Dr. Hayes proposed a new section which provided that the Superintendent and his assistants should not use their offices for the furtherance of party purposes; if they did, any two citizens might unite in a complaint to a Supreme Court Judge, who should hear the case, and if the Judge should be convinced that the complaint was well founded, he should certify the same to the Governor, who should thereupon remove such inculpated officer. To this amendment, Mr. Baker said he was opposed, for the reason that while its intent was good, it would be either inoperative in practice or would do more harm than good. Mr. Purdy pointed out that an officer holding so important a position as the Superintendent could be kept in court defending himself the whole year through, if he could be dragged there on complaint of only two men. Mr. Alvord was in favor of the proposition on account of the great power which the Superintendent would possess, and over which some such check as the one proposed was necessary. At this moment rose the young Mr. Grady, of New-York, and committed the almost incredible folly of raising a party question on the amendment. His speech was a furious stump oration, in the worst possible taste, and was pitched in the lowest possible key of partisan politics. The underlying principle of it was, "the other party is bad; let us be bad too. Because wrong exists, let us recognize wrong as our standard of action." This would have sounded bad from any one, but from a young man was as bad as bad could be. Mr. Cozzens, the silent Democratic leader, fell back in his seat, looking perfectly sick. Mr. Peter Mitchell sprang to the rescue of his party, and earnestly disclaimed any responsibility for the utterances of the gentleman who had just taken his seat. But it was too late. Mr. Gilbert, of Franklin, made a reply, dignified and pure, to Mr. Grady, and the bill seemed in serious danger when Mr. Husted, as it then wanted but 10 minutes of the hour of adjournment, moved that it be progressed, which was done. Mr. Baker moved to discharge the committee from its further consideration and that the bill be ordered to a third reading. Mr. Alvord moved to lay it upon the table, and as the easiest way out of the difficulty the House agreed to this motion. The bill can be taken up on vote of the House. The Democrats should do something to keep young Mr. Grady quiet, for his performance of this morning was the second of the same sort.

This business being disposed of, the introduction of bills was called for, and in 10 minutes 37 bills were poured into the Clerk's desk. Ten of these were bills relating to New-York. The amount of legislation proposed for that City is perfectly bewildering. The Committee on Cities is overburdened with the mass. Mr. Fleeke introduced the two bills he had in waiting yesterday, one to cause all the streets south of Fourteenth street to be repaired and repaved; the other to organize the Department of Taxes and Assessments. This gentleman has already introduced bills to merge the Department of Buildings in the Fire Department; to amend the Excise laws; to amend the law in regard to forfeited recognizances; to abolish the Park Department; to abolish the new Court-house Commission, and now he contemplates a raid on the Police Courts. Mr. Healy brought in a bill to abolish the present Commission of Charities and Correction, providing that the Mayor and Controller shall be ex officio Commissioners, and that the Mayor shall appoint a Commissionor, and the three together shall constitute the Board of Charities and Correction. The same gentleman has a bill pending to abolish the Dock Department, and to make it a bureau in the Department of Public Works. The Police Department is the subject of further proposed legislation and increase of powers, Dr. Hayes having presented a bill to abolish the Excise Board, and to vest all its powers in the Police Commissioners, all the moneys to be derived from license fees to be paid into the City sinking fund.

Among the large number of bills reported from committees this morning Mr. Nachtmann's bill, to allow civic processions to use music at public funerals on Sunday in the City, was reported adversely. Mr. Nachtmann asked that the report lie on the table, which the House allowed. Fourteen bills of various sorts and kinds were reported favorably, and went on to the general order calendar.

Mr. Hepburn, of St. Lawrence, introduced the following bill, amendatory of the existing State law in relation to Presidential Electors. The parts marked in italic are the alterations from the existing law, which is section 3, article 2, title 6, chapter 6, part first, Revised Statutes:

"At the general election in November preceding the time fixed by the law of the United States for the choice of President and Vice President of the United States, there shall be elected by general ticket, *two* Presidential Electors of President and Vice President, *known as Electors at Large*; and each Elector in this State shall have a right to vote for *said two Electors*; *and there shall also be elected one Presidential Elector in each of the Congressional districts of this State*; *and the Electors of the respective Congressional districts shall, in addition to voting for said Electors at Large, have the right to vote only for the Presidential Elector to be chosen in the district where the Elector so voting resides*; and the *two* persons having the highest number of votes *in the State* shall be declared and deemed duly appointed Electors; *and the persons having the highest number of votes in each of the Congressional Districts* shall be declared and deemed duly appointed Electors."

Mr. Husted will introduce a bill in relation to life insurance, providing for a commission to examine all laws on the subject. The first section of the bill declares that the Governor of the State, by and with the consent of the Senate, "is authorized to appoint five persons, three of whom shall be learned in the law, as Commissioners, who shall inquire into the practical workings and effect of all statutes of the State of New-York, now in force, relating to the organization, conduct, supervision, and liquidation of life insurance companies, and whether any changes, and if any, what changes in such legislation are necessary and proper to be made for the protection of the public and for the security and proper conduct of the business." The second section declares that the Commissioners shall send in their report at the opening of the next session of the Legislature, and shall accompany their report with a draft of a bill containing such amendments to the law as they may think necessary. The Commissioners shall receive compensation at the rate of $2,000 a year for the time actually engaged, and shall receive a sum not exceeding $3,000 for clerical services; and this shall be paid out of the same fund as the salary of the Superintendent of Insurance is now paid. Vacancies in the commission may be filled by the Governor.

The Clerk of the Assembly, Mr. Johnson, has been receiving during the past few days the replies of the insurance companies to the resolution offered some time ago by Mr. Fish, and

idented by the House, calling upon them to report the amount of money loaned on real estate, the circumstances under which such loans were made, and the amount of counsel fees paid to secure these loans. The replies will make altogether a good-sized volume. They will be printed.

THE SENATE.

Senator Baaden introduced a bill authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to repave and repair, wherever needed, all the streets in the City of New-York below Fourteenth street. Mr. Woodin, from the Committee on Municipal affairs, reported favorably the four bills introduced by him last week, for making the County Clerk, Register, and Coroners of New-York salaried officers. The bill fixing the salary of Commissioner of Jurors was reported with an amendment making the salary $4,000 instead of $5,000. In executive session of the Senate the nomination of ex Assemblyman Beardsley, of Auburn, for Captain of the port in place of Capt. Seaman, deceased, was received from the Governor and referred to the Commerce and Navigation Committee.

HOW NEW-JERSEY LAWS ARE MADE.

A DEMOCRATIC PATRIOT FROM NEWARK LOOKING FOR HIS PRICE—A SNAP DECISION BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE JOINT MEETING—THE JERSEY CITY BILL PASSES THE SENATE—A BILL PRACTICALLY ABOLISHING JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—THE NEWARK MURDERERS RESPITED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1877.

The Democrats concluded, after all, to hold a joint meeting at noon to-day. They were not prepared to do any business. Kreuger's absence from the caucus last evening prevented them from taking final action. The Newark member demands a Judgeship in Essex for one of his friends, and declares he will have nothing more to do with Democratic joint meetings till his price shall have been paid him. In face of his refusal to co-operate with his party, the Democrats felt that they would rather face the perils of a joint convention to-day than run the risk of being unable to secure the passage by the House of another resolution calling a joint meeting. It was arranged in the first place, however, that nothing should be done in joint meeting, except adjourn to some day next week. At high noon, to-day, just as the Senators were marching, two by two, into the Assembly, the Newark Democrat might have been seen creeping from his seat to the door of the chamber. When the roll was called he failed to answer to his name, nor did he make his appearance again until the two houses had separated, Malone, Democrat, and Cooper, Republican, failed to respond to their names, but they appeared in their seats a few moments later. Senator Willetts was not present at roll call, and it is not known whether he subsequently put in an appearance or not. There was, at all events, so much doubt as to who of the absentees from roll-call subsequently put in an appearance that it became very uncertain which party had a majority. Just after the roll-call Mr. Bergen offered a resolution, providing that when the joint meeting rose, it should be to meet again at noon on Tuesday next. It was agreed to without a counting vote, and then Mr. Bergen moved that the meeting rise. President Abbett called for the "yeas" on the motion, and awaited his response. "All opposed say No; the ayes have it," said he, in one breath. It was done so quickly, that the negative response of the members came after the announcement of the result. The Republicans called for the yeas and nayes. "The meeting has adjourned," said President Abbett, as he coolly descended from his chair. The Republicans seem to think that the result would not have been changed if the yea and nay vote had been taken. They feel, nevertheless, as though the President had put himself to the unnecessary trouble of "euchering" them, when he had but one "point" to go. They complain that the spirit of the action was not fair, and feel pretty mad about it.

Senator Abbett's bill for the abolition of legislative commissions in Jersey City, and authorizing the election, by the city at large at the coming Spring election, of Commissioners to fill the Boards of Works and Police and the Fire Commissioners, was called up on its third reading and final passage in the Senate this morning. The bill was passed by a vote of 17 to 3; the three being Senators Sewell, Mathers, and Hobart, and Mr. Hill not voting.

In the House the bills introduced were one by Hannon to overcome the legal obstacles to the construction of a bridge over the Cove in Jersey City to the Central Railway depot; one by Tilden to prevent colonization at election times, which provides that voters shall have resided for the 30 days just previous to election in the district in which they vote; and one by Brigham authorizing railways to change the routes of their roads though not the termini. There was a long discussion over Payne's bill to punish by a fine of $500, employers who pay their laborers with grocery orders. The issuing of shin plasters by factory men, iron founders, and others to their laborers is an abuse prevailing all over the State. The sentiment of the House was decidedly in favor of allowing laborers to spend their earnings where and as they please. The bill was passed by a decisive vote of 37 to 23. It will go to the Senate to-day, but will not be acted upon till next week. The session adjourns to-day till Monday. To-morrow both branches will make their annual visit to the Jamesburg Reform School.

Mr. Grigg's bill for the establishment of District Courts in cities of more than 15,000 inhabitants led to a long and warm discussion this afternoon. The bill allows the establishment of one such court in cities of 15,000, or more; cities with 100,000 people to have two if they desire, but no more. It transfers to the Judge of the District Court, who is to be a competent and licensed attorney, and to be appointed by the Governor and the Senate, all the civil powers intrusted to the Justices of the Peace in such cities. The Justices of the Peace are constitutional officers, and cannot themselves be abolished, but the bill reaches that point as nearly as possible. The bill was supported on the ground that the Justices of the Peace in the cities are incompetent to discharge their duties; that they are often corrupt, and, in order to make business for themselves, encourage lawsuits and all forms of barratry; and that the want of confidence in their ability or honesty leads to numerous costly appeals from their decisions to the higher courts. After a hard fight, in which all amendments were voted down, the bill was ordered to the third reading by a vote of 34 to 22.

Gov. Bedle handed to THE TIMES correspondent to-day the following statement in relation to the fate of Ryan and Oschwald, the Newark murderers:

Yesterday a bill came to my hands, passed by both houses, requiring the allowance of a writ of error and stay of execution, as a matter of course, in all criminal cases punishable with death. It was evidently intended to reach the Ryan and Oschwald case. The change proposed is so important to the administration of criminal law in this State that it becomes my duty to grant a further respite in order that the case may receive due consideration, and if it is to become a law that the will of the Legislature may not be frustrated. I have therefore reprieved the prisoners until Thursday, the 15th day of February, inst.

J. D. BEDLE, Governor.

It is understood that the Governor will veto the bill, and a special session of the Senate will be held Friday morning to receive his message.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—1 A. M.—*For New-York and New-England, rising barometer, cooler north-west winds, clear or clearing weather.*

For the Middle Atlantic, States rising barometer, northerly winds, cooler clear weather, attending a low barometer to the south-west.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Charles Corly's express stables in Springfield, N. J., caught fire about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and were burned, with their contents, including seven valuable horses. The loss is about $2,000. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

Five buildings, including the store of the Susquehanna Coal Company, were destroyed by fire at Nanticoke yesterday morning. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $30,000. The fire was caused by incendiaries, who are supposed to be "Molly Maguires."

A fire occurred at East Nanticoke at an early hour yesterday morning, entailing a loss of about $50,000, by the destruction of Hildreth & Co.'s store and four other buildings. Loss mostly covered by insurance.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

MISS ABBOTT'S DEBUT.

Miss Emma Abbott, a young American songstress whose name and misfortunes have been before the public for many months, made her début in presence of an American audience, yesterday evening. The event occurred at Chickering Hall, which was crowded in every part. It is pleasant to record that it was at all points successful. The announcement of its success indicates, too, that the satisfactory result of the affair brought agreeable disappointment to many thoughtful persons. Without rehearsing, even laconically, the story of Miss Abbott's woes, we may be permitted to express the belief that, by a well-intended effort to describe her as a martyr to English jealousy and to her abhorrence of Italian ribaldry, the friends of the lady narrowly escaped ruining her career. That Miss Abbott's future, since last night's performance, has taken on a brightness it did not appear likely to have, a week ago, is simply thanks to her gifts and positive talent. A mere débutante could never have met public approval in the face of the same quantity of ill-advised and ill-directed energy. Miss Abbott's admirers claimed so much for her that nothing short of uncommon excellence was likely to render her acceptable. The fact that the impression she produced was not only strong, but that it was wrought by causes which seem likely to deepen it, speaks, as we have implied, with particular eloquence in her behalf. Miss Abbott is unquestionably the most promising American songstress that has trod the stage these 10 years. We say promising, not to suggest the existence in her work of nothing beyond possibilities, but simply in recognition of her youth, which leaves room for abundant fruition. Miss Abbott has apparently studied considerably, and to good purpose. She is most fortunate, in the first place, for she has a voice of rare beauty and power, which has been made as equal throughout its compass as it is strong and pure. The full tone is of perfect roundness and penetrative force, and the *mezza voce* is of delicious quality. A possession of this sort is half the battle a prima donna has to wage, and hence Miss Abbott goes forth remarkably well equipped. Her style is not faultless. Her phrasing of Italian music is sometimes objectionable, for she has not yet acquired absolute control of the art of managing her breath, and her tempo is now and them somewhat fitful. But time and familiarity with the platform and footlights will correct these defects, and observation, too, will improve a pronunciation of the Italian tongue not wholly exempt from nasality. In addition to the gift of a fine voice, the débutante has vivacity, warmth, and expressiveness of no ordinary kind. These will be specially apparent in opera, but they were never out of sight during yesterday's performance and, though scarcely legitimate weapons of combat in the concert room, they certainly conduced largely to the singer's triumph. Last evening, at all events, Miss Abbott won a victory to which no other word than this can with fairness be applied. The cordiality of the greeting was quite outdone by the applause which followed each of the numbers allotted to her. She first sang the familiar aria from "Robert," and, aside from one or two lapses into inartistic phrasing—as for example, when she breathed in the very middle of the word *pietà*—she interpreted the sweet and plaintive music with real feeling and a freshness and richness of tone seldom associated with the same degree of skill in lyric art. A stormy encore brought about a delivery of one of Sullivan's songs—"Looking Back," we believe is its title—this piece affording the audience a notably good opportunity of admiring Miss Abbott's half-voice; and, in deference to a third recall, the lady had to return and sing "Home, Sweet Home." We were not as favorably impressed by Miss Abbott's ballad singing as by her interpretation of Italian dramatic music, but the sentiment with which the English songs were rendered was too genuine not to be effective, and the plaudits were literally tempestuous. In the second part of the programme, the debutante sang "Ah! non credea" and "Ah! non giunge," from "La Somnambula;" in response to an encore, she supplemented these excerpts from Bellini's opera by "Within a mile of Edinboro' town;" and she rounded off the concert by executing, with Signor Ferranti, the "Rataplan" duett from "La Figlia del Reggimento." The andante from "La Somnambula" was given with infinite taste, but we were not so well pleased with the rondo; Miss Abbott is clearly a dramatic prima donna, and should sedulously avoid florid music. The final duet was capitally done, and the vivacity of the acting,—for at this stage of events the songstress did not attempt to restrain her dramatic impulses—more potent even than the vim of the singing, was followed by a scene of enthusiasm not paralleled in the concert-room for years. Besides the co-operation of Signor Ferranti, Miss Abbott had that of Signor Brignoli, who was in excellent vocal condition, and had to supplement "In terra ci divisero" and Mattei's lovely "T'amo," which was nearly spoiled by its accompaniment, by two additional and well-known compositions; and that of Mr. W. R. Case, a young pianist who has just graduated at the Paris Conservatoire. Mr. Case has plenty technique and is not deficient in taste, but he was so nervous, last evening, that no estimate of his talent can, with justice, be gotten from his American début. Mr. Maretzek directed the orchestra. The second concert of the series occurs to-morrow night.

THE ENGISH OPERA.

"The Flying Dutchman" was represented at the Academy of Music, last night. Miss Kellogg being still unable to sing, *Senta* was embodied by Miss Rosewald. In other respects the performance was unchanged as to cast, Mr. Carleton repeating his fine personation of *Vanderdecken*. In connection with this effort of that young and gifted artist, it may be well to state in this place that no less authority than that of Herr Wagner himself is adduced in justification of the almost statue-like impassiveness of the Hollander. Herr Wagner, in a brief treatise on the *mise en scène* of the opera, supplies formal instructions as to the slowness and sleepiness of movement of *Vanderdecken*, whose whole demeanor is to express utter mental and physical prostration; hence, a comparative want of dramatic force for audiences in general in an orthodox portrayal of the character, spite of Herr Wagner's personal and not always infallible opinions on the subject. On Friday evening, when Miss Kellogg will surely be sufficiently re-established to sing, "Mignon" will be given for the only time this season.

"A WAGNER FESTIVAL."

The admirers of Wagner's music—and, in the United States, they are by no means few—will be glad to learn that a "Wagner Festival" will be held in this City during the fortnight commencing on March 12. The proposed *solennité*—to borrow a French word particularly expressive, we think, of the nature of the affair—is to include representations of "Lohengrin," "Tannhäuser," "Der Fliegende Holländer," and "Die Walküre," these operas being produced at the Academy of Music, with a powerful distribution of rôles, a strong orchestra, and appropriate scenery. The projector and manager of this festival is Mr. J. C. Fryer, well-known in connection with operatic enterprises, and the musical director is Mr. Adolph Neuendorff. A force of 60 of the best instrumentalists has already been organized, and, thus far, arrangements have been made with the artists whose names follow. Mr. Fryer's company embraces Mmes. Pappenheim and Perl, Mesars. Bischoff, Fritsch, Preusser, Blum, and Formes. "Tannhäuser" will probably be the first opera of the series.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

"A Morning Call" and "Married Life" were represented at Wallack's Theatre last evening. Dance's pretty comedietta was delightfully acted by Mr. Wallack, whose grace and brilliancy of style are admirably suited to the male rôle, and Miss Dyas proved a worthy associate of the artist who is still the best of light comedians on the English or American stage. "Married Life" elicited the usual hearty merriment, and, with "A Morning Call," will doubtless constitute a potent attraction during the remainder of the week.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN CUBA.

A letter received in this City from Havana, dated Feb. 3, says: "The burning of the five plantations previously reported is confirmed, and information was received to-day of the burning of the cane-fields on the Encarnacion and Santa Rosalia plantations, near Cienfuegos. It is not stated, however, whether these burnings were the result of accident or the work of insurgents. Advices from the interior report the continued activity of the Spanish troops and numberless skirmishes."

OBITUARY.

PROF. HENRY B. SMITH.

Rev. Henry B. Smith, D. D., LL.D., a theologian of very high standing, died yesterday in the sixty-fourth year of his age. The deceased was born in Portland, Me., in 1815, and received a regular College education at Bowdoin, from which he was graduated in 1834. After leaving college he studied theology at Andover, and some years later became a Pastor in West Amesbury. Later he was appointed Professor of Mental Philosophy, in Amherst College and in 1850 was made a Professor of Church History in this City. Five years later he accepted the Professorship of Systematic Theology in the Union Theological Seminary. He was elected Moderator of the New School Assembly in 1863, and took a deep interest in the reunion of the Presbyterian Church, and strongly advocated all measures that tended to bring about that event. About three years ago he was compelled to resign his position as Professor, his health having been injured by protracted mental exertion. The funeral will take place on the 9th inst., and will be attended by the Faculty of the Union Theological Seminary, and representatives from other institutions with which deceased was connected during his life.

OBITUARY NOTE.

Rev. Dr. George S. Boardman, one of the oldest Pastors of the Presbyterian Church, died suddenly yesterday at Cazenovia, from an affection of the heart. He was 88 years old.

IS THE WASHINGTON WRECKED?

REASONS FOR BELIEVING THAT THE BODIES FOUND BELONGED TO THE CROMWELL, INSTEAD OF THE WASHINGTON—THE WASHINGTON HAD NO WOMAN ON BOARD, BUT THE CROMWELL HAD A STEWARDESS—OTHER NOTABLE FACTS POINTING THE SAME WAY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is extremely doubtful if the reports published in the journals this morning of a terrible shipwreck at French Mistaken Point, on the Newfoundland coast, refer at all to the steamer George Washington. Despite the plain, unvarnished tale these telegrams seem to tell, a glance at the following points will render it tolerably certain that the vessel which went to pieces at the inhospitable cove off Newfoundland was none other than the missing George Cromwell, the sister ship of the George Washington.

The dispatches say that one of the bodies of the unfortunates picked up was "that of a woman—probably the stewardess." There certainly was no female on board the George Washington. The stewardess of the George Washington did not sail on the last trip, and is at her residence on Sheffield street, East New-York, to-day. The George Cromwell, however, had a stewardess aboard. The wife of Capt. Whitehead, of the George Washington, left her husband on board the ship at 9 o'clock the evening before he sailed, (the George Washington sailed at 5 in the morning,) and at that time there was no female on board. The steamer proceeded to Halifax direct, where she embarked passengers, but according to telegrams to the agents here, no females. Of course she has not been heard of since, certainly not at any port.

Much stress has been laid upon the fact that the wrecked stuff picked up was marked "George Washington." This, however, proves nothing. There have been many transfers of clothing, bedding, life preservers, &c., from time to time from the better equipped George Washington to the George Cromwell. So frequent and wholesale, indeed, were these transfers, that it was a standing joke with the Washington's crew that "they would take the whole ship next."

According to all accounts, the wreck occurred on the 20th or 21st ult., and the bodies were found on the 25th; and yet we are told they were "decomposed, stripped of clothing, and broken and torn to pieces." Is it likely that bodies in the water only three or four days, at this season of the year, in a high northern latitude, would decompose and be torn in pieces? The incident is explicable, however, if we substitute the George Cromwell, which most likely has been lost for weeks, and it will account, also, for the presence of the body of a woman.

The dispatches state that on one of the bodies was found a "heavy gold ring." The Captain of the George Cromwell wore such a ring. The clothing of the Captain and Steward of the George Washington was plainly marked, and it is utterly incomprehensible how three or four days' submersion could eliminate the marks. Capt. Whitehead himself is a strongly marked man, having a large lump on the side of his head, and a scar or seam across his face. All things considered, the Captain's wife has by no means given up hope, her gallant husband having been in shipwrecks on several previous occasions. WILLIAM APLIN,

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1877.

DEATH OF ANOTHER BOY ORATOR.

The San Francisco *Alta* of Jan. 31 says: "Master Willie Brown, the boy orator, died yesterday morning of diphtheria, at the residence of his parents, Hon. L. A. Brown and M. Augusta Brown, M. D., No. 14 O'Farrell street. This sad event will be noted with deep regret by thousands who, struck with wonder at this boy's precocious intellectual maturity, and fascinated with his remarkable oratorical development, had looked forward to a career of extraordinary power for the baby orator. Master Willie was born in San Francisco, and was 8 years and 3 months old when he died. His aptitude for repeating from memory, with great facility, fragments of prose and verse, and his uncommon powers of declamation, were observed at an early day. At 5 years his mind had become a store-house of elaborate quotations, both serious and comical, which he would recite with fidelity to the text, and an unmistakable appreciation of sentiment. Extended pieces he would learn after three or four hearings. He never went a day to school—his parents restraining all artificial education for fear of stimulating his mind, already crowding upon itself; nor was he drilled and rehearsed up to a point of apparent phenomenal development. All the matter in his mind, with which he was wont to amuse and charm audiences by his wisely and effective delivery, was the result of an intuitive, instantaneous lodgment, controlled by an occult force, the analysis of which is a puzzle to the speculations or psychologists. The spiritualists did, indeed, not hesitate to claim with some triumph that the gift was mediumistic, that the sensitive boy orator was controlled by the spirit of some deceased orator of magnificent attainments. His voice was unusually strong and flexible, with a wonderful power of modulation. His personal appearance was extremely prepossessing, with his bright, earnest eyes, handsome, spiritual face, his active and vivacious temperament. During the past three years he had been permitted to appear occasionally in public in this State, in Nevada, and in Utah, always to large audiences, and winning decided encomiums. His fame was ex-territorial, having reached to the Atlantic States. On the 20th of April, 1876, in Platt's Hall, in this city, he was the recipient of a benefit, when a number of ladies and gentlemen eminent in the theatrical and musical professions appeared. Last Fall he appeared for the last time in public at a benefit tendered by the Hayes and Wheeler Invincibles to a distinguished lady elocutionist."

COMPENSATION.

The Syracuse *Christian Advocate* says: "A sound-minded physician of this city remarked the other day, not altogether complainingly, that the amount of sickness now prevalent is much smaller than is usual for this particular month. He also said, not altogether jokingly, that this condition of the people may be partly due to the hard times. May there not possibly be some ground for this opinion? Our sickness is largely self-sought, a kind attaché to luxury, or is itself a luxury; for the nearer we approach the state of nature the less become our ailings, and those creatures least under the control of man—the wild birds—are seldom out of sorts. The hard times may yet be found responsible for many benefits, as well as discomforts, to us, complain as we may."

GOV. VANCE AND THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *News* contains the following: "Gov. Vance is in receipt of a letter from the Secretary of War demanding of him the records of the office of the Adjutant General of this State for the years 1861 to 1865, inclusive. Gov. Vance has replied, refusing to comply with the demand, in the course of his reply referring to certain North Carolina letter books now in possession of the Federal Government, to which he is not permitted access, but which have been garbled by designing men and used to his detriment. He tells the Secretary of War some things which are more truthful than palatable."

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE GRAND VIZIER'S DISMISSAL.

DOUBTS EXPRESSED AS TO THE CHARGES AGAINST MIDHAT PASHA—THE EFFECTS OF HIS BANISHMENT—A GREAT OBSTACLE TO PEACE—THE SULTAN'S DECLARATION.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A dispatch from Constantinople quotes newspaper accounts of Midhat Pasha's fall, substantially corroborating the *Pall Mall Gazette's* special dispatch of yesterday on that subject, and adds: "The authenticity of these details, however, is contested, and in diplomatic circles it is doubted that Midhat Pasha really contemplated overthrowing the Sultan."

A correspondent at Constantinople, in a dispatch to that journal, says: "Midhat Pasha's banishment has produced a profoundly painful feeling. There is general gloom and depression, and more uneasiness and irritation than for many months. My own very earnest feeling is that a great misfortune has befallen Turkey, and her best friends must now give up all hope of her."

A special dispatch from Constantinople says: "Midhat Pasha was the greatest obstacle to peace. It was dangerous to allow him to remain here. Disgust is expressed by the anti-Salisbury party. The change has been accomplished without disorder. A great opportunity is now offered Turkey still to arrange with the powers and secure peace by making concessions beneficial to the Christians."

An afternoon paper says it doubts the Constantinople correspondent's account of Midhat Pasha's fall, but has no doubt that the account originated in an official assertion or suggestion. The paper adheres to the belief that Midhat Pasha fell from personal, not political, reasons. Another dispatch from Constantinople received to-night says the dismissal of Midhat Pasha does not imply change in Turkey's foreign or internal policy. Her present foreign policy will not only be maintained, but will be pursued with greater firmness. An official statement is published declaring that Midhat Pasha was exiled because he was inclined to a course contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. His action indicated that absolute power, which had been abandoned by the Sultan, would be exercised by others. Some individuals had formed plans against the Sultan's prerogatives, and against public tranquility. Midhat did nothing to oppose these intrigues. The *Levant Herald* reports that Midhat Pasha, on being shown documents produced in evidence against him, declared he was the victim of a Russian plot. A later dispatch from Constantinople says Midhat's complication with the plot against the Sultan, and even the existence of a plot, continues to be doubtful. Midhat has only been exiled temporarily.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The correspondent at Constantinople of a morning paper telegraphs the following: "I am informed on good authority that the Sultan has declared to the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires that Midhat Pasha was not banished for plotting, but for unguarded and improper language, and for using the Constitution in a manner opposed to the Sultan's interests." A special from Pesth reports that the Special Envoy of the Porte has had interviews with Prince Milan and Minister Ristics. The disposition of M. Ristics and of the people is very pacific.

A despatch from Belgrade states that Edhem Pasha has by telegraph confirmed the appointment of Perten Effendi, who was nominated by Midhat Pasha as Envoy to Prince Milan, and has directed him to proceed with his mission. Perten Effendi has accordingly presented the condition demanded by the Porte, he being as yet only authorized to discuss them in a preliminary way. The conditions are substantially the same as those given by the politician correspondence. Both the Vienna and the Belgrade correspondents of the *Times* point to the fact that Servia appears to object only to the stipulation that the negotiations be carried on at Constantinople. The Belgrade correspondent continues: The Servian Cabinet say they are desirous of speedily reaching an agreement, and wish the negotiations to proceed in Belgrade so as to avoid loss of time.

Reports have reached Belgrade of great military activity along the shores of the Black Sea and the banks of the Pruth. It is said that the Russians have placed pontoons over the river. It is believed in some circles in Belgrade that Midhat Pasha still really controls the Turkish Government, and has only retired temporarily to permit concessions which would have been inconsistent with his former attitude.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says it is asserted in some quarters that Midhat's difference with the Sultan arose because the latter refused to dismiss Satvet Pasha, with whom Midhat disagreed as to the terms to be offered to Servia.

RUSSIA STILL INTENT ON WAR.

EFFORTS TO SECURE THE NEUTRALITY OF AUSTRIA—VIEWS OF ENGLISH JOURNALS ON THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Berlin correspondence of a morning paper says the Russian overtures to secure the assistance of Austria in the event of war appears to have been hopelessly unsuccessful. Russia is now endeavoring to obtain from Austria a promise of benevolent neutrality.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says Count Adlerberg is mentioned as most likely to succeed Prince Gortschakoff as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

A morning paper of yesterday, commenting on the full text of the Russian circular, says: "There is no suggestion of anything which can properly be called a threat. The circular does not seem to seek a pretext for breaking out. Its object seems rather to ascertain how far Europe would continue to co-operate with the Czar, he not being bound by any special course, but prepared to modify the plans of action he might favor if he could thereby prolong European concert without neglecting the purpose for which that concert was constituted. But under no circumstances could this purpose be laid aside. The circular is a continuation of Gen. Ignatieff's policy during the conference. The Russian Government is determined that Russia shall not be placed in the wrong. We, for ourselves, may declare we are satisfied with what has been done, but we cannot blame Russia if she proceeds to accomplish what we all joined in desiring." The paper advises that England should await the result of the change at Constantinople before replying to Russia, and if it be the inauguration of a policy of deference to European counsels, it will cut away the ground from under the Russian circular. England might, meanwhile, inquire what course Russia favored.

An evening paper fails to discover a pacific tendency in the Russian circular, and believes it is a confirmation of the Czar's Moscow speech in the polite phrases of diplomacy, and intended to cut off the Russian retreat from the fulfilment of the pledges given last November.

QUEEN VICTORIA'S SPEECH.

INDICATIONS THAT IN WILL BE GUARDED IN ITS EXPRESSION—LORD SALISBURY TO BE COMPLIMENTED—SHE HOPES FOR A RESTORATION OF DIPLOMATIC INTERCOURSE.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The *Times* in its leading article says: "We may be sure the Queen's Speech will be more than usually guarded. Its references to the Eastern Question will be brief as possible, and almost exclusively of a historical character. The Queen will express the satisfaction with which she joined the Allies in procuring an armistice. She will accord to Lord Salisbury the meed of well-merited praise, and will express deep regret that the Porte declined proposals which were not prejudicial to the interests of Turkey, and which would have restored peace to Europe. Her Majesty will state that she has withdrawn her Ambassador as a mark of high dissatisfaction. The speech would naturally have gone on to express hope that the Sultan would spontaneously agree to terms of peace with Servia and Montenegro such as could be sanctioned by the powers, and introduce reforms into the disturbed provinces, which would make further interference neither necessary nor justifiable. The events of this week, however, have necessarily modified the concluding phrases relative to the Eastern Question. Without specially referring to the fate of Midhat Pasha, the speech will express the hope that what has happened will prove favorable to conciliatory counsels and the restoration of diplomatic intercourse; but nothing will be said as to the course of the future. Gortschakoff's circular will not be mentioned, unless it has been already been officially communicated to the Government.

A morning paper announces that the Marquis of Salisbury will probably make a statement in the House of Lords to-night in reference to the Conference.

THE FEELING IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—At the opening of Parliament to-morrow, two blue-books will be laid on the tables of the houses, one containing the papers on the Eastern Question to the assembling of the conference, and the other including the conference proceedings. Copies of the first volume for distribution to members of Parliament and the press will not be ready until Friday, and the second volume next week. Debate on the question will probably begin after the distribution of the second volume.

A general impression prevails that the opposition will not make a direct attack on the Government's Eastern policy, even the Liberal organs admitting it to be impossible to do so successfully in the face of circumstances now known. Rumors, however, are circulating in Liberal circles, of grave differences between the Marquis of Salisbury and his colleagues, and the probable resignation of Lord Salisbury. These reports assert that Earls Beaconsfield and Derby are not only pleased by the Marquis of Salisbury's failure, but that they largely contributed to it through the instrumentality of Sir Henry Elliot, the British Ambassador at Constantinople. The rumors of differences of opinion are doubtless well founded, as the the proceedings of the Conference show that Lord Salisbury's speeches went far beyond the views of Earls Beaconsfield and Derby. With this exception, the reports in circulation are probably mere inferences.

The Manchester *Guardian's* special from London says:

"Public rumor attaches so much importance to divergences between the Marquis of Salisbury and Earl Beaconsfield, that it is stated to-night that Lord Salisbury has resigned. To say the least this is premature, though people well informed consider that the danger to the Government respecting the Eastern Question is quite as great within the Cabinet as on the opposition side of the House. A singular incident occurred to-day in connection with Lord Salisbury's return. He crossed from Boulogne in the tidal steamer, on board of which he found Sir Henry Elliott. Instead of the two coming to London together, Lord Salisbury came alone on a special train, and Sir Henry came by the ordinary tidal train three-quarters of an hour afterward."

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The *Times* hints rivalries in the Cabinet as follows: "There can, of course, be no trace in the speech of the personal speculations with which the air is rife. It is doubtful whether more curiosity is felt in the political world as to the secret of Midhat's bill or concerning the spectacle of Beaconsfield and Salisbury sitting side by side on the bench of the Lords."

THE ATLANTIC CABLES.

DEFEAT OF MONOPOLISTS AND SPECULATORS—HOW THIS RESULT WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The following is from the London *Times* of Tuesday morning: "The contest now going on for possession of the Direct United States Cable Company is of a very curious kind. To-day it may be said to have reached the second stage, and, so far, the monopolists and speculators have been beaten. Their defeat was immediately reflected on the Stock Exchange, where the price of the shares fell, as well as those of the Anglo-American Company's. It is not our province to say whether the decision of the Chairman, by ruling out the excess of votes over 100, which, he said, was the maximum that any one corporation could use under the articles of the association, and which caused the defeat of Mr. Pender's party, is based on strict legal rights or not, but every independent shareholder must feel that it is, at least, equitable. Nothing could well be devised more destructive to a joint stock enterprise than this machinery of "trusts," by which the controlling power over companies may be acquired and exercised, in defiance of every private right, by a group of speculators. That this movement to get possession of the Direct Cable Company is an enterprise of a few, working partly through the Globe Telegraph and Trust Company, is beyond question, for the movement did not begin before last September, and we have a list of the shareholders of the Direct Cable Company in our possession, which shows that the bulk of shares held by fusionists has been acquired since then. Their interests in the welfare of this company are therefore of remarkably recent origin. It, in fact, dates from the time when the competition of the Direct Cable Company may be said to have begun to tell seriously on the receipts of its rivals, and, therefore, on the value of the enormous stake which the Globe Telegraph and Trust Company has in the stock of that rival.

[The decision referred to by the *Times* was given by Mr. E. H. Lushington, the Chairman, as follows: "Article 56 of the articles of the association said 'no member holding less than 10 shares shall have any vote. Every member holding at least that number of shares shall have one vote for every complete number of shares, with this limit, that no shareholder shall be entitled to more than 100 votes in all.' That article was to prevent the company from being overriden. Instead, therefore, of allowing the Globe Company 149 votes he should allow them only 100. He should allow 100 votes to the Banque Centrale who claimed 300 votes, and he should rule out 400 of the votes in behalf of Messrs Morris & Puckle. This reduced the number of votes against Mr. Bramwell's amendment by 649, leaving the number of votes against at 1,945, and giving a majority in favor of the amendment of 509 votes." He then declared the amendment carried. The amendment was received with cheers and hisses, and followed by a great uproar. After some further discussion the meeting was adjourned till the 5th of March.]

WRECK OF A BRITISH STEAMER.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER ETHEL—NINETEEN LIVES LOST.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The British steamer Ethel, bound from Bilbao for Newport, Wales, went ashore yesterday on Lundy Island and became a total wreck. Nineteen persons were drowned.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 7.—All but three of the students who, on the 18th of December, (St. Nicholas' Day) during service in the Cathedral of Kazan, made a demonstration and unfurled a red flag bearing the inscription "Union and Liberty," have been sentenced to penal servitude or transportation. The participators in this demonstration were 11 women and 21 men.

An explosion took place yesterday in the Fass Colliery, near Bolton, by which 10 men were killed.

VIENNA, Feb. 7.—The Ministerial crisis, which has been lingering since the opening of negotiations on the bank question, has now become acute. The demand of Hungary and Austria regarding the constitution of the Board of Directors of the bank are irreconcilable, the former demanding equal representation while Austria demanded nearly two-thirds of the number of Directors. Negotiations, therefore, are broken off. The Hungarian Ministers have left for Pesth, having, it is stated, tendered their resignations. Even if their resignations are accepted, it is unlikely that any other Ministerial combination can be made at this time to carry through the Hungarian Parliament the Bank bill projected by the Austrian Ministry, while dissolution would make matters worse instead of better.

GLASGOW, Feb. 7.—A fair business is doing in the sugar market here. Prices are about 3 pence per 100 pounds, lower, except for the finest crystals, which are rather dearer.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—A dispatch from Bombay to Reuter's Telegram Company says: "The cotton crop of the Presidency has been severely damaged by excessive rains.

A dispatch from Cairo says official dispatches have been communicated to the British representative announcing that the Abyssinian Envoy has safely returned home. Note.—The illegal detention of this envoy by the Khédive had been regarded as likely to cause a renewal of war between Abyssinia and Egypt.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The Queen received the Ambassador of China yesterday.

Silver closed at 57¼d. per ounce. India Council Bills were allotted to-day at about ½d. per rupee decline.

CAARGES AGAINST INSURANCE MEN.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 7.—The Grand Jury handed in a number of indictments to the court to-day, and report says (and the rumor is published) that two of the indictments are against John F. Douglass, Vice President, and E. W. Bryant, Actuary, of the Columbia Life Insurance Company of this city, for perjury in the matter of sworn statements made by them concerning the affairs and transactions of the company.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED IN CONNECTICUT.

The Senate of Connecticut on Tuesday rejected two proposed amendments to the Constitution of that State. The first amendment discussed, No. 5, provided that members of the Legislature and all executive and judicial officers shall, on entering upon the duties of their respective offices, take oath that they have neither directly or indirectly contributed any money or valuable thing for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the election at which they were chosen to office, making any person convicted of having taken such an oath falsely liable to all the pains and penalties of perjury. Senator Bishop explained the favorable report of the committee on the amendment on the ground that they were unwilling to go on record as opposed to a measure so apparently worthy of legislative approval. There were elements of evil as well as good in the amendment, but on the whole he favored its adoption. Senator Brown also spoke in favor of the amendment, while Senators Hoyt, Houston, and Bowers opposed it. The ground taken by those in opposition was that while any measure tending to lessen the evils of bribery, &c., in elections was praiseworthy, there was a proper use for money in elections which the amendment, if enforced, would punish as severely as its corrupt use. The amendment was rejected by the vote of 4 yeas to 15 nays. The proposed amendment No. 6, next taken up, provided for biennial sessions of the General Assembly. No. 7, a supplementary amendment relating to the choice of Representatives under the biennial system, was discussed at the same time. The favorable report of the committee was defended in a rather conservative manner by Senator Bishop, and vigorously opposed by Senators Houston, Bowers, and Brown. The vote on amendment No. 6 was 7 yeas and 12 nays, two Senators being absent. The other amendment, being of a supplementary nature, useless in view of the rejection of amendment No. 6, was defeated, the only vote recorded in its favor being that of Senator Bray.

A DEFAULTER PARDONED.

Gov. Kemper, of Virginia, has extended Executive clemency to Samuel H. Thorburn, a young bank officer of Petersburg who was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary for false entry and larceny. The Governor, in granting this pardon, gives the following reasons: "The prisoner is a young bank officer who took funds of the bank, fled the country, then voluntarily returned, made every possible restitution and reparation, and surrendered himself for arrest and trial. His previous life, through peace and war, was one of unblemished honor and of the best domestic and social relations. Insanity had existed on both sides of his family, and it has marked his own mind, which was one of morbid excitability and insane manifestations in times of trouble. Many leading citizens, including eminent professional men, furnish proofs which exclude the idea that he could have been sane, when in an hour of frenzy he contradicted the tenor of his life by committing crime. He was convicted on his own voluntary plea, no testimony and no defense being heard. The question of his sanity was not then tried, as it should have been. The application for his pardon is signed by 31 officers of the court, including the prosecuting attorney, all the members of both juries which indicted and tried him, all the officers of the bank, many public officials, and more than 500 citizens. I am led to believe that this pardon rescues a young man from ruin and shame and restores him to a life of usefulness and honor."

A CHANCE MEETING AT THE COUNTER.

The St. Louis *Republican* relates the following as an actual fact, lately transpiring in that city:

"Not long ago two ladies stood at the shawl counter of one of the two leading dry goods stores in St.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$7,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 72⅜
1,000 C. & Tol.new. 106¾
3,000 W. U.R.,1900. 105
2,000 do. ..s3. 105
225 Del. & Hudson.... 59
100 do.....s3. 59
69 do..... 58⅞
905 do..... 59
800 West. Un..... 72⅝
1500 do..... 72⅝
200 do..... 72⅝
1500 do..... 72⅝
1700 do..... 72¼
500 do.....s3. 72
1500 do..... 72
1300 do..... 71⅞
1000 do.....c. 72
600 do..... 71⅞
300 do.....c. 72⅛
1000 do..... 72
200 do..... 72⅜
2500 do..... 72⅜
2500 do..... 72
300 do.....c. 72⅛
1000 do.....c. 72
1200 do..... 72
700 do..... 72⅜
300 do.....c. 72⅝
500 do.....s3. 72⅜
700 do.....b3. 72⅜
600 do..... 72⅜
1500 do..... 72
1200 do..... 71⅞
1300 do..... 72
500 do..... 71⅞
1800 do..... 71⅞
1000 do..... 71⅞
500 do..... 71⅞
1000 do..... 71⅞
1000 do.....c. 72
1200 do..... 72
300 do.....c. 72⅛
700 do..... 72⅜
300 do..... 72⅝
1100 do..... 72⅝
500 do..... 72⅝
1000 do..... 72⅝
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SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Route, recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown at this year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....March 10, at 3 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 6:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the pains and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
S. J. SOTTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 47 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA.....WED., Feb. 14 | ATLANTA.....WED., Feb. 28
CHINA.....WED., Feb. 21 | ABYSSINIA.....WED., March 7

Steamers marked "do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED)
LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 13, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAITI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and AUX CAYES.
ATLAS.....Feb. 8
For HAITI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ANDES.....Feb. 14
ALPS.....Feb. 28

Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 10
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 14
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Feb. 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 22
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, March 1

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Eolivia....Wed., Feb. 14 at 2 P. M. | Anchoria....Wed., March 7, 8 A. M.
Alsatia....Feb. 17, 8 A. M. | Californian, March 3, 8 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY,
Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Italia.....Feb. 10, 2 P. M. | Utonia, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
Canada, $55 to $70. Steerage, $25. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 20th st., Hoboken.
RHEIN.....Sat., Feb. 10 | HERMANN.....Sat., Feb. 24
ODER.....Sat., Feb. 17 | NECKAR.....Sat., March 3
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with
LABRADOR, commander.....Saturday, Feb. 10, 3 P. M.
For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 109 Broadway.
St. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 109 Broadway.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 17, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 109 Broadway.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Metamor; also, with the steamer H. B. SCUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.
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Caution to travelers! Great reduction in fare via the inland route from Savannah to all Florida ports. Only $2 to Jacksonville. Meals and state rooms extra. The elegant steamer J. B. SCHUYLER makes close connection with all Savannah steamers, thus forming the quickest and most agreeable route as well as the lowest in fare. Accommodations for passengers unsurpassed. Travelers are cautioned against purchasing through tickets via any other route.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Thursday, Feb. 15
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Thursday, March 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Feb. 28
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot of Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Feb. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 28
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 23 and March 16 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
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NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
.....Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2 P. M.
CANADA.....
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Helvetia...Feb. 10, 2 P. M. | England, Feb. 17, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
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GELLERT.....Feb. 15 | SILESIA.....March 1

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
KUNHARDT & CO., Agents, C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

Merchants' Steam-ship Line to Brazil.
FOR PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA.

Steam-ship CASSINI will sail about MARCH 1. Rates of passage and freight have been fixed on a low basis. For further information apply to the agent,
R. B. BORLAND, No. 70 Wall st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and nurse; willing and obliging; no objections to country; best City and country reference. Call at or address E. Keeley, No. 246 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with washing; in a private family; good City reference. Call at 308 East 60th st., near 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 246 West 30th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-WORK AND LAUNDERING.—By a competent young girl; no objection to a boarding-house; best City reference. Call at No. 512 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and waitress; City or country; best City reference. Call at 211 West 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 146 East 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COLORED GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; in City or country; good references. Call at No. 102 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AS chamber-maid, or waitress preferred; good reference. Call at No. 1,067 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—FOUR YEARS IN LAST place. Apply at No. 166 Elm st., Jula Juge.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A respectable Englishwoman and her daughter to cook, wash, and iron; daughter to do light chamber-work and waiting; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 104 Grove st., one flight up; inquire for Mrs. Lake.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters in one house, both good laundresses; will do the work of a small family, if required; first-class City references. Call at No. 40 East 41st st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands English, French, and American cooking; excellent breakfast bread baker; good City reference. Address H. E., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WAITRESS.—BY A SCOTCH COOK AND laundress; seven years' reference; also by a Canadian waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; City or country; together or separately. Address No. 365 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDISH PROTESTant cook, with good City reference; wages $25 per month. Address Swedish, Box No. 295 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOMAN as good cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; is a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 324 East 36th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH AND AMERican cook; excellent baker; will do coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 327 West 30th st., 1st or two days.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS ALL KINDS of family baking; would go to the country; don't object to a boarding-house; five years' reference. Call at No. 57 West 18th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A SMALL private family; fully competent; good City and country reference. Call at No. 126 West 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; best City reference. Address B. K., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK IN A PRIVATE family; fully competent to take charge of kitchen; best City reference. Address S. N., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN in a private family; City or country; good reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 226 West 31st st., basement.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS HER business in all its branches; good baker; City or country; best reference. Address Cook, Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH, COMPETENT WOMAN. Can cook; understands all kinds pastry and fancy deserts; best reference. Call at No. 241 West 18th st., rear.

COOK OR GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A respectable woman; no objections to half washing. Call at No. 5 2 1st av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN IN a private family; will do the coarse washing. Call for two days at her present employer's, No. 211 West 44th st., between Broadway and 8th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, AS first-class cook; willing to do coarse washing; first-class reference. Call at fancy store, 422 East 15th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer; thoroughly reliable; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron, or will do general house-work; City reference. Call at No. 430 West 46th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; WILL assist with washing; City reference. Call for two days at No. 304 West 38th st., Room No. 15.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A PRIvate family; is fully competent; best City reference. Call at No. 260 West 35th st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—By a respectable woman; excellent baker; best City reference. Call at 109½ West 15th st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands French cooking; has the best references. Call at No. 307 East 44th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; can be seen at her late employer's, No. 12 West 37th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK and assist with the washing; is an excellent baker; City reference. Call at No. 897 8th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR HOUSEwork.—By an American woman, capable of her business; City reference. Call at No. 43 King st., rear.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class cook; good City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 454 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS plain cook, washer, and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 303 East 60th st., near 2d av.

COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; CITY or country. Call at No. 320 East 34th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGH FIRSTclass dress-maker; will go out by the day to make ladies' suits and evening dresses, or will make suits at moderate prices at home. Address Dressmaker, No. 100 West 24th st., corner of 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman a few engagements to go out by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting; operates on different machines. Address E., Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, a few more engagements by day or week. Address G. L., No. 261 West 38th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—AS WORKING HOUSEkeeper, by a middle-aged woman; is a good seamstress; can operate on sewing machines; no objection to a widower and children; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 376 7th av., corner of 31st st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan as housekeeper, or to take care of children; can be highly recommended. Call at 196 East 28th st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do light house-work and make herself useful; a good and permanent home the chief requisites. Address M. B., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, middle-aged woman to do general house-work; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 143 West 49th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do light house-work, washing, and ironing; reference. Call or address present employer, No. 102 West 56th st., basement.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A small family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 407 West 25th st., near 9th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTant person; Scotch; tasty hair-dresser; can operate on different machines; City obliging; City reference. Call for two days at No. 269 West 34th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH GIRL AS lady's maid and seamstress. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 60 East 34th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman; would assist with chamber-work if required; can come well recommended. Address R. S., box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; understands all kinds of French work; will assist with a little chamber-work in a small family; has the best of reference from last employer. Call at No. 326 East 36th st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can do all kinds of fluting, laces, and fine work; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; has the best of reference from last employer. Call at No. 320 East 36th st., in the store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands her work thoroughly; four years of best City reference; City or country. Call for M. at No. 129 West 10th st., one flight up.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.
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No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
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LAUNDRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS IN a private family; City reference; can be seen for two days; City or country. Call at No. 476 2d av., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress; has the best City reference; no objections to a private boarding-house. Call at or address No. 320 East 26th st., first floor, room No. 3.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG RESPECTABLE GIRL as laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 160 East 53d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROtestant; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 114 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN; is capable of taking full charge of an infant from its birth; very good with bottle baby; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 715 6th av., in millinery store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent person; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on sewing machine; or would wait on a lady; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 579 7th av., corner 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS child's nurse; can take care of a baby from its infancy; willing to make herself useful; not long in the country; one year and nine months' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 305 3d av., third floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE, HEALTHY, YOUNG widow, (having a five-weeks old infant,) as wet nurse; best reference; will go to New-York or Brooklyn. Address Kate, care of James Hart, No. 58 Bowery, Newark, N. J.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN AS children's nurse or do chamber-work and sewing. Can be seen until suited as No. 150 East 42d st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH PROTESTant infant's nurse; good City reference; to be seen at present employer's. Address French, Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 109 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHILD'S NURSE; take full charge from birth; willing and obliging; no objection to travel; best City reference. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st., rear house.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SCOTCH PROTESTant woman as nurse and fine seamstress; has no home; can devote her time to her charge; best of reference. Call at No. 113 41st st., near 8th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable young girl, Protestant; best City references. Address C. W., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—MONTHLY OR INVALID; UNEXCEPtionable reference, medical and otherwise. Apply to Mrs. Van Nest, No. 325 West 11th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE; can take charge of baby from its birth; good City reference. Call at No. 348 West 37th st.

OPERATOR.—BY A COMPETENT OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson machine on fine white work, a few engagements to go out by the day. Address A. B., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PANTRY-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL IN a private family; good City reference. Address K. B., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A PRIvate family as seamstress; will do light chamber-work, or will go with a lady that boards; three years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 442 West 36th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS seamstress; would go out by the day or week, or would assist in chamber-work. Address No. 169 West 25th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMstress by the day; can cut, fit, and trim in every style; first-class reference for capability and character. Address No. 164 West 25th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH SEAMSTRESS TO Sew work by the day, week, or month, or general family sewing; best of references. Inquire at No. 319 1st av.

SEAMSTRESS.—FIRST CLASS; UNDERSTANDS dress-making and all kinds family sewing; best City reference. Call at millinery store, No. 715 6th av., near 40th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; understands all kinds of salads; three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at 779 3d av., second floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEkeeping, for her waitress, who is thoroughly competent. Call at No. 53 West 36th st.

WASHING.—A FEW RESPECTABLE FAMILIES' fine washing; dresses and children's clothes neatly done; shirts finely polished; French fluting and puffing in superior style; most respectable City reference for honesty and ability. Call or address Laundress, No. 146 East 39th st., near Lexington av., Room No. 15.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO go out by the day or take in families' washing at reasonable terms; can do all kinds of fluting, laces, and fine work; has best of reference from last employer. Call or address Mrs. Piunkett, No. 320 East 36th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, to go out by the day; would do any kind of housework at 75 cents per day. Apply at No. 322 East 25th st., first floor, rear.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; gents' and families' washing; 50 cents to $1 per dozen; good references. Apply at No. 118 West 26th st., near 6th av., basement.

WASHING AND IRONING DONE BY MRS. Spencer, (colored,) No. 159 West 52d st.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BOOK-KEEPER, SALESMAN, &c.—A RESponsible position where fidelity, earnestness, and integrity can be appreciated; 10 years as bookkeeper, salesman, traveler, and four years in business on own account. Address K. B., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH BUTLER. SINGLE and Protestant, in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; no objection to the country; can be highly recommended by his last employer, who lives in the City. Address H. K., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOBER, strictly trustworthy, Protestant single man; understands gardening, milking, and proper care and management of horses, carriages, and harness; good careful driver; willing to make himself generally useful; moderate wages. Call or address Coachman, No. 218 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RESpectable single German; thoroughly understands the treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; can milk; and is willing to make himself useful; good reference from former employers. Address F. L., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant Scotchman; single; thoroughly understands his business; careful City driver; excellent groom; honest, sober, willing, and obliging, as references will state. Call or address Coachman, No. 111 West 29th st., private house.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man, married; experienced, capable, and trustworthy; generally useful and attentive to his duties; good reference from last employer, who can be seen. Address for three days T. H., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGle man; understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good groom and careful driver; will be found willing and obliging; can milk; is not afraid of work; best of reference. Address for three days, E. B., Box No. 223 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, who understands the business thoroughly; seven years' very best of City reference; willing and obliging; call or address Coachman, No. 131 west 32d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED. One incumbrance; two years with the last family who have just turned out their horses; can show excellent references from other families in the City. Call or address G. B., No. 40 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man; fully competent in every respect; first-class vegetable gardener if required; City or country; nine years' City references. Call or address No. 22 East 39th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROughly understands his business; has three and a half years' good City reference. Address R. M., No. 347 7th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES A PLACE for his coachman; married; no family; strictly temperate, and perfectly trustworthy. Address O. K., No. 113 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS COACHman in the country; will make himself generally useful; four years' reference. Call at No. 332 West 38th st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND GENERALly Useful Man.—By a single, sober, steady man; three years' reference from last place. Address for two days, J. C., Yonkers Post Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A COMpetent married man; understands the care and management of a gentleman's place. Address F. S., No. 71 Franklyn st., Green Point, Long Island.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; Scotch, single, strictly temperate, and obliging; no objections to the country. Call or address C. J. Cromwell, No. 34 Liberty st., Room No. 4.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; MARRIED, NO family; understands the care of horses. Best of references. Address R. W., 67 Nassau st., seed store.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; two years' good reference from last place. Call or address M. J., No. 40 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, MARried, as coachman or groom; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 219 West 12th st.

FARMER OR GARDENER.—BY AN AMERIcan, with first-class references, as farmer or gardener; one who thoroughly understands the care of stock; engagement desired by the 1st of April. Address M. H., Orange Post Office, New-Jersey.

FOOTMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY AN EXperienced young man; single; will tend furnace, clean silver, windows, shoes, &c.; five years' City reference. Call or address Footman, No. 144 5th av., harness store.

FLORIST AND VEGETABLE GROWER.—By a married man, (French,) on a gentleman's place; no children; best recommendations. Address J. B., Box 237 *Times* Office.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A YOUNG German as gardener and farmer; best references; address W. J., Williamsbridge Post Office, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; ENGLISH; no family; has 20 years' successful experience in green house, graperies, fruits, flowers, and vegetables; the care and management of stock farm, &c.; wife is fully competent to take charge of dairy, poultry, &c.; best of references. Address J. B. C., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN, MARRIED, who thoroughly understands his business; is 10½ years in the present situation; will be disengaged the 1st of March; has good City references. Address William Grady, Palisades, N. Y.

GARDENER.—FIRST CLASS; MARRIED, WITH small family; knows his business in every department; first-class recommendations as to character and capability; is also a first-class farmer. Address P. K., Sea st., Sea st., No. 15 John st.

GARDENER AND GENERAL MAN.—BY A single man on a private place; understands fruits, flowers, and vegetables thoroughly; can do all carpenter repairs necessary; has undoubted references. Address S., Stapleton Post Office, Staten Island.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; THOROUGHly understands his business in all its branches; fifteen years' first-class references. Address L., care of Peter Henderson, Esq., No. 35 Gortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Gardener; single man; reference as to character and ability first class. Address Gardener, care of Mr. John Cooley, White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A RESpectable German man; City or country; good reference. Apply at No. 295 West 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND TEMPERATE man as nurse or attendant to a sick or invalid gentleman; good City reference. Address Harvey, Box 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN AMERICAN; CAN milk cows, drive horses or oxen; is willing and obliging. Call or address T. C. Hull, No. 118 Java st., Greenpoint, Long Island.

WANTED—AN AGENCY FOR A RELIABLE FIRM or manufactory; any location from Maine to Texas, or Florida to Oregon; compensation moderate; business experience over twenty years. Address M. J., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY SINGLE COLORED MAN, IN A private family, as waiter, or in an office; is a very good penman; has good reference for honesty and capability. Address for two days J. P. S., No. 148 West 27th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; knows his duties as a good servant; no objection to the country; good City reference. Address G. S., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR TO travel with a gentleman; no objections to going in the country; can give City reference. Call or address J. C. Martin, No. 253 West 26th st., between 9 and 12 o'clock A. M.

WAITER.—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business, and refers to his last employer, where he lived for a number of years. Address Waiter, No. 398 4th av., fish store.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS first class waiter in a private family; best City references. Call or address M. N., at Salters', No. 835 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE AS A FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; good City reference. Address W. H., No. 400 4th av., for three days.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WAITER TO MAKE himself generally useful in a private family. Inquire at No. 313 1st av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, (French;) six years' City reference. Address K. D., care of Hathaway, No. 52 West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITer; two years' City references from last places; in private family. Address L. S., No. 122 West 33d st.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS YOUNG MAN AS FIRSTclass waiter in a private family; best City reference. Call or address Luzen, No. 150 East 42d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN WAITER, with experience. Call at No. 322 East 31st st., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; best reference from last employer. Address A. C., No. 152 East 42d st.

IN

NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL.

COMPANY'S FINANCES.

A LARGE MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS — DISCUSSING THE PROPOSITION TO SUBSCRIBE FOR CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS AMOUNTING TO $3,000,000 —ONLY ONE-THIRD OF THE AMOUNT SUBSCRIBED—APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO EXAMINE THE BOOKS OF THE COMPANY,

A very large public meeting of the stockholders of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company was convened at noon yesterday, in the offices of the company in Liberty street, for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposition of the Board of Directors calling upon the stockholders to subscribe for certificates of indebtedness for an amount equivalent to 15 per cent. of the stock held by them, the subscription not to be binding unless the entire amount of $3,000,000 is subscribed.

On motion, Mr. George H. Potts was elected Chairman, and Mr. Samuel Knox, Treasurer of the company, was made Secretary. After Mr. Knox had read the call, Mr. Knight arose to speak on the "past, present, and future of the company." He first touched upon the question of passed dividends from a general standpoint. The Central Railroad of New-Jersey had declared since 1866 dividends aggregating $14,400,000. Had these been averaged at 8 per cent. there would have been left in the treasury $3,413,666 31; at 7 per cent., $5,133,812 54; at 6 per cent, $7,145,737 39. It was these extravagant dividends that had in a great measure weakened the company. He instanced the North Pennsylvania Railroad of Philadelphia, which in 1859 was in a worse condition than the New-Jersey Central is to-day. The par value of its stock being $50 per share, it had out $3,000,000 of 6 per cent. mortgage bonds; its stock sold on the market at from $5 50 to $6 per share and its bonds at 40 cents to 50 cents on the dollar; it had a floating debt of $2,000,000, to carry which it was obliged to pay from 1 to 2 per cent. a month, besides which the current rates of interest and the future prospects were very different from what they are to-day. The Directors were obliged to obtain a chattel mortgage at 6 per cent., which they sold at 62½ to 75 cents on the dollar. This mortgage falls due in April next, and the money—some $500,000—is provided to pay it. The Finance Committee asked the bondholders to fund their coupons for a few years. They did so, and received scrip for the amount. That scrip was redeemed through economy and increased business. Then the company felt able to declare a 6 per cent. dividend, and for six or eight years has continued to declare similar dividends. But they never exceeded that amount, even when 18 per cent. profit was earned. The balance was kept in the treasury. The stock is now selling at 98 cents, and the bonds brought at auction, on Tuesday, 107¼. The trouble with the New-Jersey Central was that the stockholders had received too large dividends. At the present market value of the stock, earnings amounting to $400,000 would amount to 2 per cent. on the capital and 4 per cent. on the value, and so on. The speaker then read the following statement of the financial condition of the company for the year ending 1876:

Receipts		$6,846,000
Expenses		3,684,000
Balance net earnings		$3,262,000
Less interest account	$1,575,000	
Less taxes account	142,000	
Rent L. & S. R. R.	922,000	$2,639,000
		$623,000
Loss on canals		172,000
Balance		$451,000

This was a dividend, he said, of 8 per cent. on the present value of the stock. With the introduction of a rigid economy and the prospect of a better state of affairs, it might be increased this year to $1,600,000. The road is in first-class condition; its equipment is ample; the new line to Philadelphia is doing an increasing business, and the Long Branch route is paying. There is no need for further present outlay. Its equipment represents the value of between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000. Last year $4,000,000 were expended on the road. Speaking of the proposed loan, Mr. Knight explained that the new certificates of indebtedness were to be issued on security valued at 60 cents on the dollar, were payable in 10 years, and bore 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and that the security cost $4,500,000 cash, and was a mortgage on 25,000 acres of the best coal land. He asserted that all the coal roads were in a similar predicament to the New-Jersey Central, and that unless they come to some arrangement to get more for their coal than it costs to produce, they must remain crippled. On Feb. 5, 1876, the market price of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western was 119; of Reading, 105¾; of New-Jersey Central, 109. Now it is: Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 70; Reading, 30; New-Jersey Central, 27—showing an aggregate depreciation of $54,224,000. In conclusion, Mr. Knight claimed that the destruction of the road would be a public calamity, and that the panic that would wreck the New-Jersey Central would rebound upon the other coal companies. The loan will probably save the road. Nothing less can.

Mr. F. Worden Gedney wanted to know whether the proposed security was really worth as much as claimed. He had been informed that 25 could not be got for them. He asked for a statement of the present condition of the Central Road, its bonded and collateral securities; whether $3,000,000 would pay all debts, including the interest accruing in three months; whether its employes have been paid their wages and what the amount due them is; whether the company had any further securities to offer; whether any part of the Wilkesbarre bonds, amounting to about $230,000, have been hypothecated for call loans; what the actual debt of the company is for rolling stock; how much of the amount said to have been expended on that account last year remains unpaid; whether it be true or not, as reported, that the last three or four dividends were paid by issuing bonds, as in that case the stockholders are liable for the return of the money until the creditors or their parties are paid. There was a brief silence, and then Mr. Gedney was asked to say whether he was a bona fide stock owner, or was merely present for the purpose of making trouble. Cries of Good! Good! Jay Gould!] Mr. Gedney answered that he was a bona fide owner.

Mr. W. M. Imbrie asked permission to propound a series of questions, which, with their answers, were as follows:

Q.—What is the floating debt? A.—From $2,500,000 to $3,000,000, but more than half that amount is due from the Wilkesbarre Coal Company for freights.

Q.—Does this amount include indorsements of the coal company's paper, and the blanket mortgage? A.—It includes the latter.

Q.—How much do the indorsements amount to? A.—There is about $1,000,000 out.

Q.—What is the condition of the Wilkesbarre Coal Company; is it making or losing money? A.—Ask a Director of the company.

Q.—Will the $3,000,000 cancel the blanket mortgage? A.—No.

Q.—Did the New-Jersey Central have to provide the interest, or part of it, to pay the Wilkesbarre Company's bond? A.—No.

Q.—Has the New-Jersey Central received interest from the Wilkesbarre Coal Company on the bonds of the latter held by the former? A.—It was charged on the regular account against the Wilkesbarre Company.

Q.—Were the earnings of the last four months of 1876, after the publication of the annual report, better or worse than those of the eight months previous? A.—They have not been compared.

In regard to this last question Mr. Imbrie stated that if they were on the same ratio there would be a deficiency. He expressed the utmost confidence in Mr. Knight, but thought stockholders would keep aloof until satisfied as to the exact condition of the company's affairs. The company's credit had suffered more injury from the refusals of the officers to impart information than from any other source. [Applause.] In conclusion, he moved the appointment of a committee of five, four to be stockholders and the other to be President Knight, to examine the books of the two companies and render a report at a future meeting. Mr. Knight refused to serve, but promised to throw no obstructions in the way of the committee. After considerable discussion it was agreed that the committee be instructed to go their work without adjournment, and their appointment was confided to the Chair.

Mr. Gedney asked that the committee endeavor to supply answers to the following questions, in addition to those already propounded: Has any portion of the $5,000,000 Lehigh and Wilkesbarre bonds been hypothecated, and, if so, when said loans will fall due, and what will be their amount? Has the New-Jersey Central Company any debts on account of rolling stock and rails, and what is its amount? In reply to another gentleman Treasurer Knox said that the total bonded indebtedness of the company is $25,000,000, and that the interest was all paid up, some of the bonds not being out a year yet.

Mr. Waterman, of Philadelphia, spoke severely against the disturbing element in the meeting, which, he said, was evidently seeking for outside effect. He spoke in eulogistic terms of the company's officers, and made a strong appeal in favor of the loan. In conclusion, he said that no coal company is making a cent. He had conversed with several of the leading coal men, and he found them all anxious to enter into a new combination which shall include a clause requiring each company to deposit with the combination a sufficient amount of property as security that it shall not send too much coal to market. He predicted that between now and March 1 the six great companies will be reunited, and coal will have advanced $1 50 per ton.

President Knight said that he believed that a meeting of representatives of the several coal companies was in progress in the City at the time, and he knew that such another meeting was to be held in Philadelphia to-day.

The President announced the composition of the committee as follows: John U. Brookman, Samuel Wetmore, J. S. Waterman, George W. Cullum, and J. B. McCrarey. The committee retired.

During the recess, several speeches were made in advocacy of the loan, and frequent appeals were made to the stockholders to come forward and subscribe. Mr. McCrarey, a wealthy operator, described the Wilkesbarre Company's land as the best coal land he had ever seen. The Chairman, Mr. Potts, said he was the oldest anthracite miner in the country, and drew from his experience the deduction that the business is subject to alternate periods of deep depression and great financial prosperity. Before two years the condition of affairs would be altered so that they would hardly be able to realize their present predicament. An advance of $1 per ton would add $20,000,000 to the resources of the coal companies next year. Coal ought never be sold in New-York for less than $5 per ton, on account of the value of the coal lands belonging to the companies and the capital invested. He found, however, that the companies would be satisfied with $4 per ton, an advance of $1 15 on present prices.

Ex-Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. John C. Bullitt, representative of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, eulogized President Knight, drew flattering pictures of the prospects of the New-Jersey Central Company, and tongue-lashed the "wreckers" who were endeavoring to destroy it.

Mr. Knight said that he had certain information that a new coal combination would be effected during the present week.

The committee returned at 3:10 o'clock and reported that the short time given them did not permit an examination of the books. They had been obliged to rely upon the balance sheets for the following figures: Floating debt of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company on Jan. 1, 1877, including bills payable and bills paid, amounts due Lehigh and Susquehanna Railroad Company for rent and amount due employes, $2,543,000. Bills indorsed by the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company for the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, $1,141,000. The indebtedness of the two companies is secured by the use of $3,178,000 blanket mortgage bonds and $4,995,000 Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal bonds. The coal company is indebted to the New-Jersey Central in addition $1,620,000, on account of freight and earnings. The true condition of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company could not be ascertained, as there were no accounts or vouchers at hand, but the committee believed it to be seriously in debt. This indebtedness was thought to have accrued through purchase of additional mining property and improvements. The committee suggested that a new committee be appointed, with time to investigate carefully the past of the two companies, and ascertain how the large amounts of money that had been raised from time to time had been expended. It was thought that the property had not been paid for entirely out of the proceeds of bonds, but that a part had been brought in as floating debt.

Mr. Gedney asked how much coal the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company had on hand to offset its indebtedness. The response was, "about 200,000 tons."

It was moved and carried that the committee be continued, in accordance with its own suggestion, with power to fill vacancies; and another committee of 10 was appointed to solicit subscriptions. Mr. Knight saying that upon the success of the $3,000,000 loan depends the destruction or revival of the New-Jersey Central Railroad. Mr. L. Bennett made a strong appeal for the loan. He deprecated the apathy of the stockholders in vigorous terms, and said that the meeting reminded him of a stockboard with the bears predominating. The names of the subscribers and the amounts were then read out, by request, for the purpose of encouraging others. The total footed up $1,027,600. An old gentleman added his name for $5 00 more, and the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

A "CHARITY" WHICH SHOULD BE EXAMINED.

The statement published in THE TIMES about the Free Dormitory, of which Valentine Hammann is President and George H. Stout is Secretary is likely to result in an investigation at the hands of the Board of Apportionment, which meets to-morrow. About a month ago Messrs. Hammann and Stout applied to the board for an appropriation, the money to be used in defraying the expenses of their institution, which was intended they said, to furnish shelter to poor women at night. They received $1,000. On Feb. 1 they applied for a further donation of $5,000, stating that the Free Dormitory was conducted by the "Women's Friend Association," This last application, like the previous one, was signed by Hammann and Stout. These philanthropists in writing to the newspapers say: "The impression has gone abroad, without any action on our part, that this charity is the same that was in existence two years ago." The impression here alluded to very naturally went "abroad," because Hammann and Stout distinctly stated in their application to the Board of Apportionment that it was the same charity which existed two years ago. They alluded to the great good which that charity had done in the past, said that it "temporarily suspended a few months ago," and that "in view of the prevailing destitution, the Free Dormitory will *resume* operations at once." Hamman and Stout, in stating that the charity had only suspended operations "a few months ago," stated what is contrary to the fact, as "The Free dormitory" has not been in existence for two years. The action of the Board of Apportionment in making an appropriation for Hammann and Stout's dormitory has created a good deal of discussion among a large number of persons who are acquainted with the facts in this case, and it is expected that some steps will be taken to recover the money already paid. An intelligent lady whom is cautioned against to mar the prospect of securing a new appropriation. A lady who announced herself as Mrs. I. J. Reed, of West Eleventh street, called yesterday upon Mr. John Haruy, the Mayor's Secretary, and expressed the hope that no donation would be given to the dormitory until a thorough examination of its management was made. Mayor Ely's attention was subsequently called to the fact. He is Chairman of the Board of Apportionment.

SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS.

The racing establishment of Thomas Puryear & Co. was sold at auction yesterday, at the Valley Brook stud farm, Rutherfurd Park, New-Jersey, to settle the estate of the late David Crawford. The stable was formerly known as Dennison & Crawford, but latterly Mr. Thomas Puryear, the well-known trainer, took charge of the stud, and became a partner. Under his name the Valley Brook string of horses has been very successful, particularly in the year 1875. As the announcement read that the entire stud was to be sold without reserve, there was a good attendance of turfmen, and among those present were Messrs. P. and G. L. Lorillard, M. A. Littell, Capt. Coffin, R. Center, Jetu and Wyndham Walden, and the Dwyer brothers. The stallion Narragansett was the first on the catalogue, and Pierre Lorillard started the bidding at $500. It was slowly run up, in small amounts, to $1,010, and bought by a Mr. Vandenhoff for that figure. The bidding for some of the colts was spirited, especially Kingsland and Palmetto. The following are the figures for the 19 head offered:

1. Narragansett, br. s., foaled 1866, by imp. Eclipse, out of Josie Dixon; Mr. Vandenhoff	$1,010
2. Warwick, b. h., foaled 1872, by imp. Leamington, out of Minnie Minor; Thomas Puryear	220
3. Meco, ch. h., foaled 1872, by Narragansett, out of Juliette, by Censor; J. Hinchman, New-Jersey	300
4. Lizzie Berry, b. m., foaled 1859, by Lexington, out of Louisa N. Berry; P. Lorillard	500
5. Minnie Minor, b. m., foaled 1861, by Lexington, out of Julia, by Glencoe; P. Lorillard	600
6. Chignon, b. m., foaled 1861, by imp Balrownie, out of Jewel, by Arab; P. Lorillard	350
7. Julietta, ch. m., foaled 1867, by Censor, out of Julia, by Glencoe; D. D. Withers	325
8. Pastura, b. m., foaled 1867, by Censor, out of Pasta, by Revenue; R. Wilmer, Maryland	150
9. B. m., foaled 1873, by Narragansett, out of Pastura; Edward Clarke, New-York	225
10. Kingsland, ch. c., 3 years, by Narragansett, out of Isalestone, by Censor; George L. Lorillard	1,270
11. Black Cloud, br. c., 3 years, by Narragansett, out of Lizzie Berry; Thomas Puryear	115
12. Top, c. c., 2 years, by Narragansett, out of Chignon, by imp. Balrownie; E. Clarke	$410
13. Palmetto, b. f., 3 years, by Narragansett, out of Minnie Minor; Dwyer Bros	1,700
14. C. c., 2 years, by Narragansett, out of Minnie Minor, by Lexington; James Kelly	110
15. B. c., 2 years, by Narragansett, out of Chignon, by imp. Balrownie; George L. Lorillard	400
16. B. c., 2 years, by Narragansett, out of Pasta, by Revenue; Thomas Puryear	190
17. C. c., 2 years, by Narragansett, out of Pastura, by Censor; Thomas Puryear	145
18. C. c., 2 years, by Narragansett, out of Julietta; Dwyer Bros	700
19. B. c., (very small,) 2 years, by Narragansett, out of Lizzy Berry; J. W. Stout, New-York	180
Total amount of sale	$8,939

THE LIEDERKRANZ BALL.

The Liederkranz Ball, one of the great events of the ball season, will take place this evening at the Academy of Music. The opening procession, which formed so attractive a feature of the masquerade during past years, will be dispensed with, but its absence will no doubt be compensated for by other attractions, among which may be mentioned the series of dances to be given by a troupe of professionals and gymnasts.

NEGLECTED CHILDREN CARED FOR.

A few days ago Officer Lundberg, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, while passing through Avenue C, noticed two children standing on the sidewalk in front of No. 183 crying piteously. On questioning them the officer learned that their mother, Mary Ward-occupying rooms on the third floor, had locked them out, and was then lying in a condition of beastly intoxication in her room. The officer at once applied for, and was granted, a warrant for the arrest of the woman, and the document was given to Court Officer Harrigan, who invaded the premises yesterday morning. In the cheerless and filthy apartments were found five children, ranging from 18 months to 13 years, one of them entirely naked, and the others miserably clad. The mother was arrested on the street near the house, and when arraigned at the Essex Market Police Court stated that her husband, John Ward, was a cooper earning $15 per week, the largest portion of which was spent in the purchase of liquor for the husband and wife. She also admitted that she recently returned from Blackwell's Island, where she spent a term of three months for habitual drunkenness. An examination in the case will be held to-day, and pending the result the poor children will be cared for by the society.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

John Lehnard, aged 28, a tailor, of No. 51 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, fell dead last evening while at work in a store at No. 413 West Forty-sixth street.

Rev. Dr. Charles E. Lord will lecture in Chanler Chapel to-night on "The Huguenots in the Old and New World," in aid of the new Huguenot church in process of erection near Pelham Bridge.

Ephraim Holland, a Cincinnati gambler, was arrested yesterday by Officer Crowley on a charge of complicity in the recent election frauds in Ohio. He will be sent to Cincinnati on a requisition from Gov. Hayes.

Prominent grain shippers say that they have no knowledge of the reported cutting under of rates to the West, and that the various assertions to that effect published during the past few days in the local newspapers are probably without foundation.

Aaron B. Longstreet, a mason, who resided in One Hundred and Thirty-second street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, fell from a scaffold on Tuesday in West Fifty-seventh street, and died yesterday from the effect of his injuries, at St. Luke's Hospital.

Andrew J. Lane, Captain of the canal-boat T. P. Demorest, lying at the foot of East Twenty-third street, died yesterday on board of his vessel from the effect of a fracture of the skull, accidentally received by the falling of a coal-bucket on his head several days ago at Mott Haven.

The fines paid into the various Police Courts last month were as follows: First District Court, $495; Second District Court, $1,227; Third District Court, $576; Fourth District Court, $500; Fifth District Court, $26; Sixth District Court, $20; Special Sessions Court, $1,084. Total, $3,858.

Mr. Leonardo Delmonte, Dominion Consul at this port, and engaged in mercantile business at No. 50 Exchange place, called at the Police Central Office last night, and reported to Inspector Thorne that his son, Leonardo Delmonte, aged 15, had not been home since 9 A. M., at which hour he left for school. A general alarm was telegraphed to all the Police-stations to look out for the boy.

The Grain Trade held an adjourned meeting in the Produce Exchange yesterday morning, and adopted the new rules proposed by the Grain Committee in relation to oats, rye, barley, and peas. The new rules in regard to Winter wheat were referred to Messrs. W. S. Preston, George C. Martin, and E. W. Coleman, as a committee to confer with the Grain Committee and report at another meeting to be held this morning.

BROOKLYN.

The annual dinner of the Palette Club takes place this evening.

Schuyler Colfax will deliver a lecture at Plymouth Church on the 15th inst., entitled, "Life and Services of Abraham Lincoln."

Meissonier's original painting, "The Rainbow," which was lost three years ago, has at last been found. The present owner, W. H. Shaw, Esq., has consented to have it placed on exhibition at No. 805 Broadway.

A number of the longshoreman who have been on strike for 25 cents an hour, were allowed to go to work at that rate in the Empire Stores yesterday. The strikers are willing to go to work for 20 cents an hour, if the employers will guarantee eight hours' work a day.

The druggists of this city are about to memorialize the Legislature for the passage of a law compelling drug clerks employed in Brooklyn to pass an examination and hold a license, as they are required to do in New-York, before being permitted to dispense prescriptions.

An entertainment will be given by St. John's Guild at the Academy of Music and Nilsson Hall on the 22d inst. The programme of the evening comprises a Martha Washington reception and garden party, under charge of a Board of Managers composed of leading citizens.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors a resolution was passed directing the Jail Committee to purchase for $25,000 from the Directors of the City Hospital a site for the jail. The building will be erected over the site of the present Raymond Street Jail, and will adjoin the City Hospital.

Gen. Roger A. Pryor applied on behalf of Mrs. C. B. Price to allow her to revive an action for $100,000 against the Executors of her deceased husband, the late Walter W. Price. Price was married three times, and a decree from two of his wives on the ground that a former wife was still living. The particulars of the various divorce suits have been repeatedly published.

The committee appointed by the Republican General Committee to investigate the colonization frauds, have made a long report detailing many facts, most of which have already been published in connection with the colonization practiced in the odd-numbered wards by the Democrats last November. Were it not for these frauds the Republicans would have a majority in the Board of Aldermen. The committee recommend legislation which shall have the effect of preventing frauds in the future.

NEW-JERSEY.

The young daughter of Mr. Kain, of Court street, Newark, who was so badly burned by the explosion of a kerosene-oil lamp on Sunday night, has since died of her injuries.

Michael Stern lies in a very critical condition at St. Michael's Hospital, in Newark. Instead of jumping from a window, as was at first reported, he proves to have been a somnambulist, and met with the accident while walking in his sleep.

John Kroner, aged 37, who was employed by Theodore Gerth, of No. 81 Market street, Newark, as a hostler, was found dead yesterday in the cellar of his employer's house. It was found, on examination, that he was suffocated by coal-gas, having fallen asleep near the door of the furnace.

The New-Jersey Sabbath Union held its third annual meeting in the Central Baptist Church, Trenton, on Tuesday, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Rev. W. J. R. Taylor, of Newark, President; Rev. A. H. Brown, of Camden, Secretary; Whitall Stokes, of Trenton, Treasurer.

Thomas Schoonmaker, aged 25, who was convicted recently of shooting William Blackmore at Lexington, Ky., and who escaped with two companions, Michael Collins and Charles Jepson, from Lexington Jail, surrendered himself to the Jersey City Police last night. He was serving out a sentence of two years. His companions were sentenced to 10 years each. He said that he became tired of roving around, was convinced that he did wrong, and was willing to serve out his term. He will be sent to Kentucky to-day.

CONFERENCE ON CITY AFFAIRS.

Soon after the recent conference between the committee of merchants, bankers, and others, of which Mr. William A. Booth is Chairman, with the Mayor and Controller, Mr. Purroy, the President of the Board of Aldermen, had a resolution passed by that body requesting the Mayor to summon the heads of departments, except the Police Commissioners, called upon the Mayor for that purpose, and, after consulting together for a short time, it was decided to meet again on Saturday at noon, and to invite the committee, of which Mr. Booth is Chairman, and the members of the Legislature from this City, to be present. The meeting will be public.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Gen. J. B. Stonehouse, of Albany, is at the Hotel Brunswick.

Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins, of Princeton College, is at the Grand Hotel.

Hon. James M. Ashley, of Ohio, and Capt. Hamilton Perry, of the steam-ship Adriatic, are at the St. Denis Hotel.

Gen. Charles Hughes, of Gov. Robinson's Staff, and Judge Stephen Brown, of Glen's Falls, N. Y., are at the Sturtevant House.

Ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania; Carroll Hyde, of Binghamton, and Joseph Pulitzer, of St. Louis, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

COGNACS bottled at Jonzac Distilleries; also in wood. VICTOR E. MAUGER, sole importer, 110 Reade st. —*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Columbus, from Havana.—F. Heria, N. Samuels, A. Sanches Garcia, C. Garcia Camps, R. F. Saaredra, Mr. and Mrs. Ramon Ortis, Mrs. Rosaria Downing, D. Salazer, R. B. Denig, S. Goetz, I. F. St. Julian, D. W. Randall, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Needham, Capt. F. Reybold, Mrs. A. De Oribuella.

In steam-ship San Jacinto, from Savannah.—Miss Ida Howe, Miss J. Z. Robinson, Capt. E. Grant, W. O. Neil, C. M. Chase, miss K. Mahony, R. Thompson, M. Monahon, F. T. Cushing, O. H. Stetson, T. Barns, P. Sullivan, T. Dodd, A. Skillen, N. Moran.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Algeria, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. Aitken, F. P. Buckley, Miguel Capia, Rev. J. B. Chevir, Hon. Samuel C. Cobb and wife, C. G. Cookson, M. Devris, Ulysse Defevrimont, Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Fiske, Jacques Hartog, W. Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. William Hilton, Joshua B. Holden, Capt. T. Jessop, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kemble, A. W. Lelton, J. H. Lewis, Dr. S. H. Linn, James McDowell, Montgomery Moore, William Morrison, William Morton, Mr. and Mrs. L. Nicholsky, Rev. Charles Noble and wife, Charles Oliver, George H. Osthelmer, J. R. Paton, Miss Isabella A. Pleasant, Mr. Sewell, William Small, William H. Thornberry, Jr., F. C. White, L. J. White, Thomas Vought, John T. Drew, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Satfield.

In steam-ship General Barnes, for Savannah.—Mrs. E. Hennessy, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Craig, Mrs. Chapin, William Spaulding, W. B. Beers, C. F. Preston, J. W. Preston, Mrs. J. B. Denton, S. Cahome, S. M. Sisman, Mrs. M. Sisman, S. Corsell, Geo. [illegible]

F. Brookhoff, J. H. Page, George F. Partigh, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lambert, Mrs. Broadwell, Mrs. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. A. Shearer, A. B. Watson, J. Denton, P. Graef, J. Stillman, F. A. Warth, H. Audonier, H. Orseaut, V. Hansen, J. Spencer, O. Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....7:02 | Sun sets....5:27 | Moon rises..4:18
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...4:13 | Gov. Island...5:02 | Hell Gate....6:24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship Algeria, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Algiers, Hawthorn, New-Orleans, &c., Bogart & Morgan; Gulf Stream, Crowell, Charleston, J. W. Quintard; Gen. Barnes, Cheeseman, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Marianna V., (Port.,) Ferreira, Lisbon, G. Amsink & Co.

Barks Samuele, (Ital.,) Rallo, Gibraltar for orders, John C. Seager; David Babcock, Colcord, Cadiz via Seville, A. Mudgett & Co.; Americo, (Ger.,) Koper, Leith, Scotland, H. Koop & Co.; Lamech, (Ital.,) Boggia, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Stefanino, (Ital.,) Genta, Genoa, Slocovich & Co.

Brig Sirius, (Br.,) McDonald, St. John's, P. R., Gerhard & Brewer.

Schrs. Impulse, (Br.,) Rountree, Belize, Hon., Leycraft & Co.; Eugene Borda, Bailey, Norfolk, Slaght & Petty; S. P. Goodwin, Williams, Bridgeport, Conn., Stamford Manufacturing Co.; M. A. Forsyth, Hobbie, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; O. C. Acken, Toms, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Bella Russell, Smith, Georgetown, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Wm. Todd, Wood, St. Thomas and Sombrero Island, Peniston & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Atlanta, Woodhull, Savannah Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship San Jacinto, Hazard, Savannah Feb. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. Yonge.

Steam-ship Lone Star, Forbes, New-Orleans Jan. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Bogart & Morgan.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

Steam-ship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steam-ship Columbus, Reed, Havana Feb. 3, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Ship Tewksbury, (of Liverpool,) Davies, Liverpool Nov. 24, via South-west Pass Jan. 17 in ballast to Barclay & Livingston.

Bark Jason, (Norw.,) Thorsen, Hamburg 73 ds., in ballast to Benham & Boyesen.

Bark W. D. Stewart, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Munster, Liverpool 51 ds., in ballast to order.

Barr Windward, (of St. John, N. B.,) Baker, Hamburg 60 ds., with mdse. to master.

Bark Maud Scammell, (of St. John, N. B.,) Thompson, Dublin Dec. 4, in ballast to Scammell Bros. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Bark Costante, (Ital.,) Gnchetti, Ipswich 59 ds., in ballast to Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Giuseppe Rocco, (Ital.,) Castellano, Bordeaux 67 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Capri, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Barker, Alloa 68 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Columbia, (of New-Haven,) Dickerson, St. Pierre, Mart., 14 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Brig Union, (of Jersey, Eng.,) Le Dain, Santos Dec. 11, with sugar to order.

Schr. Little Annie, Roberts, (of and from St. John, N. B., 30 ds.,) with potatoes to A. T. Heney.

Schr. Eben Parsons, (of Gloucester, Mass.,) Dagle, Fortune Bay, N. F., 10 ds., with fresh frozen herring to Benj. West.

Schr. M. G. Moseley, Urann, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to Parsons & Loud.

Schr. Montana, Bearse, Norfolk, with corn and lumber to A. Dayton & Co.

Schr. M. A. Davis, Long, Somerset, to A. Dayton.

Schr. Edward Johnson, (of Belfast, Me.,) McDonald, Rio Janeiro 45 ds., with coffee to order—vessel to A. Mudgett.

Schr. B. I. Hasard, Brewster, Georgetown, S. C., 9 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Mary J. Russell, Steelman, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Drew & Buckie.

Schr. Marcus Edwards, Pearson, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Drew & Buckie.

Schr. Eleanor, Squires, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to E. D. Hurlbut & Co.

Schr. Helen A. Hoyt, Parker, New-Bedford.

Schr. Nelson Harvey, Cobb, New-Bedford.

Schr. Mexican, Haskell, Bristol.

Schr. Samuel P. Godwin, Morrell, Stamford.

Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Toms, Stamford.

Schr. Z. A. Paine, Jones, Eastport, with fish to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. Snow Bird, (of St. John, N. B.,) Cripps, Providence, in ballast to P. L. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Martha A. Brewer, McFarlan, Belfast, for Baltimore.

Schr. Sallie W. Kay, Tilton, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Anna Sheppard, Gray, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary L. Varney, Rowe, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Forest City, Hodgon, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Florence V. Turner, Walker, Providence.

Schr. James H. Deputy, McMahon, Providence.

Schr. Wm. N. Gessner, Edgbert, Providence.

Schr. Rebecca A. Carter, Tomlin, Providence.

Schr. Forest Oak, Parker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Henrietta, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Gillum, Hall, Boston.

Schr. Sallie B., Bateman, New-Haven.

Schr. Harvest, Corwin, Bristol.

Schr. Wm. H. Bowen, Jackson, Bristol.

WIND—sunset, moderate, W. N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Algeria, for Liverpool; City of New-York, for Havana; Albemarle, for New-Orleans; Gen. Barnes, for Savannah; Gulf Stream, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C.; barks Hattie Gondey, for Havre; Commodore Dhpont, for Cadiz; Cuba, for Gibraltar; Falconi, for Messina; Joseph, for Cette; brigs F. H. Todd, for Key West; Atalaya, for Cienfuegos. Also, via Long Island Sound, bark Everhard Delius, for Portland; schrs. Active, for St. John, N. B.; John D. Griffin, for Salem.

SPOKEN.

By schr. Edward Johnson, Jan. 31, lat. 29, lon. 72 40, schr. Delhi.

MARINE DISASTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 7.—The schr. T. J. Trafton, from Wiscasset, had a boat stove and her stern slightly damaged on the 6th inst., by collision with oyster-boat Sarah Ann while beating down the bay.

The barks Kings County and Malta, while coming up the river to-day collided, carrying away the Malta's bowsprit and damaging the Kings County's after-rail.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—Sld. 26th ult., Gaeta; 1st inst., Gjallarhorn, the latter for Smyrna; 3d inst., Lohengrin; 6th inst., Hermon, Capt. Dingles; Dartmouth, oliver Cloud; 7th inst., Mary S. Ames, the latter for Arr. 1st inst., Paul Thormann; 4th inst., Chebucto, Sigrid, Tancock, W. H. Jenkins; 5th inst., Annie Murr, J. Simonson, Alma, Capt. Lahmeger; 6th inst., Vasron, E. M. Golder, the latter at Liverpool; Germania, Capt. Veimow; 7th inst., America, Capt. Emerson; Harmonia, Capt. Gorstad; Rescue, Thredale, and Dumeo.

HAVRE, Feb. 7.—The General Transatlantic Co.'s steam-ship France, Capt. Trudelle, from New-York Jan. 27, arr. here at 8 o'clock this morning.

GLASGOW, Feb. 7.—The National Line steam-ship Spain, Capt. Grace, from New-York Jan. 28, for Liverpool, arr. here at midnight last night.

BRISTOL, Feb. 7.—Sld. steam-ship Arragon, Capt. Symons, for New-York.

LONDON, Feb. 7.—The Danish ship St. Albans, Capt. Beck, from London Jan. 24, for Pensacola, has put back to Deal.

LAUNA, Feb. 8.—The steam-ship State of Nevada sld. from here Sunday at 3 P. M. for New-York.

HAVANA, Feb. 7.—Arr. schr. Charles Platt, from Cardiff.

HAZELTON PIANO
TRIUMPHANT.
Excelsior! AT THE GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1876.
OFFICIAL.
The undersigned have examined the
Grand, Square, and Upright PIANO-FORTES
OF
HAZELTON BROTHERS
and unanimously recommend for the same the Highest Award, for the following reasons, viz:
ELASTIC TOUCH!
SINGING QUALITY!
DELICACY AND POWER OF TONE
WITH HIGHEST EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP.
(The above embrace all the qualities of a first-class Piano-forte.)
REPORT SIGNED BY ALL THE JUDGES.
Warerooms: 34 and 36 University Pl.

HERRING'S SAFES
THE
'World's Champions'
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. THE LARGEST STOCK OF THE BEST SAFES IN THE WORLD TO SELECT FROM.
ALSO 200 SECOND-HAND SAFES (ALL MAKES) AT VERY LOW PRICES.
HERRING & CO.,
NOS. 251 AND 252 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK

STATEMENT
OF

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7928. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

DEMOCRATIC CRUELTY TO POLITICAL OPPONENTS.

THE CASE OF MESSRS. WELLS AND ANDERSON, OF THE LOUISIANA RETURNING BOARD—THEIR CLOSE IMPRISONMENT IN A DUNGEON—MR. HALE'S EFFORTS TO HAVE THE PRISONERS HUMANELY TREATED DEFEATED BY THE DEMOCRACY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In the House today, Mr. Hale called attention to the cruel treatment to which Messrs. Wells and Anderson, of the Louisiana Returning Board, are treated by officers of the House, and introduced, a resolution directing that the gentlemen named be removed from the dungeon where they are now confined and placed in a room to be selected by the Speaker. Mr. Hale's remarks describing the unhealthy dungeon in which Messrs. Wells and Anderson are incarcerated, aroused some of those on the Democratic side who are smarting under the irritation caused by the decision of the Electoral Commission in the Florida case, notably S. S. Cox, who made a characteristic speech denouncing Wells and defending the officers of the House for their exhibitions of malice toward the two prisoners. With a clownish flourish he introduced the bill of fare furnished by the House restaurateur to show how comfortable an old man of near fourscore years can be made in a damp, badly-ventilated dungeon in the crypt of the Capitol. No complaint is made with reference to the feeding of the prisoners, but complaint is very justly made that these two men are selected for Democratic vengeance and treated with more severity and harshness than is exhibited toward common felons. If they were sent to the common jail they might not be fed so well as they now are, but they would be made comfortable in their lodgings, which is of as much importance to a man nearly 80 years of age as is his bill of fare. The previous question on Mr. Hale's resolution was voted down, when the matter was referred to the Committee on Privileges of the House, with instructions to make an early report.

Immediately after this matter was disposed of, Mr. Carr, of Indiana, who succeeded the late Speaker Kerr, introduced a preamble and resolutions declaring that as the Electoral Commission had rendered a decision that made it useless to continue taking evidence before committees of the House touching the Presidential election, therefore the Louisiana Returning Board should be immediately discharged from the custody of the House. This was intended as a reflection upon the action of the Commission, and indicates the feeling of the Democrats on this subject. Objection being made, the resolution could not be considered.

THE BOTTOM HAS FALLEN OUT.

THE TILDEN INQUISITION NO LONGER OF USE TO THE PARTY—NO FURTHER INTEREST TAKEN IN THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATIONS—COMPLETE FAILURE OF A PETTIFOGGING CONGRESSMAN—ON THE RAGGED EDGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—David Dudley Field, who was sent to Washington by Mr. Tilden for the express purpose of frightening the Louisiana witnesses into making some statement damaging to the Republican cause, has been a complete failure. For a time it seemed as if, supported by his pet witnesses Littlefield and Maddox, he was going to do great things for the great reformer; but within the past few days the lying testimony of those adventurers has been completely broken down, and by their own words they have been proved to be, indeed, what Gov. Wells called them, "unmitigated liars," Mr. Field seems now to have given up the battle which he commenced with so much vigor a few days ago, and he does not take any prominent part in the investigation. A number of minor witnesses were examined to-day, among them Mr. E. W. Barnes, the Western Union Telegraph Manager in New-Orleans, but nothing new of importance was learned. It seems to-day as if the Florida investigation was to be entirely abandoned by the Democrats. Mr. Field has notified Gov. Stearns, Gen. Martin, and other witnesses that they will not be called upon to testify until next week, and that they might not be called at all. And so David Dudley's great scheme to bully his political opponents into making capital for his party friends falls to the ground. As the counsel for the old Boss, Tweed, he was not a success, and as the legal advisor of the would-be Boss, Tilden, he has been a decided failure.

THE SOUTH PASS JETTY BILL.

THE QUESTION OF PAYING CAPT. EADS THE HALF MILLION DUE HIM IN MONEY OR IN BONDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—There is likely to be a sharp struggle between the House and the Senate over the bill appropriating $500,000 to Capt. Eads, as part payment for his Mississippi River improvements. The act of Congress provides that Eads shall be paid in money, or in bonds should no appropriation be available when his installment becomes due. The House passed a bill appropriating the money, but the Senate to-day amended the bill, making the amount payable in 5 per cent bonds, thus giving Eads a premium of $60,000, and adding $500,000 to the bonded debt of the United States, and issuing bonds at a higher rate of interest than is paid by the Government on its bonds now being negotiated. There can be no reason why the Government should run into debt and pay $60,000 as a premium for the privilege of doing it when its Treasury shows a large available balance. Mr. Eads, it is claimed, has the technical right to demand bonds, the appropriation not having been available when his money became due last month; but his demand for bonds has the appearance of a sharp business trick. The provision was made to allow him to claim bonds if no appropriation was available, in order that if his money became due during a recess of Congress, he might not be compelled to wait for many months for his pay. It was not expected when his bill was passed that the bonds would be at a premium. Of this unexpected fact Mr. Eads seeks to take advantage to obtain $60,000 more than his contract gives him.

THE SUIT AGAINST GEN. BELKNAP.

THE CASE DISMISSED AT THE REQUEST OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The case of the United States against Gen. Belknap was to-day dismissed on motion of the District Attorney, in accordance with the directions of the Attorney General, for the reason that the evidence would not sustain the prosecution. The action of the Attorney General is taken on the direction of President Grant, who indorses a report by the District Attorney as follows:

"In view of the within statement of the District Attorney of the District of Columbia to the effect that he believes a conviction improbable, and in view of the long suffering of the accused, and the great expense to which he has already been subjected, I think the District Attorney should be directed to dismiss the suit. U. S. GRANT."

The formal order of the Attorney General follows, and Judge MacArthur indorsed it:

"On reading the papers and instructions filed, and on motion of H. H. Wells, United States Attorney, it is ordered that the case—being indictment No. 11,262—be and the same is hereby dismissed. McARTHUR, Justice."

BREACH OF PROMISE SUIT.

A LADY CLERK IN THE TREASURY BRINGS SUIT AGAINST SENATOR SIMON CAMERON—DAMAGES CLAIMED IN THE SUM OF $50,000—WHAT IS SAID BY THE FRIENDS OF THE SENATOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The political and, to some extent, the social world of Washington was startled to-day by the announcement that a well-known law firm, on behalf of Mary S. Oliver, a lady employed in the Treasury Department, had brought a suit against the venerable Senator Simon Cameron for breach of promise of marriage. The plaintiff is said to be a person of good appearance and address, and is between 35 and 40 years of age. She asks for damages in the sum of $50,000. Senator Cameron, as it is perhaps unnecessary to state, is nearly 80 years old. In her complaint the lady states that on the 7th day of December, 1875, "in consideration that the said plaintiff, who was then sole and unmarried, at the special instance and request of the said defendant, had then agreed and undertaken to marry and take the said defendant to husband, he, the said defendant, then, to wit on the day and year last aforesaid, undertook and faithfully promised the said plaintiff to marry and take her, the said plaintiff, to wife in a reasonable time, then next following, and she avers that although a reasonable time for that purpose hath long since elapsed, and although she, the said plaintiff, confiding in the said last-mentioned promise, hath always been ready and willing to marry and take to her husband him, the said defendant, yet defendant hath not taken her to wife, although often requested so to do." Senator Cameron's friends state that the suit is brought for the purpose of levying blackmail.

PRIVATE CLAIMS IN CONGRESS.

AN ATTEMPT TO SMUGGLE THROUGH A LOT OF CLAIMS—HOW THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL WAS LOADED DOWN—ADVOCATES OF THEIR PAYMENT AFRAID OF THE RECORD—THE AGGREGATE AMOUNT INVOLVED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—While the Deficiency Appropriation bill was under consideration in the House yesterday in Committee of the Whole, a long list was presented of private claims against the Government, relating mainly to furnishing supplies to the Indian Bureau, some of them going back to 1861. The claims vary in amount from $20 to $47,000, and aggregate $465,000. They have been before Congress several times. Last year they were referred to the House Committee on Appropriations, reported back by that committee for investigation, and referred to the Committee on Claims. They remained in possession of that committee until last week, when they were again reported to the House without recommendation, and once more referred to the Committee on Appropriations. The Committee on Appropriations refused to incorporate the claims in the Deficiency bill, because they believed they should receive proper investigation from a committee of the House. After some debate the claims were inserted in the bill yesterday as an amendment, by a vote of 97 to 53. To-day when the bill was reported to the House, a separate vote was demanded on this amendment, and it was stricken out on a division. Had it not been for the determination of those opposed to the amendment to call the yeas and nays to retain it in the bill, it would undoubtedly have succeeded. These claims may be just and proper, but they should be passed on individually after investigation, and not dumped into a general appropriation bill. The fact that those who advocated their payment shrink from putting themselves on record to direct their payment is a suspicious circumstance.

CLAIMS AGAINST MEXICO.

THE BILL FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE AWARD UNDER CONSIDERATION—TEN YEARS TO PAY OFF THE WHOLE AMOUNT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the House had quite an extended session this morning, considering a bill for the distribution of the awards made by the Mexican Commission, which concluded its labors some days since. This commission has been in existence some years, and was created by a treaty made in 1868, between this country and Mexico, by which the claims of American citizens against Mexico, and the claims of Mexicans against the United States, were to be adjusted before this tribunal. The number of cases heard and adjudicated by the commission was very large, the awards being in favor of the United States claimants to the amount of $4,000,000. By the terms of the treaty Mexico is only required to pay $300,000 per annum of this amount until the entire sum of $4,000,000 is canceled. The first installment of $300,000 has been deposited by the Mexican Government, and the bill agreed upon by the committee to-day, and which will be offered to-morrow, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay this sum pro rata to the claimants who have been awarded judgments by the commission. An effort has been made to get such legislation as would direct this Government to pay the $4,000,000 awarded by the commission, the Government to have claim for that amount upon Mexico. This the committee would not agree to, but agreed upon the bill for a pro rata distribution of the $300,000 per annum. By this bill it will take about 10 years to pay off the whole award.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Yesterday's examination of Frederick C. Humphreys, the Florida Republican Elector, was not conducted by the Chairman of the Senate Privileges and Elections Committee, (Mr. Morton,) nor was it made under any special instructions of the Senate, as may have been inferred from the published report. Mr. Humphreys was subpœnaed and examined by Senator Sargent, as Chairman of the branch of the Privileges and Elections Committee which is known as the Senate Florida Committee.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day commenced the preparation of the Army Appropriation bill, and agreed that all its items shall be framed upon the basis of a reduction of the force from 25,000 to 23,000 men.

The Senate Committee on Patents, owing to the absence of several of its members on investigating committees, did not meet to-day, and the important House bill, in regard to infringements of patents, requiring all suits to be commenced within 12 months from date of infringement, &c., therefore still remains on the docket of the committee without action.

The Post Office Appropriation bill as reported by the Senate Committee to-day is increased in amount about $1,800,000 over its total of $33,221,000 as passed by the House. The principal items of increase are as follows: For mail transportation by railroads, $800,000, (making the total for this purpose, $9,600,000;) compensation of Postmasters, $250,000; payment of letter-carriers, $150,000; railway Post Office clerks, $175,000; route agents, $105,000; mail-messengers, $100,000; clerks in Post Offices, $100,000; manufacture of stamped envelopes and newspaper wrappers, $64,000; postal cards, $50,000; advertising, $20,000; miscellaneous and incidental expenses, $5,000. The total of the bill as now reported exceeds that of last year by about $450,000, but is $1,683,000 less than the estimates.

The Senate Committee on Finance will, at its meeting early next week, take into consideration the recent financial Message of President Grant.

The certificates of Electoral votes thus far acted on by the two houses in joint session are in charge of the tellers, and those not yet opened are in custody of the President pro tem. of the Senate. These certificates are carefully guarded by the respective parties against all possible danger.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: R. F. Kelly, of West Virginia, to be Register at Santa Fé, New-Mexico; Edward Chadel, to be Postmaster at Corning, N. Y.; T. B. Patton, to be Postmaster at Altoona, Penn.; J. H. Marsten, to be Postmaster at Cohoes, N. Y.

The following is a statement of the balances in the United States Treasury to-day at the close of business: Currency, $10,816,976; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $35,310,000; coin, including $55,235,600 in certificates, $88,115,562; outstanding legal tenders, $364,984,812.

Albert Peyser, an alleged ineligible Democratic Elector from West Virginia, arrived here this morning in obedience to a subpœna from the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. It is claimed that Peyser is a native of Poland, and has never been naturalized as a citizen of this country. Several witnesses have been subpœnaed to testify in the case. Mr. Peyser claims to be a native of New-York State.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $400,697 32; and from Customs, $584,457 70.

The Smithsonian Institute to-day received a dispatch from France announcing the discovery of a new planet of the twelfth magnitude by Mr. Barnelly, of the Paris Observatory. The planet was observed on Feb. 5, 10 hours and 36 minutes right ascension, 9° 29 north declination; motion north.

Lieut. Commander Thomas Nelson has been ordered to the Hydrographic Office on the 15th inst.; Assistant Surgeon George P. Lumsden to the training-ship Minnesota at New-York, and Passed Assistant Engineer William A. H. Allen to duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering. Lieut. L. C. Logan has reported his return home, having been detached from the Tennessee, Asiatic Station, on the 17th of December last, and has been placed on waiting orders. Chief Engineer William B. Brooks has been ordered from the Marion and fleet engineership of the European Station on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and await orders.

RAID ON A LOT OF COCK-FIGHTERS.

BRUTAL SPORTSMEN UNDER ARREST IN PHILADELPHIA — ONE OF THEIR NUMBER FATALLY SHOT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 8.—This morning before daylight a detachment of Police officers made a raid on a cock-pit located on Forty-first street, near the Centennial Buildings, where some 200 persons were witnessing a main. The building in which the fights took place was used as a restaurant during the Centennial, and had been excavated and all the appliances of a pit introduced. Forty-five persons were arrested, and one man named Patrick McGrory, living in the extreme south-western part of the city, was shot and killed. It is supposed that he was killed by some of the parties inside, as the Police fired but one shot, and the ball lodged in the ceiling. All the parties arrested were discharged from custody to-night by Chief of Police Jones, there being no tangible evidence to hold them. He consulted with Assistant District Attorney Hagert on the subject, and ascertained there was no law to suit the case. McGrory, who was employed to handle some of the birds, leaves a wife and six children. The participants comprised some of the lowest thieves in the city, and their statements are so conflicting regarding the death of McGrory that additional investigation will be necessary before it can be determined who is the murderer.

THE BALL TO THE GRAND DUKE AT NORFOLK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Feb. 8.—The naval ball of the officers on this station in honor of the Grand Duke Alexis and the Russian naval officers took place to-night. The ball-room for the occasion was the sail-loft in the Navy yard, which was most elaborately decorated. The banquet hall was over the main entrance to the yard, where several tables were spread, elegantly decorated with bouquets and novelties in the culinary art. All that art could devise, experience suggest, or money purchase, has been exhausted in making this an event in the history of naval balls. Commodore McCready, of the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company, placed the steamer N. P. Banks at the disposition of the Committee of Arrangements to transport the guests from this City to the Navy-yard. Over 1,200 invitations were sent out.

INDIANS AND WHITE HORSE-THIEVES.

CHEYENNE, Feb. 7.—The following report is brought by a herder who arrived here last night. It lacks confirmation. He says that on the 5th inst., while he was herding cattle 12 miles south of Pine Bluffs, and about 50 miles south-east of this city, he came upon about 30 Cheyenne Indians, who appeared to have gone into camp permanently. The herder was on foot when he discovered the Indians and hid himself in the bushes until he could escape unobserved. The Indians found his pony and took it into their camp. Night before last the Indians drove off seven head of stock from Sabelle's ranch. The herders were chased by the Indians, but escaped. Last week a lot of ponies were stolen from the Red Cloud agency by white horse-thieves. A party of soldiers went in pursuit, and yesterday overtook and captured two of the thieves, recovering 26 ponies. There was a third man with the stolen ponies, who managed to get away.

MEETING OF THE CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, Feb. 8.—At the meeting of the Canal Board to-day, the proposition of Daniel Candee to settle his pending contracts was agreed to. The Committee on Construction reported in favor of granting the petition to complete the Oneida Lake Canal to a depth of five feet, the State to be secured to the extent of $5,000 annually for 10 years, against loss for deficiency of revenue, and that the rates of toll be sufficiently high to cover expenses. The matter of the toll sheet was taken up, and Mr. Walrath's motion to adopt the toll sheet of 1876 for 1877 was lost, 2 to 5. On motion of Mr. Dorsheimer it was resolved to hold a meeting on March 31 next, when the appeal calendar will be taken up. The complaint against W. H. Bunn, Superintendent of Section 9 of the Erie Canal, after the examination of several witnesses, was dismissed.

THE PORT DEPOSIT ICE.

PORT DEPOSIT, Feb. 8.—The ice-gorge at this point continues to waste away. The ice field below is still unbroken, but is hourly growing weaker. The rolling stock of the railroad companies will remain here to-night for the first time since Saturday night, but the steam will be kept in the engines, and a watchman will remain on duty to give the alarm and have them removed in case of danger. All trains leave and arrive at the depot now, as usual, and little apprehension is felt of another inundation.

NEWSBOYS AIDING STRIKING PRINTERS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Following in the wake of the printers' strike, the newsboys yesterday struck against the *Post*, and becoming riotous and abusive toward the proprietor and policemen, five were taken into custody and this morning sent to Bridewell for 30 days. The *Post*, on its bulletin-board this morning, announced that it would keep up the fight and manage its own business. It charges that the newsboys were hired by the discharged printers and by the union to strike, and gives notice that the carriers will sell the papers on the streets. The "cases" were taken by new men in sufficient number to admit of the issue of to-day's edition as usual.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

ELIGIBILITY OF AN ELECTOR.

THE CASE OF MR. HUMPHREYS, OF FLORIDA—SHARP PRACTICE BY THE DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS CHECKED — ARGUMENTS OF MESSRS. HOADLEY, GREEN, AND MERRICK ON THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE, AND MESSRS. SHELLABARGER AND EVARTS ON THE REPUBLICAN SIDE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The meeting of the Electoral Commission to-day was regarded with great interest, because of the knowledge that the decision made yesterday was to be announced, and the public hearing was to be continued. The court-room, however, was not so much crowded with spectators as usual. Particularly was the absence noted of Senators and members of the House who have been regular in attendance at the sittings. There was no appearance of excitement, and one would not have guessed from the appearance of the Commissioners or the counsel, that an important and probably a conclusive decision had already been rendered in the great case pending. The Democrats, who last night for a time completely surrendered, collected their senses and determined to renew the contest. They even professed to be entirely satisfied with the decision of the Commission. Many of them seem even to have reasoned themselves once more into a feeling of confidence. Thus excitement was allayed and disappointment was covered up. They thought they could gain something under the second order of the court concerning evidence in the cases of ineligible Electors, and will make that hereafter the leading issue which they will urge in Louisiana and Oregon, and will rest upon the argument of Judge Hoadley. Of his position, it must be said that it is taken and sustained with great ingenuity, and his argument reminds one of some curious and wonderful contrivance, amusing and interesting to examine, but which is of no sort of use except to display the skill of the inventor. It will not stand the test of common sense or of the settled authorities. He makes, for instance, the point that, where ineligible Electors are voted for, instead of producing a vacancy in the college, it is a failure to elect, which is not a vacancy within the meaning of the State laws which authorize the college to fill up the places of missing members. His theory, carried into practice, would compel Electoral Colleges, before filling a vacancy, to make an investigation and determine whether the absentees were eligible or ineligible; which is, of course, wholly impracticable. The Commission at 5 o'clock adjourned till to-morrow morning, when the private consultation on the final question in this case will begin. There was a motion to take a recess of half an hour with a view to deciding the case to-night, but the motion to adjourn was made, and it was noted that it was carried by Justice Bradley voting with the Democrats. Probably he voted against prolonging the wearisome session of to-day, because his own physical strength is not very great, and he is anxious not to become sick and unable to discharge his duty.

The long day of argument on the Florida case made the session a dull one, as there were no new points under consideration, except that relative to the eligibility of Humphreys. The Democratic counsel began the day with a characteristic trick, which illustrates the Democratic methods in the management of their case. The Commission announced through its presiding officer, Justice Clifford, that evidence would be received relative to the ineligibility of Humphreys. Mr. Green, the New-Jersey counsel, called to the stand the Democratic Attorney General of Florida, and, after asking him the usual formal questions without making any reference to the case of Humphreys on which the Commission had directed evidence to be taken, asked a direct question as to the bringing of the *quo warranto* proceedings against the Hayes Electors. The coolness, the indescribable impudence of this attempt of the Democrats astounded the audience and the Commission, and even the Republican counsel hesitated a moment before Mr. Evarts offered an objection to the question, on the ground that it was not within the scope of the order of the Commission. Mr. Green seriously proposed to go on and present evidence as to the *quo warranto* proceedings, but was ruled out by the Commission. He then dismissed his witness, who knew nothing at all about Humphreys. Another witness was called who had dealings with Humphreys as Shipping Commissioner up to last August. A copy of Humphreys' appointment was produced, and that concluded the Democratic case. Mr. Humphreys himself, was called, and briefly examined by Mr. Stoughton, and he produced the resignation and acceptance already published. This ended the taking of evidence. The attempt of the Democrats to get in other testimony, in spite of the Commission, was laughed at and ridiculed on all sides.

They asked for an hour more of time for argument than was allowed them under the rules, and the request was granted. Mr. Evarts declined to have any additional time given to the Republicans, who did not consume all of their two hours. The demand for time on the part of the Democrats was to enable Judge Hoadley, of Cincinnati, who fortified the Grover trick by a legal opinion, and sent to Oregon the brief which determined Grover's action, to present the argument upon which his great intellect has exhausted itself, respecting the method of treating Postmasters in the Electoral College. He read in the Florida case a large part of his Oregon brief, which he had in print. He claimed, first, that Humphreys could not get out of the office till his resignation was accepted by the court in open session, and that Judge Woods' acceptance, sent from Ohio, was of no value. Having made the point that Humphreys was, in spite of all his efforts and the exercise of the office by another person, still Shipping Commissioner, Hoadley was prepared to go into the general discussion. The point of his whole speech was that, in the case of Humphreys there was a failure to elect, and, therefore, if the Hayes certificate were received, only three votes could be counted. The reply to all this was, that there was no need for Humphreys to have his resignation accepted by any body. There was no term to the office, and he could divest himself of it at any time by his own act, as the evidence showed he had done before the election. This position was fortified by authorities, and seems to be unassailable.

The counsel made arguments upon the case as presented by the three sets of certificates; but, as before stated, the points presented were not new. The speakers on the Democratic side were Judge Hoadley and Mr. Green, of New-Jersey, who did not add much to the case, and Mr. Merrick, who closed their side, but made much less impression than in his first speech. Mr. Shellabarger, of Ohio, opened for the Republicans in a very earnest speech, relating to the finality of the State action as legally certified. Mr. Evarts concluded on the same side, using only time enough to collect the fragments of the case, so to speak, and to cite authorities to refute the Democratic position.

It is said that some of the Supreme Court decisions cited by Mr. Merrick, were designedly selected so as to introduce several written by Judge Bradley, but it does not appear that any of them have such a relation to the case as to embarass his action.

In regard to the final result from the action of the Commission, not only with respect to the vote of Florida, but the votes of the other disputed States, the opinion is stronger to-day than last night that Hayes will receive the election. The Democratic leaders privately give up their case, in spite of the public demonstration which they continue. Judge Black, who always opposed the compromise bill and advocated the Clarkson N. Potter policy, is entirely dependent, and possibly will not appear again with the counsel. The vote of Florida will, without doubt, be counted for Hayes, whenever the two house again meet in joint assembly. As to Louisiana, it is well understood it will be quickly disposed of, according to the orders made in regard to Florida. There will be but one set of arguments, which will extend through two days, and some time may be taken in introducing evidence as to the two ineligible Electors in that State, Brewster and Levisse, who remained away from the meeting of the college and were appointed to fill the vacancies, their Federal offices having been previously resigned. The argument of Judge Hoadley will be applied in their cases by the Democrats, that there was a failure to elect which could not be remedied by the remaining members of the College. This, in the view of Republicans, will not be held by the Commission. Oregon will also be decided on a single set of arguments. The other contests will consume but a few hours' time. South Carolina will not be submitted to argument, so far as is now determined, though the double returns must go before the Commission. As to the reports of objections to other votes in other States, they are of no value, as it is certain that no objection can anywhere be raised that will be sustained by the concurrent action of both houses.

It is unfortunate and unfair to the Republicans that all cases of ineligible Electors do not go before the Commission. As it is, the disputed States alone can have their cases submitted; but the Republican position relative to the disposition of them will undoubtedly hold before the Commission. Judge Hoadley was introduced into the Florida case as a forlorn hope, precipitating the position that was to be taken when Oregon should be reached. This was an evidence of weakness, and was a sudden change of front, which denoted the expectation of disaster, unless something unusual and heroic could be accomplished.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission met at 11 A. M. The journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved. The Presiding Justice announced that the Commission was ready to proceed with the case subject to the orders issued yesterday, and of which counsel had been advised.

Mr. Merrick, for the Democratic side, then called George P. Raney, who testified as follows: I reside in Tallahassee, Fla.; I am, by profession, a lawyer, and am at present the Attorney General of the State of Florida; an the 6th day of December, 1876, I was in the City of Tallahassee.

Mr. Merrick asked whether the witness had any knowledge as to the service of the writ of *quo warranto* on the Hayes Electors on that day.

To this question, Mr. Evarts, for the Republican side, objected on the ground that it did not come within the limits of the order of the Commission, which related only to the eligibility of Mr. Humphreys.

Mr. Green, for the Democrats, said his side proposed to prove by this witness the simple fact as to the precise time when the writ of *quo warranto* was served upon the Hayes Electors. It was not, he said, apprehended by himself and his associates that the order made by the Commission excluded in its spirit the consideration of the *quo warranto* proceedings, and by the present witness he merely desired to fix the exact time the *quo warranto* was served. The objection of Mr. Evarts was sustained, and the witness was withdrawn.

Mr. Green then called James E. Yonge, who testified that he was a practicing lawyer in Pensacola, Fla.; that he knew Frederick C. Humphreys, and had known him for about 10 years; Humphreys' present business is agent for an express company, but has been United States Shipping Commissioner.

Mr. Evarts interposed the objection that if an official position is to be proved as by authority communicated from the Government, the official appointment should, in the absence of some reason to the contrary —

Mr. Green stated that the testimony given was evidence of the use of the office.

Mr. Evarts—My objection is that use is not sufficient in a matter pending upon authority.

The Presiding Justice—Let the official appointment be produced to save objections.

Mr. Green then produced and read in evidence the order of the United States Circuit Court for the Northern District of Florida, December term, 1876, appointing Frederick C. Humphreys, of Pensacola, Shipping Commissioner for that port. To this order is attached Humphreys' acceptance of the office, and his official oath, and a certificate from the Clerk of the Court dated Jan. 24, 1877, setting forth that there is on file no resignation, or acceptance of resignation, of the said Humphreys as such Shipping Commissioner.

Witness continued: I know Frederick C. Humphreys, one of the persons voted for as Elector for President and Vice President of the United States; he is the same person of whom I have spoken as United States Commissioner; I have had transactions with Humphreys as such Commissioner, beginning in the early part of 1873 and extending up to some time in the latter part of August, 1876; as a lawyer I have frequently had occasion to communicate with him on the subject of the discharge of American seamen; his duties as Shipping Commissioner related to matters between American seamen and ship-masters.

Here Mr. Green announced the direct examination of this witness closed.

Mr. Stoughton stated that he had no cross-examination.

Mr. Green—That is all we propose to offer by way of affirmative evidence, unless there may be something which may be required to be offered by way of rebuttal to the testimony offered on the other side.

Mr. Evarts—Without commenting upon the state of the proof thus reached, and without saying anything as to rebuttal, principally upon the point that no evidence has been adduced that shows that Humphreys held the office of Shipping Commissioner at the date of the November election, we will introduce the proof on our part that he did not, and then leave the question for discussion.

TESTIMONY OF MR. HUMPHREYS.

Frederick C. Humphreys was then called, sworn, and examined as follows:

By Mr. Stoughton—Q.—Were you a candidate for Elector on the Republican ticket at the last election? A.—I was.

Q.—Had you, prior to being a candidate, held any office, and if so, what? A.—I was United States Shipping Commissioner for the port of Pensacola.

Q.—When did you cease to act as such? A.—On the 5th day of October, when the acceptance of my resignation was received from Judge Woods, from whom the appointment came.

Q.—Did you resign your position? A.—I did.

Q.—By resignation delivered to whom? A.—By resignation through the mail.

Q.—To whom? A.—To Judge Woods.

Q.—Have you in your possession the acceptance of that resignation? A.—I have.

The witness produced the paper and handed it to Mr. Stoughton, who, after perusal, turned it over to Mr. Merrick for examination.

Mr. Merrick objected to its introduction or acceptance as the acceptance of a resignation, as it is the act of an individual and not of the court.

By Mr. Stoughton—Q.—You received this paper from Judge Woods in reply to your resignation sent through the mail? A.—I did, Sir.

Mr. Stoughton read the letter accompanying the acceptance, as follows:

NEWARK, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1876.

DEAR SIR: I inclose the acceptance of your resignation as Shipping Commissioner. The vacancy can only be filled by the Circuit Court, and until I come to Pensacola to open court for that purpose the duties of the office will have to be discharged by the Collector. Respectfully yours, W. B. WOODS.

Major F. C. HUMPHREYS, Pensacola, Fla.

Mr. Stoughton then read the acceptance, as follows:

NEWARK, Ohio, Oct. 2, 1876.

F. C. Humphreys, Esq., Pensacola, Fla.:

Your letter of the 24th of September, 1876, resigning your office of United States Shipping Commissioner at the port of Pensacola, in the State of Florida, has been received by me, and your resignation of said office is hereby accepted. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. WOODS, United States Circuit Judge.

Q.—Did you receive the paper which I hold in my hand, dated Oct. 5, 1876, from Hiram Potter, Collector of Customs at Pensacola? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Is that his signature? A.—That is his signature.

Mr. Merrick—We object to that paper.

The Presiding Justice—It will be received subject to the decision of the Commission as to its effect.

The letter was then read. It is from Hiram Potter, Jr., Collector of Customs, dated "Collector's office, Pensacola, Oct. 5, 1876," and requests that Humphreys turn over to the writer such public books, papers, and records as might appertain to the business of Shipping Commissioner, the duties of which office, as he was informed, being devolved upon him [the writer] upon the resignation of Mr. Humphreys.

Q.—Did you cease to act in your office from the time of the receipt of the letter accepting your resignation? A.—I did.

Q.—Have you acted in that capacity since? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has the Collector acted in your stead? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you turn over to the Collector whatever you had of public papers or property connected with the office, if you had any? A.—I had none; the blanks were my personal property, bought and paid for with my own money.

Cross-examined by Mr. Merrick—Have you a copy of your letter of resignation? A.—I have not a copy of my letter of resignation; I sent it by mail to Newark, in the State of Ohio, where the Judge was on a visit.

Q.—Has there been any session of the United States Circuit Court for that district since the date of that resignation? A.—There has not.

Q.—When did you receive Judge Woods' reply to your letter of resignation? A.—On the 5th of October.

Mr. Merrick announced that he had no further examination to make of this witness and nothing to offer in rebuttal.

The Presiding Justice—The testimony is therefore closed.

OPENING OF THE ARGUMENT.

The Presiding Justice then called the attention of counsel to the third rule of the Commission, which states that counsel, not exceeding two in number on each side, will be heard by the Commission on the merits of any case presented to it, not longer than two hours being allowed to each side, unless a longer time and additional counsel should be especially authorized by the Commission. He considered himself instructed to say that the whole case was now opened for argument under that rule. If there are two counsel on a side, he thought the order before observed should be continued, and that one of the counsel, representing the objectors to certificate No. 1, should open and one on the other side reply, and then the counsel having the affirmative should have the close.

Mr. Merrick requested that three counsel be heard for the objectors, and that a slight addition be permitted to the time which counsel should be allowed in which to present the case, the reason, as he stated, being that a new and important question had been raised upon the testimony this morning in reference to Mr. Humphreys, enlarging very considerably the sphere of argument, and counsel on his side desired to present that question very fully.

Mr. Justice Miller remarked that all the other questions involved had been thoroughly discussed on the first argument. The effect of the papers submitted by the President of the Senate was carefully argued by counsel on both sides, and it seemed to him the Commission must proceed diligently with the discharge of its duties, and that the arguments upon the question immediately before it should be closed to-day.

In reply to an inquiry from the Presiding Justice, Mr. Evarts announced that his side did not wish more than two hours, even if three were allowed on the other side, nor did he wish that any greater number than two counsel should be heard on his side.

JUDGE HOADLEY'S ARGUMENT FOR THE OBJECTORS.

Mr. Hoadley then opened the argument for the objectors on the Democratic side. He said that it had been established by proof that Mr. Humphreys held the office of Shipping Commissioner by appointment of the Circuit Court of the United States, in Florida, and that before the November election he attempted to divest himself of this office by forwarding a paper resignation, and getting from a Judge—not from the court—what purported to be an acceptance of that resignation. The powers of this officer (Shipping Commissioner) he stated to be laid down and derived from section 4,501 of the Revised Statutes, and the resignation cannot be made except to the same power as that making the appointment. The resignation of Mr. Humphreys, therefore, he argued, could not be made to the Judge, he was at the time in Ohio. He referred in support of this point, to the case of Badger *et al.* against the United States, *ex relatione* Bolt, and claimed that the same doctrine laid down in that case would be found in the second volume of the opinions of the Attorney General, page 713. Humphreys, he said, had been duly appointed to this office, and he considered that the Judge, acting in Ohio, was not the Circuit Court of Florida, and that as he could not relieve Humphreys from the duties with which he had been vested by another power, namely, the Circuit Court of Florida, the alleged resignation was of no effect. Palpably, therefore, Mr. Humphreys, in his opinion, held an office of profit or trust on the day of the election, and the vote cast by him could not be counted.

Mr. Commissioner Thurman inquired whether this was an office the resignation of which must be accepted in order to give the resignation validity, or whether the officer could resign of his own motion at any time.

Mr. Hoadley remarked that there was nothing in the statement with reference to the question of resignation. Humphreys, however, having accepted the office, could not, he submitted, divest himself of it by his own act alone, because public policy required that the offices should not be entirely at the will and pleasure of the office-holder. Especially was this the case with offices for the performance of the duties of which a bond was required. Mr. Hoadley regarded the provision of the Constitution disqualifying persons holding offices of profit or trust as mandatory, and as a limitation and diminution of the grant of power to the State, that grant not being to the people of the State, but to the State itself in its organized and corporate capacity. This provision, he maintained, is in substance imperative and admits of no evasion. He read from the Madison papers, page 343, to show that the framers of the Constitution intended that this disqualification should attach as an exception or proviso to the grant of power to the State to elect Electors, and that it should attach by disqualification of all ineligible persons. The State was disqualified from appointing a disqualified Elector. The disqualification was therefore two-fold; first, upon the appointing power, and, secondly, upon the candidate; and the effect of such disqualification, he submitted, was to render the action of the State in that regard null and void. It was the duty of the Federal Government, not of the States, to insist upon and carry into full force the provision. The question was not a new one. In 1837 there had been five Postmasters appointed, or attempted to be appointed as Presidential Electors. The question had then been submitted (on a resolution offered by Henry Clay) to a select committee of the two houses, and the report of that committee, made by Mr. Grundy, was to the effect that a single unauthorized vote could not vitiate the whole vote of the Electoral College, and that the constitutional prohibition ought to be carried in its whole spirit into rigid execution, in order to prevent officers of the general Government from bringing official power to influence the Presidential election; that the provision excluded and disqualified even Deputy Postmasters, and that the resignation of the office after the appointment of the Elector did not entitle him to vote as an Elector.

Senator Edmunds—What did the committee say ought to be done?

Mr. Hoadley—Only that the article ought to be carried in its whole spirit into rigid execution.

Senator Edmunds—Have you read the conclusion of the report?

Mr. Hoadley—Only in an excerpt.

Senator Edmunds—I had the impression that the committee had added something else.

Mr. Hoadley went on to say that two questions were presented here: First, Did Humphreys at the time he was elected hold an office of profit and trust? Second, What is the effect of such holding? He argued that there was a multitude of cases in England and America, citing some of them, all of which treated the appointment of one who was nonqualified and attempted to act as an absolutely null appointment; and in one Indiana case the next highest competing candidate was declared app

tion is the nature of appointment which may be exercised by the States after the office has passed away? Such a proposition as that simply reduces this whole debate to the most intense and unmitigated absurdity. Therefore, as the act of the State in the way of exercising power must be appointment, and as appointment cannot, in the very nature of the case, follow the day when the last and the first and only act of the functionary by the Constitution and the law, be completely discharged, is it not plain therefore that it was the design of the Constitution, and is the express provision of the Constitution, that every act of a State when it can discharge or perform at all (being mere appointments) shall antedate the vote?"

Senator Thurman—Does it follow that there can be no inquiry afterward whether any appointment was made?

Mr. Shellabarger—I will come to that in a moment, and I thank the Senator for the suggestion whether acts subsequent to the date of appointment may not be looked to as throwing light on the question when the appointee really was. That is a fair question, and deserves a fair, frank, square answer, and I make it as well as I can. My answer is this: If an Elector is on the voting day endowed with all the insignia of right, with all the apparent title to office which can according to the State machinery be held on that day, he is, as against the States, the Elector both de facto and de jure, and thus rises out of the very nature of this *sui generis* thing with which we deal, having no likeness anywhere else in the Governments of the world or in the laws of the world. It is a case where two sovereignties combine in the process of inaugurating a Government and of creating the executive branch of a powerful people. When that process is completed on the part of the State, when all that it is permitted to transact in that regard has been discharged, then the thing is an accomplished fact, and the power of the State has passed away forever, and the thing becomes from that moment, of Federal care and solicitude. In other words, every part of the machinery must be placed in front, in point of times, of the exercise of the office of Elector. No part of it can be placed behind, because on that day the power of the State over the subject matter is completely and forever ended. If I, in my State of Ohio, being a partisan, find out how the other States have voted, and that it only requires 19 votes to be destroyed in order to destroy the Presidential election, could I not, if the principle contended for on the other side is to prevail, go to work in my local, partisan, *nisi prius* court, and get a judgment on *quo warranto* that will defeat the election in any State, and unseat the President of the United States? I know that such a working of our machinery is revolting to every man whom I now address, and yet I defy the ingenuity of counsel to devise an answer by which that mischief will not come if you suffer him. It is inevitable that, if you suffer men to start away down in the "speedily" courts of the country, on their private notions, with *quo warrantos*, with bills in the Legislature, or with any other act that shall unseat the President of the United States before the day of counting, you can unseat him after he is inaugurated. I challenge the gentlemen to show that rule of law which says: "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther." If you can unseat Mr. Tilden, before being President, by the judgment of a Republican court in my Republican State, you can do it after he is in office. There is no limitation of the power; there is no principle which compels courts which have jurisdiction in cases of *quo warranto* to make their decision before the court in February or before the inauguration day. Establish that rule, and you at once put it in the power of the States to overthrow the Constitution and destroy the Government.

MR. EVARTS' CLOSING ADDRESS.

Mr. Evarts closed the argument on the Republican side. He said the wisdom of the method and order of this examination adopted by the Commission has fully approved itself in its execution. The intelligent and experienced minds of the members of the Commission saw at once that the decisive lines of the controversy were to be determined on limitations of its powers and the limitation of the subject matters. In the full discussion accorded to counsel, and in the deliberations of the Commission, the result is declared in this form and to this effect: That the Commission will receive no evidence, but will merely inspect the certificates which the Constitution and the laws of the United States have authorized for transmission, and which the President of the Senate has opened to the two houses. The Commission has decided that in one particular it will receive evidence touching the eligibility of one of the Florida Electors, Humphreys. I do not understand the Commission to have ever passed upon the question what the effect is as to the acceptance or rejection of a vote thus challenged for ineligibility, but to have decided that on that point it will receive the evidence which may be offered, first, as to whether the exception taken to Mr. Humphreys' vote is maintainable, and, secondly, whether if maintainable and maintained, the methods of the Constitution permit of any rejection from the certificated vote transmitted and opened on that ground.

Mr. Evarts went on to argue that the evidence in regard to Humphreys holding office fell short of showing that he was in office at the time of casting the Electoral vote, and that the burden of proving it rested on the side that made the objection; and that the counter proof showed that early in October he had resigned his office in writing to the Circuit Judge, and had received from him a letter of acceptance and instructions to turn over whatever of public means he had for the exercise of the office to the Collector of Customs, who would discharge the office; and that the Collector had at the same time been notified by the Judge that the office had devolved upon him. Was it, he asked, to be pretended that, under the law, there was any power to hold an occupant of a civil office to the performance of its duties a moment beyond his will? The authorities, he said, were clear as to the right of a citizen resigning an office without his resignation being accepted. All that was necessary was to make a public vacation of the office. He then went on to say:

This subject, then, being rejected from further consideration, I understand that there is no matter left, but for the execution by this Commission of the duty accorded to it by the act of Congress under which it is organized—to determine out of the material of these three certificated votes, what, how many, votes are to be counted for the State of Florida. The first is subject to no criticism. No fact can contravene this vote. It is to be counted, not because it is the best, but on account of the absolute fullness of its title in complying with all laws that have been imposed by Congress concerning the completeness, verification of a certificate. The fact certified is not gainsaid by proof, (for it is excluded.) There was no offer of proof between the fact of the canvass being closed and recorded, and the Governor's certificate. This certificate, then, includes, with every degree of certainty and assurance, the vote of the State of Florida. There are four votes here and there is room for no more. To make it, therefore, of any practical importance in further discussion, there must be apparent in the other two certificates, either such disparagement of the first, or such authenticity in themselves, as shall displace the one and substitute the other, or there must be such a production of rival and competing certificates as leave the Commission in doubt and uncertainty as to which votes ought to be counted. Now, as you will not allow evidence outside of the first certificate as bearing on its actual affirmative authenticity and sufficiency, you will not allow any such evidence collaterally on the mere presentation and support of any other certificate.

Mr. Evarts went on to argue against the second and third certificates, and said that the Attorney General who authenticated the second certificate had no more right to do it than the Militia commander had. As to the third certificate, signed by Gov. Drew, it was a posthumous certificate, a post-mortem action, not proceeding from any vital or living Governor of the State, but only from the agency of interested party purposes taking effect after the whole transaction was ended. If such a thing could be done, then all the care, and wisdom, and contrivances, that were to make this transaction of the States final at some point, certible at some point, in some manner, and by some officer were to go for nothing; and where there were new officers, new interests, new Legislatures, then all the powers of the State could be corrupted, subtracted, obscured, or defeated.

What, said he, are the prodigious claims here? That by a lawsuit in a State court, the State's complete vote is to be retrieved and restored, and that when a Judge of the State court has so decided, the Supreme Court of the United States must make a low obeisance to Mr. Judge White, and say, That is the end of the law; that is the fiat of the State. Well, suppose that we do succeed in counting a President in, and suppose that a *quo warranto* is started to prove that the President in his seat should be dislodged because some of the votes counted for him were not cast by de jure Electors; then it is proposed that the decision of the State Court is the "be-all" and the "end-all" of this inquiry. What sort of a Government is that? The Presidency; what sort of muniments and protection, of regularity and permanence of authority under the Constitution are provided by a scheme of perpetual four years' dependency on a *quo warranto* in the State of Nevada or of Florida? You must never lose sight of the matter that you are to advise what votes and how many shall be counted by the two houses, and when you have determined that extraneous evidence shall not invade the regularity of the finished transaction of a State, you have determined, as by a double decision, that it shall not be invaded, disparaged, or exposed to any question by a mere certificate which is its own agent and author—a volunteer in disturbance in the counting of the votes.

MR. MERRICK'S CLOSING ARGUMENT ON THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE.

Mr. Merrick closed the argument on the Democratic side. He said that when counsel of the other side called the attention of the Commission to the dangers of interfering by legal proceedings with the Electoral votes as transmitted to the President of the Senate, he had omitted to call attention to the counterpart of the picture—the condition of a Government with a person stepping into the Presidential chair along a path way strewn with frauds, perjuries, and crimes, into which the people were neither allowed to inquire through their representatives in the State Government, or through their representatives in the Federal Government. He apprehended that in considering the picture presented by the learned counsel, the Commission would find in looking at the counterpart a picture more offensive and revolting to the mind and heart of every patriotic citizen, and one from which we must all start back amazed and shocked. All that was asked on this side was that the truth should be (under the rules of evidence as prescribed by the Commission) ascertained, on which the Commission was to act, and that, when ascertained, it should become in its legal results a practical fact in the political history of the country. Mr. Merrick, coming down to the question of the alleged ineligibility of Humphreys, said that his commission had been put in evidence, and the fact that he acted under it down to a very recent date, and that therefore the burden of proof rested on the other side to show that at the time of casting the Electoral vote Humphreys did not hold the office. He argued that until the resignation was accepted by the power that conferred the office, and that fact appeared on record, he must be held to be still occupying the office.

Representative Hoar put the case of an office-holder being elected to the Senate, and asked whether, if his resignation of office were not accepted, he was thereby to be kept from his seat.

Mr. Merrick replied that the fact of his being admitted to his seat in the Senate would be a discharge from the office which he had held, provided he had, prior to that time, tendered his resignation.

Mr. Hoar inquired whether the same rule would not apply in the case of an Elector as well as in the case of a Senator.

Mr. Merrick replied that in the case of a Senator the disability would be only personal, while in that of an Elector it was impersonal; in other words, the State was positively forbidden to appoint an office-holder as an Elector. It was a limitation upon the power of the State, and not a personal disability of the man.

Representative Abbott—You also claim that, even if the acceptance of the resignation was not necessary, the resignation itself must be made to the court.

Mr. Merrick—Unquestionably. The resignation must be made to the power that gave the appointment. Suppose Humphreys had resigned to the Clerk of the court, addressing a private letter to the Clerk at Newark, Ohio; would that be sufficient?

The Presiding Justice—But if he sent it to the Judge, and the Judge directed it to be filed?

Mr. Merrick—That is done while the court is in session, then it is the act of the court.

Representative Garfield—Do you hold that in case of a long vacation, or in case of the court being abolished by law, or in case of the death of the Judge who gave the appointment, this officer never could have resigned?

Mr. Merrick—I should have referred that case to one of the Returning Boards in the South. I hardly know what reply to make.

Mr. Garfield—I understand your position to be that he could not resign except while the court was in session.

Mr. Merrick—I presume that death, and the extinction of an office, and the abolition of a Government, and the wiping out of a nation, make exceptions to all principles of law.

Justice Miller—You say that the distinction between the man who accepts the office of Senator and the man who accepts the office of Elector is that in the one case the objection goes to the power of the State, and in the other case it does not. What is the difference in the question of the power of the State?

Mr. Merrick—In the one case the prohibition is that no person shall be a Representative or a Senator who has not attained a certain age; in the other case it is that no person shall be appointed Elector who holds an office of trust or profit. Whenever there is a power given to do an act, the donee of the power can only exercise it according to the precise restrictions and limitations of the donation.

Mr. Merrick then passed on to the question of the rival certificates, and was arguing in favor of the legitimacy of the second and third certificates, (the Tilden certificates.)

Senator Thurman—Suppose the Tilden Electors had not voted at all, would it be competent to show by subsequent State proceedings that the Hayes Electors were did not vote had no titles? That is the real question.

Mr. Merrick—Most unquestionably. The State cannot have her voice simulated, whether her real voice is spoken or not. It appears that on this occasion the true voice of the State was spoken, but if it had not been there could have been no more power and vigor in the simulated tones of her voice to reach the councils of the Federal Government than there is when these simulated tones come ringing along with those of the true sentiment of her people. The State is not to be deceived, and cheated. She might, prior to the time that this Electoral vote was cast, have instituted her *quo warranto*, standing in her own tribunals, clothed with the majesty of her executive power, and appealing to her judicial authority, and asked these men "By what warrant do you exercise the power of this office?" and so standing she could have stripped from them the garment they had stolen; stripped from their shoulders her livery which they had stolen "to serve the devil in."

Mr. Merrick then quoted a number of authorities from the Supreme Court showing that the uniform rule was for that court to follow State decisions on the subject of the local laws of the State, and commented on some of Judge Bradley's opinions to that effect. He claimed in conclusion that the record of the *quo warranto* proceedings was before the Commission, if not as evidence, at least as showing the view of Florida, and that it informed the Commission that according to the law of Florida the Hayes Electors were not appointed, and that the Tilden Electors were. He offered an apology if he had in the heat of argument in replying to inquiries said anything of a partisan nature. He had designed to argue this case without a partisan sentiment in his heart, and without allowing a partisan expression to escape his lips, and if he had failed in this purpose he begged pardon of the traditions that clustered about these sacred walls.

This closed the argument on the question of the ineligibility of Humphreys as a Presidential Elector, and the Commission then, at 4:50, adjourned till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

THE SENATE SUB-COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—This committee, Senator Howe presiding, met at 10 o'clock. Judge Davis was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. McDonald. He explained that he furnished the data upon which the table of discrepancies between the Democratic and Republican returns was made. That data was furnished from the data in the Returning Board and from the published Democratic returns. He also furnished the statements at the right of the tables under the head of "explanations." These were compiled by the witness from data furnished by the returns of the Supervisors. The explanations are briefs of the papers filed and the remarks made by Supervisors and Commissioners under the proper heads on the face of the returns; had no particular evidence that the statements referred to were true; took it for granted they were. The table was submitted to the witness and he read from the statement regarding the discrepancies in the Parish of Calcasieu, and stated that the affidavits supporting the explanations were not attached to the returns; so in the statement concerning Concordia Parish the proofs were not with the papers, but were afterward found; had not looked for them up to the 19th of December last; regarding poll No. 5 in the latter parish, the testimony was supplied by going back to the ballot-box; witness saw the box in the clerks' room, and saw the clerks counting the ballots; thinks this was while the board was in session; no one examined the ballots but the clerks; nobody connected with

W. Peckham and Grenville Tremain for appellant, and Abraham Lansing for respondent.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Friday, Feb. 9: Nos. 12, 181, 155, 147, 134, 160, 174, and 175.

A RELIC OF THE REBELLION.

GEN. SICKLES SUED FOR MONEY ADVANCED IN 1861—HIS ANSWER IS THAT THE FUNDS WERE FOR THE SICKLES BRIGADE.

A reminder of the recent civil war is afforded in the suit of Clayton Belknap against Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, which was brought before Judge Robinson in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The suit is brought by the plaintiff as the Assignee of A. A. Belknap for $1,000 loaned by the latter to Gen. Sickles in 1861. The money was in three sums, and was "repayable immediately," according to the plaintiff. The latter, in explanation of why the suit was not brought sooner, says that between 1861 and 1869 Gen. Sickles was out of the State at intervals for different periods of time aggregating six years, and that since 1869, and until recently, Gen. Sickles was United States Minister to Madrid and was otherwise out of the jurisdiction. Gen. Sickles, in answer, admits that A. A. Belknap contributed and advanced the sums of money, but says the latter did not do so to him individually, for his personal benefit, nor upon his personal promise to repay the same, but that Belknap made the advances "as a personal patriotic contribution to the Government of the United States toward the organization, support, and equipment of a brigade of volunteers in the service of the Government of the United States for the suppression of the rebellion against its authority then existing, in the completion of which military organization of volunteers the said defendant was then constantly engaged, and in which a brother of the plaintiff in this action, and a son of the said A. A. Belknap, then held a commission as a Lieutenant, and had at that time a deep interest in its success." Gen. Sickles says he neither intended nor did he make himself in any way personally responsible for the repayment of the advances made by Belknap toward the equipment of the brigade. He says he is a native-born citizen and a resident of this City and State, and has never been absent from the State except for limited periods of time, and then only in the public service. As a second and separate defense, Gen. Sickles says that A. A. Belknap made the advances to promote the interests of his son, as an advance and a loan to the United States Government, from which Mr. Belknap expected repayment. Congress shortly afterward appropriated $20,000,000 for the payment of the expenses attending the enlistment and organization of the volunteer troops, including the Sickles Brigade. Gen. Sickles says that officers were duly appointed, who received and audited the claims of citizens who had made advances in aid of such organizations, and that such officers paid the claims presented to them. If Belknap failed to receive payment for his advances, Gen. Sickles says the failure is due to Belknap's own negligence in not presenting the claim. Gen. Sickles also sets up that at no time during the last six years has he made any promise to pay Belknap the amount of the loans, and he also pleads the statute of limitations. Judge Robinson, on motion, decided that that portion of the answer setting up the want of promise within six years to be stricken out.

A LUNATIC'S DIVORCE SUIT.

A MAN OF SEVENTY-FIVE MARRIED TO A YOUNG GIRL—FOUR WEEKS OF THE HONEYMOON FOLLOWED BY A SEPARATION.

A remarkable suit for divorce, brought by Joshua B. Gates against Anne L. Gates, was brought before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday on a motion for the payment to the defendant of $40 per week as alimony and of a counsel fee of $250. Mrs. Gates in her petition says that her husband has begun a suit for an absolute divorce on the ground of her alleged adultery. They were married in New-Jersey in 1875, and lived at Hillsboro, Somerset County. On Aug. 10, 1875, she says, the plaintiff by his intolerable cruelty and ill treatment caused her to leave his home. After her departure he caused a notice to be inserted in the county papers cautioning all persons against trusting her on his credit, she having left his bed and board without just cause or provocation. In October, 1875, she filed a bill in the New-Jersey Court of Chancery, and the court ordered her husband, as she believes, to pay her alimony. She says he only paid her about $100 in all and that there is now due to her $420. The case is now pending. Since the beginning of the suit, however, her husband has left the State of New-Jersey and has come to reside in this City. His charges against her, she says, are utterly false. She says he is worth about $100,000, while she is without means of support.

It appears that she is a very handsome woman of less than 20 years of age, while her husband is over 75 years of age, and in feeble health. He was formerly a very popular life insurance agent, but was recently judged a lunatic in the Court of Common Pleas. In opposition to the motion for alimony yesterday, several affidavits were presented to the court. Among them was that of Cornelius D. Thomas, a son-in-law of Mr. Gates. He says the latter has been of unsound mind for some time past, and that after he was adjudged a lunatic a committee of his person and property was appointed. Mr. Gates' first wife died in 1873. He was then living in Mr. Thomas' family, and was of unsound mind. Mr. Thomas says he never saw the defendant until after Gates married her. She lived in Somerville, N. J., says Mr. Thomas, and bore a bad reputation. Gates met her on July 4, 1875, at a fair, and they were married within two weeks afterward. Their marriage took place at Plainfield, he says, because no minister at Somerville was willing to perform the ceremony. None of Mr. Gates' family knew of the marriage until he brought her back and introduced her as his wife. He took her to live with him as his wife on a farm adjoining that of Mr. Thomas. Gates and his wife lived together exactly four weeks. During that period he accused her of criminal intimacy with a man named Fassett, then in his employment. Fassett was discharged, and Mrs. Gates left Gates shortly afterward and has not lived with him since. Mr. Gates returned to the house of Mr. Thomas, and lived there until last February, when he came to this City. Mr. Thomas says that Mr. Gates was formerly a man of wealth, but that he squandered his money in all directions before he was adjudged a lunatic, and that it is doubtful whether his estate can be made to pay sufficient income for his support.

Jonathan Mairhead, the proprietor of the Broadway Hotel, in this City, made affidavit that Mr. Gates was at the hotel in July, 1876, and that Mrs. Gates came there and claimed to be his wife. Mr. Gates, however, refused to occupy the same room with her, but intimated to the proprietor of the hotel that he would pay for another room for her. Mr. Muirhead, a chamber-maid named Kate Kennedy, and one Joseph Lindo make affidavits charging Mrs. Gates with unwifely conduct. Judge Barrett took the papers, reserving his decision on the motion for alimony.

A NEGRO BURGLAR SENTENCED.

On the night of the 2d inst., as Detective Murphy, of the Eighth Precinct, was scouring his district, he noticed a notorious negro criminal named John Williams acting in a suspicious manner, and took him into custody. On searching him at the station-house the detective found on his person a set of billiard balls, a cigar-holder, and some other articles, which it was subsequently ascertained had been stolen from the lager-beer saloon of Xavier Harstell, No. 96 Prince street. Williams admitted the burglary, and was sent to the Court of General Sessions. When the case was called yesterday by Assistant District Attorney Rollins, the prisoner pleaded guilty, and Judge Sutherland sentenced him to two years in the State Prison. Williams, who goes by the distinguished names of "Yallow" and "Granny," is a notorious criminal. He has served several terms in prison for burglary and larceny, and was a terror to the localities in which he carried on his operations.

AN ELECTION-DAY RUFFIAN PUNISHED.

At the opening of Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Judge Sutherland charged the jury in the case of James Boylan, of No. 221 East Thirty-eighth street, the desperado who, on last election day, shot Edward Rooney, of No. 225 East Forty-first street, inflicting two dangerous wounds. The jury retired, and after four hours' deliberation returned a verdict of guilty of assault, with intent to do bodily harm. Assistant District Attorney Lyon, who prosecuted the case, moved for judgment. Judge Sutherland said that the law presumed every man to have intended the results of his willful acts, and sentenced Boylan to five years in the State Prison at hard labor. The shooting of Rooney was an unwarrantable piece of rowdyism on the part of Boylan, who with a number of other desperados took this means of "getting square" with the complainant for having dared to vote against the candidate of their choice.

ON THE BEACH AT LONG BRANCH.

A suit, entitled Joseph P. Howland against George W. Curtis and Jeremiah W. Curtis, was argued before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The plaintiff owns property at Long Branch. At some distance from his land there is an estuary known as Green Pond, the water from which entered the ocean at a point about 600 feet distant from Howland's property. The defendants altered the course of the stream so as to give it a more direct course to the ocean, but the alteration brought the stream alongside of Howland's land. The result was, he says, that an embankment on his land was washed away and his property was otherwise seriously encroached upon. In the present suit Howland says that the washing in of the ocean and other effects resulting from the close proximity of the new channel caused the latter to fill up. He brings the suit to restrain the defendants from opening the channel on the ground that it will be a continuing injury to him. The case was brought before Judge Barrett yesterday on a motion to continue an injunction against the defendants. The latter claimed that the existence of the channel is not injurious to the plaintiff; that it is merely a reopening of an old channel, and that there is a covenant running with the land whereby they are authorized to restore the old channel. The defendants also objected to the jurisdiction of the court since the land, or rather water, in controversy lies in the State of New-Jersey. In regard to this latter point the plaintiff urged that the gist of the action is not in relation to the land, but the prevention of injurious action by the defendants, who are residents of this State, and as such can be restrained by a court of equity from doing acts injurious to their neighbors. Judge Barrett took the papers, reserving his decision.

COURT NOTES.

George Jackson was sentenced to 10 months imprisonment, in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, for an assault on Officer Frank Fuchs, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, on New Year's morning.

Hugh McClellan, formerly a book-keeper in the employ of William H. Webb, the ship-builder, was yesterday held by Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court, in $1,000 bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury, on the charge of embezzlement.

William McGrath obtained leave from the Supreme Court, yesterday, to sue the Receiver of the Erie Railway Company for a default in the payment of the January interest coupons on the mortgages bonds of the Erie and Genesee Valley Railroad Company.

Richard Reed, of No. 207 Hudson street, who, on the 4th inst., stole $3 24 from a roommate named Patrick Lynch, pleaded guilty yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Recorder Hackett sentenced the thief to two years and six months in the State Prison.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, granted a motion for a bill of particulars, made by the defendants in the suit of John B. Greene against the Mayor, &c. The plaintiff sues to recover $50,000 damages for the non-payment of a claim for laying 36-inch pipe in Madison avenue.

One year in the Penitentiary was the sentence imposed by Recorder Hackett yesterday on John Johnson, of No. 71 Forsyth street, who, with a confederate named Raymond, stole a gold chain from the store of Martin Greisbammer, No. 59 Avenue C. Raymond has already been sent to prison.

George Wilson, of No. 8 Spring street, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Duffy, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of continually hanging around the Nassau street entrance to the upper floors of THE TIMES Building. He was severely reprimanded, and discharged with a caution not to repeat the offense.

Patrick F. Corcoran, a boy 10 years of age, brought suit, by guardian, in the Court of Common Pleas, against the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. He claimed $10,000 damages for personal injuries received by his being run over by a train on Eleventh avenue. The jury, before Judge Van Hoesen, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, gave the boy a verdict for $2,000.

In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday Assistant District Attorney Bell took pleas of guilty from John McNulty, a lad of 18, who committed a burglary at No. 92 Cherry street, and William Parker, of No. 23 Hester street, who attempted to commit a similar offense at No. 2 Eighth street. Recorder Hackett sentenced McNulty to five years and Parker to one year in the Penitentiary.

A man who gave his name as James W. Austin, aged 32, was yesterday arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court, on the charge of stealing $47 from the coal office, No. 43 Ninth avenue. Austin had entered the office by a rear door, and while the clerk, Samuel J. Freeman, was engaged in conversation with a woman, evidently a confederate, at the front door, the money-drawer was robbed of the above amount. Justice Otterbourg held the prisoner for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Rollins accepted pleas of guilty from James Thompson, of No. 9 Washington street, who attempted to steal $7 from the pocket of Charles T. Scott, No. 359 Broadway, and William White, of No. 222 West Twenty-second street, who stole two watches, valued at $110, from the store of Israel W. Rauth, No. 691 Eighth avenue. Judge Sutherland sentenced White to two years', and Thompson to one year's imprisonment.

On Jan. 29, Peter Quinn, an old man of 60, living at No. 87 Mulberry street, met little Johnny Kane, of No. 86 Centre street, coming from the Elm street school, and took him to a hallway near Washington Market, where he robbed him of his overcoat. In General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Bell convicted the old thief of larceny from the person. The prisoner said that he was drunk, and did not know what he was doing; but Recorder Hackett said drunkenness was no excuse for crime, and sentenced Quinn to three years and six months in the State Prison.

In the case of John W. Phoenix against Charles Dupuy, an order was made in the Court of Common Pleas recently for the examination of the defendant as a witness before trial. The suit is for an alleged libel, consisting of certain letters said to have been written by the defendant, and it was sought by the examination to show that the letters were received by the persons to whom they were sent. Mr. Dupuy failed to appear on the day fixed for examination, and explained the matter to Judge Robinson; in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday in affidavits averring that the order for examination had not been properly served on him.

On Jan. 25, Josephine Taylor and a confederate named Seymour Smith hired the front basement of the premises No. 169 Hudson street. They left unexpectedly, and after their departure it was discovered that they had broken open the door leading to the back basement, occupied by Charles H. Bartell, and stolen therefrom clothing and other property valued at $80. The woman, Taylor, was subsequently arrested, but Smith managed to elude the vigilance of the Police. When the case was called by Assistant District Attorney Bell yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, the female virgin pleaded guilty, and Recorder Hackett sentenced her to 18 months in the State Prison.

The suit of Sarah Strauss against Abraham Wolff, in which $25,000 are claimed as damages for breach of promise of marriage, accompanied by seduction, will probably be brought to trial before Judge Donohue and a jury in Part I. of the Supreme Court to-day. The action has been provocative of some comment, the defendant being wealthy and moving in good society. He is a member of a well-known banking firm in this City. The alleged wrong is said to have been accomplished in November, 1873, while the plaintiff was employed as a servant in the house of the defendant's sister-in-law. He was a bachelor at the time, but has since been married. He denies the charges in the most emphatic manner.

The case of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Buffalo against Erastus S. Brown and Thomas Atkinson was brought to trial before Judge Freedman yesterday. The defendants are produce dealers. The bank charges Brown with selling to Atkinson, without authority, about 60,000 worth of wheat on which it had made advances. Both defendants are charged with wrongful conversion. Atkinson sets up in answer that he purchased the wheat for its full value and in good faith in open market, and Brown explains the transaction with the bank by showing that he accepted a draft for the amount of the bank's advances, thus discharging its lien on the grain. Fithian & Clark appear for the plaintiff; Tracy, Olmstead & Tracy, for Atkinson, and W. Howard Wait for Brown.

SEEKING A LIMITED DIVORCE.

Zoe Aurelia M. F. Smith has brought a suit in the Supreme Court for a limited divorce from her husband, Henry A. Smith, and the case was brought before Judge Barrett yesterday on a motion by the plaintiff for alimony during the pendancy of the action. Mrs. Smith says she was married to her husband in April, 1865, and that he has ill treated her almost ever since their wedding day. In June, 1865, she says he beat her on the head and face with his fists, and became so riotous and violent that she was obliged to call in a policeman, who arrested Mr. Smith. The latter was brought before the Essex Market Police Court, but on his earnest entreaties and promises of reform, Mrs. Smith says she withdrew the complaint against him. She alleges that he continued his cruel treatment of her after this, and applied abusive and slanderous epithets to her. On July 7, 1876, she says he abandoned her. She says he is a real estate broker, and is worth $200,000. Judge Barrett reserved his decision on the motion for alimony.

LAND ON WHICH A SCHOOL-HOUSE STANDS

Francus Leckey and his brother brought a suit in the Supreme Court against the City and the Board of Education to recover a small piece of real estate in East Thirty-seventh street, near Second avenue, now covered by a portion of the building occupied by the ward school. The land was purchased from the Leckey Trustees of the estate in 1859. R. J. Dillon was Corporation Counsel at the time, and he gave an opinion saying that the title to the land was not good. The School Trustees, however, resolved to take their chances, and bought the land. The suit was brought up for trial yesterday, before Judge Donohue and a jury, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, and judgment was directed in favor of the plaintiffs for the possession of the land. Under the authority, however, of Maximilian vs. The Mayor, &c., and of other cases, Judge Donohue held that there could be no recovery for mesne profits, or profits for the use of the land, &c., against either the City or the Board of Education. Mr. Sanxay appeared for the plaintiffs, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Francis Lynde Stetson for the defendants.

AN ATTORNEY SNUBBED.

HE TRIES TO SUPPRESS THE PUBLICATION OF A CASE IN THE TIMES BUT IS BEATEN—A RULING BY JUDGE ROBINSON.

E. P. Wilder, an attorney of this City, had the pleasure and privilege of adding to his stock of legal information yesterday in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, where Judge Robinson presided. Wilder came into the court-room just as the law reporter of THE TIMES was examining the papers in cases heard during the day. The reporter had just taken up the papers in the case of Rosenstein against Rosenstein, and was beginning to read them, when Wilder asked to see them. He said he would return them to the reporter in a few minutes. Instead of doing this, however, he said there was no use of publishing the case, as it was a scandalous divorce suit. He was informed that THE TIMES never published anything scandalous, and that the reporter desired to look through the papers in order to ascertain what there was in them, and to give a fair report. Wilder said he was one of the attorneys for Mrs. Rosenstein. His name did not, however, appear on the papers. He talked at a great rate, and endeavored to instruct the reporter as to his business in the matter. He then took away the papers, under the pretense that he wished to see the court concerning a motion in the case. He was told by the reporter that if he wanted to make any motion as to suppressing a report of the case, he should give the usual three days' notice. Mr. Wilder said the reporter had no right to publish the case, but he affirmed most positively two or three times that he would not apply to the court to suppress a report of the case. Wilder left the court-room, and returned a few minutes later, saying he had handed the papers to Mr. Jarvis, the Clerk of the court, and that the latter had agreed that they were not to be made public. Wilder said that he had not seen Judge Robinson. It appeared, however, that he had seen Judge Robinson in his private room, and had asked the Judge for an order to suppress the proceedings: at any rate, Judge Robinson soon came into court, and Wilder handed up a copy of the rules of court to the Judge. Wilder then again attempted to have a report of the case suppressed.

The reporter, who is also an attorney, then addressed the court, saying that the proceeding in question did not come under the rules of court for bidding its publication, and that the proceeding was merely one for the removal of one Goldsmith as attorney for Mrs. Rosenstein and the substitution of Wilder in his stead. The reporter also called attention to the fact that the papers which Wilder sought to have withheld from publication contained merely a defense made by Mr. Goldsmith to charges made against the latter, on the strength of which charges Wilder was to be substituted in Goldsmith's stead. The reporter urged that there was no reason why a gentleman's defense to charges should be suppressed.

Wilder made frequent appeals to the court, each one more persistent, but Judge Robinson simply read the papers. Wilder's rule of court to which the latter had referred without apparently being able to comprehend its meaning. Judge Robinson said he would not interfere with the publication of the matter.

According to the statements in the case, it appears that an attempt is being made to oust Mr. Goldsmith from his place as Mrs. Rosenstein's counsel in a divorce suit brought by her husband against her, in which he charges her with having married another man since the divorce suit was begun. Mrs. Rosenstein denies the charges, and alleges on the motion for substitution of her attorney that Goldsmith did not attend to the case properly. Goldsmith put in his defense yesterday, and this was what Wilder sought to have suppressed. Wilder gave no reasons for his extraordinary conduct, excepting that of his extreme desire to see the rules of the court obeyed.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Rowe vs. Barnes.—Cause restored.

Aldrich vs. Bisbet.—The order cannot be granted until proof of service.

Stays Granted.—Griffin vs. Chase and Storey vs. Charles.

Waller vs. Gorman.—Motion granted for the 23d inst. *Darrack vs. Van Valkenburgh.*—Granted for third Friday.

Matter of Paton.—Motion granted and Referee appointed.

The Homeopathic Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Hayes.—Report confirmed and order granted.

The German Savings Bank vs. McGown—Nos. 1 and 2.—The motions are granted as the rule only applies to a reference to sell.

Striebeck vs. Striebeck.—Report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Goodman vs. Ackerman.—The proof of service is defective, but as it seems to be consented to, the plaintiff may take an order.

Motions Granted.—Mellen vs. Greeman; Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.; The Tenth National Bank vs. The Bank of the New-York National Banking Association; Mickel vs. Scherey.

Elliott vs. The Westchester Fire Insurance Company.—After a conference with Mr. Justice Donohue, I think the stay should be vacated, but without prejudice to an application at the trial for a postponement until the decision of the General Term.

Foley vs. Rathbone.—Motion to set aside summons granted, with $10 costs, but without prejudice on payment of such costs to an application to the court on proper papers, and for good cause shown, for leave to re-examine the witness.

Thompson vs. Benson.—The issue is one of payment, and it seems to me that after such lapse of time, and considering the doubt as to whether the money has been received in such a manner as to warrant proceedings of the nature, the question of fraud should be passed upon by a jury. The petitioner should, I think, be compelled to resort to an action under all the circumstances, and the present motion denied without costs.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barrett.

Duryea vs. Ackerman.—Findings signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Cuer et al. vs. Shaler et al.—Order that lis pendens be cancelled against certain defendants.

Borland vs. The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.—Interrogatories settled.

By Judge Speir.

Schreyer vs. Dettinger et al.—Order settled.

By Chief Judge Curtis.

Spader vs. New-York Elevated Railway Company.—Complaint dismissed.

Fearn vs. King.—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Belknap vs. Sickles.—Motion granted as to fourth subdivision of answer, and denied as to the residue. No costs.

By Judge Robinson.

Augur vs. Conklin.—Order granted as amended.

Matter of Garvey.—Order appointing commission.

Matter of Treat.—Order granted.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Justice Meddam.

Opinions Filed.—Engler vs. Bayer; Hyatt vs. King; Schwarz vs. Oppold; Franchi vs. Zausi; Brooks vs. Conner.

O'Grady vs. Fierick.—Proceedings dismissed.

In re Bakkerack.—Stay granted conditionally.

Motions Granted.—Underwood vs. Buller; Cutler vs. Fisher; Gordon vs. Fraser.

McReynolds vs. Hoyt.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Coffee vs. The Mayor, &c.; Newman vs. Dallier.—Discontinuances allowed; no costs.

Brown vs. Chase.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Harris vs. Harris.—Order settled.

Gorson vs. Katzenstein.—A. Tansig appointed Receiver.

Stay Granted Conditionally.—South vs. Thompson; Collins vs. Anthony.

Stay Granted Unconditionally.—Meyer vs. The Mayor, &c.; Newman vs. Dayton.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Short Causes.
7521	Richardson vs. Leehr.
6983	Canadian Bank of Com. vs. Blakelee et al.
8644	Bird, &c., vs. Pappe et al.
7339	Dittenhoefer vs. Macgregor.
7315	Dissay vs. McDivitt.
9069	McCauley vs. Morgan et al.
9009	Sanford et al. vs. Wulstein.
8694	Allites vs. Connor.
7926	Miller vs. The U. S. Dairy Co.
6985	Pignolet vs. Haverty.
7578	Brown vs. Caldwell et al.
8612	Parsons et al. vs. Campbell et al.
8963	Basch et al. vs. Sheridan, &c.
8369	Brown vs. Scheel.
9086	White vs. Thomas.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	
8552	Mitchell vs. Stuart, Jr., &c.
9082	Crabb vs. Elastic Truss Co.
9083	McFadden vs. Elastic Truss Co.
6014	Gursky vs. Goldberg
8904	Cincinnati Rug. Co. vs. Stevens.
8725	Redlick et al. vs. Barth.
7668	Weil vs. Maher.
8552	Graf vs. Calkins.
8600	McDonald vs. Kavanagh et al.
8937	Fadden vs. Buckman.
9085	Josephs vs. Witowski
9108	Schutz vs. Pelham Manor & H. Ass'n.
8376	Newell et al. vs. Meehan.
7751	Easton vs. Smith.
9071	Stokes vs. Doran.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.	Short Causes.
9001	Smith vs. Van Valkenburgh.
8872	Lawton et al. vs. Meyer.
8883	Same vs. Same.
7453	Franklin vs. Maclaughlan.
9084	Muldoon et al. vs. McGlaverty.
8814	Withers vs. Collins.
8395	McCabe et al. vs. Dougherty.
9169	Gould, &c., vs. Bebeneli.
9114	Nat. S. S. Co. vs. McCool et al.
8863	Herbison vs. Morris.
8340	Fay et al. vs. Lespinasse.
8340	Hutchins vs. Butler.
8368	Brown vs. Young.
8992	Raynor et al. vs. Worl.
9904	Kay vs. Whiting.
9107	Hilton, &c., vs. Ludlow.
9122	Hopkins vs. Wemple et al.
9123	Neander vs. Harrison.
7497	Porter et al. vs. Lima.
9131	Gautert vs. Hoover et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

George W. Beekman, following assault and battery.
Patrick Fogarty, felonious assault and battery.
James Driscoll, burglary.
Thomas Roesh, grand larceny.
Francis Neal, Michael Sullivan, and Kerin Dollard, grand larceny.
Ernest Lohmeis, grand larceny.
George Thompson, bigamy.
Kate Smith and Ellen Cook, receiving stolen goods.
John H. Nicklen, receiving stolen goods.
Annie Rehbock, receiving stolen goods.
John Smith, concealed weapons.
Laura Stricker, petit larceny.
Alfred Miller, violation of lottery law.
George Smith, violation of lottery law.
Frederick Rick, violation of lottery law.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	
47	Reilly vs. Dillon et al.
100	Fowler vs. Mehrbaon et al.
106	Dunne vs. Grattan et al.
50	De Zavala vs. Hart et al.
121	Nat. Park Bank vs. Knight.
122	Bucking vs. Hauselt et al.
128	Griselier et al. vs. Powers, &c.
130	Jones vs. Jones.
133	Busteed vs. Busteed.
135	Jacobs vs. Miller.
141	Steinbrecher vs. Beyer et al.
142	Guidet vs. Brown et al
143	Lynes vs. Brander, Jr.
148	Reich vs. Atlantic & Pacific Tel. Co.
281	Nicoll vs. Scrymser.
114	Kinney vs. Cohen.
115	Same vs. Same.
283	Duncan vs. Duncan et al.
67	Herriot vs. Herriot.
26	Bard vs. U. S. Life Ins. Co.
76	Burtis vs. Timpson et al.
38	The Law, Gran. Mow. Co. vs. The O. S. Cutting Co.
53	Taylor, &c. vs. Roche.
74	Andrews et al. vs. Bran.
87	Allen vs. Dissay.
93	Mulock vs. Mulock.
94	The R. E. Trust Co. vs. Scranton.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Short Causes.
3765	Focke vs. Goddefray et al.
3853	Pacific Bank vs. Paton.
3869	Schwartzkopf vs. Drisler, Jr., et al.
2865	McGee vs. Sickels.
4261	Laflin & Rand Powder Co. vs. Pilgrost.
4263	Wesman vs. Benedict.
4455	Davies et al. vs. Bell, &c.
4107	Welch vs. Voorhies, Jr., et al.
4161	Davidson et al. vs. Smith.
3989	Fullerton vs. Smith.
4403	Scoville vs. Glines.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Short Causes.
1756	Adgar vs. Bancroft.
3953	Griswold vs. Demarest.
2584	Mills vs. Lupton et al.
4167	Lynch vs. Knapp et al.
1190	The Union Trust Co. of N. H., Conn., vs. Phipps.
3998	Eitel vs. Fellrouth.
3988	Rockmagle vs. Harway, &c.
4040	Phillipps vs. Burke.
4138	Kaufberger, &c., vs. Gehl.
4192	George et al. vs. Baughan.
4154	Ascukory Mat. Bank vs. Ramsdey, &c.
3508	Dreager vs. Odell.
4180	Schaffenberg versus Lemonte, et al.
3642	Hasard, Jr., versus Marks et al.
4236	O'Hare, &c., versus Baldwin et al.
4280	Frank et al. versus Laney.
4408	Bellamy vs. Wills, &c.
4470	Bear et al. versus Bucles et al.
4288	Devlin vs. Brown, &c.
4202	Wollenbaum versus Keim et al.
4438	Townsend et al vs. Keeler et al.
4478	Frank et al. versus Lonergan.
4489	Dezaza vs. Lyons

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 8.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$1,000	N. W. C. C. G.	92¼	
5,000	do	30	92¼
100	Del. & Hudson		57½
200	do		57⅝
400	do		57¾
60	do	30	58⅛
1200	West. Un		72½
2425	do		72⅝
200	Pacific Mail		24¾
200	do		25
100	do		24⅞
20	N. Y. C. & H		102½
48	Erie Railway		9¼
200	North-w. Pf		54½
100	do		54⅝
300	do		54½
400	do		54¾
200	do		54⅝
500	Mich. Cen		41
200	do		44⅞
200	do		44¾
200	do		45
300	do		45⅛
200	do		45¼
100	do		45⅜
100	do		45½
200	do		45⅝
500	Mich. Cen		45¾
100	do		45⅞
800	Lake Shore		53⅝
2500	do	30	53⅝
3000	do		53¾
400	do	30	53⅞
300	do		53¾
800	do		54
1500	do		54⅛
1800	do		54¼
800	do	30	54⅜
900	do		54½
300	do		54⅝
100	do		54¾
100	do		54⅞
100	do		55
100	Harlem		140¼
10	Un. Pac.		103⅛
100	C. & N. W		84
200	do		84⅛
100	do		84¼
100	do		84⅜
1100	Ill. Cen		96⅛
100	do		96¼
100	do		96⅜
100	do		96½
100	do		96⅝
100	do		96¾
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100	do		111⅝
100	do		111¾
100	do		111⅞
100	do		112
100

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MIGNON. (English Opera)—Miss Clara L. Kellogg, Mrs. Rosewald, Mrs. Seguin, Mr. Miles, Mr. Peakes. At 2:30—PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers, Miss Fanny Morant.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS: OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FIFTH AVENUE—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ALL FOR HER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. S. Mackaye, Miss Ada Dyas.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—MARTON LE JOLIE BOQUETIERE.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA PETITE MARIEE (Opera Bouffe) Mlle. Marie Aimee.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS. Day and evening.

CHICKERING HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Miss Emma Abbott, Mr. E. Siefert, Mr. Brignoli, Mr. Case, Mr. Pratt.

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NOTICE.

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The further proceedings of the House Committees of Investigation interest the Democrats no more. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD has retired in disgust from his bootless labor of bullying witnesses, garbling testimony, and inventing bogus telegrams, and the work of the Louisiana Committee languishes. Florida has been already abandoned as a field of investigation, and Mr. CARR, of Indiana, has bluntly suggested that since the Electoral Commission refuses to go behind State returns, there can be no further occasion to detain the members of the Louisiana Returning Board in the custody of the House. It is, no doubt, a little hard on the Democrats to have so many sackfuls of evidence, figuratively speaking, thrown out of the window. It was bad enough that they should be compelled to trample on the principles of JEFFERSON for the sake of clutching a partisan advantage, but to have stultified themselves for nothing is too severe a trial to the temper to render it at all surprising that it should be impossible to conceal the evidences of their chagrin.

The Democratic press is about equally unsuccessful in keeping its temper. The *Sun* attempts to conceal its sentiments by a very expressive dumb show, and the *World* relieves its mind in two columns of ponderous argument, which sounds very ridiculous when read in the light of yesterday's proceedings of the Commission. The *World* was quite as sure as Mr. GREEN, of New-Jersey, that the *quo warranto* proceedings before the Florida court must be considered by the Commission, and is quite as much disgusted as the New-Jersey luminary that these were very promptly excluded. The misleading Tilden organ will now be more certain than ever that the "small pettifogging of small lawyers was called on to exclude truth and to give the victory to fraud." The *World* could abuse the Commission with better grace, if it had been somewhat less prompt to accept in advance the decision of that body, and the *Sun* would obtain a more sympathetic hearing for the ebullition of wrath which it has in store, had it made up its mind sooner that the entire device was unconstitutional and inexpedient. It is now extremely probable that the partisan trickery which prompted the Democrats to support the Commission will simply result in giving new strength to their adversaries, and they need hardly be disappointed if the common sense of the country refuses to see any but the ludicrous side of their disappointment.

Reform legislation for the City makes but slow progress at Albany, yet still it moves. The Assembly has ordered to a third reading Mr. LANGBEIN'S bill for a revision and consolidation of the laws relating to the District Courts, and the Committee on Cities have so far wakened up to a recognition of the existence of the two principal City bills in their hands, that they have fixed Tuesday next for a public hearing upon them. But perhaps the most significant proof of the influence upon the Legislature of the public demand for retrenchment is to be found in the intention of the Tammany delegation to introduce a "reform" measure of their own. Its main features are to be a consolidation of departments and a reduction of Commissioners, with a cautious avoidance of everything which aims at retrenching the force or the salaries of the great army of Municipal understrappers, to whom Tammany Hall is mainly indebted for its yearly quota of campaign funds. No better service can be done by Republicans in the Legislature, to their party or to the public, than by applying radical remedies to the evils on whose perpetuation the very existence of Tammany Hall depends, and we trust they are beginning to perceive the folly of trifling, year after year, with so great an opportunity.

The Queen's speech at the opening of the British Parliament is chiefly remarkable for its omissions. Two-thirds of the very meagre address is a bald outline of the course of British policy in regard to the Eastern question, with the very significant omission of all reference to the demands of Russia or to the probable consequences of Turkey's defiance of that Power. An allusion to the tawdry ceremonial at Delhi is closely followed by the announcement that "a famine no less serious than that of 1873 has overspread a large portion of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay," and congratulations over the unchecked prosperity and progress of the Colonial Empire are tempered by apprehensions of another Kaffir war. The allusions to domestic politics are unusually meagre, and the beggarly array of new measures promised by the Government shows that Earl Beaconsfield and his colleagues adhere to their opinion that the country needs a period of repose from legislative change. There are some indications that the majority of the people no longer share that opinion.

There ought to be no difficulty whatever in disposing of the little payment which has been made on the Mexican indemnity. The amount due the United States is about $4,000,000, and this is to be paid in annual installments of $300,000. One installment has been paid, and the private claimants ask that the whole amount due shall be assured by the United States. This would be most unjust, as the Government cannot lawfully pay an indemnity which has not been met by the Power from which it is due. In this particular case, the Diaz Government paid the first installment, with the intention of committing our Government to a recognition by a formal acceptance of the money.

New-Jersey law proves too much for the scheming officials of the New-Jersey Mutual and the National Capitol Life Insurance companies, and the pleasant process of amalgamation is summarily ended. The Receiver appointed by Chancellor RUNYON will take possession of the assets of the insolvent concern, and will then proceed to examine in detail its condition, and so acquire data for determining what course shall finally be pursued for the benefit of the policy-holders. The stockholders have had the good taste not to appear as claimants of authority in affairs over which their appointees have had sole control, and the whole talk in the Chancellor's court turned upon the rights and interests of the policy-holders. An actuary, who had not the figures he was expected to supply, volunteered the opinion that the company is not beyond redemption; but he must have more than ordinary credulity who accepts the statement as anything more than an attempt to break the force of public indignation. Separate proceedings have been commenced for a distribution of the assets, but probably nothing further will be done until the Receiver makes his report.

THE CLOSE OF THE FLORIDA CASE.

The Electoral Commission yesterday heard final argument on the Florida case, having first admitted a small amount of testimony with reference to the eligibility of HUMPHREYS, one of the Hayes Electors. On the latter point the Democratic case was very weak. It was proved that HUMPHREYS sent to the Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States by whom he was appointed a letter of resignation as early as the 24th of September, and the Judge's formal acceptance of the resignation was produced before the Commission, dated the 2d of October. This left the Democrats no substantial ground to stand on, and drove them to the very weak pretension that the resignation of HUMPHREYS was of no effect because it had not been addressed to and accepted by the Circuit Court in formal session. This beautiful specimen of technical pleading was rather contemptuously treated by the Republican counsel, and makes one wonder why the Humphreys matter was introduced at all. Apparently, it has served no purpose except to allow one HOADLEY, of Ohio, to bore the Commission with a very tedious argument.

The argument on the merits of the case was substantially a summing up and representation of the arguments made on the question of receiving the evidence. On the part of the Democrats, there was an air of depression and indecision, an effect, undoubtedly, of their interpretation of the first decision of the Commission. Neither Mr. O'CONOR nor Mr. BLACK took any part in the argument, which was left, so far as general principles were concerned, to Mr. MERRICK. That gentleman made no effort to show that the certificate of the Hayes Electors lacked any of the evidences of genuineness required by State or Federal law. He confined himself to maintaining the power of a State to review the action of those Electors, to ascertain by judicial investigation whether they were its really appointed Electors, and to provide by legislation for certifying the facts thus ascertained to the Federal authorities. Previous to this argument, a curious indication was given of the hopelessness of the Democrats with reference to their case on its merits, as contained in the papers submitted to the Commission by the two houses. The recently-elected Attorney General of Florida was called to the stand and asked at what hour the writ of *quo warranto* was served on the Hayes Electors. Mr. GREEN, the New-Jersey lawyer who has won a slight fame in this case by a voluminous brief which has been complimented by all the lawyers, remarked to the Commission that:

"It was not apprehended by himself and his associates that the order made by the Commission excluded in its spirit the consideration of the *quo warranto* proceedings, and by the present witness he merely desired to fix the exact time the *quo warranto* was served."

Mr. GREEN, in frankness, should have said that by the witness he meant to get the decision of Wednesday suspended, and to surprise the Commission into going behind and outside of the certificates. It is hardly necessary to say that he failed. Mr. GREEN has not yet seen the day when he could catch Mr. EVARTS napping, and that gentleman, promptly objecting, sent the latest Democratic trick to the limbo of exploded devices.

The replies of Mr. EVARTS and Mr. SHELLABARGER to the general arguments of Mr. MERRICK were very able, and that of Mr. EVARTS was a brilliant piece of cogent reasoning and searching, compact statement. Both gentlemen gave great prominence to the element of time in the process of election. The Constitution of the United States gives to each State a power of appointment of Electors for a specific duty, to be performed on a fixed day, in order to accomplish the election of President and Vice President, which must, in its turn, be completed by a determined period. The exercise of the power of the State must antedate the time when the duty of the Electors is to be performed. In case of an accidental failure to appoint, that failure may be remedied, but it must be before the time fixed for casting the votes. After that day the Electoral vote passes into the custody of the nation, into "the urn of the United States," as Mr. EVARTS puts it. If the State were allowed to review it, or delay it, not the State alone, but the whole nation must suffer. If the title of the Electors can be questioned by proceedings which cannot be concluded before the day appointed to cast the vote, then any *nisi prius* court in any State can interfere to break up, defer, change, and defeat the election of a President. Again, if, after the vote has been cast, it can be called back from the national capital and reviewed, and possibly annulled, then the election is still in the hands of local courts. Nor is it to be admitted that the State, acting by its Legislature, can change the machinery by which the vote of the Electors is to be verified and reported, as was attempted by the Legislature of Florida. The only safe rule was yesterday laid down. Whoever is found, on the day when the Federal law, made in pursuance of the Constitution, requires the vote to be cast, with all the insignia provided by the State as fixing the title to the office of Elector, must perform that office. Having performed it, there must be no further or other proceeding in the matter. The State has spoken.

In the case of Florida, this rule establishes absolute justice. The vote of the Hayes Electors was not only the legal vote of the State, but it agreed with the popular vote. It was the actual voice of the State. To refuse to the Democrats the right to question and reverse that vote is not to refuse them the right to correct an error or defeat a wrong. It is to refuse them the power to commit a wrong. Happily, the requirements of law are here those of the clearest and most perfect justice. The Republican counsel have confined themselves to arguing the law, because the Commission is made to ascertain and adjudge the law. But if it had been necessary to go into the "truth and very right," as Mr. O'CONOR terms it, their arguments would not have been less conclusive or the Republican position less strong.

AMERICAN CREDIT ABROAD.

There is some danger of confounding the result of an exceptional condition of financial affairs with the more permanent evidence of improved credit in foreign markets. The success which attends the funding operations proceeds from both of these causes. It comes in a very large degree from a more accurate knowledge of the resources and a more accurate estimate of the future of the United States. But it also comes in part from the superabundance of unemployed capital, the cessation of the demand arising from business, and the distrust with which corporate management is everywhere regarded. So far as the change arises from the legitimate appreciation of our national credit, it may be expected to continue. The ordeal through which this country has passed, and the unexampled sacrifices it has made for the reduction of its indebtedness, are not likely to be underrated. Nothing but extreme folly at Washington can deprive us of the hold which these considerations have established upon foreign peoples. The fault will be our own, if the borrowing facilities of the United States in the centres of European finance be not hereafter equal to those of any other first-class power.

On the other hand, allowance must be made for the gradual abatement of the temporary causes of the demand that prevails for Government bonds. There will always be a large class of conservative investors who care more for the security of their capital than for the income it yields. English consols satisfy them because these are believed to be pre-eminently safe. On the same ground, an American four per cent will commend itself to this class of investors. But the great bulk of unemployed capital belongs to wholly different persons. They accept a low rate of interest only until opportunities for making more present themselves; and meanwhile they put their money into securities which are readily convertible. What proportion of the four and a half per cents. now being floated in Europe has been taken by buyers thus situated, we have no means of determining. But that the depression and distrust which tell disastrously upon other interests have contributed to the absorption of the second portion of the funded loan, there can be no doubt. With the reappearance of better times we must look for a cessation of the demand from this source. Holders will sell, to make more profitable use of their money. The education of more stable investors is all the while going on. Their confidence in American national credit grows under the influence of experience. And the consequence will be that the exhaustion of the transient causes of demand will not necessarily be followed to any appreciable extent, by a falling off in the sale of our low-interest-bearing securities.

What may be termed the educational effect of the funded loan will in due season extend to other classes of American securities. Every one familiar with the various phases of growth in the foreign demand for American bonds is aware that the beginning has always been made with "governments." The faith they have inspired gradually takes in other securities. On the supposition, then, that the funded loan widens the area within which Government bonds are sought and held, it is fair to assume that, if no unfavorable influence were at work, other American loans would find corresponding favor. The assumption is not at present realized, for reasons which need not be enumerated. There is a constant call for bonds based upon the nation's credit, while for bonds based upon corporate enterprises there is no call whatever. The exceptions to the latter remark occur so seldom, and under circumstances so peculiar, that they only serve to confirm the rule. This condition of things will not last forever. All the world over, the distrust which follows misplaced confidence sooner or later ends. The temptation of higher interest recurs with a renewal of prosperity, and money is obtained for enterprises which in times like these beg hopelessly for help. No immediate likelihood of this perilous eagerness for profit exists. The events of the last few months have been almost as destructive to confidence as those which preceded the crash in 1873. Railroads which stood high in the London market as dividend-paying properties, have either become deeply embarrassed or have encountered reverses which must cloud their future; and in every instance facts reflect discredit upon the management. There will, therefore, be no sudden revival of credit in its application to corporate undertakings. But come it will, ultimately, and then the improved status of Government bonds will be a source of strength to other financial negotiations.

All of us have a common interest in preventing the abuse of credit which made the multiplication of weak and worthless enterprises possible—precisely as all of us must suffer from a prolongation of discredit whenever a renewal of industrial activity shall create a demand for foreign capital. Since September, 1873, nearly all American projects have ranked in the same category in the estimation of the European investor. The good have suffered with the bad. This indiscriminate condemnation is as hurtful as it is unjust, and some means should be devised for correcting and, as far as possible, preventing it. How best to do this is a question worthy of the consideration of our wealthiest and most reputable citizens. It may not be their business to put the people of London, Amsterdam, or Frankfort on their guard against schemes carried thither from this side by adventurers; but it should not be difficult for them to organize some advisory board, to whom distant investors might apply for information with the conviction that it would be in all respects trustworthy. As matters now are, any man may go abroad with schemes which no prudent American will touch, and by downright fraud he obtains money. An advisory body—formed somewhat after the model of the Council of Foreign Bondholders in London, though with totally different functions—would be a court of appeal to which foreign investors would confidently turn, and its influence would be wide and wholesome.

OUR MUSIC PAST AND PRESENT.

It can hardly have been forgotten by readers of THE TIMES that some two years ago there was an announcement made of an impending bequest for the establishment in New-York of what was to be called a Musical College, which was to be "dedicated to the daughters of America." They will also probably remember that although the announcement took the somewhat formidable shape of a pamphlet, and the sum mentioned as forthcoming for the college was a trifle of three millions of dollars, a very considerable part of which was to be expended for an enormous building, "with the statue of the founder over the entrance," we were not very profoundly impressed by the project, and indeed, to use a common phrase, did not take much stock in it. And thus far we believe the Faculty of the college has not been nominated; Herr RICHARD WAGNER has not assumed the Presidency; the first stone of the building has not been laid; nor has the statue of the founder been modeled. The daughters of America being thus bereft of their college, they turned, doubtless with eager expectation, to Mr. STRAKOSCH, and looked for consolation in his to-be-magnificent opera-house. Alas for the fate of America's daughters! Blessed are they that expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed. The opera-house and the musical college are alike misty, nebulous, inchoate, not even advanced to the dignity of chaos. The daughters must wait, and perhaps their daughters, or their daughters' daughters, may see with glad eyes the statue of the founder of a three-million musical college to them dedicated.

We have no conservatory of music in New-York, we have no such operatic establishment as may be found in most of the great cities of Europe, nor does it seem at all likely that we shall have either for many years. But it would be very wrong to infer from the fact of our lack of two such institutions the absence of a widely-diffused taste for the best music. The reasons of our deficiency in these respects are social and political, not natural or educational. We, or a very large proportion of us, love music instinctively, and of our natural music-lovers a very large proportion have sufficient culture not only to enjoy but to appreciate performances of the works of the best masters in all the forms of music, from opera to symphony. Whoever doubts this, doubts in ignorance or in prejudice, or in both. If we do not support opera—and undoubtedly we do not—and if we do not demand a school of music corresponding to the European conservatories, it is because the distribution of wealth and the constitution of society here are so different from what they are in Europe. We have wealth and wealthy people, but no wealthy class; and for the support of great musical institutions such a class seems absolutely required. The manager of an opera-house in Europe is able to count upon the support of a large number of patrons of established wealth and position, who will pay largely through a whole season and almost every season. To them an opera-box is a part of the appanage of their rank. And even chance opera-goers there willingly pay a price which here cannot be extorted except for the inferior performances of amateurs, the sound of whose voices is supposed not to be heard outside a certain gilded circle of wealth, if not of fashion. Five dollars and seven dollars and a half are common prices for stall tickets to the opera in Europe. Here such prices exclude all except the very richest people, and even of those there are not many who would be likely to take four seats on those terms through a whole season. Moreover, the most cultivated people are not generally to be found with us among the wealthy. They are found there, of course, but generally they are persons of moderate means, to whom the expenditure of twenty dollars for the amusement of two or three people (which would be required for carriage, &c.,) is a matter not to be thought of, except on rare and special occasions. The newly-rich spend their money in other ways. As to Government aid or aristocratic patronage, that with us is impossible.

But the conclusions which some musical foreigners who come among us draw from these facts, even when they remain for years—that we are not a music-loving or a music-understanding people—are not only unwarranted, but often laughably absurd. A certain Mr. BONAWITZ, who formerly dwelt in Philadelphia, but who has shaken the dust of brotherly love from his feet and lives in Vienna, has lately made himself particularly ridiculous on this subject in the *Theatre Journal* of that city. He finds that Boston is the chief city for music in America, and he also finds that, owing to the Puritanism of that place, musical performances there are chiefly of a religious character. Amazing Mr. BONAWITZ! For yet, in this Puritanic, religiously-musical town, he is obliged to confess that STRAUSS and his waltzes were the most favorably received. He tells a story—that even in Boston, thirty years ago, one SCHMITT made the experiment of playing the Fifth Symphony, and at rehearsal took the first movement in *andantino* time, which was received by the performers with favor; but that, at the performance, venturing to quicken the time to *allegretto*, he found that neither the musicians nor the audience could endure it, and he was "unceremoniously dismissed"—from what? It is possible that Mr. BONAWITZ may find believers of such a story in Europe, for there are people there who would have believed him if he had added that the audience rose in their war-paint, scalped the luckless SCHMITT, roasted him at the chandelier, and devoured his flesh amid howlings, *largo sostenuto;* and that from that time to this no conductor in America has ever dared to play an *allegro* movement any faster than *andantino*. Mr. BONAWITZ should have known that the Philharmonic Society of New-York is nearly thirty years old; and that before the formation of that society there were others here, some of them formed of amateurs, in which symphonies were performed, not in a very finished style probably, but with the *allegro* movements in just time, and with a keen enjoyment of their beauties both by the performers and the audience. There is an infinite deal of nonsense talked upon this subject by others than the Bonawitzes. The fact is that the numbers of our lovers of the higher music have increased, partly from the natural growth of population, partly from advanced culture, and partly from the immigration of foreigners, chiefly Germans; and that the precision, the mechanical finish of our orchestral performances, has notably improved. But as to real, intelligent enjoyment and understanding of the best instrumental, operatic, or oratorio performances, it may be doubted whether that was not greater twenty or twenty-five years ago than it is now.

MARCY SETTLES IT.

Mr. DANIEL MARCY, of Portsmouth, N. H., has been nominated by the Democrats for Governor of that State. The nomination was made about the middle of last January. The acceptance of the candidate has just been made public. Viewed from an impartial and disinterested standpoint, the correspondence bearing upon this subject is touching and noble. It is such a good example of proceedings of this sort that no student of politics can afford to let it pass without at least a comment. In the first place, a committee notify Mr. MARCY of his nomination. They inform him of a fact which was long since notorious. Then they go on to say that "the new dangers that imperil the Union cause every patriotic heart to throb with anxiety." Next they express the hope that "our good old State," meaning New-Hampshire, "will speak for the right and against the wrong in tones that cannot be misunderstood." This is entirely regular, and we may add that these sentiments reflect great credit on the hearts and heads of their originators. They may be a trifle threadbare, but otherwise they are unexceptionable.

If DANIEL MARCY were a common kind of man, he would simply say that he accepted the nomination with thanks and give a bank check for a liberal amount. But MARCY is not a common man; therefore, he proceeds to give his views on the situation, considered from moral, political, and economic points of view. In his opinion, the voice of 38,000 Democratic voters in New-Hampshire was to him a source of infinite anxiety. He has heard that voice and is satisfied. The resolutions of the convention embody the voice of the aforesaid 38,000, and they meet with his unqualified approval. But, fixing his eye upon the field of national politics, MARCY feels that TILDEN and HENDRICKS are elected. The fact that many distinguished citizens of Louisiana think that there was a fair and free vote in that State is conclusive evidence on that point, to his mind. If anything were needed to fix him in this opinion, it is the fact that two of the aforesaid distinguished citizens formerly lived in Portsmouth, N. H. Manifestly, a man born in Portsmouth, N. H., and subsequently domiciled in Louisiana, gains thereby a certain infallibility of judgment which Mr. DANIEL MARCY cannot afford to ignore. If two of these distinguished citizens were to return from a balloon voyage, and assure the ingenuous MARCY that the moon is made of green cheese, he would surrender any astronomical theories, which he had previously imbibed at the district school, in favor of the doctrine inculcated by these much-traveled natives of Portsmouth.

This is very handsome in MARCY. He is ready to give up his private judgment at a moment's notice. But this second-hand belief, happily, is reinforced by a personal opinion founded on what he calls "a personal acquaintance with the State of Louisiana," and this makes him "certain that a decisive majority of the citizens in that State have given their votes for TILDEN and HENDRICKS." Nothing can be plainer. MARCY, in his little back office in Portsmouth, has grasped the situation with a gigantic grip, so to speak, and there is really no longer any need for debate. He says he is sure—cock-sure, he might add—that Louisiana went for TILDEN with a rush; or, to put it more exactly, by a decisive majority. Mr. D. D. FIELD might as well disband his committee, throw open his dungeons, and proclaim liberty to the captive WELLS. MARCY knows all about it. Therefore he rises to remark that any attempt of the Republican Party to lay a hand on the Electoral vote of Louisiana, save in the way of kindness is "contrary to the first principles of popular government." And Mr. DANIEL MARCY does not propose to sit idly by and see the first principles of popular government kicked about as though they were only second-hand principles. He is ready to raise his voice, in New-Hampshire, at least, and to say just what he thinks about it. There is a column and a half of these noble sentiments.

The unprejudiced reader will admire the patriotism of a man who, nominated for Governor of New-Hampshire, rises above the petty considerations of State policy, and frees his mind of voluminous opinions on the Presidential question. MARCY is the thoughtful patriot who "views with alarm" a great many things, of which the most alarming is the probable defeat of the Democratic Party. If MARCY were not a representative Democratic politician, he would not have embodied these distinguished views in a letter accepting a nomination. The fact is that MARCY is a venerable copperhead, who was defeated by the Republican candidate when he ran for Governor, last year. There was a bolt threatened when he was nominated again in January last. Symptoms of insubordination and discontent were so alarming, that the party managers were obliged to labor with the nominee, in hopes of persuading him to get off the ticket. But MARCY knew his strength. He has money; he is willing to spend it for his canvass, but not for any other man's. So he calmly buttoned up his pockets and said: "If I don't run for Governor, you shall not have the first red cent from me." And when MARCY makes up his mind it stays there. The committee were in despair. They could not elect him with his money; they could not elect anybody else without it. But MARCY was in possession of the nomination, and he clung to that, as they say in New-Hampshire, "like a puppy to a root." At last accounts he was hanging on, and with one hand oratorically waving over the first principles of popular government, he announces that his heart throbs in unison with "nearly 39,000 citizens, constituting the Democratic Party of the State," and that he is ready to do or die. Not a word here about the attempt to suppress him as an old fogy and a played-out politician. MARCY is too magnanimous for that. He goes in for the first principles of popular government, the palladium of our liberties, and certain thunder tones which he expects to be evolved from the New-Hampshire election. MARCY has settled it.

OBITUARY.

REAR ADMIRAL WILKES.

Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, one of the oldest officers in the United States Navy, died at Washington, yesterday, in the 77th year of his age. Admiral Wilkes was born in this City in the year 1801, and after a few years' study in the common schools received an appointment as Midshipman on Jan. 1, 1812. He served on the Mediterranean Station in the years 1819-20, and in the Pacific from 1821 to 1823. He received a commission as Lieutenant on April 28, 1826, and during the year 1829 accompanied an exploring expedition. He was appointed to the Department of Charts and Instruments in 1830, and was the first naval officer in the United States to make observations with fixed astronomical instruments. He accompanied an exploring expedition in 1833, and from 1834 to 1837 performed special duty for the Government. On Aug. 13, 1838, he sailed from Norfolk, Va., in command of a squadron of five vessels and a store-ship, on an exploring expedition to the southern seas. He visited Madeira, the Cape Verde Islands Rio de Janeiro, Tierra del Fuego, Valparaiso, Callao, the Panmoton group, Tahiti, the Samoan Islands, Wallis Island, and Sydney, New South Wales, in the Australian Colony. He made a thorough survey and exploration of the Samoan Islands during his sojourn in that locality. He left Sydney in December, 1839, and went through the Antarctic regions, where he made many important discoveries. During the year 1840 he thoroughly explored the Fiji group of islands, and visited the Hawaiian Islands, where he made calculations on the summit of Mauna Loa. In the early part of the year 1841, Lieut. Wilkes proceeded to the north-west coast of America, and traversed both the Columbia and Sacramento Rivers. On the 1st of November in the same year, he sailed from San Francisco across the Pacific, and visited in turn Manila, Sooloo, Borneo, Singapore, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena, and returning to this country, dropped anchor in this port on June 10, 1842. Some of his officers preferred charges against him about this time, and he was placed under arrest, and tried by court-martial. The court acquitted him of all charges excepting one of illegally punishing some of his crew, and for this offense he received a reprimand. He received his commission as Commander on July 13, 1843, and from 1845 to 1850 he was assigned to special duty. He was commissioned Captain on Sept. 14, 1855, and placed in command of the sloop-of-war San Jacinto. In 1861 he was ordered to proceed to the West Indies on a cruise after the Confederate steamer Sumter. While on this expedition he overhauled the British mail steamer Trent, in the Bahama Channel, and forcibly captured Mason and Slidell, the rebel Commissioners to England and France, Capt. Wilkes conveyed his distinguished prisoners in safety to Boston, and for this bold and patriotic exploit he received a vote of thanks from Congress. The President subsequently disapproved of his action, as to have approved it might have involved the North in a foreign war, which would have embarrassed its action in the contest with the South; and the Confederate Commissioners were surrendered to England. Capt. Wilkes was commissioned Commodore, and placed first on the list, on July 16, 1862. He assumed command of the flotilla on the James River, and while acting in this capacity shelled and destroyed City Point, Va., on Aug. 28, of that year. In 1863 he was placed in command of a special squadron in the West Indies, and both distinguished himself and rendered effective service to his country by capturing a large number of blockade-runners which were laden with arms and munitions intended for the rebel service.

Admiral Wilkes was an observant and intelligent man, and has added many valuable works to the literature of his generation. His narratives of *The United States Exploring Expedition in* 1838-42 filled six quarto and five octavo volumes. They were published in Philadelphia in the year 1845, and a second edition was issued in this City in 1851. He gave a great deal of attention to astronomy, and also to meteorology, and was the author of a volume on the latter subject which was included in the library of the aforementioned expedition. He published a valuable history entitled *Western America, including California and Oregon*, at Philadelphia, in 1849, and a valuable treatise on the *Theory of the Winds*, in 1836. He was commissioned Rear Admiral on July 25, 1866, and placed on the retired list.

INTEREST ON THE TENNESSEE DEBT.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 8.—The State Senate to-day concurred in the House resolution directing the Controller and Treasurer to suspend the payment of interest on the State bonded debt.

ALBANY.

BUSINESS IN BOTH HOUSES.

MR. LANGBEIN'S DISTRICT COURT BILL AND THE PUBLIC WORKS BILL ORDERED TO A THIRD READING—A NEW BATCH OF CITY BILLS IN THE SENATE—MR. WOODIN'S QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1877.

The Assembly this morning did three things—it read a third time and passed a bill authorizing the purchase by some northern village of a steam fire engine; it ordered to a third reading Mr. Langbein's bill providing for a revision and consolidation of the laws relating to the district courts, and providing for other needed improvements in them; and it ordered to a third reading the much-debated Public Works bill, with an amendment to it offered by Mr. Fish as a substitute for that presented by Dr. Hayes yesterday. The amendment was accepted by Mr. Baker, but the Democrats opposed it, though unsuccessfully. The amendment reads as follows:

"In case any officer or employe in the service of the State, under the provisions of this bill, shall use his power, position, or patronage for the promotion or defeat of partisan or party purposes, it shall be deemed good and sufficient cause for removal, and in case any superior officer having authority shall refuse or neglect to take cognizance thereof and to remove therefor, the question of such violation may be tried and determined by any Justice of the Supreme Court having jurisdiction in the county wherein such violation occurred, upon the written charges made under oath by five substantial freeholders of the neighborhood, and in case the said Justice shall sustain such charges, he shall certify that fact to the Superintendent of Public Works, or in case of the hearing of charges against the latter, to the Governor, who upon the receipt of such certificate shall remove such incupated officer or employe. And no increase of the force upon the canals shall be made at any time within 60 days preceding any annual election for State officers, except when the Superintendent of Public Works shall certify that the needs of the public service make such increase necessary at that time, which certificate shall be immediately published, when made, in the official State journal."

This completes the record of the day's work in the Assembly, save that two vetoes of small local bills were received from the Governor and read a few minutes before the House adjourned. Mr. Alvord, speaking on the Public Works bill, made every effort in the House to carry the amendments voted down in Committee of the Whole, and carried one, making the salary of the Superintendent $6,000, instead of $7,500 as the bill provided. The bill will probably be read a third time to-morrow.

The Committee on Cities will have a hearing next Tuesday afternoon, on two bills affecting New-York, being the Salary bill introduced by Mr. Langbein, and the bill introduced by Mr. Fish, which, when in the Legislature last session, was generally known as the Woodin Charter bill. All persons interested in these matters are invited to attend.

There are fears expressed by some of the friends of the bill in relation to the office of Superintendent of State Prisons that an attempt will be made to damage it. It appears that there are a number of politicians scheming to get the office of Superintendent. Mr. Pillsbury has repeatedly declared that he would not accept the office if he were required to sever his connection with the Albany Penitentiary; his intention being to appoint a deputy there who should receive the salary, and discharge the duties of Superintendent, while Mr Pillsbury retained the general oversight as before. The politicians alluded to, well aware of this, are intriguing to get an amendment tacked on to the bill, prohibiting the person who shall be appointed Superintendent, from holding any other State, county, or national office. They have an idea that if Mr. Pillsbury can only be got out of the way, there will be a general scramble for the place, in which some one of them may get hold of it.

The Senate discussed at great length the bill reported from the Insurance Committee authorizing any insurance company to change the number of its Directors to any number not less than 13, and to change the time for the annual meeting of Trustees and Directors by resolution approved by a majority of the Directors. The bill was progressed after being amended so as to make it apply only to fire and marine insurance companies, and also requiring a vote of a majority in interest of the stockholders for the change in the number of Directors, as well as the approval of the Superintendent of Insurance.

Senator Bixby introduced another of his "series" of insurance bills to-day, which prohibits any company incorporated under the laws of this State from investing money on bond and mortgage outside of the State. At present they are allowed to invest in the States "adjacent to" the State of New-York.

Senator Woodin introduced six additional bills for reducing the expenses of the Government of New-York, which, together with the four introduced by him last week, will, if they pass, effect an annual saving to the City of $617,324. The bills introduced to-day are for a reduction of the salaries of Judges of all the courts of record in New-York City, as well as the Police and Justices' courts, and a reduction in the number and salaries of clerks and attendants of these courts. So far as the Judges are concerned, the reduction cannot, of course, take effect during the terms of the present incumbents. All these bills of Mr. Woodin have been carefully prepared by persons familiar with the workings of all departments of the City Government; and if the efforts now being made for reform and economy in the City Government were concentrated to secure their passage, the prospect would be better than it now is for getting the legislation so much needed by the City during the present session. But the old method of defeating all reform legislation by introducing a multitude of bills professing to have this object in view, has been resorted to this session as in years past. The lower house has been flooded with conflicting schemes of professed reformers, calculated, and, for the most part, doubtless intended to counteract each other and prevent any legislation at all in the direction of reform. I understand that the leaders of the Democracy are now concocting a scheme in New-York by which they hope to throw further obstacles in the way of any reform legislation for that City this Winter, or, in case they cannot do that, then to secure to Tammany Hall the credit of whatever reform is carried through. They are framing a bill which is to be sent here as the "Tammany bill," and is expected to receive the united support of the Democrats in the Legislature to the exclusion of all other projects of reform. An attempt will be made to stigmatize all the other bills introduced by Republicans as "partisan," the same as was done with Ogden's bill for reducing expenses in Brooklyn last Winter, and, in case they cannot prevent their passage, then to appeal to the Governor to veto them on the ground of their being partisan legislation, as they possessed that right in regard to this country dropped anchor in this port on June 10, 1842. Some of his officers preferred charges against him about this time, and he was placed under arrest, and tried by court-martial. The court acquitted him of all charges excepting one of illegally punishing some of his crew, and for this offense he received a reprimand. He received his commission as Commander on July 13, 1843, and from 1845 to 1850 he was assigned to special duty. He was commissioned Captain on Sept. 14, 1855, and placed in command of the sloop-of-war San Jacinto. In 1861 he was ordered to proceed to the West Indies on a cruise after the Confederate steamer Sumter. While on this expedition he overhauled the British mail steamer Trent, in the Bahama Channel, and forcibly captured Mason and Slidell, the rebel Commissioners to England and France, Capt. Wilkes conveyed his distinguished prisoners in safety to Boston, and for this bold and patriotic exploit he received a vote of thanks from Congress. The President subsequently disapproved of his action, as to have approved it might have involved the North in a foreign war, which would have embarrassed its action in the contest with the South; and the Confederate Commissioners were surrendered to England. Capt. Wilkes was commissioned Commodore, and placed first on the list, on July 16, 1862. He assumed command of the flotilla on the James River, and while acting in this capacity shelled and destroyed City Point, Va., on Aug. 28, of that year. In 1863 he was placed in command of a special squadron in the West Indies, and both distinguished himself and rendered effective service to his country by capturing a large number of blockade-runners which were laden with arms and munitions intended for the rebel service.

Admiral Wilkes was an observant and intelligent man, and has added many valuable works to the literature of his generation. His narratives of *The United States Exploring Expedition in* 1838-42 filled six quarto and five octavo volumes. They

ENGLAND AND THE EAST.

WHAT THE BLUE BOOK REVEALS.

PRINCIPAL POINTS IN IMPORTANT CORRESPONDENCE—TURKEY INCAPABLE OF REALIZING REFORMS—HOW AUSTRIA HOPED FOR ENGLAND'S AID—LORD SALISBURY'S CONDUCT APPROVED OF BY THE QUEEN.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The principal points of the correspondence on the Eastern question in the Blue Book issued to-day are already known. Strong suspicion of Russia is apparent throughout Sir Henry G. Elliott's reports to Lord Derby. Thus, on Sept. 14 Sir Henry writes that Gen. Ignatieff has frequently declared that the proposal for the autonomy of Bosnia is impracticable. If the Russian Government now support that proposal, we may ask whether they do not do so with the knowledge that it may be productive of future trouble. In another dispatch, dated Oct. 24, he says there may be, perhaps, grounds for believing Russia has no fixed plan for going to war with Turkey; but there can at least be no doubt of her determination not to lose the present opportunity of fatally weakening her. On the other hand, Sir Henry, telegraphing on Oct. 4, answers Lord Derby that nothing could be more distinct than the terms in which he has warned the Porte to expect no assistance from England in the event of Russian attack. The correspondence contains several strong expressions of Count Andrassy against the conferment of excessive liberties on the Turkish provinces. Lord Derby, writing on Nov. 7 to Sir Andrew Buchanan, British Ambassador at Vienna, recapitulates a conversation with Count Von Beust, the Austrian Ambassador at London, in which the latter stated the Austrian Government were determined, if England took up the same position with them, not to go further in regard to the question of autonomy than England's original propositions, but if England was inclined to go further, and not oppose the same resistance to the process of slow poisoning or chemical disintegration which she would to one of dismemberment, Austria must look to her own interests in the way best calculated to protect them. Lord Derby says he replied that England would not depart at the conference from her proposal respecting autonomy.

Other passages in the correspondence show that in instructions to the Marquis of Salisbury previous to the conference, Lord Derby states that Turkey is incapable of realizing the reforms, and guarantees are necessary; England, however, is opposed to foreign military occupation. The Emperor William informed Lord Salisbury when the latter was in Berlin on his way to Constantinople, that the Czar's policy was made necessary by circumstances and the oppression of co-religionists. The Emperor of Austria told Salisbury at Vienna that the interests of England and Austria in the Eastern question were identical.

Lord Loftus, British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, announces that the Czar was ignorant of the Earl of Beaconsfield's speech at Guildhall when his Majesty made the speech at Moscow.

The correspondence confirms the statement that Lord Salisbury ordered the departure of the British fleet from Besika Bay to disabuse the Turks of any expectation of aid from England.

Lord Salisbury, recounting the proceedings of the Grand Council of the Turks, states that the Sultan was disposed to accept the conditions of the powers, but Midhat Pasha placed the matter before the council in such a manner that rejection was certain. Lord Salisbury also says he hopes for nothing from the Constitution, as the Sultan can banish or unseat Senators or Deputies. Lord Derby, before Lord Salisbury left Constantinople, informed him of the Queen's complete approval of all his acts.

An afternoon paper in a leading article says: "We have yet to learn whether the Liberal Party is right in their anticipation that the Marquis of Salisbury will avow that he pursued a policy at Constantinople opposed to that of the administration to which he belongs, and explains that if he did not succeed in forcing the Turks to yield to foreign interference it was only because he was thwarted by the coldness and obstructiveness of his colleagues at home. We hardly expect they will be gratified. At the same time it is certain that the protocols of the conference reveal matter almost as surprising as any such avowal could be; and when we look at the way the conference began and the way it ended, it does appear as if Lord Salisbury must have an explanation of some kind to make."

The instructions for Salisbury's guidance at the conference insist most emphatically upon the necessity for guarantees. The following are extracts: "It is vain for the Porte to expect the powers will be satisfied with mere general assurances which have already been so often given and so imperfectly executed. The whole history of the Empire since the Treaty of Paris proves that the Porte is unable to secure the execution of reform. Its officials accept them with reluctance and neglect them with impunity."

The instructions contain a sketch of the reforms recommended by England, which include the appointment of Governors of provinces and Judges, subject to the approval of the European Ambassadors, provincial elective assemblies, a reformed militia, &c.

On the other hand, the instructions state that the English Government cannot countenance the introduction into the conference of proposals, however plausible or well intentioned, which would bring foreign armies into Turkey in violation of the engagements by which the guaranteeing powers are solemnly bound. Great Britain is resolved not to sanction misgovernment; but if the Porte, through obstinacy or apathy, opposes the efforts which are now making to place the Ottoman Empire on a more secure basis, the consequences will rest solely with the Sultan and his advisers.

Lord Derby's dispatch after the failure of the conference is couched in terms of the warmest approval of Lord Salisbury's conduct. It expresses the high sense of the Queen's Government of his ability, energy, zeal, and patriotic motives.

FORMAL DISCUSSIONS OF THE COURSE OF THE CABINET IN BOTH HOUSES—THE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT COMMON AND NOT SEPARATE ACTIONS BY THE POWERS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—In the House of Lords to-night, during the debate on the address to the Queen, Earl Granville said he would defer criticism on the Eastern question until he had read the official correspondence. He added, however, that he did not think the Treaty of Paris ought to be abandoned, and that treaty imposed on the powers the duty of protecting the Christians in Turkey.

The Earl of Derby declared the policy of the Government was not changed. It was only modified because the situation was modified. He recapitulated the negotiations and defended the Government's conduct with regard to the Andrassy note and the Berlin memorandum. He said: "It is too soon to say the conference is a fiasco. We must speak with reserve of the probability of the maintenance of peace, which depends on the decision of a single man, but hope peace will be maintained. The conference has served to gain time. Russia and Servia have become reciprocally disenchanted with each other. The Czar is now well able to say it is not incumbent upon him to undertake alone the realization of the decisions of the six powers. I believe the Porte appreciates the gravity of the situation and wishes to satisfy Europe. It is not England's duty to protect the Porte in every eventuality." Lord Derby recognized a moral obligation to intervene in favor of the Christians, but such duty was not imposed by treaty.

Lord Derby further declared that England's policy from the first had been to press the recommendations of the conference upon the Porte but not use or sanction the use of force and at the same time not undertake to protect Turkey from force used by the Powers. He explained that he did not mean our duty should be inaction under all possible circumstances, as, for instance, if Constantinople should be threatened. That was a question on which it was quite unnecessary and wholly unwise to pledge ourselves now. With regard to the Czar's assurances, he said, though he believed in the Czar's sincerity, still even the Czar might be compelled to act against his personal wishes, and he declined to accept any declarations as a guarantee against war.

The Duke of Argyll made a violent attack on the Government, and declared his belief that their policy of never forcing Turkey to comply with their wishes would end in disastrous war.

The Earl of Beaconsfield said the Eastern Question was not alone a question of the amelioration of the condition of Christians, but a question of the existence of empires. We must treat it as statesmen.

The Marquis of Salisbury protested against the doctrine that we ought to use coercion against Turkey. By overthrowing the Ottoman Empire we would create anarchy and confusion. He forcibly proclaimed the sympathy of the English Government for the Christians in Turkey.

In the House of Commons the Marquis of Hartington, without wishing to provoke formal discussion, pointed out how the Government had abandoned the original policy of non-intervention. It was therefore incumbent on them to show they were not responsible for the effusion of blood in Servia during the Summer before that policy was changed. He spoke in terms of eulogy of Lord Salisbury, who had re-established a friendly understanding between Russia and England; and he asked what were the Government's intentions for the future. He protested against the adoption of a policy which would leave Russia and Turkey confronting each other as they now stood.

Sir Stafford H. Northcote replied that no member of the Government had ever said anything implying that England would make war in favor of Turkey. In regard to the future, he said the Government had from the first maintained two principles, namely: they were not prepared to use coercion, and desired common, not separate, action. Separate action, particularly by two such powers as Russia and Austria, would be suspected. He had no confidence in the Turkish Constitution, and ridiculed the supposition that the simple proclamation of that Constitution, without guarantees, could produce any result. The Government believed all interests demanded the maintenance of peace.

Mr. Gladstone spoke in defense of his conduct during the Autumn.

Both houses adopted the address unanimously.

TURKEY AND THE GREAT POWERS.

NEGOTIATIONS WITH SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO—MIDHAT PASHA—GERMANY TO ATTEMPT TO ARRANGE A COMMON COURSE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA—PROLONGATION OF NEGOTIATIONS EXPECTED.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—A dispatch from Vienna says: "The new Grand Vizier has sent express instructions to the Turkish Ambassador here to continue the preliminary negotiations with Servia."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 8.—The Prince of Montenegro has replied to a telegram from the Grand Vizier that he is willing to negotiate for peace on the basis of the *status quo ante bellum*, with a rectification of the frontiers, but considers it useless to send a delegate to Constantinople, and asks that the negotiations be conducted with the Ottoman Ambassador at Vienna. The Imperial yacht Izzedin, with Midhat Pasha on board, left Syria to-day for Brindisi.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Reuter's telegram from Constantinople says the story that Midhat Pasha was implicated in a conspiracy is now universally discredited. The *Turquie*, a semi-official journal, announces that he was dismissed because his conduct tended to curtail the power of the Sultan. He was exiled merely as a precaution against popular excitement.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Vienna announces that Gen. Ignatieff has left that city for St. Petersburg.

The Paris correspondent of the *Standard* says it is stated that the French Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople has applied for two men-of-war for the protection of the foreign residents.

The *Times* dispatch from Berlin reports that it is expected that Austria, in reply to the Russian note, will decline to adopt warlike measures against Turkey. Germany is likely to offer her good offices to arrange a common course between Russia and Austria.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency expects that negotiations will be prolonged.

The Paris *Temps* says it has received special information that Lord Derby informed Count Schouvaloff that England would do her utmost to maintain an understanding between the powers in the new phase of the Eastern question. Austria has declared she will continue to act with the other powers.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the attitude of Roumania excites considerable speculation. The mass of the people are averse to war. The minority is divided into two sections, one of which, headed by the Ministry, favors permitting a passage for belligerents through the neutral zone, and the other, led by Prince Charles, advocates co-operation with Russia, and the proclamation of the Hospodar as King of Roumania. Austrian surveillance of the frontier of Bosna is so relaxed that the insurgents easily obtain supplies. The Austrian authorities have formed large depots of forage and stores along the frontier. The concentration of Austrian troops there exceeds anything within the memory of the inhabitants. Telegrams relating to this movement of troops are suppressed at the local telegraph stations. It is believed by many in Vienna that Austria has agreed with Russia to occupy Northern Turkey.

A Belgrade special to the *Times* announces that all the Turkish people have left Bosnia, and the Government intends to arm the native Mussulmans to guard against attack by Servia.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

FIRE IN WEST HOUSTON STREET—LOSS ESTIMATED AT $48,000.

A 11:30 o'clock last night, a patrolman of the Eighth Precinct Police, while passing through West Houston street, discovered smoke issuing from the upper windows of the five-story building Nos. 188 and 190. He hastened to the nearest box and sent out an alarm, which was promptly responded to by the Fire Department. The doors of the building were forced open, and it was found that the fourth and fifth floors were on fire. These floors are occupied by Leggo Bros. & Co., lithographers, and owing to the inflammable nature of the contents of that portion of the building, the flames burned with great intensity and threatened the entire edifice with destruction. Chief Bates, on arriving at the scene, found the force on the ground too small to cope with the fast increasing flames, and ordered a second alarm to be sounded, which brought to his aid Assistant Chief Shay, and a large reinforcement of firemen and engines. Lines of hose were carried over the roofs of the adjoining buildings, and powerful streams of water were thrown into the burning building. After an hour's work the firemen had succeeded in gaining control of the flames, and by 1 o'clock this morning they were completely subdued. The fourth and fifth floors of the building were burned out, and their contents will prove a total loss. A portion of the roof was also destroyed. The lower floors were deluged with water. The loss of Leggo Bros. & Co. on stock and machinery is estimated at $25,000, and is but partially insured. The third floor is occupied by the Magic Ruffle Company, and their loss on stock and machinery, chiefly by water, will be about $10,000; insured. Webster Bros. & Co., proprietors of the Manhattan Laundry, occupy the second floor; loss, $5,000. The first floor is unoccupied. The building is a substantial brick structure, 75 feet in width, and the same in depth, and is owned by John H. Bussell, of No. 47 West Fiftieth street, and is damaged to the extent of $3,000. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained. The employes of Messrs. Leggo Bros. & Co., were at work later than usual last night, and the fire broke out soon after they left.

OTHER FIRES.

The sash and blind warehouse of Crawford & Banford, and the Masonic Hall at Stafford Springs, Conn., were entirely destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss, $20,000. Insured for $15,000 in the Phœnix, Ætna, and Hartford companies of Hartford, the Continental and Westchester, of New-York, and the North British.

Sweet & Barlow's store at Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., was partially destroyed by fire on Wednesday night. The loss is fully covered by insurances.

The premises at Napanee, Canada, occupied by the *Express* newspaper were burned yesterday morning. Loss $10,000.

AN OHIO RIVER STEAMER SUNK.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—The steamer Bostona struck a tow-boat early this morning at Sciotoville, Ohio, and sunk to her upper deck. No lives were lost. She was the largest up-river steamer running.

CONDITION OF MR. STEPHENS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Hon. Alexander H. Stephens is not so well this evening as he was during the day. He is kept free from excitement of all kinds. Visitors are not admitted to his room, and newspapers and letters are not read to him.

A UNIQUE GERMAN FROLIC

THE LIEDERKRANZ FESTIVAL.

ENTIRE SUCCESS OF THE GREAT GERMAN CARNIVAL—A SCENE OF DAZZLING BRILLIANCE IN THE ACADEMY—GROTESQUE COSTUMES—THE INAUGURAL PROCESSION AND BURLESQUE PERFORMANCES—WHO OCCUPIED THE BOXES—UNIQUE FLORAL DECORATIONS.

A true German gives himself up to his festivities with as much abandon as if he were born to be nothing but a feast-maker all his days. All Summer long he dots the season with his regular and irregular holidays, and in their enjoyment he compels all who witness his pleasure to acknowledge that he is master of the problem of how to make life not only long but full, and full of something else besides the drudgery and care of money-getting and money-keeping. In his thoroughness at fun-making he has, in all his strength, devoted himself to the pleasurable task of making entirely successful the annual ball of the Liederkranz Society, which was held last night in the Academy of Music. The preparations for this festival began weeks ago, and were duly announced, in an unusually happy way, by the *Liederkranz Carnival Gazette*, a handsomely-printed and illustrated publication. Besides a good outside view of the Academy of Music, with a hurrying crowd of masqueraders making their way to the doors, it contained a humorous cartoon in which the leading spirits of the carnival were exhibited in an arena decked out in the emblems of their business. This cartoon and another in the same paper were the work of Mr. J. Keppler, who also made the designs for the tickets, which illustrated Wagner playing at once upon a lyre and a huge brass horn, while an explosion caused by his wondrous blast has created general terror among familiar political characters, musicians, and the members of the Whisky Ring, and they are all seen plunging desperately into the ocean of despair. The committees appointed for the purpose carried out all the preliminary arrangements so well that last night's result in every way rewarded them for their painstaking.

At 8 o'clock a calcium light on Fourteenth street blazed out over a gay scene in front of the Academy of Music. At the side entrance to the building a canopy was stretched from the door to the curb, for the protection of lady members in passing from their carriages. A large force of policemen under Inspector Thorne restrained the crowds, whose eagerness to obtain a close view of the strange characters made them forget themselves occasionally, and led to an uncomfortable pressure upon the lines. Carriages from the north set down their passengers at the main entrance, and then drove out through Fourteenth street to Fourth avenue, while members' carriages approached from Third avenue, stopped at the box entrance on Fourteenth street, and then also passed out to Fourth avenue. The company began to arrive early, and before 8:30 o'clock many of the seats in the parquet were occupied by those who came apparently merely to look on, as they were dressed in sober suits of black or in ordinary evening costumes. The Door Committee were first upon the scene, and were visible here, there, and everywhere, at the same moment, in their very picturesque Piccolomini costumes of brown and blue plush, puffed sleeves, buff top-boots and gauntlets, crossbelts and swords, and broad-brimmed hats with plumes of white. As the company became more numerous, the lobby was filled with all sorts of incongruous characters. The dressing-rooms became overflowed with occupants, and throngs waited their turn to put the last finishing touches upon their costumes. Up and down the hall masked ladies and gentlemen promenaded and admired the floral decorations, which were really worth more than a passing examination. Over the central door in the lobby, in a shield of smilax wreaths, were the letters "L. K.," and just inside the lobby were graceful festoons of smilax. At each side of the entrances to the auditorium were large stands of plants and cut flowers, callas, hyacinths, heliotropes, tuberoses, camellias, Marshal Neil roses, and carnations, blended with feathery ferns and other masses of green. About the dancing platform were vases containing choice cut flowers. The full depth of the stage was thrown open for dancing purposes, except a small portion reserved for the exhibition of some of the set pieces. In front of this platform, which was tastefully backed with scenery, were sofas for the convenience of guests. The scene, as the evening wore on toward the opening of the dance, was very brilliant. Ladies in rich and ingeniously designed garments, many of them cut with a freedom that was startling, began to pour into the house, and gentlemen with absurd noses, trunk hose, and slashed doublets, with prematurely gray locks or no locks at all; others with fierce French costumes of a day almost forgotten; others still, with dress suits and only a pretty comical cap to show that they gave their allegiance to the merry prince, made their appearance. The success of the maskers in securing variety of costumes was wonderful. The dress of the Lobby Committee was a natty page's costume of the time of Charles XII., with garments of crimson velvet and gold lace, jaunty caps trimmed in corresponding style, and white hose and crimson slippers. The platform was guarded, before the dancing began, by terrible halberdiers in suits of armor, with velvet tunics beneath, and these guards bore in their hands flashing spears to frighten off intruders. A very happy and fleshy "Lohengrin" wandered up and down, waiting for the dance, and an old man in a long gray beard and a black domino promenaded lovingly with a charming young creature not far out of her teens. The ladies, as they entered, were presented each with an order of dancing that was a very elegant piece of work. In form, it was a golden lyre, the bars of which on the obverse and reverse sides formed the daily bulletins as to who embraced each other with arms thrust through the narrow openings, and their lips met in an ardent kiss. The frame of the lyre was in gold, and the figures were executed very handsomely in color. The leaves of the order of dancing were clasped together with a pencil run through a golden loop.

At 10 o'clock the seats in the auditorium were nearly all filled, and the crowd in the lobbies was sufficient to promise that the ball would be an entire success in point of numbers. The committee exercised great care in the sale of tickets, so that the company was entirely free from objectionable people. With the financial success of the ball the Liederkranz club was entirely gratified. The attendance was larger than at the ball of last year, the number of masks was also greater, and the returns of the Treasurer will show a handsome surplus. The promenade hand discoursed delightful music for half an hour before the signal was given for the entrance of the opening procession, and in the meantime the boxes filled up until the body of the house was occupied, and

"Dames aloft, in circling tiers
Wreathed 'round their blooming ring."

making a kaleidoscopic picture from floor to dome of the Academy. The bustling about the stage indicated, at 10, that the moment for the beginning of the feast had come, and soon after the festivities commenced.

THE BOXES.

The boxes, as usual at the Liederkranz, were in brisk demand, and sold at prices ranging from $15 to $150, according to location. During the evening they presented a lively and highly picturesque appearance, peopled, as they were, with mimic kings and peasants, princes and shopkeepers, courtiers and jolly millers, priests and clowns, empresses and ballet girls, grand duchesses and nuns, Topsies and Normandy maidens, in number and variety large enough to dazzle the beholder. The following is a list of the principal box-holders:

PROSCENIUM BOXES.

D—D. Kingsland,	O—A. W. Danford,
K—L. F. Georger.	S—Guests of the club,
R—G. B. Scranton.	Q—DeWitt C. Wheeler,
J—Col. Thompson,	H—H. M. Brooks,
N—William Steinway,	S—P. Facheri.

FIRST TIER.

1—J. Keppler.	19—F. B. Osborn.
3—A. C. Woodhull.	21—M. F. McConnell.
7—A. H. Hummel.	22—J. Hoffman.
8—W. Vigelius.	23—T. J. Histon.
9—Carl Voigt.	24—J. F. Wenman.
10—J. T. Hanemann.	26—A. E. Gilmore.
12—J. C. Spencer.	28—J. Hollgarten.
14—H. Falke.	27—Augustin Daly.
14—H. C. Ravemeyer.	29—Schuyler Brothers.
15—C. W. Dickel.	29—William Leytin.
16—Gustavus Alsas.	30—C. F. Coghlan.
17—Charles Gnidet.	31—J. S. Dickerson.
18—Charles Wall.	

SECOND TIER.

49—John Fondir.	54—Z. E. Simmons.
50—Frank Leslie.	59—T. M. Schulz.
52—N. W. Gill.	60—James M. Mottey.
53—F. L. Arnold.	61—J. Hoye.

ARTISTS' ROW.

Parepa—F. Payson.	Mosart—F. Krotina.
Nilsson—Mr. Munzaza.	Rosalni—A. Brannigan.
Kellogg—S. H. Barry.	Meyerbeer—C. G. Gunther.
Patti—James S. Boyd.	Belini—C. B. Waite.
Piccolomini—H. Mohr.	Donizetti—Col. Porter.
Lagrange—G. H. Thorpe.	Verdi—D. E. Hitt.
Grisi—A. Fulsch mana.	Gounod—Mr. Harris

MEZZONINE ROW.

Nos.	Nos.
102—H. Jang.	109—O. S. Borert.
103—Mr. Robertson.	110—Mr. Jackson.
104—George Aery.	112—M. A. Welckers.
105—W. Langdon.	113—R. L. Johnson.
106—James J. Faye.	116—L. S. Stockwell.
107—F. Ronsone.	117—J. H. Bradford.
108—Mr. Cutting.	118—M. A. Welckers.

"ON WITH THE DANCE."

At 10 o'clock, at a signal from one of the floor managers, the musicians struck up the Grand March. In the meantime the seats around the platform had been gradually filling up, a few fancy costumes here and there relieving the mass of dominos, false noses, evening dresses, and street costumes. In a few minutes the Floor Committee marched upon the stage, two and two, by the main entrance. They were gorgeously costumed in royal purple velvet sleeveless jackets, elaborately embroidered around the edges in gold, and edged heavily with gold fringe. Gold embroidered belts encircled their waists, and purple velvet gold embroidered anklets set off their purple velvet tights to advantage. A series of chains of huge brilliants, rubies, and emeralds covered their shoulders and terminated in an immense glittering star on their breasts. Their arms were inclosed in silver chain armor, and they wore hats similar in shape to those of the door committee, except that they were more richly embroidered and that the plumes were long white ostrich feathers. The members seemed to have been selected for their shapeliness, their youth, and the elegance of their moustaches. They were followed closely by two of the lobby committee, whose page costume is described above. A long string of private masks of every variety of design formed in behind, until, when the procession had circled the platform several times and the floor committee suddenly spread out and pressed back the gayly dressed rabble, a complete ring, several couples in depth and tightly packed, was formed around the floor. Then a car appeared from the cavern on the left of the stage, and all the people occupying the parquet seats sprang to their feet and stood on tiptoe. Two great swans appeared to be the propelling power. The car itself was covered with a huge jester's cap of many colors, and a crowd of attendant columbines, pantaloons, harlequins and clowns, marched on either side of it. Behind toddled two great bottles. The carnivalistic procession moved in an eccentric course for some minutes, so as to afford all an opportunity of witnessing it, and then halting in the centre, a long string that depended from the flies was attached to the cap. Then there was a moment of doubt and uncertainty. The string did not work. The clowns lifted the cap with their hands and disclosed Prince Carnival, seated on a red velvet throne and attired in a rich costume of particolored stuff, a fool's wand in his hand and a cap and bells upon his head. He arose and bowed gracefully to the assembled multitude, descended from his seat, and mingled a while with his loyal subjects. Then, ascending again, the car moved off, paraded around a few times, and retired into the cavern. The band struck up the "Verdicte" waltz, and the floor was covered with active dancers.

THE COSTUMES.

The costumes were without exception very rich and elegant, and an exceptionally large number had the unusual merit of meaning something. There was a young lady representing Spring in a novel costume of green moss dotted with wild flowers. A venerable appearing gentleman in black gown and cap travestied Diogenes. He wore enormous spectacles and carried a dark lantern and a roll of parchment inscribed with mysterious characters. There was a fierce-looking pirate in the traditional red and white striped sailor shirt, blue and black trunks, white stockings, red cap, black beard, red nose, and Oriental cloak. There were several demure looking nuns in black robes and white winged caps disporting themselves in anything but a nun-like manner. A good costume was that of Gambrinus, a long, gray surcoat and hat trimmed with black Astrachan fur. One short woman became for the nonce Italianized in a dress of green and gold. "General Boum," with his ludicrous military costume, hat, and epaulettes, found several representatives. A very pretty young lady personated the Statue of Liberty, and her costume, red dress and light blue silk sash, the whole dotted with stars composed of brilliants. Upon her shapely head was a tiara of brilliants, also set in the form of stars. There was both a Sultan and a Sultana in gorgeous attire, and white satin literally covered with imitation pearls. Robin Hood appeared in the form of a stout son of Germania in slashed doublet of brown and carrying a cross-bow over his shoulder. Numerous fat boys amused the spectators with their eccentricities. A stage Dutchman, with his apparatus upon his back, went about crying "Scissors to mend." There was a Cossack, too, in white, edged with gray fur, and a red cloak with ear his shoulders. A typical hunter clad in skins threaded the trackless crowd. Mephistopheles was there, of course. A lady with a paste and scissors costume, composed entirely of many-colored tissue paper, which concealed form and shape and features, and ended in a tall spiral roll above her head. One would think that the Court of Louis XIV. had been resurrected from the number of bepowdered perruqued grandees in white and silver, damask and gold, and clocks. There were Red Riding Hoods, Cinderellas, and Dolly Vardens past counting. Two or three very pretty revolutionary costumes gave one an exalted notion of the beauty of our maternal ancestors. Flower girls with blooming staffs, Hungarians, Poles, Swiss, shoebiterinas, and persons of similar character all took part. A tall lady literally swathed in the American standard did credit to her namesake, the Goddess of Liberty. His Holiness might have found a ready-made occupant for at least one of the vacant seats in the College of Cardinals had he been present. The famous butcher boy in immaculate apron and cap, with hat was there too. A Soothsayer, with long white locks and crescents, stars, and hieroglyphics sprinkled over his black robe. Puck was a pretty curly-headed girl in white tights, a swallow-tail coat, and a high hat. These comprised about all the costumes that call for special mention. There were besides, knights and ladies, kings, queens, peasants, and the thousand and one other persons one meets at gatherings of the kind. The evening costumes were equal in beauty and richness to those usually seen.

THE TABLEAUX.

At 11 o'clock the second extraordinary event of the evening's entertainment took place. Herrmann's "Wapperfest" quadrille struck up and eight clowns suddenly appeared in the centre of the floor. Each held in his hand a pole, toe top of which was graced with a movable manikin, each about two feet in height. They represented alternately men and women, and were attired in costumes of ridiculous cut. Strings attached to the limbs of the manikins enabled the clowns to manipulate them so as to mimic their own movements on the floor below, and as the troupe went through the intricacies of the dance, the effect of the figures in mid air was irresistibly comic. The other tableaux followed at intervals of two or three dances. The third was known as the "Conspirators' Tableau." A number of persons, masked, in dominos, marched out of the cavern to the air of the conspirators' chorus from "La Fille de Madame Angot." When they had encircled the floor and arrived at the raised platform in the rear of the stage they threw off their dominoes and appeared as representatives of the great composers, Beethoven, Wagner, Meyerbeer, Handel, Mendelssohn, and Offenbach. The imitations were very good, and elicited hearty applause. No. 5 was a gipsy troupe, with wagon, fortune-tellers, musicians, dancers, &c. They pitched their tent in the centre of the floor, and after marching around several times retired. The last tableau represented "Strakosch's New Grand Opera-house." The opera-house was a Punch and Judy show. An incident of this tableau was a caricature of the Bonnett-May duel, which drew forth peals of laughter.

At 1 o'clock the tableaux were over, and the floor was given up to dancing. The ball was now at its height; not only was the floor packed, but even the lobbies were crammed, yet a more orderly, respectable, and at the same time jolly assemblage, never before gathered together in the Academy. Among the guests were nearly every notability of New-York, New-Jersey, and Brooklyn. The gathering did not break up until an early hour this morning.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA.

This evening's representation of "Mignon" will be for the benefit of Miss Kellogg, who, we learn, will surely appear in Thomas' tuneful and popular work. "Mignon" has not been heard for many months, and the announcement of its performance will doubtless be received with pleasure. The steady attractiveness of the opera, and the fact, too, that its reproduction offers an excellent opportunity to pay a special tribute to the talent and industry of Miss Kellogg, will probably bring together an uncommonly large audience.

MISS ABBOTT'S CONCERT.

At this evening's concert at Chickering Hall Miss Abbott will sing a ballad from "Il Guarany"—a work quite new to America—the romance from "Mignon," and, with Signor Brignoli, the duet "Una Notte a Venezia." A violinist who has not yet been heard in this City, Mr. Seifert, will also take part in the performance.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9—1 A. M.—*Indications for the Middle and Eastern States, north-east to north-west winds, cooler, clear weather, stationary followed by falling barometer.*

DISCOVERY OF A PLOT TO BREAK JAIL.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 8.—A convicted burglar revealed last night a plot which had been concocted by car robbers and others to break jail in this city. The jailer was to have been peppered, gagged, and bound, and a general jail delivery to follow. The exposé completely baffled these plans, and all engaged in the conspiracy were sent to the Albany Penitentiary to-day.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

AN ADDRESS BY HON. JOHN JAY.

HE TAKES THE CHAIR FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE HIS ELECTION—HIS VIEWS ON NATIONAL AND MUNICIPAL QUESTIONS—DISCUSSION AS TO WHETHER THE CLUB SHALL HAVE A BUILDING OF ITS OWN—THE MATTER REFERRED WITH POWER TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Union League Club was held last evening, Hon. John Jay, the President, occupying the chair for the first time since his election. There was a large attendance, fully 300 members being present. After the meeting was called to order, Mr. Jay said:

GENTLEMEN: I pray you to accept my sincere thanks for the honor of my re-election, after an interval of eight years, to the Presidency of the club. It is a post associated with names that the country recalls with reverence—the names of Minturn, Sturgis, and Marshall. It has been filled since my departure for Vienna by that able, earnest, and energetic reformer, Mr. Schultz; by our accomplished Secretary of Legation in London, Mr. Hoppin, and by my learned and eloquent predecessor, to whom fame has come so early, Mr. Joseph H. Choate. It is a post of responsibility, in view of what the club has done in the past and of what the times demand in the present and the future. I accept it with the less hesitation from my confidence in the disposition shown by the club, aided by its able Executive and other standing committees (especially that on Political Reform) to accomplish its duties and its aims, but I may at the same time frankly express my view of the gravity of your political and municipal position and of the problems of the task before us.

We are entering upon our second century with a keen appreciation of dangers and perplexities that have but recently been developed in their full force, and which many attribute in large measure to the removal of the restrictions which the founders of the Republic had placed upon the exercise of the suffrage. That change came to us in New-York at about 1820, and in that year Mr. Webster said, "Universal suffrage could not long exist in a community where there was great inequality of property. The holders of estates would be obliged in such case in some way to restrain the right of suffrage, or else such right of suffrage would before long divide the property." Alluding further to the fact that those who have not property cannot be favorable to laws made for the protection of property, he said: "When the class grows numerous it becomes clamorous. It looks on property as its prey, and plunder is usually ready at all times for violence and revolution." Some of our countrymen, who begin, or think they have begun, to despair of the Republic, declare that no depotism of the Old World would deem it safe to heap upon the thrift and industry of its subjects the gigantic burdens imposed upon us by the people themselves. They point to our civil war as disclosing what had not before been believed, that a large proportion of our citizens at the South and at the North were ready to dissolve the Republic if they could no longer rule it, and that in their efforts for its overthrow they were restrained by no historic reverence for its Constitution, by no devotion to the union of the States, by no regard for the great principle of our Government—the sovereignty of the people. They point to our State election in 1868, when the popular will was defeated by the schemes deliberately planned and executed in this City, for filling the ballot-boxes with the largest number of fraudulent votes. They point again to the extraordinary abridgement, or indeed disappearance, of the colored vote in parts of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, and other Southern States which were restored to their ancient and forfeited rights with the provision accepted by them in the fourteenth article of equal suffrage in the form of the freedmen. They cite with dismay the estimate by Gen. Sheridan, more than a year ago, that the number of blacks killed in Louisiana exceeded 3,000; and Mr. Blaine's declaration, based on data which he believed to be reliable, that "there have been more men murdered in the South since the war for being Republicans than fell on the Union side in the three bloodiest battles of the war;" and that in what they called the last peaceful election in Mississippi there were four times as many men murdered as in all the elections in all the States from the time of Washington to that of Grant. While the Electoral Commission cannot look into the methods of the Electoral canvass, the Senatorial committee appointed by Judge Edmunds' resolution and the fourteenth amendment would bring us the truth on this sad subject, which so nearly involves the national faith. But, gentlemen, black as may be the recent past, where the influence of slavery still lingers, painful as may be the thought of blunders and mismanagement for which our Government may have been responsible, gloomy as may be some of the features in our national review of the situation, the members of the club have faced in days gone by a gloomier outlook, and have seen it vanish before the sunlight of intelligence and freedom. They defeated the design, openly avowed in 1861, to place New-York at the side of the rebellion, and they made it the living centre of the national loyalty, despite the efforts of those who, in their scheme for the destruction of the Republic, were backed by the aristocratic and commercial sympathies of England, the unfriendly impartiality of France, and the world-wide, all-pervading and fatal influence of the Church of Rome, whose sovereign Pontiff alone of the sovereigns of Europe recognized the Southern Confederacy and received with honors the envoys of Mr. Davis. With such historic memories we need not doubt the ability of the club to concentrate now as then the great moral power, the true conservative sentiment of the nation, and to rally its hosts on the side of truth and justice and the national Constitution; to maintain in its integrity and to restore to its original purity the Republic founded by Washington and his associates. With the announcement of Presidential action will commence for us new duties. We have been assured from the South that with the election of the Democratic candidate the lost cause would be regained; and in that case we should have to consider our methods of constitutional opposition. But other and pleasanter duties await us, if, as we hope, the Commission shall declare what we all believe, that Gov. Hayes is the President elect, even without those Southern States to whose votes he was fairly entitled. Under President Hayes, it would be for the club to give him the firmest support and the kindest and fiscal counsel in carrying out the political and civil service reform, the lack of which had almost wrecked the Republican Party with its matchless and heroic record. In our Municipal affairs there are some cheering signs. The report of Col. Hawkins and the able speech of Mr. Cowdin have advised the community of the gigantic wrongs already perpetrated upon our taxpayers and of the dangers that impend. Our best citizens of all parties are combining for mutual protection, and the Mayor and Controller are loyally lending their aid to correct the existing abuses. Both houses of the Legislature are said to be ready to respond to our demand for just legislation, and we look with confidence to Gov. Robinson for the Executive approval. Looking to the concerns of the club, let me congratulate you on the success of the Museum of Art. It was one of my last acts as President, when I before held the office, to refer to the Committee on Art a memorial from Americans in Europe on this subject, and to-day the New-York Museum, already the successful rival of the British Museum in bidding for rare collections of the antique, is a monument of the public spirit and admirable management with which the interests of our people in the advancement of art have been cared for in this body.

At the close of Mr. Jay's speech, which was received with much applause, the regular business of the evening was taken up. A number of new members were elected, and the club then proceeded to discuss the report of a committee consisting of Jackson S. Schultz, Le G. B. Cannon, John A. Weeks, Richard Butler, John H. Hall, appointed to devise a financial scheme for raising the necessary funds for the purpose of constructing a building for the occupation of the club. This committee reported that the plan for the construction of a club-house of the dimensions and with the appointments demanded by the present membership would require an outlay for building and furniture of about $400,000. The fund now in possession of the Trustees of the building fund about $200,000 would be adequate for the purchase of a site. In view of the peculiar construction and the large cost of the building in proportion to its subsequent value as an investment for any other purpose than that of a club-house, the committee did not consider it practicable to procure the necessary funds upon mortgage from outside parties, and recommended that the building should be practically owned by the members of the club. They therefore suggested that a mortgage be authorized by the club upon all its property, securing 1,000 registered bonds of $400 each, payable in 25 years, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum, with the provision that the holders of such bonds being resident members of the club should be the exclusive electors of all officers and standing committees. The number of the bonds would enable every resident member to become a bondholder, and if any bonds should remain untaken at the expiration of six months, they might be distributed at par among the resident members. Each bondholder to be entitled to one vote for each bond registered in his name.

After considerable discussion, the report was laid on the table, and the whole matter of the renewal of the lease of the building now occupied by the club, or the propriety of erecting a building of their own, was referred to the Executive Committee with power to act as they might deem best for the interests of the club. As

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	29	Glass, No.	219
Bullion, bars	1,435	Hides, bales	1,065
Beans, bbls.	1,652	Leather, sides	6,480
Cotton, bales	1,543	Molasses, (N.O.), hhds	45
C. S. Cake, bags	3600	Oil-cake, pks.	1,189
C. S. Oil, bbls.	100	Pork, pks.	910
Copper, bbls.	15	Beef, pks.	322
Dried Fruit, pks.	241	Cut-meats, pks.	5,679
Eggs, bbls.	389	Grease, pks.	261
Flour, bbls.	14,382	Lard, pks.	1,129
Wheat, bushels	3,200	Lard, kegs	276
Corn, bushels	59,693	Stearine, pks.	25
Oats, bushels	14,756	Butter, pks.	2,472
Rye, bushels	1,275	Cheese, pks.	1,612
Malt, bushels	3,530	Tallow, pks.	380
Peas, bushels	1,702	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,111
Grass-seed, bags	1,269	Starch, bxs.	4,032
Flax-seed, bags	40	Skins, bales	18
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,000	Tea, half chests	30
Buckw't Flour, pks.	326	Tobacco, hhds.	44
R.W. Flour, bushels	400	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	246
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Whisky, bbls.	1,215
Hops, bales	539	Wool, bales	62

COFFEE—A very moderate call has been noted for supplies, with prices quoted weak within yesterday's range. Sales were reported of 4,000 bags Rio by the Flying Scud, and 1,500 bags do. by the Ed. Johnson, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been inactive for early delivery at former rates.....Ordinary quoted to-day at 11 1-16c.@ 11 3-16c.; Low Middling, 11 14c.@12 5-16c.; Middling, 12 3-16c.@12 7-16c.....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 780 bales, (of which 280 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners.....And for forward delivery business has been on a moderate scale at former prices.....Sales have been reported since our last of 24,500 bales, of which 3,200 bales were on last evening and 19,800 bales to-day, with 1,500 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options closing at 12 11-16c.; March, 12 23-32c.; April, 12 15-16c.; April, 13 1-32c.; May, 13 9-32c.@ 13 5-16c.; June, 13 13-32c.; July, 13 9-16c.@ 13 11-32c.; August, 13 3-4c.; September, 13 9-32c.@13 11-32c.; October, 12 15-16c.@13c.; November, 12 13-16c.; December, 12 3-4c.@12 13-16c., p. m., showing an advance of 1-16c.@3-32c.; p. m., closing firm.....The receipts at this port to-day were 1,543 bales, and at the shipping ports, 19,220 bales, against 23,197 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 116,576 bales, against 119,861 bales same time last week.....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 3,257,318 bales, against 3,161,379 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (five days) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 60,659 bales; to the Continent, 27,028 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 269,483 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 890,847 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 1-16
Strict Ordinary	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 5-16
Good Ordinary	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Strict Good Ord	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Low Middling	12 1/4	12 1/4	12 5/16	12 5/16
Strict Low Mid	12 7/16	12 7/16	12 9/16	12 9/16
Middling	12 3/4	12 3/4	12 7/8	12 7/8
Good Middling	13	13	13 1/8	13 1/8
Strict Good Mid	13 1/4	13 1/4	13 3/8	13 3/8
Middling Fair	13 5/8	13 5/8	13 3/4	13 3/4
Fair	14 3/8	14 3/8	14 1/2	14 1/2

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10 11-16	Low Middling	11 5/8
Strict Good Ord	11 5-16	Middling	12 1/4

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate demand was reported to-day for State and Western Flour, mainly from home trade sources, and the market was easier yesterday, for Minnesota Extras and desirable Winter Wheat trade and Family Extras, prices of which were generally quoted firm. Some call noted for low grade Minnesota Extras, for shipment, but only a thousand sound Flour attracted considerable attention at unchanged quotations. City Mill Extras and regular shipping Extras were lightly dealt in, the export inquiry having been very limited. Rye flour was never more generally active, while, however, a restricted movement, mostly in a jobbing way, for home trade purposes.....Sales of the week were reported as follows in lots, at $5 60@$6 00 for poor to strictly choice Superfine; $6 25@$7 50 for poor to very choice shipping Extras; $7 50@$9 50 for fair to fancy trade and family, the dealings being mostly in the range from $8 50@$8.....Rye Flour was quiet and depressed in price.....We quote at from $4 40@$5 10 for about fair Western to very choice State Superfine, and $3@$4 for poor to choice line.....Sales reported of 230 bbls. in lots, chiefly at $4 75@$5 for fair to very good Superfine State; $5 10 for choice do.; $4 70@$5 for Pennsylvania, the latter for choice, and $4 40@$5 for fair to very choice Western.....Corn-meal has been in moderate request and quoted rather cheaper.....We quote at $2 90@$3 10 for fair to choice Yellow Western; $2 90@$3 15 for Yellow Brandywine; $3 50 for Yellow Jersey, and $3 50@$3 55 for Brandywine, with small lots of the latter at $3 60, from store.....Sales have been reported of 575 bbls., including 200 bbls. Yellow Western, in lots, chiefly at $3 35, Brandywine at $3 50@$3 55.....Corn-meal, in bags, has been selling to a fair extent within the range of $1@$1 45 for poor to very choice # 100 lb. Most of the sales have been of coarse lots at $1 10 for city mills; at $1 08@ $1 10 for Western, and $1 for Baltimore, from dock, of which latter 300 bags at the quoted rate of $1.).....Oat-meal has been very quiet, within the range of $5@$7 for city and State, and $6@$6 50 for very choice to Fancy held higher; Canada, $7@$7 50.....Buckwheat Flour has been in rather more demand, and quoted to-day steady for strictly good to choice lots. We quote the range $3 60@$4 for poor to choice State, Jersey, and Pennsylvania. Most of the lots sold were at $3 75@$4 10 for fair to choice # 100 lb, (or which were 2½ tons choice State at $4.) Favorite brands of Pennsylvania and Jersey are wanted; held 10c.@15c. # 100 lb. above our quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat was moderately inquired for by shippers and millers, who were disposed to operate at previous figures, but the principal holders claimed 2c.@ 3c. a bushel over the views of purchasers, and were reserved in their offerings of really desirable samples. The actual dealings, as reported, were consequently light, the aggregate having been 20,000 bushels, including good Red Western, in store, 1,100 bushels, for export, at $1 51; choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, 2,400 bushels, at $1 43; choice Spring, (quoted generally at $1 41@$1 43;) No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, 9,000 bushels, to a local miller, at $1 37; New-York No. 2 Spring, a car load, at $1 35; (with choice No. 3 Chicago Spring, to arrive, quoted at $1 34 bid;) and ungraded Spring, (representing the views of buyers;) and ungraded Spring, in odd lots, within the range of $1 30@$1 37. California Wheat was rumored as offered here on English account, but no reliable particulars were made public.....Corn has been moderately active, mainly for home trade account, but as a matter of speculation, at prices 1@2c. below our crop, under free offerings, receivers showing considerable eagerness to place supplies promptly. Old crop varied little, but attracted less attention.....Sales have been reported since our last of 300,000 bushels, including New-York No. 2 old crop, 1,900 bushels at 59c.; New-York steamer mixed at 58c.@58½c., closing heavy at 58c. for new, (1,200 bushels old sold at 58¼c.) New-York, no grade, at 57¾c.@58c., mainly at 58c.; New-York, unmerchantable, at 56c.@57c.; new crop Mixed Western, car lots, at 55c.@59c., chiefly at 56c. @57c.; Yellow Western at 59c.@60½c.; ungraded sailing vessel Mixed Western, old crop, (nominal,) at 59c.@60c.; Chinese No. 2 Yellow, in store, and afloat, offered at 60c.@62c.; (but dull to-day.).....Sales were reported for Philadelphia delivery of 50,000 bushels Mixed Western, last half of February option, delivered to vessel, at 56¾c., with freight room by steamer for Liverpool, reported for a similar amount at 57c. # bushel.....Rye has been less sought after, and again quoted rather easier in price, state offering at 92c., afloat, with only 90c. bid; a few car loads sold at 88c.@87c. Sales reported of car lots of No. 2 Western at 84c., and of no grade at 80c.....Of Barley sales were reported of 10,000 bushels Canada West, in bond, at $1, and, rumored, of 3,100 bushels ungraded Canada on private terms; market quoted heavy throughout; No. 1 Canada generally quoted at $1 10@$1 12.....Canada Peas, in bond, quiet to-day, quoted at 91c. @92c. # bushel.....Of Buckwheat, a car load of prime State at $1 # bushel.....Barley-malt has been moderately sought after within the previous range, with fair to choice Canada West, old and new crop, quoted at $1@$1 25, cash; strictly prime to choice, new crop, do., on time, at $1 25@$1 30; sixrowed State, about fair to very choice, nominally at 90c. @$1 05; two-rowed do., 67½c.@85c., and six-rowed rumored to a fair aggregate through private channels within the quoted range.....Oats have been offered less freely and again quoted stronger, with a very good demand noted, mainly for local jobbing purposes.....Sales reported of 38,000 bushels, including White Western at 40c.@49c for very inferior to choice; White State, ordinary to choice, within the range of 51c.@55c., from store, and afloat with very poor reported as low as 48c.@50c.; Mixed Western at 39c.@47c., as to quality; No. 2, Chicago, average quality, in store, again quoted in request for shipment on the basis of 43c.; New-York No. 1 White at 53½c.; New-York No. 2 White, 4,500 bushels, at 46½c.; New-York No. 3 White, 6,750 bushels at 45c.; New-York Extra, 3,000 bushels, 54½c.; New-York No. 1, and at 50½c.; New-York No. 2, 6,750 bushels, 45c.; New-York No. 3, 6,750 bushels, 41c.@42c.' selling at the close, 2,250 bushels, at 42c.; New-York Rejected at 39c., and Mixed State at 48c.@54c. for poor to choice, from store and afloat, # bushel.....Of New-York No. 1 White State, reported sold, in lots, at 16½c.; do. Western at 15½c.; market heavy. Of Rough Flax, a small lot of prime State reported sold, in lots, at 16½c.; do. Western at 15½c.; market heavy. Of Rough Flax, a small lot of prime State reported sold, in lots, at $1 70; Bay and Straw as last quoted.....Timothy-seed in good request at from a part of the sales were 1,800 bags, 40 lb., mostly at $1@$1 10; 1,000 bags, 50 lb., at $1 50, at mill; 700 bags, 60 lb., at $2 # ton.

GUNNY CLOTH—Of domestic, 500 rolls sold at 12½c. Market firm.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, further sales were reported of 1,000 bales, to arrive, January and February shipments, 3½c., currency, 90 days' credit; market essentially unchanged.

HIDES—Quick but at-ady; 650 Central American sold on private terms.

MILK—Milk is in excessive supply, and prices on the depot platforms are very irregular. Sales are made at $1 25@$1 75 # 40-quart can. The contract prices paid to dairymen for a supply for February are 2c. @2½c. # quart.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in good request, in a jobbing way, at from 45c.@58c. for good to very choice; many lots quoted at higher figures. Sales reported of 400 bbls. Other kinds in quite moderate demand, within the range of Sales reported as noted in the range of from 45c.@58c. for old and new crops: Demerara, 36c.@46c.....Syrups have been more sought after, with Sugar-house quoted at 36c.@46c.; Molasses, 35c.@40c. Sugar-house Molasses quiet; quoted firm at 24c.@26c. # gallon, on light offerings.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quiet but firm. We quote at $2 20 for Strained; $2 25 for good Strained; $2 30@$2 60 for No. 2; $2 75@$3 62½ for No. 1; $4@$6 50 for Pale to extra Pale and Window Glass. # 280 lb.....Tar has been inactive, within the range of from $2 50@$2 75 # bbl.....Otty-tar at $2 50 # bbl.....Spirits of Turpentine has been quite dull, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close down to 43c.@43½c. # gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been very quiet, and quoted down to 11¾c., in bulk, and 10c. in shipping order..... Refined in limited request; quoted by refiners at 26½c., and from second hands at 22c., in small lots, for early delivery.....Refined, in cases, quoted at 30c.@31c.; City Naphtha quoted 13½c.....At Philadelphia and Baltimore refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted by refiners at 26¼c., and in small lots from second hands at 30c.@32c.

PROVISIONS—Western Mess Pork has been moderately inquired for, at about former rates, for early delivery.....Sales reported of 250 bbls. of uninspected, for shipment, on private terms, quoted at $17 # bbl.....Other kinds in rather more request; Extra Prime, inspected, quoted at $13 50@$13 75; Western Prime Mess at $15 75@16, sales 100 bbls. inspected Prime Mess at $15 75; and 100 bbls. inspected Extra Prime at $13 50.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess dull; quoted for February at the close nominal; March, $16 75@$17; April, $16 90@ $17 20.....Dressed Hogs have been offered less freely and quoted firmer, with Western quoted at 7¾c.@7¾c. City at 8c.@8¼c., but in less request at these figures..... Cut-meats have been moderately sought after at about former quotations.....Sales include 5,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 10 lb. at 9½c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk within our range. ...We quote: City Pickled Shoulders in bulk, at 7¼c.; Pickled Hams at 12½c.@13c.; Smoked Shoulders at 8¼c.; Smoked Hams at 12c.@12¾c.; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, 20 to 15 lb., 10¼c.@11c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tierces, at 10¾c.@11¼c.

Lard has been in fair demand and quoted firmer for early delivery, but closing tamely. Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 400 tcs. prime at $11 35, closing at $11 37½, and 100 tcs. off grade at $10.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam has been moderately active, with values opening stronger, but closing lower and heavy..... Western Steam, for February, quoted at the close at $11 35; March, $11 37½; April, $11 45@$11 47½; May, $11 60.....Sales were reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,750 tcs., for February, at $11 32½ @$11 40, and 500 tcs. of March, at $11 37½@$11 42½, 5,750 tcs., April, at $11 47½@$11 55, and 500 tcs. May at $11 60@$11 62½.....City Steam and Kettle inactive to-day; quoted at the close $11 20@$11 25, sales, 75 tcs. at $11 20@$11 25..... And No. 1 quoted at $10 50@$11 62½..... Refined Lard continues in moderate request; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at $11 50, and for the West Indies at $9 87½.....Sales reported of 200 tcs. for the west indies, and 40 tcs. for South America on private terms.....And of Western Steam Lard, further considerable sales rumored as made at Chicago in the settlement but without reliable particulars.....Beef has been inactive at former quotations.....We quote Barrel Beef at $12@$13 50 for Extra Mess; $9@$11 for Mess, and $8@$8 50 for Plain Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Packet. # bbl.....Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, new, at $19@$20; India Mess, new, $20 @$21; City Extra India Mess, $25.....Beef Hams continue in limited demand, with choice Western reported at $24@$24 50 # bbl.....Butter and Cheese about as last quoted.....Fresh Eggs in rather more demand and quoted at 25c.@30c. for good to very choice.....Yellow has been in fair request at unchanged rates.....Sales, 70,000 lb. good to strictly choice at 8c.@8¼c., and 50 bbls. at 8c.@8¼c.....Stearine has been quiet; choice City in bbls. quoted at $11 25; prime Western, in tcs., $11 12½@$11 25; sales, 15 tcs. prime Western at $11.

RICE—Has been quoted firmer, but inactive; sales, 38 hhds. Centrifugal at 10¾c., and 150 hhds. mixed stock at 8¾c.@9¼c.....We quote fair refining Cuba at 9¾c.; good do., 9¾c.; prime do., 9¾c.; centrifugal, 96 deg. Polarization, 9¾c.@10c.; do., 10 Clayed at 9⅞c.; Centrifugal stock at 9⅞c.@10⅝c.; Manilla bags, 8¼c.@8⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 7¾c.@8c.; Melado, 5c.@7c.....Refined Sugars have been quite active at full prices, with Granulated quoted at 11¾c.@ 11⅞c.; Powdered, 11⅞c.; Crushed at 11⅞c.; Cut Loaf at 12c.; Soft White at 10¼c.@11¾c.; Soft Yellow at 9¼c.@10¼c.

TEA—Has been, with sales of 2,500 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales to the extent of 50 bbls. at $1 08, and 100 bbls. at $1 07½, closing with $1 07½ bid and $1 08 asked.

FREIGHTS—Rather more inquiry was reported today in the chartering line, mostly for tonnage for Grain and Petroleum, at somewhat steadier rates. Berth freights were comparatively quiet, but quoted essentially as before.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by steam, 3,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 5d. # bushel; 50 hhds. Tallow at 25s.; 50 tons Oil Cake at 16s. 6d.; 350 boxes Bacon at 30s.; 1,050 boxes Cheese, reported at 35s. # ton; 800 bbls. Apples, part at 3s. # bbl.; 4,000 staves, reported on private terms. And by steam from Philadelphia (reported as for forward shipment), 50,000 bushels Corn at 6-9d. # bushel. And by steam from Milwaukee, on through freight account, 750 boxes Bacon, via Portland, reported at 50c. (with room for Provisions from Chicago, via Boston, reported as having been offered to-day at 50c.) # 100 lb. Also, two ships, with cotton, from New-Orleans, reported (as chartered there) at 15-32d. # lb.....For London, by sail, 2,000 Oars at ¾d. # foot, limiting measurement; and, by steam, 250 bales Hops at ½d. # lb.; 100 tcs. Beef at 5s. # tierce; and 150 bbls. Pork at 4s. # bbl.....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bxs. Provisions at 30s. # ton; and, rumored, 700 to 800 bbls. Flour on private terms.....For Bristol, by steam, 60 hhds. Tallow, rumored at 30s. per ton; and small lots of Provisions reported on the basis of 7s. 6d.@8s. # tc.....For the United Kingdom, further inquiry for wheat freights, and charge for Timber, southern port loading, within the range of 122s. 6d@130s.....For Cork and orders, a British bark, 949 tons, with about 4,000 qrs. Corn, from Norfolk, at 5s. 6d., (with Grain charter-party, there being a 55s. 3os. fee per cargo; and a Norwegian bark, 464 tons, (at Hampton Roads,), with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Portland, reported at 5s. 6d. # bbl.....For Lisbon, a Norwegian bark, 303 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 5s. 6d. # bbl.....For Bremen, by sail, 20 hhds. Tobacco, at 32s. 6s.; and, by steam, sundry lots of Merchandise, at 80 reichmarks.....For Hamburg, a Swedish bark, 471 tons, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s. 9d. # quarter. The Hamburg steamer of this week cleared with 4,400 bags Coffee, 13,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Rye, 1,350 bags Seed, 333 pks. Butter, 2,000 bxs. Extract, and sundry lots of miscellaneous cargo, engaged some time since, at rates not reported.....For Antin, a German bark, hence, with general cargo, including Bacon and Lard, (of which about two-thirds of cargo engaged,) on the basis of 40s. # ton.....For a Russian Baltic port, a ship, with Cotton, hence, at 7-16d. (chartered there,) at 9-16d. # lb.....For Gibraltar and orders, an Austrian bark, 394 tons, hence, with about 12,000 cases Refined Petroleum at 25c. to the Mediterranean for orders, at 32c. for Malaga, a Swedish bark, 296 tons, hence, with equal to about 9,000 cases Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, at 5s. # bbl. and 25c. # case.....For Bombay, an American ship, 1,119 tons, hence, with about 17,000 cases Petroleum, reported at 47½c. # case, and Coal (a complete cargo) on private terms.....For Java, a Norwegian ship, 743 tons, hence, with about 24,000 cases Petroleum at 52c. # case.....For Australia, a Dutch brig, 206 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms.....West India and coastwise trade dull to-day; rates quoted irregular.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, Feb. 8.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 510 head; total for the week thus far, 5,882 head, against 6,205 head for the same time last week. No market to-day, the fresh arrivals being all through consignments; 21 car-loads held for shipment tomorrow, which will leave the yards bare of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts today, 800 head; total for the week thus far, 10,800, against 13,400 for the same time last week; market dull and nominally 10c. lower than last week, averaging 86 lb., at $4 70; 2 cars unsold. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,200 head; total for the week thus far, 7,650 head, against 6,600 head for the same time last week; market more active, but at low prices; supply in excess of demand; sales of 3 cars fair to good yorkers, $6 20@$6 15; 4 cars fair to choice heavy, $6 15@ $6 75, mainly at $6 50; 8 cars of light and 5 of heavy grades unsold.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Feb. 8.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 595 head or 25 cars through, and 16 cars of yard stock; total for three days, 1,785 head, or 45 cars through, and 60 cars yard stock, all sold at good yesterday's prices; good to choice and in demand; common grades off.....best, $5 25@$5 75; medium to good, $4 25@4 75; common to fair, $3 25@3 75. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,760 head; total for three days, 3,740 head; Yorkers, $6 20@$6 30; mixed, $6 30@$6 40; pigs, $6 50 —Receipts to-day, 1,200 head; total for three days, 6,200 head; selling at $4 50@$6 25.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,600 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market active, steady, and firm; prices, $3 20@$3 50; common to good stock Steers, $2 25@$3 80; feeders $3 95@4 10; choice to extra prime shipping, $6 20@$6 80. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; shipments, 2,400 head; market weak, and 5c. @10c. lower except for heavies; light, $5 95 @$6 10; rough to good heavy, $5 20@6 40; good to choice heavy shipping, $6 50@$6 75; extra assorted, $6 90. Sheep—steady; receipts, 1,000 head; sales at $4 25@4 80.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Cattle—Receipts, 5,600 head; shipments, 3,000 head; market active, steady, and firm; prices, $3 20@$3 50; common to good stock Steers, $2 25@$3 80; feeders $3 95@4 10; choice to extra prime shipping, $6 20@$6 80. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; shipments, 2,400 head; market weak, and 5c.@10c. lower except for heavies; light, $5 95 @$6 10; rough to good heavy, $5 20@6 40; good to choice heavy shipping, $6 50@$6 75; extra assorted, $6 90. Sheep—steady; receipts, 1,000 head; sales at $4 25@4 80.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Flour firmer, but not quotably higher. Wheat active, firm, and higher, but unsettled; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 30¾ cash; sales at $1 30¼@$1 34¾, March; closed at $1 31¾, March; $1 32½, April: No. 2, do., $1 18@$1 20; Rejected, $1 02. Corn quiet, active, firm to shade lower; 42½c. asked, cash or March; 46c., May; Rejected, 39½c. Oats quiet, but firm; 36c., cash; 38¼c., March; 36¾c., April. Rye firm at 70c.@ 70½c. Barley firmer at 61c.@62½c. Pork steady, with a good demand; $16 25, cash; $16 27½@$16 30, March; $16 47½@$16 50, April; Lard unsettled but generally lower; $11 07½, cash; $11 10@$11 12½, March; $11 22½@$11 25, April. Bulk-meats firmer; Shoulders, 6¾c.; short Ribs, 8¼c.; Short Clear Sides, 8½c. Dressed Hogs unsettled but generally lower; choice, $7 25; medium, $7 15@ $7 20. Whisky irregular; sales at $1 05@$1 06; closed at $1 05½. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; Wheat, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 34,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Rye, 880 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels, Corn, 36,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 15,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board Wheat firmer; $1 31¾, March; $1 33¼, April. Corn easier; 42c.@42½c., March. Oats nominal. Lard easier; $11 27½, March. Lard easier; $11 05, March.

TOLEDO, Feb. 8.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 48; Extra do., $1 55; Amber Michigan, $1 49; March, $1 51; No. 2 do., $1 36; No. 2 Red Winter, spot and February, $1 47; March, $1 49¼; No. 3 Red, $1 35; rejected, $1 11¾. Corn quiet; High Mixed, 45c.; No. 2, spot, 44¾c.; Feornary, 44¾c.; May, 45½c.; rejected, 44¼c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 35¾c.; White, 41¾c.; rejected, 30¾c. Receipts—4,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 700 bushels Oats. Shipments—500 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 8.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat scarce and firm; Red, $1 40@$1 50. Corn in good demand at 41c.@44c. Oats steady and higher at 36c.@41c. Rye quiet at 79c.@80c. Barley inactive; good to prime Fall, 60c.@85c. Pork buoyant at $16 80, seller February. Lard opened strong and higher; closed at inside prices; Steam-rendered, $10 75@ $11, spot; $11 30, seller May; Kettle, $11 50 @$11 75. Bulk-meats firm; shoulders dull at 6¼c.@6½c. Short Ribs in good demand at $8 70@ $8 75, spot; $8 87½, buyer, February; $9 15 seller April; $9 35@$9 37½ seller, May; $9 45 buyer, May; Short Clear Sides, 8c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Ribs, 9¼c.@9½c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@10c. Whisky dull and drooping at $1 05. Butter nominally unchanged. Hogs in good demand; common, $5 25 @$5 75; fair to good light, $5 55@$5 65; packing, $6 20@$6 45; heavy butchers', $6 50@$6 70; receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 285 head.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—Flour active and firm. Wheat excited and higher; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 54, cash; $1 55@$1 57½, March; No. 3 do., $1 48¾ bid, cash; $1 50@$1 57½, March. Corn dull; 36¾c., cash; 40¼c., March. Oats quiet at 33¼c. Rye firm at 68c. Whisky steady at $1 06. Pork lower at $16 50 @$16 75, the latter price for job lots; $16 65 bid, March. Lard held higher; 11c. asked; 10¾c. bid. Bulk-meats in active demand for car lots: Shoulders, 6c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib, 8½c.@8¾c.; Short Ribs and Short Clear Sides, March, 8½c.@8¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Ribs, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Hogs better; packing, $5 70 @$6 10; extra heavy, $6 15@$6 25. Cattle strong and active; choice to fancy Steers, $5 25 @$5 50; good to prime, $4 60@$5 12½. Receipts—Flour, 3,400 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels; Hogs, 2,100 head; Cattle, 1,200 head.

BUFFALO Feb. 8.—Receipts—Flour, 3,400 bbls.; Wheat, 8,400 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 7,700 bushels; Rye, 1,700 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,710 bbls.; Wheat, 33,800 bushels; Corn, 13,600 bushels; Oats, 7,700 bushels; Rye, 1,200 bushels. Markets slow, only a fair demand at a shade decline in prices. Freights—Lake, 80c. bids, no transactions. Wheat—Sales, 5,000 bushels sample Minnesota special line at $1 52; 400 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 40; 1 car White Michigan, $1 52; 2 cars do., to arrive, $1 53. Corn—Sales, 16 cars new No. 2 Mixed on track, at 52c.@52½c.; 10 cars do., 53c.; 400 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western, 55c. Oats—Sales, 4 cars Western, on track, to arrive, at 42c. Barley—Sales, 1,600 bushels choice two-rowed State. Other articles unchanged. Rail Freights unchanged.

DETROIT, Feb. 8.—Flour very quiet and steady. Wheat held higher; Extra White Michigan, $1 57½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 50¾; Milling, $1 46. Corn in good demand and steady; high Mixed, 49½c. asked; No. 1 Mixed, 48c. bid. Oats quiet and unchanged; White, 45c.; Mixed, 42c. bid. Receipts—Flour, 885 bbls.; Wheat, 5,855 bushels; Corn, 29,323 bushels; Oats, 5,918 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 450 bbls.; Wheat, 2,200 bushels; Corn, 3,857 bushels; Oats, 3,333 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 8.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 42½; No. 2 do., $1 24; March, $1 34¾. April, $1 35¾; No. 3 do., $1 25. Corn firmer; No. 2, 45c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 34c. Rye firm at 69c. Barley steadier; moderate demand.; No. 2 Spring, February, 76¾c.; No. 3 do., 86½c. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork, $16. Lard—Prime Steam, $11. Dressed Hogs steady at $7 75. Receipts—4,400 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,400 bbls. Flour, 3,400 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 8.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady and firm; Red, $1 45; Amber, $1 50; White, $1 50. Corn firm; White, 43c.; Mixed, 42c. Rye firm at 80c. Oats in good demand; White, 43c.; Mixed, 40c. Pork quiet, but firm at $17@$17 50. Bulk-meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon scarce and firm; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 10c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@13½c. Lard active, but not quotably higher. Whisky firmer at $1 05. Bagging quiet at 11½c.

OSWEGO, Feb. 8.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,300 bbls. Wheat firm; Spring grades held higher; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 50; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 54; No. 2 Wabash, $1 55; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 62; Extra do. do., $1 68. Corn steady; sales of Western Mixed at 60c. For Barley sold: No. 1 Canada held at $1 02; No. 2 do., 92c.; sales, 2,000 bushels on private terms. Corn-meal unchanged. Mill Feed unchanged. Rail-road Shipments—Flour, 1,400 bbls.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—Hay in good demand at full prices; prime, $17; choice, $13. Lard in good demand; Tierce, 11c.@11¼c.; Keg, 11¾c.@12c. Sugar firm and unchanged. Molasses dull and unchanged. Other articles unchanged. Gold, 105¼@105⅝. Exchange—New-York Sight, ⅛ premium; Sterling bankers' bills, $4 83.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 8.—Printing Cloths market strong at 5¼c., cash, for best 64x64 goods, with few goods offered.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 13-16 for both money and the account. United States bonds, 1865s, 105⅝; 10-40s, 110⅛. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 1½@ 1⅝ # cent., which is ⅛@¼ # cent below the Bank of England rate.

1:15 P. M.—New-York Central 98.

3 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £90,000 during the past week.

3:30 P. M.—The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability which last week was 48⅝ # cent., is now 46 # cent. The amount of bullion will drawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £150,000.

4:30 P. M.—Consols, 95 11-16 for both money and the account. United States bonds, 1867s, 109¾; 10-40s, 110¾. Paris advices quote 5 # cent. Rentes at 108f. 72c. for account.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—Exchange on London, 25f. 14c. for short sight. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 26,292,000 francs during the past week.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 8.—United states bonds, new 5s, 103¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—12 M.—Cotton—The receipts today were 7,000 bales, including 1,100 bales American; futures opened at last night's prices. Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 11-16d.; also sales of the same at 6 21-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 30-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 29-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, sail, 6 21-32d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6⅝d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 15-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, sail, 6 13-32d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 6,100 bales were American.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 29-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 27-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 29-32d.

5 P. M.—Provisions—Lard, 55s. 3d. # cwt. for American. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 13d. 17d. # gallon. Spirits of Petroleum, 10½d # gallon. Spirits of turpentine, 32s. # cwt. Cotton—Futures closed steady. Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 31-32d.

LONDON, Feb. 8—3 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Petroleum, 11¼d. # gallon.

5 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 29s. 6d. # cwt. Linseed Oil 29s. 3d. # cwt. Petroleum for No. 2 Dutch Standard, on the spot and 30s. 3d., afloat.

Evening—Linseed Oil 29s. 6d. # cwt.

HULL, Saturday, Feb. 7.—Coffee market quiet; prices maintained; no change. Rio good firsts, 6,600@6,750 reis # 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 24⅞. Average daily receipts during the week, 9,100 bags. Shipments to the Continent, for the week, 4,400 bags; to the rest of Europe, 4,000 bags; to the United States, 43,000 bags; to the Mediterranean, none. Sales of the week: For the channel and North of Europe, 16,000 bags; for the United States, 7,000 bags; for the Mediterranean, none. Stock, 68,000 bags. Freight—Per sailing vessel for the Channel, 56s.

SANTOS, Feb. 7.—Coffee market quiet; prices maintained; no change. Superior Santos, 4,400 to 5,600 reis # 10 kilos. Average daily receipts during the week, 1,800 bags. Shipments of the week: To all countries, none. Sales of the week: For Europe, 11,000 bags; for the United States, 6,000 bags. Stock, 50,000 bags.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—Cotton—Fair demand; Middling, 12c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 6,402 bales; gross, 7,261 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,819 bales; to the Continent, 2,470 bales; coastwise, 2,148 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 288,355 b

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lake Routes, recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown at the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 6:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 41 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA....WED., Feb. 14 | BATAVIA....WED., Feb. 28
CHINA.....WED., Feb. 21 | ABYSSINIA..WED., March 7

Steamers marked "do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED)
LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 13, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $55 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and AUX CAYES.
ATLAS.....Feb. 8
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).
ANDES.....Feb. 14
ALPS.....Feb. 28

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER, foot of Canal st., as follows:
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 10
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 14

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 13 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Feb. 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 22
STATE OF NEBRASKA.....Thursday, March 1

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at 52 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Faltvia....Feb. 10, 2 P. M. | Anchoria...Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
Alsatia....Feb. 17, 8 A. M. | California, March 3, 8 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabin $65 to $85, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Italia.....Feb. 10, 2 P. M. | Utopia, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
Cashin, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
RHEIN.....Sat. Feb. 10 | HERMANN....Sat., Feb. 24
ODER.....Sat., Feb. 17 | EIDER.....Sat., March 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A.M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24, Currency. Drafts as low as issued.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:
LABRE DOUR, Saturday.....Saturday, Feb. 10, 3 P. M.

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LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 17, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator also, with the steamer J. B. SCUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. H. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA.

Caution to travellers! Great reduction in fare via the inland route from Savannah to all Florida ports. Only $2 to Jacksonville. Meals and state-rooms extra. The elegant steamer J. B. SCHUYLER makes close connection with all Savannah steamers, thus forming the quickest and most agreeable route as well as the lowest in fare. Accommodations for passengers unsurpassed. Travelers are cautioned against purchasing through tickets via any other route.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Thursday, Feb. 15
connecting at Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Thursday, March 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Feb. 28

For freight or passage apply to
WM. H. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Feb. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Feb. 28

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17

Steamers will leave New-Orleans for Vera Cruz, Feb. 23 and March 10 (or vice versa), touching at the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
LAMMEYER & SONS, Nos. 51 and 53 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MORELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NATIONAL LINE.—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
CANADA.....Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Helvetia...Feb. 10, 2 P. M. | England, Feb. 17, 7:30 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. W. J. HURST, Manager.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
GELLERT.....Feb. 15 | NUBIA.....March 1
POMMERANIA....Feb. 22 | LESSING.....March 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England. First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & BROS.,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents.
61 Broadst., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:30 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park Place, 785 and 1,491 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, Dunkirk, and Chicago. Connects at Suspension Bridge with Great Western Railway for Detroit, Toronto, and Hamilton.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago, without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sunday.) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEW-PORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. G. W. PELKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 4:30 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Pier 41; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Pier 21 Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

DIVIDENDS.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily. Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Fiftieth Dividend.
CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 156 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.

The usual semi-annual DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. is payable on demand. G. T. PATTERSON, Jr.,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY. (STONINGTON RAILROAD.)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1877.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., New-York, on the 10th day of February.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th, both inclusive. F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio. The usual dividend of One Per Cent., being the regular guaranteed quarterly dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st March proximo, at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d March.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE ST NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1877.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this bank, payable on and after the 12th day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 13th proximo.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

COAL AND WOOD.

SCRANTON COAL.—DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company's superior Scranton Coal for sale by GEORGE H. PARRYMAN. Prices in yards—Grate, $3 25; egg, $3 25; chestnut, $3 65; stove, $4 per ton; cost of cart-age added for delivery. Yards, Nos. 204 and 206 East 32d st., and Nos. 135, 137 and 139 East 41st st.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETH CITY
7s,
MATURING 1878 TO 1896.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau St.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

Choice and Safe Investments.
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS.
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS AND BONDS.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
For sale at desirable prices by
Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—INVESTMENT SECURITIES OUR SPECIALTY 26 YEARS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York.
Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,
PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 Exchange place, corner William st., New-York, Jan. 8, 1877.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Dunkirk, Warren and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of sixteen of said bonds, viz: Nos. 56, 449, 454, 709, 739, 867, 883, 888, 925, 945, 959, 960, 1,100, 1,342, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said sixteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said sixteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next will cease from and after that date.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.

THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE,
No. 19 Broad st. Organized in 1864.

This association has been reorganized for the purpose of facilitating dealings in the stocks of the prominent mining companies, and thus meeting the demands of business arising from the increased developments and growing importance of the mining interests of this country; 135 of its members are also members of the NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE; 50 of its members are also members of the NEW-YORK GOLD EXCHANGE.

Parties desiring information relative to the business of the Exchange or membership therein, may apply to the Secretary, J. WYMAN MORRIS, at its temporary rooms, No. 19 BROAD st.

JOHN STANTON, JR., President.

THE GOLD MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS' Committee are now prepared to purchase all or any portion of the outstanding thirty-two Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, for the sum of $584 50 per bond, which is the amount of the dividend in cash arising from the sale under the foreclosure proceedings. Or if the holders of any of these bonds wish to join the other bondholders and to have the same made to the new parties, they may do so, provided they notify us by the 15th of February. Apply to W. A. V. POST, Secretary of the Foreclosure Committee, at the office of Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 23 Nassau st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1877.

CINCINNATI 7 3/10 PER CENT
MUNICIPAL BONDS, DUE 1906. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY
KUHN, LOEB & CO., NO. 31 NASSAU ST.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.
ASSETS AT AUCTION,
MARCH 27, 1877.

For catalogue apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 7 Pine st., or to the Receiver, No. 21 Nassau st.

THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1877.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed Feb. 3, at 2 P. M., and reopened Feb. 16.

A HAND-BOOK OF COMMERCE, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS.—The FINANCIAL REVIEW, (Annual,) price $1 25, is now ready. Address for book or circular, Box 4,032, P. O. New-York. *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, No. 79 William st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN all PARTS of the WORLD.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on New-York City improved property. Apply to GRANT BROTHERS, No. 2 Exchange court.

ESTATE FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage for five years at six per cent; good applications wanted. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.—CERTIficates for funded coupons bought and sold by W. H. DICKINSON, No. 14 Wall st.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of President and Directors, and such business as may then and there be transacted, will be held at the office of the company, No. 71 Broadway, New-York, on TUESDAY, the 13th day of February, 1877, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

H. STANLEY CLARK, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the Depot, 6th av., corner of 43d st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1877, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

H. S. MOORE, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT THE partnership heretofore existing between us, under the firm name of O. W. VATET & CO., in this day dissolved by mutual consent. O. W. VATET,
E. GUGENHEIM.

Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1877.

PROPOSALS.

TO QUARRYMEN AND GRANITE DEALERS.
PROPOSALS FOR CUT STONE.
OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1877.

Proposals are solicited, and will be received until noon of Feb. 26, 1877, for furnishing the cut stone for the dwelling and tower for Stratford Shoals Light-house, Long Island Sound, New-York.

The stone (granite) is to be cut according to plans and specifications, which, with any other information desired concerning the work, will be furnished to bidders upon application to the undersigned.

The proposals will state the lump sum for which the stone required will be delivered at the harbor of Bridgeport, Conn. The stones are all to be delivered, cut and dressed, ready for setting. The labor of erecting the structure will be done by the United States, and should not be included in the proposals.

The stones are to be delivered in parcels, according to sizes, and the order in which they will be required for use, commencing the delivery not later than the first of May, 1877, and the entire lot to be delivered within one month thereafter.

Proposals will be in duplicate, with two sureties in an amount equal to the bid attached to each, indorsed by some officer of the Government known to the Treasury Department.

They will be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for cut stone for the Stratford Shoals Light-house," and addressed to the undersigned, who reserves the right to reject any bid for proper cause.

I. C. WOODRUFF,
Colonel of Engineers, United States Army,
Engineer Third Light-house District.

Post Office Box No. 4,032, New-York City.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING AND DIKE.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CORPS OF PENNSYLVANIA AV., 19TH ST.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, 1877.

Sealed proposals for Dredging and the construction of a Dike in Rappahannock River, Va., will be received at this office until noon of WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1877 and opened immediately thereafter.

Specifications and blank forms for proposals can be obtained on application to this office.

A. T. ABBERT, U. S. Civil Engineer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Jan. 25, 1877.

Sealed proposals are invited from steel-plate engravers and plate printers, and will be received at this department until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 28th day of February, 1877, for furnishing all the postage stamps which this department may require for public and official use during a period of four years, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1877, viz:

1. Stamps for the use of the public.
2. Official stamps for the use of the executive departments.
3. Newspaper and periodical stamps.

QUALITY OF STAMPS.

The stamps must be furnished, subject to the approval of the department, from steel plates, engraved in the highest style of the art of steel engraving, and printed in such colors as may from time to time be selected by the department, in the best and most approved manner, upon paper of the best quality, suitable for the purpose and satisfactory to the department, thoroughly gummed with the best quality of adhesive gum, perforated in such manner that each separate stamp can be readily detached and used, the sheets to be well pressed, and packed so as to prevent them from adhering to each other; the same to be furnished with all reasonable dispatch in such quantities as may in each case be ordered by the department daily to fill requisitions from Postmasters and from the executive departments. The stamps must be printed on hand-roller presses.

DIES, ROLLS, AND PLATES.

The dies, rolls, and plates from which postage stamps are now printed, being the property of the United States, will be placed in the keeping and custody of the contractor on or before the first day of May, 1877, the same to be held subject to the order and control of the department, as hereinafter provided; and the contractor will be required, from said dies, rolls, and plates, and from such rolls and plates as may be necessary to be reproduced from the original dies, to have on hand, ready for issue on the day the contract term commences, a sufficient stock of stamps of the several denominations and kinds required, to fill the current daily requisitions from the department, without disadvantage or delay.

The contractor will be further required to keep in repair all dies, rolls, and plates from which stamps may be printed, and to renew the same whenever required; and should new designs be required at any time to take the place of the present series of stamps for the use of the public, or of any of them, or for denominations of stamps not now in use, the same shall be furnished and engraved, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General, upon his request, within a reasonable time; all which shall be done and executed in the best style of steel engraving by the contractor, and at his own expense. No change will be made in the present designs of official postage stamps, or of newspaper and periodical stamps; but the contractor will be required to keep in repair, and renew when required, the dies, rolls, and plates for these stamps, the same as for the stamps for the use of the public. All dies, rolls, and plates made or used at any time in filling the contract shall immediately become the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered, in good working order, to the Postmaster General or his authorized agent whenever demanded.

BUILDING, PLACE OF MANUFACTURE, &c.

The stamps will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor—the whole to be subject to the approval of the department—and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar-proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, as well as the rooms used for the manufacture and storage of stamps, and of the stamps in course of manufacture or in stock.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several denominations and kinds of stamps, subject to the control of the Post Office Department, its regularly authorized agent, or such other agents as may be specially authorized by the Postmaster General, in case of manufacture sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the department may be promptly filled, and the department shall have the right to require the contractor at any time during the existence of the contract to increase the quantity of stamps not exceeding a supply for three months.

PACKING.

Stamps to be transmitted by sea routes must be securely packed in hermetically sealed tin cases, wrapped in strong manilla paper; all others must either be packed in strong binders'-board boxes, bound on the edges and corners with muslin, and enveloped in two thicknesses of strong manilla paper, or inclosed in strong manilla envelopes, and the quantity to be transmitted may require; all packages to be so inclosed as to enable the agent of the department to officially seal them.

DELIVERY.

The stamps may be required to be delivered by the contractor in separate packages, as above provided for, at the Post Office in the place where the same are manufactured, or at such other place in the immediate vicinity of the place of manufacture as the Postmaster General may direct; or in such quantities at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. (each denomination and kind being kept separate,) as the Postmaster General may direct.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same, for each package, in accordance with the forms to be furnished by the agent of the department, together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the stamps; also, all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number and denominations of stamps furnished.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number, denomination, and kind of stamps manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled stamps to be destroyed by the agent of the department in the presence of the contractor or his representative, or otherwise disposed of, as the Postmaster General may direct.

AWARD.

The contract will be awarded on the basis of the number of the several kinds of stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, as follows:

1. Number of stamps for use of the public.....698,799,090
2. Number of official stamps for use of the executive departments.....17,682,665
3. Number of newspaper and periodical stamps.....1,290,347
Total.....717,772,102

Bids must be made for each kind of stamps separately, the bidders stating in their proposals the price

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

COMMON COUNCIL DELIBERATIONS.

HOW TO FIND WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED WORKING MEN—THE CHARGES AGAINST COMMISSIONER PORTER, OF THE THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

The question of finding employment for 5,000 men was introduced in the Board of Aldermen yesterday by Mr. Bryan Reilly. The gallery of the chamber was crowded with mechanics and laborers, who were attracted by a report that the subject would come up for discussion. They did not appear to be aware of the fact that, notwithstanding all the speeches made before the board, from time to time, avowing sympathy with "the poor unemployed working men," and the various measures passed in their behalf, the Common Council, according to the private statements of its members, can do nothing for them so long as the law exists providing that public works shall be let out by contract to the lowest bidder. Soon after the roll was called, Alderman Reilly offered a resolution declaring that many of the streets down town were in a dilapidated condition, and that some of them are almost impassable, and also requesting the Legislature to pass a law authorizing an appropriation of $1,000,000 to repair them. He said that the work would give employment to a large number of men. Mr. Reilly then presented a petition which was adopted at a meeting of working men a few days ago, and which asked the Common Council, in behalf of "55,000 men" to take such action as would result in putting them to work. The petition was signed by P. Higgins, John Ford, Patrick Maloney, and others. It stated that the 55,000 laborers now idle and their families numbered about 220,000 persons, who were reduced to great destitution; that if relief is not furnished to them many of them will famish; that if the Common Council, through partisan feeling, should neglect to alleviate their condition for two or three weeks, "then it will be near time to look out for a proper place to bury the dead bodies of this great Metropolis," and that a sufficient amount should be appropriated to carry on public improvements and thus give work to poor men. The petitioners then asked, what were the poor "laborers" to do? "Are they," say the petitioners, "to starve, while petted office-holders grow fat on the City Treasury, or are they to go and rob and slay in order to be fed on prison fare? Will our City authorities or our law-makers answer these questions?" The petition closes with an appeal for work. It was ordered on motion Mr. Reilly's resolution was put a few remarks were made by some of the members. One of them—Mr. Pinckney—said they could not get at some of the streets to repair them on account of the snow and ice in them. The resolution was then adopted.

Alderman Toomey called attention to the resolution adopted at a previous meeting empowering the Committee on Public Works to investigate the charges that Commissioner Campbell not only held the office of Chief of the Department of Public Works, but also the position of President of the Consolidated Coal Company, and that as he had given a portion of his time to the discharge of the duties of the latter office, he was therefore necessarily unable to give the former the attention it demands. Mr. Toomey said that the resolution did not specifically authorize the committee to make the investigation, and he therefore moved that this authority be given them, and that they report the result of their examination as soon as possible. He then remarked that the committee would probably ask some members of the Consolidated Coal Company to be present at their meetings. The motion was adopted.

The resolution submitted by Alderman Morris at the last meeting, authorizing Police Commissioner Smith to confer with Gen. Newton, Dock Commissioner Wales, the President of the Harbor Commissioners, the President of the Board of Health and others, in relation to filling up the marshy lands on the East River front, including Little Hell Gate, with ashes and other material, excepting garbage, was unanimously adopted.

The majority and minority reports on the Third District Court-house investigation were called up. The former recites the facts and evidence received as the investigation of the charges made against Commissioner Porter and the architects of the building, Messrs. Withers & Vaux, and recommending that the Commissioners of Public Works be directed to superintend the completion of the Court-house. The minority report exonerated Mr. Porter and the architects from the charges, and was in favor of having them authorized to finish the building.

Alderman Parrov defended the majority report. He said that it was on record that Commissioner Porter went to the contractors and told them that he was in difficulty, and that he wanted loans of money from them, and he got the money. That was proved by Commissioner Porter himself. He saw Mr. Porter in Albany trying to have the Commission, of which he was President, appointed to complete the building. He did not believe that the commission should be authorized to finish the work, because it might subject contractors to black-mail. In his opinion, the question of asking contractors for loans was a sort of blackmail. As to directing the Commissioner of Public Works to have the building completed, it would save expense to the City.

Alderman Howard defended Commissioner Porter, and also the architects. He considered the charges against them as nothing but a piece of black-mail. They were made by persons who were disappointed because the architects refused to certify to their bills for extra work. Then they came forward with charges which were not proved. In regard to the loans obtained by Mr. Porter, he said them all back, and Mr. Horgan, the gentleman from whom he obtained them, testified that he had no complaint whatever to make against the Commissioner.

Alderman Cowing said he agreed with the majority report. He remarked that according to it Commissioner Porter went to contractors whom he did not know except in his official capacity and asked loans of money from them. He thought it was improper for a person to ask loans of men on whose work they had to pass.

The minority report was then lost and the majority report was adopted by a vote of 14 to 4.

Alderman Sedlin offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Dock Commissioners to furnish a report of the names and residences of all persons employed in their department, the amount of revenue of the department from all sources, and its expenditures for all works under its control, the report to include the operations of the department from the year 1873 to the present date.

The Committee on Law presented a report in favor of the resolution offered a few weeks ago by Alderman Phillips, requesting the Legislature to pass a law authorizing the Mayor to appoint a fifth memner of the Board of Apportionment, who shall represent the tax-payers. The report was approved.

A resolution offered by Alderman Morris to erect lamps around the Lincoln Monument, in Union square, was laid over.

The Board then adjourned.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN A HOTEL.

George Cantrell called at the Police Central Office yesterday morning, and informed Capt. Copeland that his father, Samuel Cantrell, aged 59, a shoe-dealer at Nos. 239 and 241 Fourth avenue, was missing. Young Cantrell said that his father left the store at 4 o'clock on Wednesday, and said that he should not return. He did not come home during the night, a most unusual circumstance, and as for some time past his mind had been unsettled, his absence had alarmed the family. At about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a dispatch was received from the Eighteenth Precinct stating that Cantrell had been found at the Putnam House, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-sixth street, where he had attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol, and had been taken to Bellevue Hospital. At about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, Mr. Cantrell called at the Putnam House and hired a room, registering as "J. Cantrell, Northport, Long Island." At noon yesterday one of the hall-boys and a chamber-maid employed in the hotel, while passing the door of the room, heard a noise as though somebody had staggered or fallen against the washstand. After waiting a few minutes for a repetition of the sound, the hall-boy procured a ladder, and, looking through the fanlight, saw Mr. Cantrell lying on the floor, his head in a pool of blood. The door was at once opened and several persons entered. As they approached Cantrell he muttered: "Lift me up," and he was picked up and laid on the bed. The clerk asked him why he had attempted to destroy himself, but received no reply. From the indications in the room it is believed that Mr. Cantrell shot himself early yesterday morning, and had been groping and rolling about the room until he was discovered by the hall-boy. A new single-barrelled pistol was found lying near a closet, and his clothing was also saturated with blood. The bed and carpet were also blood-stained. Near the pistol was found a vial which is supposed to have contained some opiate which Cantrell took before shooting himself. No cause is known for the attempted suicide. Cantrell is believed to be fatally wounded.

THE CARNIVAL IN NEW-YORK.

The movement to have a Mardi Gras celebration in this City is assuming definite form, and as a great many merchants and other prominent business men have enlisted their services in the cause, there is but little doubt that the carnival will be a success. A meeting was held last evening at the Union Square Hotel, and the proposition of Col. St. Martin to introduce the carnival was warmly indorsed. The celebration will include a procession through the principal streets of the City on Wednesday, April 4, and a procession through Broadway or illuminated characters and scenes, drawn on floats, at night. King Carnival will arrive at the Battery at midday, and will be mounted on a donkey, which will be placed on a float and drawn by four elephants, furnished by Barnum, to the City Hall. At the Broadway entrance to the park, opposite Murray street, where a battlement representing an old castle, will have been erected, the keys of the City will be delivered to the King by Mayor Ely, and after other formalities the march will be resumed. The industrial procession is intended to be one of the finest ever seen in this country. The present head-quarters of the movement are at the Union Square Hotel, but on Monday next they will be moved to the St. James.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION EXPOSED.

REPORT ON THE ABUSES OF THE CORONERS' OFFICE MADE TO THE MUNICIPAL SOCIETY—CHARGE OF BRIBERY AND MISFEASANCE—FORTUNES SAID TO HAVE BEEN MADE BY CORONERS—THE ABOLITION OF THE OFFICE RECOMMENDED.

At a regular meeting of the Municipal Society last evening, at which Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, the President of the Society, occupied the chair, Dr. Stephen Smith, formerly President of the Board of Health, and Mr. Jackson S. Schultz, from a special committee in relation to "The Duties and Abuses of the Coroners' Office," made a report, which was read by Dr. Smith. The report began as follows:

The office of Coroner is traced back in English jurisprudence several centuries, the functions of the office being accurately defined in the statutes of Edward I., and it was then an office of considerable dignity, the Coroner being elected for life. The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench was the principal Coroner of the Kingdom. The office, however, soon fell into disrepute, owing to its unpleasant duties, and a century ago it was said it was full of abuses. It was transplanted from English to American soil with all its imperfections, and, while other things have improved, this cumbersome office remains as at present constituted. The language of the old English statute was retained in the State of New-York until 1871, when a law was passed relating to this office. The Coroner's duties are, first, a medical inquiry as to the cause of death, and second, a judicial inquiry as to the perpetrator of the crime. These duties are widely different in this nation. The manner in which these duties are performed being considered, we find that the certificates of deaths by Coroners are largely in excess of the actual number of deaths by violence. In 1873 there were 2,546 of these certificates, and but 1,161 deaths from violence, and the other 1,385 needed only a proper medical examination to determine their nature, and most of them were not reasonably suspicious in their nature. Another method of increasing inquests, is, where a number are killed by a common casualty to hold inquests on each body.

Mr. Smith then read extracts from articles published some time ago on the modes obtaining in the practice in the Coroner's office in this City, and, in continuation, said that social science required that everything practicable should be done to improve the practice in the Coroner's office. Nothing could be done properly without scientific knowledge accurately obtained by persons properly qualified. This duty should be performed by the Health authorities. It had been demonstrated that scientific investigation would detect the cause of obscure murders, and a systematic mode of ascertaining the cause of doubtful cases of death should be established. The present defective and corrupt system should be swept away, and a better one substituted. The Board of Health should ascertain, in the first instance, the cause of death, and the Police Justices should be given power to supplement this action when necessary in suspected criminal cases. In doubtful cases an attorney should accompany and aid the medical officer, and the body be removed to Bellevue for a thorough examination. The Coroner's jury should be abolished. A provision of the State Constitution creating the office of Coroner existed, and a proper amendment should be made.

Mr. Schultz, in speaking in favor of the adoption of the report, said that the private abuses of the Coroner's office were of a fearful character. The office of Coroner had been more lucrative than that of the Presidency of the United States. There were instances in which a Coroner made as much as $50,000 a year, and it was now not infrequently the case that a Coroner made from $15,000 to $20,000 a year. He knew of one case in which a man died in his bath-room and it cost thousands of dollars to have the result of the Coroner's investigation of a character to suit the relatives of the deceased. The attempts of families to conceal suicides had cost thousands of dollars. Men of low character and instincts such as those selected by Tammany Hall to hold the office of Coroner had almost unlimited power and facilities to accept bribes or extort blackmail from wealthy relatives and friends of persons who die suddenly under peculiar circumstances.

Ex-Coroner Adolph Kessler, who was present, said that he knew from experience the abuses to which the office of Coroner was liable. In the case of the sudden death of a relative or friend of Mr. Alexander, of the Equitable Life Assurance Company, at the Windsor Hotel, he had been offered a roll of bills by a friend of Mr. Alexander to make that request so as to suit the views of the relatives of the deceased, but he had spurned the offer. He had been astounded by the persistent efforts made by persons moving in the highest circles of society to influence him in the discharge of his duty by offering him bribes. He had been offered sums as high as from $500 to $5,000, and even as high as $10,000 to acquiesce in the wishes of relatives and friends of deceased persons, and so persistent had been these attempts in some instances that he had, in addition to refusing the bribes, threatened to report the offenders to the District Attorney before they desisted in their efforts.

After remarks by Mr. Eaton, who said that radical measures were necessary, and that any attempt to get legislative aid, in view of the magnitude of the evil and its constitutional protection, would be merely like pouching a cancer, he said he hoped the whole matter would be referred to the Judiciary Committee, and that 500 copies of the report be printed.

A motion made by Mr. Sinclair Tousey to this effect was unanimously adopted, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee take the necessary steps to secure the passage through the Legislature of an amendment to the Constitution abolishing the office of Coroner in cities of upward of 10,000 inhabitants.

WHICH WAS IT?

The agents of the Cromwell Line of steamers do not agree with Mr. William Aplin, whose letter was published in yesterday's TIMES, that the vessel wrecked on the Newfoundland coast was the George Cromwell, instead of the George Washington, as reported. The only point, they said, that would give probability to this theory was the statement about the stewardess. The agent said that he had learned for the first time yesterday that the regular stewardess of the George Washington did not sail with her on her fatal voyage, but it was a common occurrence for an employe to be absent during a trip. In such a case the person would furnish a substitute, or the Captain would supply his or her place, and there would be no occasion to report the fact at the company's office. Mr. Seaman thought it extremely improbable that Capt. Whitehead had sailed without a stewardess. The "heavy gold ring" incident is looked upon as trivial in its bearings. Besides, the report stated that "a body, supposed to be that of the chief engineer, was found, wearing a heavy gold ring," and the chief engineer of the George Washington did wear such a ring, while, according to the recollection of Mr. Seaman and all the clerks in the office, Capt. Martin, of the George Cromwell, wore no rings at all. Mr. Seaman thinks it out of the question that there should have been any such "wholesale transfers of clothing, bedding, life-preservers," &c., as Mr. Aplin claims. Nothing of the sort was the practice, and the recovery of a life-buoy, mentioned in the dispatches, marked with the name of the Cromwell, sets the matter at rest. Such a thing could not by any possibility be transferred from one vessel to the other. It will take some days yet to receive particulars from the wreck, the mails being very infrequent.

A BUSY CORNER OBSTRUCTED BY CARS.

Pedestrians who have had occasion to pass Broadway, at the junction of Park row and Ann street, must have had frequent opportunity of experiencing the annoyance caused in the encroachments at that point, of the tracks of the Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad. The line in question, instead of stopping at the same point all the other lines do, takes a broad sweep and runs by Ann street to the door of the *Herald* office. This route, beside encroaching on the street, obstructs trafic at one of the busiest points of the City, and materially interferes with the usefulness of the crossing from Hudnut's to the Post Office. The public have frequently complained of the cars of this line, but nothing has, so far, been done toward abating the nuisance. The present Grand Jury, however, which has been appealed to, has determined to take action in the matter, and is now investigating the alleged encroachment, with the view of presenting it as a nuisance.

THE COTTON TRADE.

The Board of Managers of the Cotton Exchange have adopted the following substitute for the amendment to Rule No. 2, of Jan. 15, 1877: "All offers to buy or sell for future delivery shall be in cents or decimal fractions of a cent, and no transactions in contracts shall be permitted wherein the difference in price shall consist of a smaller fraction than one one-hundredth of one cent per pound for each pound of cotton represented by such contract or contracts; nor shall any additional moneyed consideration whatever be allowed."

ANNUAL DINNER OF PALETTE CLUB.

The annual dinner of the Palette Club took place last evening at the rooms of the club. The dinner was informal and as a consequence was enjoyable. Among the invited guests were Mayor Ely, Judges Davis and Barrett, Hon. George Jones, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Mr. A. P. Buckbank, and representatives from all the City clubs.

INSURANCE LITIGATION.

RECEIVER FOR NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL

EX-GOV. JOEL PARKER APPOINTED—THE ASSETS TO BE RETURNED BY THE NATIONAL CAPITOL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—INFORMATION LODGED BY A POLICY-HOLDER UNDER THE INSOLVENT LAW.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1877.

When Chancellor Runyon, on Tuesday last, postponed the hearing in the case of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Newark, in which application had been made for the appointment of a Receiver, it was upon the express understanding that the company, or the men who assume to appear in its behalf to resist the application—were to file an answer to-day showing that the company is entirely and perfectly solvent. At 10 o'clock this morning, the time appointed for the hearing, not even the company's counsel was in court with the promised answer; and Mr. Smith, a consulting actuary, who was expected to supply the defense with the figures on which to base their answer, was the only representative of the company present. He retained a Trenton counselor named Kingman, who immediately after the Chancellor had called the case, explained that Mr. McCarter, the company's counsel, was not able, on account of pressing engagements elsewhere, to attend the Court of Chancery. The answer, he said, had not been made, but in its place he volunteered the statement that the consulting actuary was strongly impressed with the idea that the company is solvent. The assets of the company, which had been turned over to the President of the National Capitol Life, were all intact; they have never been opened, and the holders are ready to deliver them to such person as may be authorized to receive them. Mr. Kingman suggested, at the instance of Mr. Smith, that if a Receiver is to be appointed, he be an *ad interim* officer, and that time and permission be given to the company to file an answer.

Attorney General Vanatta replied that every Receiver is, in one sense, an *ad interim* officer. He can be removed at the pleasure of the court, when the interest of the State and those in interest require his removal. He had no design of asking at this time for an adjudication of insolvency; all he was in pursuit of at present was to have the court take such preliminary action as was required to conserve the assets of the concern and to ascertain what these assets are. There was no doubt, he thought, that the interests of the policy-holders and of the State required the appointment of a Receiver. The company was confessedly liable for 10,000 policies; it was in court confessedly without one dollar of assets to meet their liabilities; they had nothing to show for their property except the executive promise of a corporation without local habitation, and interdicted by the laws of New-Jersey from doing business in this State. "As the company stands in court to-day," exclaimed the venerable State officer, "it is not only hopelessly insolvent, but in a condition of absolute and complete destitution. They have no assets but what do show us what the assets of the National Capitol Life Insurance Company are, because they all belong to that company."

Mr. Kingman replied that that might be technically so. But it might be said that the act which deprived the company of its assets also made provision for its policy-holders. "The parties I appear for," continued the counsel, "want that thing investigated. The transfer was probably made in ignorance of New-Jersey law. The view of the policy-holders is, that the transfer is illegal, and the President of the company, to whom the transfer was made, expected to have it set aside and a Receiver appointed."

Chancellor Runyon said there seemed to be no difficulty in the case. He should appoint a Receiver, but it was understood that the Receiver was merely to preserve the assets of the company, to take whatever property of the New-Jersey Mutual he could find, and keep it, pending the court's investigation into the solvency of the concern. The appointment of a Receiver was a mere suspension of the functions of the company, and not an adjudication of insolvency. Mr. Kingman, at Mr. Smith's suggestion, mentioned Mr. William M. Force, of Newark, as a suitable person for Receiver. Secretary of State Kelsey, through his counsel, nominated Henry W. Duryea, of Newark. The name of ex-Gov. Joel Parker was also suggested. The Chancellor finally concluded to appoint ex-Gov. Parker, and at once telegraphed to him asking if he would accept. A favorable answer was received this afternoon, but the Chancellor will not make formal announcement of the appointment till to-morrow. His name has not yet been inserted in the order. The amount of bonds to be furnished by the Receiver was fixed at $200,000.

Some discussion was had as to the advisability of the policy-holders continuing the payment to the Receiver of their accrued and accruing premiums. The order of the Chancellor directs the Receiver to receive the premiums, but to keep them apart and for the benefit of whomsoever it may concern. The Chancellor gave notice that nothing in the order shall be construed into a requirement that policy-holders shall pay their premiums during the time of the suspension. They may do as they see fit about that. The Receiver is to take charge of such premiums which are voluntarily placed in his hands. Some difference of opinion was manifested among the counselors present upon the point whether a policy would lapse by failure to pay the premium during the suspension. The Attorney General said he should advise his client, with a view to the ultimate rehabilitation of the company, who desired to protect his policy to pay the premium. The Chancellor, on the other hand, intimated that the protection of the court would be extended to such as failed to keep their premiums up, if the company should happen to get on its feet again.

The order, the main points of which are given above, empowers the Receiver to "demand, sue for, collect, and receive and take into his possession all the goods and chattels, rights and credits, moneys and effects, lands and tenements, books, papers, choses in action, bills, notes, and property of any and every description belonging to the said New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company on the 19th day of January, 1877, including all property and rights of every kind alleged to have been assigned, transferred, set over, and delivered by the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company to the National Capitol Life Insurance Company of the City of Washington, and the said defendants are hereby ordered to deliver to the said Receiver said property, and every part of it."

The proceedings so far taken have been at the instance of the State, through the Secretary of State, under the General Insurance law. A new proceeding was instituted to-day against the company, under the General Insolvent law, in the name of the creditors of the company. The suit is moved by Stephen English, editor of the *Insurance Times*, who is a holder of a $1,000 policy. His bill prays that the company may be declared insolvent; the transfer to the National Capitol Life fraudulent, and asks that the assets be distributed. Chancellor Runyon directed his counsel to file the information.

AFFAIRS OF THE CONTINENTAL LIFE.

CONTINUATION OF THE REFEREE'S INQUIRY—THE EX-RECEIVER EXAMINED REGARDING FALSE ENTRIES IN THE BOOKS—LOST BOOKS FOUND—THE SUNDAY VISIT TO THE OFFICE—A SCHEME FOR RESUSCITATING THE SINKING COMPANY.

The hearing in the case of the Continental Life Insurance Company before the Referee, Mr. William Allen Butler, was resumed yesterday at No. 20 Nassau street, when the Referee announced, before the taking of testimony was commenced that, for the purpose of facilitating the investigation, he would be in daily attendance, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, and that ample opportunity would be given to any officer or Director of the company to offer such testimony as was pertinent to the inquiry.

Mr. John J. Anderson, the former Receiver, was then recalled and questioned by the Referee as to whether or not he had delivered over to Mr. Grace, his successor, all the property of the company. He replied in the affirmative, and promised to furnish lists of the suits now pending for and against the company. The witness was then examined by Mr. Van Pelt, and testified that he knew nothing about any books having been removed from or concealed in the office during his administration. The books referred to were the ledger, journal, and cash-book, and Mr. Van Pelt asked the witness where they were kept, to which he replied: In the vault; he did not make or authorize the making of any changes in these books, nor did he know that any had been made; the books used by the company were in his immediate custody, and were kept in the vaults at night; Mr. Daniel J. Noyes, he believed, had the combination of the safe locks, though he was not employed in the office; he (the witness) never knew the combination until a few days ago. The books were then produced and a reference to page 100 of the cash-book disclosed the following entry: "Sept. 30, 1876—Commuted annuities, $155,146 08." The witness said he did not know anything about this entry; it had apparently been written in and the balance at the foot changed; the handwriting was different from that in other portions of the book, and he could not say by whom it had been written. The journal was next produced, and in it were found several other false entries which the witness said were put there without his knowledge. There was also another entry of like character in the cash-book, written over an erasure, about which the witness knew nothing. Mr. Van Pelt stated that he had asked these questions of Mr. Anderson in order that that gentleman should not be held responsible for the manipulation of the books. The examination was continued, and Mr. Anderson said he knew nothing about several entries made in the ledger to correspond with those in the journal. The witness was shown a paper, found among his vouchers, which counsel stated was a letter from the office of Messrs. Sewell and Pierce, attorneys, asking him (the Receiver) to send them a check for $1,000 for Mr. Daniel Magone, which he said he made out and sent them; he did not retain Mr. Magone himself; he authorized Mr. Sewell to retain him to attend to the affairs of the company at Albany; he did not know, of his own knowledge, that Mr. Magone was a counselor at law, but had been informed that such was the case, and thought he would be able to do some good at Albany on the argument of the case before the Special Term of the Supreme Court. The witness, on further examination, testified that he understood Mr. Magone had some influence at Albany, but had never been informed that he was not a lawyer; he did not know that Mr. Magone was a politician; he had, he said, commenced an action against the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company for the recovery of the assets transferred to it by the Continental, and did not know why the entire amount of the transfer was not included in the claim; he merely handed the papers over to his attorney, Mr. Fullerton, and told him to bring the suit; he believed there were $78,000 in Government bonds among the assets transferred, but did not know why they had not been included in the claim; he had informed counsel that the total amount transferred was $314,000; he did not authorize the acceptance of $192,000 of mortgages as a full settlement of the claim.

The witness was examined at length by Mr. Moses, who asked him if he had any information to the effect that the suits brought by the Attorney General for the purpose of having him removed was done with a view to covering up the shortcomings of Superintendent Smyth. This was objected to by the Receiver's counsel, who urged that it had nothing to do with the passing of Mr. Anderson's accounts by the Referee. Mr. Moses said that the allegation was made in the petition of the Receiver for an order to pay out money to counsel. The question was then repeated, and the witness replied that he had no such information, and did not believe that such was the case. Mr. Moses then stated to the court that the petition upon which the order was granted was signed "J. J. Anderson, by Sewell and Pierce, attorneys," and that it was therein set forth that certain proceedings had been commenced by the Attorney General for the purpose of superseding the petitioner as Receiver, and for the appointment of another Receiver to cover up the shortcomings of Superintendent Smyth. Upon being confronted with this fact, Mr. Anderson stated that he had repeatedly said to his attorney that the company had not been examined in 10 years, and it looked very strange that Superintendent Smyth should express a wish to examine it immediately after his [the witness'] appointment. The witness was next asked if the Continental Company did not virtually own the New-Jersey Mutual Life, and he replied that it was his opinion that they furnished a good deal of the money wherewith the stock in the latter concern was bought. The Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company had a certain corporate existence as yet, but the witness said he could not say whether or not its books were kept in the office of the Continental.

The next witness was Mr. George W. Crofut, the former Superintendent of the company, who was examined by Mr. Moses in relation to the visit of the Messrs. Frost to the vaults of the company on a certain Sunday, as heretofore published in THE TIMES. Mr. Crofut testified that the occurrence was on Jan. 7, and that it was the result of a meeting between Luther W. Frost, Rufus C. Frost, and himself, held on the night previous, for the purpose of closing a contract between the two first named gentlemen, Mr. John J. McKinnon, Mr. H. D. McKay, and a Mr. Carroll, who had a scheme for the reinsurance of the company's risks, as testified to at the first hearing before the Referee. Witness thought he had had one conversation with Mr. Anderson in reference to the scheme in question; the arrangement made at the meeting mentioned was that Messrs. Luther W. Frost and Rufus C. Frost should meet at the office of the company on the day following, with the Cashier, Mr. Styles, and make a list of the mortgages, which he [the witness] could present to his partners in the scheme—Messrs. McKay, McKinnon, & Carroll—on Monday morning. "What not," said Mr. Moses, "the object of your coming here to change the combination on the safe?" to which the witness replied that it was; he understood that persons who did not belong there had the combination, and he wanted to prevent them entering the safe; when he arrived at the office Rufus C. Frost and Daniel J. Noyes were in the safe, and the others were in the President's room; the Cashier had just came out of the vault, and witness supposed he had been copying the list of mortgages; he asked Noyes what right he had to open the vault on Sunday, and that gentleman replied that he had a perfect right to do so, because he was the Receiver's counsel. To this witness objected, and some hot words ensued between them, during which witness told him he had no right in the place whatever; when the witness arrived they were lying about in confusion papers, which appeared to be letters, &c.; there were two packages, and these were left in the office until last Saturday evening, when they were removed by Mr. Richard B. Waydell, formerly a book-keeper in the office.

Mr. Waydell was the next witness, but his examination elicited nothing important. He stated that he was requested to get the packages of a Mr. Mitchell, into whose custody he delivered them.

Mr. George W. Thomas, the book-keeper, was then called, and testified that the false entries in the journal, above mentioned, were in the handwriting of Mr. Rogers, the Secretary of the company; the three books, witness stated, disappeared on Oct. 24 and were missing until Jan. 24; he did not know where the books went, but was told they were in the Cashier's vault. A long examination regarding the different entries in the books followed, during which the witness stated that according to the books a greater portion of the hundred accounts—$291,000—were given to William Scribner, one of the Directors, and Luther W. Frost; all of the false entries were made by Mr. Rogers.

At the conclusion of Mr. Thomas' examination the hearing was adjourned.

The history of the scheme for resuscitating the sinking company, which was testified to at the first hearing before the Referee, and which is mentioned in the testimony given above, was made known last evening to a reporter of THE TIMES. It was learned that the matter had advanced so far that the contract had been drawn up and signed by Luther W. Frost and J. H. Stedwell, the Presidents of the Continental and New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Companies respectively. It appeared that Messrs. McKinnon and McKay were the representatives of Western capitalists who desired to build up the company, and they entered into negotiations with Mr. Frost looking to that end. The latter gentleman made statements to them concerning the company's assets which forced them to the conclusion that its capital of $100,000 only would be impaired, and they hoped by putting sufficient money into it to make up the deficiency to build it up again and put it once more upon a firm footing. Several meetings took place between the parties interested, and an agreement was made that the affairs of the company should be examined by Mr. Smyth, the Acting Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State, and upon the result of this was to depend the action of the Western capitalists. The latter called upon Mr. Frost to furnish them with a complete and minute list of all the assets of the concern, and stated, it is said, that they would have nothing to do with the company until every one of these had been examined. Mr. Frost asked time, and meanwhile the contract for reinsurance in the New-Jersey Mutual had been entered into. On behalf of the latter company, Mr. Stedwell is stated to have entered into an agreement to transfer back to the old company every policy that had been taken by them, as well as the assets which had been the consideration for reinsurance. The statements made by Mr. Frost in relation to the Continental's condition, Mr. H. D. McKay last night stated were greatly exaggerated, according to the report of the Receiver, and had they known the exact status of the concern, it would have precluded the possibility of their having anything to do with it. It must be remembered, however, that all their calculations were based upon the theory that many policies were lapsed after Oct. 25 (the date of Mr. Anderson's appointment) by reason of failure on the part of the holders to pay premiums. As a matter of course, Mr. McKay said the validity of the Receiver's appointment would be questioned.

A CINCINNATI REPEATER SENT HOME.

"Eph" Holland, the notorious Democratic politician and gambler of Cincinnati, who was arrested on Wednesday in this City, was brought yesterday morning before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court. The complaint on which he was held charged him with having at the late election "procured one Charles Young to vote more than once for a candidate for the office of Representative in Congress, and that said Young did then and there so vote more than once, to wit: In the Second Precinct of the Eighth Ward of the City of Cincinnatti, the First Precinct of the Fourth Ward of said city, the Second Precinct of the Seventh Ward, and the Second Precinct of the Eighteenth Ward." Holland's arrest was made on a certified copy of the indictment found against him in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, dated Nov. 3, 1876. Pending Judge Blatchford's decision, an effort was made by the prisoner's friends to procure bail, which had been previously fixed at $15,000. As soon as the news of Holland's arrest got abroad he was visited by a large delegation of sporting friends, including "Andy" Sheehan, J. W. Collier, Harry Hill, Jim Barclay, "Red" Leary, B. A. McDonald, and others. An attempt was made to have the bail reduced to $10,000, and counsel was sent for to make a motion to that effect. Before counsel could arrive, however, the court decided to send Holland back to the custody of the United States authorities in Cincinnati, which was accordingly ordered. Assistant District Attorney Foster appeared for the Government. Holland, from his occupation is known as "the John Morrissey of Cincinnati." He was sent home in charge of Deputy Marshals Turney and Johnson.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Grain Trade considered their consideration of the proposed new rules yesterday, and the rules as amended go into effect to-day.

Mary Hicks, aged 9 years, was fatally burned at her parents' residence, No. 53 Oak street yesterday, by her clothes igniting from a stove.

Prof. Adrian J. Ebell will deliver a free lecture to schools at the Aquarium on Saturday, from 10 to 12 M. Subject: "The Animals and Fishes in the Aquarium."

The Directors of the New-Jersey Central Railway Company claim that they received additional subscriptions to the new loan of $3,000,000 yesterday, to the amount "in round numbers" of $200,000.

While engaged in removing clothes from a line on the roof of the two-story extension of No. 62 South Washington square yesterday, Charlotte Witte, aged 40, fell to the ground and was instantly killed.

The sixth annual meeting of the American Fish Culturists' Association will take place at the New-York Aquarium, Thirty-fifth street and Broadway, on Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 14 and 15.

The Postmaster General has refused to change his ruling in relation to the sending of back numbers of publication at pound rates, and says such matter must be confined to the current volume.

A grand concert will be given at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening, in aid of the relief fund of the Epiphany Guild. Miss Emma C. Thursby, Mr. Charles Warner, and other artists have volunteered their services.

A laborer named Michael Moore, aged 40, of No. 443 West Twenty-eighth street, while at work yesterday on an elevated railway in the yard of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, foot of Twenty-ninth street, North River, fell under a coal car and was instantly killed.

A stereoptiocon exhibition, consisting of views of the Centennial, was given at the Working Men's Free Reading-room, No. 135 Greenwich street, last evening. The entertainment was an interesting one, and attracted a large audience, composed of working men and their families.

August Quack, of the firm of Quack & Burger, cotton brokers, doing business at No. 56 Stone street, was posted on the Cotton Exchange bulletin yesterday as having failed to meet his engagements. Mr. Quack was formerly a Lieutenant in Wilde & Quack, and did a large business, but his present failure is not regarded as of great importance.

At a meeting of the New-York Port Society, held on Wednesday, the Treasurer's report showed the receipts for the past year to have been $12,766 97 and the expenditures $13,960 53, being (as compared with 1875) an increase in receipts of $1,245 81, and a decrease in expenses of $2,207 40. Henry R. Jones and Jacob D. Vermilye were elected Directors to fill vacancies.

Mary Ward, of No. 183 Avenue C, who was arrested on Wednesday on a charge of cruelly neglecting her children, was again arraigned before Justice Murray, at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and was sentenced to the Island for six months as an habitual drunkard. Her children are being temporarily cared for by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, at whose request the unnatural mother was arrested.

Deputy Sheriff Higgins yesterday arrested Mr. J. V. Capek on an order granted by Judge Barrett, of the Supreme Court, at the instance of Rev. A. Vendl Vacula, who has brought a suit to recover $5,000 damages for an alleged libel published in the *Novo-Yorske Centennalnim Listu*, a newspaper of this City, of which the defendant is proprietor. Mr. Vacula states that he has been minister of the Sts. Cyrillus Methodius Church, and that he has suffered great wrong on account of the article. The defendant gave bail, after which he left the Sheriff's office.

BROOKLYN.

There were 189 deaths during the past week.

The ice on the Prospect Park lakes still remains in excellent condition for skating.

Capt. William Cooper, of the brig Torrid Zone, lying at the Atlantic Docks, was robbed of his gold watch, while on a Fulton Ferryboat, last night.

The strike of the longshoremen is about ended. A large number of the strikers went to work yesterday at the reduced rate of 20 cents an hour.

William Hudleston broke three of Margaret Robinson's ribs with a frying-pan, last night, at their residence, No. 94 Union street. The injured woman was taken to the hospital and William was locked up.

Fire Marshal Keady reports that during the past year there were 511 fires in Brooklyn, which occasioned a loss of property amounting to $738,445, covered by an insurance of $1,455,345. The deaths from fire during the year, including those occasioned by the burning of the Brooklyn Theatre, numbered 325.

Samuel S. Free, Jr., who has been in Raymond Street Jail for some weeks because of a refusal to pay alimony to his wife, who brought a suit for divorce against him, was yesterday for the third time brought up on a writ of habeas corpus. Judge Neilson refused to liberate the prisoner, and remanded him to jail.

The funeral of Rev. James MacElroy took place yesterday from the Roman Catholic Church of Our Lady of Mercy, of which the deceased was Pastor at the time of his death. The requiem mass was attended by Bishop Loughlin, over 100 Priests, and a congregation that numbered 5,000 persons. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross.

NEW-JERSEY.

The new Congregational Church at Bound Brook will be dedicated next Tuesday afternoon.

Thomas Ryan, an employe in Theodore Smith's blacksmith shop in Essex street, Jersey City, yesterday received an accidental blow on the head from a hammer in the hands of a fellow workman, which rendered him unconscious. He was removed to his home.

An unknown man, supposed to be a tramp, was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad yesterday morning, near Menlo Park. The man was walking on the track, and stepped aside to avoid a train, when he was struck by another going in the opposite direction. The body was taken to Rahway and given in charge of the Coroner.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE BUILDING.

The question of a new building adequate to the needs of the business of the Produce Exchange has been agitated for several years past. Yesterday the matter took shape for the first time at a meeting of the Board of Managers, when the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, The building occupied by the New-York Produce Exchange has become inadequate to the wants of its increased membership, furnishing as it does, insufficient accommodation for the varied business transacted on its floors, and affording little opportunity for enlargement on its present site; and,

Whereas, The present structure allows of no appropriate place for holding general meetings of the Exchange, and rooms for the sessions of the Managers, and of the several standing and special committees have to be provided in a separate building on another block, whereby the official business of the Exchange is obstructed and prejudiced; and

Whereas, Proper provision has never been made for terminating any portion of the building in which members now congregate in large numbers for the transaction of their daily business, for want of which provision their personal health and comfort are being seriously affected; and

Whereas, On the one hand the present time is an exceptionally favorable one for the erection of a new Exchange building, material and labor being procurable at about one-

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7929. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1877.---WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

FLORIDA'S FOUR VOTES FOR HAYES AND WHEELER.

DECISION OF THE CASE BY A VOTE OF EIGHT TO SEVEN AFTER TEN HOURS IN SECRET SESSION—NO SEPARATE VOTE ON THE ELIGIBILITY OF MR. HUMPHREYS—THE REASONS GIVEN FOR THE DECISION—CHARACTER AND INCIDENTS OF THE DEBATE—EFFECT OF A DEMOCRATIC ATTEMPT TO TALK AT JUDGE BRADLEY—THE FLORIDA CASE BELIEVED TO CARRY LOUISIANA—A JOINT MEETING OF CONGRESS TO-DAY TO CONTINUE THE COUNT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Electoral Commission was in session nearly 10 hours to-day, and finally signed and sealed its decision in the Florida case and transmitted it to the President of the Senate, and also sent a letter to the Speaker of the House, informing him of the action that had been taken. The decision is such as was expected, "that the certificate No. 1 is legal, and that the votes of the four Electors named in it be counted." Thus Hayes gets the full vote of Florida. There was no separate vote on the eligibility of Humphreys, though that question was very fully discussed. The direct vote on counting the certificate No. 1 was taken about 6 o'clock this evening, and the resolution which was offered by Gen. Garfield was passed by a vote of 8 to 7. This decision having been reached a recess of an hour was taken, and a committee, consisting of Senator Edmunds and Justices Bradley and Miller, occupied the time in framing the statement of reasons required by the law to accompany the decision of the Commission.

The reasons assigned by the Commission for its judgment are, in general terms, that acting with the power of the two houses they could not consider any facts beyond the action of the State in choosing its Electors, as provided by law and the Constitution, and could not take cognizance of any proceedings after Dec. 6, the day fixed for casting the Electoral vote. They find that no evidence can be taken to set aside the certificate of the Governor when it accords with the canvass of votes made by the proper State authority. In the case of return No. 1, the Governor certifies the names of the Electors appointed, as shown by the lawful canvass of the State, and the votes of the persons named are therefore to be counted. The statement is brief, covering only three or four pages of manuscript.

The long time occupied by the Commission in reaching a determination of the question is explained by the fact that debate is unlimited and not guided by any rules, and every member talks as often and speaks as long as he pleases. One of the speeches to-day is said to have occupied an hour and a half, and several others were very long, and many of them are said to have been very able. The eligibility of Humphreys was discussed at very considerable length, and it was made clear that nearly all the Commission were agreed that the evidence made no case against his eligibility as an Elector. The claim that he was ineligible was treated rather contemptuously, the discussion on the subject being rather abstract, and covering the whole subject of eligibility. The effect of the *quo warranto* proceedings was also a topic of extended discussion, and, though nothing came of it in the way of action, it consumed a great deal of time.

The discussion is said to have been, on the whole, calm and in good temper, though earnest, and the personal expressions of opinion were firm and unmistakable. There is a report, not confirmed, but worth mentioning, to the effect that some members of the Commission opened a talk at Justice Bradley as the man of power who had the destiny of the nation in his hands, and that he became somewhat angry and gave stronger expressions to his opinions and his readiness to maintain them and bear the consequences, than have been heretofore heard from him. This story may be exaggerated, but it is certain that the course of the Democratic counsel and Commissioners, from the beginning, has been calculated to consolidate the Republican sentiment on the Commission, and now the body is denounced bitterly by the Tildenites as partisan, because some of the Republicans do not vote with the Democrats.

The decision of the Commission in the case of Florida undoubtedly covers the State of Louisiana, which will be next presented for determination. The strong point of the Democrats in the case of Florida was the fact that the State itself had changed the returns, or, as the Democrats call it, had corrected the returns. In Louisiana nothing of the kind has been attempted. If any change in the returns, as lawfully made, is attempted, it must be on the motion of the Federal Government. The Democrats lose their strongest point in the case already decided, and gain nothing, though they will take a new position. They will attack the legality of the Returning Board because the vacancy was not filled, and only four members constituted the board where there should have been five. They will also bring up again the point of eligibility, which will be urged with something more of effect in the cases of Levisse and Brewster than in the case of Humphreys. Both of them held Federal offices when they were voted for on the 7th of November, and were undoubtedly ineligible at that time for appointment as Electors. They resigned their offices, and were completely divested of them before the 6th of December, and were then chosen by the other members of the Electoral College to fill the two vacancies caused by their absence. The proceeding was precisely the same as in the case of the ineligible Elector in Vermont. Now the technical point made by Hoadley is that there was no power in the Electoral College to fill the places of two Electors who, he contends, were never elected. The Democrats have been claiming, and many of them were misled into supposing, that Levisse never resigned his office, but was a Federal office-holder when he voted as an Elector. This is not true, as the record of the court, which is at hand, shows that his office was vacated several days before the meeting of the Electoral College, and he has not been reappointed. The objection to counting the votes of Levissee and Brewster is in the last degree strained and technical, and will not probably be sustained, and the full vote will be counted for Hayes.

The action of the Commission to-day was awaited with great interest, and all the latter part of the day the corridors in the vicinity of the court-room were crowded with people. All sorts of curious and unfounded reports were in circulation. It was stated that a vote had been taken on the eligibility of Humphreys, and that he had been declared eligible by a vote of 10 to 15, or, as another account had it, unanimously. Then about 3:30 it was reported, and came to be generally believed, that the Commission had decided to count the Florida vote for Hayes, and were then engaged in preparing the statement of their reasons for their decision. The expectation of a joint meeting was raised, and some preparations were actually made in the House to receive the Senate. People waited till 4:30 P. M., when the adjournment of the Senate made it certain there would be no further joint meeting to-day, and the crowd dispersed. At that hour the Commission was still engaged in debate, and had taken no vote. Inside the Commission there was no suggestion of a joint meeting to-day. Thus a thousand stories were in circulation that had no reason for existence. Among them was one that Justice Bradley had expressed such opinions as to make it certain he would vote against the Hayes Electors in Louisiana. This, of course, was the very reverse of the truth. The hour of the joint meeting to-morrow is not determined, but it will probably be at 1 o'clock, and the count will proceed till the returns from Louisiana are reached and referred to the Commission. The decision of the Commission will be opened and read when the two houses meet, and the four votes will be counted for Hayes without delay, unless the Democrats should, under the law, object to the decision and compel a vote upon it in the two houses. The written objection of five Senators and five Representatives will force such action, and under the law there may be two hours' debate in each house. Of course the decision of the Commission will stand, as the two houses will not concur to sustain an objection. The only reason for making the objection will be to secure the opportunity for debate. Some of the Democrats desire to attack the Commission for what they term partisanship, and the two hours devoted to debate would no doubt be highly entertaining. The wiser Democrats see that they have already displayed too much of the spirit which calls for retaliation from every manly Republican on the Commission, and advise that that feeling be suppressed. It cannot be long restrained, and if it does not break out to-morrow, will very shortly, in spite of all efforts and advice. The Democrats have given up the result for the most part, and Jere Black is reported as saying that no contest will be made over Oregon. There has been some talk of Democratic objections to a vote from the State of Illinois, on the ground of ineligibility. It is not certain that any evidence has been received which can be made a basis for objections. The final end of all the disputed questions by the Commission may be expected by the 20th inst. But there is much fear that the Democrats will now attempt to delay, and force the issue to go over the 4th of March without any President being declared elected.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The Electoral Commission were in secret session from 10 A. M. until 8:30 this evening continuously, with the exception of two short recesses. Almost the entire time until near the close of the session was occupied with debate, in which every one of the 15 members of the Commission by turn participated. Two or three of the Justices and several of the Senatorial members read elaborately-prepared opinions upon the main points at issue, and the discussion is understood to have been from its commencement to its close of extraordinary power and ability. The question of the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys was not made the subject of much discussion, nor was any vote taken concerning it. At one stage of the proceedings, however, Senator Thurman offered a resolution declaring that there was no sufficient evidence offered to show that Humphreys was not a Shipping Commissioner on the 7th day of November. This resolution was criticized by several Republican members on the ground that it might carry an implication that if Humphreys had been such Commissioner on the 7th of November his vote would have been invalid, and the resolution was not urged, there seeming to be practically a unanimity of opinion that Humphrey's resignation was legally effectual, being tendered and accepted before the election.

About 6 o'clock P. M., the debate being ended, Senator Edmunds submitted a resolution declaring, in substance, that the four Republican Electoral votes of Florida should be counted, and embodying also various reasons for such declaration.

Representative Hunton offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That the Electors named in certificate No. 2 to-wit: Wilkinson Call, J. E. Yonge, Robert Bullock, and Robert B. Hilton, are the four persons who were duly appointed Electors by the State of Florida on the 7th day of November, and that their votes as certified by such certificate, are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States.

The substitute was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, and Thurman—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, and Strong—8.

Mr. Edmunds then withdrew his resolution, and Mr. Garfield offered the following, which was adopted by the foregoing vote reversed:

Resolved, That the four persons, to wit.: Frederick C. Humphreys, Charles W. Pearce, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, were duly appointed Electors of President and Vice President for the State of Florida, and that the votes cast by the aforesaid four persons are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States.

The vote in detail on the adoption of this resolution was as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton and Strong—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne and Thurman—7.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, Messrs. Edmunds, Bradley, and Miller were appointed a committee to draft a report of the decision of the Commission, with a brief statement of the reasons therefor, to be signed by the members agreeing therein, and to be transmitted to the joint session of the two houses, as required by the Electoral act.

The argumentative resolution previously offered and withdrawn by Mr. Edmunds was adopted by the Committee of Three with a few verbal changes as their report, and about 8 o'clock P. M. it was signed by the eight members of the Commission who had voted for the adoption of Mr. Garfield's resolution.

The formal decision or report to Congress is very brief, but its complete phraseology is withheld from publicity to-night from considerations of etiquette, as it is to be transmitted to-morrow morning to the President of the Senate under seal, to be by him laid before the joint session of the two houses. Its points, however, can be accurately stated as follows:

First—The Commission, exercising the powers of both houses under the law, and having examined all the certificates and papers referred to them, find that they have no authority to hear evidence *aliunde*, or, in other words, to hear evidence outside of the certificate of the Governor of the State of Florida, founded upon the determination of the Canvassing Board of the State as to its vote.

Second—The Commission could not consider as evidence any act of the Legislature or courts in determining whom the State had appointed as Electors after the day the said Electors gave their votes.

Third—In regard to the said ineligibility of F. C. Humphreys, there was not sufficient proof that he held office on the 7th of November.

The Secretary of the Commission will to-morrow morning deliver to the President pro tem. of the Senate the formal decision above described, together with all the certificates and accompanying papers on the Florida case which were referred to the Commission, and the Secretary will also deliver to the Speaker of the House a formal notification signed by the President of the Commission that their decision has been communicated to the President pro tem. of the Senate. Thereupon, in compliance with the Electoral act, the two Houses will again meet, and the decision will be read and entered on the journal of each House, and the vote of Florida will immediately be counted for Hayes and Wheeler, "unless, upon objection being made in writing by at least five Senators and five members of the House of Representatives, the two houses shall separately concur in ordering otherwise." It being known that the two houses will not concur, it is not thought likely that any objection will be made to the immediate counting of the Florida Republican votes, as this would be an unnecessary waste of time.

VIEWS OF THE NEW-YORK JUDGES OF APPEALS.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHURCH'S OPINIONS ON THE QUESTION OF THE DAY—THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION ITSELF UNCONSTITUTIONAL—THE ACTION OF THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY SUSTAINED BY MR. CHURCH—THE STATE'S RIGHT TO APPOINT ELECTORS IN ITS OWN WAY ABSOLUTE — OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COURT, WITH ONE EXCEPTION, OF THE SAME OPINION—EX-GOV. SEYMOUR REGARDS THE DEMOCRATIC ACTION AS A "GREAT MISTAKE."

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 9, 1877.

The votes cast in the Florida case by the Judges of the Supreme Court belonging to the Electoral Commission have given rise to a good deal of discussion and comment among members of the legal profession, here as elsewhere. It was generally expected that the Congressmen attached to the Commission would vote according to their party predilections and prejudices but the hope was entertained that Judges of the highest court in the nation would not be found divided on party lines when called upon to render a decision upon a purely legal and constitutional proposition. This hope has been disappointed, and the interesting and rather important query now arises whether the action of the United States Supreme Court Judges is a fair indication of the general character of our American Judiciary—whether, in fact, there is any such thing as constitutional law, fixed and well defined, or whether it is subject to change and variation according to the party affiliations of those who, for the time being, may happen to be its expounders. The importance of this question to the people of the United States cannot be overrated, and it must therefore be some satisfaction to the readers of THE TIMES to learn that there is one judicial tribunal in this country whose members are able to look at the questions now pending before the Electoral Commission in their legal and constitutional aspects, and not with sole reference to their political bearings. The present Court of Appeals of the State of New-York is universally admitted by the Bar of the State—Charles O'Conor and Samuel J. Tilden alone excepted—to be the ablest and best appellate court the Commonwealth ever had. It would not suffer by comparison with the United States Supreme Court either in the legal lore or the personal character of its members. As at present constituted five of its seven Judges are Democrats, and were nominated and elected as such by a popular vote. I am informed, on good authority, that there is no difference of opinion among these seven Judges on the constitutional right of Congress, or of the "Commission" that has usurped its powers, to go behind the Electoral vote of a State properly authenticated and forwarded to the President of the Senate. They all hold that neither Congress nor the Commission can have any such right. In expressing their individual opinions, they all sustain the decision of the majority of the Commission in the Florida case, and take substantially the same ground maintained by the Republican counsel who argued that case. Happening to be present the other evening when Chief Justice Church was drawn into a discussion of the subject with two Democratic Senators, it has occurred to me that a brief statement of the views of the highest judicial functionary of this State, himself a life-long Democrat, might be interesting to the public at this time.

In the first place, Chief Justice Church regards the whole scheme of a "Commission" to decide the Presidency as unconstitutional, and, to use his own words, "the greatest farce of modern times." The Constitution, he thinks, gives in the clearest terms, either to Congress or to the President of the Senate, (he did not express an opinion which,) the right to count the Electoral votes and declare the result; but it does not give Congress the right to delegate this power to any outside party or parties whatever, and any attempt to do so is, in his opinion, a direct violation of the Constitution, or an unauthorized evasion of a duty expressly imposed by it. As to the power of Congress, or of the Commission created by it, to go behind the properly authenticated Electoral vote of a State, he is equally positive and emphatic in his opinion that it has no such power. In alluding to the case of Louisiana, he took this position: The Constitution gives to every State exclusive control over the manner of electing or appointing Presidential Electors. If Louisiana has seen fit to create a Returning Board invested with authority to declare who is elected to office in that State, and such Returning Board has acted in pursuance of law, there is no power in Congress or in any other body outside Louisiana to go behind its action. "It makes no difference whether in your opinion or mine," said he, "the board has done right or wrong. Congress cannot go behind it without annulling a right expressly guaranteed to the State by the Constitution, and practically putting an end to all elections." In illustrating this to his Democratic listeners, the Chief Justice said: "Suppose that in the Presidential election of 1868 Gov. Seymour had got enough Electoral votes, in addition to those of his own State, to make him President. The Republican Party of this State charged the grossest frauds against the Democrats in that election; they even claimed, and still claim, that the frauds were of sufficient magnitude to turn the scale in favor of the Democrats in this State. Their party controlled both houses of Congress, and with New-York for Seymour he would be elected; without it Gen. Grant would be. Now suppose under these circumstances the Republicans had prevailed upon Congress to go behind the Electoral vote, as certified and transmitted from this State, and to investigate the alleged frauds in the election here. Suppose that in this investigation they became convinced that Grant actually carried the State by a majority of legal votes, and, acting on this conviction, had given the Electoral vote to Grant instead of Seymour. What would the Democratic Party have done? Why, it would have been an end of Presidential elections in the State of New-York."

The Chief Justice expressed great surprise that Democrats, for the sake of gaining a temporary advantage, should be found willing to renounce the old-time Democratic doctrine of the rights of the States as guaranteed by the Constitution. "We had better," said he, "stick to the Constitution and laws. If, in so doing, we go down as a nation, there may be a possibility of resurrection; but if we go down, violating all Constitutions and laws, there can never be a resurrection."

The discussion turning upon the Oregon case, Judge Church gave his views substantially as follows: He said that, as he understood the case, the Governor of Oregon had given certificates to two Republican Electors and one Democratic Elector. With reference to the Democratic Elector, Cronin, he had no right, according to the decisions of the courts of this State to a certificate at all, because of his having received the next highest number of votes. But waiving that, and granting the Governor's right to give him a certificate, after the certificates were given the functions and duties of the Governor of Oregon ended. It now remains for the Commission to inquire what those three persons having the certificates actually did. It appears that the two Republicans met to cast their Electoral votes, and, Cronin being absent, they proceeded to fill a vacancy. Cronin, on the other hand, met by himself, and, the Republicans being absent, he proceeded to fill two vacancies. "Now," said the Chief Justice, "there cannot be any question as to which of these two Electoral Colleges will have its votes recognized, or which ought to be recognized. Had Cronin remained with his two Republican colleagues, and insisted upon casting his vote for Tilden, the case might have been more complicated; but he didn't remain, and there is where he slipped."

The Chief Justice did not assume to express anybody's views but his own on any of the questions that arose in the discussion, but those who profess to know, say that, with the possible exception of Judge Earle, every member of the Court of Appeals holds substantially the same views on the legal and constitutional questions involved.

It may be stated in this connection that ex-Gov. Seymour has expressed the opinion that the Democrats in Congress "made a great mistake" in urging the Electoral Commission. His reasons for this opinion are not, like Judge Church's, based on constitutional grounds, but are rather those of a politician. He says that the Democratic Party, by consenting to the Commission and advocating it, have closed their mouths in case the decision goes against them, and will have no "grievance" with which to go to the country four years hence.

EXPRESSIONS OF SATISFACTION.

REJOICING AMONG REPUBLICANS IN OHIO—THE DEMOCRATS LOSING CONFIDENCE IN THE OREGON AND LOUISIANA CASES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 9.—The news of the verdict giving Florida to Hayes and Wheeler reached here this evening, and caused great rejoicing among Republicans. Ex-Gov. Noyes, who has just returned from Washington, expresses the opinion that this substantially settles the whole question, as he believes the weakest point in the Republican case has now been passed. The Democrats are thoroughly discouraged, and freely express the opinion that Tilden's chances are gone. The entire drift of their talk is strongly presumptive that they have no faith that Oregon or Louisiana can now help them through. Gov. Hayes will go to Cincinnati to-morrow on official business, to be absent three or four days.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN CINCINNATI.

CONVICTION OF AN EX-DETECTIVE FOR PROCURING ILLEGAL VOTERS—HOW JUDGE STANLEY MATHEWS WAS DEFEATED FOR CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—The conviction of ex-Detective Jim White to-day on the charge of procuring illegal voters at the October election marks another stage in the work of uncovering the conspiracy which elected Mr. Banning to Congress over Judge Stanley Mathews. It was shown in the course of the trial that the prisoner and Eph Holland procured gangs of repeaters, who went from one voting place to another, casting hundreds of illegal votes. Banning's majority, it will be remembered, was 65. The interesting problem now is, who stood behind Holland and White, and furnished them the money which they dispensed so freely? It is believed that before the bottom of the conspiracy is reached some persons of prominence in Democratic circles will be exposed. Several of the Democratic county officers who went in on small majorities are watching the proceedings with great anxiety.

THE CRUELTY TO THE WITNESSES.

INDIGNATION FELT AND EXPRESSED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY—RESOLUTIONS IN THE ILLINOIS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 9.—Great indignation is expressed here at the treatment of ex-Gov. Wells by the Democratic officers of the House, and much sympathy is felt for him in the persecution he endures.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 9.—In the House to-day, Mr. Morrison, of Morgan County, submitted a resolution denunciatory of the alleged action of Congress in treating Messrs. Wells and Anderson in a barbarous manner, and calling on the Illinois Representatives to protest in the name of the State. A motion to table the resolution was lost and it was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

THE BELLE OF THE GRAND DUKE'S BALL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Feb. 9.—The ball given in this city last night in honor of Grand Duke Alexis and the officers of the Russian fleet, now anchored in this port, was the grandest affair of the kind given here since Lafayette's reception many years ago. For the first quadrille the royal set was made up as follows: Grand Duke Alexis, and the wife of Commodore T. H. Stevens; Vice Admiral Boutakoff, and the wife of Capt. J. H. Russell; Admiral Stephen D. Trenchard, and the wife of Capt. W. W. Queen; Commodore Stevens, and the wife of Dr. Kennedy. Among the many handsome ladies present Miss Minnie G. Hayes, of Gramercy Park, New-York, was perhaps the most conspicuous. She was a worthy representative of American beauty and intelligence.

A BANK DEFAULTER INSANE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 9.—At Franklin, Ind., this morning, E. T. Taylor, the defaulting cashier of the First National Bank of that place, was found in the back room of Dr. Payne's office in an unconscious and apparently dying condition. He has been removed to his own residence. The doctors declare that he is insane. His condition is at least very critical, as he is subject to heart disease. He has no money with him, but says his traveling bag, which was supposed to contain money taken from the bank, was left in a caboose car. It is thought that he arrived during last night on a freight train. He says he has been absent six years. At 1 o'clock this afternoon Taylor again became unconscious. The belief in Franklin is that the loss to the bank will reach $175,000. The general ledger and other books of the concern are still missing.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE PORTE ON THE CONFERENCE.

A CIRCULAR JUSTIFYING THE REJECTION OF THE PROPOSALS OF THE POWERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 9.—The circular of the Porte on the failure of the conference, dated Jan. 25, after recapitulating the arguments justifying the rejection of the proposals of the powers, comments in a very contemptuous tone on the assertion made by Gen. Ignatieff at the final sitting of the conference that the Porte by its action had virtually abrogated the Treaty of Paris. The Porte declares nothing would have been easier for the Turkish delegates, if they had considered such course expedient, than to show that Gen. Ignatieff's assertion was defective, both in form and substance. The delegates, however, remained silent, as Gen. Ignatieff's remarks were irrelevant to the object of the conference. The European delegates, by their silence, gave an unequivocal sign of astonishment at the language in which Gen. Ignatieff pretended to express the views of the whole conference.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TURKEY.

ATTITUDE OF THE POLITICAL PARTIES IN PARLIAMENT AS SHOWN IN THE RECENT DEBATE—THE LIBERALS IN FAVOR OF CO-OPERATION WITH THE POWERS TO COERCE TURKEY.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Detailed reports of the speeches made yesterday by Earl Granville in the House of Lords and the Marquis of Hartington in the House of Commons, show that the Liberal Party intended to uphold the view that England should co-operate with the other powers for the coercion of Turkey, and even co-operate with Russia alone it the other powers declined to act.

Earl Granville said: "If the Government influence were used in persuading Europe in one body to come forward and insist, as they have a moral and just right to do, that Turkey shall perform the promises she has so long delayed, the result could not be doubtful. It may be said you are not able to persuade the European powers, but I am not sure that the impression does not prevail that England is the only obstacle. At all events, you would not be much worse off after making the attempt. Will anybody tell me that if once the Turks got it into their heads—if they really believed that not only England, but the whole of Europe, is absolutely and seriously in earnest in this matter—that Turkey, which, up to this moment, has been influenced by one power, could resist the united powers of Europe? I believe it would be utterly unnecessary to resort to coercion. I believe if the Government will follow that course they will meet with great success, and they will receive the congratulations and approval of all parties and all classes of this country."

The Marquis of Hartington said: "There are some among us—I trust that the Government do not belong to the number—who look with calmness, if not satisfaction, at the prospect of leaving Turkey and Russia face to face, and the prospect of war between them. I ask whether the danger of that position as regards English interests has diminished? Whether it has not rather increased since the time when Canning, rather than encounter the perils of such a situation—rather than allow Russia to take upon herself singly the task of enforcing the proposals which had been agreed upon between England and Russia as to the affairs of Greece—was willing even to go the length of proposing to co-operate with Russia for the purpose of attaining the end in view. I am unwilling to believe that the resources of diplomacy are exhausted by the failure of the conference. Of this, at all events, I am sure, that the Government will take a heavy responsibility upon themselves if they do not strive to do everything in their power to preserve concerted action among the powers for the accomplishment of those beneficent ends for which the conference labored, but unfortunately labored vainly to attain."

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, this afternoon, in a leading article, says: "Sir Stafford Northcote's speech in the House of Commons last evening can signify nothing but this, that he cannot admit the great powers have done with the proposals of the conference because they have been rejected by the Porte, nor allow that the new Turkish Constitution is to be taken as an answer to the wish and appeal of the powers." The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks that the Government in the Lords and Commons have spoken with different voices. It adds: "Perhaps Midhat Pasha's fall and Edhem Pasha's accession may have suggested to certain members of the Administration that Lord Salisbury's threatening language at the close of the conference may be repeated with advantage now."

GENERAL PHASES OF THE QUESTION.

SERVIA AND THE JEWISH AND ARMENIAN POPULATION—PRESS CENSORSHIP IN RUSSIA IN THE INTEREST OF PEACE.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The *Times* dispatch from Belgrade says the Servians declare it impossible to discuss a stipulation for granting privileges to Jews and Armenians equal to those enjoyed by other Servian subjects. The opposition is actuated by trade jealousy, and comes from a combination of Belgrade merchants who influence the clique which furnishes Ministers for both political parties. Servia does not seriously object to any other of the Turkish conditions. M. Kartsoff, the Russian Consul General, is still openly opposing peace. He is recognized as identified with the plans of the Sclavonic societies. It is believed in the highest circles that official Russia earnestly desires peace between Servia and Turkey, as it would remove a cause of constant irritation with Austria and leave Russia at liberty to deal with Bulgaria. The Russian Sclavonic societies desire war, believing that Turkish occupation would follow and force the Russian Government to take active steps immediately. They also desire to provoke the Hungarians, believing that the Sclavonians in Austria must triumph if aroused by any overt act of the Hungarian minority. The question of peace or war hangs upon the relative strength of the influence exercised in Belgrade by official and unofficial Russia. Four thousand men left Belgrade on Thursday for Gladova. The Servians are concentrating all their forces in that quarter.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says it is reported that Russia is about to mobilize three more army corps to operate on the Upper Danube in the event of war.

A dispatch from Vienna to the *Standard* reports that the Chief of the St. Petersburg Press Bureau has been dismissed, by order of the Czar, for permitting journals to use language detrimental to peace and concord with friendly Governments.

The Roumanian Government has sent home the reserves recently called out.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

THE HUNGARIAN CABINET CRISIS—A DECREE DISSOLVING THE SPANISH SENATE AND ORDERING NEW ELECTIONS.

VIENNA, Feb. 9.—Baron Sennyey, leader of the Hungarian Conservatives, and Herr Von Szekhely, President of the Court of Cassation, arrived here to-day to open negotiations respecting the formation of a new Hungarian Cabinet.

MADRID, Feb. 9.—The *Tiempo* announces that the King has signed a decree dissolving the Senate and ordering fresh elections.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A dispatch to the *Daily News* announces that M. Malou, of the Belgian Ministry, has resigned on account of the opposition to the Electoral bill. There have been several disturbances lately, caused by the unpopularity of the bill.

THE ASHTABULA DISASTER.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES HILTON, A NEW-YORK CENTRAL CIVIL ENGINEER—THE BRIDGE NOT ONE HE WOULD RECOMMEND FOR RAILROAD TRAFFIC.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 9.—The *Leader's* Ashtabula special says at the inquest to-day Charles Hilton testified as follows: Am a civil engineer in the employ of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; made a thorough examination of the broken bridge; think the lower lateral braces were not attached at the best points, but it did not materially injure the bridge, because of the stiffness of the lower chords; in my examination of the bridge I found nothing to indicate that the braces had moved from their original position in the bridge before it fell; do not consider the displacement, cutting away of the main braces, and the displacement at the lower lateral bracing as all right, but would not consider that these defects would constitute a fatal element of weakness in the bridge, considering the bridge to be in perfect repair; it was one, however, which he would not recommend for railway traffic.

Mr. Hilton is the last of the expert witnesses to be examined by this court. Two or three other witnesses will probably be heard within the next few days, after which the jury will adjourn for a week to allow the Coroner opportunity to attend to outside matters pertaining to the verdict. The jury will then reconvene and render a verdict. The three unidentified bodies, which were left in the vault for identification, have been ordered buried.

TROUBLESOME INDIANS.

AN ATTACK ON A RANCH ON HORSE CREEK AND ON OTHER PLACES—WHITE MEN WOUNDED—THE INDIANS REPULSED.

CHEYENNE, Feb. 9.—A party of Indians, supposed to be Cheyennes, made an attack on Chase's ranch, on Horse Creek, 30 miles north of this place, yesterday evening. A force of 15 citizens mustered, gave the Indians battle and drove them off, capturing four of their ponies. No whites were injured. A detachment of the Fifth Cavalry left Fort Russell this morning to endeavor to intercept the Indians.

DEADWOOD, Feb. 9.—On Tuesday last Messrs. Dean and Young departed from Spear Fish in a wagon, for a hunt. When four miles from town they were fired upon by a band of 20 Indians. At the first volley Dean, who was driving, received two wounds, but managed to keep his seat and control the horses, giving his companion opportunity to use his rifle. By their coolness and courage the men made their escape. Dean's wounds are severe, though not fatal. Last night Indians made a dash on the ranches a short distance from Crook City, killing Thomas Waldron, of Montana, and wounding another man severely, and succeeded in carrying away about 50 horses. The man who was wounded succeeded in killing one Indian.

TELEGRAPHIC MATTERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9.—Relative to the rumors of the consolidation of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company with the National Telegraph Company, of San Francisco, the report is generally considered here as a stock-jobbing dodge. Inquiry at the Bank of California fails to elicit whether the latter company has any funds to its credit there. The records of the County Clerk's office show that that company was incorporated with $25,000,000 capital, of which $7,500,000 were subscribed, and 10 per cent. of the subscribed capital was alleged to have been paid in. Where that amount is, or what has become of it cannot be ascertained here.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 9.—Judge Drummond, in his decision in the United States Court yesterday, continuing the injunction heretofore granted in the matter of the Western Union Telegraph Company against the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, restraining the latter company from erecting a line of telegraph along the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, also said, if the Atlantic and Pacific Company could make a case of necessity, he would hear an application for leave to proceed, in the State Court, after notice to the Western Union Company, but in the earlier part of his opinion he had strongly intimated that there could hardly be such a necessity.

MARINE DISASTERS.

GLOUCESTER, Feb. 9.—It is reported here that the schooner General Grant, of this port, while on a herring trip, struck on a rock off Long Harbor, Newfoundland, and became a total wreck. The crew were saved.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9.—The Norwegian bark Ueland, laden with guano, from Liverpool for this port, went ashore at Simon's Beach yesterday. The Captain and crew were saved, but the vessel and cargo will probably be a total loss.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Italian bark Bozzo, Capt. Poggi, from London Jan 22, in ballast, for Baltimore, collided with a French fishing vessel off Beachyhead on Wednesday. Both vessels sunk, and four sailors of the French one were drowned. The others have landed at New-Haven. The British ship Ellen Goudy, Capt. Perry, which sailed from San Francisco Aug. 28, for Antwerp, was lost off the Society Islands Oct. 4, 1876. The crew have arrived here.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire broke out in Swanton, Vt., Thursday night. Seven buildings were destroyed, including Hogle's block, the largest building in the town. The following are the principal losses: C. C. Long, $4,000; Mrs. Barney, $3,000; H. W. Farrar, $1,000; M. J. Hogle, $10,000; W. H. Blake, hardware, $18,000; O. D. Mason, harness, $2,000; D. E. Brundage, crockery, $2,000; B. B. Blake, dry goods, $11,000; S. A. Adams, books, $2,500; R. D. Marvin, dry goods, $5,000. The losses by other parties amount to $4,000 more. There is insurance covering about two-thirds of the loss.

The window-curtains on the third floor of the residence of Mrs. Mary J. Disbrow, No. 235 Fifth avenue, were ignited by a gas-jet last evening, and the fire, spreading throughout the apartment, damaged the furniture to the extent of $1,000.

The Mount Mineral Springs House, a Summer hotel in Shutesburg, Mass., owned by Charles A. Perry, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The loss is $12,000; insurance, $7,000.

The boiler-house and dye-house connected with D. & H. Stearns' flannel mills, at Pittsfield, Mass., were destroyed by fire Thursday night. The loss is $2,000; insured for $1,000.

The cider mill of Thomas Mitchell, at Ashland, Mass., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is $3,500; partially insured.

A block at Turner's Falls, Mass., owned by Mrs. M. Bane, was burned Thursday. The loss is $3,000; well insured.

THE ICE IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.

PORT DEPOSIT, Feb. 9.—The ice-gorge continues to settle, and a large channel is working its way through along the Harford shore. The field extending from Mount Ararat to Havre de Grace remains unbroken. Below Havre de Grace the ice is all gone on the western side of the Bay, and on the eastern side there are large channels through it. The river is falling, and the water is quite clear. Nothing can make trouble but the breaking away of the gorges above, or a sudden rise in the river brought on by heavy rains. Things have resumed their usual aspect, and comparatively little attention is now paid to the ice-gorge. The river is unchanged at McCalls and Columbia.

A SALT LAKE WHISKEY CASE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 9.—The jury in the Rhemke case to-day gave a verdict of $22,000 against Clinton, ex-Police Judge, for the destruction of liquors by his order in 1870. This was a continuation of the celebrated Englebrecht case, whose liquor store was declared a nuisance, and liquors destroyed. Verdicts in favor of the plaintiff were formerly given in the Territorial, District, and Supreme Courts, but the decisions were reversed by the United States Supreme Court on account of irregularity in drawing the juries; hence the new trial.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD INDEBTEDNESS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 9—The trial of the case of the United States against the Central Pacific Railroad Company, to recover 5 per cent. of the net earnings of the road from July 16, 1869, to Oct. 31, 1874, commenced in the United States Circuit Court to-day. The amount involved is $1,836,635 10. The testimony for the Government will not be very voluminous, as a stipulation has been made between counsel that all allegations in the complaint shall be considered valid and the complaint be considered proved, except that the road was completed at the time alleged, and that the net earnings of the road amount to the sum named, $35,730.79.

THE INVESTIGATIONS.

THE HOUSE AND THE LOUISIANA CASE.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATESMEN SENT TO WATCH THE COUNT—EX-SENATOR TRUMBULL AND GOV. PALMER DANCING AT A QUADROON BALL—A COMIC SCENE BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON POWERS AND PRIVILEGES—NO IMPORTANT TESTIMONY ELICITED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Mr. David Dudley Field's Committee on the Powers and Privileges of the House, having failed to elicit any testimony damaging to the Republican Party, or the cause of President-elect Hayes, has begun to amuse itself by inquiring into the private life and recreation of the gentlemen who, at the request of the President of the United States, went to Louisiana to witness the count of the Returning Board. For a short time this morning the Democratic members of the committee made an attempt to prove that the Louisiana Electors, Brewster and Levissee, were not eligible. Not being successful in this, they allowed the Republican members of the committee to call some of their witnesses, when it was proved beyond all question that Mr. Field's friend, Maddox, was an adventurer and a man of no character. Mr. Ditty, of Baltimore, was one of the gentlemen who swore to these facts, and, hoping to break down his testimony, Mr. Field and his associates went into a vigorous examination of his private life. It will be remembered that Mr. Ditty was one of the gentlemen who went to New-Orleans at the request of the President, and on behalf of the Republican Party, to witness the proceedings of the Returning Board. This fact was brought out in the evidence, when Mr. Sparks, who was acting as Chairman of the

ceipt from Nov. 18 to Nov. 25; the affidavits were all sworn to before Wolfley, Clerk of the court in New-Orleans.

The committee at 1 o'clock took a recess until 1:45 P. M.

CAPT. DITTY'S TESTIMONY.

After the recess, Capt. C. Irving Ditty, of Baltimore, was examined by Mr. Lawrence with reference to the character of J. H. Maddox, and stated that the latter's reputation as to truth and veracity among the citizens of Baltimore was not good, and witness would not believe him under oath; Maddox's reputation for honesty is not very good either. Mr. Lawrence offered to prove that Maddox offered to furnish a Confederate regiment with clothing from the North; that he solicited contributions of money and tobacco, but never furnished the clothing; and also that Maddox furnished the Confederate Government with supplies.

Q.—What do you know about Maddox's connection with the Confederate service? The witness stated that he had no personal knowledge of the facts above enumerated, and that the only persons who could give proper testimony upon these points were Gen. Bradley T. Johnson and his Adjutant General, Booth; the general rumor was that Maddox did not furnish the clothing he had agreed to furnish; witness saw Maddox in New-Orleans last November, at the St. Charles Hotel; Maddox told witness that he was in New-Orleans ostensibly as a revenue agent, but that in reality he was a confidential agent of the President of the United States; that he had a report nearly written which he would show witness next day; that he was acquainted with the people in New-Orleans; he supposed Wells was a Democrat; that he had received very valuable information which would be of great service to the committee of which witness was a member, and requested an introduction to Mr. Garfield or Senator Sherman; witness mentioned the matter to Senator Sherman, who said that Maddox was probably not trustworthy; witness went to New-Orleans at the request of the President of the United States to witness the count of the vote by the Returning Board.

In answer to Mr. Field witness said he has not circulated injurious reports about Maddox; has stated facts, and can't help it if these facts are injurious to Maddox; has written an article in the Baltimore *American* of a column in length, concerning Maddox; has been a Democrat all his life, but voted for Hayes and Wheeler at the last election; witness was in the Confederate Army. The witness related his action at the time the Federal troops passed through Baltimore on April 19; witness was sitting in his office, when a citizen came in and told him that the troops were firing upon the citizens; witness took up a gun and rushed into the street, but too late; never made any remarks relative to the safety of President Lincoln's life; uttered no threats against Mr. Lincoln prior to the latter's inauguration; was to be arrested once to capture President Lincoln, but the order was never carried out; Gen. Bradley L. Johnson told witness shortly before the battle of Trevillian's Depot that an important move was to be made, and found from the book which Gen. Johnson afterward published that the Mr. Lincoln's capture was contemplated, but that the battle at Trevillian's Depot interfered with the execution of the scheme; it was not in aid of any scheme of J. Wilkes Booth; witness denied ever having remarked that he would assassinate President Lincoln on his passage through Baltimore; no such proposition was ever made in witnesses' presence; never proposed to raise the black flag, and never heard this mentioned; there was a proclamation in general orders by President Jefferson Davis, in obedience to which any Confederate soldier would have shot on sight any of the persons named therein; Gen. Benjamin F. Butler was one of the persons named; could not recollect the names of the others.

In answer to Mr. Sparks, witness said that while he was in New-Orleans he attended a quadroon ball, and danced there; he told his wife about it, and a number of other ladies and gentlemen; Hon. Lyman Trumbull was there also, and danced with the girls; Mr. Sherman and Mr. Garfield were not there, but a number of gentlemen of both visiting committees were there.

Quite an altercation arose at this point between the members of the committee and the witness, Mr. Sparks having said that he believed that Judge Trumbull would designate the witness' story as "stuff," and Capt. Ditty replying, with some show of anger, that if the Chairman meant to insinuate that his [the witness'] statement was untrue, he [the Chairman] assumed something which he had no right to assume. He stated that all parties went to the ball as a matter of curiosity, and mentioned, as one of the features of the ball, a woman with pink eyes. The latter portion of the witness' testimony caused considerable hilarity.

ATTEMPT TO BRIBE AN ELECTOR.

HOW TILDEN'S AGENTS IN LOUISIANA WORKED TO SECURE HIS ELECTION—ACTIVE DEMOCRATS ANXIOUS TO BUY AN ELECTOR—THE MONEY SAID TO BE READY TO THE AMOUNT OF $200,000.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 9, 1877.

The Senate Sub-committee on Louisiana met at 10 o'clock this morning. A. B. Levisse, of Louisiana, an alleged ineligible Hayes Elector, was sworn and examined by Mr. Saulsbury. Witness resides at Shreveport, but spends one-half of his time in New-Orleans; has been Circuit Judge four and a half years, and has held the office of United States Commissioner; was elected a Hayes Elector at the last election; was also Attorney for his District of Shreveport; was appointed United States Commissioner September, 1874; was appointed by Judge Woods, of the Circuit Court; the appointment of Commissioner, witness thinks, may be made by the Judge, whether assisted by the court, or or whether the court be in session or not; he held the office of Commissioner until about the 20th of November, 1876; took affidavits in relation to the election; was holding that office on Nov. 7 last, and continued to discharge its duties afterward; took affidavits concerning the election at Shreveport; the latter place is about 700 miles from New-Orleans by the river, or by rail through Texas; acted as an Elector on the 6th day of December; met in the College of Electors; not at the first meeting they held, but did finally during the day, and cast his vote for Hayes and Wheeler for President and Vice President; did not act at first with the Electoral College, but did so finally. [Mr. Wadleigh submitted copies from the Circuit Court of Louisiana of the appointment, resignation, and acceptance of the resignation of the witness as a United States Commissioner, which the witness admitted to be true copies, and were, by common consent, admitted as evidence.] Witness was notified of the acceptance of his resignation on the date when it was made; can't say what court was in session at the time; witness was not present in the court when the order was made; can't say whether the Circuit Court or the District Court was in session.

Mr. Saulsbury—The transcript shows that only Judge Billings, of the District Court, was present. Witness—That is probably true; the resignation was entered to have the effect of vacating the office, and not simply to evade the disqualification of witness as an Elector; it was made in entire good faith, and not as a dodge or evasion; witness has never, since that date, said to any one that his resignation was not necessary, but has said that he had great doubts whether his office of Commissioner was a disqualification under the Constitution; cannot say that he ever argued such a proposition with Judge Hagan; George L. Smith took witness' resignation to the court, and in an hour afterward it was accepted; received no information from Judge Woods of the acceptance of the resignation; the reason he explains Smith's words in the matter; witness sent his resignation to Judge Woods, inclosed in a letter to Smith, from Shreveport, requesting Smith to have it attended to; Smith neglected to see to it until after witness went to New-Orleans, then witness called his attention to it and he did so; has no idea that Woods ever received the resignation in person, other than the records of the court.

Mr. Saulsbury read from the Sherman report an affidavit with no affiant's signature attached to it, taken before Levisse on the 19th of November, 1876, which the witness thought must be a mistake.

TILDEN'S ATTEMPT AT BRIBERY.

In answer to Mr. Wadleigh, witness said a proposition was made to him for a consideration to cast his Electoral vote for Samuel J. Tilden; on the 4th of December last witness was in New-Orleans, at the residence of Mrs. Barlow, in Constantinople street; on that day witness found out and returned home about 9 o'clock in the evening; as soon as he went to the parlor, Mrs. Barlow and her daughter being present, one of them gave the witness a note asking witness to meet C. N. Johnston at Cassiday's Hotel at 9 A. M., on important business; Johnston wrote the note at Mrs. Barlow's house; witness read the note, and the ladies asked witness what it meant; witness replied that he had no idea; the ladies told witness they thought that Johnston wanted to get witness to vote for Tilden; Johnston was an active Democrat; Johnston called next morning before breakfast, and witness went down to see him; he asked witness if he *got* a note; witness replied yes; he then asked witness to meet S. M. Ashur, of Shreveport, at Cassiday's early that day, witness made an engagement to meet them at 10 o'clock; witness had known Ashur as a banker at Shreveport six or eight years; he had recently failed as a banker, and was in New-Orleans; witness became strongly impressed with the idea that the ladies were right in their conjecture, and after reflection went to disclose to Marshal Pitkin his suspicions; witness suggested to the latter that he would not propose to bluff the thing off but to temporize, to ascertain who the backers were, and as many names as possible in connection with it; also for the purpose of combating other attempts of the same kind; met Ashur at 1 o'clock; we walked to a retired part of the town; he said he had important business to propose; witness encouraged him to go ahead; he made apologetic explanations and remarks, and said he would make a fair proposition as a broker; he then presented his offer, whether witness would be willing to receive a certain sum of money, say $30,000 or $40,000, and refuse to receive his certificate as an Elector; witness gave no direct answer, and asked several questions, and finally said the price was too small, and that he might as well receive $200,000 as $40,000; that it was a big chance to make a big thing; that it only happened once in a hundred years that one man had an opportunity to make a President, and finally, that Johnston might say to his friends that Levisse was not unwilling to listen to a proposition, but that they had not got up to his price yet; left him after appointing another place of meeting that night at 7 o'clock; it was at the St. Charles Hotel; met that night again, and, as the rotunda was full, went out and walked; Ashur then changed his proposition, and said that witness would be required to cast his vote for Tilden; witness replied that this was a new question, and put him off and stuck to his price of $200,000; finally, after close inquiry, witness wanted to know who his backers were; then he went off to see his friend or promoter, and was back in an hour; witness asked him whom he had been to see, and he gave the name of Walter Pugh; witness don't know Walter Pugh or whether Pugh knows witness; Ashur said $100,000 was the utmost that could be raised by Pugh or the bankers, and asked witness to go with him the next morning to a certain place on the Common, and there they would meet two men; as they approached the two men were to come and meet them; Pugh would be one of them, and the other would be the moneyed man; witness and Ashur went to the place appointed and met two men as described; the man said to be the moneyed man witness recognized as Mr. Hernandez, a prominent New-Orleans broker; Hernandez spoke to witness and witness introduced Ashur to him; Hernandez wished to talk, and witness declined, saying Hernandez could talk with Ashur, as he was the party to talk to; witness then went home, after making an appointment for the next morning at the hotel; met Ashur next day at 11 o'clock, and made another appointment for 12 o'clock; met Ashur at 12 o'clock, when he said to witness that $100,000 was all that could be raised; witness stuck to his $200,000, and said it was not worth while to talk about it any more; Ashur is a Jew, a fine business man, and a good neighbor; witness regretted to have to expose his name; witness reported all the proceedings to Pitkin as they transpired, and Pitkin was well satisfied with what witness had done; has never seen Johnston since.

UNDER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Saulsbury, witness said: The first suggestion about buying witness' vote came from Mrs. Barlow, who so expressed her suspicions; this was on the night of the 4th of December, and two days before the promulgation of the returns; Mrs. Barlow is a widow of Judge Barlow, of Rapides Parish; is about 33 or 35 years of age, and very good-looking, and as shrewd and sharp as any woman witness ever saw; have known her personally a little over two years; she does not keep a boarding-house, and witness is the only one who boards in the house; pays her $50 per month; that is her principal means of support; only pays board to her in New-Orleans, which is about half the time; her house rents for $50 per month; she is a lady of high respectability and much esteemed in her church and by her neighbors; she owns the house she lives in; when Johnston came to Mrs. Barlow's, he remarked that he would like to be in witness' shoes, as he could make $200,000 in two days; don't think Mrs. Barlow originated the remark about $200,000; she stated to witness that Johnston said it; don't know what Johnston's occupation is; his wife is a woman of some wealth; Johnston's interview with witness at Mrs. Barlow's house on his second visit there did not last over two minutes; went to the hotel to see Ashur per appointment, and took a walk with him on a back street; witness listened to Ashur's proposition to draw him out, and get down to who his responsible backers were; witness put him off till that night to get the names; had no original intention to accept the proposition not to vote, and for such non-action to receive $30,000 or $40,000; witness named $200,000 as a more proper consideration for a big thing; left Ashur to infer that for that sum witness would be persuaded to do what was desired; never did, on that or any other occasion, say that for a money consideration witness would vote as these men desired; never suggested that he would accede to their proposition and make a speech to the Returning Board, placing his action for not voting for Hayes on high moral grounds; such a suggestion, however, was made to witness by Ashur, but witness didn't agree to it; witness' manner at all the interviews with Ashur was to cause him to infer that the proposition not to vote for Hayes or to vote for Tilden—as circumstances might dictate—that witness was open to a negotiation; still, witness never intended to negotiate; though witness thinks his suggestion for $200,000 looked like positive encouragement to Ashur that he and his backers might negotiate with witness; all the interviews, from first to last, were within 24 hours; it was at the second interview with Ashur that he made the proposition that witness would be required not to refuse to receive his certificate of election, but to receive it and vote affirmatively for Tilden; at the third interview the name of Pugh was named to witness as the party behind Ashur, (witness never spoke to Pugh nor saw him;) then witness and Ashur went to the corner of Common and Carondelet streets, to meet two men who were to talk about money; as witness and Ashur approached, one of the two men standing there withdrew and the other remained, and that party was Joe Hernandez; witness introduced Ashur to Hernandez, who invited him and witness to go into his office with him; witness declined as before stated.

THE MONEY READY.

At the very latest interview the next morning Ashur stated that the $100,000 was waiting for him; witness had never mentioned any sum less than $200,000, and then informed Ashur that it was useless to continue the negotiation.

A protracted cross-examination by Mr. McDonald elicited little new testimony from witness, except that on the conclusion of the interviews witness went to the State-house, arriving about 3 o'clock in the afternoon; went to the Governor's room, and proceeded to the Senate Chamber at near 4 o'clock P. M. where the vote for President was cast, and at that meeting witness announced to the Electors that he had been offered $100,000 to cast his vote for Tilden; never had any conversation about the sale of his vote except with Ashur; O. H. Brewster was present at the State-house on the day the Electoral vote was cast; witness don't remember what he did with himself during the three hours that elapsed between the last interview with Ashur and the time of his arrival at the State-house, except that he was in and out of the Marshal's office, and went to see a fire; witness had some conversation about being a qualified Elector, and delayed going to the college for the reason stated, that if there was any doubt of it he would decline to act, and the board, under the State law, could then elect some one in his place; did not go near the place until near 4 o'clock; was notified that he was wanted in the Senate Chamber; went there and read his credentials to the college, whereupon that body had declared a vacancy in consequence of witness' absence, and had elected him (witness) to fill the vacancy; witness then cast his vote; there had been a question of doubt as to witness' eligibility and witness decided to abandon his idea of acting; friends of Mr. Hayes said if there was any doubt the other side would take advantage of it, so witness determined not to serve; these doubts were existing, and perhaps dissolved by witness' determination to allow a vacancy to occur while the negotiations were going on with Ashur; it was only after such vacancy was created by witness' absence and his election to fill that vacancy took place that witness appeared in the college and voted.

The committee here adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THE NEW MONADNOCK.

The San Francisco *Post* of Jan. 29th says: "Work has been resumed within the last few weeks at Vallejo on the new iron hull for the United States monitor Monadnock. The Monadnock was built during the war as a double-turret monitor. The hull was of wood, and rotted away so completely that two years ago it was determined to have a new iron hull built for her. The contract was given to Phineas Burgess & Co., who constructed a slip nearly opposite Mare Island, brought on the most powerful machinery, punches, drills, &c., from the East, and commenced the work over a year ago. Her iron frames are only two feet apart, and every fifth one forms a water-tight bulkhead. The ram is of the most powerful form, while massive breast-hooks give all the necessary strength to her bows. Should the ram be injured or her bows stove in, a water-tight collision bulkhead, formed of half-inch iron plates, will enable her to keep afloat. There is a similar bulkhead aft. The centour of the bottom resembles somewhat the longitudinal section of an egg. This form gives great buoyancy, and will enable the ship to carry her immense turrets, armor, and stores with ease. The plates until within four feet and a half of the water line are one-quarter inch thick. For four and a half feet below the water line she is armored with seven-inch plates, and the upper deck is formed of two courses of one and a quarter inch plates, which overlap and are riveted through and through. But very little caulking had been done, and the closeness with which the edges of the plates have been brought together shows that no pains have been spared to make her a credit to California builders. The turrets of the old Monadnock, two in number, now lying at Mare Island, will be used in the new vessel. They will carry two heavy guns in each, and are protected by 10-inch plating. She will be driven by twin screws. This will enable her to be handled easily, as with one going ahead and the other astern, she will be able to turn, figuratively speaking, on a dollar. Her dimensions are: length, 270 feet; beam, 57 feet, and depth of hold, 14 feet. Her displacement, with stores and all ready for a cruise, will be about 5,600 tons, equal to a little over 5,700 tons burden. She will have 13 inches free-board. It is expected that the new Monadnock will be ready for sea in six months. She will be used for the defense of the harbor of San Francisco. Her cost, when ready, will be, in round numbers, $1,000,000. The work is being executed by Edwin Walsh, under the supervision of Naval Constructor Munds, United States Navy, Mare Island."

SILVER COIN IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Call* of the 1st inst. says: "Consider the fearful discount in this city on silver coin! Brokers have purchased in some instances this week as low as 77½—nearly 8 per cent. discount. This condition of things has been brought about by the shipment of silver coin to this State when it was worth several cents on a dollar less than it is at the present time in the Atlantic States. Greenbacks have advanced here as well as in the East; but owing to an over-supply of half-dollars in California, silver coin has not advanced, but rather declined in value. The injury to trade is considerable from the depreciation in silver coin; but business men have been in hopes a change for the better would occur; from legislation by Congress or the appreciation of silver bullion abroad.

DEATH BY THE HANGMAN.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN NEW-JERSEY.

GOV. BEDLE'S VETO OF THE BILL ORDERING THE COURT TO GRANT A WRIT OF ERROR IN THE CASE OF THE NEWARK MURDERERS—THE GOVERNOR'S VIEWS ON THE ATTEMPT TO REPEAL A LAW SANCTIONED BY OVER EIGHTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Friday, Feb. 9, 1877.

The fair fame of Jersey justice has drawn from Gov. Bedle a veto of the bill passed by both houses last week commanding the court to grant to Osohwald and Ryan, the Newark murderers, and all other murderers as a matter of right, a writ of error and stay of execution. The Senate convened in special session this morning to receive the veto message. It was read, and on motion of Senator Magie was ordered printed. The Constitution forbids the consideration of a veto on the day on which it is received. A day has to intervene between the time of its reception and the time of acting upon it. Nor can it be sent to the House of Assembly in the event of its passage in the Senate over the veto until 24 hours shall have passed from the time of action in the Senate. Its passage by both houses cannot have been accomplished until Wednesday of next week, one day before the expiration of the reprieve recently granted by Gov. Bedle. A strong effort will be made to pass it over the Governor's veto, but it is doubtful if it will succeed.

The document is very voluminous and leaves nothing to be said on the Governor's side of the case. Beginning with a reference to the hasty manner in which the bill was rushed through the houses, the Governor calls attention to the fact that the law which it seeks to repeal, having been passed in 1795, has been sanctioned by 82 years of usage. The special application to the case of the Newark murderers he declares to be of but secondary importance as compared with the radical changes contemplated in the administration of criminal law. The purpose of requiring trials for murder to take place in the Court of Oyer and Terminer is that a Supreme Court Judge who is learned in the law may preside over it, and a writ of error can lead to the reviewal of the case in the higher courts only on questions of law, and not of fact. The law making a writ of error in murder cases only a writ of grace having been in existence in the State since New-Jersey became a State, the prisoners had all the opportunities for defense, respite and mercy which had ever been accorded to any criminal in the State. The proposition made by the bill is to accord a writ of error as a matter of right, and to compel the court to stay execution, whether there be any reason for it or not. The law requiring that the writ shall issue in the judgment of the Chancellor is based on the fact that his habits of thought and good conscience fit him to judge on the reasonableness of the grounds on which it is asked, and naturally incline him to extend any favor to the accused that the law will permit. If the bill becomes a law its effect will be to enable the accused, after indictment, trial, and sentence, after the reprieving and pardoning power had been invoked, and when the execution is pending, to take out, of his own will, a writ of error and stay of execution. Then follows an appeal to the Supreme Court and the Court of Errors and Appeals, with the delays incident thereto. That would be all right, if the prisoner had any reason for it; but the bill gives him the right to do it whether there is reason for it or not. It will be in the power of the prisoner to stay any execution just on the eve of its accomplishment, and secure months of delay without excuse. Delays are often pernicious to public peace and justice. The guilty thereby frequently escape, while in fact the innocent are not better protected. They are encouragements to crime and dangerous to life. True enough, writs of error are matters of right in lesser crimes than murder; but in none does it stay the sentence; and if the prisoner desires it after sentence, it can do no one any harm to grant it. The Governor reviews briefly the history of criminal jurisprudence in the State, and says that under the law of 1855 the Oyer and Terminer, on any question of doubt or difficulty, would, for its own guidance, seek the opinion of the Supreme Court. That practice still exists. Bills of exception are of modern date. They are obtained in the course of the trial whenever the prisoner sees fit to except—and there ought, in plain justice to the public, when a murder has been committed, be some power which, without delay, can examine and ascertain whether the exceptions are frivolous or not before the writ is granted. The Chancellor, who is the Presiding Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, is the most appropriate officer for that purpose. This machinery of the law should not be used at the mere will of the prisoner to accomplish delay in this highest of crimes. We have seen the ill effects of too liberal a use of the privileges of the courts in other States, and if the change proposed is made in our law the day of capital punishment in this State has gone. In New-York the appeal and stay of execution are not of right, but the ability to apply to any one of the various Supreme Court Judges has created delays and damaged the administration of justice in that State. Of 25 States the statutes of which the Governor has investigated, in only one (Pennsylvania) can he find that a stay of execution follows as a matter of course, as proposed by this bill, upon the writ of error, and the Supreme Court of that State have set the seal of their condemnation upon that form of procedure. In conclusion the Governor says, "I earnestly submit for the good of the State, and on behalf of its peace and criminal jurisprudence, that this bill should not become a law. The responsibility is, however, with those who have power to again pass it, and my duty is done in stating these objections and declining to sign it."

TWO NEGRO MEN EXECUTED IN MARYLAND.

THE CRIME OF WHICH THEY WERE CONVICTED—HOW THEY WERE ARRESTED—THEIR CONFESSION—THE EXECUTION WITNESSED BY A LARGE NUMBER OF PERSONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT TOBACCO, Feb. 9.—Charles Henry Simpson and Martin Henry, convicted of the murder of John W. Everett, on the 9th of July last, were hanged at noon to-day at this place. From early dawn to the time of execution hundreds of people were arriving from the surrounding country. By 9 o'clock the thoroughfares were blocked up with thousands, all anxious to witness the execution of the two men. During the night both Henry and Simpson rested well, and from early morning until about 11 o'clock they received religious consolation from Fathers McAtee and Wigate. Shortly after 11 o'clock the procession left the jail, headed by a posse of armed citizens. The short distance to the scaffold was soon accomplished, the prisoners showing no signs of fear whatever. They stepped upon the platform, and prayed while the shrouds and hoods were being adjusted. The ropes were placed about their necks, the lever of the drop touched, and at 11:32 o'clock the unfortunate men were swung into eternity. Eleven minutes after the drop the bodies were lowered, both with life extinct. Both men died of strangulation. At 1 o'clock their bodies had been buried, and the crowds were dispersing to their homes.

The murder of which these two men were convicted was one of the most cruel character on record, and the popularity of the murdered man, and the subsequent insanity of Miss Irvine, an accomplished and handsome young lady of Charles, invested the crime with more than the usual interest, and created a deep and widespread excitement through Southern Maryland. Mr. Everett was a clerk in the store of Mr. Warren, at Giymont. On the night of the 9th of July last he closed the store as usual, and retired to rest in a room adjoining the store, being very warm he laid a pallet upon the floor, a low open window being on either side. The next morning Mr. Beverly Barkley went to Warren's store, and Everett not rising as usual he ascended the stairs through the store door, which was open, and found Everett lying on the pallet dead, with his head battered in with a heavy wagon-spoke, which was found covered with blood. Every effort was made to arrest the suspected murderers, but they were all unsuccessful. Several arrests were made, but the parties were all discharged from custody. At last Col. L. W. B. Hutchins, of Charlotte Hall, St. Mary's County, undertook the task of ferreting out the men and bringing them to justice. He ascertained that Simpson had been living with a colored woman named Jane Butler, at Oakville, St. Mary's County. He watched the letters coming to her, and saw that all her letters were mailed at Sandy Springs, Montgomery County, and were signed James Butler. He threw a decoy letter in for Butler, the answer to which exposed his real name and whereabouts. Securing this Col. Hutchins had himself appointed Deputy Sheriff, and, armed with the proper papers, he went to Sandy Springs, and found Simpson there under the name of James Butler, and Martin Henry passing under the alias of Charles Wilson. He arrested them on Sept. 27, two months and 17 days after the murder. The prisoners were conveyed to Leonardtown, and subsequently to the Port Tobacco Jail.

On Dec. 4 Simpson and Henry were found guilty of murder in the first degree, after a trial of three days, in the Circuit Court of Charles County. The evidence was circumstantial, but conclusive. They were traced step by step to the store of Warren on the night of the murder, and step by step away from it before dawn the next morning. Among the effects of the prisoners before leaving Montgomery County was found a cost-mark which Mr. Warren identified as his handwriting. A valise stolen from the store was also traced to their possession. The accused called no witnesses, and could give no account of themselves. On Dec. 7, Chief Judge Brent sentenced the two men to be hanged, and Gov. Carroll fixed Friday, Feb. 9, as the date for their execution. Since their conviction they were carefully guarded in Port Tobacco Jail, and most of their time was spent in preparing for their inevitable doom. Both men made confessions, in which they acknowledge their guilt, but each threw the chief blame upon the other. They found but $39, and left for the Pope's Creek Railroad after helping themselves to several pairs of shoes and a valise. Simpson was a short, medium-built black man, about 35 years of age, with shaggy beard. He was known among the negroes as "the bad nigger," or "blood-in-the-eye nigger," from his red or blood-shot eyes. He was generally feared. He had lived about Southern Maryland for some years. He formerly belonged to Mr. James Ferguson, and lived at Upperville, Fauquier County, Va. Henry was about 35 years of age, and not so sharp looking as his companion. He was a heavy-built yellow man, hailing from Louisiana, but for several years had lived in South Washington. The execution was the first that has taken place in Charles for 52 years.

MAN AND WIFE ON TRIAL FOR MURDER.

THE CASE OF JOHN KIERE AND HIS WIFE ELANORA, CHARGED WITH MURDER, SUBMITTED TO THE JURY—A WOMAN'S TESTIMONY—ARGUMENTS OF THE COUNSEL IN THE CASE—INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE COURT—THE JURY LOCKED UP FOR THE NIGHT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HUDSON, Feb. 9.—The interest in the trial of John V. Kiere and Elanora his wife, jointly indicted for the murder of Charles H. Hermance, in this city, on Dec. 23, has increased daily. Hundreds of persons from the country towns have been in attendance, many who were unable to gain admission to the Court-house standing for hours gaping at the building and speculating as to the probable result. At one time this afternoon the crowd outside was so boisterous as to disturb the proceedings inside, and under Judge Osborne's orders one of the offenders was arrested and confined in jail. This quieted the crowd, and no further annoyance was experienced. Fully 200 ladies have been in attendance to-day, and the trial is the sole topic of discussion. The testimony was all in at 10 o'clock this morning, when Mr. J. Rider Cady, the junior counsel for the prisoners, in the absence of Hon. Charles L. Beale, his associate, who is quite ill, summed up the case in behalf of his clients. The address was a justification of the shooting, upon the ground that Kiere and his wife were defending their own residence against invasion. Mrs. Kiere, in her testimony, admitted that she fired the fatal shot, and swore that her husband had no participation in the affair. Kiere did not take the stand, his counsel stating that he was unwilling to testify against his wife. Mr. Cady occupied two hours in his argument, and at its close was congratulated upon the able manner in which he presented the theory of the defense. Mr. Cady is less than 25 years of age, and this is said to be the first time in the history of State jurisprudence that it has devolved upon one lawyer to defend persons jointly indicted for murder in the first degree. District Attorney Bulkley followed in an address of an hour, leaving to his associate, Mr. J. B. Longley, the principal part of the task of presenting the case of the people. The theory of the prosecution is that Kiere fired the shot, and knowing that his previously bad record would be used against him induced his wife to take the crime upon her shoulders. Mr. Longley made some telling comments upon the evidence, closing with a plea for justice to the memory of the victim of the tragedy.

Judge Osborne thereupon charged the jury, defining the crimes of murder and manslaughter in their several grades. The charge occupied nearly an hour in its delivery, and upon its conclusion, at 4:15 P. M., the jury retired to deliberate upon their verdict. At 8 o'clock the Judge came into court and the jury were called in. The foreman stated that they were unable to agree upon a verdict, and the Judge thereupon ordered them to be locked up for the night.

TERRIBLE DOUBLE MURDER.

A FEARFUL CRIME IN PENNSYLVANIA—A FARMER SHOT DEAD BY A WEAK-MINDED YOUNG MAN—THE ASSASSIN THEN TAKES HIS OWN LIFE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ATHENS, Penn., Friday, Feb. 9, 1877.

A terrible double tragedy was enacted on Tuesday last on a farm belonging to Mrs. Turner, at Sorrel Hill, Crawford County. A farmer by the name of Milton Anderson lived on the place as tenant. His daughter Maria, aged 16, became, recently, a subject of no little attention at the hands of Harrison Turner, a weak-minded son of Mrs. Turner. He expressed a determination to make the girl his wife, in spite of her openly expressed dislike of his attentions and the refusal of her father to permit him to intrude his presence at the house. It became necessary within the past few weeks several times to eject the young man by force from the premises. On Tuesday morning Mr. Anderson and a hired man were walking across a field on the farm toward a piece of woods, when they were met by Harrison Turner, who was armed with an army musket. When the men were within a few paces of him he aimed toward them with his gun, and ordered them to halt. Anderson and his companion stopped, but had no idea that Turner intended them any harm. When they halted, Turner said: "Milk you are cut out for a ——, and I'm going to send you to where you belong." With these words he fired at Anderson, sending a whole charge of buckshot through him, killing him instantly. The hired man ran away in alarm fearful that Turner would kill him. He carried the news of the murder to the farm-house, and all of Anderson's family hurried to the scene. The farmer lay on the ground where he had fallen. Nearby lay the dead body of the murderer. He had reloaded the musket, placed the muzzle under his chin and fired, blowing his head and face entirely away.

THE M. CREGAN ASSOCIATION BALL.

SEVENTH ANNUAL RECEPTION AT IRVING HALL—A LARGE ATTENDANCE AND AN ENJOYABLE AFFAIR.

The seventh annual reception and ball of the M. Cregan Association, which was given at Irving Hall last evening, proved a most gratifying success. The attendance was both large and fashionable. Among the guests present were Commodore Dixonson, Postmaster James and son, Assistant Postmaster Pierson, Commissioner Salem H. Wales, Tax Commissioner Hayward, Collector Arthur, Mr. James L. Benedict, Col. Frank E. Howe, Col. George E. Bliss, ex-Commissioner William H. Stiner, Col. Molneaux Bell, Gen. Sickles, Gen. Pinckney, Col. Willard Bullard, and United States Surveyor George H. Sharpe. The decorations of the hall were very handsome and varied. Eight silk streamers were hung from the centre of the ceiling, and looped up gracefully at different parts of the balcony, which was itself tastefully dressed with silk flags and Union shields. The alcove of the balcony occupied by the bands was entirely draped with silk banners, above which the word "Welcome" glittered in flaming gas-jets. Fifty bird cages containing canaries were suspended from the balcony at regular intervals, and a large gilt cage containing several birds was also suspended from the centre of the ceiling directly over the heads of the dancers. A brilliant circle of gas jets placed at the top of the hall, and bearing the legend, "M. Cregan Association, 1877," completed the decorations. Many of the costumes of the ladies were very rich, and produced quite a pretty effect as the dancers whirled through the hall. A very fine supper was served so the guests about midnight, the dancing being resumed immediately at its conclusion, and prolonged into the small hours of the morning. The success of the ball was due in no small degree to the management of Mr. Ralph Arohbold, Col. Frank E. Howe, Elias E. Disney, William Tobin, and Theodore P. Kelly, under whose immediate supervision it was conducted.

HIS CHARACTER.

A man, writing from the Chickasaw nation to the *Star-Vindicator* (Indian Territory) in defense of his character, which had been assailed by certain of his countrymen, says: "I know my character better than they do, and will give it. Either of the above-named gentlemen can get on 49 drunks to my one. And the records of the United States and Chickasaw Courts for the last 20 years will show that I have never been hung for murder, whipped for stealing, fined for slander, or sent to the penitentiary for dealing in intoxicating liquors."

CITY SAVINGS BANKS.

REPORT AS TO THEIR PRESENT CONDITION.

BANKS WHICH HAVE CEASED TO DO BUSINESS DURING THE YEAR—A REDUCTION IN EXPENSES—INCREASE OF AGGREGATE RESOURCES—THE RATE OF INTEREST PAID DEPOSITORS—A PLEASING STATEMENT.

We give below the reports of the remaining seven City savings banks. The banks which have ceased doing business within the year are the Abingdon Square, Mechanics' and Traders', the Security, Bond Street, and New Amsterdam. The three first named were closed by the Attorney General upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Bank Department. The Security failed. The remaining two went into voluntary liquidation. Over these institutions the Bank Department has no further control. A comparative table would show that but 12 of the banks give an increase in deposits over withdrawals, they are the Bank for Savings, Bowery, Broadway, Clairmont, Emigrant Industrial, Greenwich, Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks, Irving, Morrisania, New-York, Seamen's, and St. John's. The increase shown by these banks is $6,956,380 57. In the remaining banks the withdrawals have exceeded the deposits $6,241,753 69. The entire 34 taken together show a net excess of deposits over withdrawals of $14,625 88. The number of open accounts have increased in the aggregate 5,293. There has been a reduction in the expenses of conducting the business of the banks of $57,061. There is also a slight reduction in the average of each account. As to investments, the banks show a decline of $4,579,009 in amount loaned on bonds and mortgages, while their investments in stocks and bonds have increased $8,175,296. The loans on stocks, as authorised by laws of 1875, have declined $1,128,304. The considerable difference at which the cost of banking-houses is reported in 1876 and 1877 is due to the fact of the Union Dime having reported their building in 1876 at $125,560, and this year, as completed, at $545,969.

The item "real estate other than banking houses" shows an increase of $475,410. The increase under this head is due largely to the necessity of the banks bidding in for their own protection property sold by them under foreclosure. The amount of cash on deposit in banks or trust companies has fallen off during the year $1,189,825. Cash on hand has also fallen off $936,741. There is a very considerable reduction in the head "other assets," amounting to $1,279,363. Included in this head is the excess of market value of stock investments over cost. Taking into consideration the heavy decline in Government bonds during the year, the falling off in this item is even less than might have been anticipated. The aggregate resources of the banks have increased $589,410. The amount due depositors is $23,347 in excess of the amount reported by the same banks Jan. 1, 1876. There is an increase in other liabilities of $66,540. The sum of $497,505 has been added to the surplus of the banks during 1876. The rate of interest paid depositors has been quite generally reduced during the year, though more particularly by the larger and stronger banks.

GERMAN SAVINGS BANK.

Phillip Bissinger, President; John B. Keller, Cashier. No. 157 Fourth avenue. Incorporated 1859.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages		$4,718,300 00
Stock investments, viz:		
United States	$3,435,035 32	
New-York State	100,000 00	
Stocks of Rhode Island, Connecticut, Indiana, and Missouri	679,000 00	
Cities in this State	888,272 50	
Counties in this State	584,500 00—	$5,684,807 82
Amount loaned on stocks as authorised by laws of 1875		246,000 00
Banking-house and lot, and adjoining house and lot at cost		550,000 00
Other real estate at cost		90,603 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies		1,024,486 22
Cash on hand		681,852 81
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost		137,454 05
Interest due and accrued		105,893 51
Accrued rent		1,916 67
United States tax to be refunded		10,838 52
Total resources		$13,385,152 60

Liabilities.

Due depositors	$12,397,343 31
Other liabilities	30,000 00
Excess of assets over liabilities	957,809 29
Total liabilities	$13,385,152 60

Supplementary.—Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1877, 25,632; amount deposited during 1876, including interest credited, $4,839,696 62; amount withdrawn during 1876, $6,694,287 03; expenses for 1876, including salaries, $65,590 43; largest amount due any one depositor, exclusive of interest, $5,000; average amount of each account Jan. 1, 1877, $368 37; rate of interest paid depositors during 1876, 5 per cent.

This bank reported Jan. 1, 1876: Due depositors, $13,251,933 72; surplus, $925,070 99; number of open accounts, 25,472.

CLINTON SAVINGS BANK.

John Mildberger, President; Orlando P. Smith, Secretary. No. 244 Eighth avenue. Incorporated 1868.

Resources.

Bonds and mortgages		$49,500 00
Stock investments, viz:		
Cities in this State	$13,965	
Towns in this State	500	
Twenty-third Street Railroad bonds	5,000	
National Trust Company stock	4,500—	23,965 00
Amount loaned on stocks as authorised by law of 1875		8,500 00
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies		673 45
Cash on hand		551 60
Amount loaned on collaterals		14,600 00
Excess of market value of stock investments over cost		2,017 50
Interest due and accrued

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "CROWNED" FRENCH NOVEL.

SIDONIE. From the French of ALPHONSE DAUDET. 16mo, pp. 262. Boston: ROBERTS & LAURIAT.

This novel may be regarded as the great French literary success of the day. It has received the approbation of the critics and the applause of the public. It has been "crowned" by the French Academy, and its sale has reached a number of thousands very uncommon in Paris in the case of a book not by an author of long-established reputation. It also presents the somewhat unusual combination of being thoroughly French and thoroughly natural, thus reconciling the two kinds of nature—French nature and human nature—which have been distinguished by cynical critics of other nations, particularly those of English blood. It has also the distinction, notwithstanding its thorough Frenchness, of being entirely unexceptionable on the score of morals and of decency, according to the standards of the day. Sidonie is the name of the heroine, and it has been taken as the title of the book, wisely, according to the taste of our public, although with some sacrifice of the significance of its French title, *Fromont jeune et Risler âiné*, (Fromont the younger and Risler the elder,) in which the epithets younger and elder have a meaning in their contrast which the story happily illustrates.

Sidonie is a Parisian shop-girl. Her parents live with two other families of the same class on the top floor of a tall house in an obscure street. One of these families consists of the Dolabelles, father, mother and daughter; the first being a conceited and selfish actor who can get no theatrical engagement, and who, being too egoistic to seek other employment, lives upon the earnings of his wife and his crippled daughter, who dress and set up tropical birds and beetles for milliners' use. The other consists of the brothers Risler, Swiss, between whose ages there is a difference of 15 years, and the elder of whom is a designer of patterns for wall-paper, and is in the employ of the great manufacturing house of Fromont, whose factory, and the fine house and garden of whose principal partner, are in full view of a window on the landing of the staircase at the top of the tall house where Sidonie lives. At this window she sits often, gazing with longing eyes at the magnificence of the Fromont establishment, so much below her physically, so much above and beyond her socially. Sidonie is pretty, bright, clever, ambitious, cold-hearted, and intriguing. Above all she is ambitious with that ambition which is the curse of so many of her sex, the ambition for social success and for a luxurious and elegant, or rather fashionable, life. Of course, she has her bread to earn, and she is apprenticed to a manufacturer of imitation pearls. She loathes her humble employment and her humble life, and is determined to get out of both by hook or by crook. She does so; and her way of doing it is both hooked and crooked. Her craving for admiration is insatiable; and she is pretty enough, and socially artful enough to get it. The younger Risler falls in love with her; but an acquaintance being established with the Fromonts, where there are young people of her own age, Claire, a niece, and George, the son of the head of the house, she so insinuates herself into the good graces of the family, that she is asked to their house, and even to their country seat. She strikes up a friendship with Claire, and George Fromont falls in love with her, and an engagement of marriage follows between the young people without the knowledge of their elders; and of course young Risler is whistled down the wind. She does not love George Fromont—she is incapable of loving any man with a true, womanly love—but he is to be the head of the house of Fromont, and that is enough. The elder Risler, a shy, awkward, middle-aged man, is taken into partnership in the Fromont house, which becomes Fromont & Risler. The elder Fromont falls ill with a fatal disease, and on his death-bed commands his son to marry his cousin Claire, which George does, notwithstanding his engagement to Sidonie. French paternal control is strong and the young man is weak. He obtains, however, in this way a noble girl as a wife, who loves him fondly. Baffled thus in her ambitious scheme, Sidonie mopes and seems heart-broken; but she is maturing another plan. At last she confesses to her mother that she loves the elder Risler. The marriage is proposed to him, and the simple-hearted man is taken in, and gladly accepts the pretty, clever wife thus offered to him, in a way much more common in France than in England or America. The marriage takes place, and Sidonie, if she does not marry the head of the house, finds herself the wife of one of the partners. The book opens with this wedding, showing poor, simple Risler at the summit of happiness; the story of Sidonie's or "little Chebe's," previous life being brought up in subsequent chapters.

With the marriage trouble begins. George Fromont, whom she has not seen before since she left the Fromont country seat his betrothed bride, is present at her wedding, and there in her bride's dress she reproaches him with his unfaithfulness, and begins to cast out her lures for him. The result of all this is that Sidonie becomes George Fromont's mistress. She uses her power over him purely for the gratification of her own vanity and ambition. She becomes insatiable in her demands upon him. She gets not only a luxurious daily life, but diamonds, cashmere shawls, costly lace, a coupé, and finally a pretty country house. All this is managed in such a way that, although others suspect it, and a few are certain of it, poor Claire and honest Risler remain in ignorance. The wife of George Fromont mourns the absence of her husband from his home at evening, and is sad because she believes he is gambling at his club. The dishonored husband is so absorbed in an invention which is to revolutionize the manufacture of wall-papers that, in the simplicity of his nature, he does not give much thought to what goes on before his eyes. But, of course, such a condition of things cannot last long. The firm of Fromont & Risler becomes embarrassed, owing to George's neglect of business, and his constant and extravagant expenditures. At last, obligations are becoming due which there is no money to meet, and Sigismund Planus, the old and long-trusted cashier of the house, goes out to do what is a confession of embarrassment—collect the current debts of the house. He finds that George Fromont has been before him, and has silently obtained every franc due to the firm, and poured it into Sidonie's lap. He is not only dejected and almost heart-broken, but enraged, and with Risler even more than with Fromont; for the inevitable bankruptcy seems to him to be due to Risler's base consent to his own dishonor. His indignation brings about an explanation between him and his old friend, to whom the explanation is also a revelation. Then Risler *âiné* rises into dignity, and almost into grandeur. It is in the evening of the day before which the notes are to be presented for payment. Sidonie has a grand entertainment, which is in full tide. After the fashion of mercantile and manufacturing Paris some years ago, her apartments, as well as those of the Fromonts, are in the same building with the counting-house. Risler recovers from a swoon into which he falls just as Claire, (Madame Fromont,) who is summoned, arrives. After a few explanatory words between them, Risler goes out hastily, and soon returns, driving Sidonie before him in ball-dress and jewels, and laden himself with papers, jewel-cases, and a writing-desk. He flings them all before the cashier, saying: "Here, Planus, you can raise the necessary sum with this trash;" and well he might, for the writing-desk, besides its own worth and the trinkets it contained, held also the deed of the country seat. Then, however, he turns to his wife, and says: "Those jewels, Madame, and hurry, if you please." She begins to take them off leisurely, but he in his impatient wrath clutches at them, breaks the chains, and flings them all down in a glittering heap. Then he seizes Sidonie, drags her before Claire, compels her upon her knees, and begins to dictate an abject confession and entreaty of pardon. Of this Sidonie utters only the first few words, and then, exclaiming, "No, I will not!" rises and rushes out of the door; and that is the last that we see of her, except a glimpse of her as the mistress of a tenor singer, and her self singing in a concert-saloon.

But we hear enough of her; for to her vanity and ambition she adds the even meaner passion, revenge. Immediately after her flight she sends to her husband a small packet and a letter, which he, not wishing to be further disturbed by her in his efforts to re-establish the house (in which he has taken the position of a clerk) again, deposits with Planus. After some time has passed and his exertions have been crowned with success, he goes to Planus' house and there finds her letter in the drawer of a bureau in his room. It contains a letter from his brother Frits to Sidonie, written after her marriage. Frtis, who went abroad after her jilting of him, and who was called back by Planus to protect his brother's honor, submits himself to the blandishments of Sidonie and again becomes enamored of her, and writes a letter to his brother's wife, beginning, "I love you, I love you more than ever, and forever. Why struggle longer. Our passion is stronger than ourselves." In the refinement of cruelty Sidonie sends this to her husband. Risler, sustained by the excitement of his great exertions and his self-sacrifice, was able to bear up under the treachery of his wife, but that of his loved and trusted brother coming to his knowledge after all the rest is too much for him and he commits suicide.

Sidonie is remarkable chiefly for two great merits—its fine construction of character and anatomy of motive, and the naturalness of its incidents. Only one of them will seem improbable to the readers of an English translation—the blindness of Risler to his wife's and his partner's conduct. But Risler, although he could hardly be found among men of English blood, is quite possible in France. This is true; but true or not, it must be assumed as the condition on which we have the story. Fiction is full of such postulates. But this excepted, and excepted also the French tone of the book, which is very marked, the story is one which might be truly told of some girl in New-York to-day. Sidonie is not exactly a new character in fiction; but she is a new variety, admirably painted, of the heartless, frivolous, vulgar-souled, mercenary woman, who looks upon her beauty and her feminine charms merely as the means of feeding her vanity, and attaining social success. She is only somewhat baser, and somewhat more open in her acknowledgment to herself of her own motives than most such women are. But she is only the central figure of a group of people, which, it must be confessed, are fine creations. The poor lame girl, daughter of Dolabelle, who loves Frits in vain, who sacrifices herself to her father's vanity, and dies just as she sees through his shallow soul, in which before was reflected to her only the depths of her own tenderness; Dolabelle himself, so vain that he is hardly conscious of his own vanity, to whom selfishness is so natural that it seems to him to be nature, a creation of Turveydrop's kind, but drawn with a finer, truer, less caricaturing pen. Risler himself, whose traits we have already shown; George Fromont, not bad at heart or in motive, but unstable as water, a man made to be the prey of such a creature as Sidonie; and Claire, his wife, a noble, pure, serene soul—all these are portrayed in a masterly style. *Sidonie* deserves the great success it has so quickly attained.

We have a word to add in regard to the translation, which is anonymous. This we regret; for whoever has done such a piece of work ought to have the credit of it. We have never read a better translation from any language. It is as it it had been written in English, and very excellent English too. There is not a trace in it of Gallicism; and yet the French spirit of the story, the French tone of mind in the characters, the French atmosphere which they all inspire and expire are perfectly preserved. The way in which this is done, with an equally perfect preservation of pure English idiom, indicates the best taste and a high degree of literary skill. The colloquial passages in particular are given with remarkable freedom and ease. If we object to the use of "dollars" and "cents" and "pennies" for "francs" and "sous," it is a very trivial matter of detail, in which the error is on the right side.

MICHAEL STROGOFF, THE COURIER OF THE CZAR. By JULES VERNE. Translated by W. H. G. KINGSTON. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co. 1877.

Jules Verne bounds into the arena with all his accustomed liveliness and more than usual lightness in the first chapters of *Michael Strogoff*. He has a charmed pen, which glides so clearly and swiftly over paper that one is infected with a sense of movement. This trait agrees especially well with the plot here unfolded, for Michael Strogoff is a courier who bears important State messages for thousands of miles through all sorts of difficulties and dangers, and the style of writing accommodates itself wonderfully to what may be called the atmosphere of the book. The chapter in which Michael's errand is explained—"A Fête at the New Palace"—contains two rapid sketches of newspaper correspondents, who represent the ever-present vigilance of the press. They belong to the story through the importance to Europe of Michael's errand as a mere matter of news:

"Of these two men, the one was English, the other French; both were tall and thin, but the latter was sallow, as was the Southern Provençals, while the former was ruddy, like a Lancashire gentleman. The Anglo-Norman, formal, cold, grave, parsimonious of gestures and words, appearing only to speak or gesticulate under the influence of a spring, operating at regular intervals. The Gaul, on the contrary, lively and petulant, expressed himself with lips, eyes, hands, all at once, having twenty different ways of expressing his thoughts, whereas his interlocutor seemed to have only one, immutably stereotyped on his brain.

The strong contrast they presented would at once have struck the most superficial observer; but a physiognomist, regarding them more closely, would have defined their particular characteristics by saying that of the Frenchman was 'all eyes,' the Englishman was 'all ears.'"

These two correspondents travel on the same route with the courier. A political refugee, who is about to join a rebellion against the Czar in his Asiatic provinces, is supposed to be escaping from Russia in some disguise or other at the same time. Hence there is a race between him and the courier, while the correspondents are equally interested in getting forward to the scene of war. Nadia, also, is of the party. She is a young Livonian damsel who is going to join her exiled father in Siberia. A storm in the Ural Mountains, which brings four of these five actors together, is given with the audacity natural to Jules Verne. Rocks and pine trunks hurtle through the air, the rain descends in torrents, lightning strikes a clump of trees and sets them on fire, while, to crown all, Nadia is attacked by a ginantic bear. She shoots him with the nerve of an accomplished bear-hunter, but it is needless to say that Michael rejoins her in time to give him his death blow and save once more the life of the pretty Livonian. A mysterious traveler in a berlin is overtaken beyond Ekaterenburg, and arrives at the next relay station in time to dispute with Michael the only fresh horses in the place. There is a good scene here, where Michael has to allow himself to be insulted by the stranger and refuse to fight. He loses time, but pursues his journey, preceded by the military stranger, in the company of Nadia.

"'Is it so?' he said, in a rough voice. 'You will not give up your horses to me?'

'No,' answered Michael.

'Very well; then, they shall belong to whichever of us is able to start. Defend yourself, for I shall not spare you.'

So saying, the traveler drew his sabre from its sheath, and Nadia threw herself before Michael.

Blount and Alcide Jolivet advanced toward him.

'I shall not fight,' said Michael, quietly, folding his arms across his chest.

'You will not fight?'

'No.'

'Not even for this?' exclaimed the traveler. And before any one could prevent him, he struck Michael's shoulder with the handle of the whip. At this insult Michael turned deadly pale. His hands moved convulsively as if he would have knocked the brute down. But by a tremendous effort he mastered himself. A duel! it was more than a delay; it was perhaps the failure of his mission.

* * * * * * *

Nadia did not doubt that powerful reasons alone could have allowed him to suffer so great a humiliation from such a man. Then going up to him, as he had come to her in the Police station at Nijni-Novgorod: 'Your hand, brother,' said she."

This traveler is no other than Col. Ivan Ogareff, traitor to the Czar, who has succeeded in escaping from Russia under the disguise of a gypsy, and with the aid of a gypsy band, on the same steam-boat that carries Michael disguised as a merchant. He joins the Khan of Tartary in hopes of cutting off the Grand Duke in Siberia. At Omsk he appears in command of the Tartar hordes that have captured that city and narrowly misses taking Michael, of whose presence in Omsk he has become aware. Michael's race for Irkutsch now becomes more and more dangerous, for he is in the enemy's country, and Ivan is tracking him. After various adventures he is taken, but in the end arrives at his destination just in time to baffle the traitor, slay him, and save the town, together with the Grand Duke, who has taken refuge therein.

As if there were not adventure and tragedy enough in this wild tale of Tartar barbarity and Russian hardship, another story of Jules Verne is bound up with *Michael Strogoff*. It is called "The Mutineers," and the scene is Mexico. The illustrations for the long novel and this tale are by Férat, and accord well in spirit with Jules Verne's work, since they have in their own way all of his audacity. *Michael Strogoff* will be found an exciting work.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Life in South Africa.* By Lady Barker. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877.

—*My Welcome Beyond, and Other Poems.* By Allie Wellington. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 1877.

—*Storm-Driven.* By Mary Healey. The Star Series. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877.

—*Love in Idleness.* A Summer Story. By Ellen W. Olney. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877.

—*Handbook of Practical Landscape Gardening.* By F. R. Elliott. D. M. Dewey, Rochester, N. Y. 1877.

—*The Childhood of the English Nation.* By Ella S. Armitage. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877.

—*Almanach du Commerce et de l'Industrie.* 5e. année. New-York: H. De Marell, No. 42 Great Jones street. 1877.

—*Acoustics, Light, and Heat.* By William Loce, M. A. Advanced Science Series. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*Russian Folk Tales.* By W. R. S. Ralston, M. A., of the British Museum. New-York: Lovell, Adam, Wesson & Co.

—*Practical Treatise on the Properties of Continuous Bridges.* By Charles Bender, C. E. New-York: D. Van Nostrand. 1876.

—*Addison and Goldsmith.* Pamphlet sections of Hudson's text books of prose and poetry. Paper, Boston: Ginn & Heath. 1877.

—"*The Jukes.*" A study in county pauperism, disease, and heredity. By R. L. Dugdale. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877.

—*Transfer of Erin; or, the Acquisition of Ireland by England.* By Thomas C. Amory. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877.

—*Civil Malpractice.* A Treatise on Surgical Jurisprudence. By Milo A. McClelland, M. D. New-York: Hurd & Houghton. 1877.

—*Astronomical Myths.* Based on Flammarion's *History of the Heavens.* By John F. Blake. London: Macmillan & Co. 1877.

—*The Banker's Almanac and Register for 1877.* Twenty-sixth annual volume. Published by I. S. Homans, No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

—*Offenbach in America.* Notes of a Traveling Musician. By Jaques Offenbach. New-York: G. W. Carleton & Co. 1877. Advanced sheets.

—*A Manual of Instruction in Latin,* on the basis of a Latin Method. Prepared by J. H. Allen and J. B. Greenough. Boston: Ginn & Heath. 1877.

—*Cameos from English History.* The Wars of the Roses. By the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe." Third series. London: Macmillan & Co.

—*The Convicts and Their Children.* By Berthold Auerbach. Translated by Charles T. Brooks. Leisure Hour Series. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 1877.

—*Outlines of Field Geology.* By Prof. Geikie, LL.D., F. R. S. Science Lectures at South Kensington. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co. 1877.

—*Longman's Pocket Dictionary of the German and English Languages.* By F. W. Longman, Balliol College, Oxford. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877.

—*Sir Roger de Coverley.* From the *Spectator.* (Select British Essayists Series.) With an Introductory Essay by John Habberton. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1877.

—*A Pocket Dictionary of the French and English Languages.* By Léon Contanseau, Professor of French in the late Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe. New edition. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877.

—*The Absorption of Light and the Colors of Natural Bodies.* By Prof. Stokes, F. R. S. Science Lectures at South Kensington. London and New-York: Macmillan & Co. 1877.

—*Chemistry: Theoretical, Practical, and Analytical, as Applied to the Arts and Manufactures.* New Encyclopedia, complete in 40 parts; part XX, pp. 977 to 1,094. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

—*Contanseau's Dictionary of the French and English Languages.* By Leon Contanseau, Professor in the late Royal Indian College, Addiscombe. New Edition. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 1877.

—*Treasures of Art, Industry, and Manufactures represented at the International Exhibition,* 1876. Buffalo, N. Y.: Clay, Cossack & Co. 1877. Large folio, Part I., Number I. Four-full-page chromolithographs.

—*Song Victories of "The Bliss and Sankey Hymns."* Being a collection of 100 incidents in regard to the origin and power of the hymns. With an introductory letter by Rev. George F. Pentecost, D. D. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co.

—*The Holy Bible.* Edited, with various Renderings and Readings from the best Authorities, by Rev. T. K. Cheyne, S. R. Driver, M. A., Rev. R. L. Clarke, and Alfred Goodwin, M. A., of Oxford University. London and New-York: Pott, Young & Co., Cooper Union, Fourth avenue.

EIGHT BODIES RECOVERED.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—Eight bodies of the crew of the oyster schooner Laura, which capsized off Greenbury Point, near Annapolis, in the gale of Dec. 16, were recovered yesterday by dragging, and have been brought to this city. The bodies recovered are those of William S. Hitch, Captain; W. B. Dorman, Edward Williams, David Hughes, Martin Clougherty, of this city, and W. A. Leffner, Robert Hough, and Anton Muller, who shipped at Baltimore, but it is believed came from New-York. The bodies, which have been in the water nearly two months, were well preserved and easily recognized. Only one body remains unrecovered.

THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM.

THE SUBJECT PRESENTED IN A NEW LIGHT.

ANALYSIS OF THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN LORD DERBY AND MR. FISH—IS THE AMERICAN DOCTRINE THE CORRECT ONE?—VIEWS OF MR. WEBSTER—OPINIONS OF FOREIGN WRITERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The correspondence on extradition, contained in the last volume on "Foreign Relations," presents the subject in a light in which it has not been considered by the American people. The Message of the President on the 20th of June, 1876, announced that he had declined to yield to "the menace of an intended violation" by Great Britain of the extradition clause of the treaty of Washington, made in 1842, and intimated that that menace was based "on the requirements of a purely domestic enactment of the British Parliament, passed in the year 1870." Assuming the announcement to be a fair one, the country has been prepared to sustain the Government in resisting the infraction of a treaty on such a ground. The statement, indeed, was rather calculated to disturb the feelings of our people, who like menaces from no quarter, and, least of all, perhaps, from England; and who have well-defined ideas of the faith of treaties and of their independence of domestic legislation.

The Message made no allusion to the fact that Lord Derby in his note of May 4, (received at Washington May 17,) had disclaimed the conduct imputed to England, and had maintained that the duty of the British Government to protest against any extradited prisoner being tried for crimes other than those for which he had been surrendered, rested not on the act of 1870, an idea which he distinctly disclaimed, but on the general law of extradition, and that the act of 1870 was not "a purely domestic enactment of the British Parliament," but the embodiment "of the general opinion of all countries on the subject."

The case as exhibited by the correspondence presents another issue, and with larger scope than that presented by the Message; and the chief question which it offers for our solution touches the effect which the rule of interpretation adopted at Washington may have in depriving persons who shall be surrendered by the United States, charged with a particular crime specified by treaty, of the safeguards with which they have been heretofore surrounded by the international law and practice of Europe, and in permitting them to be tried and convicted by the foreign Government, on whose demand they are surrendered for criminal offenses not named in the treaty, and other offenses never contemplated by us, political, religious, and connected with military service.

In view of the thousands who have sought a refuge in this country from political motives and to escape military conscription, if it shall be found that the position assumed by the President is in fact "a menace" to the personal liberty of this class and to that right of asylum which constitutes one of the chiefest glories of the Republic, it is to be hoped that Congress will promptly correct the error before its adjournment; so far, at least, as to avoid the risk of national wrong and international complications. It is to be remembered, also, that nothing could be more calculated to interrupt the smooth working of our Extradition Treaties with the Continent—the mutual convenience and importance of which, in the exchange of persons actually guilty of public crimes, is more and more apparent, than the idea sanctioned and promulgated by the Government at Washington, that the party demanded, however innocent he might prove to be of the crime with which he was charged and for which he was surrendered, could still be held and punished by the power to which we had delivered him, as an offender against its political, religious, or military laws, and that for such offenders the Republic had ceased to be a land of refuge.

That Gen. Grant intended to make a decision which might have such an effect is not to be presumed. He distinctly approved of the contrary principle in assenting to the third article of the Extradition Treaty recently projected but never concluded with England. He frankly admitted in his Message that "it was his fortune, or misfortune, to be called to the office of chief magistrate without any political training." This was, perhaps, especially the case in regard to the rules of international law and the amenities of diplomatic intercourse; and while the country, always mindful of his great military services, will the more readily accept his assurance that "failures have been errors of judgment, not of intent," no readiness to pardon an error can exonerate us from the responsibility of correcting it and of arresting the mischief which it may threaten.

Without now referring to the grounds on which the Government bases its interpretation of the treaty, the judicial decisions on the jurisdiction of the courts, with small bearing on the political or international question, or the dicta and argument given in the correspondence, let us look at the rule by which it has defined its powers under the treaty with Great Britain, and which defines with equal explicitness—although the President makes no allusion to this fact—the powers of foreign States who have similar treaties with our Republic.

When Lord Derby, after the surrender of Lawrence, who, when extradited from Canada on a charge of forgery, was indicted at New-York for smuggling, asked in the case of Winslow a prior assurance that he should not be tried on any charge but that on which he was demanded, our Government had a sufficient reason for declining to give the assurance in the absence of power on the part of the Executive to control the action of the State courts, and this reason was properly stated. But the Government, not content with the ample plea of legal impossibility, proceeded to advance what it maintains to be its right under the treaty. It contended that "there is no agreement, express or implied, that he [the surrendered person] may not be tried for another offense of which he is charged, though not an extradition offense." It added: "He is in fact 'delivered up to justice,' and in the absence of any limitation by treaty to 'justice' generally, each independent State being the judge of its own administration of justice."

The Government, while claiming these absolute and unrestricted powers under the treaty as it stands, to deal with the surrendered person as it pleases, admits the propriety of providing certain limitations by additional stipulations, and it "was and is of the opinion * * * that a proper limitation might be made by providing that the criminal shall be tried for no political offense and for no crime not an extradition offense." That without such limitation in the treaty, "the criminal," meaning, as it would seem, the party surrendered on a charge of crime, and whom our law is supposed to regard as innocent until he is proved to be guilty, may be tried also for political offenses appears again from the argument of the Government in reply to Lord Derby. (Mr. Fish to Mr. Hoffman, May 22, 1876, page 237.)

"Lord Derby * * * asks what is to prevent the United States from obtaining a prisoner on one charge and trying him for a political offense? The answer is ready. The inherent inborn love of freedom, both of thought and of action, engraved on the hearts of the people of this country so deeply that no law can reach and no admiration would dare to violate. * * * Neither the extradition clause in the treaty of 1794 nor that of 1842 contains any reference to immunity for political offenses or to the protection of asylum for political or religious refugees. The public sentiment of both countries made it unnecessary. Between the United States and Great Britain it was not supposed on either side that guarantees were required of each other against a thing inherently impossible, any more than by the laws of Solon was a punishment deemed necessary against the crime of parricide, which was beyond the possibility of contemplation."

The point to be noted here is the position that, as between England and America, there is nothing in or out of the treaty to prevent either Government from trying a surrendered person for political offenses, except the peculiar love of freedom that characterizes the two countries, and which in this case rendered all further safeguards unnecessary.

Were we examining the argument of the Washington case, it might be properly asked if it was a like faith in the people and Government of the Hawaiian Islands which induced Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clayton to omit the limitation in their treaty with those islands, and whether Mr. Webster, when, as Secretary once more under Mr. Fillmore he omitted the guarantees in the treaty with Prussia, did so on the ground that there was in Prussia "an inherent, inborn love of freedom" which no administration at Berlin would dare to violate? It might also be remarked that the attempts to illustrate and justify the sentimental confidence in popular and governmental integrity, which the Government ascribes to Mr. Jay and Lord Granville in 1794, and to Mr. Webster and Lord Ashburton in 1842, by the amiable credulity which tradition attributes to the sage of Greece in regard to parricide, served rather to illustrate the difference between the idolons of antiquity and the thoughtful, practical, far-sighted statesmen of our own day.

Mr. Webster, with a clearer vision than the Athenian legislator, not only deemed parricide a crime for which punishment should be provided, but for which extradition should be arranged, and from the time of President Tyler to that of Gen. Grant provision has been made by successive treaties for the mutual return of parricides with France, Hayti, Mexico, Nicaragua, the Orange Free State, Sweden and Norway, and the Two Sicilies.

Touching the reasons why Mr. Webster deemed it unnecessary to declare in the Treaty of Washington that political offenses are excluded, his own words on the subject may be assumed to have more authority than the views of Solon on parricide; and even if he had not spoken, the application of the olden rule, *Expressio unius exclusio alterius*, would have been in accord with the views of the publicists and jurists which now constitute the international law of Europe on the subject of extradition. The tenth article of the treaty is as follows:

"It is agreed that the United States and her Britannic Majesty shall, upon mutual requisition by them, or their Ministers, officers or authorities respectively made, deliver up to justice all persons who, being charged with the crime of murder or assault to commit murder, or piracy, or arson, or robbery, or forgery, or the utterance of forged paper, committed within the jurisdiction of either, shall seek an asylum, or shall be found within the territories of the other; provided that this shall only be done upon such evidence of criminality as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offense had there been committed."

President Tyler, in his Message of Aug. 11, 1842, after referring to the pressing occasion for such a treaty in reference to the British provinces in America, said—and Mr. Webster himself wrote the message:

"The article on the subject in the proposed treaty is carefully confined to such offenses as all mankind agree to regard as heinous and destructive of the gravity of life and property. In this careful and specific enumeration of crimes, the object has been to exclude all political offenses or criminal charges arising from wars or intestine commotions; treason, misprision of treason, libels, desertion from military service and other offenses of similar character are excluded." (6 Webster's Works, 355.)

Mr. Webster underatood the meaning of words, and the force of this language could hardly be increased, especially when we recall the rules which, in advance of treaty stipulation, marked in Europe the extradition of alleged fugitives from justice under the comity of nations.

In a circular dated 15th April, 1841, more than a year before the Treaty of Washington, the Minister of Justice in France said:

"The extradition declares the offense which leads to it, and this offense alone ought to be inquired into, so that if, during the prosecution for the crime which has led to the extradition, there should arise the evidence of a new crime, a new demand of extradition ought to be made."

Some of the later authorities cited by the Lord Chancellor in his very learned and able speech seem to confirm entirely Mr. Webster's view. For he would hardly have congratulated the country on the fact that offenses of a political or religious character or for military service had been carefully excluded from the list of offenses for which a person could be surrendered, on the submitment of proper proofs, if it were understood that after his surrender, trial, and acquittal on that charge he could be arraigned and tried for another, "although not an extradition offense," when thousands of miles from his American house, without notice and without opportunity of defense.

Fœlix, who in his treatise on private international law devotes an entire chapter to extradition, says:

"The person who is surrendered cannot be prosecuted or condemned except for the crime in respect to which his extradition has been obtained."

From Dallays' *Jurisprudence* the Lord Chancellor cited "a remarkable case," that of Dermenon, who had been surrendered by Switzerland to France on a charge of fraudulent bankruptcy, and acquitted on that charge. Being accused of another, the Procureur Général of Dijon asked advice as to the disposition to be made of him, and the Minister of the interior ordered him to be reconducted to the frontier and placed once more in the hands of the Genoese authorities. The Minister of Justice directed this course, and it was said:

"We cannot take advantage of his having been given up to the French authorities upon a different ground, to try him for acts which have not, and could never have, been the grounds of the extradition."

Kluit, the jurist of Holland who has written a treatise on the surrender of fugitives, says:

"The surrendering State gave up the criminal on consideration of the grounds stated, but on different grounds; and that even if it be not fraud, but only carelessness, that leads a State, after demanding and obtaining the surrender of a criminal, to bring him to trial on some other charge than that for which he was surrendered, such a proceeding should not on that account be passed over."

Heffter, the well-known German jurist, whose authority on questions of international law is acknowledged in Germany and Austria, says:

"The individual whose extradition has been granted cannot be prosecuted nor tried for any crime except that for which the extradition has been obtained. To act in any other way and to cause him to be tried for other crimes or misdemeanors would be to violate the mutual principle of asylum and the silent claim contained by implication in every extradition."

The Lord Chancellor added that he was "absolutely unaware of any authority who had ever written the other way."

To understand the extent to which we are interested in the rules of extradition thus generally adopted in Europe, we have only to refer to our treaties with European States and with States not in Europe which are likely to be governed in this matter by European rules.

We have made treaties with Austria, Baden-Baden, Bavaria, France, Hanover, Italy, North Germany, Prussia, Saxony, Hesse, Hesse-on-the-Rhine, Saxe-Weimar, Saxe-Meimngen, Saxe-Altenberg, Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, Brunswick, Anhalt-Dessau, Anhalt-Bemburg, Nassau, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, Waldeck-Reuss, Lippe, Hamburg, Frankfort, Bremen, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, Oldenburg, Schaumburg-Lippe, Würtemberg, Sweden and Norway, Swiss Confederation, and the Two Sicilies, making 37.

Of other countries, we have made treaties with the Hawaiian Islands, the Orange Free State, Nicaragua, the Dominican Republic, Hayti, and Mexico.

It was announced by telegraph on the 5th January that an extradition treaty had been concluded with Spain, enumerating 26 offenses for which persons accused may be surrendered. Among the treaties named, some 15 declare that citizens of each State are not to be given up, to wit: Austria, Baden, Bavaria, Bremen, Hanover, Hayti, Mexico, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Mecklenburg-Strelitz, North Germany, Oldenburg, Prussia, Sweden and Norway, and the Two Sicilies.

A still smaller number provide that extradition shall not be granted for political offenses, and this includes Austria, Baden, the Dominican Republic, France, Hayti, Italy, Mexico, Nicaragua, the two Sicilies, and the Orange Free State, leaving a large number of treaties where the persons extradited from America, and who under the rules prevailing on the Continent were protected from interference except on the one ounce on which the demand was made, are now surrendered, by the President's rule to what is called at Washington the "justice generally" of the foreign State, to be tried and condemned on "other than extradition charges."

Whatever dicta may be found to sustain the doctrine proclaimed from Washington, this simple fact remains, that it deprives persons surrendered by us of rights which we have acknowledged ought to be protected, and which even the monarchies and aristocracies of Europe have been accustomed to protect, and that it strikes a fatal blow at the safety of the distressed and persecuted of other nations who seek for refuge in our Republic. If Congress shall promptly recognize that fact, it will hardly fail to note the danger of the decision—especially to those who have escaped from military service—and make good by proper legislation the proud boast of our country to which Mr. Webster gave expression, when he said: "Whoever is in affliction from political occurrences in his own country looks here for shelter. Whether he be republican flying from the oppression of thrones, or whether he be monarch or monarchist flying from thrones that crumble and fall under or around him, he feels equal assurance that if he got foothold on our soil his person will be safe and his rights will be respected."

JOHN JAY.

No. 22 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

A CHARITY INVESTIGATION.

THE JUVENILE GUARDIAN SOCIETY.

A COMMITTEE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES IN SESSION IN THIS CITY—SEVERAL WITNESSES EXAMINED YESTERDAY—OFFICERS AND EMPLOYES OF THE INSTITUTION ON THE STAND—TWELVE OF THE BOOKS SHOWN TO HAVE BEEN MUTILATED—REPORT OF THE EXAMINATION OF THE ACCOUNTS BY EXPERTS.

Messrs. Theodore Roosevelt and Henry L. Hoguet, and Mrs. C. R. Lowell, of the State Board of Charities, met at No. 50 East Twentieth street, the office of the board in this City, yesterday morning, to investigate certain charges against D. F. Robertson, Secretary of the New-York Juvenile Guardian Society, preferred by Messrs. Stephen Pell and R. M. Jones, both formerly connected with the institution. The first witness called was Rev. Edward F. Edwards. This gentleman refused to be sworn, saying that owing to his position in his church he did not want to be mixed up with the affairs of the society. He made a statement, however, in which he said that he had not been connected with the institution for more than two years. The substance of his statement was that the affairs of the society had been badly managed by Mr. Robertson, and that he [the witness] had no confidence in him.

C. W. Goff was then called and sworn. He said that he had been connected with the institution for about four weeks; he had been a visitor of St. John's Guild, and at the request of Mr. Robertson he agreed to assist him for four weeks without pay; he went to the institution, and began his labors; the Treasurer gave him $25 and Mr. Robertson $5; besides these sums, he had expended $70 out of his own pocket; of the whole amount, $55 were paid for putting a room used as an office in the society's building in order; all the money received from the society went to pay for the room, by order of Mr. Robertson; part of the money spent by him was for food and part for a coffin given to a lady whose child had died; during the time he had been with the society he had visited 55 families, and had given relief to 110 families; there was, so far as he knew, only one person under pay of the society now engaged in charitable work.

Miss Frances K. Ferguson, the next witness, said she had been connected with the society since September, 1876; she was in charge of the sewing-machines of the society, and gave work to unemployed girls, and taught them to work on the machines; she had agreed to take the position without pay, requiring $9 a week only for her actual expenses; she had been paid the first week only; three weeks later Mr. Robertson told her the society had no funds, and she had remained without pay; she left a position with John M. Davis & Co. to go to the institution; the money she received for the shirts made on the machines she gave to them, retaining only enough to pay express charges and for machine-oil and needles; her means were sufficient to enable her to work without pay—she now worked purely for charity. In reply to a question, she said that she would not keep her present situation if she could get another. This witness was not sworn, as she said she was too nervous.

Henry W. Baldwin was then called. He testified that in 1874 he had been requested by Mr. Robertson to become a member of the board; he accepted and was afterward elected President; various charges were made against Mr. Robertson, and statements were also made that some of the books of the concern had been lost or stolen and mutilated; in April, 1875, as a member of an investigating committee, he obtained possession of 12 mutilated books, for which he held a receipt in which the fact of the mutilation was expressed. The witness exhibited a report of an examination of the books made at that time by experts. In this report it was stated that a continuous financial record could not be made from the data furnished; in consequence of this report Mr. Pell, the Treasurer, was put out, and Mr. Robertson was permitted to resign; witness was then elected President; shortly after he found that Robertson had as much influence with the board as before, and he [the witness] then asked that Mr. Pell be made Treasurer again, as he was the only man who could successfully oppose Mr. Robertson; Pell was not put back, and witness then resigned; he knew nothing of his own knowledge of anything wrong done by Mr. Robertson.

Mr. Stephen Pell was then called. Upon being sworn he said that three years ago he had acted as Treasurer of the society; all the money obtained by the collectors was put in his hands, and he paid them their commission for collecting it—15 per cent; a second commission of 5 or 10 per cent. more was paid to the collectors by Mr. Robertson; all the money that came in was paid to Mr. Robertson on vouchers. In reply to a question, witness said Mr. Robertson always had a sufficient amount of vouchers for back salary on hand to take out all the money paid in to him; on vouchers of that class he paid out $1,600, and then refused to pay any more; after his refusal the matter was brought up before the board, and Mr. Robertson claimed that they still owed

The New York Times

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 10, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A MORNING CALL—MARRIED LIFE—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon. Matinee.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FIFTH AVENUE—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers, Miss Fanny Morant. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING-HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker, Miss Maude Harrison. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS; OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport. Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers. Matinée.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—MARTON, LE JOLIE BOQUETIERE. Matinée.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA PETITE MARIEE (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée. Matinée.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller. Matinée.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Miss Emma C. Thursby, Mr. B. Boekelman, Mr. C. Werner, Mr. T. Whiffin.

WICKERING HALL.—At 2 P. M.—GRAND CONCERT—Miss Emma Abbott, Mr. Brignoli, Mr. Case, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Maretzek.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinee.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS. Day and evening.

WILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The four Electoral votes of Florida will to-day be counted for HAYES and WHEELER, and the proceedings of the Joint Convention will go on without interruption till the two sets of certificates from Louisiana are reached. The set which bears the signatures of the so-called Tilden Electors has not even the slender pretense of legality which was possessed by the corresponding returns from Florida. It is authenticated by no State authority, is sustained by no appointment of even a quasi-legal character, and can, in no conceivable sense be treated as "the voice of the State." The legal return from Louisiana will be contested mainly on three grounds—the alleged unconstitutionality of the Returning Board, the presumed defect of its composition in having failed to fill the vacancy in its membership, and the absence of power on the part of the Electoral College to fill two vacancies caused by the ineligibility of two Electors. It is not easy to see how arguments on the Louisiana case can be allowed to travel beyond the limited range, and it is equally difficult to understand how the Commission can do otherwise than accept the votes cast by the Republican Electors.

A correspondent of THE TIMES gives the opinions of Chief Justice CHURCH and ex-Gov. SEYMOUR in regard to the constitutionality and expediency of the Democratic device for settling the Presidential dispute by Commission. The Chief Justice is very emphatic in claiming that the plan was equally destitute of either attribute, and he points out very clearly that the stand taken by Democratic counsel in the Florida case is as subversive of Democratic principles as was the creation of the Commission itself. Judge CHURCH is perfectly clear that the action of the State authorities in Louisiana, as well as Florida, must be accepted as final, and he believes that CRONIN made a blunder fatal to Democratic claims on Oregon by convening a College of his own instead of attempting to force his vote in with those of the Republican Electors. These views are understood to be shared by all the members of the Court of Appeals, with the possible exception of Judge EARLE.

The dullness of the Louisiana investigation was relieved yesterday by some inquiries into the way in which the "visiting statesmen" employed their leisure at New-Orleans. Capt. DITTY, of Baltimore, who formed one of the Republican deputation, pleaded guilty to having attended a quadroon ball, and to having danced there. He had, however, taken the precaution to tell his wife all about it, so that the gallant Captain's domestic peace will not be disturbed by yesterday's evidence. But a decided sensation was created when the gay statesman from Baltimore testified that the revels of the ball had been shared by Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL and Gov. PALMER, of Illinois. The Captain vigorously resented the suggestion that Judge TRUMBULL would designate his story as "stuff," and recalled, as an aid to the memory of the ancient and venerable reveler from Illinois, the fact that one of the "features" of the ball was a lady with pink eyes. That graphic touch appears to have convinced the committee that they had heard quite enough of the high jinks of the visiting statesmen of both parties.

An entertaining chapter of autobiography is furnished in the sketch of the public career of MADDOX, which we print on another page. MADDOX is not by any means a savory character. Nor is he such an important personage that one need waste much time upon him. But as a prominent figure in the short and inglorious Congressional career of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, this obsequious, time-serving, double-faced rebel spy and camp-follower deserves a brief examination and description.

The Democratic minority of the Assembly Committee on Cities were certainly right in protesting against granting the Police Board the power of making street-cleaning contracts, as contemplated in Assembly bill No. 44, which was favorably reported yesterday. The present system has, in its present hands, been a disgraceful failure, but there is an extreme probability that the contract system would break down as completely if intrusted to the same set of incompetent jobbers. The proper function of the Police is to report failures to clean the streets, but when inspection is lodged in the same hands as execution, it is hopeless to expect anything like a check upon culpable neglect of duty. If the contract system is to be tried at all, let the giving out of the contracts be vested in some authority other than the Police Department, and let their officers, as well as those of the Board of Health, be charged with the duty of reporting upon the execution of the work. We are glad to find that the clause of the bill covering a job in the shape of a transfer of the offal contract from the Board of Health, has been stricken out in committee.

In another column we print an accurately compiled table of the census and election returns of North Carolina. It is a most suggestive statement. No disinterested person can examine it without being convinced that the late Presidential election in that State was dishonestly managed. TILDEN'S reputed majority was nearly 16,000. But the figures show that an obvious fraud of about 16,000 votes was committed. The machinery was in the hands of the Democrats, and it was run in the Tilden interest. As is demonstrated in the table to which we refer, the total adult male population of North Carolina is liberally estimated at 228,708. The total vote in November last was 234,731, or 6,023 more than the whole adult male population of the State. It is too late to influence the main result by such exposures as these. But the irrefragable evidence which we present simply proves the utter hollowness of the Democratic pretense that the party desires a fair count. On the contrary, a fair count is precisely what they have never permitted where it could be prevented.

Publicity is not yet given to the text of the extradition treaty with Spain which has just been ratified by the Senate. But we may conclude that its provisions are liberal. The press of Madrid clamored against the Foreign Office when TWEED was given up, arguing that the United States Government did not grant the extradition of Spanish criminals as easily as Señor CALDERON had acceded to the request of Mr. ADIE, the American Chargé d'Affaires. But it is notorious that Havana has long been the refuge of American outlaws of every grade. No such flagrant instance of defiance of justice has ever happened in New-York as the conduct of the murderer SHARKEY in Cuba. On the other hand, the Spanish Government has had the satisfaction of knowing that its constant refusal to negotiate an extradition treaty has allowed bankrupts and defaulters from Spanish dominions to find refuge in the United States. A competent authority has declared that the best record of Mr. CUSHING'S useful career in Madrid will be the new treaty which he has concluded.

THE DECISION AS TO FLORIDA.

By a vote of eight to seven, the Electoral Commission has decided that the votes of Florida should be counted for HAYES and WHEELER. The formal report to this effect was made up last evening, and will be sent this morning to the President of the Senate. It was signed by Justices BRADLEY, MILLER and STRONG, by Senators MORTON, EDMUNDS and FRELINGHUYSEN, and by Messrs. GARFIELD and HOAR. This decision was not unexpected, because it follows logically from the preliminary decision as to the admission of evidence. When the Commission concluded that it would consider only the contents of the packages opened by the President of the Senate, and sent by the two houses to the Commission, it was clear that the votes of Florida would ultimately be counted for HAYES. We have no doubt that a like result must have been reached if the Commission had gone into the question of the legality of the action of the Florida Board of Canvassers, and still more surely if it had gone into the question of the popular vote. It had no authority, no power, no semblance of excuse, for doing anything of this kind, and it so decided. Confining itself wholly to the returns, the decision as to the Electoral vote was reached, not more certainly, as we believe, but more rapidly.

There was, indeed, very little to consider in the certificates on which the Democratic claim was based. A couple of bundles of papers, setting forth a vote for TILDEN, cast by four men who held no colorable title to the office of Elector when the vote was cast, and who could not be given such a title by any subsequent proceedings, must have been very easily disposed of. The very form of the claim that these nondescript papers were evidence that the vote of Florida was for the Democratic candidate showed how utterly without legal foundation the claim was. The Commission was asked to recognize the papers as the "voice of the State." The Commission was appointed to find out, in the cases submitted to it, "which is the true and lawful Electoral vote" of the State, and "how many and what persons were duly appointed Electors in such State." It was asked by the Democrats to ascertain these facts from decisions of an inferior court in a private suit, and from the decision of the Supreme Court in a suit which was at most only collateral, and as to the main issue was wholly irrelevant. But it was not by such means that the Commission had any authority to proceed. The evidence, as it decided, which it could take was such only as had been required by the Federal statutes and sent up, in regular form, with the accustomed and authoritative verification, to the appointed officer of the United States. This kind of evidence was in the certificate of the Hayes Electors; it was all there, and it was nowhere else, not even in semblance or pretense. The decision of the Commission that it would regard only the evidence which the State had, in the prescribed manner and under the ordinary and well-established conditions, furnished to the Federal Government, carried with it the final decision reached yesterday.

The action of the Commission is to our view salutary. If the Commission itself is an irregular, abnormal body, placed, under the stress of unnecessary alarm, in the stead of the constitutionally designated officer, it is, at least, reassuring to know that it exercises the powers with which it has, by a great error, been endowed, as the proper officer should have done, had he not been stripped of his office. There are two cardinal reasons why the course of the Commission should be approved. The first, and most important, is, that it carries out the intent of the Constitution, not by the means fixed in the Constitution, but in effect. This is to the last degree to be desired. When a nation is in the possession of a written law, every departure from that law, every violation of its provisions, every stretch of authority beyond its limitations, every variation from the methods it lays down, is a blow at the supremacy of all law. It is a mine under the foundations of political order. Unwritten constitutions can be liberally construed without attacking their essence. Their meaning is always open to free interpretation, and depends on the accumulating force of precedents, in which one act counts for comparatively little. But with a written constitution it is far otherwise. The meaning lies clearly defined on the surface, and it is an evil thing for a people to get in the habit of disregarding or perverting or supplementing it. Since our Constitution gives to each State the appointment of Electors who, on a certain day, are to do their part in the election of a President, it is important that that power shall be respected, and the function once performed be accepted, because the Constitution intends it.

A second reason why the action of the Commission is to be approved is, that the distribution of powers in the election of a President, made by the Constitution, is essentially a just and effective one, which cannot be broken down or tinkered without grave consequences. However a President may be elected, the provision which leaves a certain part of the process to each State can only be overthrown to concentrate the whole power in the Congress, and Congress is not a proper organ for its exercise. The errors or omissions or frauds in any one State affect only the votes of that State; it is by a rare chance that they change the general result. But the errors or omissions or the frauds of Congress, if it had the matter exclusively in its hands, would be of indefinite range and incalculable consequence. They would go to the substance of the election. They would be central and controlling. The Congress has not for many years existed which could safely be trusted with such enormous powers.

Salutary as the action of the Commission has thus far been, however, we renew our suggestion that it affords no justification of the law by which the tribunal was created. It has done right, but the power it has used rightly was equally in its possession to use wrongly. It has justly employed a discretion which never should have been vested in it. It has sustained constitutional principles which never should have been exposed to defeat at its hands. It has done justice where it should have had no chance to work injustice. If it continues as it has begun, its best title to remembrance will be that it refrained from doing the mischief which it might have done, and which a large majority of those who aided in creating it hoped it would, and intended that it should, do.

PROTECTIVE MEASURES IN LIFE INSURANCE.

The general idea on which Mr. HUSTED rests his proposition for the appointment of a commission to consider the subject of life insurance legislation is good. There is need of a reorganization of the Insurance Department of this State, and the enactment of a comprehensive and well-balanced law for the regulation of companies in the interest of policy-holders and the public. And the attainment of both these ends might be more effectually secured by the labors of commissioners who bring to the inquiry the special knowledge which an intelligent treatment of life insurance requires, than by the individual action of members of the Legislature, subject only to the revision of its ordinary committees. The difficulty is in securing the appointment of proper commissioners. Without impeaching the integrity of the Governor, we cannot ignore his personal and professional affiliations in the matter of insurance, or the influences that are brought to bear whenever stringent remedial measures are suggested. The influence exercised by the department—judging of it by experience—is more likely to be on the side of the companies than of the public; and the companies most disposed to interfere are invariably those which seek to shape legislation with a view to their own protection. Bearing these contingencies in mind, it is impossible to be hopeful as to the results of Mr. HUSTED'S measure. He must furnish stronger guarantees than are embraced in a permissive bill, which leaves the appointment of commissioners to Gov. ROBINSON, "by and with the consent" of a Senate Committee whose voice has never yet been heartily raised in behalf of life insurance reform. A joint committee, representing the two chambers, with a really competent secretary unconnected in any capacity with companies, would for many reasons be preferable. The composition of the committee would be open to independent criticism; we could estimate the probable value of its labors in advance; and its results would be left to stand upon their merits, with none of the factitious authority claimed for the recommendations of a commission. In either case, as the Insurance Department is one of the things to be reformed, its relation to the inquiry to be conducted should be in all respects subordinate.

It is not necessary to await the slow process of such an inquiry before determining the expedience of legislation to regulate the amalgamation of life companies, and to provide for the winding up of those which may be proved to be insolvent. The evils of the present system, or want of system, are too palpable to be disputed. And as it is all but certain that the next twelve months will be more prolific of exposures and collapses than the last, immediate precautions are required to prevent the carrying out of frauds like that which New-Jersey justice has fortunately prevented. The points to be covered are few and obvious. It is not desirable to forbid amalgamations. What is wanted is (first) conclusive evidence as to the solvency of the companies concerned, and (second) the consent of a given proportion of the policy-holders to be absorbed. Subject to these conditions, amalgamation, in the present depressed state of the business, is a policy to be encouraged rather than prohibited. Its encouragement, however, presupposes the absolute efficiency of the Department and the independence of its administration. Not less urgent is the want of change in the management of the affairs of insolvent companies. Receiverships are well in their way, but they are slow, costly, and withal indifferent to the equities of a case. Next to a correct understanding of the position of a company, stands the realization of its assets and their pro rata division among the policy-holders. In such a matter there should be no room for conflict between the Department and the Receiver as to the custody or distribution of any portion of the funds. Their relative rights should be determined, and all obstacles to a prompt apportionment removed.

Fraudulent amalgamation is bearing fruit in Missouri. The telegraph reports the indictment at St. Louis of the President of the Columbia Life Company, who is also a Director of the Life Association of America, and of the Actuary of both companies, for perjury. The particular offense is said to be the making and swearing to false statements of the condition of the Columbia Life. The case, however, is known to have grown out of the tendency to amalgamate which weak and dishonestly-managed companies have for some time past displayed. The law of Missouri offered no hindrance to the multiplication of companies, and no intelligent observer could have doubted what the end of most of them would be. The first pinch of hard times brought tribulations upon them. Their earliest device was amalgamation, as though the absorption of one unsound company by another equally unsound could result in honest benefit to either. Then came a more criminal device. One company borrowed the assets of another for the purpose of making a statement, returning them when the exigency was over. The transaction involved false statements on both sides—one company swearing that it possessed assets which, in truth, it had borrowed; and the other that it possessed assets which, in truth, it had transferred for use to another. Out of a transaction of this sort, probably, has come the indictment of two of the officers of the Columbia Company, whose downfall must seriously affect the Life Association, which is even more disgracefully implicated in other exposures. The Life Association of America has an agency in New-York, and at the end of 1875 had 2,279 policies in force in this State. We have not heard that the Superintendent at Albany has revoked its permission to transact business here, or that he has even opened his eyes to the revelations affecting its condition which have been made elsewhere. In his amiable desire to prophesy smooth things, he has overlooked transactions to which the Life Association was a party, and which have led to its expulsion from Kentucky. New-York tolerates what Kentucky punishes. The Insurance Commissioner of the latter State has published the documents and facts which led him to revoke the licenses of the company's agents, and they are sufficient, not only to justify his action, but to excite wonder at the blindness or the indifference of the New-York authority. To secure control of the management of the St. Louis (now Columbia) Life Insurance Company, the Association expended $275,000 of its policy-holders' funds in a manner of which no explanation has been given; it withdrew $900,000 of the assets of the St. Louis Life; to avert suspicion from the latter, it retransferred temporarily nearly one-third of this amount, and then transferred it back to its own vaults. This is a specimen of the trickery employed by the Life Association to consummate its plans, and it is not easy to decide whether the faith of its policy-holders or of the public will be most shaken by the exposure. An application is to be made by the Insurance Department of Missouri for the appointment of a Receiver for the Columbia Company.

The same officer, among other suggestions for the amendment of the Missouri Insurance laws, proposes that he shall be enabled at any time to examine the affairs of a company, precisely as a bank superintendent may examine the affairs of a bank—without preliminary notice, and without waiting for any special statement on the part of the company. The warning now given affords time to the officers of a company for adjusting its affairs by exceptional methods, as in the case now brought to light at St. Louis. The recommendation is a judicious one, but it is made too late to restore confidence in the efficiency of the Missouri Department, which has allowed flagrant mismanagement to go unchecked. St. Louis has winked at more life insurance frauds than any other city of its size in the United States.

Moved by this fact, perhaps, the Governor of the neighboring State of Kansas declares his lack of faith in State supervision. "The State certificate of solvency," he says, "has proved in the past no security for insurers." Gov. BAGLEY, of Michigan, while praising the efficiency of the State Commissioner in respect of fire insurance, admits that he has not been able to protect holders of life policies from fraud and loss. The Continental policies held in Michigan amount to $2,700,000, and, so far as the State goes, they are unprotected. "In the case of failure," remarks the Governor, "each policy-holder must look out for himself, and as each one's interest is small, compared to the whole, the Receiver or Assignee disposes of the assets for the benefit of himself and the stockholders if he sees fit so to do, and the policy-holder is left as chief mourner." There is more truth than poetry in this aspect of the situation. The Governor discerns other troubles for policy-holders, chief among which are the varying and arbitrary conditions imposed and the openings they leave for litigation when the policies mature. His suggestion is that the State shall "designate a form of insurance policy, always non-forfeitable," and permit no other to be used in the State. The insurance world is not ripe for the discussion of indisputability; and for other occasions of forfeiture the Massachusetts law provides a remedy.

BOYTON'S MISTAKES.

Capt. PAUL BOYTON is at present cruising in Italian waters. Not very long ago he spent eighty-three consecutive hours in the river Po; since then he has floated down the Arno; and he is now engaged in descending the Tiber. Of course, if he likes this style of yachting, it is his own concern, but to most men it is painful to see an alleged fellow-being wasting so much time and energy by stubbornly clinging to obsolete methods of navigation.

Every one knows that Capt. BOYTON wears a life-preserving dress, in which he floats on his back in water, and propels himself either with a paddle or a small sail. It is difficult to see how he can find much pleasure in this pursuit. He is in no danger of sinking unless he knocks a hole in himself by running on a sharp reef, but he is compelled to remain in a tedious and uncomfortable position. If he were able to go on deck, so to speak, and stretch his legs by walking up and down his abdomen, or if he could go aloft and scan the horizon from the lofty elevation of his nose, the wearisome sameness of his voyages would be to some extent broken up. Owing to the way in which he is constructed, these recreations are impossible, and he can only vary the monotony of paddling head first by occasionally backing astern and slowly forcing his blunt boots through the water.

These inconveniences are, however, unavoidable, so long as Capt. BOYTON persists in converting himself into a sea-going vessel. Where he is at fault is in his stubborn refusal to avail himself of modern improvements in the art of propulsion. Whether we regard him as a sailing or a paddling craft, he is equally behind the age, and he has even failed to adopt the most efficient means of securing speed and weatherly qualities when under sail. He made a grave mistake when he had himself cat-rigged instead of cutter-rigged. He carries but one sail, and when he is running before a fresh breeze and rolling heavily—as he inevitably must, in consequence of his depth of hold and the dead weight of his skirt pockets—he is very apt to roll the extremity of his boom under, and thus incur the risk of a capsize. Had he adopted the cutter-rig, he could have safely scudded before a gale of wind under his foresail alone, his mainsail being snugly stowed and his topmast housed. A graver mistake, however, was his failure to provide himself with a centre-board, or even a temporary false keel. Owing to this unaccountable omission, he cannot beat to windward, and he makes an enormous amount of lee-way when sailing with a beam wind. Hence, unless he has the wind directly astern or on his quarter, his sail is worse than useless. It is idle to say that this is the fault of his model. His model is well enough, though he was evidently not designed for speed, but no light-draught man without either keel or centre-board can go to windward. For Capt. BOYTON to claw off a lee-shore under sail would be an absolute impossibility, and if ever he finds himself in such a situation, and his paddle breaks down, he may make up his mind that he will have to abandon himself to his underwriters and claim a total loss.

Doubtless, Capt. BOYTON'S friends will assert that his sail is intended to be used only as an auxiliary to his paddle, or as a final resort in case of any accident to the latter, and that in this respect he resembles the old-fashioned paddle-wheel steamers. But by what possible course of reasoning can either they or Capt BOYTON justify this imitation of an obsolete model? It is impossible that Capt. BOYTON does not know that the screw has completely driven out the paddle. It is true that he has the legal right to adopt any propelling machinery that he may fancy, but when he exhibits himself to the Europeans as the latest specimen of American marine architecture, he has no right to produce the impression that we are ignorant of the screw. It is possible that he may be in some way connected with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, which, a few years ago, built a number of large paddle-wheel ships for the Pacific trade, long after the superior speed and economy of screw propellers had been demonstrated. Still, this would not be a sufficient excuse for his worse than folly, and the only way in which his conduct can be explained is upon the almost incredible hypothesis that he is ignorant of the screw.

Had this man fitted himself with a light three-bladed screw, driven by a small engine, using alcohol or petroleum instead of coal, he would have reflected some credit upon human ship-builders. He would have secured a much higher rate of speed than he can now command, and without the immense consumption of tissue which the steady use of the paddle requires. By dispensing with the cumbrous paddle, he would have had plenty of room for carrying fuel and fresh water, besides an additional quantity of freight. Of course, his machinery should have been of the simplest character, and as light as would have been consistent with strength, but there is no doubt that if he had gone to some prominent English or Scotch engine-builder he could have had light and powerful machinery put into him at much less cost than his continued use of the paddle has involved.

In addition to these grave defects, it is generally conceded that Captain BOYTON'S interior arrangements are wretchedly unsatisfactory. He is so badly ventilated that after a voyage of a few hours' duration he is entirely prostrated with excessive heat. He has never been coppered since he was first launched, and has hence been obliged to go on the dry-dock at frequent intervals in order to be thoroughly scrubbed. It may be granted that he is perfectly tight, and has never yet leaked a drop, but it is not certain that this is an advantage. A very slight leak, which would require him to use his pumps for ten or fifteen minutes every day, would not injure his cargo, but would tend to preserve the wood in the neighborhood of his keelson, and to keep his joints and butts swelled.

These criticisms are made, not in any spirit of hostility to Capt. BOYTON, who is probably stanch and seaworthy. When, however, he enters a foreign port with the American flag at his peak, and throws himself open for inspection as a specimen of what American builders can do, we have a right to demand that he should reflect credit upon his countrymen. Let him make the changes in his rig, machinery, and general fitting up which have been suggested, and we will then be able to feel proud of him. Until he does this he may be very sure that although he may astonish Frenchmen and other landsmen, no American sailor or ship-builder can look upon him with any real complacency.

AN OBSTRUCTIVE REPUBLIC.

Nearly all of the Central American Republics, as well as those of South America, possess something which is in the nature of a monopoly. Costa Rica has a first-rate coffee trade; Honduras monopolizes the best mahogany forests on the continent; Peru fairly exists on its guano deposits and nitrate of silver beds, and the United States of Colombia are maintained by Panama, which controls the railroad transit of the Isthmus. It is a real misfortune to the world that the narrow neck of land connecting the two continents should be in the possession of weak and ill-governed States. Nicaragua has lately been fully conscious of owning a valuable franchise for an inter-oceanic canal, and she seems determined to make the most of it. Just as Colombia has subsisted on the Panama Railroad transit, and Peru has flourished on guano and nitrates, Nicaragua proposes to draw subsistence indefinitely from her canal facilities. The Republic could no more build a canal across the country, from ocean to ocean, than it could build a railroad to the moon. It is the misfortune, rather than the fault of Nicaragua that it no sooner has an accumulation of specie in the national depositories than there happens a revolution. The Republic is always poor; it always will be in that condition until a new race of people supplant that which now misgoverns the country. But the transit route is as good as a mine to Nicaragua. To be sure, the revenues to be derived theretrom are only prospective; but the Republic will drive a hard bargain for the right of way, and, when all is done, the Nicaraguans will have a semi-annual revolution to determine who shall have the tolls to be levied and collected on the commerce of the world. Meantime, Nicaragua, unable to construct the great water-way, tranquilly sits on the most feasible route, and will not budge without being guaranteed a handsome income for ever after.

The Government of the United States has conducted the most complete and satisfactory of all the surveys for an inter-oceanic canal to connect the two oceans. Of the expeditions commanded by Commander SELFRIDGE, that which surveyed the Napipi route made the most favorable report. The more northern routes on the Isthmus of Darien are now considered impracticable. But, for various reasons, the Tehuantepec Isthmus seems to offer more encouragement to an inter-oceanic canal enterprise than any part of the narrow Isthmus of Darien. For a long time, since the conclusion of SHUFELDT'S surveys, the Government of the United States has been treating with that of Nicaragua for a convention to allow this great work to be begun by the Americans. Negotiations were in a forward state a few days since, and it was thought that a satisfactory treaty could be sent to the Senate before the end of this session. Naturally, our Government considers it highly desirable that the building of the canal shall be in the hands of our own citizens, and that the management of the enterprise, when completed, shall be intrusted to its originators and constructors. It is not pretended that Nicaragua could furnish anything more than the right of way with which Nature has endowed her. But the petty intrigues of the Central American Republic have embarrassed the course of negotiations, and now threaten to defeat them altogether. There is in Nicaragua a considerable foreign interest which is hostile to the United States, and is ready to destroy any scheme which might result in giving the much-coveted right of way to our people. As the Nicaraguans are themselves jealous of powerful neighbors, and are also disposed to make the most possible out of their route, they are not agreeable customers to deal with in this affair. Just at the moment of concluding the treaty, a report comes that the Nicaraguan Government has decided to make a contract with MEIGGS, the famous American railroad builder in Peru and Chili, and that he will build the canal. This seems preposterous, unless we take it for granted that MEIGGS merely represents a powerful association of capitalists. MEIGGS has shown himself to be a man of extraordinary energy and executive ability. Although he fled as a defaulter and in disgrace from the United States, he has developed rare faculties in his later career in South America. His proposition to take this gigantic contract to build an inter-oceanic ship canal is characteristic of the man. But daring though he is, it is not possible that he desires anything more than control of the franchise.

It is most unfortunate that this mighty enterprise, so long the dream of geographers and engineers, should be at the disposal of the little politicians who usually control Central American affairs. But it so happens that the Republic of Nicaragua is situated on a practicable canal route, by which the voyage from New-Orleans to Hong Kong may be shortened nearly 10,000 miles, and the voyage from New-York to the same port be made nearly 2,000 miles less than by the way of the Isthmus of Panama. It is likely, however, that the same causes which have interfered to prevent a favorable treaty between the United States and Nicaragua will operate to the disadvantage of other powers desirous of a treaty. It is well known that the reported application of MEIGGS is not the only obstacle in the way of the treaty now being negotiated. The Nicaraguan Government has been persistent in its demands; it is determined that the canal, if it is ever built, shall be like a toll-road for the enrichment of the Republic. The prosperous example of Colombia has not been without its effect upon Nicaragua. The Republic is disposed to drive a hard bargain, and to sit down at ease by a highway for the commerce of nations, absorbing revenues which it has not earned. The danger is that the highway will not be built during this generation.

THE STEAMER OLD COLONY.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 9.—The steamer Old Colony, of the Newport and New-York Line, broke her crank-pin last night, off Stratford. She was towed to Point Judith by a New-Bedford propeller, and thence taken to Newport by the revenue cutter [illegible]

ALBANY.

GENERAL LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

THE STREET-CLEANING BILL REPORTED FAVORABLY—MORE NEW-YORK BILLS—REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES—BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 9, 1877.

Speaker Sloan desiring to go home this week, and the business of the morning being mainly routine, he rattled it off with unusual rapidity, checked unnecessary talking, stopped the irregular introduction of bills by unanimous consent, knocked the breath out of Gen. Spinola on a point of order, settled the weekly adjournment question without talk, and adjourned the House about 1 o'clock, almost in the instant that Mr. Alvord made the motion, thereby affecting a great saving of the time and patience of the House. Among the big bundle of reports, adverse and favorable, which the Committee on Cities sent in this morning, the bill introduced by Mr. Cowdin in relation to cleaning the streets of New-York, came in with a recommendation for its passage. Mr. Mitchell, in behalf of his Democratic colleagues, dissented from the report of the committee on the ground that if the work of cleaning the streets be taken from the Police and let by contract, the letting of the contracts should not be given to the Police Board, but should be lodged with a board composed of the Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, and President of the Board of Health.

The bill to provide for the completion of the Third District Court-house was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill, by request of the petitioners whose petitions accompanied it, to authorize the Mayor, Controller, and one of the Tax Commissioners, acting as a board, to hear the claims of the proprietors of the rooms used as Police Courts in the annexed district during the time from March 17, 1874, to the 17th day of August, 1875. There were two courts, one at the corner of Third avenue and the Southern Boulevard, the other at the corner of Washington avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-sixth street.

Mr. Strahan introduced a bill, accompanied by a memorial from the Mayor, Controller, Commissioner of Public Works, and the Corporation Counsel. The memorial explains the bill, which, though of the most formidable proportions, is simple in its object. It appears that by the act of 1871 the City acquired rights to draw water when needed from the natural lakes in Putnam and Westchester Counties; but through some error in drawing up the bill these rights were not sufficiently secured. The consequence has been that the owners of property adjoining the lakes have sued the City for taking water from them, and the only way in which the City could, under the present law, acquire complete rights over the lakes would be by buying the whole of the ground adjoining on them. The new bill is to supply the legal and technical deficiencies of the act of 1871. This is a most important bill for the City of New-York, but it is opposed by all Putnam County, where the property-owners want to compel the City to buy their land. Some difficulty is anticipated in its passage. It went to the Committee on Cities.

Mr. Coulter's bill to reduce the fare on the Elevated Railroad 50 per cent. was reported from the Railroad Committee this morning adversely. Mr. Coulter moved that the report lie on the table, which the House permitted, lying on the table being another term for allowing the bill to die quietly instead of being directly killed.

The following bill was introduced by Dr. Hayes this morning. It is general in character but evidently local in application:

Any railroad company * * * which may have been unable from any cause to begin the construction of its road and expend thereon 10 per cent. on the amount of its capital, as required by the amendment to said act passed April 25, 1867, the time for the completion of whose road as required by said amended act has not yet expired, shall hereby have the time for the completion of the railroad it was authorized to construct extended for a further term of two years beyond the time heretofore limited by said amended act; and any failure to begin construction and expend 10 per cent. of its capital shall not work a forfeiture of its corporate powers.

Dr. Hayes also introduced a bill declaring that no insurance company of any kind shall at any time of its organization use a corporate name or title which is already in use by an existing organization. The Superintendent of Insurance is authorized to reject any name which, by its similarity to one already in use, he may consider would lead to confusion and uncertainty.

Mr. Webb introduced an important bill to protect life and property on railroads, which was evidently suggested by the Ashtabula accident. By its provisions, the State Engineer and Surveyor is required to examine all bridges, viaducts, and other structures upon the railroads of the State, at least once in every four months. He is required to condemn any structure he may find unsafe, and to notify the company of that fact. The company is required to forthwith strengthen and repair such unsafe structure; and if they refuse to do so, a fine of $100 a day shall be inflicted upon them for every day after the thirtieth day following the day on which notice was served upon the company by the State Engineer.

At the request of Mr. Orr, of Erie, a bill for some local object was passed by the House this morning, without being either printed or considered. The same thing is done about once a week, at the request of members. It was a bill passed in this way that the Governor yesterday returned accompanied by a sharp veto message. Mr. Purdy, when his name was called to vote on Mr. Orr's bill, rose to excuse himself from voting, and for once, by the way, made a few brief and sensible remarks, calling the attention of the House to the absurdity and danger of passing bills without any one knowing what they were. The bill was passed, however, and the only remedy for this pernicious practice is for some one to pluck up sufficient courage to refuse consent when unanimous consent is asked to rush a bill through.

THE SENATE.

Senator Gerard introduced a bill to prevent the poisoning of passengers on emigrant ships resulting from fumigation. Several deaths of children and many cases of sickness of adults have occurred from the carelessness of the Health Officer of the Port of New-York, or his assistants, in the use of materials employed in fumigation. Drinking-cups and other utensils on the ships have been used by the Health Officer in dipping sulphuric acid and other poisonous liquids, and by neglecting to cleanse them after being thus used, much sickness and suffering have been caused to emigrants for which the steam-ship companies in several instances have been held liable in damages. The bill makes the Health Officer and his employes civilly and criminally liable for neglect and carelessness in the use of disinfecting fluids from which serious results shall follow.

On motion of Senator Woodin, the four bills introduced by him last week and favorably reported, relating to the offices of County Clerk, Register, Coroners, and Commissioner of Jurors, were made the special order for Tuesday next.

Senator Prince introduced a bill incorporating "The Cathedral of St. John," in the Diocese of Long Island. Bishop Littlejohn and his associates are made the first incorporators and are permitted to purchase, hold, and convey for all the legitimate purposes of the corporation, property whose annual income shall not exceed $250,000.

UNITED STATES NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Capt. L. A. Kimberly is ordered to command the Omaha; Capt. William P. McCann is ordered to command the Lackawanna, on the Pacific Station; Lieut. L. C. Logan is ordered to duty at the Naval Observatory, at Washington; Lieut. Thomas E. Grove to the Pensacola Navy-yard; Lieut. Marcus B. Buford to the Monongahela, at Baltimore; Lieut. Albert C. Berry to the Franklin, at New-York; Master Charles K. Galloway to temporary duty at the Naval Academy; Capt. Edward Simpson, detached from the command of the Omaha, is ordered home; Capt. James A. Green is detached from the Lackawanna and ordered home; Lieut. Commander Charles E. Clark is detached from the command of the Monocacy and ordered home; Lieut. Thomas A. Dubieta is detached from the Pensacola Navy-yard and placed on waiting orders; Ensign William H. Slack is detached from the Franklin and ordered to the Naval Observatory.

HIGH ART IN BOSTON.

CONSECRATION OF TRINITY CHURCH.

AN EVENT OF NO ORDINARY CHARACTER—A LARGE CONGREGATION PRESENT—DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN IN ATTENDANCE—IMPRESSIVE RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—An event of no ordinary character was the consecration here to-day of the new Trinity Church (Rev. Phillips Brooks) just completed, at an expense of fully $750,000, and with not a dollar of debt. The consecration services attracted a congregation of people representative of the culture and wealth of the city. Among those of the laity present were Gov. Rice, ex-Gov. Bullock, of Worcester; Chief Justice Gray, Mayor Prince, Robert C. Winthrop, and Martin Brimmer, and among the clergy of other denominations were Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, of Harvard College; Rev. James Freeman Clarke, Rev. Robert Laird Collier, Rev. Dr. S. K. Lothrop, Rev. Chandler Robbins, D. D., Rev. Rufus Ellis, Rev. Dr. Miner, and Rev. Henry W. Foote, of King's Chapel. The services began at 11 o'clock, when the magnificent building was filled. The services were altogether formal. At just 11 the great organ pealed forth the processional. The long line of prelates and clergymen included a majority of the settled ministers in the diocese, and many from New-York and other places. Right Rev. Bishop Paddock headed the procession, and following him came Right Rev. Horatio Potter, Bishop of New-York, Right Rev. William Woodruff Niles, Bishop of New-Hampshire, and Right Rev. M. A. Dewolfe Howe, Bishop of Central Pennsylvania. The Bishop of Massachusetts sat at the right of the communion table, the Bishop of New-York on the opposite side, and facing the congregation were two other prelates of the Church. The line of Presbyters was headed by the Rector, Rev. Phillips Brooks, who, with the venerable Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, Sr., of New-York, and Rev. Dr. George Zabriskie Gray, Dean of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, sat to the right of the Bishops, Rev. Dr. A. H. Vinton, Preacher of the Day, Rev. Henry C. Potter, of Grace Church, New-York, and Rev. Dr. S. P. Parker, of Sheffield, Mass., being installed at the other side of the chancel. The other clergy, robed in surplices, were seated without the chancel rail. The service of consecration began with the recital of the verses of the Psalm, *Domini est Terra*, by the Bishop of the diocese and the clergy alternately. As soon as the ministers were seated the instrument of donation and request to consecrate were read by Charles Henry Parker, Esq., Senior Warden of the parish, and after the consecration prayers and litany had been said by the Bishop, the sentence of consecration, giving the episcopal sanction, was read by Rev. Dr. W. R. Huntington, Rector of All Saints Church, Worcester. Morning prayer to the *Venite* was read by Rev. Dr. T. S. Yocom, Rector of St. Paul's, Staten Island, the proper Psalms for the service being given by Dr. Richard Newton, Rector of Epiphany Church, Philadelphia. The first and second lessons were read respectively by Rev. Arthur Brooks, of the Church of the Incarnation, New-York, and Rev. C. A. L. Richards, of St. John's, Providence. The creed was said by Rev. J. A. Paddock, D. D., Rector of St. Andrews, Brooklyn, and brother of the Bishop of the diocese. The other prayers were said by Rev. D. Burroughs, of Christ's Church, Boston, and after the singing of the hymn, "I'll wash my hands in innocence," the antecommunion service was begun by Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New-York. The admonition beginning "Hear also what our Lord Jesus Christ saith," with the prayer which follows, was said by Bishop Niles. Rev. Dr. Potter, of New-York, read the Epistle, and Rev. Dr. Gray, of Cambridge, the Gospel.

After the hymn beginning "With one consent let all the earth," the sermon by Rev. Dr. Vinton, Rector of Emanuel Church, was given. It was a very eloquent and impressive discourse founded on the text: "And I saw no temple therein, for the Lord God Almighty and the Lamb are the Temple of it."—Rev. xxi., 22. The administration of the Lord's Supper followed the sermon, the Bishop of the diocese consecrating the elements, and there being many communicants, both of the clergy and laity. The offertory sentences were read by Rev. Arthur Brooks, the prayer for the church militant was offered by Rev. Dr. L. P. Parker, and the exportation and confession were read by Right Rev. Bishop Howe, the absolution being pronounced by Bishop Potter. The prayer of humble access was made by the celebrant. The musical portion of the service was rendered by the regular church choir—Miss Alice Parker, Miss Esther Morse, Dr. S. W. Langmaid, and H. M. M. Aiken—and was very fine.

Trinity is one of the wealthiest parishes of the Episcopal Church in this country, and its pulpit has been graced by some of the greatest preachers in the denomination. Among these have been George Washington Doane, afterward Bishop of New-Jersey; John Henry Hopkins, late Bishop of Vermont; Thomas March Clark, the present Bishop of Rhode Island; Manton Eastburn, the last Bishop of this diocese, and Jonathan M. Wainwright, once Bishop of New-York.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW EDIFICE.

A MIXTURE OF SPANISH AND MOORISH ARCHITECTURE—THE GROUND PLAN OF THE BUILDING A GREEK CROSS—THE INTERIOR DECORATED THROUGHOUT IN OILS—GREEN AND GOLD THE PREVAILING COLORS—STATUES OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

The church built by the congregation of Mr. Phillips Brooks to replace that destroyed in the great fire has been the occasion of what must be considered a new departure in art in the United States. The building, which was erected by Messrs. Gambrill & Richardson, of New-York, occupies a triangular bit of ground, with rear on Clarendon street and front on the irregular square which lies before the new Art Museum. The quiet tones of the façade and the central tower, which rises behind and beyond it, contrast strongly with the brilliant colors and bas-reliefs of light stone that adorn the portion of the Art Museum already completed. For this new and magnificent edition of old Trinity is composed in two shades of a soft-colored stone, with only the higher roofs of the central tower bright with light-colored tile-work. On Clarendon street and the north corner of the irregular triangle stands the chapel and vestry-room, connecting with the main building by a series of pillared, or "cloistered" ways. The church itself is most strongly distinguished by the great central tower before mentioned. This overhangs or spans the widest space of the church, where it forms the centre of a short Greek cross. The head of the cross is composed of the apse or chancel; the wings or transepts are comparatively shallow, while the broad foot of the cross is bounded by the entrance doors and the façade. A building after this plan is naturally a very solid, short, and lofty structure. Its character is that of a closely-built edifice intended for a Northern climate. Yet it is not Gothic. Outside, and even more so within, its character is Saracenic by origin, or, to speak more correctly, Romanesque. Indeed, it is said to approach somewhat to a church in Auvergne, France, where Spanish and Moorish influences have affected the architecture. Mr. Richardson has had almost exclusive control of the building; it is mainly due to his exertions that the interior has been decorated after the fashion about to be described, and in fact that the good people of Boston had so fine a show yesterday, on Consecration Day.

The new departure in art alluded to consists in this: Trinity presents the first instance where a church has been decorated throughout in oils—or a near substitute for oils—by artists of the highest talent. Mr. Richardson should have credit, not alone for succeeding in influencing the committee to enter on an experiment novel to America, but for selecting an artist of New-York whose cultivation, both general and professional, fits him especially for an undertaking of such magnitude. Mr. John La Farge is not a popular artist, but the best art is seldom popular; Mr. Richardson selected him because he was the kind of man that the most careful committee in Europe would have pitched upon. To assist him, Mr. La Farge, last Autumn, called from New-York Messrs. Francis Lathrop and Auguste St. Gaudens, while Boston furnished two more able young artists, Messrs. Frank D. Millett and G. W. Maynard. The time allowed for the completion of the work was ridiculously short, but, in spite of the assurances from croakers that the thing could not be done in time, yesterday saw almost everything completed, save certain minor details which will not interfere with the general scenic effect.

Owing to the conformation of the building—a lofty tower, with chancel, transepts, and nave running from it to the four points of the compass—the façade is not imposing, nor is there, from that view, any special evidence of the order of architecture to which it belongs. But when one has entered the doors and penetrated through the vestibule into the nave, the Moorish character is at once apparent. The effect within is architecturally very imposing. The nave joins with the great central space under the tower by one of those fine horse-shoe arches, typical of Moorish architecture, while its companion arch above the apse is seen beyond. To this style of architecture the decorations of the roof and walls of the nave—from sketches originally by Mr. Francis Lathrop—have been tastefully adapted. They are variegated after an Oriental cast, and in choice of harmonious colors give a sombre magnificence to the first view. Blues, greens, dull reds, and gold have been cast in scientific confusion over this ceiling and across the walls. Where the windows that light the nave cut into the swell of the ceiling, gold has been laid on in broad tones, while the eye on passing forward into the main church is carried along by repetitions of the same note on the capitals of the four great pillar-masses that support the tower, and on the roof of the chancel. From the vestibule doors, which are handsome affairs of dark wood with small panes of stained glass let in, the gigantic decorative figures on the east walls of the tower already appear and beckon one on.

These consist of a St. Paul on the right and a St. Peter on the left of the arch leading into the chancel or apse. Strictly decorative in design, they nevertheless affect one with something of a personality in themselves. Yet they cast no shadows on the wall where they are painted, and maintain the reserved attitudes which religion has given to figures of their symbolic nature. St. Paul is dressed in a green cloak. This figure was painted by the young New-York sculptor, St. Gaudens. St. Peter has a white drapery, while the favorite green note that reverberates from every wall is repeated in his costume by his body-coat underneath. He holds the keys, although as a rule Mr. La Farge does not seem to have affected greatly the use of the conventional symbols in connection with their various figures. Between these two great saints, and higher up, where the arch has left comparatively little space on the wall, Mr. La Farge has painted two groups of angels looking out of some kind of celestial window. They are very lovely in tones and exhibit—it was understood that Mr. La Farge himself is responsible for most of the painting on this wall—the wonderful qualities of that artist as a colorist.

In fact, the colors used on the inner walls of Trinity are so powerful and harmonious that they remind one at once of the new expression now used in painting, the orchestration of colors. The highest art has been applied to the blending of hues naturally akin, and the avoidance of clashing colors, and the skillful use of one color to raise or depress an adjacent hue. Like a composer, Mr. La Farge and his little corps of assistants have not been content with mere detached melodies, but have woven one into another and artfully reproduced at certain distances the main harmony that seemed to have been lost. The simile will be plain enough to those who remember how the *motif* of a symphony delights the musical-minded by gradually extricating itself from a mass or sound only to plunge again into another complication. The background on which all the paintings have to stand is a dull red, not always of the same shade. But as to the other colors, the conjecture is hazarded that the *motif* in the decoration of this church lies in a green which runs from almost black to that peculiar sheeny green gold, such as one sees on certain snakes, or the fine throat-feathers of certain birds, or again on the wing cases of beetles both here and in Brazil. The highest note is reached in an uncompleted figure of St. Thomas, in the north transept.

The method used for these decorations is not fresco. Fresco would not be able to render such vivid colors, even if competent workmen could be procured to lay the plaster fresh for painting every day, nor could fresco be so easily retouched. It is a painting in wax by a kind of encaustic method, with this difference, that heat is applied to the medium which carries the paint. The medium is composed of wax, (either white or yellow,) Venetian turpentine, and common turpentine, together with a little rosin, and is warmed at least once a day. Paints are mixed with this as required and applied to a rather roughly-finished wall. Where it has been possible the spaces to be painted have been treated with some preparation to prevent a too great absorption by the mortar, but the short time allowed for the work has caused a great deal of confusion in this particular, as well as in others. The foregoing applies to the figures on the walls of the tower. The ceilings have been prepared with size and only water-colors used in their decoration. We must leave the transepts and north and south walls of the central tower to another occasion. The apse, which is exclusively occupied by chancel, font, lectern, &c., has its ceiling treated, as before mentioned, in gold, with the dark ribs of its beams showing against it. Between the windows of the semi-circular apse are tablets with gold backgrounds, containing the Lord's Prayer and other inscriptions usually placed in such positions. These tablets are almost the only strongly discordant elements in the church. They are quite out of keeping with the feeling of the rest of the decoration, and are, moreover, badly lettered and (in one case) misspelled. Below them, and above the row of chairs for the clergy, runs a broad, unadorned strip of uniformly colored wall, which is to receive, if the congregation desires it, a procession of figures already sketched out in the fertile brain of the chief painter. Doubtless, if this be completed, it will be Mr. La Farge's greatest work, in comparison to which all his majestic figures here present and his remarkable paintings already known to lovers of art, will be insignificant. As the wall now stands it has no decoration whatever, although manifestly the most important space in the whole church. It is painted of the same color as the four heavy clusters of pillars that uphold the tower. They are of a fine deep olive, a low note, perhaps, of that green conjectured to form the key of the whole system of mural decoration, exclusive of background, in New Trinity.

BURIED ON HIS 102D BIRTHDAY.

The Seneca Falls *Courier* of the 8th inst. says: "On Monday morning Aaron Easton died in the town of Tyre, being within two days of 102 years old. Mr. Easton was born in New-Jersey, and came to this county in the year 1817, having lived in either this town or Tyre since that time. He was a man of small stature, but possessed of great physical as well as intellectual vigor. At the advanced age of 100 years he boasted of walking several miles to town, and seemed as active as most men of four score. His centennial was duly celebrated upon its arrival, and it was an occasion which he enjoyed. He was probably the oldest man in Western New-York, if not in the entire State. The funeral was held 102 years from the day of his birth.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED NEGRO MURDERER.

Detectives Dolan and Slevin, of the Fifteenth Precinct, last night arrested a negro named John Allen, of No. 335 West Twenty-eighth street, on the charge of robbing Josephine Johnson, a colored woman, of No. 75 Minnetta lane, of $75 worth of jewelry and clothing. This woman informed the detectives that four months ago Allen robbed and murdered a colored man in Charleston, S. C., and that a reward of $500 was offered by the authorities of that city for his capture. Allen is employed as a waiter in a restaurant in Broadway, near Howard street, and since his arrival in this City has lived with a colored woman named Mary Throps, in West Twenty-eighth street. The Police of Charleston will be communicated with to-day for the verification or denial of the woman Johnson's statement.

LAWLESSNESS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The following was received this afternoon:

GREENSBORO, N. C., Feb. 9.

Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.:

District Attorney Rusk writes Marshal Douglass that at a trial of a distiller before Commissioner Morris, in Henderson County, on the 3d inst., 20 armed and mounted men attacked the court, fatally wounding Harkins, Deputy Marshal. The other officers escaped. The distiller on trial was fatally wounded. I am executing your orders as rapidly as possible.

WAGNER, Revenue Agent.

BUSINESS FAILURE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Cushing, Kirk & McLean, wholesale dealers in boots and shoes at the corner of Wabash avenue and Madison street, this morning filed their petition in voluntary bankruptcy. Their liabilities are $293,000 and assets $100,000. The creditors of the firm are chiefly in Boston and New-York.

WASHINGTON.

THE LOUISIANA REPORT.

VIEWS OF THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE THAT VISITED THE STATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The House Special Committee on Louisiana Affairs made their report to-day, in the course of which they say: In the late canvass the policies pursued by the two parties were essentially different. The Republicans do not appear to have made any strenuous efforts to maintain order and secure a peaceful election. The Democrats, not solely, it is believed, on the part of all of them because of their love of order, but for prudential reasons also—knowing that any violence or disturbance would be seized upon as a pretext for reversing the action of the people at the polls—did counsel the preservation of peace and the observation of law. Upon such a course could they only hope to succeed. The interests of the Republican Party lay in the direction of disturbance and violence, and the past history of that organization in Louisiana assures us its readiness to consult its advantages without scruple as to the means to be employed. The committee conceive that the means by which the large number of the colored votes were secured for the Democratic ticket at the late election, were not such as can be rightfully or legally characterized as intimidation. They were, when stripped of the false presentation made of them by the knavery of those who are to profit by the success of their scheme, no more than such as are resorted to in all the cities and States of this Union at every election in which large public interest is elicited. Conceding for the Returning Board all the judicial dignity claimed for it by the admirers of its unparalleled iniquities, it cannot be denied that, in order to give validity and effect to its decisions, where it has attempted to throw out and reject the returns from polls, the jurisdictional fact required by the statute must affirmatively appear, and, unless that fact does so appear, its action in the case was without jurisdiction, and on its face null and void. The board had no right, under the laws of Louisiana, to throw out or count out the polls and votes they have thrown out and counted out, and their action in that behalf is without authority of law, and void and void. The committee further state that if there is any law in the State of Louisiana providing for the election of Electors of President and Vice President the canvass and compilation of the vote for Electors must be made under the special acts of the State upon that subject, and by a board composed of other persons or officers than those constituting the Returning Board. O. H. Brewster, one of the candidates for election on the Hayes ticket, held on and after the 7th day of November last the office of Surveyor General for the State of Louisiana, and could not therefore be, and was not chosen or appointed Elector.

A. B. Levisse, another candidate for Elector on the same ticket, was United States Commissioner, and was not chosen Elector. Subsequent to Nov. 7, and before Dec. 6, last past, the said Brewster and the said Levisse pretend to have resigned their respective offices of Surveyor General and United States Commissioner When the other Electors pretending to be elected on the same ticket met to cast their votes for President and Vice President, Brewster and Levisse did not meet with them, and the places of said Brewster and Levisse were declared or treated as vacant because of their absence. The other Electors then filled the places of Brewster and Levisse vacant because of their absence with the same, Brewster and Levisse then being present; all of which doings were fraudulent devices to void the constitutional provision which rendered the same void and of no effect in law, even had any of the Electors on said ticket been elected by the people, as they were not. The filling of such vacancies was without authority of law, and conferred no right upon Brewster or Levisse to vote for President and Vice President of the United States.

The committee made only such investigation or inquiry into the election and canvass of votes for State officers in Louisiana as was incidental to inquiry as to the general fairness of the election in said State and the result thereof.

The testimony taken discloses the fact that by both the votes actually cast, and the votes as forwarded to and received by the Board of Returning Officers, Nichols was elected Governor of Louisiana by a majority approximating the majorities received by the Tilden Electors, and freed from the condition growing out of the Presidential contest, he would be accepted as the duly elected Governor of Louisiana by the almost universal acclaim of her people.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

CONGRESSIONAL AID ASKED FOR—A SITE ON BEDLOE'S ISLAND REQUIRED—THE PRESIDENT'S RECOMMENDATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The President to-day transmitted to Congress a message enclosing a memorial at the request of the committee, composed of many distinguished citizens of New-York, recently appointed to co-operate with a generous body of French citizens, who design to erect in the harbor of New-York a colossal statue of "Liberty enlightening the world." The memorial is signed by William M. Evarts, E. D. Morgan, William C. Bryant, and others, respectfully asking the concurrence of the President, requesting him to transmit the memorial to Congress, and asking that a site on Bedloe's Island be given, on which to erect the statue in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence.

The President in his Message says: "Very little is asked of us to do, and I hope the wishes of the memorialists may receive your very favorable consideration."

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

HOW THE STATE VOTED FOR TILDEN—INTIMIDATION EVERYWHERE — OPENING OF THE POLLS DELAYED TILL NOON — THE LARGER PART OF THE REPUBLICAN VOTE NOT CAST.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—D. C. Kerns, of Mississippi, testified to-day before the Senate Subcommittee investigating the late elections in Mississippi, that he is Clerk of the Court of Fayette County. At the election in November, 1875, many of the colored voters in Fayette County did not dare to vote the Republican ticket, owing to the fact that the Republican candidate for Treasurer of that county (a colored man) had been shot on the day previous to the election. At the late election the Democrats delayed the opening of the polls until the middle of the day, and then made the voters march to the ballot-box in pairs—a Republican and a Democrat together. When the pairs had finished voting it was time to close the polls, and thus the Republicans were kept from polling a majority of the votes. A large number of colored Republicans were prevented from voting by the closing of the polls.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Senate this afternoon ratified the extradition treaty between the United States and Spain. The injunction of secresy as to the text of the treaty has not yet been removed.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $11,054,481; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $35,525,000; coin, including $54,673,600 in coin certificates, $88,267,600; outstanding legal tenders, $364,984,812.

The President has recognized M. Du Courthial as Consul of France, at New-Orleans; Louis M. Avendano, Consul *ad interim* of Mexico and its dependencies, at New-Orleans, and James Hunter, Vice Consul of Portugal, at Darien, Ga.

Secretary Morrill's condition is reported somewhat improved to-night, and such as to give encouragement to the hopes for his recovery.

The Smithsonian Institution has received from France a telegram announcement of a comet discovery by Borelly, Feb. 8, in right ascension, 17 hours 13 minutes, declension one degree 37 minutes south; daily motion, plus 1 minute, 44 seconds in right ascension, and plus 3 degrees, 7 minutes in declination. The comet has a brilliant round nucleus.

Senator Ferry, President pro tem. of the Senate, to-day received from Montana a feather over two feet long from a black eagle, the sender saying he wanted him to certify the election of President with it, and asking him in case Hayes is counted in to use the quill part; and in case Tilden is counted in to use the feathered end.

Representative Willis, of New-York City, to-day presented 15 immense petitions signed by merchants, bankers, and business men generally in different parts of the country, asking for a repeal of the war taxes on banks, bankers, and banking institutions, which were appropriately referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, before whom a bill to that effect is pending which provides for a repeal of all taxes on bank deposits and bank capital.

Senator Mitchell says his report on Oregon affairs is not yet finished; that when finished it will be submitted to the full Committee on Privileges and Elections for their consideration; and, further, that the notice of it recently published is without authority, and is in the main incorrect.

Hon. Fernando Wood's Committee on Military Interference in the South agreed to-day, by a strict party vote, to take testimony in advance of the printing of the documents recently sent by the President to the House. Alexander C. Haskell, Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of South Carolina, testified that everything was peaceful, and that the State authorities were competent to preserve good order.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH OPERA.

Ambroise Thomas' well-known "Mignon" was sung at the Academy of Music last evening. The performance, which was given for the benefit of Miss Kellogg, was largely attended, and its progress was marked by frequent tokens of approval on the part of the audience. Miss Kellogg, who has been kept from the stage by indisposition since the week commenced, was complimented by a greeting of exceptional cordiality, and her singing of those familiar numbers of the score which expressiveness and tunefulness long ago commended to popular favor was heartily applauded. "Mignon," however, has been interpreted so often that it would be quite superfluous to enumerate the particular lyric vantage-points of the heroine. As for the prima donna's acting, this, too, was continuously equal to the unwonted variety of which the nature of the character admits, the melancholy posey of the first and last acts being contrasted very happily with the brilliant comedy—if that be not too strong a term—of act the second. *William*, as heretofore, was allotted to Mr. Maas, whose final romance had to be repeated. Messrs. Turner and Peakes filled the other male rôles, and *Filina* found a capable representative in Miss Rosewald, who rendered the polonaise with precision and *brio*. Mrs. Seguin was *Frederick*. At to-day's matinée, "Faust," with Miss Kellogg, will be the attraction; the performance, it should be remembered, is to be the last of the series.

MISS ABBOTT'S CONCERTS.

Miss Abbott sang for the second time at Chickering Hall, last evening, and renewed the very favorable impression wrought on the occasion of her début. Her voice, as we have already recorded, is of much beauty and force, her phrasing generally artistic and always expressive, and her delivery so earnest and dramatic that a great deal can be expected from her, we should judge, in operatic representations of a not too trying nature. She interpreted, yesterday, a ballad from "Il Guarany," by Gomez; the familiar romance from "Mignon," and the soprano's share of Arditi's duet, "Una Notte a Venezia," besides responding with sundry English ballads to invariable encores. The ballad from "Il Guarany" is a pretentious sort of composition, of considerable difficulty of execution, and, proportionally, of rather slight effect. Its interpretation, however, proved Miss Abbott to be more equal to florid vocalization than we anticipated, and her staccato passages — not to mention certain vocal effec s referred to in a previous article—impressed us as particularly true and brilliant. She rendered the air from "Mignon" with taste and sentiment, but we did not think the change made at its close was in keeping with the character of the melody, or sufficiently effective to be justifiable on that account. The applause, as we have implied, was most generous. Miss Abbott had, as heretofore, the co-operation of Signori Brignoli and Ferranti; of Mr. Case and of Mr. Seifert, a violinist new to local audiences. Mr. Seifert plays with technical skill, but his tone is small and his bowing utterly unequal to the brilliancy of such music as Paganini's or Joachim's, both of whom were represented on the programme. Mr. Case, who executed solos by Wolff and Mathias, has a nervous but vigorous touch and a clean and crisp tone. Thus far his selections have not been happy, for, with the exception of a number by Chopin, he has chosen for performance no piece calculated to reveal anything beyond the purely technical traits of his style.——A matinee concert—the last of the series in which Miss Abbott is concerned—is announced for to-day.

BRIEF MENTION.

"Marion" will be given twice to-day at the New Broadway Theatre.

The Aquarium continues to be open to the public, afternoon and evening.

Mr. Heller will give a matinée entertainment at the Wonder Theatre, to-day.

Two performances of "Around the World in Eighty Days" occur to-day, at Niblo's Theatre.

The first matinée performance of "Fifth Avenue" takes place at Booth's Theatre to-day.

The San Francisco Minstrels will give an entertainment at their opera-house, this afternoon.

"Our Boarding House" will be the attraction, this afternoon and evening, at the Park Theatre.

A matinée representation of "Lemons" may be witnessed to-day at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

"The Big Bonanza" will be performed this afternoon and this evening at the Olympic Theatre.

"A Morning Call" and "Married Life" will constitute to-day's matinée programme at Wallack's Theatre.

The first matinée performance of "The Danicheffs" may be enjoyed to-day, at the Union Square Theatre.

A concert of vocal and instrumental music, in aid of the relief fund of the Epiphany Guild, will be given at Steinway Hall, this evening. Miss Thursby, Mr. Werner, Mr. Boekelmann, and Mr. Whiffin are to be the principal artists.

SUSPECTED COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—Alfred Taylor, William Buckley, alias Murphy, James Jones and Vincent Woods, all colored, were arrested to-day by a United States detective, charged with dealing in counterfeit money. It is asserted that they have been passing $10 counterfeit notes of the National Bank of Muncie, Ind., and that they are portion of a gang led by Ogle and McKernan, who were recently arrested.

SENTENCE OF COUNTERFEITERS.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 9.—In the United States District Court to-day, Benjamin T. Shandon, of Logan County, recently convicted of passing counterfeit money, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary on each of his charges. John Haff of Alton, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary on a similar charge.

PLAN FOR ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 9.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city, at a special meeting this evening, passed resolutions indorsing Capt. Howgate's plan for Polar colonization, and approving the proposed appropriation of $50,000.

THE SOUTH PASS JETTY CHANNEL.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—The man-of-war Plymouth, Commander Barrett, from Pensacola, for New-Orleans, passed through South Pass Jetty Channel this morning at low tide, drawing 19 feet and 6 inches.

KILLED WHILE WALKING ON THE TRACK.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—Mrs. Margaret Kirby, aged 50 years, was killed by an engine of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad this forenoon while walking on the track at Union Factory, near Ellicott Mills.

SUICIDE OF A FARMER.

SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 9.—Henry Barrows, of Pelham, a farmer, hung himself this morning, while temporarily insane.

OBITUARY.

Albert F. Webster, whose health began to fail two years ago, and who made a voyage to the Sandwich Islands with the hope of relief, died at sea, on board the schooner Bonanza, on the 27th of December. He was well known to the readers of magazines as one of the best and most promising writers of short stories and sketches. The news of his death is a surprise to his friends, his latest letter, dated Nov. 26, having brought tidings of a marked improvement in his health.

TIME'S CHANGES.

"Three hundred years ago," says the Burlington *Hawk-Eye*, "forks were unknown in England, and a man could scoop up all the green peas he could carry on the flat of his knife and shovel them into his mouth without having his wife stamp on his corns or nudge his elbow and spill the peas all over where his napkin ought to be and never is, and say, in a hoarse, reproachful whisper, 'Why, Bartholomew!'"

TRICHINA IN CONNECTICUT.

The New-Haven *Journal* of the 9th inst. says: "Recently three more cases of trichina have developed in this vicinity. Three boys living in East Haven with their father were taken ill some time ago, about the time that Mr. Harder and family, living in George street, were prostrated from eating ham containing trichina. The boys kept complaining, and appearing to be sick their father brought one over to Dr. Ruickoldt, who, upon inquiry, learned that they had all eaten of the same ham which had affected Mr. Harder and family so seriously. A boarder at Mr. Harder's, working at the same shop where the boys were, gave them some of the ham to eat while eating dinner at the shop, not knowing then but that it was perfectly good. The boys are thought to be improving. Mr. Harder's wife and one child are still feeling the effects of the trichina severely, the other members of the family having recovered. We learn that Dr. Ruickoldt has a number of this species of animalcule alive and active at his office."

EARLY HISTORY OF ARKANSAS.

In his Message to the Legislature of Arkansas, Gov. Miller says: "It is now 72 years since the laws of the Federal Government were first extended over this portion of the French Territory of Louisiana, and 57 years since the Territory of Arkansas was organized. We claim the prestige of having had the foundation of European civilization laid within our borders 291 years ago. The historic annals of this period, so far as Arkansas is concerned, remain to this day unwritten. The citizens of Louisiana have preserved the French and Spanish records relating to the entire territory of the South-west formerly under the dominion of those nations, but the documents thus preserved are almost unknown to our people. It may be asked, therefore, whether the time has not come for us to make some effort toward rescuing from oblivion the thrilling records of our history; and I submit for your consideration whether it may not be desirable for us to lend aid and encouragement to the compilation of the early history of our State."

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—1 A. M.—*For New-England, stationary or rising barometer, north-west, shifting to south-west winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather.*

For the Middle Atlantic States, increasing northeast to south-east winds, stationary or higher temperature, falling barometer, and partly cloudy or clear weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	34°	26°	3:30 P. M.	43°	38°
6 A. M.	34°	24°	6 P. M.	42°	36°
9 A. M.	37°	26°	9 P. M.	41°	35°
12 M.	42°	33°	12 P. M.	42°	32°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 31.4°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 39.5°

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

A. B. Meeker, of Chicago, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Henry R. Selden, of Rochester, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Gov. J. Gregory Smith, of Vermont, is at the Windsor Hotel.

United States District Attorney Richard Crowley, of Lockport, N. Y., is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Capt. Dickson, of the Third Hussars, British Army, and Hon. W. G. Whiteley, of Delaware, are at the New-York Hotel.

Col. Lopez Fabra and Señor de la Gaudara, of the Spanish Centennial Commission; Charles Parrish, of Wilkesbarre, Penn., and M. Hall Stanton, President of the Philadelphia Board of Education, are at the Astor House.

"Down in the Mouth."

Where there is a continual dropping down into the back of the mouth, with irritation and inflammation of the nasal cavities and throat, with hawking, spitting, and a sense of fullness about the head, be not deceived, or fancy it a simple cold. You are afflicted with that scourge of this climate, Catarrh, the forerunner of Consumption. In its early stages a few bottles of Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY will effect an entire cure. When confirmed, Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY should be used in connection with the Remedy. These standard medicines have been before the public many years, and their use has been attended with the most gratifying success. A full discussion of Catarrh and its rational treatment is contained in *The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser*, a book of over nine hundred pages, illustrated with two hundred and eighty-two engravings, bound in cloth and gilt. Price, post-paid, $1 50. Address Publishing Department, World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

A DULL HEADACHE, COSTIVENESS, LOW Spirits, and no appetite are some of the indications of a bilious attack, arising from a torpid liver. Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS will soon restore the liver to action, drive all symptoms of biliousness from the system, and assist in bringing about a regular action of the bowels.—*Advertisement.*

To the Gentlemen of New-York.

We respectfully desire to announce that we have this day reduced the price of our widely popular **Silk Hats** to $5, and our fashionable **Derby Hats** to $3. In making this announcement we desire to note a recent reduction in cost of labor as enabling us to meet the exigencies of the times, and to assure you that in emulation of the high character and reputation of our fabrics in the past, we shall aim to produce the Ameridon Hat of the future. Very respectfully,

F. H. AMIDON'S SON,
220 5th av.
—*Advertisement.*

GOOD HEALTH is one of the greatest of earthly blessings, and bathing is a most important help. Families using B. T. BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP may be sure of a necessary of the bath and toilet, which is alike delicate, pure, and fragrant, fitted alike for infants and adults.—*Advertisement.*

White Wheat Gluten.

For Dyspeptics. Send for circulars. HEALTH FOOD COMPANY, No. 137 8th st.—*Advertisement.*

LELAND'S Sturtevant House, New-York. Reduced to $2 and $3 50 per day, with board. Rooms, European plan, $1 per day and upward.—*Advertisement.*

No business house can afford to be without the electric protection of Holmes Burglar Alarm Telegraph Company, No. 571 Broadway, by their Central Office system. It is the best protection from burglers in the City or New-York, as the houses of H. B. Claflin, J. Horton, and Bacon & Eaton can testify, where burglars have been caught. Beware of imitators, who get a few cents by doing what they see others do, and declare they have a better protection for half the money. They have an exceedingly poor record. We jingle no bells at our door.

First Premium

Awarded by Centennial Exposition to ELECTRO SILICON. The best article for cleaning and polishing silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house furnishers, jewelers, and grocers.

You are not old but have Gray Hair. Why don't you use PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM? You certainly prefer the natural color and vigor to the baldness that follows neglect.

Everdell's, 302 Broadway, elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Foreign Note Papers, Coat of Arms, lowest prices.

Pomeroy's Trusses—By far the Best in Use. Ask your physician. POMEROY TRUSS CO., 745 B'way.

Let your family have the Witness. It may be worth more than thousands to them.

The official list of unclaimed letters appears in the *Witness* every Tuesday and Friday.

The Witness will shortly occupy the late *Presse* Building, in Frankfort st.

Advertisements intended for good families should be sent to the *Witness*.

MARRIED.

BARBOUR—BARNES.—In the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, Thursday evening, Feb. 8, by Rev. Wm. Ives Budington, D. D., Mr. LUCIUS A. BARBOUR, of Hartford, to Miss HATTIE E. BARNES, daughter of A. S. Barnes, Esq.

HAMMOND—FESSENDEN.—In Brunswick, Me., Feb. 7, by Rev. E. H. Byington, WILLIAM HAMMOND, Esq., of Portland, and SARAH C., daughter of the late Thomas Fessenden, of this City.

DIED.

ATWOOD.—Feb. 8, 1877, Mrs. REBECCA GODFREY, relict of Capt. David Atwood, of Chatham, Mass., in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral at the house of her son-in-law, E. W. Davis, No. 902 Lexington av., Sunday at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend without further notice.

BARRETTO.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 9, HENRY COSTA, son of the late Francis Barretto.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Andrew's Church, 127th st. and 4th av., on Monday, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 11:30 A. M.

DENNIS.—Suddenly, on the 8th inst., of apoplexy, THOMAS DENNIS, in the 64th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, in 83d st., seventh house west of 8th av., at 3:30 P. M. on Saturday.

FETTUS.—On Thursday, Feb. 8, 1877, JAMES FETTUS, aged 50.

Funeral on Saturday, 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 574 West 47th st. Friends and relatives are invited.

FISK.—At Watertown, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1877, ISAAC HUBBARD FISK, in his 66th year.

FROST.—On Thursday, Feb. 8, LOLA, youngest daughter of William R. and Henrietta B. Frost.

Funeral on Sunday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. from the residence of her parents, No. 2b East 33d st. Relatives and friends respectfully invited.

HAWK.—On Friday

FRAUDS IN THE ELECTION.

THE VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE CENSUS AND THE ELECTION RETURNS—WHOLESALE FRAUDS DEMONSTRATED BY CONVINCING FACTS AND FIGURES—THE BRAZEN RASCALITY OF THE ADVOCATES OF AN HONEST COUNT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I send you herewith a tabular analysis of the election in North Carolina, which will do something toward explaining how it was that the State gave a Democratic majority of 16,000, and cast a vote 38,000 greater than was ever known before. The table may need some brief explanations.

1. The first column gives the number of adult males in the State in 1870, according to the census reports of the United States by counties. This includes Indians, unnaturalized foreigners, and idiots and lunatics. The second column gives the normal increase of the population in each county since that time. The growth of the State has never exceeded 8 per cent. in any census period, or 5 per cent. in six years. The third column is an aggregate of the first two, or the entire adult male population of each county.

2. The next three columns give the Electoral vote of the State by counties, and the remaining four show the comparison between the adult population and the vote of each county. Where the vote is in excess of the adult male population of a county, the difference is put in the column headed "Excess;" where it is less, the difference is put in the column headed "Deficiency." The two remaining columns merely show the "excess" or "deficiency" in the form of percentage.

3. In connection with these explanations, it should be remembered that the State of North Carolina has been subject to less change as regards her population, and less fluctuation in the rates of increase during the various census decades, hitherto, than any other State of the Union. Having the lowest rate of intelligence, or rather the highest of illiteracy, she has also the minimum grade of enterprise of which the American mind seems capable. A population grading low in wealth and intelligence is always indisposed to change, and there is an almost entire absence of internal migration in the State. During the six years from 1870 until 1876 inclusive, there was an entire absence of any immigration which should affect in any material degree the population of the State. On the contrary, there were certain movements of population, from known and visible causes, which tended materially to reduce its population. First among these causes was the return North of men who settled here in business immediately after the close of the war. As is well known, there was a considerable immigration to this State in 1865-6-7-8. Already in 1870 the return tide had set in, so that a study of the census of that year will disclose the startling fact that there were fewer persons living in the State who were born without its limits in 1870 than in 1860 by several hundreds. From 1870 to 1873, the reign of the Kuklux greatly stimulated the zeal for Northern emigration, until the number of Northern men in the State is hardly a tithe of what were resident here at that time. In further evidence of this outgoing tendency of the population of the State is the fact that three great Northern railroads, having connections and agencies in the State, report about 5,000 tickets sold to different points in the North and West, during the years 1871, 1872, and 1873, the greater part of them being what were known as "emigrant tickets." the traffic having assumed such proportions as to justify special rates to that class of travel, from the middle and western portions of the State. In the east, the decadence of the lumber business, and the almost entire cessation of the shingle business, as well as the decrease in the working of turpentine plantations, has led to the removal of very many laborers from this State to South Carolina and other Southern cotton States. So that while there has been no general cause, no known and sufficient influence, to lead us to anticipate an unusual increase of population, we can see many which would induce a thoughtful observer to expect a reduction of the normal rate of increase during the six years last past.

4. Keeping these facts in mind, let us consider some of the deductions which arise upon a consideration of the table presented. It will be observed that the total male population of the State 21 years old and upward in 1870 was 217,913, adding to which 5 per cent. of itself, we have 228,703 as the total adult male population in 1876, according to the usual rate of increase. Of this population, it is fair to suppose that the usual proportion were idiotic and lunatic; that some were sick upon the 7th day of November last—even too sick to vote; that some were absent from the State, and others by neglect and mischance failed to vote. So that it would be quite unreasonable to expect the vote to equal the whole number of adult males in the State. Upon examination, however, we find that the Electoral vote aggregates 234,731, or 6,023 *more than the whole number of adult males in the State!* Even this showing is so evidently and astoundingly impossible that it is only pretended to be accounted for by the claim that the census is inaccurate. As each voter represents, at the very lowest estimate, at least five persons, in order that this excuse should be held valid it is necessary that we suppose an error of more than 30,000 to have been made in a population of a little better than a million, even if every adult male in the State was entitled to vote and did vote. We know that from 1,200 to 2,000 of these adult males were confined in different prisons of the State on that day, so that the census error, if we could adopt that hypothesis, could not by any means be less than 40,000 to make the vote cast an honest one. This showing is of itself sufficiently astounding, and must satisfy any human being possessed of a spark of honesty and a modicum of reason, of the perpetration of the most stupendous frauds; but it pales into absolute insignificance before the fact which a further consideration of the table clearly proves.

It will be observed that in certain of the counties the vote fell below the aggregate number of adult males resident therein, according to the census and normal ratio of increase. It may not be improper just here to remark that in every county, except two, in which there was a Republican Board of Commissioners, there was a "deficiency," that is, the vote fell below the aggregate of adult males, and in those two the excess was very slight. The aggregate "deficiency" in the State is 10,041, or, in other words, there were 10,041 adult males scattered through these counties who did not vote. Or, to state it in still another form, these counties lacked 10,041 of their normal aggregate of adult males. It will be recollected that in our former comparison we considered the vote claimed to have been cast with the entire adult strength of the State, but from this analysis we see that there were 10,041 adults in the State who did not vote; consequently they must be deducted also, as well as the 6,023 which are in excess of the total adult population. So that we have the vote which was counted 16,064 in excess of the aggregate of adult males, deducting the difference in those counties in which the vote was less than the aggregate of adult males. If it should be proposed to cover this gap with the cry of error in the census, it will require an error of upward of 80,000 in a little better than 1,000,000. In other words, the census takers must have missed about every twelfth person in the State.

How was it done? By systematically voting "the cradle and the grave!" At hundreds of precincts there was scarcely a Republican who could read. At very few was there anything like equal intelligence with that of the Democrats. At few, comparatively, was there sufficient intelligence and experience to detect fraud. Probably four-fifths of the young white men of the State were banded together in Democratic clubs. No colored man dare dispute the age of one of them. The few white Republicans were unable to obtain accurate data, and so the "infant class" voted solidly for Vance and Tilden. If any one will take the pains to estimate from the census of 1870 the number of white male children in the State who would be at this time between 16 and 21 years old, he will readily see where the bulk of this impossible vote came from. It is a noticeable fact that so astounding is the result that the Democratic papers of the State have not dared to publish the result by counties. It will be seen that the demonstrable fraud was not less than 16,000 votes. The actual fraud was much greater, and no fact can be clearer than that an honest count of the legal vote of the State would have given its 10 Electoral votes to Hayes by a considerable majority. Tilden's money and the combined effort of unscrupulous intelligence against ignorance and poverty were sufficient to overweigh the will of the people and obtain by fraud a State they could not otherwise hope to carry. Yet in the face of this astounding infamy, these political Pharisees clamor for an honest count, and claim the election of Tilden!

R. R. G.

Abstract of vote of 1876 as compared with census of 1870, showing normal increase, male adults 1876, excess and deficiency on vote, and rate per cent:

FIRST DISTRICT, (CONGRESSIONAL.)

Counties.	Male Adults, 1870.	Normal Increase, (5 per cent.)	Male Adults, 1876.	Presidential. Republican Vote.	Presidential. Democratic Vote.	Total Vote, 1876.	Excess Above Male Adult Population.	Deficiency Below Male Adult Population.	Excess Per Cent.	Deficiency Per Cent.
Beaufort	2,964	148	3,112	1,543	1,723	3,266	154	....	4.94	....
Bertie	2,627	131	2,758	1,653	1,126	2,781	23	....	0.83	....
Camden	1,232	63	1,295	558	684	1,239	....	56	....	6.49
Chowan	1,391	70	1,461	806	629	1,435	25	....	1.77	....
Currituck	1,131	57	1,188	398	992	1,390	202	....	17.00	....
Dare	656	33	689	227	305	542	....	147	....	21.33
Gates	1,443	72	1,515	511	909	1,420	....	95	....	6 20
Hertford	1,805	9	1,895	1,081	1,020	2,101	206	....	10 87	....
Hyde	1,413	71	1,484	636	898	1,534	70	....	4.71	....
Martin	2,160	108	2,268	1,134	1,234	2,434	216	....	9.60	....
Pamlico	....	....	....	513	745	1,258	....	....	....	....
Pasquotank	1,842	92	1,934	1,218	847	2,065	131	....	6.77	....
Perquimans	1,697	85	1,782	1,020	832	1,852	70	....	4 48	....
Pitt	3,580	179	3,759	1,895	2,136	4,031	272	....	7.23	....
Tyrrell	930	47	977	264	353	821	....	156	....	15.96
Washington	1,493	75	1,574	1,005	692	1,697	123	....	7.82	....
Total	26 400	1,321	27.721	14 512	15,424	29,935	1,467	510	5.035	1 839

SECOND DISTRICT.

Craven	4,849	242	5,091	2,868	1,289	4,157	....	934	....	18.32
Edgecombe	5,288	264	5,552	3,841	1,652	5,493	....	59	....	1.06
Greene	1,742	87	1,829	1 067	896	1,963	134	....	7.32	....
Halifax	4 651	233	4 884	3,226	1,683	4 909	25	....	0.51	....
Jones	1,156	58	1,214	801	597	1,398	184	....	15.15	....
Lenoir	2,138	107	2 238	1,506	1 214	2,720	482	....	21.53	....
Northampton	3,153	158	3 311	2,191	1,424	3,615	304	....	9.18	....
Warren	3,593	180	3,773	2,499	1,330	3,819	46	....	1.21	....
Wayne	3,797	190	3,987	2,188	2 284	4,472	485	....	12.16	....
Wilson	2,462	123	2,585	1 162	1,771	2,933	348	....	13.46	....
Total	32,829	1 642	34,464	21 349	14 130	35.479	2 008	993	5.826	2 881

THIRD DISTRICT.

Bladen	2,618	131	2 749	1 400	1,407	2 807	58	....	2 16	....
Brunswick	1,700	85	1 785	1,044	1,052	2,049	264	....	14.62	....
Carteret	1,972	104	2,176	709	1,150	1,859	....	317	....	14.56
Columbus	1,842	92	1,934	770	1,431	2 201	267	....	13.80	....
Cumberland	3,460	173	3,633	2 123	2,230	4,353	720	....	19 81	....
Duplin	2,992	150	3,142	1 253	2,195	3,448	306	....	9.73	....
Harnett	1,758	88	1,846	736	1,070	1,806	....	40	....	2.17
Moore	2,453	123	2,576	1,203	1,365	2 568	....	8	....	0.03
New-Hanover	6,443	322	6 765	2 994	1,634	*4,628	....	*2,137	....	*31.59
Onslow	1,600	80	1,681	550	1,317	1,867	187	....	11.13	....
Pender	....	....	....	1,252	1,172	*2,424	....	....	....	....
Sampson	3,060	153	3,213	1,671	2,100	3,771	558	....	17.36	....
Total	29,983	1,501	31,493	15,703	18,073	33,778	2 357	2,502	7.48	7.94

* Add the vote of Pender County, 2,424, and it gives New-Hanover an excess of 287, or an excess per cent. of 4.24.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Chatham	4,008	200	4,208	1,870	2,140	4,011	....	197	....	4.68
Granville	5,057	253	5,310	2,412	2,179	4,591	....	719	....	13.54
Franklin	2,788	139	2,927	1,920	1,873	3 793	866	....	29.58	....
Johnston	3,430	172	3,602	1,682	2,174	3,856	254	....	7.05	....
Nash	2,169	108	2,277	1,342	1,716	3,058	781	....	34.29	....
Orange	3,549	177	3,726	1,668	2,428	4,096	370	....	9.73	....
Wake	7,738	387	8,125	4 441	4,313	8,754	629	....	7.74	....
Total	28 739	1,436	30,175	15,335	16 824	32,159	2,900	916	9 61	3.03

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Alamance	2,474	124	2,598	1,146	1,391	2,537	....	61	....	2.40
Caswell	3,402	170	3,572	1,632	1,493	3,125	....	447	....	14.30
Davidson	3,497	175	3,672	1,773	1,782	3,555	....	117	....	3.29
Guilford	4,491	225	4,716	1,968	2,334	4,302	....	414	....	9.62
Person	2,187	109	2,296	989	1,911	2,900	....	96	....	4.36
Randolph	3,592	176	3,698	1,570	1,775	3,345	....	353	....	10.55
Rockingham	3,075	154	3,229	1,498	2,155	3,653	424	....	11.60	....
Stokes	2,235	112	2,347	980	1,222	2,202	....	145	....	6 58
Total	24,883	1,245	26,128	11,556	13,363	24 919	424	1 633	1.70	6.53

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Anson	2,360	118	2,478	1,317	1,599	2,916	438	....	15.00	....
Cabarrus	2,383	119	2,502	927	1,641	2,568	64	....	2.49	....
Catawba	2,044	102	2,146	446	1,874	2,320	174	....	7.50	....
Gaston	2,179	109	2,288	815	1,250	2,065	....	223	....	18.09
Lincoln	1,803	90	1,893	637	1,130	1,767	....	126	....	7.13
Mecklenburg	5,324	266	5,590	2,647	3,417	6,064	474	....	7.81	....
Montgomery	1,385	69	1,454	752	648	1,400	....	54	....	3.85
Richmond	3,022	151	3,173	1,456	1,350	2,806	53	....	1.53	....
Robeson	3,276	164	3,440	1,739	2,117	3,856	416	....	10.78	....
Stanly	1,477	74	1,551	427	957	1,384	....	167	....	12.06
Union	2,208	110	2,318	724	1,556	2,280	....	38	....	1.66
Total	27,163	1,358	28,415	11,887	17,539	29,426	1,619	608	5.501	2,066

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Alexander	1,228	61	1,289	344	846	1,190	....	99	....	8 31
Alleghany	691	35	726	150	527	677	....	49	....	7.23
Ashe	1,773	89	1,862	892	1,077	1,969	87	....	1.95	....
Davie	1,880	94	1,974	702	1,036	1,738	....	236	....	13.57
Forsythe	2,573	129	2,702	1,529	1,496	3 025	323	....	10.63	....
Iredell	3,338	167	3,505	1,949	2 407	3,649	144	....	3.94	....
Rowan	3,423	171	3,595	1,826	2,189	3,415	....	180	....	5.56
Surry	2,273	114	2,387	1,019	1,339	2,364	....	23	....	0 99
Watauga	1,006	50	1,056	329	712	994	....	62	....	6.24
Wilkes	2,795	140	2,935	1,505	1,384	2 889	....	46	....	1.59
Yadkin	2,083	101	2,184	1,098	905	1,991	....	133	....	6.68
Total	25,013	1,152	26,165	9,900	13,931	23,881	504	838	2.115	3.517

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	Male Adults, 1870.	Normal Increase, (5 per cent.)	Male Adults, 1876.	Presidential. Republican Vote.	Presidential. Democratic Vote.	Total Vote, 1876.	Excess Above Male Adult Population.	Deficiency Below Male Adult Population.	Excess Per Cent.	Deficiency Per Cent.
Buncombe	3 021	151	3,172	1,186	1,991	3,177	5	....	0.15	....
Burke	1,770	89	1,859	578	1 217	1,795	....	64	....	3.56
Caldwell	1,490	75	1,565	988	1,193	1,479	....	86	....	5.81
Cherokee	1,444	72	1,516	339	680	1,219	....	304	....	25.08
Clay	498	25	523	184	315	499	....	24	....	4.80
Cleaveland	2,338	117	2,453	483	1,769	2,252	....	201	....	8 93
Graham*	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Haywood	1,467	73	1,540	427	1,010	1,437	....	103	....	7.17
Henderson	1,433	72	1,505	755	748	1,503	....	2	....	0.13
Jackson	1,263	63	1,326	241	672	913	....	413	....	45.28
Macon	1,356	68	1,329	282	770	1,052	....	277	....	26.33
Madison	1,402	70	1,472	512	895	1,707	235	....	13.77	....
Mitchell	851	43	894	747	558	1,305	411	....	31.49	....
McDowell	1,659	83	1,742	543	963	1,506	....	236	....	15.66
Polk	815	42	857	342	408	750	....	107	....	14.27
Rutherford	2,409	120	2,529	1,110	1,278	2,388	....	141	....	5.90
Swain	....	....	....	92	415	453	....	....	....	....
Transylvania	704	35	739	236	459	695	....	44	....	6.33
Yancey	1,067	53	1,120	335	746	1,081	....	39	....	3.60
Total	24 895	1,246	26,141	9,141	16,062	25,203	651	2.041	2.583	8.098

*Votes with Cherokee.

RECAPITULATION.

Congressional Districts	Male Adults 1870.	Normal Increase per cent. (5	Male Adults 1876.	Presidential. Republican Vote.	Presidential. Democratic Vote.	Total Vote 1876.	Excess.	Deficiency.	Excess per cent.	Deficiency per cent.
First District	26,400	1,321	27,721	14,512	15,424	29,936	1,467	510	5.035	1.839
Second District	32 822	1,642	34 464	21,349	14,130	35,479	2,008	993	5.826	2.881
Third District	29,998	1,501	31,449	15,705	18,073	33,778	2,357	2,502	7.492	7.945
Fourth District	28 739	1,436	30,175	16 824	15,335	32,159	2,900	916	9 610	3.035
Fifth District	24,883	1,245	26,128	11,556	13,363	24 919	424	1,633	1.701	6.533
Sixth District	27,163	1,358	28,415	11,887	17,539	29,426	1,619	608	5.501	2.066
Seventh District	25,013	1,152	26,165	9,900	13,931	23,831	504	838	2.115	3.517
Eighth District	24,895	1,246	26,141	9,141	16,062	25,203	651	2,041	2.583	8.098
Total	917,913	10,795	928,708	109,385	125,346	234,731	11 932	10,041	5.216	4.390

AN INDIANA TOWN EXCITED.

SOME BELGIAN RESIDENTS ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF FORGERY TO A LARGE AMOUNT.

From the Indianapolis Journal, Feb. 5.

About four months ago M. Jean Baptiste Henri Vandervelpen and his wife, a pretty, vivacious creature, came to the town of Goshen, Elkhart County. They were pleased with the appearance of the place and announced their intention of making it their residence permanently. They were not wealthy, however, and would be obliged to put their musical talent to practical use. They were an interesting couple, and the good people of Goshen extended to them a hand of welcome. They were polite, and their daily walk and conversation gave unmistakable evidence of good breeding and familiarity with the best society. Goshen was charmed, and in a very brief space of time the new arrivals had the entrée of the best families in the town. They soon had large classes, and were swimming along on the top wave of prosperity until Thursday last, when an ugly cloud appeared that soon overcast the whole heavens, and on the day following the storm burst in fury.

The cloud appeared in the person of an agent of the Belgian Government, in the Hon. D. Mellish by name. The arrival of this personage in the town had a remarkable effect on the music teacher and his wife, and they were thrown into the wildest excitement. The agent proceeded to strike while the iron was hot, and in a short time he caused their arrest on a warrant sworn out before a Justice of the Peace, as he said, to prevent them from leaving the State. The community was outraged, and nothing could make the friends of the accomplished couple believe that they had been guilty of a crime, as the agent gravely insisted was the case. Such a thing was too absurd for belief, and sympathizers made haste to strengthen the bond of sympathy by insisting that they were the victims of a mistake, which would all be explained in time. Habeas corpus proceedings were instituted in the Elkhart Circuit Court, before Judge William A. Woods, and a hearing set for Friday morning, at which hearing the prisoners were liberated by the court amid loud applause from the citizens who filled the court-room.

The people crowded around to offer their congratulations, but just at this most interesting juncture Deputy United States Marshal Will C. David, of this city, stepped into the arena with a warrant issued by Kenneth Ewing Mellish, United States Commissioner for the Southern District of New-York, for the arrest of Jean Baptiste Henri Vandervelpen, and Jeanette Damas, on a charge of forgery. Mr. David proceeded to read the warrant which was issued under the provisions of title LXVI of the Revised Statutes of the United States for giving effect to certain treaties between the United States and foreign Governments for the apprehension of criminals. The warrant was good for any part of the United States, and is the first of the kind ever served in Indiana. This important fact was not understood by those in the room, however, and they proceeded to kick up a fuss, and it was with difficulty that the Marshal could serve the warrant, the purport of which was as follows:

The persons named were charged with having, within the jurisdiction of the Kingdom of Belgium, fraudulently and feloniously, and with intent to defraud the estate of the Baron de Pasquet d'Acorsse, late of Bathey, Belgium, but now deceased, forged and counterfeited an obligation purporting to have been the act of the Baron, in favor of Jeanette Damas. The obligation was given in the warrant in French, and the translation immediately read as follows:

"Good for 500,000 francs, payable after my death to Miss Jeanette Damas.

BATHEY, this 29th of August, 1862.

BARON De PASQUET D'ACORSSE."

It is further alleged in the warrant that in May, 1864, this forged obligation was filed and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the City of Brussels, and set up as a claim against the estate of the late Baron in an action commenced before the civil tribunal sitting in the Palace of Justice at Namur, Belgium. The warrant was long, and was as full of international law as a novel statute, but it served the purpose. Mr. David answering it, took them at once into his custody.

The court-room seemed turned into a very pandemonium, and for a few moments there was every indication of a collision between the officers and the bystanders, brought on by an excited attorney of Goshen, who loudly asserted that Mr. David's process was void, and advised the parties to disregard him and go about their business. The excitement increased, but Mr. David mantully held his ground, and stated that he was there with a warrant for the arrest of these people, and he proposed to execute it. His manner quieted the turbulent crowd, which permitted him to take the prisoners to safe quarters. Mr. Osborn, attorney for the Vandervelpens, instituted habeas corpus proceedings, and Messrs. David and Mullick were cited to present the prisoners in court at 3 o'clock and show cause why they restrained the Vandervelpens their liberty, which was responded to, Messrs. Osborn and Johnson appearing for the Vandervelpens and Capt. J. A. Mitchell and Judge Wilson for the officers. The case occupied Friday afternoon and evening and Saturday morning, and the arguments of the counsel on both sides were presented with ability and earnestness. The decision of the Judge was in favor of the officers. He stated that the warrant was sufficient authority upon which to make an arrest in any State or Territory in the United States, and although he disliked to do so, he was constrained, from the conviction of the law, to return it to the officer sought for. Highly elated at the result of the case, Mr. David started his prisoners for New-York Saturday night, in charge of Mr. Mullick. On receiving the prisoners from the Marshal, Mr. Mullick gave a receipt in the name of "Consert Bros.," attorneys for the Belgian Government."

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Friday,) Feb. 9, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, E. A. Lawrence & Co. sold a five-story brick tenement-house, with lot 25 by 103.3, on East 14th st., south side, 195 feet west of Avenue B, for $13,350, to Adam Kropf, plaintiff in the legal action. The same firm, under a similar court order, same Referee, disposed of the four-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot 18.9 by 102.2, No. 150 East 78th st., south side, 362.6 feet west of 3d av., for $10,994, to William Trotter, Jr., plaintiff in the legal action.

The legal sale by V. K. Stevenson, Jr., of a house, with lot, on 5th av., north of 48th st., was adjourned to Feb. 23. The property announced for sale by Scott & Myers, located on East 125th st., west of 4th av., was withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot 23.7 by 99 by 23.9 by 101.10, No. 228 Pearl st., south side, between Piatt st. and Burling slip. Also foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, E. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 80, on 2d av., east side, 42 feet north of 74th st.; also a house, with lot 20.2 by 80, on 2d av., east side, 83 feet north of 74th st.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles T. Middlebrook, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 19.6 by 74, on East 49th st., north side, 200 feet east of 3d av.

By William Kennelly, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Alfred Erbe, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 125 by 154.2 by 126.7 by 130.9, on East 59½ st., south side, 125 feet west of 1st av.

By R. V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots each 20 by 100, on West 57th st., south side, 115 feet west of 6th av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Bigelow, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Schuyler st., south side, 150 feet west of Cortlandt av., Morrisania.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, FEB. 9, 1877.

NEW-YORK.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co.

1 five-story brick tenement house, with lot, East 14th st., n. s., 195 ft. w. of Avenue B, lot 25x103.3 ..... $13,350

1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 150, East of 78th st., s. s., 362.6 ft. w. of 3d av., lot 18.9x102.2 10,994

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Feb. 8.

Front st., w. s., 33.3x64; Joseph Levy to New-York and Brooklyn Bridge $18,000

20th st., s. s., 239.6 ft. e. of 1st av., 20x92; Philip Brady to Matthew H. Coyle 10,500

142d st., s. s., 256.6 ft. e. of Alexander av., 50x100, 32d Ward; Mary Schramme and husband to Thos. E. S. Dwyer 8,000

Rivington st., s. e. corner Suffolk st., 18.10½x52; Edward Fox to John Schnugg 22,000

Rivington st., s. e. corner Suffolk st., 18.10½x52; Thos. Thacher and wife to Edward Fox.

Madison av., e. s., 22.2 ft. n. of 79th st., 20x77; Maria Kelly to Stephen V. W. Stout 2,300

38th st., n. s., 267.8 ft. e. of 3d av., 28.6x92.9; Charles W. Wear, Referee, to Silas Booth 25,000

32d st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x98.9; Chas. F. Wells, Referee, to Thos. Mumtha 6,950

LEASE.

Peck slip, n. w. corner Water st., 5 years; John N. Estel to Ernst Mangels 5,450

CITY REAL ESTATE.

NO. 10 WEST 48TH ST.

For sale this very desirable four-story brick house, 25 feet front, with dining-room extension, butler's pantry, and back stairs; perfect order; lot 100.5; Columbia college ground rent, $350; lowest price, $30,000. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, AN ELEGANT FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x70x100; house in perfect order; located in West 38th st., close to 5th av.; location unsurpassed, as it overlooks the Grand Pisaa, (entrance to Central Park at 5th av.) For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—HOUSES ON WEST 21ST ST. 22D st., 23d st., 28th st., 30th st., and other desirable locations; Country seats and farms for exchange; also, Brooklyn houses at our offices.

HALL & SQUIRES, No. 203 West 23 st.

FOR SALE—DWELLINGS, BROWN-STONE fronts, from $5,000 to $10,000. Also, one plate-glass and brown-stone front store. ISAAC W. J. BEDELL, builder, No. 327 Smith st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY, HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, 18.8x55x100; parlor cabinet in good order; a bargain. No. 150 West 53d st.; keys at owner's. No. 141, opposite.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL BROWN-STONE HOUSES in the vicinity of the Park, $8,000 to $36,000; to let $500 to $2,000. JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES BELONGing to estates and institutions for sale or rent at low rates. KINGMAN F. PAGE, No. 42 East 23d st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

UNION COLLEGE LANDS IN THE FIRST, Second, and Third Wards of Long Island City, new county site of Queens County, and in the Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn, including valuable water front on the East River and on Newtown Creek, all docked and filled, for sale or lease on easy terms. Apply to H. S. ANABLE, Long Island City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Rhinebeck; finest place on the Hudson, and contains 35 acres of highly cultivated land, embellished with lawns, shade trees, and shrubbery, and upon which are a large brick mansion, coach-house, cottages for farmer, coachman, and gardener; commands most extensive and beautiful views of a river and lake, with mountain background; location healthful; neighborhood unexceptionable; and a fine rolling country for riding and driving. This property offers to persons of taste, culture, and refinement a residence of unequaled beauty. It was purchased by the late owner at a cost of $30,000, and since purchase he expended upward of $40,000 upon it in improvements. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Address D., Box No. 5,434, New-York Post Office.

EXCHANGE.—THREE HANDSOME COUNTRY residences within one hour of New-York, free of mortgage, to exchange for City improved property not too heavily encumbered. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 145 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Court sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EIGHTY-FIFTH STREET.—NEW-YORK SUpreme Court.—City and County of New-York.—FRANCIS R. WALES, plaintiff, against LEWIS J. PHILLIPS, William J. Sherwood, John Burke, and Frederick Lewis, as Assignees of Lewis J. Phillips, for the benefit of creditors' defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of November, 1876, I, Robert Sewell, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the city of New-York, by Bell, P. Fairchild, auctioneer, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of February, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following-described premises to wit: All those six certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land known and distinguished on a certain map or lands in Bloomingdale, in the (late) 12th Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to William W. Woolsey, made by Edwin J. Smith, City Surveyor, in June, 1850, with alterations and additions made in May, 1863, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in tin case 219, as Numbers 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, and 286, which said six lots, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-fifth street, distant two hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of the Ninth avenue, and thence running northerly and parallel with the Ninth avenue one hundred feet; thence running easterly and parallel with Eighty-fifth street, one hundred and fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with the Ninth avenue, one hundred feet, to Eighty-fifth street, and thence westerly along Eighty-fifth street, one hundred and fifty feet, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 2, 1877.

ROBERT SEWELL, Referee.

G. W. COTTRELL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 175 Broadway, New-York. f3-law3wS

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FIVE ROOMS (UNFURNISHED) FOR housekeeping by an American family; must be situated between 14th and 40th sts., and 6th and 8th avs.; private house preferred; gas and use of bath-room; rent must not exceed $20 per M. Address for two days Albert, Box No. 225 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN AND WIFE A FIRST-story French flat, or part of a small house, with all improvements, between 4th and 6th avs. and 20th and 50th sts.; references exchanged. Address MEDICUS, Box

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$3,000 Ches. & O. 1st.		500 Cen. of N. J.	21¼
do. cp. on	25½	700 do.	21
100 Del. & Had.	85	2000 do.	21¼
600 At. & Pac.	16	335 do.	21¼
200 Pacific Mail	24¾	400 do.	21⅝
500 do.	24⅝	1100 do.	21
400 do.	24⅝	100 do.	21
100 do.	24¾	100 do.	20⅞
1800 West. Un.	71	100 do.	20⅜
1700 do.	70⅞	400 do.	20⅝
1700 do.	70¾	200 do.	20⅜
300 do.	70⅞	100 do.	21
950 do.	71	500 do.	21
600 do.	70⅞	100 do.	21⅛
3500 do.	70⅞	100 do.	21⅜
500 do.	71	1000 Lake Shore	52⅞
500 do.	71⅛	2500 do.	53
1000 do.	71⅛	700 do.	53⅛
100 do.	71⅛	500 do.	53
600 do.	71⅛	300 do.	53⅛
300 do.	71⅛	200 H. & St. J. Pf.	25
300 do.	71⅛	1500 North-western	33
300 N. Y. Cen. & H.	101	100 do.	33⅜
100 do.	101⅜	100 do.	33½
30 do.	101⅜	100 do.	33¼
1200 Erie Railway	8½	400 do.	33½
300 do.	8⅝	200 do.	33⅜
100 Ill. Cen.	53	200 do.	33¼
100 Mich. Cen.	45	200 do.	33¼
100 do.	44⅞	500 St. Paul Pf.	48¾
200 do.	44⅞	3200 do.	48¾
1000 do.	44⅝	500 do.	48¾
100 do.	44⅝	100 do.	48¼
300 do.	44⅝	1500 do.	48¼
100 do.	44⅝	200 do.	48¼
400 do.	44⅝	600 do.	48⅜
1200 Rock Island	101	500 Del., La. & W.	68
2000 do.	101¼	400 do.	69
1000 North-w. Pf.	51½	100 do.	69¼
200 do.	51⅝	200 do.	69¼
300 do.	52		

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s. '81, reg.	113¼	$10,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40	111
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67	113	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113
3,000 U. S. 5s. '81, R	110⅞	60,000 do.	112.113

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 La. 7s con.	59½	100 Chi., B. & Q.	116⅜
10,000 Mo. 6s, Fd. '94-5	107½	150 do.	116
7,000 Mo. 6s, long	106	100 Mich. Cen.	43⅝
10,000 D. of C. 3.65s.	72⅝	do.	44⅞
1,000 Chi., B. & Q.	112¾	do.	44⅝
10,000 Chi., R. I. & P.	108¾	do.	45
6,000 C., R. I. & P.	103	do.	44⅞
4,000 N. J. C. 1st. con.	73½	do.	44⅞
2,000 N. J. C. Conv.	68½	400 Un. Pac.	66⅛
2,000 do.	68	700 L. N. & M. S.	53¼
12,000 L. & N. Con.	50	do.	53⅛
8,000 M. & St. L. & M. Div.	86	100 do.	53⅜
1,000 M. & St. L.	87	100 do.	53⅜
4,000 C. & N. W. con.	103½	500 do.	53⅜
6,000 N. W. C. C. G.	91½	2300 do.	52⅞
2,000 C. & N. W. S. F.	107	100 do.	52⅞
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st.	105½	2300 do.	52⅞
1,000 M. & E. 1st.	99	1500 do.	52¾
2,000 Du. & S. C., 2d div.	105	500 do.	53
1,000 Keok. & Minn.	89	100 do.	52⅝
5,000 Ohio & M. con.	87½	400 do.	52⅝
3,000 O. & M. 2d.	52½	400 do.	52⅝
1,000 West. Pac.	97½	750 do.	53
10,000 St. L. M. & M.	98	1000 do.	53⅛
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	104½	2000 Ill. Cen.	53
1,000 Un. Pac. s. f.	97½	50 do.	53⅜
2,000 do.	97¼	100 C. & P. Gd.	93
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d	87	100 do.	93¼
1,000 do.	89	100 C. & N. W.	83⅜
5,000 T. & W. 1st.	104	100 do.	83
5,000 T. & W. 1st. ex coupon	91	100 do.	83⅞
3,000 R., W. & O. 1st.	70½	100 do.	83⅝
3,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st	98	200 do.	83⅝
5,000 D., M. & T. 1st.	105	300 do.	83⅝
1,000 Erie 2d con.	91	100 do.	83⅝
1,000 M. & St. Paul, c. s. f.	82½	200 do.	83⅝
48 Am. Exch. Bank	109⅞	300 do.	83⅝
80 Mechanics' Bank	90	100 do.	83⅝
50 B'k of Amer.	134	100 C., M. & St. P.	71
100 Del. & Hudson	55¾	b.c.	53
540 do.	b.c.	300 do.	48⅜
520 do.	55¾	100 Wab. Pac. Com.	18½
1900 West. Union	71¾	Rec's	7⅞
500 do.	71⅞	700 do.	7⅜
1100 do.	71⅞	1100 D., L. & W.	68¼
1000 do.	72	700 do.	68½
1000 do.	72	400 do.	68⅝
100 do.	72	100 do.	68⅜
100 do.	71⅞	5 C., B. & Q.	114
1100 do.	71⅞	300 do.	113⅞
200 U. S. Ex.	52	100 do.	113
500 N. Y. C. & H.	101⅜	200 L. S. & M. S.	33⅝
300 do.	101½	100 do.	33⅜
100 do.	101¾	100 do.	33⅜
100 do.	101⅞	100 do.	33¼
300 do.	101⅞	100 do.	33¼
200 do.	101¾	100 do.	33¼
100 do.	101¾	100 do.	33¼
200 do.	101¾	110 do.	33¼
1600 do.	102	300 C. M. & St. P. Pf.	48¼
900 do.	s60.100	300 do.	48¼
10 U. S. Ex.	51¾	300 do.	48¼
50 do.	51¾	100 do.	48⅜
7 Amer. Ex.	58	100 do.	48
28 Adams Ex.	102½	100 do.	48⅜
100 West. Un.	71⅝	100 Chi. & Alt.	106
300 do.	71⅝	100 C. & R. 1st.	103⅜
225 do.	71⅝	100 do.	s60.100
600 do.	71⅝	500 do.	s60.100
600 do.	71⅝	100 do.	101
1000 do.	71⅝	200 do.	101
100 do.	71⅝	200 do.	100⅜
1700 do.	71⅝	1700 do.	100⅜
2700 do.	71⅝	100 do.	100⅜
1000 do.	71⅝	100 do.	100⅜
100 do.	71⅝	100 do.	s7.100
300 do.	71⅝	100 do.	100⅝
900 do.	71⅝	100 do.	100⅝
100 do.	71⅝	200 D., L. & W.	69
100 do.	71⅝	1900 do.	69
1300 do.	71⅝	400 do.	68⅞
1400 do.	71⅝	100 do.	68⅝
25 Pac. Mail	24⅝	100 do.	68⅜
100 do.	25	100 do.	68¼
300 Erie Rail.	8½	100 do.	68⅜
200 do.	8⅝	400 do.	s10. 67⅞
20 Mor. Ex.	90	100 do.	68¼
5 do.	b.c. 89½	300 do.	68⅜
100 Pac. of Mo.	b.c. 2⅜	900 do.	68¾
100 N. C. & I. C.	b.c. 83	300 do.	68⅜
115 Rens. & Sar.	108	1100 do.	68½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$40,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113	100 C. of N. J.	20⅜
12,000 D. of C. 3.65s.	72½	400 do.	20⅜
15,000 C. R. I. & P. s. f.	103	500 do.	20⅜
200 Del. & H.	s3. 55¾	600 do.	20⅜
500 West. Un.	70⅝	1000 do.	20
100 do.	71⅜	700 do.	20
300 do.	71½	200 do.	s3. 19⅞
1400 do.	71⅜	200 do.	19⅞
100 do.	s3. 71⅜	100 do.	19⅞
900 do.	71⅜	100 do.	19¾
100 Erie Railway	8⅜	100 do.	20
400 do.	8⅜	200 do.	19⅞
500 Pacific Mail	24⅞	100 do.	19⅞
100 Lake Shore	53	100 do.	19⅞
800 do.	53⅛	600 do.	19⅞
100 do.	s3. 53⅜	300 do.	19⅞
200 do.	b3. 53⅜	400 do.	19⅞
300 do.	53⅜	5 do.	19⅞
500 North-w.	s30. 32	100 Rock Island.	101
100 North-west. Pref.	52⅜	100 St. Paul	18½
100 Ill. Cen.	s3. 53	300 St. Paul Pref.	48¾
200 do.	53	300 do.	s3. 48¾
1400 Del., L. & W.	68⅜	100 do.	48⅜
200 do.	s6. 68⅜	100 Ohio & Miss.	6¾
800 do.	68⅜	200 C., C. & I. C.	2¾
50 Mor. Ex.	90	100 do.	2¾
100 C. B. & Q.	s60.111	200 do.	2⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$50,000 J. Y. C. 1st.	72	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	b.c. 83¼
7,000 C., R. I. & P.	103⅛	500 do.	83¾
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st.	105	300 do.	83¾
15,000 H. 1st 7s. R.	120	200 C. of N. J.	20⅜
5,000 Sc. Mo. 1st.	99¾	600 do.	20⅜
55,000 D. P. 1st.	104¾	600 do.	19⅞
1,000 U. Pac. s. f.	97½	700 do.	19⅞
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G.	102⅜	100 do.	19⅞
4,000 La. 1st 7s	97½	100 do.	19⅞
7,000 Tol. & W. 1st.	104	100 do.	19¾
3,000 St. L. & I. M. 1st	98	200 do.	20
5,000 D., M. & T. 1st.	105	300 do.	19¾
1,000 Erie 2d con.	91	100 do.	19¾
1,000 M. & St. Paul, c. s. f.	82½	600 do.	19¾
48 Am. Exch. Bank	109⅞	300 do.	19⅞
80 Mechanics' Bank	90	100 do.	19⅞
50 B'k of Amer.	134	100 C., M. & St. P. Pf.	b.c. 83¾
100 Del. & Hudson	55¾	300 do.	48¾
540 do.	b.c. 55½	100 do.	48⅜
520 do.	55¾	100 Wab. Pac. Com.	18½
1900 West. Union	71¾	Rec's	7⅜
500 do.	71⅞	700 do.	7⅜
1100 do.	71⅞	1100 D., L. & W.	68¼
1000 do.	72	700 do.	68½
1000 do.	72	400 do.	68⅝
100 do.	72	100 do.	68⅜
100 do.	71⅞	5 C., B. & Q.	114
1100 do.	71⅞	300 do.	113⅞
200 U. S. Ex.	52	100 do.	113
500 N. Y. C. & H.	b.c. 101⅜	200 L. S. & M. S.	33⅝
300 do.	101½	100 do.	33⅜
100 do.	101¾	100 do.	33⅜
100 do.	101⅞	100 do.	33¼
300 do.	101⅞	100 do.	33¼
200 do.	101¾	100 do.	33¼
100 do.	101¾	110 do.	33¼
1600 do.	102	300 C. M. & St. P. Pf.	b.c. 48¼
900 do.	s60.100	300 do.	48¼
10 U. S. Ex.	51¾	300 do.	48¼
50 do.	51¾	100 do.	48⅜
7 Amer. Ex.	58	100 do.	48
28 Adams Ex.	102½	100 do.	48⅜
100 West. Un.	b.c. 71⅛	100 Chi. & Alt.	b.c. 101
300 do.	71⅝	100 C. & R. 1st.	103⅜
225 do.	71⅝	100 do.	s60.100
600 do.	b3. 71⅝	500 do.	s60.100
600 do.	71⅝	100 do.	101⅛
1000 do.	71⅝	200 do.	101
100 do.	b3. 71⅝	200 do.	100⅜
1700 do.	71⅝	1700 do.	100⅜
2700 do.	s3. 71⅝	100 do.	100⅜
1000 do.	71⅝	100 do.	100⅜
100 do.	s5. 71⅝	100 do.	s7.100⅜
300 do.	b3. 71⅝	100 do.	100⅝
900 do.	71⅝	100 do.	100⅝
100 do.	71⅝	200 D., L. & W.	b.c. 69
100 do.	b3. 71⅝	1900 do.	69
1300 do.	s3. 71⅝	400 do.	68⅞
1400 do.	71⅝	100 do.	68⅝
25 Pac. Mail	24⅝	100 do.	68⅜
100 do.	25	100 do.	68¼
300 Erie Rail.	b.c. 8½	100 do.	68⅜
200 do.	8⅝	400 do.	s10. 67⅞
20 Mor. Ex.	90	100 do.	68¼
5 do.	b.c. 89½	300 do.	68⅜
100 Pac. of Mo.	b.c. 2⅜	900 do.	68¾
100 N. C. & I. C.	b.c. 83	300 do.	68⅜
115 Rens. & Sar.	108	1100 do.	68½

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$40,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	113	100 C. of N. J.	20⅜
12,000 D. of C. 3.65s.	72½	400 do.	20⅜
15,000 C. R. I. & P. s. f.	103	500 do.	20⅜
200 Del. & H.	s3. 55¾	600 do.	20⅜
500 West. Un.	70⅝	1000 do.	20
100 do.	71⅜	700 do.	20
300 do.	71½	200 do.	s3. 19⅞
1400 do.	71⅜	200 do.	19⅞
100 do.	s3. 71⅜	100 do.	19⅞
900 do.	71⅜	100 do.	19¾
100 Erie Railway	8⅜	100 do.	20
400 do.	8⅜	200 do.	19⅞
500 Pacific Mail	24⅞	100 do.	19⅞
100 Lake Shore	53	100 do.	19⅞
800 do.	53⅛	600 do.	19⅞
100 do.	s3. 53⅜	300 do.	19⅞
200 do.	b3. 53⅜	400 do.	19⅞
300 do.	53⅜	5 do.	19⅞
500 North-w.	s30. 32	100 Rock Island.	101
100 North-west. Pref.	52⅜	100 St. Paul	18½
100 Ill. Cen.	s3. 53	300 St. Paul Pref.	48¾
200 do.	53	300 do.	s3. 48¾
1400 Del., L. & W.	68⅜	100 do.	48⅜
200 do.	s6. 68⅜	100 Ohio & Miss.	6¾
800 do.	68⅜	200 C., C. & I. C.	2¾
50 Mor. Ex.	90	100 do.	2¾
100 C. B. & Q.	s60.111	200 do.	2⅜

FRIDAY, Feb. 9—P. M.

The weakness of the coal shares constituted the most prominent feature of speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day. New-Jersey Central fell off from 21 at the opening to 19, subsequently recovered to 20¼, with final sales at 19¼. It is currently reported that the effort to raise the $3,000,000 necessary to enable the company to tide over its difficulties has resulted in complete failure, and that consequently the corporation is about to pass into the hands of a Receiver. Delaware and Hudson Canal recorded a decline of 4 ₱ cent. from the closing quotation of yesterday. The opening price to-day was 57½, whence there was a drop to 54, with closing transactions at a recovery of only ¼ ₱ cent. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, while somewhat weak, was steadier than the other coal shares, and fluctuated between 69¼ and 68⅛, closing at 68½. Western Union was firm in the early dealings, and subsequently, under purchases to cover short contracts, advanced from 70¾, which was the lowest point touched, to 72, closing sales being effected at 71⅞. Lake Shore opened at 53⅛, declined to 52¾, but afterward rallied and closed at 53¼. North-western preferred showed a recovery from the depression which yesterday characterized the dealings in the stock, and rose from 51½ to 53⅛, with closing sales at 53. The North-western common and St. Paul shares were about firm. Erie sold at 8, against 8⅞ at the close yesterday, with a subsequent recovery of ⅛ ₱ cent. Among investment shares Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy dropped off from 116½ to 113¼, with sales on 60 days, sellers' options, at 112 and 111. New-York Central sold at 101 regular and at 100 seller 60 days. Rock Island declined from 101⅜ to 100½, and closed at 101¼. The dealings in Express shares were confined exclusively to American Merchants' Union, which sold at 52.

The entire transactions for the day amounted to 173,552 shares, which embraced 39,600 Western Union, 27,335 New-Jersey Central, 26,500 Lake Shore, 20,150 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 13,700 North-western, 8,900, St. Paul, 7,130 Erie, 6,800 Michigan Central, 5,600 Rock Island, 4,730 New-York Central, 4,460 Delaware and Hudson Canal, 2,025 Pacific Mail, and 1,150 Illinois Central.

There was an ample supply of money on call at 3@3½ ₱ cent. until late in the day, when there were offerings at even lower figures. Prime mercantile paper was quoted at 4@4½ ₱ cent. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption amounted to $700,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities to-day: Savannah, buying par, selling 3-16 premium; Charleston, steady, buying par, selling ¼ premium; Cincinnati, quiet, buying 50@par, selling 1-10 premium; St. Louis, par; New-Orleans, commercial ⅛; bank ¼, and Chicago 60 premium.

The foreign advices reported British Consols and American securities steady and without important change in prices. At London, consols for both money and the account closed at 95⅜@95¾; United States 10-40s at 110⅝@110¾; New 5s at 107⅜; 1865s (old,) at 105⅝@105¾, and 1867s at 109¾. Erie was weak; the common closing at 8⅛ and the preferred at 19. At Amsterdam Northwestern preferred sold at 50¼. French Rentes advanced from 105f. 95c., and closed at 106f. 12½c. The Bank of England lost £50,000 on balance to-day.

The sterling exchange market was weak and slightly more in favor of buyers, prime bankers' bills being obtainable at $4 84@$4 84½ for long, and at $4 85@$4 85¼ for demand. The nominal rates remain as last quoted.

The gold speculation was firm, and the price advanced from 105¾ to 105⅞, with final sales at the latter figure. The market was quiet and presented no especial feature. On gold loans the rates ranged from 2¼ to 4 per cent. for carrying.

There was comparatively little business in Government bonds, and the variations in prices were unimportant, owing to the steadiness of gold. The demand continues to run chiefly on the 1867s, which were taken at 113. The market closed firm in tone. Railroad bonds were steady as a rule. New-Jersey Centrals were a marked exception, Consolidated Firsts declining 1½; Convertibles, 2¼, and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consolidated 1 ₱ cent., touching 72, 68, and 50 respectively. Milwaukee and St. Paul, I. and M. Division, fell off to 86; Chicago and North-western Firsts, to 105, do. Consolidated gold coupons to 91⅜, and Milwaukee and St. Paul, La Crosse Division, to 97¾. Rock Island 7s were active at 108⅜@108¾, and Union Pacific Firsts at 104⅛@104¼. Harlem registered Firsts sold at 120, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 8s at 112¾. Ohio and Mississippi Consolidated rose to 87½. Alton and Terre Haute Seconds, preferred, sold at 87@89. In State bonds the transactions were small. Louisiana Consols sold at 59½, a decline of 3¾ ₱ cent. since Tuesday last, when the last sale was made. Missouri Funded of 1894–5 were 2 ₱ cent higher, selling at 107½; do. long 6s sold at 106. District Columbia 3.65s were steady at 72½@72⅝.

The imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week ending this date were $2,070,752, and the amount marketed, $2,066,553. The total imports of dry goods at the port since Jan. 1 were $11,117,499, and the total amount marketed $10,916,163.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1877.

	Thursday.	Friday.
Gold receipts	$241,721 49	
Gold payments	424 258 45	
Gold balance	70,401,299 49	
Currency receipts	497,013 89	
Currency payments	408,589 76	
Currency balance	43,427,845 69	
Customs	214,000 00	

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 9.

American gold	105¾	105⅞
United States 5s. 1881, coup	110¾	110⅞
United States 5-20s. 1867, coup	113	113½
Bills on London	4 84@4 84½	4 84¼@4 84½
New-York Central	101¾	101½
Rock Island	101⅜	101½
Pacific Mail	24⅜	24⅞
Milwaukee and St. Paul	18½	18⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	48⅝	48⅝
Lake Shore	53	53¼
Chicago and North-western	33⅛	33¾
Chicago and North-western Pref	51¾	53
Western Union	71⅜	71⅞
Union Pacific	66¾	66½
Delaware, Lack. and Western	69⅛	68½
New-Jersey Central	21¾	19½
Delaware and Hudson Canal	58¼	54½
Morris and Essex	90	90
Panama	123	122
Erie	8⅛	8⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	6⅝	6¾
Harlem	140¼	140½
Hannibal and St. Joseph	21¾	21½
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	25	25
Michigan Central	45½	45
Illinois Central	53	53⅛

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	101½	101	4,730
Erie	8⅝	8	7,130
Lake Shore	53¼	52⅝	26,300
Wabash	7⅜	7⅜	200
North-western	33⅜	32	7,700
North-western Preferred	53	51½	6,000
Rock Island	101⅜	101½	5,600
Mil. & St. Paul	18½	18½	100
Mil. & St. Paul Pref	48⅝	48	5,800
Pittsburg	93	93	150
Del., Lack. & Western	69¼	68½	20,150
New-Jersey Central	21⅝	19	27,335
Delaware & Hud. Canal	58	54	4,460
Chicago & Alton	101	101	100
Michigan Central	45	44⅜	6,800
Illinois Central	53	53⅜	1,150
Union Pacific	66½	66½	400
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	116½	113¼	982
Missouri Pacific	2⅜	2⅜	100
C., C. & I. C.	2¾	2⅜	650
Hannibal & St. Joseph Pref.	25	25	200
Ohio & Mississippi	6¾	6⅝	200
Western Union	72	70¾	39,600
A. & P. Telegraph	16½	16	100
Pacific Mail	25	24¾	2,025
Quicksilver Pref.	21¾	21½	100
American Mer. Union Ex.	52	52	450
Total sales			173,552

The following table shows the half-hourly fluctuations in the Gold market to-day:

10:00 A. M.	105⅜	1:00 P. M.	105⅜
10:30 A. M.	105⅞	1:30 P. M.	105⅞
11:00 A. M.	105⅞	2:00 P. M.	105⅞
11:30 A. M.	105⅜	2:30 P. M.	105⅞
12:00 M.	105⅞	3:00 P. M.	105⅞
12:30 P. M.	105⅞		

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency 6s	123½	123½
United States 6s, 1881, registered	113¼	113½
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	114	114¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	108⅞	109
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	108⅜	109
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	110⅛	110⅜
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	110⅛	110¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	113	113¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	113	113⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	116¼	116⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	116¼	116⅜
United States 10-40s, registered	111¼	111⅜
United States 10-40s, coupons	114½	114⅝
United States 5s 1881, registered	110⅞	111
United States 5s 1881, coupons	110⅞	111
United States 4½s, 1891, registered	107⅝	107⅞

The Sub-Treasurer disbursed in gold coin $35,000 for interest, $35,500 for called bonds, and $5,700 silver coin in exchange for fractional currency.

The following were the gold clearings by the National Bank of the State of New-York today:

Gold cleared	$32,005,000
Gold balances	1,331,280
Currency balances	1,411,280

The following is the Clearing-house statement to-day:

Currency exchanges	$74,061,022
Currency balances	3,327,063
Gold exchanges	7,605,392
Gold balances	1,363,809

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s. '83	33½	H. & St. Jo., due '86	107½
Alabama 5s. '86	33½	H. & St. J., due '87	107
Alabama 8s. '86	33½	N. Y. Reg. B. L.	101½
Alabama 8s. '92	17	N. Y. Comp. B. L.	101½
Alabama 5s. '93	22	N. C. 6s, old, R. J.	21½
Ark. 6s. funded	28	N. C. 6s, A. & O.	21½
Ark. 7s. L. R. & F. S. 1s	10	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. J. & J.	69
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R.	10	N. C. 6s, do. c. off J. & J.	49
Ark. 7s, L. R., P. B. & N. O.	10	N. C. 6s, do. c. off A. & O.	49
Ark. 7s, Mo. & L. R.	10	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act. '66	16
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cen. R.	10	N. C. 6s, Fd'g Act '68, 15	16
Connecticut 6s	110	N. C. new bds. J. & J.	12
Georgia 6s	93	N. C. new bds. A. & O.	12
Georgia 7s, n. b	105	N. C. S. T. class 1	2
Georgia 7s, indorsed	103	N. C. S. T. class 2	2
Georgia 7s, gold bds	105	N. C. S. T. class 3	2½
Illinois 6s, '66, '76	101	Ohio 6s	103½
Illinois War Loan	102	Rhode Island 6s	120
Kentucky 6s	101	S. C. 6s	36
Louisiana 6s	40	S. C. 6s, J. & J	35
Louisiana 6s, n. b	40	S. C. 6s, A. & O	35
La. 6s, new Fl. Bds	40	S. C. 6s, Fd'g Act. '66	35
La. 7s, Penitentiary	40	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	45
La. 6s, Levee bonds	40	S. C. L. C. '89, A. & O.	45
La. 8s, Levee bonds	40	S. C. 7s, '88	35
La. 8s, L. Bs. of '75	40	S. C. Non. F. bs	2½
La. 7s, Consolidated	59¾	Tenn. 6s, old	42½
Michigan 6s '78-'79	101	Tenn. 6s, n. b., n. s.	42
Michigan 7s, '90	113½	Tenn. 6s, n. b., o. s.	42
Michigan 7s, '90	113½	Virginia 6s, n. bds. '66	30
Mo. 6s, due in '77	100⅝	Virginia 6s, n. bds. '67	30
Mo. 6s, due in '78	101¼	Va. 6s, Con. Bonds	78½
Fund. bs, due '94-5	107½	Virginia 6s, ex. m'd c.	67¼
Long bs, '20 to '30	106¼	Va. 6s, Con. 2d s	37½
Asy. or Un'y, due '92	106¾	Dis. of C. 3.65s, 1924	72½

And the following for railway mortgages:

B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s	38	L. S. Div. bds	107
C. & Ohio 6s 1st	22	L. S. Cons. R. 1st	107½
Chic. & A. S. F., 1st	115	Mich. C. Con. 7s. 1902	103
Chic. & Alt. Income	104½	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82 SF.	112
Joliet & Chic. 1st	108	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	104¾
La. & Mo. 1st, gtd	84	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	105⅜
C., R. & Q. 8 ₱ ct. 1st	112	N. Y. C. & Hud. 1st	117
C. R. I. & P. 1st 7s	108¾	N. Y. C. & Hud. 1st	112
C. R. I. & P. S. F. 6s. '95	102	Hud. R. 7s. 2d. S. F. '65	112½
C. R. of N. J. 1st. n.	103	Harlem 1st 7s. C.	120¼
L. & W. B. Con. G'd.	49⅞	Harlem 1st 7s. R.	120¼
M. & S. P. 1st 8s. P. D.	113¼	N. Missouri 1st	93⅜
M. & St. P. 1st 7s. I. & M.	86	Ohio & M. Con. 7s	87½
M. & St. P. 1st 7s. C. & M.	94½	Cen. Pac. Gold bds	107½
M. & S. P. 1st. La C. D.	97	Cen. P., San J. B'ch	91¾
M. & S. P. 1st I. & M. D.	85	C. P. State Aid bds	107
M. & St. P. 1st C. & M.	97	Cen. Pac. L. G. bs	93½
M. & St. P. Con. S. F.	82½	West. Pacific bs	104
M. & St. P. Dubuque	105	Union Pac. 1st 6s	104½
C. N. W. Sink. F.	106½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	102¾
C. & N. W. Ext. bds	100	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	119
C. & N. W. 1st	105½	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	110½
Iowa Mid. 1st. 8s	94	Col., Chic. & Ind. 1st	35¼
Galena & Chic. Ext.	106¼	Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	6⅜
Chicago & Mo. Riv. 7s	98	Ill. Cen. 1st. 7s	106
C., C. & I. 1st 7s. S. F.	110	St. L. & Iron Mt. 1st	98
Del., L. & W. 2d	108½	Alton & T. H. 1st	106
Del., L. & W. 7s. C.	103	Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	71
M. & E. 7s. of 1871	102	B. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s	87½
Erie 2d 7s	79	T., P. & W. 1st, E. D.	85
Erie 3d 7s	104½	T., P. & W. 1st, Ex.	104½
Erie 4th 7s	102⅝	T., P. & W. 1st, I. D.	82¼
R., N. Y. & E. 1st	77	Tol. & Wab. 2d	75
R., N. Y. & E. L. bds	91	T. & W. Eqip. Bds.	16
H. & S. J. Land G'rnt.	110	T

MR. FIELD'S REBEL WITNESS.

JOSEPH H. MADDOX'S SERVICES TO THE CONFEDERACY.

POSITIVE EVIDENCE OF HIS DISLOYALTY TO THE UNION FOUND IN THE CONFEDERATE RECORDS—HIS OFFERS TO THE REBEL GOVERNMENT — INFORMATION FURNISHED FROM INSIDE THE UNION LINES—HIS SINCERITY DOUBTED BY THE REBEL AUTHORITIES—A DOUBLE GAME PLAYED WITH A VIEW TO PRIVATE GAINS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1877.

J. H. Maddox, who has been relied upon by David Dudley Field to establish the existence of a bargain on the part of Gov. Wells, of the Returning Board, to sell Louisiana to the Democrats, has a history. Part of it is in the nature of autobiography, which becomes interesting at this time, because Maddox swore in his testimony that he was in the Union service during the war, and gave everybody the impression that he was a stanch Union man. He represented himself as having been employed to gain information for the Union side, and to aid him in this business he had a pass through the Union lines. He admitted having had one interview with Jeff. Davis, but said he had never given Davis any information. The evidence of his own letters and the Confederate records sold to the Government by his friend Pickett tell a different story from that which Maddox now swears to. It is quite possible—and the papers suggest—that during the war, as during his adventures in New-Orleans, he was playing a double game. Even he himself has stated that he was serving the Confederacy and making a private gain at the same time.

RICHMOND, Sept. 7, 1862.

To the Honorable Secretary of War:

SIR: I desire authority to raise a regiment of Cavalry in the lower counties of the western shore of Maryland, viz.: Calvert, Prince George's, St. Mary's, and Charles. I have no doubt that I can speedily secure enough men, who will furnish their own horses, from this district; and I hope to be enabled to do this in time to join our Army while in that State. Respectfully,

J. H. MADDOX.

This paper has the following indorsement:

The within applicant, Joseph H. Maddox, Esq., of St. Mary's County, Md., is personally known to me as a man of high character and social position, highly educated and possessed of a very large fortune. As Captain of a squadron of dragoons, under command of Col. Butler, during the Mexican war, he acquitted himself with great credit. During the present war his time and fortune have been most lavishly expended for the benefit of our cause, and an incarceration of three months in Fort Warren affords another proof of his devotion to the [Southern cause] same. This application receives the fullest indorsement from Provost Marshal Griswold, W. H. Norris, Esq., and, indeed, it is believed, from every prominent citizen of Maryland now in Richmond. Respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM NORRIS, Captain C. S. A.

Maddox's application was received at the Confederate War Department on Sept. 8, 1862, and was answered upon the same day, as appears by an indorsement made to that effect. The application bears the following additional indorsement:

Authorize him to raise a regiment or battalion of cavalry in Maryland. G. W. R.

The above indorsement was made by G. W. Randolph, Secretary of War of the Confederacy.

The request of Maddox seems to have been urged by citizens of influence with the Confederate military authorities, as may be inferred from the indorsement made on his application. The following additional recommendation was also filed:

The Adjutant General C. S. A.:

DEAR SIR: The names of the gentlemen spoken of in my communication of yesterday are Joseph H. Maddox and John B. Brockenbrough. Mr. Maddox steps at the Spotswood Hotel when in Richmond. The address of Mr. Brockenbrough I do not know certainly, but think it is Richmond. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, E. LOUIS LOWE.

ASHLAND, Sept. 10, 1861.

Maddox at once started to recruit his regiment of cavalry from among his friends in Southern Maryland. While thus engaged, or prior to commencing active recruiting, he was vigilantly looking out for the interests of the Confederacy, and furnished them such information of the movements of the Federal forces as might prove advantageous to the Confederate military authorities. On Sept. 12, 1862, he wrote the Confederate Secretary of War from Westmoreland, Va., as follows, the letter being marked at the Confederate War Office as having been received Sept. 15, 1862:

HAGUS, WESTMORELAND COUNTY, Sept. 12, 1862.

Hon. G. W. Randolph, Secretary of War:

SIR: From what I can learn here, I am satisfied that the Yankees are moving their stores from Washington. The river has been for several days full of vessels going to Washington and returning. All go up empty and return deeply loaded. I can see distinctly that there are no soldiers on the boats coming down. Several have passed up with troops, and many with horses. I hope to make a landing in St. Mary's County, Md., in a day or two, and that I will be able to give a good account of myself.

I would suggest the propriety of establishing a daily mail across the Potomac at this point. Capt. Norris will explain my ideas in regard to it. Yours, in haste, J. H. MADDOX.

Appreciating the value of obtaining for the Confederates trustworthy information of the movements of the Union forces and the purposes of the United States Military authorities, Capt. Norris, of the Confederate Signal Service, after conversation with Maddox, recommended to President Davis, through Secretary Randolph, the establishment of a corps of trusty carriers and messengers, and in furtherance of his scheme recommended the employment of Maddox as an agent at Washington to obtain full and reliable intelligence of all matters of interest to the Confederacy. Capt. Norris' plans of operations are set forth in the following letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT, Sept. 12, 1862.

Hon. G. W. Randolph, Secretary of War:

GENERAL: The verbal suggestions recently made respecting regular and rapid communication with Maryland and the North are renewed, employing eight couriers and seven seamen. I propose to furnish the Government daily with communications from our friends in Washington, Baltimore, &c., and also the Northern journals, and perhaps with dispatches from the Army.

Even should the present line be interrupted, it might be judicious to multiply the chances of transmitting Army intelligence, and, should our forces advance at once, the route through lower Maryland would for some time be the most safe, direct, and available.

Trusty messengers and the Federal mails will be the agents relied upon across the Potomac. Mr. Maddox, now raising a regiment of cavalry in Maryland, has, with great spirit and self-devotion, volunteered to execute this part of the duty. His means for obtaining intelligence from men of judgment and position in Washington are peculiarly great, and his facilities for forwarding dispatches. In this connection I beg to suggest anew, for the consideration of the President, a proposition to station a reliable officer in Quebec; his duty to convert into cipher, or the reverse, and forward all dispatches to the President to and from our agents and Ministers abroad. It is believed that this could be accomplished with but little delay beyond that of regular mail time, and with no possibility of discovery. The details of the several plans have been fully matured, and only await your approval to be put into immediate operation. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.

WILLIAM NORRIS, Captain Signal Corps.

Hon. GEORGE W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

Upon receiving this letter, Secretary Randolph referred it to President Davis, with the following indorsement:

Respectfully submitted to the President.

The necessary steps will be taken to open communications with Maryland. Shall the suggestion of stationing an agent in Quebec be adopted?

G. W. RANDOLPH, Secretary of War.

The following indorsement was made on the letter by President Davis himself:

No objection to communicating with agent in a changed key, but it would be unsafe to rely on such means, as I do not think, if the cipher could not be read, that the letters would be allowed to pass through United States mails. J. D.

MADDOX'S LOYALTY TO THE CONFEDERACY SUSPECTED.

What services Maddox rendered the Confederacy between September, 1862, and May, 1863, are not shown by any records made in that period. It seems, however, that his loyalty to the Confederacy became suspected, and that the authority granted him to recruit a regiment of cavalry in Maryland was in consequence withdrawn. It is highly probable Maddox found that it would be more safe and profitable to speculate commercially on both sides, which dangerous business naturally caused him to be suspected. It was during this period, no doubt, that he succeeded in possessing himself, through false representations, with a permit to trade from President Lincoln. In his testimony before Mr. Field's committee, Maddox swore he had a permit to pass through the lines from President Lincoln, but in view of his record during the war this statement is considered questionable.

Upon visiting Richmond in May, 1863, Maddox was detained in custody by the Confederate military authorities, and was subsequently paroled, as will be seen from the following:

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF HENRICO, RICHMOND, June 6, 1863.

Joseph H. Maddox, a citizen of Carroll County, Md., is detained in custody by the authority of the Confederate States, and goes at large upon the execution of his parole of honor that he will not attempt to cross the line of the Potomac or leave the City of Richmond without permission of the public authority of Confederate States.

JOHN H. WINDER, Brigadier General.

While under parole Maddox appears to have continued to perform such service as he was able for the Confederacy. He regarded his arrest as a great act of injustice, in view of the valuable services rendered the Confederacy, as will be seen by his letter to Gen. Winder, dated May 20, 1863, and charged that his detention was caused by malicious reports of personal enemies.

The following extract from a dispatch from Major Norris, signal officer, shows that Maddox was communicating to the Confederates information about the movements of the United States forces stationed at Fortress Monroe:

SIGNAL OFFICE, June 22, 1863.

[Special dispatch from Capt. C. H. Causey, in Elizabeth County, Va.]

[Extract.]

I was not able to keep my confidential agent last night on the lower peninsula, as the lower peninsula is filled with provost guards enrolling negroes, *nolens volens*. I saw M., who informed me that Keyes' head-quarters are at Fortress Monroe. He thinks his force does not exceed six thousand, (6,000.) Official. WILLIAM NORRIS, Major, &c.

The following letter written by Maddox to Gen. John H. Winder narrates his services to the Confederacy:

RICHMOND, July 20, 1863.

GENERAL: Some six weeks ago I came to Richmond on business. I thought that I had been of great use to the authorities of the Confederacy, as I certainly had the desire to promote the interests of this country and the successful progress of its cause. In acquiring information in the United States which it would be the interest of the authorities here to have, I had necessarily come into contact, and had of choice associated much, with prominent officials of the Federal side. This association, it would seem, started suspicion of my loyalty to the South, which suspicion was communicated from some source to men in power here, and evidently attached to me on my arrival in Richmond. The President of the Confederacy suggested that I had so acted in its behalf that he thought I could not return to my home in safety, and that he was prepared to see my services offered to the cause of which he is the chief. Acting upon his suggestion, my services were immediately tendered—the sphere of action indicated for which I felt qualified and which was most agreeable to me. The Secretary of War declined my offer, saying an acceptance was "unadvisable at this time." I presumed his action was founded upon the then existing state of affairs in Maryland. Richmond was threatened in a few days, it raised a command and entered the camp in her defense. I was at the head of a battalion consisting for the most part of Maryland men. These after a few days were willing to enlist regularly as mounted men under my command, provided they could be furnished with horses, and I, having the means to procure them, was willing to advance for that purpose. This being satisfactorily arranged, I obtained names nearly sufficient to establish the proposed organization, and again offered my services to the Secretary of War, who declined to give me the authority required to raise the battalion. Having ascertained that I was regarded in some powerful quarters as a suspected person, I proposed to disband my battalion and return to my home in Maryland. My application was refused; so that it seems this Government will not accept my offer to enter service at the head of a battalion raised and to be furnished by myself primarily, nor will it give me the privilege of withdrawing to my home on the other side of the Potomac.

While Gen. Lee's movements were shrouded in mystery I made no objection to the decision of the Secretary, but there can no longer be any reason founded on that idea. Gen. Lee's late movement to the Virginia side of the Potomac leaves the present a fit moment for me to return to Virginia, so that I may not find it "unadvisable" after new movements of the Army shall have been made.

If the Secretary of War will permit my return to Maryland at any time, the present would appear to be the most appropriate time. I desire that my passport shall be now furnished. If it is his purpose to detain me in this country as a suspected person, I ask that the Government will have the direciness to put me in durance by some sign that will furnish me the evidence of that fact. If it be a prison, let me be incarcerated, so that I can by law effect my own deliverance; if it be merely a confinement to certain boundaries, let me have a statement in writing, to show that I am detained against my will, to the end that by its exhibition elsewhere I may prevent embarrassment to my estates.

The Secretary promised to see you, and I concluded he would consult and determine with you whether it were best to permit my return to Maryland or to parole me here as a prisoner. This is my preference, under the circumstances, to return to Maryland. Any position in service now would be unacceptable, having been refused twice, and I could only take it with a conviction that suspicion would follow my movements, to carp at any misfortune that might overtake me, as if that had furnished evidence of my original bad faith, while I could not hope for the equal chances of advancement with others in the event of success. I can find in the retirement of my home and attention to private interests, which have suffered from my absence, the means of employing time usefully, and a compensation for the failure on my part to attract friendship by the zeal with which I proposed to serve the cause of a brave people struggling for independence, which has and will continue to have my warmest sympathy. I am, with sentiments of esteem, very truly yours, &c., J. H. MADDOX.

This letter was referred to the Secretary of War by Gen. Winder without comment. No reply appears among the records.

MADDOX AGAIN PROTESTS HIS LOYALTY TO THE REBEL CAUSE.

Being unable to accomplish what he desired through Gen. Winder, Maddox addressed the following letter to President Davis. It will be noticed that in this letter Maddox again refers to his valuable services to the Confederacy, and reminds President Davis that he pursued the course marked out for him by Mr. Davis:

RICHMOND, Aug. 14, 1863.

Mr. President:

The object of this note is to request your direction to the Adjutant General to return to me a letter written to you by me, without signature, from Richmond Court-house, Va., and to request you to return the letter I addressed to you some six weeks since.

I avail myself of the occasion so submit to your perusal certain documents which you will find inclosed. This is done that there may be no mistake in your privity to the fact that I have pursued the course you invited me to take, and that my offers of service have not only been repeatedly declined, but, instead of being put in commission, I have been put in duress.

It is not my purpose to complain. Under other auspices services like mine would have attracted a regard more in accord with my zeal; but I have no reason to question the sincerity with which another course has been taken. I submit, and now ask that you will, after the perusal of this note, return it and the inclosures to my address, care of Kent, Paine & Co. Respectfully, your obedient servant, J. H. MADDOX.

His Excellency Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederate States.

Upon this letter President Davis made the following indorsement:

The request to return the note and its inclosures is complied with, but this leaves nothing on which to act, and is equivalent, therefore, to a withdrawal of other requests the note contains. J. D.

Aug. 14, 1863.

Upon the same date Maddox wrote the following to Gen. Winder:

RICHMOND, Aug. 14, 1863.

Brig. Gen. J. H. Winder:

SIR: I have been here for nearly three months upon some vague idea affecting my loyalty to the Confederate States. I have repeatedly asked to know the charges against me, and have invariably been informed that none exist. Yet I am not allowed to return home. I respectfully ask that you will investigate my case, and thus give me an opportunity of meeting the charges that may be made against me. Respectfully, your obedient servant, J. H. MADDOX.

HEAD-QUARTERS DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1863.

There are no specific charges—indeed, I may say any charges—against Mr. Maddox on file at these head-quarters. J. H. WINDER, Brigadier General.

In proof of his loyalty to the Confederate cause, and as furnishing evidence of the injustice done him, on Aug. 28 Maddox wrote as follows, inclosing a letter received from his wife. The party to whom the letter was addressed does not appear, but it has the official marks of the Confederate War Office on its back, showing that it was laid before the military authorities:

RICHMOND, Aug. 28, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your note dated yesterday, for which I thank you. This morning a gentleman arrived from Baltimore, and brought the inclosed letter to me from my wife. If the President will read it, he will, I think, be less inclined to credit the slanders against me. I have news from my estates in St. Mary's County, and my affairs there need my immediate attention. I have sent bond and cor $5,000 in Federal exchange to my wife; the exchange, I fear, is lost.

Partly for gain, and partly to help a cause dear to my heart, I engaged in an undertaking which has resulted in pecuniary loss and personal discredit, and may result in my ruin.

May God forgive those who have thus pursued and persecuted me.

If the Secretary of War had given me an opportunity for explanation all would have been right. It was certainly due to one who was serving the country. Respectfully, in haste, yours, &c.

J. H. MADDOX.

The following is the letter from Mrs. Maddox. Those portions marked by asterisks are omitted because they are strictly private:

ANTRIM, Aug. 4, 1863.

MY DEAR HUSBAND: Your letter of the 20th reached me yesterday, and I can hardly tell you of the feeling of deep despair it gave me. In the thought of such a prolonged separation and the grief caused by it, I almost forget to see the good that has been done you by the dashing of your hopes of usefulness to the cause so dear to you by the malice of pretended friends. * * *

We were not much troubled by the soldiers in their passage through here. Nearly the whole of Meade's Army passed through Tarrytown, and the citizens were disposed to incite the soldiers to commit all the depredations upon the property that they could, by telling them that we were secessionists, &c. I think our lonely condition, as two unprotected females, saved us in a measure from a great deal of trouble we would have had if you had been at home. They tried to corrupt our servants, but finding them so loyal to us, they said it was useless to talk to them, they knew we were a set of secessionists from the master down to the niggers!

Antrim was selected—so I have been told since—as the battle ground. We saw them surveying the fields, near the woods, below the house. The intention of the enemy, they say, was to attack Lee at Gettysburg and fall back to this part of the country. In that event we would have been ruined. * * * I was very much worried by the trespass upon the property, but toward the last I learned to bear it more patiently. They had it in their power to do us all the harm they wished, and no doubt they would have ruined the place if it had not been a little one of their way to come out here. The main body of the Army came up the Frederick road, and, we being off the road, saved us from a great deal of annoyance. I could write all day about the scenes through which we have passed since you left. *

I trust the misunderstanding that has arisen between you and your friends may soon be settled, and that you will soon be home. I cannot imagine how this could have been brought about. I thought your position so clearly defined that no trouble could ever arise in regard to it. If there is any prospect of you being long detained from home, please let me sell Antrim and go to you. * * Your wife, L.

MADDOX REQUESTS AN INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT DAVIS.

Shortly after writing the foregoing letter, Maddox wrote to Col. William Preston Johnston, vindicating himself of the charges against him, and asking for an interview with President Davis.

MY DEAR SIR: I had occasion, some short time ago, to request the President to return to me certain letters written by me, without signature, to any one; and I learn that he is under the impression that he had complied with my request. But as the letters have not reached me, and as I am indisposed to write to him again upon the subject, I venture to tax your kindness so far as to ask you to look to the matter for him, and will esteem any efforts to call the attention of Mr. Davis to the former request of mine, and to see that the said letters are returned to me.

Your relations to the President may enable me, through you, to make some explanations which seem to be necessary to remove erroneous impressions that I learn he entertains. I am my own defense entirely and concealed nothing. I did not volunteer any explanations about my private affairs, for such would have been unseemly and impertinent.

I listened to rumors impugning my sincerity, and felt secure in the confidence I presumed to have been established in my character, for which I could safely rest "as on a rock." I heeded the suggestion that I should enter the service of the Government when it was supposed unsafe for me to return home; and when Gen. Lee passed beyond the borders of the Confederacy and entered my native State, I offered to go and raise a regiment of cavalry. This was postponed, as I presumed, from prudential motives arising from the situation in Maryland. The Secretary of War indorsed upon the papers referred to his action by the President that "it was unadvisable at this time to grant the authority." I obeyed the desire to wait. The situation changed. Meantime I had taken up arms to join the Confederate Army in the capital, and was in the field for some days. There I learned that my battalion, composed chiefly of Marylanders, would enlist in the cavalry, for the war, upon the condition that I furnish the horses required. Possessing the means, and still supposing myself to be pursuing the wish of the President, I agreed to furnish the horses to mount a battalion, of which I was to assume the command, and with whom I was ready to enter the service immediately. All the arrangements were made with men in numbers nearly sufficient for the battalion, and nothing remained but to obtain the authorization of the Secretary of War to complete the organization. This had no connection whatever with my original proposition, and so certain was I that it would be promptly accepted by Mr. Seddons that I, in several cases, advanced a part of the bounty money to the men.

I applied in person to the Secretary of War for the authority; I stated the facts in as plain English as I knew, and his reply was "that he had granted such authority often before, and been disappointed, and had concluded not to do so again." There can be no misunderstanding of this matter between Mr. Seddons and me, and I am thus minute in describing the particulars of my offer and its rejection, because the character of this offer itself has been perverted, and instead of being a merit to my credit, seems to have been so stated to the ear of the President as to have aggravated suspicion against me. This offer was not only refused, but the fact was made apparent that I was regarded with a suspicion that even a Presidential indorsement did not remove from the mind of the Secretary of War.

Was it strange that I, who had not asked favors, and who had only proffered evidences of friendship, should seek to withdraw from a country where my advances had been so repulsed? I was given to understand that I would not be accepted among those commissioned to sustain the cause of the Confederacy, and moreover that I would not be suffered to depart; in other words, I was held in duress—a political prisoner. I have stood since upon the terms of a parole. Is it strange under these circumstances I should seek to regain my home, where no function had been performed, and which had failed to secure the confidence which had been expressed to me or to give me protection or support? This is the only explanation of my desire to have my letters; they can do other parties now no service; they will not compromise me when in my own keeping.

As to my investments in Maryland, the explanation is simply that my wife, who had money independent of me, invested it in a farm in Carroll County, which she holds in her own right, as purchased with her own funds. This purchase was made after an interview I had with Mr. Davis, shortly after my release from Fort Warren. I submitted my case then to the President, and he advised me to return to Maryland, and left events to develop. Mr. Benjamin was present at that conversation. My desire to return with my funds to Maryland was not for the purpose of investment, but to liquidate a debt upon property that I could not honestly remove without. There was a debt due on my negroes (about 70 in number) which I felt bound to pay, believing I could move them. I have during the war nearly always had money in Richmond, at times large amounts. I own real estate to some value in the South.

I am still desirous to withdraw after all that has occurred. If not permitted to return to Maryland, I wish to go South and look after other interests. I do not seek to force explanations, and I do not aspire to favors. Standing on the foundation of that right which belongs in a Government like this, to the humblest man, I shall seek no more than that I be treated with justice, and be permitted to make my own way unmolested by public authority, when I demean myself with propriety before the law.

I wish you to make these explanations of my status, as opportunity may occur, return the letters, and believe me very truly yours, &c.,

J. H. MADDOX.

Col. WILLIAM PRESTON JOHNSTON, present.

P. S.—I find that I am unable to make as full an explanation as I desire in any position. I desire the good opinion of the President, and hope not to lose it by any fault of mine. If he will grant me an interview at his house, any evening, I think I can explain all things to his satisfaction. I had a delicacy in asking this before, but as the President's mind is certainly prejudiced against me, and I am no longer an applicant for position, I think it is due to my character to relieve his mind of it if possible. J. H. M.

The foregoing was laid before President Davis, indorsed as follows:

Inclosed letter sent to me to lay before the President. WILLIAM PRESTON JOHNSTON, Colonel and Aide de Camp.

The letter was referred to the Secretary of War, at that time J. H. Seddons, with the following indorsement made by President Davis:

Secretary of War, whose attention is called to the matter of the detail of mounted men. The letters referred are supposed to be those on which I made an indorsement, of the import of which the writer appears to be advised. J. D.

Aug. 31, 1863.

Secretary Seddons was not satisfied with Maddox's explanation, as will be seen from the following indorsement made under that of President Davis:

I do not deem it advisable to give the authority; nor, indeed, can I admit myself prepared to give any military trust to this applicant.

Sept. 2, 1863. J. H. S., Secretary.

MADDOX ENGAGED TO FURNISH MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

Mr. Maddox with this ceased all efforts to regain the confidence of the leaders of the Southern Confederacy; but two months after his letter was written to Col. Johnson, Dr. Spottswood, Medical Purveyor of the Confederate Navy, communicated with Maddox with a view of employing him in obtaining certain medical supplies then very much needed by the rebels. Following is Dr. Spottswood's letter to Maddox:

CONFEDERATE STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE MEDICINE AND SURGERY, RICHMOND, Nov. 6, 1863.

J. H. Maddox, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: The necessities of the Navy Department demanding an immediate supply of articles, of which I hand you herewith a schedule, and there being some uncertainty as to the delay of the shipments under charge of Dr. Gibslin, I desire to know if you can in any way furnish the articles required without delay, and if you can, I wish to know upon what terms you will undertake immediately to fill the requisition. Respectfully, &c.,

W. A. N. SPOTTSWOOD, Surgeon in Charge, &c.

To the foregoing Maddox replied promptly as follows:

RICHMOND, Nov. 7, 1863.

Medical Purveyor, Confederate States America:

SIR: Referring to your note of the 6th inst., I have to say I think the articles of which you stand so much in need might be supplied, provided one could act with license from the Government.

You are probably aware that in my own person I have not been favored with the confidence of that Department to which such privileges emanate, and it may be remarked that I have grown into such odor on the other side that now it would be unsafe for me to fall into the hands of the enemy. I would not be willing to risk my safety by attempting in person the execution of any enterprise demanding my personal presence within the lines of the enemy.

If the privilege could be obtained for an agent to superintend the sales of tobacco, and a license can be given to me to purchase a quantity for shipment, the proceeds might be turned into the articles you require, and I will cheerfully embark the pecuniary means by way of advance of purchase and ship it, with a view to your accommodation, upon the same terms as to outlay and reimbursement as contained in our original contract. Mr. Leon Duvall is a proper person to fill such agency, and it only remains for you to procure for him the necessary license from the proper department to put your wishes in a fair way for execution.

In so far as my ability may assist by advancing and by risking means may be calculated to accomplish your wishes, I stand ever ready to meet any call that may be supposed calculated to advance the public interest. Respectfully yours, &c.,

J. H. MADDOX.

In accordance with the suggestion of Maddox, a license was issued to purchase and ship tobacco, the license being issued upon the following recommendation from Dr. Spottswood:

I recommend that the license to purchase and ship tobacco across the lines be granted to J. H. Maddox, Esq., and that Mr. Leon Duvall have a pass to act as his agent, with a view of turning the proceeds of sales of tobacco into articles demanded immediately and immediately for the use of the Navy Department, of which articles he has the schedule.

W. A. N. SPOTTSWOOD, Surgeon in Charge.

RICHMOND, Nov. 7, 1863.

Maddox has a large claim against the United States for tobacco alleged to have been captured, and it is believed the tobacco captured was that which he engaged to trade in exchange for medical supplies to be used in the naval service of the Confederate States. The evidence here furnished of his disloyalty should be sufficient to vitiate any claim of this kind he may prefer against the United States.

ADDITIONAL PROOF OF MADDOX'S REBEL SYMPATHIES.

If any additional proof of the disloyalty of John H. Maddox to the United States during the rebellion is needed it is furnished by Mr. Maddox himself in the following letter, which needs no explanation:

RICHMOND, Dec. 23, 1863.

Hon. James A. Seddons, Secretary of War:

SIR: After sustaining heavy losses of property occasioned by my detention in Richmond, for causes which have never been explained to me, but which, I presume, in the exercise of a commendable vigilance, no doubt considered sufficient justification for the course of the public authority, I am informed that my family, with such of my Maryland property that is left me, and which can be removed, consisting of some 40 slaves, &c., &c., may in a few weeks be expected to remove from St. Mary's County, Md., to the Virginia side of the Potomac River to remain thereafter permanently in the Confederacy. This evidence of my intention may or may not be accepted as a proof of my loyalty to a cause with which, in its darkest hours, I thus identify my family and my fortune; but I trust, at least, it may be sufficient apology for my asking from your written authorization to Mr. Jacson Bell, my agent, for the introduction of some 12,000 or 15,000 pounds of bacon, which constitutes a supply for my family and slaves, and which has been prepared for and moves in company with them, or at least, so as to be easily accessible for their use.

As the seizure of this supply would put me to the most serious inconvenience, and subject me to great loss, to avoid a chance of a calamity of the kind, I request that you will give me a paper to authorize Mr. Bell to pass, with the bacon, unmolested by the military authorities, and, that the same shall not be impressed for public use.

I have contemplated a scheme of surprise of Leonardstown, Md., to be conducted by myself, after my family is secure on this side of the Potomac. I think it can be effected and I hope you will so far forego your former doubts as to my desire to render service to the cause of the South, as to lend me in this matter a vigorous assistance, and, to me, at this standing point from which I may with authority from the Government raise an independent battalion of cavalry, to be composed of Marylanders and others, not subject to conscription. To make the attack successful I would require a detachment temporarily from Col. Brady's Virginia command (Col. Johnson commanding, some 75 or 80 men). I think I can directly raise as many more, and with 150 men I am willing to lead the enterprise in person. The Federal cavalry at Leonardstown is composed of 100 men. The scheme embraces the capture of a steamer and cargo, together with horses, cavalry equipments, clothing, arms, and personal effects. I propose that the steamer and cargo shall be turned over to the Government, but that the horses, equipments, arms, and other personal effects shall remain the property of the captors, to facilitate the quick enlistment of the desired independent battalion.

Should you think favorably of the leading features of this scheme, I shall take great pleasure in placing the details before you at the earliest moment. Respectfully yours, &c. J. H. MADDOX.

Secretary of War Seddons granted the request preferred in the foregoing letter in the following indorsement:

Reasonable supplies for family consumption, and free from the impressment of the department. I can give no other than the general protection offered by law. J. A. S., Secretary.

4 Jan'y, '64.

A SELF-EXCUSED MURDERER.

The Hartford *Courant* of Friday contains the following: "Twenty-two years ago a young man in New-Haven was engaged to marry a young woman there. For some reason she transferred her promise to marry; if not her affections, to another person. The first suitor, who was a respectable mechanic, disapproved of the match and declared that his rival was a disreputable person who would lead his affianced a wretched life, and that while he could surrender her himself, he would rather she should die than marry that man. Accordingly, and with cool nerve, he went home from the awful fate of such a degrading marriage, he killed the girl. He did not attempt to conceal his deed; he justified it, and regarded himself as the savior of the girl's happiness. He was tried for murder, and acquitted on the ground of insanity, although he stoutly denied that he was insane, and said that he had acted upon his cool conviction of what was best for the girl, and was ready to suffer the penalty of the law for the homicide. Acquitted, he was remanded to the county jail by the court; he remained there seven or eight years, all the time protesting that he was in his right mind, and that the State should either hang him for murder or release him. He was then transferred to the State Prison at Wethersfield, by what authority it does not appear, under no sentence. There he has remained until this day, in the same state of mind, apparently rational on all subjects except that he insists that he had a right to kill the girl to save her from dishonor; and that if the State thought otherwise it should have punished him as a murderer. This is the story of Willard Clarke, who has now petitioned the Assembly to remove him from the State Prison to the Insane Asylum at Middletown."

YALE'S REPLY TO CORNELL.

The Ithaca *Journal* of Thursday thus expresses itself: "The excuse that Yale gives for not accepting the challenge sent by Cornell to row an eight-oared race next Summer is rather flimsy. It is declared that the Yale Boat Club is heavily in debt and cannot afford to incur the expense incident to such a race. If the contest should take place a week after the Harvard-Yale race, (to which Cornell would gladly assent,) the additional expense would be trifling—simply the cost of boarding eight men for that length of time. If the Eastern college does not dare to meet Cornell again on the water for fear of defeat, (though not feeling inclined to admit the fact,) she certainly should not offer such silly excuses as the above for refusing the challenge. If there be anything in the statement that Harvard wants to be directly challenged before she will agree to meet Cornell, we have little doubt that that objection will shortly be overcome."

A BALL IN HIS EYE.

The Elk River (Sherburne County, Minn.,) *News* narrates the following: "We have information of a remarkable circumstance occurring to Mr. T. T. Cook, who is a brother to W. H. and J. H. Cook, of Anoka, and who, we are informed, resided here one Summer, a few years since, and will be remembered by many of our citizens. Mr. T. T. Cook was a Union soldier, and while engaged in a fight with Morgan's raiders, at Cynthiana, Ky., on the 11th of June, 1864, received a wound in the left eye, by which that organ was destroyed. The wound was never carefully examined, the surgeons thinking it was made by a splinter or spent shot. The wound never healed, and has proved a great annoyance to Mr. Cook. But last Thanksgiving morning, while at Daniel Floch's, in West Sheuango, Penn., a Minie ball dropped out of his eye, followed by a purulent discharge. The ball weighed 1½ ounces, and had lain imbedded in the skull, near the eye, for 12 years 5 months and 18 days."

LAW REPORTS.

THE CHECK FORGERY CASE.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE BROKER MAXWELL—HIS STORY OF THE CASE—HORACE E. BROWNE'S TESTIMONY REGARDING THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH MAXWELL.

The examination of George L. Maxwell, the broker charged with negotiating the forged $64,225 check, was resumed yesterday morning at the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Duffy, Assistant District Attorney Herring, and Mr. Peckham appearing for the prosecution, and Mr. Seward and Gen. Foster for Maxwell. Maxwell was cross-examined by Mr. Peckham, and testified that he had been a broker and member of the Stock Exchange 30 years; he was not a member of the Gold Board, and, if he purchased gold, he would have to employ a broker; he met Horace E. Browne for the first time in October last, at which time Browne wanted to get up a mining company; witness saw Browne very often afterward in New street, and used to play billiards with him at a saloon in that street; it was about the 23d of December that Browne first spoke to him about buying gold and Government securities for an institution, and he agreed with him to do so and secretly divide the commissions with some one inside of the institution, which Browne afterward told him was the New-York Life Insurance Company; witness saw Browne on the 2d of January, and told him he had got the order and check from the insurance company and was going to the Union Trust Company to get the check certified, and Browne told him that was the wisest thing he could do; witness was ordered to buy the gold on the 3d of January, but did not buy it till the 5th, because he thought the insurance company might countermand the order in the meantime, as gold had gone up a little; witness called on Mr. Brachvogel, a clerk in the New-York Life Insurance Company, in company with Gen. Foster, on the afternoon of the 3d of January, and Gen. Foster showed Brachvogel a letter which witness had received from a messenger who witness supposed came from, the insurance company, and asked Brachvogel whether it was signed by an officer of the insurance company, and Brackvogel said it was not; witness had lost that letter and did not remember the name signed to it; it was an order from the insurance company to buy gold, and only the signature was shown to Brachvogel.

Mr. Edward King, President of the Union Trust Company, called by Mr. Seward, testified that he was present when Maxwell was brought to the Trust Company by Mr. Dewitt C. Hays; Maxwell was requested to produce the letters about the check, and get Horace E. Browne to come to the office; Maxwell brought the letters on that day, and Browne came the next day, and so did Maxwell.

Mr. Cohen, of the firm of Richards & Cohen, who purchased $50,000 gold for Maxwell, called by Mr. Peckham, testified that he took the gold check for $50,000 to Maxwell & Blood's office, and offered the check to Blood, who asked that the check should be converted into gold certificates, and at Maxwell's wish witness tried to get the check changed so as to get four $10,000 certificates, one $5,000 certificate, and five $1,000 certificates; but instead he got five $10,000 certificates, which he brought to the office and gave to Blood.

Runyon W. Martin, Jr., called by Mr. Peckham, testified that on the 5th of January Maxwell asked him whether he was doing anything in gold; told him that he was buying gold for an institution up town, and said he would put him in the business if he liked, as he did not know much about gold transactions himself; witness told him that he could not do it, as he would have to get the gold before he got the check to pay for it, and he could not lose the time required in sending up town on such business; on the following morning witness went to Maxwell's office and asked him what institution he wanted him to do business for, and was told that it was a life insurance company in New-York, or the New-York Life Insurance Company, he [witness] could not remember which.

Horace E. Brown, called by Mr. Peckham, testified that Maxwell had agreed to arrange for negotiating checks purporting to be sent to him from the New-York Life Insurance Company, the understanding being that 55 per cent of the amount realized on such checks was to go to the company, 20 per cent. to officers of the company and 25 per cent. to Maxwell and his friends; witness told Maxwell that hundreds of thousands of dollars might be got out of the company in this way; Maxwell told witness that he had committed a forgery, and had been informed that he could not be held criminally even on an indorsement, as that would merely follow the certification of the Trust Company; he said that in the event of a discovery the verdict of public opinion would simply be that he was a fool, and ought to be sent to the company to ascertain whether everything was right instead of doing business so blindly; on the 2d of January witness saw Maxwell, who told that he had received the letter and check from the messenger supposed to come from the insurance company; Maxwell told him that if any trouble came William H. Beers, the Vice President of the insurance company, was going to be the man who would run it; [Mr. Beers was sitting near the witness when he said this, and laughed heartily;] witness told Maxwell that the books of the insurance company would be so arranged that there would scarcely be any possibility of detection, unless, by some inadvertence, the books should be examined at some unexpected time; if a premature exposure should happen they were both agreed that officers of the company, who were in the scheme, might make the point that the check or checks (which were genuine) were forged. Witness, in conclusion, told how he got a $10,000 gold certificate from Maxwell, gave $5,000 to Chadwick, spent some of the balance, and deposited the remainder ($3,300) in the safe of a lawyer, Mr. Flanagan, at No. 35 Wall street, from whence it had been taken by witness' counsel, Mr. W. Wirt Hewett, and given to Mr. Peckham, who had receipted for it.

The cross-examination of Browne was put over to 10:30 o'clock this morning.

AN ALLEGED WRONGFUL SEIZURE.

The case of Edward Aaron, a minor, by his guardian, Rachel Rauth, against Godchaud & Hirsch was brought to trial before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a jury, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The plaintiff alleges that he was the owner of a hat store at No. 148 Bowery, and that his goods were seized at the instigation of the defendants on Sept. 11, 1873. He claims $3,000 damages. The defendants in answer deny that the plaintiff was the owner of the goods, and allege that they caused the seizure to be made by a City Marshal under an execution on a judgment obtained by them in a suit in a District Court against Levi Aaron, the father of the plaintiff, who they claim, is the real party in interest. An appeal from that suit is now pending. The case will be continued.

Thomas D. Hall brought suit in the Supreme Court against Smith E. Tuttle to recover for advances on a cargo of nuts, mostly pea-nuts. In Part II. of the court yesterday Hall obtained a judgment by default for $62,752 34.

The counsel for the people in the $6,000,000 Tweed suit filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday the bill of costs of the appeal in the case to the Supreme Court, General Term, which recently sustained the judgment in favor of the people. The bill is for $179 15.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer will be opened on Monday in the room usually occupied by Part I. of the Supreme Court, and will be presided over by Judge Brady. Part I. of the Supreme Court, presided over by Judge Donohue, will be held in the General Term room of the court.

James Drisc

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lake Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 10, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 6:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $18.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices. No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, bearing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 47 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA....WED., Feb. 14 BATAVIA....WED., Feb. 28
CHINA.....WED., Feb. 21 ABYSSINIA..WED., March 7

Steamers marked ✠ do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY,

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 13, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $35 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ISTHMUS, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and AUX CAYES.

ATLAS.....Feb. 8

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ANDES.....Feb. 14
ALPS.....Feb. 28

Superior first-class passage accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 10
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 14

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half or one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
First Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Feb. 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Feb. 22
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, March 1

First cabin, $80, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at 204 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Bolivia....Feb. 10, 2 P. M | Anchoria...Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
Alsatia....Feb. 17, 8 A. M. | California..March 3, 8 A. M.

From Pier No. 20, North River.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Italia.....Feb. 10, 2 P. M. | Utopia..Feb. 24, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Usmann's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. R. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 20th st., Hoboken.

RHEIN.....Sat., Feb. 10 | HERMANN...Sat., Feb. 24
ODER.....Sat., Feb. 17 | NECKAR...Sat., March 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INDIAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28, Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:

LABRADOR, Saturday.....Feb. 10, 3 P. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 10, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

R. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 17, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CRESSWAY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator; also, with the steamer J. R. SCUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. H. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA.

Caution to travelers! Great reduction in fare via the inland route from Savannah to all Florida ports. Only $2 to Jacksonville. Meals and state-rooms extra. The elegant steamer J. R. SCHUYLER makes close connection with all Savannah steamers, thus forming the quickest and most agreeable route as well as the lowest in fare. Accommodations for passengers unsurpassed. Travelers are cautioned against purchasing through tickets via any other route.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Thursday, Feb. 15

Connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Thursday, March 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Feb. 28

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Feb. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 28

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 23 and March 16 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

Fortnightly passage to City of Mexico.

FALES, SANDERS & SONS, Nos. 51 and 53 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14
MEXICO.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NATIONAL LINE.—Piers 44 and 51 North River, FOR LONDON.

CANADA.....Saturday, Feb. 10, at 2 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Helvetia...Feb. 10, 2 P. M. | England..Feb. 17, 7:30 A.M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from $1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway.

W. J. HIRST, Manager.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR STEAM-SHIP LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

TO ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND.....Feb. 15 | KENILWORTH.....Feb. 3
NEDERLAND.....March 10 | SWITZERLAND.....Feb. 27

Saloon passage in currency.

First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $26.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philad'a.
No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

Merchants' Steam-ship Line to Brazil.

FOR PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA.

Steam-ship CASSINI will sail about MARCH 1. Rates of passage and freight have been fixed on a low basis. For further information apply to the agent.

R. B. BORLAND, No. 70 Wall st., New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.

GELLERT.....Feb. 15 | SURVIA.....March 1
POMMERANIA.....Feb. 22 | LESSING.....March 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Saxony: First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $80 gold; Steerage, $30, currency

KUNHARDT & CO., Gen. Agents, C. H. RICHARD & SONS, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadst., N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 12 M., 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 1, 5, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Railway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily: 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets, in New-York; 264 Fulton street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken: Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily: 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 8:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both N. Y. Central and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. E. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3:40 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:30 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilksbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMP'Y,
NO. 72 WALL ST.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1877.

76th Dividend.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Feb. 8, 1877.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of four (4) per cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable at the banking-house of the Company's Agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 17th day of February, inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 2d day of March next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON RAILROAD COMPANY, (STONINGTON RAILROAD,)
NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1877.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past three months, will be paid at the office of Messrs. M. Morgan's Sons, No. 39 William st., New-York, on the 10th day of February.

The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th, both inclusive.

F. B. NOYES, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1877.—The regular guaranteed quarterly dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent., per annum on the new guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after the 1st March proximo, at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d March.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND COLORADO COMPANY,
PARK BANK BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1877.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.—A DIVIDEND OF ONE PER cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at this office, on and after March 1, 1877, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books, which will close on the 20th day of February, instant, and reopen March 2, 1877.

H. GROENEMEYER, Secretary.

THE ST NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1877.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this bank, payable on and after the 12th day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 13th proximo.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES FOR THE first due coupons of the First Mortgages on the Main Line of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company may present them to the Metropolitan National Bank, and have the interest on the coupons added to the certificate.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—RIDGELY & CO., IMPORTERS OF lace curtains and embroideries, have removed from No. 110 Worth st. to Nos. 79 and 81 Worth st. between Broadway and Church sts.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1877.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETH CITY 7s,

MATURING 1878 TO 1896.

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau St.

NEW-YORK CITY 6s,

DUE IN 1879.

OSWEGO CITY 7S,

DUE IN 1888,

ELIZABETH CITY 7S,

DUE IN 1896,

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL ST.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL

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CIRCULAR NOTES
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CHARLES F. SMITHERS, WALTER WATSON, } Agents
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CINCINNATI 7 3/10 PER CENT

MUNICIPAL BONDS, DUE 1906. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

KUHN, LOEB & CO., NO. 31 NASSAU ST.

J. H. HAAR, Member Gold Exchange. J. HENGSTLER, Member Gold Exchange. R. M. RAVEN, Member Stock Exchange.

HAAR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 45 WALL ST.

DEALERS IN SPECIE AND UNITED STATES SECURITIES. BUY AND SELL STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN. SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS FOR INVESTMENTS.

ORDERS EXECUTED AT THE PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON STOCK EXCHANGES.

TO INVESTORS.

BROOKLYN WATER BONDS,
PAYABLE 1899.
For sale by
GEORGE K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO.,
No. 108 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 29, 1877.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS MADE AN arrangement with the CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 Broadway, assets over $3,000,000, whereby that company will substitute its policies in place of those issued by the Metropolitan Insurance Company, to take effect in each case upon the surrender of the policies of this company.

Policy-holders are invited to send in their policies for such substitution at once.

CHARLES E. APPLEBY, Receiver.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1877.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed Feb. 3, at 2 P. M., and reopened Feb. 16.

THEO. F. WOOD, Treasurer.

WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.—CERTIFIcates for funded coupons sought and sold. National Express Company stock for sale. W. H. DICKINSON, member New-York Stock Exchange, No. 14 Wall st.

A. C. BURNHAM, NO. 33 PINE ST., NEW-YORK. A.—Investment securities paying eight to ten per cent. for sale. Western mortgages a specialty for sixteen years. References in New-York, Boston, Hartford, and Philadelphia. Send for lists.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN all PARTS of the WORLD.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on New-York City improved property. Apply to GRANT BROTHERS, No. 2 Exchange court.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—ON City and Brooklyn improved property. Address Box No. 5,434 Post Office.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of President and Directors, and transaction of other business, will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 23d inst.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the Depot, 6th av., corner of 43d st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1877, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

H. S. MOORE, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 863 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 4:30 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVEGAD, Agents.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM J. SCHLOSS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William J. Schloss, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Acts of Congress of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said title, and that the 19th day of February, 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of January, 1877.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja27-law3w8*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY TRISDORFER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Henry Trisdorfer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of February, A. D., 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of January, 1877.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY TRISDORFER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Henry Trisdorfer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of February, A. D., 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of January, 1877.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja27-law3w8*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY TRISDORFER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Henry Trisdorfer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of February, A. D., 1877, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 26th day of January, 1877.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

ja27-law3w8*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEWJERsey, ss.—At Newark, on the 25th day of January, A. D. 1877.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of NEWTON A. MERRITT and THOMAS J. WHITE, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
ja27-law3w8* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. BARBER and HENRY C. BUSH, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William A. Barber and Henry C. Bush, the bankrupts above named, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof of all their debts and other claims provable under said act and the revised statutes of the United States, title, "Bankruptcy," and that the Twenty-seventh day of February, 1877, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1877.

OLIVER FISKE, Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH SCHMITT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Joseph Schmitt, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, in said district, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. BARBER and HENRY C. BUSH, Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William A. Barber and Henry C. Bush, the bankrupts above named, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof of all their debts and other claims provable under said act and the revised statutes of the United States, title, "Bankruptcy," and that the Twenty-seventh day of February, 1877, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of January, A. D. 1877.

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DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH SCHMITT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Joseph Schmitt, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, in said district, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

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INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

AN INVESTIGATION BEFORE TWO REFEREES —EVIDENCE BEFORE MR. BUTLER RELATING TO THE SYSTEM OF BOOK-KEEPING PRACTICED BY THE COMPANY—ANOTHER INQUIRY BEFORE MR. DEWITT FOR THE DISSOLUTION OF THE CONCERN.

The hearing in the case of the Continental Life Insurance Company was continued yesterday before the Referee, Mr. William Allen Butler, at No. 20 Nassau street. Mr. L.V. Styles, the Cashier of the company, was called and testified relative to various entries in the cash-book. The witness stated that the book had been taken out of his possession by Mr. Rogers on Oct. 24 last, and that he had not seen it again until Jan. 23, when it was returned to him by Mr. Anderson. The witness then read the items of amounts, aggregating $155,146 08, which were entered in the cash-book in the hand-writing of Mr. J. P. Rogers, the original vouchers of which the latter gentleman had taken from the witness. The witness had copies of the vouchers for all but $10,844 64 of the above sum. This amount was charged on a book which was kept in the money-drawer by the direction of the President and Secretary. The witness next read the copies of the vouchers of L. W. Frost, for $41,120 03; of J. P. Rogers, for $30,668 17; of R. C. Frost, for $32,060 68; of Justus Lawrence, for $33,436 78; of R. R. Jones, for $1,564 07; of M. B. Wynkoop, for $7,296 30, and of G. Hilton Scribner, for $4,000; the original vouchers for these amounts the witness had not seen since Aug. 28 last, when Rogers took them; on that occasion the matter of entering them in the cash-book was spoken of, and Rogers said he would take them and return them to their place in the safe; the witness had not seen them since that time, and did not know where they were; he had searched for them in the safe a great many times, and was ready to say that they were not there; the copies that he had just read before the Referee he had made himself, by the advice of counsel, for his own protection; the witness next read an entry on page 101 of the cash-book, under date of Oct. 2, 1872, of $52,915 43 charged to the Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company. This entry was made in Mr. Rogers' handwriting, and was not on the book when it was in the witness' possession. It represented money advanced to the Empire Mutual Company, and also money advanced to two other parties on the stock of the company. It was classed on the cash-book as cash. The witness, at the request of Mr. Moses, of counsel for the policy-holders, then read the notes and checks and other vouchers for $24,770 91 loaned to the Empire Mutual Company, and also the vouchers for $28,144 52 loaned to parties on the Empire Company's stock. These vouchers represented moneys taken out of the Continental Company, but witness did not know for what consideration they were so taken out, neither had he any means of knowing, of his own knowledge, the character of the transaction. In response to a question, the witness declared that under the system of business as conducted by the company, the Secretary might have received the money and have given him instructions regarding it; witness did not know of the existence of any agreement by which the Continental was to pay for the stock of the Empire Mutual; he had heard there was such an agreement, but knew nothing of it; the Secretary and President would know about the agreement if it were in existence; the witness did not know of his own knowledge that there was any redemption of the stock of the Empire Mutual by the Continental, but he inferred that there was from the character of many of the vouchers for the $52,915 43. The witness next read from page 102 of the cash-book an entry, under date of Oct. 9, of the bonds and mortgages of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company for $116 400. The entry was made by witness by the order of Mr. Frost, who had given him a memorandum of the amount, and told him he might enter it, stating at the same time that the bonds and mortgages would be delivered to him afterward. The entry would represent that the Continental had received $116,400 in cash, and had invested it in the bonds and mortgages. There were, however, no bonds or mortgages received to correspond with the entry. The witness, in reply to questions from the Referee, stated that about $200,000 of the $450,997 41 represented in the annual statement of Dec. 31, 1875, as being deposited in bank, was represented by the receipts and vouchers, including those of the Empire Mutual Company, which had been carried into the cash-book as "cash on hand." He could not tell without examination whether the remainder of the sum was actual cash, or whether it consisted of some other documents similar to the receipts and vouchers. He understood that the amount reported to be deposited was actually in the bank in December, 1875. It was a custom, he said, for the amount of the vouchers to be paid in for a day or two, in order that the company's statement might be sworn to, after which proceeding they were again withdrawn from the company.

At this point the further hearing of the case was adjourned until Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

THE INVESTIGATION BEFORE MR. DE WITT.

Mr. Abram V. DeWitt, the Referee appointed by Judge Osborn at a Special Term of the Supreme Court of Albany County, to take proofs touching the application of the Attorney General for the dissolution of the Continental Life Insurance Company, and the supersedng of John J. Anderson as Receiver, on the ground that he was appointed by collusion and fraud, commenced his hearing in this City yesterday, at the office of Mr. John L. Hill, No. 20 Nasau street. The Attorney General was represented by Hon. Henry Smith, and Messrs. John McKeon, William Barnes, R. W. Van Pelt, and Raphael J. Moses appeared for numerous policyholders of the company Mr. John O. Hoyt, the validity of whose proceedings by which Mr. Anderson was appointed, is questioned, was represented by Mr. Robert Sewell, and Mr. Frederick R. Coudert appeared for the new Receiver, Mr. Grace, Mr. John L. Hill being associated with him. Before the opening of the proceedings, Mr. Coudert stated that he had not as yet had an opportunity of examining the condition of the proceedings, and he therefore asked an adjournment. This motion was opposed by Mr. Smith, who thought the hearing should be proceeded with at once. The Referee finally decided that the hearing should proceed, and that such testimony should be taken as was offered by counsel. Mr. Coudert entered a protest, or what is termed a special appearance, objecting to the further hearing on the ground that the company had been dissolved and Mr. Grace had been appointed its Receiver, and was now in possession and administering its affairs. He urged also that inasmuch as the purpose of the present proceeding was in a great measure the removal of Mr. Anderson, its usefulness was in part destroyed.

Mr. John O. Hoyt was the first witness called, and testified that he resided in Brooklyn for a number of years; he was at the present time and had been for the past 12 or 13 years a real estate broker and operator at No. 171 Broadway. The witness was examined at length regarding his connection with the Continental Company, and testified that he was the holder and owner of 15 shares of the capital stock, and that he had brought an action for the appointment of a Receiver and to have the affairs of the company wound up. The examination was carried on by Mr. Smith for the Attorney General, who questioned the witness at great length in an apparent endeavor to show that the purchase of the stock and the bringing of the suit was collusive. He said that he purchased the stock in question from Mr. Rufus C. Frost in the month of August last; he paid $1,000 for 15 shares of a par value of $1,500, which he considered was about all it was worth; at the time the purchase was made the stock was only paying 7 per cent. interest; his reason for purchasing the stock, the witness stated, was that inducements had been held out to him by Mr. Frost, who told him that if he could get an "inside hold" on the company he would be enabled to get a good deal of business from it, such as the negotiating of loans on bonds and mortgages. The stock, he added, was delivered to him at his office by Mr. R. C. Frost, to whom he paid $1,000 in greenbacks of his own money; the money paid by him for the stock was not given him for the purpose of making the purchase; no one had induced him to bring on the action for the company's re-solution; he found that he could get no loans from the concern, and that it was sinking. Further questioning of the witness elicited the fact that some persons, he could not remember who, sent him a report, in which the company's real estate was set down at be.ween $700,000 and $800,000; he knew from experience that it would not sell for $300,000; again, it was a matter of common rumor that the Continental had lost $50,000 by the failure of the Loaners' Bank, and between $20,000 and $30,000 in a Southern insurance company, and for these reasons he brought suit.

Mr. Smith then questioned the witness closely with a view to showing that he had no means wherewith to purchase the stock above mentioned, and he testified that he had during the same year (1876) several other stock transactions, among them the purchase of 300 shares of Cedar Rapids Railroad Stock. Mr. Smith pressed his inquiries as to Mr. Hoyt's property, and the latter's counsel objected on the ground that his private business had nothing to do with the action, and that the mere fact that Mr. Hoyt owned stock in the Continental Company, and brought suit against it, did not give the representatives of the Attorney General the right to examine into his private affairs. The Referee allowed the inquiry so far as to permit questions touching his general pecuniary condition at the time of the purchase, and the witness stated that he was possessed of personal and real estate, and owned, particularly, lands in the West which, before the recent depression, were valued at $60,000; it would be difficult to say what the property was worth to-day. The witness was then examined in relation to his dealings with the Messrs. Frost, and said he had never seen one of them; he had a slight acquaintance with one of them, from whom he purchased the stock. At this point the hearing was adjourned.

THE COLUMBIA LIFE INSURANCE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—Celsus Price, the State Superintendent of Insurance, has appointed a board of special examiners under the law to appraise the assets, and especially the real estate, of the Columbia Life Insurance Company of this city. It is also the purpose of the Insurance Department to apply to the court for the appointment of a Receiver for the company, on the ground that the depreciation of its assets, especially its real estate, has been so great that it is no longer safe for the company to continue business.

INSURANCE AGENTS ARRESTED.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—Joseph H. Dwyer, of Dwyer Brothers, insurance brokers, in this city, was arrested yesterday for fraudulently placing $33,000 insurance with companies not authorized to do business in this State. State detectives also arrested Samuel Kimball and Henry B. Williams for doing the business of brokers without proper licenses. A general arrest of fraudulent insurance agents is contemplated.

THE MURDER OF MARY FLOOD.

RESULT OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST—A VERDICT AGAINST HER HUSBAND AND AGAINST JOSEPH MORRISON AS AN ACCESSORY.

The inquest in the case of Mary Flood, who was fatally stabbed by her husband, James Flood, in front of No. 52 Crosby street, early last Sunday morning, attracted a large crowd to the Coroner's office yesterday. The examination of witnesses by Coroner Ellinger was begun at noon and concluded late in the afternoon, when the jury rendered a verdict against the accused husband, and decided that Joseph Morrison was an accessory. The first person examined was William Foster, a compositor, and a tenant of No. 52 Crosby street, who testified that, some time previous to the murder, the Floods lived in that house on the first floor; while the couple lived in the house witness did not at any time hear them quarrel, but he had heard rumors to the effect that Mrs. Flood was "a fast woman;" on the morning of the tragedy witness was awakened by his wife, who said that some persons were fighting in the street; witness arose, looked out of the window, and saw blood-stains on the sidewalk; he next heard a groan, and on going down stairs found a woman in the hallway covered with blood, and standing over her were several policemen; the dying woman was Mrs. Flood.

James Conway, an officer of the Fourteenth Precinct, testified that when he found the woman in the hallway her clothing, which consisted merely of a chemise and a black skirt, was saturated with blood; after making an examination of the hallway the witness went out and found the "reamer"—the instrument used by Flood—on the sidewalk near the entrance to No. 52; it was smeared with fresh blood spots. Officer Corey, of the Fourteenth Precinct, said that the deceased woman apparently lived in constant fear of her husband, who, it was evident, was exceedingly jealous of her; she asked the witness about a month ago to protect her, as Flood had accused her of intimacy with the young German grocer, William Alfke, who is familiarly known in the neighborhood as "Billy"; on the same night Flood told witness that "a Dutchman was interfering in his family affairs;" about three weeks ago the officer saw Mrs. Flood leave her residence late at night, and enter the hallway leading to the room at the rear of Alfke's store; on the night of Feb. 3, witness, while patrolling Crosby street, met Flood as he emerged from Alfke's hallway; he informed the officer that Mrs. Flood was then with Alfke, and wanted the witness to fetch her out.

Joseph Morrison, the all-night companion of Flood, who accompanied him to Alfke's grocery on the morning of the murder, was next placed on the stand, and testified in substance as follows: He first described how he and Flood, after spending the greater portion of the night of the 3d inst. drinking at a saloon in the Bowery, went to Brooklyn, but returned to New-York soon after, and after stopping for drinks at the saloon No. 277 Bowery, went in the direction of Crosby street for some tobacco; they stopped in front of No. 52 Crosby street at the suggestion of Flood, who said that the store would be opened soon; requesting the witness to look out for the opening of the door, and to notice particularly if a woman emerged from the store, Flood walked into the hallway, and soon after the witness, who remained on the sidewalk, heard a noise as if some one was kicking at a door; a little later Flood rushed out on the sidewalk and excitedly called for the Police and went back again; as he did so, the door of the grocery was opened, and a woman, partially dressed, ran from the store across the street; she was closely followed by Flood; the witness, fearing arrest, then went away and did not see Flood strike the woman.

William Alfke, from whose store the woman was seen to escape by Morrison, testified that he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Flood six months ago; she frequently visited his store to purchase groceries and liquors, and often during the last three months of her lifetime voluntarily shared his sleeping apartment at night; on the night of Saturday, Feb. 3, she entered the store about 11 o'clock, and they retired at 1 A. M.; Alfke arose at 6 A. M., and while in the act of making a fire heard Flood, out in the hallway, peremptorily ordering "that Dutchman" to open the door. Mrs. Flood, recognizing the voice of her husband; hurriedly arose and fled through the front entrance to the street; some person standing without cried "Here she is," and then Flood ran out; Alfke did not make any effort to protect the woman, and did not know that she had been murdered until informed by a Policeman.

Officer Quinn, of the Fourteenth Precinct, testified that on searching Alfke's room he found portions of Mrs. Flood's clothing in the bed.

After some unimportant testimony was adduced from other witnesses the jury retired, and after a brief consultation returned with a verdict to the effect that Mary Flood died of stab-wounds inflicted with an instrument known as a "reamer," by her husband, and they recommended that Joseph Morrison be committed as an accessory. The prisoner was soon after transferred to the Tombs.

THE KINGS COUNTY CLUB.

At the annual meeting of the Kings County Club held with closed doors on Thursday evening, the following Board of Directors was elected: Robert D. Benedict, Peter W. Ostrander, John F. Henry, James Watts, G. H. Roberts, A. B. Thorne, John H. Burtis, Peter Milne, Jr., David S. Arnott, E. L. Langford, Albert Daggett, W. L. B. Steers, James McLear, S. B. Dutcher, E. B. Fowler, B. B. Silliman, John M. Pheips, Jonathan T. Norton, E. D. Berri, William Waring, E. A. Tweedy. The session was long and exciting lasting until an early hour yesterday morning. A heated debate sprang up on a resolution offered by one of the members rescinding the resolutions, passed at a former meeting of the club, censuring the Mayor for appointing, and the Republican Aldermen for voting to confirm, Corporation Counsel William C. DeWitt. The resolutions were rescinded by a large majority. The club is the principal Republican social organization in the county, and a number of its members think that Mayor Schroeder could have found a Republican able to fulfill the duties of Corporation Counsel as well as Mr. DeWitt, who, they claim, is not only a Democrat, but a bitter partisan.

THE REMAINS OF JOHN O'MAHONY.

The body of John O'Mahony, which had been embalmed by an undertaker, was placed yesterday in the officer's room of the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory, at Essex Market, and during the day was visited by a large number of friends and admirers.

At a meeting of the Council of the Fenian Brotherhood, and a committee of Irish Nationalists, held in the afternoon, it was decided to send the remains of Col. O'Mahony to Ireland for burial. The body will be taken by the steamer Dakota, of the Williams and Guion Line, which sails next Tuesday. On Monday night the corpse will be borne to the Church of St. Francis Xavier, West Sixteenth street near Sixth avenue, where a requiem mass for the dead will be chanted. On Tuesday, a funeral procession, consisting of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the Veteran Corps, Irish Volunteers, Irish Brigade, and representatives of the various Irish-American societies, will attend the body to the steamer. Two members of the Fenian Brotherhood, and two or more prominent Irish-Americans will accompany the body to Ireland.

THE WONDERS OF THE AQUARIUM.

The Aquarium has succeeded in adding to its collection of wonders a young bladder nose seal. This animal differs in many particulars from the ordinary seal, to which family, however, it belongs. The most curious thing about it is that it has the faculty of inflating and distending with air the upper portion of its nose to an immense size. It measures over six feet in length and weighs 300 pounds. The harp seal since its arrival has refused the most tempting food, and snarls and snaps at all his admirers when they venture too near his apartments. Its death is expected to occur at an early day, owing to its refusal of all food.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Washington Hadley, china, of No. 169 Sixth avenue, made an assignment to James W. Hasiett yesterday.

James A. Cox and Daniel Hargan, composing the firm of Cox & Hargan, leather, of No. 184 William street, assigned their property to John Nugent.

Prescott Burbank and George P. Nash, composing the firm of Burbank & Nash, merchants, of No. 49 Broad street, made an assignment to Louis B. Rade.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. W. B. Smith, of Baldwins, Long Island, fell dead yesterday at Second avenue and Thirty-fourth street.

Samuel Cantrell, the Fourth avenue shoe dealer who shot himself in the Putnam House on Thursday morning, was still alive last night, but unconscious.

By order of the Customs authorities, five Skye terriers, which their owner attempted to smuggle into this country, will be sold at public auction to-day.

The Directors of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company claim to have received from $37,000 to $40,000 additional subscriptions yesterday, at "a rough calculation."

Gilmore's Garden will be opened to-night, and the entertainment will consist of four trotting races, a colored fat men's foot-race, over hurdles, a ladies' flat race, and athletic sports.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union free course for the people will be delivered this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Great Hall, by Dr. A. B. Crosby, on "The Human Foot," with stereopticon views.

Deputy United States Marshal Holmes, who has been lying dangerously ill at St. Vincent's Hospital from the effects of injuries inflicted by his insane wife, was reported out of danger yesterday.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday and authorized the Controller to sell by auction the leases of a number of lots owned by the City, and also some of the market cellars, for a term of two years from the 1st of May next.

A woman of respectable appearance is soliciting donations toward the support of the Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion. No such person is authorized to receive subscriptions or donations for the above named institution.

Harriet McNeil, aged 68, residing at Lockport, N. Y., was run over by a Madison avenue stage last evening at Pine street and Broadway. The driver, Leeb Gilman, was arrested, and Mrs. McNeil was sent to the Chambers Street Hospital, suffering from a broken thigh.

A woman has called lately on several well-known charitable ladies, bearing a letter purporting to be written by the principal Sister of St. Luke's Hospital. The letter requests aid in sending pretended sufferers to San Francisco, and bears the forged signature of the Sister's name in full.

The seventh annual reunion of the Bowdoin Alumni Association of New-York will take place at the Hotel Brunswick, Twenty-sixth street and Fifth avenue, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 13. The list of members includes many prominent citizens of New-York, and it is expected that the affair will be a very enjoyable one

A grand musical service will take place tomorrow morning in the Church of St. Cecilia, at the corner of Second avenue and One Hundred and Fifth street. The fine choir of the church will sing Gonzanelli's grand mass in G, and at the Offertory Mr. Henry Brandels will sing the Cujus Animam from the "Stabat Mater."

The Customs authorities have submitted for chemical analysis specimens of sugar believed to have been artificially colored, and entered as a low-grade article. It is suspected that extensive frauds have been perpetrated in this way. The coloring matter is said to be harmless, and to evaporate on exposure to the air, leaving the sugar pure white.

President Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, said to a TIMES reporter yesterday that he will positively not enter into any new coal combination, believing it to be in antagonism with the interests of his company to do so. Several persons representing other companies have endeavored to persuade him to take a contrary course, but he has declined even to discuss the subject.

BROOKLYN.

John Williams alias John Thompson, convicted of an attempt to pass a counterfeit $10 bill, was yesterday sentenced to five years at hard labor in the Kings County Penitentiary.

Miss Clara Morris being, on account of ill-health, unable to give a benefit promised by her in aid of the sufferers by the Brooklyn Theatre disaster has subscribed $200 to the relief fund.

Henry Dennis, aged 50 years, dropped dead yesterday morning at the Inebriate Home, Fort Hamilton. Deceased, who was a painter by trade, entered the Home voluntarily on the 6th of January.

Mr. Charles Holt, an old and much-respected resident of this city, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. 93 Cambridge place, in his 72d year. Mr. Holt was formerly President of the Brooklyn Choral Union.

The temporary foot-bridge to be used by the workmen in laying the great cables of the Brooklyn bridge was completed yesterday. There is now one continuous path from the Brooklyn to the New-York anchorage.

Justice Barnard yesterday granted an order directing Abram H. Daily, in his *quo warranto* proceeding against Surrogate W. L. Livingston, to furnish the latter with a bill of particulars. Mr. Daily contests Mr. Livingston's election on the ground of fraud in counting the votes.

The Directors of the Bay Ridge and Coney Island Railroad have announced their intention of locating the terminus of a branch of the road in Greenpoint. This determination solves the much mooted problem among Greenpointers of "How to establish rapid communication with the lower part of New-York."

Richard Harvey, aged 23, of No. 172 Clinton street, a dissipated young man, and one of the heirs to a fortune of a $1,000,000 left by his deceased father, was committed by Justice Walsh yesterday on a charge of stealing an overcoat worth $35 from the house of James Porter, No. 88 Fulton street. Harvey admitted his guilt.

William Hudleston, of No. 94 Union place, who was arrested on Thursday night on a charge of striking Margaret Robinson with a frying-pan, and breaking three of her ribs, was yesterday committed by Justice Ferry to await the result of the woman's injuries. Hudleston says that he struck the woman because she tried to induce his wife to drink.

A grand complimentary concert and *soirée dapsante*, tendered to Prof. Angelo Noziglia, of the late Brooklyn Theatre orchestra, by the Ancient Craftsmen's Association, will take place at the Athenæum, Atlantic avenue and Clinton street, on Thursday evening, Feb. 15. Arbuckle and other celebrated artists have volunteered their services, and the programme will be varied and entertaining.

William C. Church brought suit some time ago against James E. Remington & Sons to recover $20,000 for services alleged to have been rendered to the defendants in negotiating an adjustment of claims, for arms purchased, against the French Government. Justice Pratt, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, directed the jury to find a verdict awarding the plaintiff $1,000. The defendants admitted that amount to be due before the trial.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mr. John J. Carolan, the elocutionist, reads for the Laurel Society of St. John's Church, Summit avenue, Jersey City Heights, on Monday evening the 12th inst.

George Smith and Christopher Feeley were sentenced yesterday in the Hudson County Court of Sessions to five years in State Prison for passing counterfeit money.

Frederick Weinach, a Newark saloon-keeper, who was on trial for manslaughter in having caused the death of Anthony Eggert by pushing him off his stoop, has been acquitted.

The authorities of New-Brunswick contemplate purchasing Masonic Hall for a City Hall. A committee of citizens has been appointed to consider the matter and ascertain what the hall can be purchased for.

Charles Perkins, a brakeman in the employ of the Reading Railroad Company, was thrown from a coal car at Milham, Thursday, and received injuries which will probably prove fatal. His right leg had to be amputated.

At a late hour Thursday night Capt. Rogers, Captain of a grain barge lying at the foot of Fifteenth street, Jersey City, was returning to the barge in company with his wife, when he was attacked by four men, who knocked him down and beat him in a brutal manner, his cries attracted the attention of Deputy Sheriff Michael Hurley, who came to his assistance, and the ruffians fled.

Albert Huber, the proprietor of the "Crystal" in Jersey City, whose place was raided a few weeks ago by the Police, and who was subsequently convicted of keeping a disorderly house, was sentenced yesterday to six months in the Penitentiary. Judge Hoffman took occasion to remark that the sentence must not be taken as a criterion for similar cases, being made thus light because Huber had expressed a willingness to reform.

Rev. Isaac M. See, the Presbyterian minister who was recently on trial for permitting women to occupy his pulpit, has appealed from the decision in the case. Dr. Craven, the prosecutor, has also appealed. Mr. See objects to the decision because it went too far, and Dr. Craven because it did not go far enough. A committee of three elders has been appointed to prepare a minute expressive of the views of the Presbytery in regard to balls, theatrical performances, and amusements of all sorts.

SUICIDE OF A CABINET-MAKER.

Coroner Croker was notified yesterday of the fact that W. F. Leviness, a cabinet-maker, committed suicide by jumping from the second floor of his residence, No. 135 East One Hundred and Fourth street. It was subsequently ascertained that Leviness, who was confined to his bed suffering from chronic meningitis, on Monday evening arose, during the temporary absence of his wife, and jumped out of a front window. While his wife was in another apartment attending to some household duties her attention was attracted by the strange whining of a pet dog at the basement door, and, on looking out, she discovered her husband lying in the area. He was removed indoors, and soon recovered consciousness, but died on Thursday evening. Leviness could not recall what prompted him to jump out of the window. It is probable that he committed the act while subject to a fit of delirium resulting from his ailment.

HOW COLORED CITIZENS WERE VICTIMIZED.

During the past Summer some of the colored people of this City approved of the idea of organizing a cheap excursion to the Centennial, and intrusted the details of the matter to Mrs. Elisabeth Duffuls, the well-known Quakeress and doctress, and Superintendent of the Colored Mission at No. 451 Seventh avenue. Mrs. Duffuls entered into the spirit of the enterprise with warmth, and was visited by a white acquaintance named James A. Lane, of Harlem, who represented himself as a dentist, and volunteered to make all arrangements for the excursion. It was decided to have a grand trip to Philadelphia and back by water, and Lane received $100 from Mrs. Duffuls to pay the first installment on the hire of the steamer Granite State, which he said he had chartered for the occasion. Measures were accordingly taken for carrying out the projected trip, and an imposing circular was issued to the colored folks in this City. Tickets at $1 50 with $2 additional for state-rooms, sold freely, and when the day of the excursion arrived, an immense crowd of excursionists thronged the pier. Two o'clock came and went, but no signs of the Granite State could be seen, and after waiting patiently until dark, the excursionists departed sorrowfully to their homes, consulous that they had been swindled. Lane was subsequently arrested for obtaining money by false pretenses, and was convicted in December, but subsequently obtained a new trial. When the case was called by Assistant District Attorney Rollins yesterday, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, Lane pleaded guilty to the charge, and Judge Sutherland sentenced him to one year and six months in State Prison.

A COUNTY CLERK SUED FOR LIBEL.

Public interest in the trial of James M. Brann, County Clerk of Hudson County, on a charge of libel, seems to increase, and yesterday the crowd seeking admission to the court was so large that after the court-room was filled the Constables were directed to close the doors and admit none except witnesses or persons directly interested in the case. The indictment on which the County Clerk is being tried charges him with having caused to be printed and distributed a circular containing scurrilous libels on the personal character of M. Mullone, editor and proprietor of the Jersey City *Argus*, couched in vile and indecent language. The testimony thus far adduced shows that previous to the time the circular was issued Brann declared his intention of issuing it, and also that he was in the habit of making the same statements as were contained in the circular in bar-rooms and other public places. Seth Wilbur Payne, the editor of a paper which has since suspended publication, testified that Brann brought him the manuscript of the circular and requested him to publish it; he declined, because he considered it unfit for publication. Alice Huntley Payne, wife of the previous witness, corroborated her husband's testimony, and added that she advised her husband not to publish it. Several other witnesses were examined, and the case was still on when the court adjourned until Monday.

WRESTLING MATCH.

Prof. William Miller and Mr. Ernest Treher entered into an agreement yesterday for a wrestling match, to take place on Monday, Feb. 19. The match was made for the best three in five, without restrictions as to grips. The place where the match is to take place will be decided on Monday next.

WILMINGTON NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb 9.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 40c. Resin firm at $1 85 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 05 for Hard, $3 05 for Yellow Dip, and $3 05 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 60.

"MOREAU-LEFEVRE," the oldest and most French of Champagnes. VICTOR E. MAUGER, 110 Reade st., N. Y. —*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Alsatia, from Glasgow.—Miss Devlin, Mrs. Braden, S. Braden, Miss Minnie Braden, Master Willie Braden, L. W. Moses, Mrs. Moyes, John T. Booth, Mr. Pearson, R. H. Campbell, John Hurd, Thos. Bowman, Miss Thile A. Ware, Mr. McFarlane.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:00 | Sun sets.....5:29 | Moon rises..5:47

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...6:03 | Gov. Island..6:52 | Hell Gate....8:14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, FEB 9.

CLEARED.

Steam-ship Claribel, (Br.,) Ferguson, Gonaives, Port au Prince, and Jacmel, Pim, Forwood & Co.

Barks Manila H., (Ger.,) Gonner, Buenos Ayres. Funch, Edye & Co.; Suito, (Ital.,) Balsamo, Lisbon, Slocovich & Co.; Caldbeck, (Br.,) Hudson, Liverpool, Bowring & Archibald.

Brigs Harry and Aubrey, (Br.,) Briggs, Bridgetown, Barbados, Dwight & Hunt; Stella, (Swis, Montevideo and Uruguay, A. Abbott; Estas, (Norw.,) Mortensen, Lisbon and Corunna, Louis Tetens.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Helvetia, (Br.,) Pearce, Liverpool Jan. 24, and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst.

Steam-ship Gellert, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg Jan. 22, via Havre 24, with mdse. and passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship W. A. Scholten, (Dutch,) Jansen, Rotterdam Jan. 29, via Plymouth 2d inst., with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Steam-ship Cortis, Freeman, New-Orleans Jan. 31, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship E. C. Knight, Chichester, Georgetown, D. C., and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to J. L. Roome, Jr.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand.

Steam-ship Agnes, Burdick, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Bogart & Morgan.

Steam-ship Alsatia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow Jan. 27, Moville 28th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers.

Ship Gen. McClellan, Wheeler, San Francisco Sept. 26, with mdse. to Sutton & Co.—vessel to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Bark Johann Kepler, (Ger.,) Spille, Hamburg 55 da., with empty barrels to H. Koop & Co.

Bark Elise Eschricht, (Ger.,) Wishagen, Rio Janeiro 49 da., with coffee to order.

Bark Stanmore, Lonberg, Newry Dec. 20, in ballast to Pendergast Bros. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Caspari, (Norw.,) Black, Stettin 82 da., with empty barrels to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Anna Maria, (of Salcombe,) Thornton, Rio Janeiro 55 da., with coffee to Brown Bros. & Co.—vessel to G. F. Bulley.

Schr. Hereward, (of Gloucester, Mass.,) Greenleaf, Fortune Bay, N. F., 20 da., with fresh frozen herring to master.

Schr. W. R. McDonald, McDonald, Fortune Bay, N. F., 20 da., with fresh frozen herring to master.

Schr. Acadia, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Cameron, Cardenas 13 da., with sugar to order.

Schr. Falcon, (of Gloucester, Mass.,) Potter, Fortune Bay, N. F., for Philadelphia.

Schr. Catharine W. May, Davis, Boston.

Schr. Black Chase, Boston.

Schr. Frank G. Dow, Simpson, Boston.

Schr. Nellie Lamper, Higgins, Boston.

Schr. Mary Hamlin, Fuller, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alethea, Fisher, Boston.

Schr. Mary Riley, Riley, Boston.

Schr. Hyle, Oliver, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Ontario, Sprague, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Trenton, Walls, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Adeline Townsend, Risley, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Helen Thompson, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Mattie B. Ruion, Ruion, Providence.

Schr. David G. Floyd, Gifford, Providence.

Schr. Terrapin, Worster, Providence.

Schr. Ida L. Ray, Powers, Fall River.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Fall River.

Schr. Elisa B. Coffin, Cole, Fall River.

Schr. Sarah J. Smith, Snow, Fall River.

Schr. West Wind, Romer, Warren.

Schr. J. Burley, Northrup, Warren.

Schr. Sea Bird, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. John K. Hurst, Cook, Wickford.

Schr. Argo, Gurney, Wareham.

Schr. Game Cock, Quigley, Millstone Point.

Schr. Lizzie Taylor, New-Haven.

Schr. Baltimore, Hall, New-Haven.

Schr. Niagara, Wescott, New-Haven.

Schr. John Brooa, Fox, New-Haven.

Schr. Fashion, Carberry, New-Haven.

Schr. Loon, Wakely, New-Haven.

Schr. Francis Hallock, Hallock, New-Haven.

Schr. Edwin, Francis, New-London.

Schr. Sarah Cullen, Anderson, Providence.

Schr. Minquas, Phillips, Providence.

Schr. Lizzie A. Sunali, Warwick, New-Bedford.

Schr. A. M. Ackens, Daggett, New-Bedford.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Mask., Essex.

Schr. Anna, Hawkins, Warren.

Schr. Bramhall, Hamilton, Portland.

Schr. John Mason, Williams, Portland.

Schr. James A. Parsons, Sutter, Boston.

Schr. John N. Parker, Moore, Boston.

Schr. B. N. Hawkins, Hawkins, Boston.

Schr. Charlotte Agasta, Hickey, Eastport, with fish to master.

Anchored at Hart Island:

Schr. Ella Clifton, Kemble, (of and from St. John, N B.,) with lath.

Schr. George Glendon Jewett, (of Boston,) Harrington, from St. John, N. B., with lumber.

WIND—Sunset, light, N.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ship City of Dallas, for Fernandina; ships Meichior, for Bremen; St. Stephen, for San Francisco; brigs Dauntless and Ortolan, for Cardenas.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bark Maud Scammell, (of St. John, N. B.,) Thompson, from Dublin, which arr. 7th and anchored at Sandy Hook for orders, was towed to the City this afternoon, 9th.

SPOKEN.

By brig Anna Maria, Jan. 8, lat. 35 64, lon. 34 20, bark Mount Vernon.

By schr. Acadia, Jan. 30, lat. 30 lon. 81, ship Samaria.

By ship Gen. McClellan, Nov. 6, lat. 29 S., lon. 31 W., ship Margretta.

BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Sld. 1st inst., Scepir; 4th inst., Drowning Sophie, Rosina Bruno; 7th inst., Elisa Quierolo, Abraham Young, the latter for Matanzas; Carl Georg, for Tybee; Muriel, Capt. Nicholson; 8th inst., Mary Lowerison, for St John, N. B.; Ivanhoe, Capt. Kirkpatrick, for Sandy Hook; Cambriare, Capt. Hill, for Tybee; Bravo, Capt. Christophersen; Samuel D. Carlton, the latter for Hampton Roads; Lord Clarendon, Mariner, Nuovo Dovero; 9th inst., Camilla, Capt. Christensen; Catterina Accame, Posiedon, H. D. Brookman, the latter for Tybee.

Arr. 4th inst., Elisla, Ross, Capt. Roig; 5th inst., Gerda; 7th inst., G. P. Harbitz, Aiphonsine, General Skeptzy, Graham's Polls; 8th inst., Hugh Cann, Kate M. Hilton, J. N. Gannewell, City of Vienna; 9th inst., Grasmere, Capt. Windmer, Aima, Capt. Thorhjornsen; Herbert, Lieutenant, Soren, Berner, Weymouth.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 9.—The Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Wisconsin, Capt. Forsyth, from New-York Jan. 20, for Liverpool, arr. here at 8 o'clock this morning.

MOVILLE, Feb. 9.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Caledonia, Capt. Allison, from New-York Jan. 26, for Liverpool, arr. here last night.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 9.—The Cunard Line steam-ship Abyssinia, Capt. Murphy, from New-York Jan. 31, for Liverpool, arr. here at 5 P. M. to-day.

[INCORPORATED IN 1851.]

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

MASSACHUSETTS MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DEC. 31, 1876.

Net assets Dec. 31, 1875.....$5,681,120,42

RECEIPTS IN 1876.

Premiums	$1,058,458 71	
Interest and rents	360,303 35	$1,418,762 06
Total		$7,099,882 48

DISBURSEMENTS.

Death claims	$338,507 43	
Matured endowments	38,297 00	
Surplus returned to policy-holders in dividends	245,639 78	
Surrender'd and cancelled policies	226,251 43	
Total payments to policy-holders		$848,695 64
Commissions and salaries	$151,452 37	
Other expenses	33,872 35	190,325 22
Taxes, licenses, and other State fees	$10,246 83	
Reinsurance	5,244 78	
Profit and loss	2,000 00	$17,491 61
Total disbursements		1,056,512 47
Net assets Dec. 31, 1876		$6,043,370 01

NET ASSETS

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7929. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1877.---TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE COUNTING OF THE VOTE

A HALT IN THE PROCEEDINGS.

DEMOCRATIC TRICKERY AGAIN—THE HOUSE REFUSES TO GO ON WITH THE FLORIDA CASE, AND TAKES A RECESS UNTIL MONDAY—EXTRAORDINARY RULINGS OF SPEAKER RANDALL—RUMORS OF FUTURE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The House and Senate both met at 10 o'clock this morning, but it was evident no quorum could be obtained at that early hour, and the usual recess was taken till 12 o'clock. The expectation was that the joint meeting would immediately take place, but in the House Milton Sayler moved that the Senate be informed that the House would be ready to receive them at 1 o'clock. This was clearly a breach of the provisions of the bill, which require an immediate meeting. The point of order was made by Mr. Hale, but of course was overruled by Randall. Hale declined to call the yeas and nays, but gave notice he would do so when any further motion for delay was interposed. The Senate chose to await the time set by the House, but transacted no business, it being held that no business was in order. But in the House the usual proceedings were continued. The Senate appeared at 1 o'clock, the decision of the Electoral Commission was read, the objections to receiving it were offered by Mr. Field, and at 1:20 the Senate retired to its chamber, that the objections might be considered in the two houses. Immediately upon reassembling, the Senate proceeded at once to consider the objections. After the objections had been read, Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, moved a recess until Monday morning, urging the importance of the subject as a reason why time should be given that Senators might study the proposition. The motion for a recess was defeated by an yea and nay vote. Nearly one hour was consumed in considering propositions presented by various Senators with reference to the proper parliamentary form of language to be employed in formally confirming the decision of the Commission. Finally Mr. Sherman's resolution was accepted, which declares that the decision of the Electoral Commission touching the vote of Florida stand as the judgment of the Senate, the objections made thereto in joint convention to the contrary notwithstanding. This resolution both confirms the decision of the Commission and negatives the objections presented by Mr. Field. Mr. White, of Maryland, offered a substitute non-concurring in the decision and declaring the Tilden Electors to be the legal Electors for Florida. This was rejected by yeas 26, nays 45. Mr. Sherman's resolution was then adopted by yeas 44, nays 25—a strict party vote. Contrary to general expectation there was no debate in the Senate on the question. After waiting 30 minutes to ascertain the purpose of the House, and learning that body had taken a recess, the Senate also took a recess until Monday morning.

In the House, as soon as the Senate had departed, Mr. Lynde, who had been selected for the purpose, moved a recess till 10 o'clock Monday morning. This motion was immediately met by a point of order that it could not be entertained under the law, which requires the objections to be immediately voted upon. This point of order was discussed for over an hour, the Republicans claiming that the motion for a recess was not in order, and that it was a violation of the spirit, and even the direct provisions, of the law, which was designed to have the count speedily determined. Mr. McCrary made a strong point, that the motion was in violation of the provisions of the Constitution, to which Warren, of Massachusetts, answered in substance that the motion was as much constitutional as the law. Mr. Hoar claimed that one recess was allowable under the bill till 10 o'clock Monday, but that only one recess could be taken till the objection was acted upon. Randall finally ruled that it was in order to move a recess, and the recess was taken, by a strict party vote. Randall implied in his ruling that on Monday the case must be acted upon without a recess, but his ruling was so worded that he is not bound by it to so rule, and on Monday he may again rule that a recess till the next day is in order. Whether such a recess will be attempted depends upon what the party councils may determine to-morrow.

There is, of course, intense excitement over the situation, but it is quite remarkable that the excitement has not led to any turbulence or disorder. The strain cannot continue. Unless the leading men in the Democratic Party display some patriotism, and hold the rank and file of their party followers in check, there must be disturbances before the affair is ended. To-night the air is full of wild threats and rumors, and the rumor is currently reported that Justices Field and Clifford have already retired from the Commission. This must of course be untrue, for the Commission had a short meeting this afternoon, approved the minutes of yesterday's session, and adjourned till 4 o'clock on Monday.

WEAKNESS OF THE LAW.

HOW THE CANVASS MAY BE CARRIED OVER TO THE 4TH OF MARCH—THE HAND OF DAVID DUDLEY FIELD — DEMOCRATIC SCHEMERS AT WORK—DETERMINATION OF THE REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Democrats have disclosed a weakness in the Electoral Commission law which was referred to, but not very clearly pointed out, before the bill was voted on. It was then only stated in general terms that the provisions were not specific against delay in the count, and that it would be possible for the canvass to be carried over to the 4th of March without reaching a conclusion. The framers of the bill saw that the Electoral Commission must be several days engaged in examining the questions laid before it, and to prevent delay in the business of Congress, it was provided that the two houses might take a recess from day to day, and go on with their ordinary legislative work, being always ready to assemble in joint meeting whenever an announcement should come from the Commission of a decision having been reached on any matter pending before it. Advantage can be taken of this provision by the majority in the House to adjourn from day to day, with the Florida decision in the situation where it now is, the vote remaining uncounted, and in this manner the counting of the vote can be delayed till after the 4th of March, and an election be prevented. It is only necessary for Randall to make a partisan, though rather plausible, ruling, and for the Democrats to vote together for a recess every day. The sole question is whether, as a party, they will deliberately determine to make the law a nullity for which all but 18 of their members voted. There is another plan said to be under serious discussion, and the authorship of it is attributed to David Dudley Field. It is that all the Democrats on the Commission immediately resign, and the fillibustering on filling the vacancies would consume the remainder of the time till the 4th of March. The reason assigned for the resignations would, of course, be the partisanship of the Commission, and the basis of the charge would be that none of the Republicans on it would vote for Tilden. The Democrats do not, of course, vote as partisans, though they have voted constantly together on every question, large or small, which has been presented. It is probable that sober second thought will prevent the adoption of any of these wild schemes, though they are said to be advised from New-York, and the advice is accompanied with promises of two Cabinet offices to the South if that section will stand solidly by the Northern leaders.

It is claimed by many Democrats that the object of taking a recess till Monday was very simple and sincere. The reasons of the Commission which are presented with the Florida decision had not reached the counsel of the Democrats till this morning, and the terms of the decision made necessary a complete change in the programme relative to Louisiana. There was not time to prepare objections to present to-day when the returns from Louisiana should be opened, which would be sufficiently ingenious to meet the altered conditions, and therefore it was deemed necessary to seek by a recess to secure further time for making the Louisiana case presentable. This was the argument on which the party was held together on the vote to-day, and it is said by many Democrats that the count will be allowed to proceed on Monday without further delay. But this is not the sentiment of a large portion of the party, and there are many conferences and private caucuses to see what measures of the character of those noted above can be sustained by a majority vote.

The action of the House on Monday will be watched with the greatest anxiety. If it develops a determination to prevent the consummation of the Electoral count under the law, such indignation will be aroused and find expression as never was witnessed in the land against any act of public dishonor. Such action will meet with retaliation on the part of the Republicans, who will not under such circumstances refuse to sustain the President of the Senate, when the 3d of March comes round, in completing the count and declaring Hayes elected. It may turn out, however, that the Democrats will not refuse to stand by the measure which they almost unanimously supported.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The temper in which the House to-day took a recess until Monday occasions much comment, some persons supposing the Democrats intend at the next meeting to engage in dilatory motions concerning the decision of the Commission in the Florida case, and thus obstruct proceedings, but the more prominent and active Democrats say that nothing of the kind is intended; that the House had a right to take a recess, and this was done in order to enable their political friends to carefully examine into the pending question and to read the papers as they will appear in print, and that on reassembling Monday, after the necessary preliminaries, the House will vote without factious opposition, and thus complete action in the Florida count. Next will be counted the vote of Georgia, to which there will be no objection, and following this Illinois, when objection will be made to Elector Chaffee, on the ground of ineligibility, and evidence will be presented to establish it. The two houses will separate on this objection. When it shall be disposed of, the votes of Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, and Kentucky, to which there are no objections, will be counted. After these comes the State of Louisiana, which some persons regard as the most important point in the contest. Twelve other States intervene before Oregon shall be reached. A conclusion in all the disputed points may not be consummated for a week or ten days.

THE SCENE IN THE HOUSE.

WHO WAS THERE AND WHAT THEY DID.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—In anticipation that the grand Electoral Tribunal would report its decision in the Florida case to the two houses in joint convention to-day, the galleries of the House began filling up at an early hour. The House met as usual, at 10 o'clock, and immediately took a recess until 12 o'clock. Then there was at once a scene of confusion on the floor. Mr. Hunton was surrounded by scores of Democrats, and engaged with them in earnest conversation. Mr. Evarts, of the Republican counsel, came into the House chamber, passed over to Mr. Hoar's seat and had a long conference with him. Senator Bayard came over also and had a long consultation with Messrs. Payne and Hunton. Mrs. Fish was one of the early arrivals at the Capitol, and took a seat in the diplomatic gallery, Justice Swayne, of the Supreme Court, also occupied a seat in the gallery. Associate Justice Field, of the Commission, came into the Senate Chamber during the recess from 10 to 12 o'clock, and had a long and earnest conference with Senator Bayard. The Senate, accompanied by their officers, came into the House at 1 o'clock. On a row of seats in the rear facing the Speaker's chair sat William M. Evarts, Stanley Mathews, Justice Miller, Senator Cameron, E. W. Stoughton, and others. Among those present on the floor to-day were ex-Senators Fenton, Pease, Fowler, and Foote, Secretary Chandler, Secretary Robeson, Postmaster General Tyner, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, Gorham, ex-Sergeant at Arms Ordway, W. E. Chandler, Secretary Cameron, ex-Gov. McCormick, Public Printer Clapp, ex-Representatives Farnsworth, Eldredge, McKee, and J. M. Wilson, and Sixth Auditor McGrew. The Police arrangements at the Capitol to-day were similar to those when the joint convention met last. A passage was kept open by the Police from the Senate to the House wing, and no one was allowed to pass toward the House unless he bore the requisite large yellow ticket. Excellent order was maintained at all parts of the building, and although there was considerable complaint on the part of those who were refused admission, the disappointed ones, as a rule, took the matter good-naturedly.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN FULL.

THE SENATE IN SESSION.

The recess having expired at 10 o'clock this morning, the Senate resumed its session at that hour. The Chair laid before the Senate the following communication:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1877.

SIR: I am directed by the Electoral Commission to inform the Senate that it has considered and decided upon the matters submitted to it under the act of Congress concerning the same touching the Electoral vote from the State of Florida, and herewith, by direction of said Commission, I transmit to you the said decision in writing, signed by the members agreeing therein, to be read at a meeting of the two houses, according to said act. All the certificates and papers sent to the Commission by the President of the Senate are herewith returned.

NATHAN CLIFFORD,
President of the Commission.

To Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, President of the Senate.

But few Senators being present, on motion of Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, a call of the Senate was ordered, and at 10:15 o'clock 27 Senators had answered to their names.

Mr. BOUTWELL said as the subject presented to the Senate was of much importance, and as there might not be a quorum present, even by 12 o'clock, he moved that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators. Agreed to. Pending the execution of that order, the Chair announced as the Conference Committee on the Fortification Appropriation bill Messrs. Windom, Logan, and Davis.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, said he did not object to the appointment of the committee, but he desired to inquire whether it was not a distinct understanding in the Senate that no business whatever should be done between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.; not even a call of the Senate should be ordered.

The PRESIDENT pro tem., Mr. Ferry, replied that was technically the understanding, and the Senator [Mr. Davis] was correct, but now that the decision of the Commission had been received, it was thought the Senate should be full, hence the call was ordered. The understanding that no business was to be transacted applied to the time that the Commission was deliberating on the question submitted to it.

The Senate then, at 10:30, took a recess until 12 o'clock. Upon reassembling at noon, nearly all the Senators were present, and among the prominent persons on the floor were Judge Field, of the Electoral Commission, and Judge Black, of counsel for the Democrats before that Commission.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, said the Senate, having been notified that the Commission to decide the contested Electoral vote for President and Vice President had arrived at a decision on the case of Florida, he moved that the Secretary be directed to notify the House of Representatives that the Senate is now ready to meet that body for the purpose of proceeding in the canvass of the Presidential vote. Agreed to, and the Secretary proceeded to execute the order.

At 12:20 P. M. Mr. ADAMS, Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared at the bar of the Senate and announced that the House would be prepared to meet the Senate in the hall of the House at 1 o'clock this day, to proceed with the further count of the vote for President and Vice President. At 12:35 the Senate, headed by Mr. Ferry, President pro tem., and the officers of the body, left its chamber for the hall of the House.

THE HOUSE IN SESSION.

The House met at 10 o'clock this morning and took further recess until 11:55 o'clock. At that hour the Speaker laid before the House a communication from Justice Clifford, the presiding officer of the Electoral Commission, stating that he was directed by that Commission to inform the House of Representatives that it has considered and decided on the matters submitted to it touching the Electoral vote of Florida, and has committed said decision to the President of the Senate.

Mr. SAYLER, of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to inform the Senate that it would be ready to receive that body at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of proceeding with the counting of the Electoral votes.

Mr. HALE of Maine, moved to amend by notifying the Senate that the House was ready at this time to receive the Senate.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, raised the point of order that under the provisions of the Electoral bill the House was obliged to receive the Senate at the present time.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order.

A division being taken on Mr. Hale's amendment, it resulted 90 to 129, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HALE said he would not now call for the yeas and nays, but he would whenever another attempt was made to delay the proceedings. The resolution was then adopted.

BOTH HOUSES IN JOINT SESSION.

Precisely at 1 o'clock the Doorkeeper announced the arrival of the Senate of the United States. The Speaker repeated the announcement, and he and all the members arose and remained standing while the Senate, preceded by its officers, one of them bearing two strong mahogany boxes containing the returns, filed in in order, and took the seats reserved for them. The President of the Senate took the Speaker's chair, the Speaker occupying the chair on his left.

The PRESIDING OFFICER then rose and said: "The joint convention of Congress for counting the Electoral votes now resumes its session. The two Houses having separated, pending a submission to the Commission of objection to the certificates from the State of Florida, have now reassembled to hear and to coincide or otherwise with the decision of that tribunal, which decision has been signed by a majority of the Commission in writing. It will be entered on the journal of each house." The Secretary of the Senate then read the decision of the Commission, which is printed in full below:

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION.

ELECTORAL COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, }
Feb. 9 A. D. 1877. }

To the President of the Senate of the United States presiding in the meeting of the two houses of Congress under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877."

The Electoral Commission mentioned in said act having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates, and papers accompanying the same, of the electoral votes of the State of Florida, and the objections thereto, submitted to it under said act, now reports that it has duly considered the same pursuant to said act, and has decided and does hereby decide, that the votes of Frederick C. Humphreys, Charles H. Pearce, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, named in the certificate of M. L. Stearns, Governor of said State, which votes are certified by said persons, as appears by the certificate submitted to the Commission as aforesaid, and marked No. 1 by said Commission, and herewith returned, are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and the said persons are lawfully to be counted as therein cegified, namely: Four votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, for President; and four votes for William A. Wheeler, of the State of New-York, for Vice President. The Commission also has decided, and, hereby decides and reports, that the four persons first before named were duly appointed Electors in and by said State of Florida. The ground of this decision, stated briefly as required by said act, is as follows: That it is not competent under the Constitution and law as it existed at the date of the passage of said act, to go into evidence *aliunde* the papers opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two Houses, to prove that other persons than those regularly certified to by the Governor of the State of Florida in and according to the determination of their appointment by the Board of State Canvassers of said State prior to the time required for the performance of their duties had been appointed Electors, or by counter-proof to show that they had not, and that all proceedings of the courts, acts of the Legislature or of the Executive of Florida, subsequent to the counting of the votes of the Electors on the prescribed day, are inadmissible for any such purpose. As to the objection made to the eligibility of Mr. Humphreys, the Commission is of opinion that, without reference to the question of the effect of the vote of an ineligible Elector, the evidence does not show that he held the office of Shipping Commissioner on the day when the Electors were appointed. The Commission has also decided, and does hereby decide and report, as a consequence of the foregoing, and upon the grounds before stated, neither of the papers purporting to be certificates of the Electoral votes of said State of Florida numbered 2 and 3 by the Commission, and herewith returned, are certificates of the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that they ought not to be counted as such.

Done at Washington, the day and year first above written.

SAMUEL F. MILLER,
W. STRONG,
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY,
GEORGE F. EDMUNDS,
O. P. MORTON,
FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
GEORGE F. HOAR, Commissioners.

The PRESIDING OFFICER then rose and asked whether there was any objection to the decision.

Mr. FIELD, of New-York, then presented objections, which were thereupon read by the Clerk of the House, as follows:

THE DEMOCRATIC OBJECTIONS.

An objection is interposed by the undersigned Senators and Representatives to the decision made by the Commission constituted by an act entitled "An act to provide and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877," as to the legal Electoral vote of Florida, on the following grounds:

First—That the decision determined that the vote cast by Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphreys, William H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long, as Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, in and for or on behalf of the State of Florida, is the true and legal Electoral vote of the said State, when in truth and fact the vote cast by Wilkinson Call, James E. Yonge, Robert E. Hilton, and Robert Bullock is the true and lawful vote of said State.

Second—For that said Commission refused to receive competent and material evidence tending to prove that Charles H. Pearce, Frederick C. Humphreys, W. H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long were not appointed Electors in the manner prescribed by the Legislature of the State of Florida, but were designated as Electors by the Returning Board of said State corruptly and fraudulently, in disregard of law, and with the intent to defeat the will of the people expressed in the choice of Wilkinson Call, James E. Yonge, Robert E. Hilton, and Robert Bullock, who were legally and regularly appointed Electors by the State of Florida in the manner prescribed by the Legislature thereof.

Third—For that the decision aforesaid was founded upon the resolution and order of said Commission previously made, as follows:

Ordered, That no evidence will be received or considered by the Commission which was not submitted to the joint convention of the two houses by the President of the Senate, with the different certificates, except such as relates to the eligibility of F. C. Humphreys, one of the Electors.

Fourth—For that said decision excludes all the evidence taken by the two houses of Congress by the committee of each house, concerning frauds, errors, and irregularities committed by the persons whose certificates are taken as proof of the due appointment of Electors.

Fifth—For that said decision excludes all evidence tending to prove that the certificate of Stearns, (Governor,) as also that of the Board of State Canvassers, was procured or given in pursuance of a fraudulent and corrupt conspiracy to cheat the State of Florida out of its rightful choice of Electors, and to substitute therefor those who had not been chosen or appointed Electors by said State in the manner provided by the Legislature thereof.

Sixth—For that the said Commission refused to recognize the right of the courts of the State of Florida to revise and reverse the judgment of the Returning Board or Board of State Canvassers rendered through fraud, without jurisdiction, and rejected and refused to consider the action of said courts after their decision that Charles H. Pearce, F. C. Humphreys, W. H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long were not entitled to cast the Electoral vote of the State of Florida, which said decision was rendered by a court of said State in a case lawfully brought before said court, which court had jurisdiction over the subject matter thereof, and whose jurisdiction over the said Charles H. Pearce, F. C. Humphreys, W. H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long has attached before any act was done by them as Electors.

Seventh—For that said decision excludes all evidence tending to prove that the State of Florida, by all the departments of its Government, legislative, executive and judicial, had decreed as fraudulent all the certificates of Gov. Stearns, as well as that of the State Canvassers, upon which certificate the said Commission has acted, and by means of which the true Electoral votes of Florida have been rejected and false ones substituted in their stead; and

Eighth—For that to count the votes of Charles H. Pearce, F. C. Humphreys, W. H. Holden, and Thomas W. Long as Electors for President and Vice President would be a violation of the Constitution of the United States.

Signed by Senators Jones of Florida, Cooper of Tennessee, Barnum of Connecticut, Kernan of New-York, Salsbury of Delaware, McDonald of Indiana; Representatives Knott, Field, Holman, Tucker, Thompson of Massachusetts, Jenks, Finley, Sayler, Ellis, Morrison, Hewitt of New-York, and Springer.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE SENATORS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER then asked whether there were any further objections to the decision. After a pause he said: "There being none, the Senate will retire to its chamber so that the houses respectively may consider and determine the objections." The Senators thereupon withdrew.

The Senate returned to its chamber at 1:20 P. M., and the President pro tem. announced that he having submitted to the two houses of Congress in joint meeting the decision of the Electoral Commission in regard to the vote of Florida, a member from New-York objected thereto, which objection would be read by the Secretary. This having been done, the Chair said: "Shall the objection submitted to the decision of the Commission be sustained by the Senate?"

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, thought the objections should be considered *seriatim* rather than as a whole.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said it seemed to him that the form of the question should be, "Shall the decision of the Commission stand notwithstanding objections made thereto?"

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, said he would like to have the objections printed, and the Senate should take a recess until Monday.

Several Senators on the Republican side interposed with "Oh! no!"

Mr. STEVENSON said Senators could say "Oh! no!" but this was an important subject, and he was unwilling to have the vote taken now. He gathered from reports that all the evidence taken by both houses of Congress in reference to Florida had been excluded by the Commission. Nothing would be lost by taking the recess. In his experience no important paper was ever considered by the Senate before being printed, and no paper was of more importance than that now before the Senate. He moved that the Senate take a recess until 10 o'clock Monday morning, and that the decision and objections be printed, which motion was rejected—yeas, 26; nays, 44—a strict party vote, the Democrats voting in the affirmative and the Republicans in the negative.

After some discussion it was ordered that the papers be printed in the *Record*.

DEMOCRATS FILIBUSTERING FOR TIME.

Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, submitted the following:

"*Ordered*, That the Senate do not concur in the decision made by the Commission created under the act approved Jan. 29, 1877, but that the votes cast by Wilkinson Call, Robert Bullock, J. E. Yonge, and R. B. Hilton, as Electors of the State of Florida, are the true and lawful votes for President and Vice President of that State, and should be counted as the Electoral vote of the State of Florida."

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, moved to amend so as to provide that the decision of the Commission shall be sustained, and to insert the names of the Republican Electors instead of the Democratic Electors named in Mr. Whyte's order. Several other propositions looking to the ratification of the decision of the Commission were submitted, but subsequently withdrawn, and Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the decision of the Commission upon the Electoral votes of the State of Florida stand as the judgment of the Senate, the objections made thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, argued that the law itself ratified the decision of the Commission unless the two houses of Congress overruled it. There was no necessity for any order affirming the decision. It stood unless reversed by the two houses of Congress.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, hoped all the propositions would be rejected and the vote taken upon the question as submitted by the President pro tem.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, inquired if the Senate had two hours for discussion.

Mr. SARGENT said the two hours were running now.

Mr. MERRIMON thought not, and argued that the two hours did not commence until the main question was put.

A VOTE TAKEN IN THE SENATE.

Mr. HAMLIN withdrew the amendment, which he submitted to the order of Mr. Whyte, and offered the following:

Resolved, That the vote of the State of Florida should be counted for R. B. Hayes for President and William A. Wheeler for Vice President, as determined by the Electoral Commission.

At the request of Mr. MERRIMON the decision of the Electoral Commission submitted to the Joint Convention was read. The question being on the order submitted by Mr. Whyte, it was rejected—yeas 26, nays 45—a strict party vote, as follows:

YEAS.		
Bailey,	Hereford,	Norwood,
Barnum,	Johnston,	Randolph,
Bayard,	Jones, (Fla.,)	Ransom,
Bogy,	Kelly,	Saulsbury,
Cockrell,	Kernan,	Stevenson,
Cooper,	McCreery,	Wallace,
Davis,	McDonald,	Whyte,
Eaton,	Maxey,	Withers—26.
Goldthwaite,	Merrimon,	
NAYS.		
Alcorn,	Cragin,	Morrill,
Allison,	Dawes,	Morton,
Anthony,	Dorsey,	Ogleshy,
Blaine,	Ferry,	Paddock,
Booth,	Frelinghuysen,	Patterson,
Boutwell,	Hamilton,	Robertson,
Bruce,	Hamlin,	Sargent,
Burnside,	Harvey,	Sharon,
Cameron, (Penn.,)	Hitchcock,	Sherman,
Cameron, (Wis.,)	Howe,	Spencer,
Chaffee,	Ingalls,	Teller,
Christiancy,	Jones, (Nevada,)	Wadleigh,
Clayton,	Logan,	West,
Conkling,	McMillan,	Windom,
Conover,	Mitchell,	Wright—45.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, stated that the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Thurman] was absent from the Senate on account of sickness. He [Mr. Edmunds] would vote against the order, and the Senator from Ohio would vote for it. He therefore withheld his vote.

Mr. NORWOOD, of Georgia, stated that his colleague [Mr. Gordon] was confined to his room by sickness.

Mr. WHYTE said the Senate having refused to order otherwise, the decision of the Commission stood, and now it was only necessary for the Senate to notify the House of Representatives that it was ready to proceed with the count of the votes.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, said he desired the Senate to affirm the decision of the Commission directly. With such affirmative vote it would go to the country with more strength, and for that reason he had prepared his resolution affirming the decision. The question was then taken on the resolution of Mr. Hamlin, and it was agreed to—yeas 43, nays 25—a strict party of vote.

After some further discussion, Mr. SHERMAN said he did not like the resolution offered by the Senator from Maine, and just adopted, because it contained the names of the persons voted for. He hoped the vote by which that resolution was agreed to would be reconsidered, and the one submitted by himself would be adopted in place thereof.

THE SENATE FIRM FOR THE RIGHT.

Mr. HAMLIN said he offered the resolution just adopted under a misapprehension. Since examining that submitted by the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Sherman,] he found that it affirmed the decision. He therefore moved to reconsider the vote, which resolution was agreed to, and it was so ordered.

The resolution of Mr. Sherman, as above given, was then agreed to—yeas, 44; nays, 25—a strict party vote.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, moved that the Secretary notify the House of Representatives that the Senate had come to a determination in regard to the decision of the Electoral Commission, and was now ready to meet the House of Representatives to proceed with the count of the vote. Agreed to.

At 5 o'clock the PRESIDENT pro tem. announced that he had been informed the House had taken a recess until 10 o'clock Monday.

Mr. SHERMAN said the Senate should be prepared with a full Senate at 10 o'clock Monday, to resume the count, and he hoped the understanding which had prevailed, as to no business being done between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., would be considered at an end now, as it was desirable that all Senators should be present at 10 o'clock Monday.

Mr. CONKLING said he understood the House had taken a recess without using up two hours for debate which the law allowed. The two hours might be taken by the House on Monday morning, and it was no use for the Senate to assemble at 10 o'clock and sit idle for two hours before the count could be resumed. He inquired of the Chair if legislative business would be in order Monday morning.

The CHAIR replied in the negative.

After some further discussion, the Senate, at 3:10 o'clock, took a recess until 10 o'clock Monday.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

DEMOCRATIC OBSTINACY.

As soon as the House had come to order after the withdrawal of the Senate, Mr. LYNDE, of Wisconsin, moved that the House take recess until 10 o'clock Monday.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, raised the point of order that, under the provisions of the Electoral bill, it was not competent for the House to take recess at this time. The only thing it could do was to proceed immediately to determine whether it would coincide in the decision of the Electoral Commission. The bill provided that when the houses separate to consider an objection to the decision of the Commission, they shall immediately proceed to argue whether they shall support that decision, and that no other business shall intervene. He appealed to the Chair not to overrule the point of order which, to a certain extent, tested the efficiency of the bill.

Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, opposed the point of order, holding that there was nothing in the bill which prevented the House from taking a recess. He thought that it was not unreasonable that the House should ask for two days to consider a decision which the Commission had been nearly 10 days in considering.

Mr. MCCRARY, of Iowa, thought that the House had now arrived at a point where it was obliged, under the Constitution of the United States, to count the votes, and in that stage the House could take no recess until a State was reached which would have to go to the Commission.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, said that in the conclusion of the report of the Joint Committee on the Electoral Vote it stated that the message of the Electoral bill was necessary to allay public excitement and agitation. If the majority of the House took a recess to-day until Monday, instead of going on with the count, public agitation would be increased tenfold. The people of the country would ask why the House was suspending the process of the law and postponing action on the decision of the Commission. They would ask it it was the intention of the House of Representatives to prevent the completion of the Presidential count. Right or wrong that question would be asked to-morrow morning from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Certainly the reasons given for this delay were entirely inadequate. There was no need for delay to consider that decision, because the question which the Commission had considered had been considered by members even before the Commission had been organized. He submitted to the patriotism of the House of Representatives, to the interest it had in preserving the peace and prosperity of the country, that it should interpose no unnecessary delay in that process of law to which the whole country was looking for its salvation. The spirit of the bill was to insure rapid action, and it was for the consideration of the Speaker whether if there was any doubt on the subject of a recess the doubt was not to be solved in favor of the manifest intention of the act.

Mr. WARREN, of Massachusetts, replied to Mr. Kasson's argument. He argued that to say that the question as to the Florida votes was settled on the simple report of the Commission, was to speak directly in the face of the act itself and of the very purpose at which it aimed.

Mr. HOOKER, of Mississippi, also argued in support of the right of the House to take a recess.

THE RIGHT TO TAKE A RECESS.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, argued against the right to take a recess. He held that the only present duty of the House was to discuss the objections to the decision for two hours and then vote upon it and let the two houses come together again in joint convention. Any other interpretation would nullify the Electoral act and would be revolutionary.

Mr. HOSKINS, of New-York, argued against the power of the House to take a recess.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, stated that the language of the Constitution was imperative that when the Electoral votes were opened they shall be counted, and that for 75 years there had not been a single instance of a recess being taken under such circumstances. The provision for a recess found in the Electoral act was applicable to another stage of the proceedings, but not to the existing stage. If the House took now a recess till Monday, it could take one from Monday till Tuesday, and from Tuesday till Wednesday, and so on till Congress had expired, and thus defeat the performance of the constitutional duty of the House. He trusted that the Chair would not make a decision which would involve the House in this trouble.

A PARTISAN SPEAKER.

After further discussion by Messrs. JONES, of Kentucky, SAYLER, of Ohio, HARTRIDGE, of Georgia, HOAR, of Massachusetts, and COX, of New-York, the point of order was overruled by the Speaker. He held that in the fifth section of the Electoral act, which is that, while the two houses shall be in joint meeting, no debate shall be allowed, &c., and which had been referred to by Mr. Hoskins, had no pertinency to the question. The portions of the act which had pertinency to a recess were, first, a part of the fourth section, which provided that, if there be objection to the report of the Commission, each Senator and Representative may speak 10 minutes, and, that after such debate shall have lasted two hours, it shall be the duty of each house to put the main question without further debate. This, he thought, was under that directory clause a recess could not be taken at any other time than the present. If the debate had been entered upon a motion to take a recess would not be in order. The other portion of the bill bearing on the subject was that part of the fifth section which reads, "and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in reference to the counting of such votes or otherwise under this act, in which case it shall be competent for either house acting separately, in the manner hereinbefore provided, to direct a recess of such house not beyond the next day (Sundays excepted) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon." It was a fact, the Speaker continued, that this was the first time when a question has arisen, and it having now arisen for the first time, the Chair thinks that it is competent for the House to take a recess until Monday at 10 A. M. if its judgment so directs.

Mr. HALE—Then the Chair overrules the point of order?

The SPEAKER—The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. HALE—I respectfully appeal from the decision.

Mr. COX—I move to lay the appeal on the table. Carried—156 to 76.

The question was then taken on the motion for a recess till Monday at 10 A. M., and it was carried—Yeas, 163; nays, 103.

During the vote a message was received from the Senate that it had overruled the objection to the decision of the Commission in the case of Florida, and was ready to meet the House in joint convention, and the Speaker intimated that he would have the Senate informed that the House had taken a recess.

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HUDSON, Feb. 10.—The jury in the case of The People against John V. Kiere and his wife Ellenora, indicted for murder, came into court this morning after being out all night, and rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree against Kiere, but not against his wife. The unfortunate man was thereupon sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison at Dannemora, Clinton County, for life. He appeared to be unmoved when the sentence was pronounced, and throughout the delivery of the remarks of Judge Osborne, which were of a very solemn and affecting character, he did not show any feeling. His wife, however, who had previously remained passive, was moved to tears.

EXPLOSION IN A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—About 12:20 o'clock last night the boiler of the *Daily News* establishment exploded, demolishing the two-story extension of the building in which it was situated, ruining a folder, and injuring four cylinder presses to some extent. The loss is not yet ascertained, but is not very heavy. Two or three folders were scalded and bruised.

BANK FAILURE.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 10.—The Mountain City Bank, of Pottsville, Penn., suspended payment this morning. The Directors assign as a reason the heavy withdrawal of deposits, and state that time will be required to realize the assets.

WASHINGTON.

SPECIMEN DEMOCRATIC TRICKERY.

HOW CONGRESSMAN MORRISON SUCCEEDED IN GETTING A PARTISAN REPORT BEFORE THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION—THE MINORITY REPORT EFFECTUALLY SUPPRESSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The *Congressional Record* for to-day, which consists of no less than 200 pages, was not issued until late in the forenoon. It is mainly taken up by the report of Mr. Morrison's Louisiana committee. As was generally expected, it is a highly-colored partisan document, which speaks of murders and outrages with the evident intention of trying to conceal them, and attempts to prove that the vote of the State was cast, and should be counted, for Tilden and the Democratic State officers. George M. Beebe, of New-York, is among the signers of the report. The document is printed in the *Record* because the appropriation for printing it in the usual form and manner is exhausted. By the trick of sending it to the *Record*, the Democrats place their ex parte testimony before the Electoral Commission, while the minority report, made by the Republican members of the committee, is suppressed and not allowed to appear.

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

MINORITY REPORT PREPARED BY REPUBLICAN MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE—A FATAL ATTACK ON CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS POINTED OUT—THE RETURNING BOARD FULLY SUSTAINED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Representatives Hurlburt, W. Townsend, Danford, Crapo, and Joyce have made their minority report in the Louisiana investigation, concluding as follows:

For the first time in the history of this country it has been attempted to destroy the lawful and formal expression of a State in the election of a President, by assuming the power in the House of Representatives to examine into any and all the polls, and to purge the election; to make itself the Returning Board, and determine, by a partisan vote, what Louisiana ought to have done. We regard it as the most fatal attack ever attempted upon constitutional right, as a gross usurpation of power, as subjecting in its natural development the entire question of a President to the will or decision of the House of Representatives. What has been attempted by this Democratic House in Louisiana may be done on the same principle by some other dominant party in any other State whose vote may be in the way of their party candidate. The cry of fraud is quickly raised, and is readily repeated, and far too easily believed. Evilence is always ready to support that or any other charge, if great political advantage is to be gained.

The only way to preserve the just balances of power is to stand by and support the formal, deliberate, and lawful decision of tribunals constituted for the purpose ordained under the Constitution, by the highest State authority, by laws which have been expounded and sustained by the proper supreme Courts. Any other course is to substitute guess-work for legitimate decision—the rule of a mob for orderly processes of law—the control by a House of Representatives whose days are numb

LONDON STAGE GOSSIP.

PECULIARITIES OF THEATRICAL PEOPLE ABROAD.

"ACTRESSES AND THEIR "PROTECTORS"—INCIDENTS OF STAGE LIFE—THE TRIALS OF A MANAGER—RIGNOLD'S TRIP ACROSS THE SEA AND WHAT CAME OF IT—A SUIT FOR DAMAGES WITH A MORAL ATTACHED—THE NEW OPERA OF BIORN—WHY ADVERSE CRITICISMS ARE WRITTEN FOR A GREAT DAILY—GENERAL GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1877.

The inner life of the theatre has a peculiar atmosphere of romance, singularly in keeping with outside views of the profession, which the public rightly regard as without the pale of ordinary society. No women, it would seem, have better chances of marriage than successful actresses; no women as a rule are more unfortunate in their matrimonial alliances. Miss Amy Fawsitt, who died recently in New-York, though never in any sense a great actress, achieved a popularity at the Vaudeville which, accompanied with good and womanly conduct, brought her several offers of marriage, of which any respectable girl might have been proud. She made the usual mistake of her class, and having made that mistake committed the error of too many who achieve sudden success. She refused the part offered to her in "Our Boys," which has now been running some six or seven hundred nights. Then came disappointment upon disappointment, and matrimonial misery. One night she arrived at the Court Theatre bruised and excited. She said she had fallen down, but presently she vowed she dared not go upon the stage, because her husband had sworn he would shoot her from the pit, and she detected him sitting there in the very spot which he had warned her he would select, and she knew he carried a weapon. Was it surprising that eventually she had to relinquish her engagement at the Court on account of severe nervous attacks. Is it surprising that she found it impossible to renew the vigor and charm of her youth in New-York, and that she died a sad and lonely woman. Miss Nellie Power, of the Vaudeville Theatre, is another young lady who, at the height of her somewhat fictitious success, married what is called "a swell," and retired magnificently from the stage, to return to it for a livelihood, bearing the tainted name of a schemer and an adventurer. I could give you half a dozen other examples, and in each case the lady who has won her position in the profession has turned her back upon it to marry into what she considered a higher social grade, but only to discover that in the end she has not only to keep her "swell," but to submit to all kinds of miseries and degradation. It is not in the interest of virtue to say so, but those "ladies of the stage" who prefer "protectors" to husbands seem to be the most cared for and the happiest. They have sealskin jackets, diamonds, broughams, and, in many cases, don't condescend to take salaries; but these "ladies," as a rule, only flourish in burlesques and light opera, and, happily, this class of entertainment does not pay nowadays. Even Mr. Hollingshead, of the Gaiety, says he has given up "legs" for good, the genuine legitimate uses of the theatre being far more profitable. "The Invisible Prince," one of Planche's most charming old extravaganzas, with Miss Jennie Lee in the title rôle, is not a great hit at the Globe, though it is splendidly mounted and has a cast worthy of the work. The public wants stronger meat than this, and they will have it or keep away from the theatres altogether.

Reverting back to the romantic incidents of stage life, the history of "Henry V.," at the Queen's, is not without its special interest. The play and some of the effects were rehearsed at York. If a man believed in omens the awful death of the chief gas-man might have given Mr. John Coleman pause. The poor fellow was blown to pieces by an explosion in the cellar of the theatre during the first rehearsal. Soon afterward, during the decoration of the Queen's Theatre, where the piece was in preparation, a painter fell from the scaffolding and was killed. On the opening night, a carpenter, in some little difficulty beneath the stage connected with the working of a platform upon which some property horses were raised to complete a battle tableau, was literally decapitated by the collapse of one of the stays or supports of the trap. Three deaths! And chronicled now for the first time, not in London, but 3,000 miles away, because our newspapers are too busy with foreign affairs to notice such trifles. Mr. Coleman hopes, however, that his own great losses and troubles have purged "Henry V." of the gloom and depressing influences of these memories and sad incidents, and he is looking for the reward of his labors in the future—looking to the provinces and to America for a solid recognition of his magnificent mounting of the drama in which he has so ingeniously combined "Henry IV." and "Henry V." in one striking spectacular play. The dresses and scenery cost $25,000, and when the manager came to grief, Mr. John Ryder, the well-known actor and dramatic coach, cabled to the States to bring Mr. George Rignold to open in "Henry V." With these accessories on Boxing night, Ryder felt certain that he would be able to obtain the use of the properties, but he had counted his chickens too early. A friend of Coleman's had purchased the dresses and effects for "the other John," who at once announced "Henry V.," with all the original dresses and scenery, for a grand tour. Meanwhile, however, Mr. George Rignold was on the sea, and in due course in London, where he recounted to admiring friends his successes in America. The Queen's did open on Boxing night, and for that night only, the saloon-keeper of the theatre finding the money. "East Lynne" was the attraction of the night, and the saloon-keeper lost $100, which little sum was the last straw on the camel's back, and landed the saloon-keeper in the Bankruptcy Court! Then Mr. George Rignold advertised that he was organizing a company to play "Henry V." in the English Provinces, and the papers backed him with a few favorable lines in reference to his "American triumph." Mr. John Coleman reiterated the announcements of his own show, and so the ball was kept rolling. The next thing we hear is that Mr. Rignold has gone back to America, and that during the year he will return to play "Henry V." in his own native town of Birmingham. Rather a thin conclusion to so much bounce. Coleman opens at Edinburgh in March, and gets to Birmingham in "the merry month of May," and is negotiating also to run his show through the United States. The adaptation is admirably done, and as a spectacle no Shakespearean work was ever produced so gorgeously or with so much care as to archæological details. Mrs. Charles Kean placed at the adapter's disposal the elaborate and authentic works prepared for her husband; Mr. Charles Reade and Mr. Phelps helped him to ransack the Bodleian Library and the library of Magdalen College, Oxford, for authorities upon the subject; Mr. Phelps gave him hints derived from his experience at the Sadlers Wells revivals; he was indebted to Mr. Calvert, whose *Henry V.* is familiar to you in New-York, for the idea which culminated in the great central effect of "The Battle of Agincourt;" Dean Stanley gave him the run of Westminster Abbey, where he learned some new things among the relics of the past; and his own knowledge of the subject combined enabled him to produce a series of pictures which were novel and eminently effective. An experience of American taste and an insight into American scholarship leads me to believe that whatever your opinion of Mr. Coleman's merits as an actor may be, you will find much that is singularly instructive and interesting in his illustrations of the pageantry and pomp of the grand old English days of regal state and splendor.

Theatrical circles have had a piquant scandal to discuss in the action brought by Mr. Arthur Stirling on behalf of his wife, better known in professional life as Mrs. Charles Vyner, and as Miss Cleveland. Mrs. Stirling was the wife of Mr. Charles Vincent, or Vyner, lessee of the Theatre Royal, Melbourne, Australia. Her husband was thrown from a horse and killed some years ago, and she left Melbourne with a small fortune. She resolved to come to England by way of San Francisco, and to play wherever she had a chance. With this view she engaged Mr. Donaldson (who is known to fame as Mr. Edmund Leather) as her leading man and agent. All this did not transpire on the trial, but it completes the story and may be added to the legal details with perfect propriety. The two artists performed here and there in various cities, and finally parted on the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Donaldson preferring to go to San Francisco and the buxom widow to London. Here she appeared in Wilkie Collins' "Woman in White," and later in "The Two Orphans," at the Olympic, having first done a Provincial tour. In her early days she had known the circumspect but heavy tragedian, Mr. Arthur Stirling, whom she returned to find married to the sister of Mr. Charles Thorpe, who had made a large fortune in Australia. Arthur was living in good style with his wife and half a dozen ready-made children, for Mrs. Stirling had been previously married. Presently Mr. Leather (otherwise Donaldson) came to England and made his mark as the hero in Mr. Charles Reade's "Wandering Heir," at the Amphitheatre, Liverpool, and the Queen's, London. Mrs. Vyner invited him to visit her at her pretty little house, in the neighborhood of Regent's Park. On this occasion, she says, she reminded him that he owed her $250, but in court he flatly denied the sottimpeachment. By and by Mr. Arthur Stirling, in the midst of proceedings for divorce against his wife, found himself a widower, and before his friends had time to condole with him they were called upon for their congratulations. He had married Mrs. Charles Vyner. Mme. Celeste and Miss Herbert (Mrs. Crabbe) were among the guests at the wedding, which was duly chronicled in that dullest of trade journals *The Era*. Mrs. Vyner had money, and among her assets it is to be presumed were returned the $250 said to be owing by Donaldson; for as soon as the marriage festival was over, her new lord demanded this purse from that gentleman. Whether it was from the desire to possess himself of this not very large purse, or to justify his wife, or to find out what the relationship was between Mr. Donaldson and his wife, nobody knows; but Mr. Stirling issued a writ and sued Donaldson in a superior court. Counsel were engaged on either side, and for half a day Stirling, dressed in the height of fashion, had to sit and listen to the story of his wife's travels, on sea and land, with the stalwart and handsome Donaldson, related amid much sniggering and laughter of a crowded court. It transpired that the two artists lived in the same lodgings at the Sandwich Islands, and acted there by command of his Majesty, the King, who paid them a hundred dollars, and took the receipts. Here they had a great quarrel, and Mrs. Vyner vowed she would make Donaldson smart some day. They then returned certain presents they had made to each other. Mrs. Vyner denied that she ever gave Donaldson a locket; but Donaldson said she did, and was always very kind to him, except on this single occasion of their quarrel. They naturally had some financial transactions together, and Donaldson acknowledged in court that Mrs. Vyner lent him money, but he declared they had a final settlement before parting and squared everything. He never heard it said that he owed her $250 until he was served with a writ for the money. The Judge suggested that the litigants should settle their differences out of court, but they declined, and, without deliberating for five minutes, the jury gave the verdict for Donaldson, with costs; so that Mr. Stirling loses, in addition to the money for which he sued, something like $1,500. It was this gentleman who played *Nathan, the Jew*, so successfully in "Leah," when that drama was first produced by the Batemans in London, and it was Mrs. Vyner who produced a pirated version of the piece with great success in Australia, and thus prevented Miss Kate Bateman from visiting that colony. I need not tell you that the dear old Colonel anathematised Mrs. Vyner in consequence, and hated her ever afterward. He also had a bitter quarrel with Stirling. It is a pity he did not live long enough to sit through the trial of Stirling *vs.* Donaldson, the moral of which supports the philosophy of Mr. Sam Weller, Sr., on the subject of widows, and is equally favorable to the Shakespearean warnings against jealousy. Mr. Stirling retired from that court of law a sadder and a wiser man.

The event of the time is the production of the new opera of "Biorn," founded upon "Macbeth," to which I have already referred in previous letters. The libretto is the work of Mr. Frank Marshall, and is full of merit. The principal changes from the original story are that *Macduff (Rollo)* is in love with *Lady Macbeth*, who confesses the murder of the *King* to him; the witches are changed to *nornir*, or fates; and at the end in the banqueting scene, *Macbeth*, in rushing upon *Rollo* to kill him, is impeded by his wife, whom he accidentally slays, while he is stabbed to the heart by *Rollo*; and the new King, the true successor, comes to the throne, under the guardianship of *Rollo*. Mrs. Marshall was *Elfrida*, or *Lady Macbeth*, but she was very ill on the first night, and has not yet recovered her voice, though she plays the sleep-walking scene with marked intelligence and a certain grace, but the part is heavy, and requires the weight and dramatic and vocal power of Titiens to do justice to its amalgamation of devil and angel. *Biorn*, or *Macbeth*, was played by Signor Mottino, who was as firm and steady as a rock in words and music, but he had neither the dramatic fire nor the vocal strength demanded by the situations and the musical score. Miss Cora Stuart as *Rollo* made a genuine success. Graceful, vivacious, and possessing a rich soprano voice, she stood out in every picture, and was rewarded with loud and genuine bursts of applause. The music is characteristic, meritorious, here and there it breaks into pretty pastoral melodies, and now and then it rises to the level of operatic inspiration; but it is uneven, and it cannot be said to rank on the whole with the foremost work of our modern composers. The opera is splendidly mounted and the orchestra perfect. Portions of the book are in every way worthy of the subject, and throughout its pages are scattered "verses for music" which are quite gems in their way—the following serenade for example:

"Wind, idle wind, that kisses her tresses,
Breathing thy song in the shell of her ear,
Tell her of eyes that are yearning to see her,
Whisper, oh whisper, thy Rollo is near.

Sweet gentle moonbeams that creep in her bosom,
Nestle there closely and plead ye my part;
Shine from her eyes in the soft glance of pity,
Kindle with love her cold, passionless heart."

The criticisms of the piece, as a rule, are untavorable; but the *Daily Telegraph* laid itself out for a notice that was peculiarly brutal. The critic treated the whole affair as an elaborate joke, brought to a fitting conclusion by the librettist answering the call of "author" with a white muffler round his throat. Mr. Marshall replied to the critic. The *Telegraph* declined to insert the letter. Mr. Marshall says the critic was ordered to "slate" the work, as he is ordered to "slate" everything that is produced at the Queen's, because Mr. Labouchere, the owner, will not let the proprietors of the *Telegraph* go behind the scenes and have boxes free whenever they want them. Marshall is writing a pamphlet embodying this and other charges against the paper, with a careful answer to the critic, and we are looking for a bright, bitter and spicy *brochure* on "Critics and Criticism," which will wake up Peterborough Court considerably, for Mr. Marshall has the pen of a ready writer, and he is going about with his teeth set and his fingers in his splendid curly hair. Mrs. Marshall looks very ill, and the dead set which has been made against her here had the effect of making her look and feel frightened in every serious situation of the piece. She has a fond and devoted husband, and somebody will have to suffer for all this. The writer of the *Telegraph* critique is Mr. Joseph Bennett, the "musical editor," who was recently induced to relinquish half a dozen engagements and give his entire services to Mr. Levy Lawson.

They have restored the cottage or hut scene of *Osip* to "The Danicheffs," as it stood in the original French, and the drama is now an undoubted success. The honors of the acting are carried off by Mr. Warner, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Vezin, and Miss Lydia Foote. Lord Newry, it is understood, objects to certain alterations which have been made in the work, but they are changes for the better, and a stronger or better melodrama has not been produced on the English stage for many years. There is every prospect that it will be sufficiently successful to revive the fortunes of St. James' Theatre, and that at last Mrs. John Wood will score a success. She is, however, only joint speculator, but it business is really as good as I hear it is the treasury will be full enough for two.

"Richard III." with Mr. Henry Irving in the title rôle, and the play relieved of every line that is not Shakespeare's, will be produced at the Lyceum on Monday. Mr. F. C. Burnand is writing a comic play for the Gaiety. "Hunted Down" will go from the Globe to the Gaiety at Dublin in a fortnight. "Dan'l Traduced," a burlesque of Mr. Gilbert's play, is not successful at the Strand Theatre. On Feb. 3, "On Bail," Mr. Gilbert's extended version of "Committed for Trial," will replace "Hot Water" at the Criterion. Miss Jennie Lee leaves the Globe and goes on a provincial tour in a week or two. A stock company is going to be formed for the Aquarium Theatre. "Si Slocum" is to be produced at an East End house. Mrs. Monckton and Lady Sebright will appear shortly at a London theatre for a charitable object, and Mr. B. L. Farjeon, the Christmas story teller, is shortly to marry the daughter of *Rip Van Winkle*—I mean Jefferson, with which interesting announcement I may be permitted to close my budget of theatrical news and notes on news.

GERMAN JOLLITY SUPREME.

THE NIGHT AFTER THE BALL.

JOYOUS SUPPLEMENT TO THE GRAND PUBLIC DANCE—THE HEIGHT OF MUSICAL PLEASURE AND BEER-DRINKING—THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LIEDERKRANZ ORGANIZATION—A SKETCH OF ITS UPS AND DOWNS.

"*Commers*" and "*gemuetlichkeit*," inseparable as they are untranslatable, twin gems of Germanic expression, condense a world of meaning into their few syllables, living together as a single lovable memory in every heart that has learned to know them and appreciate at its full worth the delicious philosophy that "'tis better to laugh than be sighing." There is no word in English for either of them, but by many words some idea may be conveyed at least of their significance. Perhaps the best way to do so will be to describe a "*commers*," which is an occasion pervaded by a thorough *gemuetlichkeit*, which is the spirit of the occasion. None are more happy in their conduct of a *commers* than the festive and tuneful brethren of the Liederkranz, and never are they in better trim for such enjoyment than on the night succeeding their annual grand masquerade. Perhaps it may be because the Ponderous German mind wakes gradually only to the possibilities of sport, and when started, moves on its objective point of fun in masses, as it were, so that the excitement of a carnival night is little more than a preparation for still greater indulgence and relaxation on the night thereafter. Perhaps, also, a vague faith in "the hair of the dog will cure the bite," may incline some of them to an especial fondness for beer on the evening after that exceptional revel, and no doubt numbers seek the *commers* as a valid excuse for indulging that reluctance to going to bed which many men have after "making a night of it." Whatever may be their impulses, from 100 to 150 of the members of the Liederkranz, old and young, sit down together the night after the ball to smoke, drink beer, sing, drink beer, make funny speeches, drink beer, laugh, drink beer and enjoy general good-fellowship—and beer.

So they sat last Friday evening, more than 100 of them, around the long tables in their handsome clubhouse on Fourth street, and made merry. But the occasion was an extraordinary one. It was not only the regular after ball *commers*. It was the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the formation of their society. Quite appropriately they opened the evening's proceedings by singing in chorus the familiar old Suabian ballad: "*Schier dreissig jahre bist du alt, hast manchen sturm erlebt.*" [Just thirty years art thou old, hast lived through many storms.] Then the President of the Society delivered his annual address. When he arose to speak, the genial face of ex-Mayor C. G. Gunther smiled blandly and hazily upon him through the smoke from the further end of the tables; to his left beamed the benign countenance of Justice Otterbourg; on his right sat the venerable white-headed "Papa" Windmuller, the only one remaining of the founders of the Liederkranz; on every side were men of high social standing, prominence in the mercantile and financial world and note in political affairs. Before each man stood a glass of beer; at the doorways stood a corps of nimble waiters quick to refill the empty glasses; through a wide central door opening into a larger and less brilliantly lighted hall could be seen a large orchestra.

President Steinway said in February, 1846, upon a call issued by a German musician named Krauskopf, a meeting was held at the old Shakespeare Hotel to organize a German singing society. At that time there was but one such organization in the country, the "Maennerchor" of Philadelphia. Of the 150 gentlemen who attended that meeting, only 25 proved their faith by their works to the extent of contributing 25 cents each as a basis of operations. With those 25 members and in that humble way started the Liederkranz, which now has over 900 members, owns more than $100,000 worth of property, and may justly be deemed the strongest and most flourishing organization of its kind in the world. The gentleman who proposed the existence of the society was its first Musical Director. During the past 27 years, however, the present efficient Director, Agricol Paur, has wielded the baton at every rehearsal and concert except three. The formation of the Liederkranz seemed to start up a crop of singing societies, not only in New-York, but throughout the country. Some of those have since passed away, others have been consolidated, but the old Liederkranz has always held its place at the head of the list as the strongest and most flourishing, numbering among its members the best of our German citizens, and ranking highest in musical attainments up to the present time. In June, 1850, this society attended in Philadelphia the first musical festival ever given in the United States, and, in the competitive singing, carried off the first prize in a magnificent rendering of a chorus from "La Fille du Regiment," and in 1851 produced here the first German opera, "Czar and Zimmerman," ever publicly performed in this country. In 1852 the first general Saengerfest was held here, but proved an entire financial failure, involving all the local societies deeply in debt. The Liederkranz alone had to pay some $2,000 to clear itself. That brought on hard times and their inevitable consequences of ill-feeling and squabbling, one result of which was the secession of about 20 members, who started the "Arion" as a rival to the parent society.

It never, however, realized the expectations of its founders. The Liederkranz had quite recovered by 1853, and from that on took a prominent part in all the great Saengerfests in different parts of the country. In 1853 and 1857 it took part in the festivals at Philadelphia; in 1854 and 1859 at Baltimore; 1855 in New-York; 1860 in Buffalo. Then it suffered from the civil war. More than 100 of its best members joined the Army of the Union, and over 50 laid down their lives on the battle-field in defense of the country of their adoption. In 1863, however, the society was strong enough to buy for its uses the two handsome dwellings Nos. 31 and 33 East Fourth street, and removed from their old head-quarters, in Pythagoras Hall, on Canal street, near the Bowery. Since then it has enjoyed a season of uninterrupted prosperity, and its club promises have been still further enlarged by the purchase in 1869 of the house No. 35 East Fourth street. Its musical triumphs have been as gratifying as its financial success. First prizes were taken by its singers at the great Saengerfests of Philadelphia in 1867, Chicago in 1868, and Baltimore in 1869. It also bore an important part in the New-York festival of 1871. Since that time it has mainly confined itself to the giving of occasional magnificent concerts, in which, by its musical drill and proficiency and its numerical strength, it has been enabled to present worthily many works of the great masters that could not otherwise have been heard here. It has also done another thing for which it deserves credit, in founding a free music school for young girls, where at present from 80 to 100 pupils, with promising voices, receive thorough instruction from the most competent teachers. The list of its Presidents recalls a series of names well and honorably remembered by New-Yorkers, emoracing Dr. Ludwig, "Papa" Windmuller, Mr. Jellinghaus, O. Ottendorfer, Dr. Lellman, O. Sackersdorf, L. Kammerer, Gen. L. Burger, ex-Mayor C. G. Gunther, and finally the present incumbent Mr. William Steinway, whois now serving his fourth term of office. In conclusion, the speaker made an eloquent appeal for the maintenance of German unity and feeling, and proposed "three cheers for the German Liederkranz." Members sprang to their feet, waving their glasses in the air and shouting lustily, while the trumpets blared and the drums resounded. Then all quaffed the contents of their glasses, resumed their seats, and while more beer was being brought, joined in the old Suabian song, "*Nu' gang's zum Brünele drink aber net.*"

Mr. Bernard, one of the members, sang with fine expression and excellent voice Schubert's "*Am Meer*," and being loudly applauded followed it with a tender Lorelei ballad for which he played his own accompaniment.

The health of "Papa" Windmüller was proposed by the President, who, to do the toast due honor, commanded "*Exercitium Salamander.*" "Salamander," "Salamander," "Salamander," shouted an hundred voices in response to the invitation. "A musical Salamander," further commanded the President, but as he seemed about to commence the "Exercitium," and many glasses were unfilled, there swelled on the air from all parts of the hall a thundering chorus of "*Bier, hier, bier, hier, oder ich fall um.*" Speedily the waiters did their duty, and then the President directed, "Watch my left hand," holding it out before him and beginning to count "ein—zwei—trei." At "ein" the glasses rambled together on the tables; "zwei," and their rattling became a roar; "trei," and all was instant silence as every glass was lifted to its possessor's lips and drained of its contents. Then all held aloft while the President counted "ein—zwei—trei," and at the latter syllable they all came down together with a simultaneous bang that sounded almost like a cannon shot. Again the rumbling roll broke forth like distant muttering thunder, coming nearer and growing louder and louder as the President's left hand was raised, and his lips could be seen moving as if he were saying "ein," and then "zwei." The "zwei" marked the extremest elevation of the hand and the climax of the noise. From that the descending hand commanded a gradual diminuendo, from fortissimo down to pianissimo, and when "trei" was counted, the sound seemed but a muttering among the glasses over the riot in which they had just participated. Again "ein—zwei—trei" were counted, and at the latter each glass was raised above the holder's head. Very quickly now, and for the last time, "ein—zwei—trei," and with a shock, as of but one glass, all were again upon the table. Then up in a grand volume of harmony swelled that thrillingly magnificent chorus. "Esse quam bonam," sung by all present, and accompanied by the orchestra. Higher and higher, mounting to a glorious climax, rose the strains, then ended suddenly, and for an instant there was perfect silence. Then the waiters rushed about with beer.

"Papa" Windmüller stood up to reply. A long green shade dropped over his eyes; a very long pipe-stem, with a big bowl at one end of it, and his smiling face at the other, was in his hand. He only suspended his smoking long enough to say that his friend, Justice Otterbourg would respond for him, and the Justice did so in a very felicitous little speech that elicited hearty applause.

Agricol Paur came to the front with an armful of music-books, and, under his leadership, the members sang finely a chorus, "Farewell to the Mountains." And the waiters continued to rush about with beer. The Secretary went about with a hat, collecting money by voluntary subscriptions, to defray the expenses of the evening. Some members threw in dollar bills, others put in twos and fives, and some even contributed tens and twenties. Soon the hat was so full that the secretary had to press down its contents. And the waiters did not relax their activity in supplying beer. A humorous gentleman sang a funny song in a queer Polish-Jew dialect, and everybody laughed so heartily that thirst was redoubled, and the waiters, with their beer, were in greater demand than ever.

Between the songs and speeches, the orchestra—well supplied with beer and sympathising fully with the general jollity—played lively fragments of Offenbach's merry naughtinesses. Men began to beat time with their glasses to the strains of that intoxicating music, to lay their arms over each other's shoulders and laugh together, not at anything especially funny, but from sheer gladness of heart. In on the general disorder broke, like a clarion call, the first notes of "Die Wacht am Rhein" from the orchestra, and in a moment more all were singing it enthusiastically, with a glow of earnest feeling that was beautiful to see. But singing makes one thirsty, and so "*Bier, hier, bier, hier, oder ich fall um*" was the next chorus, and so the happy hours were wiled away with song and speech and story, merry conceit and jest and kindly words, clinking of glasses and emptying of glasses and refilling of glasses. The air became more and more blue with smoke, higher and higher rose the pile of beer kegs in the adjoining hall, faster and faster blew the musicians their exciting Offenbachian strain, yet all the while, steadily at his post, guiding and directing the fun, placid as a moonbeam, sat the President, with the beaming Windmüller at his side puffing the long pipe.

By and by the older members reluctantly straggled homeward one by one, but the *commers* did not end until long after midnight. In all, that long sitting, however, it is worthy of remark, notwithstanding the vast quantity of beer consumed, not one man was intoxicated, and not a single incident occurred to mar the general harmony or do violence to the jovial, kindly brotherhood of feeling so well characterized by that comprehensive word, "*gemuetlichkeit.*"

WOMEN ON SCHOOL BOARDS.

THE BILL IN THE STATE SENATE MAKING THEM ELIGIBLE—A WIDE-SPREAD SENTIMENT IN FAVOR OF THE MEASURE—WOMEN'S USEFULNESS ON SCHOOL BOARDS DEMONSTRATED IN OTHER STATES AND COUNTRIES.

The question, "Shall women be permitted to serve on School Boards?" which has already been answered in the affirmative in many of the Eastern and Western States, is now a matter of discussion in New-York. A bill making women eligible for positions on the boards throughout this State was presented in the Senate a few weeks ago by Senator William N. Emerson, of Rochester, and was referred to the Committee on Education, which consists of Senators Gerard, Wagstaff, and McCarthy. The two first-named gentlemen, it is understood, were friendly to the measure, but Mr. McCarthy opposed it, and the bill was therefore reported from the committee for the consideration of the Senate. In the meantime, the fact that such a measure is pending, has attracted the attention of those favorable to it throughout the State, and a large number of petitions and memorials were in circulation for the signatures of those in favor of the measure. One has been sent from Munroe County signed by the School Commissioners. One in this City has already received the signature of Mr. William Wood, President of the board of Education, and many members of the Board, while others are rapidly securing the names of leading lawyers and business men. Those engaged in collecting signatures say that they find a very favorable feeling to the measure.

The experiment of putting women in those positions has been tried with considerable success in England, Scotland, and this country. In regard to the recent election for members of school boards in England, Miss Mary E. Beedy, an American lady, writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

"The opposition to having women upon the school boards is not only not increasing, but is diminishing, and this view is confirmed by the following facts: The first school board election in the third since school boards began to be established in England. Miss Becker, the editor of the *English Women's Suffrage Journal*, has kept her place upon the Manchester School Board from its formation, and is recognized as one of its most efficient members. Miss Sturge, a niece of the noted philanthropist Quaker, Joseph Sturge, has served two terms upon the Birmingham School Board. She retiron at the recent election, and her place has been filed by a Miss Kenurick. Mrs. Bucton enters upon her second term in the school board of Leeds, with a larger majority than any other candidate. The first school board in London had two widely-known and most efficient women—Mrs. Dr. Garrett Anderson, whose professional duties required her to retire at the end of her first term of office, and Miss Emily Davies, who, having been the leader in establishing Girton College for women at Cambridge found her presence at the college necessary for directing the work. Both these ladies, like Prof. Huxley, had gone upon the school board to assist in giving prestige to the work of the board and in getting the work successfully started. The second London board contained Mrs. Cowell, sister of Mrs. Dr. Garrett Anderson, and Miss Chessar, one of the most learned women teachers in London. These ladies are accredited with excellent work, but they did not bring with them the same public reputation and influence that attended Miss Davies and Mrs. Dr. Garrett Anderson, and they, too, found it necessary to retire at the end of one term. Of the four other lady members—one is Miss Helen Taylor, the step-daughter of John Stuart Mill, and the editor of both Mr. Buckle's and Mr. Mill's posthumous works; another is Mrs. Westlake, the daughter of Augustus Hare, an able political writer, whose scheme for the representation of minorities is well known among all friends of a rational government."

Just preceding this election many English papers were warm in their advocacy of the presence of women on these boards, some of the leading journals having editorials urging that all rate-payers should vote for the lady candidates. In a long article on the subject the London *Daily News* says:

"It will be a serious hindrance to the successful accomplishment of the task that still awaits the energy and skill of the new board, if the places of the two ladies who have seats on the present board should not be filled by suitable representatives of their sex. It has gone on to point out several instances in which the presence of women on the board secured advantages to the female scholars which the men had either overlooked or neglected, and adds: "Men constantly fall into mistakes on questions affecting the other sex from sheer ignorance, because they have no occasion in their daily lives to observe and remember the facts that tell in favor of women. It is of the utmost importance that some ladies, at least, should be on the board, not merely to see that the educational interests of girls are not neglected, but to communicate with the school-mistresses, and afford them that sympathy and support which can best be given by women to women."

Women have served with marked success on school boards in Massachusetts, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, and other Western States. In Joliet, Ill., Miss Sarah C. McIntosh has just been elected Superintendent of Schools. In Michigan women not only serve on the boards but vote for school officers, and here, as elsewhere, the experiment has proved a success.

INDICTED FOR PERJURY.

INSURANCE OFFICIALS IN ST. LOUIS ACCUSED OF MAKING FALSE STATEMENTS—TWENTY-ONE COUNTS IN THE INDICTMENT.

From the St. Louis Journal, Feb. 8.

The Grand Jury have had the insurance crookedness under investigation for some time, and at noon yesterday came to a vote upon the indictments pending against John T. Douglass, President of the Columbia Life Insurance Company and Director in the Life Association of America, Edwin W. Bryant, Actuary of both companies and Vice President of the former. The indictments charged perjury in making and swearing to false statements as to the condition of the Columbia Life, and contained 21 counts. Each one of these counts was approved unanimously, and true bills against Douglass and Bryant were returned. The Grand Jury entered the criminal court-room shortly after 12 o'clock, and reported these indictments with a number of others to Judge Jones, who ordered warrants issued immediately for the arrest of the indicted parties. These proceedings were conducted with such successful secrecy that the press reporters could obtain no definite information upon the matter, and the evening papers barely alluded to the fact that it was rumored two indictments had been returned against certain insurance men.

Mr. John T. Douglass came down to his office yesterday noon. About 4 o'clock Mr. Bryant made his appearance, and with painful trepidation informed Douglass that there was a rumor upon the streets that he (Bryant) had been indicted by the Grand Jury. Mr. Douglass evinced little or no surprise. He suggested to Mr. Bryant the propriety of proceeding at once to the criminal court-room for the purpose of fixing up the little formality of bond, &c., so as to avoid all the annoyances connected with an arrest. At 5:30 o'clock Messrs. Douglass and Bryant entered Clerk Clabby's office. Mr. Douglass approached the Clerk, and after shaking hands with him, remarked: "I understand you have a warrant for the arrest of my friend, Mr. Bryant, here?" Clabby looked at Mr. Douglass curiously for a moment or two, and then, with a twinkle in his eye, replied: "Yes, and I have one for your arrest too, Mr. Douglass!" The intelligence fell like a thunderbolt upon the ear of the unsuspecting man. He staggered back a pace or two, clasped his hands upon his breast, and uttered a few inarticulate sounds. It was a painful picture.

"What is the charge?" he at last found tongue to inquire. "Perjury!" replied the Clerk.

Again the old man tottered back, as if completely overcome by shame. His face was pale as death and his hands twitched convulsively. Finally, as if suddenly recollecting himself, he caught Mr. Bryant by the arm, and going a little to one side, the two hastily discussed the situation, and then Mr. Douglass inquired the amount of security that would be required of each. Upon learning that $1,500 each was required, Mr. Douglass withdrew and soon returned with I. Z. Smith, Esq., who signed the bond of each of the indicted parties. The three then left the court-room.

TEMPERANCE IN ILLINOIS.

The Temperance Reform Clubs of Illinois will hold a convention in Freeport, commencing on Tuesday, Feb. 20, and continuing three days. Delegates representing the clubs will be entertained free of cost by the citizens. All organizations and friends of temperance are invited to be present.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

The following assignments for the benefit of creditors were filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday: Levy Cohn to Harris Cohn; Arthur C. Searles to Edward C. Johnston; Francis J. Donnelly to John Duff, and Morritz Mehesy to Edward Nollain.

Frederick F. Beals, President of the American Sardine Company, of No. 51 Broadway, has gone into voluntary bankruptcy with liabilities of $56,000, and nominal assets of $41,000. The largest creditors are Mrs. Jane A. Famargo $20,000; First National Bank of Cooperstown, N. Y., $13,627; Mrs. H. Beals, $8,125; Zach E. Simmons, $6,433; Marine National Bank, $5,500.

TROTTING AT GILMORE'S GARDEN.

A very large assemblage witnessed the sports in Gilmore's Garden last evening. In addition to the trotting events, there was a colored fat men's foot-race and a ladies' flat-race. For the first trotting race there were six entries, but all the horses did not come to the pole. The first two-mile heats were won by the b. g. Harvey in 2:50 and 2:47, respectively. The third heat was awarded to the s. g. Pat Lynch on account of a foul, although Harvey passed the goal first. The time of the heat was 2:49. The blk. m. Jennie Moore won the last three heats in 2:49, 2:49¼, and 2:48½ respectively.

A grand trotting match for $300, two-mile heats between the black gelding Harry, and the bay gelding Frank, was won by the former in two straight heats. The time was 5m. 36s. and 5m. 51s. A trot for $400, mile heats, was participated in by the gray gelding Ben Thompson, bay gelding Doubtful, and brown gelding Ben. Ben Thompson won the first two heats, but was pressed closely by Ben. In the third heat Ben Thompson and Ben fouled one another, and the judges decided it a dead heat. The fourth heat was won by Ben Thompson in 2:43½, and the race was accordingly awarded to him. The horse Myron Perry was entered for a race against time, the desire being that he should equal Pilot's time, 2:25, the best ever made in the Garden. He failed, however, after three trials. His best time was 2:27½.

MAIL ROBBERIES.

NEW-YORK LETTER-BAGS CUT OPEN IN CINCINNATI—OTHER LOSSES ON THE WAY TO LOUISVILLE.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* of Saturday prints the following statements, on the alleged authority of Special Mail Agent Johnston of that city:

"A general robbery system has been going on among the mails at the Little Miami Depot and along the line of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad for some time past, though the best detective skill could not trace it to a responsible source. A number of mail-bags disappeared from the Little Miami Depot a few months ago, but were returned when the trail became hot under the search of the Government officers. The parties who returned them claimed that the bags had been lost, and as a theft of them could not be proved, the matter was dropped there. But about a month ago an Eastern mail-bag—from New-York City, we believe—disappeared while being carried from Pittsburg to Columbus. No trace of it or its contents has yet been found. These robberies occurred at the Little Miami Depot during the night of the 16th of last month. Two mail-bags from the East were cut open, and part of their contents abstracted and carried away. Both were en route to Louisville. The one had been made up along the Pittsburg and New-York Railroad, between those two points, and the other was collected by the Postal-car Agent between Pittsburg and Columbus, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad. The train from the East which brought them into Cincinnati that evening was late, and missed connection with the Louisville Short-line train going South. The mail, therefore, consigned to Louisville had to wait until next morning. Now, right here is a little mystery. No one seems to know for a certainty what was done with the two robbed mail bags during the interval between their arrival here and the departure of the 6 o'clock Short-line train next morning. Mr. Johnston says they should have been deposited in the Cincinnati Post Office, but they were not. He further states that the various railroad companies have a contract with the Government to carry the mail from one end of the route to the other, and that they and their agents are responsible for its safe-keeping from the time they receive it till it is delivered at its destination. Where the bags were while at the depot is not clearly known. The depot authorities say they were locked up in the postal-car of the morning Short-line train, which was standing in the depot all night. But Mr. Johnston thinks may be they were left lying all night on the trucks, exposed to anybody who came along with a bad intention. The robbery was discovered the next day, when a party brought in some broken envelopes which he had found near the Little Miami Depot. He delivered them to Mr. Johnston, who, on examination, discovered that they were addressed to Louisville, and had been mailed at New-York on the 15th. From these two facts he came to the conclusion that an Eastern mail-bag en route to Louisville the night before had been robbed. A telegram to the Louisville Postmaster confirmed this theory. The clerk at that point, on emptying the two bags of what was left in them, discovered that a slit had been cut in each and part of the letters therein taken out. The bags were sent to Mr. Johnston. We saw them both in his office yesterday. Each has a slit of about three inches long, and of a zig-zag course, ripped in their sides—just such as would be produced by a rapid jerk of a pocket-knife. It is not certain how much valuable mail was lost, as it has not yet been time to hear from the East, whence the letters came."

CAUSE OF SICKNESS IN HOMES.

A PAPER BY COL. WARING READ BEFORE THE HEALTH ASSOCIAT

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A CLOSED BOOK.

I read it long ago, and as I read,
A world of wonder rose before my eyes
And widened into vastness, dimly spread
'Neath solemn skies.

Beyond the page my emulous desire
Divined the marvels of unwritten scenes—
I was ambitious, by the school-room fire,
Just in my teens!

Now, though the book has faded out of mind,
Though all that dreamy pageant I forgot,
Its shadow lingers, vast and undefined,
And haunts me yet.

The far-off glory dies in pallid gleams—
Cannot a yearning sigh the flame restore?
Cannot I read again, and dream those dreams
Once more—once more?

Never. The child has passed away, the book
Is closed, and 'mid my childish memories laid,
With all its magic in it. I would look,
But am afraid.

Men do not name it 'mid immortal works,
And laggard Fame is slow to find it out.
Perhaps. And yet within my soul there lurks
Something of doubt.

How if the visions whose dim figures thickened
Round me, and thronged my yet unpeopled air—
How if the fear, whereat my pulses quickened,
Should not be there?

How if the shadow, awful in its gloom,
Were dwarfed and shriveled when the daylight dawned—
How if I smiled above the empty tomb—
How if I yawned?

How if I marveled at myself, and him
I honored once? Surely the Past might rise
In human shape, and look at me with dim,
Reproachful eyes.

Because for his enchantment long ago
I had no thanks to give in later days—
Oh, dreams that flickered in the firelight glow,
Be his your praise!

He gave my fancy wings, and in its flight,
No fault, no failure, could it stoop to note;
Perhaps I read the book he meant to write,
Not that he wrote.

Why should the knowledge that in awe began
Be ended now in laughter barbed with pain?
And why take back the faith that never can
Be given again?

No, he shall keep it! Do not draw the curtain,
Let my dim wonder be a wonder still—
I will not read it—I am almost certain
I never will!

—*Spectator.* MARGARET VELEY.

THE SHADOW OF THE DOOR.

A river, eighty or a hundred yards in width, flowing with a strong current—a rounded point projecting well out on its eastern bank, and changing just there the general direction of the stream—the region, in the western part of North Carolina, before the hills rise into mountains—these are the only features of the general landscape which the reader of the following narrative will have to bear in mind.

On the point mentioned, elevated some twenty feet above the water, stood, at the time when I saw it, many years ago, a plain house of wood in the ordinary carpenter's style. Unlike most houses of its class, which are usually placed as near the public road as possible, this was but a few yards from the river, while the road that followed the main course of the stream cut across the base of the projection on which the house stood, and which included the fifty acres and more of the small farm attached to it. With the road at a distance in front, and a broad stream, fringed with trees, in its rear, the house and its occupants were very nearly shut out from the observation of all but persons who directly approached it.

It had been built and occupied for a few years by William Dempton, who, with the wife he brought with him, made his appearance as an entire stranger to the neighborgood. He said nothing of his affairs, except that he wanted to purchase a small property. He invited no questions, and, if not surly, was unsocial. His wife was one of the subdued sort—in the cut and color of her dress, the tone of her voice, the meekness of her manner, and even the washed-out hue of her complexion. People felt, somehow, that they learn ed more of him by looking at her than in any other way.

There was little learned, however, in any way. Dempton bought the land lying between the road and the river; paid for it in cash; seemed to have money enough to do what he wanted, but evidently wanted to do as little as possible—except in building a house much larger than he had need of. When a year or two went by the problem which his coming had presented took a new form; not why he came and who he was; but what was the use of a house and a farm to a man who was not using either for the purpose that other men would?

II.

"William, will you let me speak to you?"

"Speak! why not? I haven't stopped you."

"Yes, you have, again and again; for you know what I mean, and I can't keep still about it."

"I guess you can, for you've got to. It's you that have shut us both up; for if I let you begin on anything, you get round right off to the same cursed old subject again."

"That's not true now, William, and hasn't been for a long while, as you know; for it was something harder to bear than blows that shut my mouth, except when I had to speak, as I must speak now."

"You can't say I ever struck you," returned the man, with the manner of one who was willing to get up an altercation, if he could change the subject in that way.

"Nor have I said you did—with your hand; nor, for that matter, though you are speaking so harshly now, with hard words either. But you've laid a weight on me by your looks and manner that's just crushing the very soul in me. Don't go away,"—and as the man rose to his feet she rose also,—"I'll go with you if you do. I'll wait till you come back, if it's all night. Speak I will, and of nothing else, even though the worst happens I've been afraid of."

She had just acquitted him of using hard words, and one look into his face showed that he had no need of them. Sombre-visaged as he always was, and with strongly-marked features, he was not ill-looking, with some smoothness of skin and freshness of complexion. But while his wife was speaking the skin seemed more tightly drawn across the forehead, sharp lines cut the smooth cheek the deep-set eyes half closed as if to hide the expression that glowed within, and the paleness of repressed passion spread over his face.

"What are you afraid of?" He uttered the words quietly; but there was a change in his tone like that in his countenance. The woman evidently observed and felt that gathering up and preparation of the spirit to do ill which is more fearfully suggestive even than its outbreak. Her hands, pressed against her bosom, trembled; her voice sank lower in a compressed tone that seemed to exhaust the lungs with the one word "Murder."

For a brief pause they stood—he with his eye fixed upon her, she shrinking from it, yet as one resolved to go through what she had begun. Then, suddenly, with an impatient movement of his head, he exclaimed, "Pho! what put that into your head?"

Slowly drawing a long breath, as if something had not happened she expected, the woman answered—

"You put it there, William. I've seen it in your eye; I've read it in your manner. I can't be mistaken. I'm sure the thought of getting me out of the way has come to you more than once. It hasn't frightened me for myself. What good is life to me? I'd be glad to leave it—but not by your hand. Yet it's not that that's breaking me down and has closed my lips till the words come in spite of me. It's not of myself and you together that I've been thinking, but of you and murder together. You say that I always came back to the same subject. That is why I did, because there is murder in it."

"Are you crazy?" here Dempton broke in. "In what was there murder? Do you know what you say?"

Perhaps it had not surprised him that she had entertained some personal apprehensions; indeed, he had somewhat played upon her fears. But her last words evidently touched upon something for which he was not prepared. There was a startled as well as inquiring look upon his face as he raised his head abruptly. Her reply, though still in the same repressed voice, was prompt and distinct.

"I ought to know, for I've been saying it over to myself for years, and as much of it to you as I dared—for your sake, William, more than for my own."

"Say it out then now, once for all, and have done with it. The last time you broke out in this way, I told you that once more would end it, and now we've got there. As sure as we are living now, one or both of us will be dead before there's another chance."

"I knew it," said the woman; "I knew it wasn't only because I wanted you to give up living here, and kept telling you that your plans about it would never end well, that you looked so black and spoke as you did."

"Any man would look black," returned her husband, "who had such a dead drag on him as you have been since we first set foot on this place."

"I would have dragged you back if I could when you took the first step to come here. I knew before we started we were coming for no good."

"Why did you come then? I told you to stay behind till I sent for you, but you would come."

"So you did; and your sister wanted me to stay. But you knew I couldn't live with her, and you wanted all the money. And as God hears me, I *would* come because I was your wife, for worse as well as for better; and I believed the worse was at hand. I meant it should not be the very worst, if I could help it."

"This was all for my sake, was it?" said Dempton, with a sneer, yet in a tone of inquiry that seemed designed to lead his wife on.

"It was for your sake, William, and my own, too; for when I married you I meant to keep my promise, God helping me, to the end. He knows I did not look for this; but He knew that this was to be, and that this was my part, and I mean to be faithful to Him as well as to you."

"Oh, yes, yes!" he exclaimed, impatiently; "I know all that. We've lived a hell on earth, because you were too good to let it be anything else. See here, Jane"—and as he spoke he laid his hand on her arm, which shook in his grasp as though the passion he suppressed in his voice was quivering through his nerves—"let's have it all out now in plain terms. What I understand about your meaning is this. You think I've wanted to kill you rather than stand your croaking about the way we live here, and not going back to respectability and the old home, and your prophesying evil to come of it. Keeping that sort of talk up and nothing else for years is enough to make a man think of killing himself or somebody. If I have let such thoughts out sometimes, it's you and your doleful ways that have made me. But I begin to think that you mean more, and that is just what I want to understand. What is it, woman? What did you mean by saying there was murder in the old subject? Speak out! I'm not afraid to hear it you aint to tell."

She met his stern gaze with a steady eye, and answered still in the same distinct, subdued tones; but there was a huskiness in her voice that indicated the agitation within.

"I hoped you would understand me, William, without any plainer words. There shall be no doubt about them now. The time has come when there's nothing left but to speak out. What I am going to say came to my own eyes and ears—no one helped me to it. When father died and left the old homestead and all his securities to brother James, because he was feeble in mind and body both, and couldn't make his way as you could, I saw the change that came over you. Every one saw it, but not as I did—for you were always grave, and no one wondered that you were cut down at getting only the money in the bank and the little house and acre lot we lived in. You were never bitter or sullen to me till then. I had learned before to be afraid of offending you, but I never thought you were a dark man who could have any deadly secret. When you married me, William, you said you liked me because I was quiet but quick." As she said this, she caught her under lip between her teeth, and a movement in her throat showed her effort to keep down her emotion. The man never moved, and continued to regard her with the same fixed look.

"The six months after father's death made me quieter than ever, and quicker to notice all that was going on. I knew then you felt one way about Jim and talked to him another. People thought it good of you after the first disappointment was over, to be pleasanter with him than you ever were with any one else. I soon began to feel that it was bad. I saw you were playing a game, and don't mind saying that I set myself to watch you. Not as your enemy, William"—she said this quickly, breaking out of the low tones she had used, for a grim expression passed over the steely countenance into which she was gazing—"not as your enemy, but as your faithful wife, who would no more let you do harm if she could help it, than she would let harm come to you. I couldn't tell you now, if there were any use in it, all that happened to make me sure I was right, and to show me what you were about. It came to me by little and little; one thing after another. It turned my heart cold, and I went about as if I had drawn a thick veil round me to keep people from seing what was in my thoughts."

All this while Dempton's hand was on his wife's arm. He had relaxed his hold, but not abandoned it, as if by some magnetic influence of his touch he could dominate her spirit. But at this moment the passion he had so long repressed was too much for him. Tightening his grasp, he raised her arm and shook it violently between his face and hers, which he had brought near together, and then, with "Curse your cunning," flung her hand back upon herself. It struck her across the eyes. The lids instinctively closed with the suddenness and violence of the blow. She kept them so a moment, and then raised them—her eyes undarkened by a shadow of fear, but dilated with an expression of horror and sorrow combined that had its effect even upon the man before her. She muttered: "The first blow! the first blow!" and with the other hand pressing back the hair from her forehead, looked at him as if his eyes had a dreadful fascination. There was no confusion in his, but somewhat less of intentness as he said quickly: "Go on, Jane; I'm sorry. Go on; there's no stopping now."

"No," she said, repeating his words with a long-drawn breath, "there's no stopping now. Better get to the end as quick as I can. The end is, William Dempton, that I made up my mind you were coming here, not because you could get more land and make your little money go farther—there were less out-of-the-way places for that than here—but because you had talked James into the idea of one day following you, pretending the climate would be good for him, and a large plantation down here would be a good investment. You meant to get his money somehow, I was sure. How, I could not think, but you would find a way—there was no good way to such an end. I got a glimpse of it at last, just before we left. Do you remember that evening when the lawyer came who managed the purchase of our house and lot, and you told him about father's will, and why you sold out and were coming down here? I wondered at your being so free to talk with him. It was not natural in you; and when you raised your voice so that every word could be heard as you went with him to the gate, I knew you meant that those people passing by might hear how good-humoredly you made light of his asking why you did not break the will. I had followed you out on the stoop, and had stepped down on the path behind you. As you came back with a slow and heavy tread—I couldn't but notice it—you said to yourself, bringing each word out in the same slow, firm manner: "There's a surer way than that." It was pitch-dark, and you went by without seeing me. There was no light in the entry, except what came through the door of the room where we had been sitting. It fell on you as you turned to go in, and then I saw for the first time that dreadful look that struck my heart as you struck my face just now. Had it been my way to scream as some women do, I should have cried out "murder" then. But the idea of it and the fear of it sank deeper into my mind. It's the word that has been ringing in my brain ever since. I went quickly round to the back door, and perhaps you thought that I had been up stairs, for when I came into the room you said nothing. The black look had nearly passed away, but my eyes met yours, and I was willing they should speak for me. You never asked, and I didn't say anything. But I tell you now, William, that from that hour I have had but one purpose in living—to be what you called me, but not as you meant it—a drag upon you. I have meant to hold you back from doing what it was you had planned or thought of doing, and from going any way toward it. It was not to make you unhappy. I believe that you know well why it was, and that you believe me when I say it was only for your sake. Not for anything that might happen to me or to James, but to keep you from murder—murder—murder."

Her voice sank with each repetition of the word, and her lips moved once when no sound issued; as if, now the dreadful thought and fear were uttered that had so long been brooded over, there was a dismal necessity to repeat it. Her brave spirit had struggled on so far. She had borne up under the two-fold horror—that while trying to impede her husband's advance toward the crime he meditated in the distance, she might possibly provoke its commission sooner and in a still more fearful way. She had reached the end. She could say, and do, and bear, no more. The one word, in the utterance of which her worn-out spirit exhausted itself, was simply the token of the strife within. The pale face grew more pallid; the quivering lips became rigid and bloodless; the keen expression of an anguished soul died out of her eyes, and she fell to the floor in a swoon.

No further words passed between her husband and herself on the subject that had so powerfully agitated her. He raised and not ungently laid her on the bed by the side of which they had been sitting. Such simple means of restoring her as were at hand he promptly used. Not even a look was exchanged as she recovered. "Will you lie still for a while?" he asked; to which a faint "yes" was the only reply, when he left her.

A day in February was drawing to its cloudy end as she moved about the house again; more feebly than her resolute spirit would have allowed, had there not been an unusual reaction from the scene through which she had just passed. The subdued air with which she usually appeared would not, to a close observer, have had the effect of weakness. It was that of one who spoke unmistakably rather than was crushed. But now an utterly broken spirit was evident in her countenance and every movement. She had made her last effort—with what result?

Somewhat later than usual the preparations for their evening meal were completed. Dempton had once come in, but finding the delay, had gone out again among the outhouses. When he returned, the table was ready, the candle shedding its dim light; but no other sign of life appeared. He called her name; there was no answer. He opened the door, calling again and peering round in the last glimmering of the twilight. He waited a few moments and called once more. He looked for her bonnet and shawl; they hung upon the nail as usual. He took the candle and went up to the story above; the whole unfinished space was bare and empty. His eye glanced round the few articles in ordinary use. Where was the water-pail? He caught up the lantern—and there was an unwonted tremulousness in his manner as he hastened to light the candle within. Going round to the rear of the house, the outline of the footpath that led down to the river was dimly visible. After taking a few steps, he opened the door of the lanteru, and let its light fall ful on the path. It was sott and sloppy with the rain that had fallen during the day, so that the latest footprint was well defined. There could be but two sorts—hers and his; and there could be no doubt whose was the fresh mark of the narrower sole and smaller heel. Striding quickly onward till he reached the bank, he paused at the top of the steep descent, and, supporting himself by a tree as he leaned forward, he said in a tone that, unconsciously to himself, was low and hushed, "Jane, are you there?" Unconsciously to himself, also, the idea that was growing more solemnly distinct before his mind gave a gentleness to his voice which, if her ear had caught, would it not have brought her back from the very gate of death? As he listened intently, the rush of the river swollen by the rains was all that he heard. It needed all the courage of that resolute man to descend the bank, trying to distinguish the forms of objects amid the darkness, and at last to stand upon the log that was put there for convenience in dipping up the water. The stream was higher, the current stronger than he expected, and swept close up to the log with bitter force. He turned the light on either side. He raised it above his head to cast its rays far out upon the stream—as if there could be any use in that! If anything had happened there only a moment before, no trace of it remained. It happened in the utter loneliness and darkness, and vanished into the night.

He needed no evidence in sight or sound. Only in this way could her absence be explained. While waiting for his return she had noticed that water would be needed, and as she was accustomed, went for it herself. It came to him, now, that of late she had never asked him to do this for her, and he had never once offered. His bosom heaved—wretched as he was, there was something of manhood's best in him still—as he thought of her in her feebleness going out into the dark, for he had taken the lantern with him. Still, perhaps, somewhat light-headed, she had been over the stream, and the first grasp of the pail by the current had drawn her in. Once off her feet, the curve of the bank would project her into the full force of the river, which would bear her far down before any thing could arrest her course till life was extinct.

So it proved to be. The next day her remains were found amid some driftwood on the opposite side of the river, and a long way down, her hand still clutching the pail. Her countenance, scarce more pallid than before, had a placid expression it had not worn for years.

III.

How William Dempton met his neighbors, and went through the scenes that followed the death of his wife, need not be told. Though, as I have said, not surly, he was repellent in manner, so that as few words were exchanged as circumstances permitted. Whether or not the idea crossed his mind that he was the object of suspicion, it made no perceptible difference in his conduct. He stated the facts as they had occurred, in immediate connection with the accident, and left them to make their impression, apparently careless of the result.

Yet he felt what had happened as his sturdy frame might have felt a blow dealt him by some powerful hand. Not overthrown, nor even staggered, he was intensely conscious that it was a blow, and a hard one.

The reader will have gathered from the conversation detailed above the principal facts with which we are concerned. His wife had truly read his heart, and it was this disclosure of the keen discernment of the woman who, notwithstanding her occasional expostulations, had gone along in the main so quietly by his side, that provoked his unusual outburst of passion. The emotion it expressed still stirred his inmost soul. He well knew that her meekness was not weakness; that she was resolute to do whatever she thought was her duty, and that her conduct toward him had been governed by this principle. Though not prepared to learn, as she did, from her own lips, how soon she had detected the purpose which he kept in the background of his own mind, he had counted on her knowledge of his character as one means by which he would keep her silent; he had never supposed that he could bend her to participate in his plans. On this account he had exaggerated his natural sternness of manner, and though never abusive or violent, had affected a roughness of speech. She would take refuge in silence rather than keep up contention. Perhaps, just glancing at the future, he counted on her sense of a wife's duty as a shield when it might be needed. Thus he had explained to himself their manner of living for the three or four years past, and his own object in keeping it up.

The blow, then, which was given him by her death, following so suddenly on their last interview, was received by him mainly in his conscience. Though utterly without religious principle, he had religious ideas that were as unquestioned by him as the sunlight. If he had wanted to do anything the sun must not shine on he would not attempt to deny the sunshine, but would simply wait for the night. So in matters of conscience. God and another world and a day of judgment were undisputed facts. But he acted as if there were a moral night-time; not for him to hide in—that would have implied activity in getting out of the way of objects keenly discerned and felt—but to wait for and be passively enveloped by it. Then he would do what he pleased, unseen—a state of mind by no means singular, for it explains many a man's conduct.

At the point where he now stood, however, a ray of light darted through the gloom of William Dempton's mind.

If all that while his wife had believed that his plans were tending toward the commission of a deadly crime, what held her back from speaking out as she had done that last day? There had been many an opportunity as good. He had encouraged her idea that he might meditate personal violence against herself; it helped him to govern her more easily. But when he saw that she had not been trembling merely at this imagination of her own, but was overpowered by her apprehension of the very truth that never till now had seemed so vast an object to his own mind, he sought for an explanation. That he did not shrink from doing so was characteristic of the man. There were certain objects that were troublesome to look at. If darkness covered them from his sight, he was satisfied. But he was no coward; and if he must see, would look with all his eyes.

She, then, that shrewd, discerning woman, who he knew was his friend as well as his wife, had judged him to be one who could neither be persuaded nor driven from his set purpose. Intense as her desire was to arrest it, she thought the attempt would be hopeless, except through the workings of his own mind. He could supply the very phrase with which she would support her own spirit under that long trial. She would pray God to work in his heart through the few words which only she could wisely utter. Perhaps he had overheard some such prayer, or something that had fallen from her lips in conversation had suggested the idea. She had done all that she could without lessening her chance of success, and left him to his own conscience and to God. What an idea of him she must have had, if, being the woman she was, she would not attempt more than this!

Then, for the first time in his life, William Dempton understood what it was to be left to his own conscience. During the first hours of his pondering over it, conscience was not an idea only, but a reality. He felt that his wife had more influence over him in her death than in all her life before.

Had this occurred at a time when there was a pause in the course of events which he had started—when some fresh impulse was required to continue it—it is probable that no such effort would have been made. But when such affairs as his are in progress, they gather momentum which renders it hourly more difficult to stop. He would have to be tentold more in earnest to do it now than a year ago. Yet at this very moment there was a special motive for him to be active in the way.

Happy nor herself in the time of her death, his wife was ignorant that he had received information only the day before of the success of his long-laid plan. The post, that arrived in that remote region only once a week, had brought him word of his brother-in-law's final resolve to join him, and that he was on the very eve of carrying it out. All the communications between the two families passed through Dempton's hands. His wife knew only what he thought fit to impart. Her own letters he faithfully delivered, but they were few and brief, and the correspondence was mainly his. He neutralized the effect of her representations, partly by admitting their truth, partly by toning down her strong language; but mainly by his own plausible statements as to the prospects which that region opened to a new-comer. Let James Elsey come and see for himself. Let him bring the money to pay down, which, in the unbusiness-like ways of the people, would make the sum seem twice as large as if he only promised to pay, and he might suit himself as to land on his own terms. In that case Jane would be content to be together again. They would both have a better chance in that climate to live long, and they would all have an opportunity to rise in the world such as Dempton by himself could never hope for.

Such were the ideas suggested, with variations, from time to time, that prevailed with a lonely man, somewhat feeble in health, and shrinking from society, to convert his property into ready money, and join the sister who was his only intimate, and her husband, who, besides showing a generous and friendly spirit, had some claims on the score of his disappointment. As often happens, the resolve that had so long been pondered was taken suddenly at the last, and acted upon promptly. The letter Dempton had received announced the writer's immediate departure. He would be some days on the road; nor had Dempton been so inclined, was there any way of arresting his journey by the news of his sister's death.

Here, then, the crisis in the fate of those three persons came almost in one day, and suddenly.

Men who meditate crime seldom study it out in all its detail. The dark result is in the future—known to be there, but not actually seen. The first step, and the next, and the following, are evident and easy; after that, the general course it will is hardly distinct. There is an indefinite interval yet to be passed over before the result. Few spirits are so hardened, as not to receive a shock when, all at once, there appears but one step more before the irreversible event.

This was what befell William Dempton. All that had as yet distinctly occupied his thoughts was to persuade Elsey to make the move. There was no reason as yet to look beyond that point. It had been uncertain if he should ever get even so far. Thus matters stood only a few hours before, while he yet held that unopened letter in his hand. The news it brought startled him with its significance, and he had purposely let a day go by without speaking of it to his wife. With the event of that day, however, the final issue of his whole scheme advanced upon him at one stride. For James Elsey to come while his sister was living, creating all the stir of such an arrival with its preparations for the routine of their new life, was one thing—and seemed progress quite fast enough for the steady-moving spirit of a man like Dempton. Just because he was so deliberate, it took as near as anything could to take his breath away, that things suddenly assumed a shape so imminent. What effect would his sister's death have upon Elsey? Would he still be inclined to remain? Would he not attract more observers into their little circle than Dempton cared to have? Obviously there was less margin for opportunities than the latter had counted on. There was a necessity to do promptly whatever he decided on doing.

And why should he not be prompt? If he seriously held to his purpose, why delay to carry it out? Why not grasp the opportunity so suddenly within his reach, and that might not remain there?

For this once only, he looked in the face that truth which his wife's words, aided by the impression of her death, brought before his mind—only long enough fairly to see it, and make his rejection of its promptings deliberate and wilful. Should he and Elsey meet and mingle condolences as the afflicted widower and the sorrowing brother, and he himself take his chances for bettering his condition that way? Where everything had so unexpectedly proved favorable to his purpose, should he give it up because of what had happened on that one day?

A coarse ruffian would have broken out into an oath, and sworn to have his own way in defiance of heaven and hell.

William Dempton only paused in his walk up and down that path which his wife had last trod between the house and the river, and raising both hands tightly clenched above his head, as though he were about to deal a double blow, brought them forcibly down again by his side. It was the only sign of emotion that escaped him—except the measured heavy tread which, like his slow, determined utterance, had always been noted by his wife as indicating the immobility of his spirit.

The die had been cast—Satan had won.

IV.

A day or two passed by when Dempton had occasion to drive to "Spicer's Store," as it was termed—the centre of business and gossip to the whole neighborhood.

No one would have thought from his appearance and manner that anything unusual had happened, or that he had anything but the tenor of his ordinary life before him. He returned the greetings of the few persons whom he met, and then went through the process which had been the unfailing astonishment of the lookers-on ever since he first came among them. He had a few purchases to make, and he made them at once and was done with it. Any one else would have drawn them out into half a day's bargaining. What a waste of opportunity!

In one respect he departed from his usual manner. He mentioned that he was preparing to receive his wife's brother—which, as he had never volunteered before a statement about his own affairs, made a marked impression. Not much was said, indeed; simply that Mr. Elsey was coming with a view to "settle" in the neighborhood; but what he would do when he learned what had happened, Dempton could not foresee.

This was all that was made known of the circumstances of Elsey's coming, except what the neighbors saw with their own eyes. Dempton drove just one day, having with him a slight-built, delicate-looking man, respectably attired, whose dejected air was fully accounted for by the dreadful news he had so lately heard. Those easy-going people took their excitements mildly, but Mrs. Dempton's sudden death had roused them to a keener interest than usual in all that pertained to her husband's affairs. On the day of her funeral, when his house was necessarily thrown open, much speculation had been started by the unfinished condition of the upper part. It was now concluded across the counter of Spicer's store that, with the articles he had lately bought, Dempton would fit up a sleeping-place for the "stranger" up-stairs, and probably, if the latter remained, would finish off a room, for which, it had been noticed, there was abundance of unused materials. This conjecture received confirmation not long afterward, when sounds of hammering came over to the public road, and the figures of the two men were seen as if busily at work. With which incident the record up to this period in the history ends.

A month more went by. The Spring opened slowly. There were frequent rains, and the roads were bad. Dempton had been seen now and then in his wagon with Elsey, and once they attended the nearest place of worship, exchanging a few words with the neighbors as they went in and out. There was nothing in this to excite comment, as the one was a stranger, and the other an unsocial man; and they might both be reasonably credited with a special reserve, in view of the late painful accident.

But one day Dempton appeared, with horse and wagon, at the store, unaccompanied by Elsey. Less sparing of his words than usual, he took occasion to say that his visitor had left. He had wished to go up into Virginia, and had started before daylight the day but one before, so as to catch a conveyance on a road at some distance to the north.

One Dick Pender, who happened to be present, here struck in with—

"Why, that was you, then, Squire, comin' across the creek t'other side of my house just after sunrise. I was wonderin' what brought you there so early."

"Yes," said Dempton, "we started soon after 3 o'clock, the roads were so deep; but I made the distance over to the Corners in pretty good time, and came across a man there who belonged over toward Wilkesville, and he was on his way home. He agreed to carry Mr. Elsey right on to Wilkesville, and as that saved a good deal in distance, Elsey got in with him, and I turned back. I got to the creek, as you say, Mr. Pender, after sunrise, but it was a good while after; and I remember thinking you had overslept yourself, from the way in which you shaded your eyes, as if the light had taken you by surprise."

This was not only more than any one had ever heard Dempton say before, but the only instance in which he had been known to attempt a pleasantry. A laugh went round at Pender's expense, who, under the circumstances, felt rather flattered by it; indeed, it figured largely in the account he afterward gave of his share in this history. At the same time, every one noticed, and it seems natural to show an interest in it."

"Did you make his acquaintance, Sir, when he was here?" asked Dempton.

"Not exactly, Squire; I only spoke to him once, and was rather taken by his pleasant voice and looks, and should be glad to learn when he is coming back."

"That is to say, Mr. Atkins, you knew him just as much as you know me. I believe we have been named once to each ether."

This brought Atkins to his feet, with a sense of being called upon to show his ideas of propriety and self-respect.

"Very true, Mr. Dempton, and I think once was enough to make my question a proper one. I hope you don't dispute it, Sir?"

"I have no wish to dispute with you or any one," said Dempton, "but I have a right to my way," which is to come and go, asking and being asked no questions. It's not your question, Mr. Atkins, but your asking it, that surprises me; and between neighbors who want to live quietly the quicker such a thing is understood the better."

In saying this Dempton's manner was so quietly resolute as to produce the effect which he intended of making every one feel that he took the position of one who had been interfered with. The more trivial the interference, the stronger such a position. Only a weighty reason can justify interference at all, especially in the eyes of a people jealous as they were of personal rights. Atkins felt this instantly, and had sense enough to treat it in the only manly way.

Dropping his tone of self-assertion, he said: "I ask your pardon, Squire, for seeming meddlesome, which I didn't mean to be. If a gentleman speaks civilly when he meets a neighbor, and don't choose to do more, it's nobody's business but his own. But I must say, Squire, for myself and the rest of us here, that all we know of Mr. Elsey was what you told us yourself, and that's the reason, perhaps, why I was readier to ask about him."

Dempton saw that Atkins had drawn back, and was too shrewd not to concede something himself. Neither party could have had more than a general notion what was in the mind of the other. Each was intensely conscious of his own motive that gave importance to an incident in itself utterly trivial.

"That is true, Mr. Atkins," Dempton replied; had I thought of it, your stopping me on my way out might have struck me as it did. I don't like to be stopped; and to show you that I minded that more than your question, I'll give you an answer to it when I have read this letter, which, I think, has something to do with it."

So saying, he walked out to where his horse and wagon stood, while the party in-doors awaited his return in silence. The contrast between what appeared upon the surface and what was underneath imposed restraint upon them all. Dempton presently returned, and holding the open letter in his hand he said, with perfect naturalness of manner—

"Gentlemen, this is very grave business indeed, and, as it turns out, I am not sorry for what has passed between us this morning. This letter informs me that Mr. Elsey has never reached his former home, and that no communication has been received from him. I have been anxious about him for some time. When he left, it was understood between us that if he were detained by the way he would write, but otherwise I should not hear from him until he completed his journey. Not hearing, I thought little of it at first, supposing that when the letter came it would explain the delay. But, growing uneasy, after a while I wrote to the person with whom he left what business he had, and this is my answer. They are as much in the dark as I am; and I must admit that I am seriously troubled."

As he ceased Dempton glanced round, as expecting the remarks that would naturally follow. Looks were exchanged, but no words. The utter silence and grave faces of the group were marked. Dempton's compressed lip and darkening countenance showed how he felt it. He half turned toward the door, when Atkins interrupted him with, "It does look very bad, indeed." Deliberately folding up the letter, and keeping his eyes fixed upon it, Dempton replied:

"It looks very serious, Mr. Atkins, and I should expect my neighbors to show some interest in it. My friend may have fallen ill on his journey; he may even have died suddenly. But——" and as he said this, he looked full at Atkins—"I was not prepared for your feeling it so much."

Here again what he said was so reasonable, his manner so in keeping with his recognized character, as to render it difficult even to hint at the suspicions that were entertained by every one present. Atkins again showed himself the readiest man among them.

"It seems to me, Squire, that if Mr. Elsey had been taken sick among Christian people, or died in a Christian way, word would have been sent to you, or to his other friends. I suppose he had something about him to show who he was?"

"That's plain enough to be thought of," replied Dempton, "and makes it more of a trouble to me. It is possible that Elsey has come to a bad end—if that's what you meant. But I think you meant more; and the rule I have gone by all my life is to hold my tongue altogether, or speak out all my mind. I am no fool, Sir, not to understand when a thing like this happens, and a man's neighbors meet him, as I've been met here to-day, that there's something underneath had better be brought on top. I wish to know what it is, if there's any one here man enough to tell me."

This bold challenge took every one by surprise. Here was the very man himself opening a way to the secret which they had taken for granted would be wrung from him only when he could hold it no longer. He could not have roused them up more thoroughly than by the taunt contained in his last words—yet they rather liked him for it. The stir that showed a half-dozen of them eager to take his words up, referred more to this taunt than to their suspicions. Atkins promptly interposed a milder and more judicious answer than the others would have been likely to give:

"Well Squire, I must say that's frank and fair; and none of us is going to resent a hard word at such a time—not I, for one. You mustn't think hard of me if I answer you just as plainly as you've asked. But you know, Squire, why none of us is very ready to begin talk with you—which, I must say, has gone against you in this matter pretty bad."

And then Atkins went on in his blunt way, but not unkindly, to tell what the suspicions were, and how they had been excited. Nep's adventure and Pender's inspection figured largely, but somewhat to his own surprise, Atkins got to the end of his story sooner than he expected. Those two incidents and the mere fact of Elsey's sudden disappearance, contained the substance of it. He felt unwilling to go back to the circumstances of Mrs. Dempton's death which, in truth, had been the first unnoticed stimulant to suspicion; nor could he very reasonably dwell on the disposition which prevailed to suspect Dempton on account of his manners and mode of life. When he ceased speaking, the cork was drawn but the fluid was flat; the pent-up excitement of the past weeks suffered a collapse. In his simplicity, Atkins felt half ashamed of himself, and provoked at his neighbors as if they had got him into a scrape. He was too sincere and manly, however, not to give Dempton distinctly to understand that there was something to be explained, if it less than fully justified the suspicions that had been entertained.

The singular vigor of Dempton's mind and character now showed itself. Whatever the likelihood beforehand of some such occurrence, its dullest-minded in the group to whom Pender had told his story felt that it was not a subject for tattle. And it must give some elevation of spirit even to the dullest man when he sets a guard upon his thoughts and words about a possible criminal, in respect for their common manhood.

At any rate, the seriousness that pervaded that whole community, from that day onward, had something dignified in it—rudely as it was sometimes indicated.

V.

It was Dempton's habit, as it was that of many others, to come to the store once a week and on the same day, both on the chance of a letter arriving and to make what purchases might be required.

When the time next came round the company was larger than usual, and contained more persons of consideration. As on his asking for letters, one was handed him, it seemed to be a sort of signal to the lookers-on. No sooner was it in his hand than one of the persons present said:

"Squire Dempton"—so he had been called from the first by a tacit recognition of his superiority—"will you allow me to ask if you have lately heard from Mr. Elsey?"

"No, Sir; I have not," was the prompt response, on which Dempton fixed upon the speaker a somewhat surprised look.

The pause that followed indicated the common feeling that some good reason must be forthcoming for asking this question at this time. Yet ordinarily it might have passed for a mere expression of friendly interest.

"Well, Squire," said Atkins, the man who had spoken, "we all heard that Mr. Elsey was coming back; and it has been talked round a good deal that he was going to settle among us, and it seems natural to show an interest in it."

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sis, and that he would there communicate its result.

When four weeks went by, quite a lively expectation showed itself that the fifth would bring word from Dempton. At the sixth, the whole neighborhood was confident, and looked blank when the post-bag produced nothing. Here the part Dempton had played so well told powerfully. Caught badly once in yielding over readily to suspicion, their minds were slow to turn that way again. Every squeal of Dempton's pig, and mooing of his cow, was an appeal in his favor. The key of his house would have burned Atkins' fingers had he handled it suspectingly.

Still, it was generosity, not stupidity, that was enlisted on his side. All at once the idea awoke in almost every mind that such a mystery could not be left to sleep out its third month, while they waited for what some of them began to think might never come. Where people act under such circumstances they are apt to make up for lost time by an exaggeration of vigor. Their patience swung over to the opposite extreme. Their quietness became clamor. The stir throughout the community was unparalleled. A demonstration of some kind was inevitable. A spark would have kindled it, and a very live coal was suddenly thrown into the inflammable heap.

The Postmaster had remembered that the letter mentioned already as having been received by Dempton was in answer to one of his own addressed to "Sprage Tompkins, Esq.," in the town to which he told Atkins he was going. To this person Atkins had written, stating the circumstances of Dempton's departure, and inquiring about his movements. The reply disclaimed all knowledge on the subject, and sharply added, that by asloweness which seemed to the writer extraordinary, they had probably given a crafty criminal who counted upon it, ample time to escape. There was a large gathering at the store, in expectation of news, when this letter arrived; and the moment it was read aloud, as it was called for, the whole thing seemed as clear as day. They were made very mad by such a snubbing from a "Yankee lawyer;" but the deeper feeling was of indignation at being the dupes of Dempton. In two or three hours' time, the whole community had risen *en masse*, and lighted down on Dempton's place—ransacking it to the very inside of an old tin kettle.

The negroes, of course, were there, but trod gingerly, and hunted in groups. Even if it were broad daylight, not a "chile" among them was going to catch, or be caught by, a "spook" unawares. They peered, with Nep, nostrils dilated and specially intent, over the bank beneath which he sniffed the first suspicion of this new excited history. Nep himself, with a companion or two, ventured into the house and up stairs. "What you gwine, Nep?" said one of them as he led the way. "Why you go up dar fur?" But Nep persisted, with a shake of his head, as if he had at last made up his mind; and up they went, relieved to find they were not alone. Spicer, the storekeeper, Atkins, and another respectable planter were in one of the back rooms, engaged in earnest conversation over the affair. "Well, boys!" said one of them, "there's nothing to be seen here; you'd better go down again." "Yes, mas'r," replied Nep, but still protruding his head through the doorway, and staring round with a peculiar expression that struck the three observers. "Why, you fool," said Spicer, "the walls aren't going to jump at you; what are you looking for?" Nep fairly caught his breath as he anwered: "I—I—I don't see it, mas'r." "See what? what did you expect to see?" "Only a door, mas'r; I tought there was a door by'ar."

"Nep," said Atkins, quietly, "come in here." Nep obeyed, his skin getting a grayish tinge, and his eyes glancing round rapidly. A tremendous scuttling on the stairway told what had become of his companions.

"Now, Nep," said Atkins, "you've got something to tell, and don't be scared about it. Were you ever in here before?" "Nebber, mas'r, so help me"——"There," interrupted Atkins, "you needn't take your oath just yet. Only tell us the truth, and all you know about it. If you were never here before, what made you think there was a door here?"

I could not do justice to Nep's reply without so large an infusion of that irresistibly comic element which marks the unsophisticated negro in his most serious moments—and the more so on account of his seriousness—as would hardly agree with the tragic interest of the facts involved.

Nep's part therein was, in itself, very trifling—but on what trifles do the gravest events sometimes depend!

He told a straightforward story, helped occasionally by Atkins' considerate questions, to this effect:

Some months before, about the time of Elsey's disappearance, Nep had been caught at nightfall on the opposite side of the river. He had crossed in his skiff, and remembered it as the first time he had been able successfully to stem the current after the unusual floods which had prevailed. Having to go some distance back into the country, he was belated on his return, and struck the river a good way above the spot where he had fastened his skiff. To reach it he had to follow the curve of the shore opposite the point on which was Dempton's house. He admitted that he did not like being there in the dark; and, according to his own account, must have been stumbling along at a great rate among the roots and bushes on the bank, when, all at once, he could not help crying out, "O, Lord! what's dat! for sure's you lib, I see'd a light 'cross de ribber, right 'bove de place whar Miss Dempton must a come down de night she got drowned." He was afraid to move at first, and started at the light, expecting—he did not know what. There was no stir, however, and he soon saw that it was higher up and further back than the top of the bank, and came from the house itself. His childish alarm changed to a child's curiosity, and he stood for some minutes watching the shadow of the person who was holding the candle. At last it seemed to be set down on the floor, and the person who had it—apparently Dempton himself—crossed the window, and opened what Nep was certain was a door, for he saw its dark substance come before the light, and noticed also the edge of its shadow drawn up and down the window. Dempton presently came back, closing the door behind him, and bringing his own shadow full against the window as he stooped to take the candle up. All this must have been noted by Nep with a simple pleasure at the idea of seeing so much of what Dempton was doing when he thought himself unobserved. "I see to myself—guess Mas'r Dempton would a blowed out light out if he tought I see 'um." Nep then thought no more about it, but made his way to the skiff, and crossed the stream.

"Did you never speak of it?" asked Atkins.

"Oh yes, mas'r—told de old woman when I got home, and some ob de boys de nex' day; but dar wasn't nuffin in it and I soon forgot all about it, till I came by'ar dis mornin'."

"Well, what scared you so to-day when you came in here?" It was not strange, for such obtuseness occasionally happens to us at critical moments. But not one of his hearers seemed to catch as yet the point of his story, of which the negro himself had only a dim idea.

"Dunno, mas'r; made me feel mighty queer to come by'ar whar I seed Mas'r Dempton all by hisself. It kind a cum back to me, and I 'membered de candle on the floor, and de shadow of de door; and when I didn't see no door 'tall, seemed as if de debbil must 'a been at work."

"I don't see that this nig's story goes for much," said Spicer; there's a closet in the next room with a door to it—I suppose it's there Dempton was."

"So there is," replied Atkins; "I noticed it when Dempton showed his wife's clothes hanging there. Now I think of it," continued Atkins, half to himself, as if studying out the point, "I noticed, too, in what a clumsy way the door was hung, so that it opened right back against the window, and shut it up. Spicer! *that* door would have shut in all the light of the candle, and not let Nep see half of it."

The three men stared at each other for a moment in silence.

"Good heavens!" exclaimed the planter, who had hitherto said nothing; "so you suppose he could have hid the body THERE," pointing to where the door, by the negro's account, should have been, "and then walled it up?"

Spicer was leaning with his hands behind him against the very spot, and shot from it with a convulsive spring. Atkins raised his hands and eyes to heaven. Conviction came like a flash with the words just spoken. Nep disappeared, with how much or little of noise no one of them noticed till a loud cry rose out of doors, and, as those who saw him said, the negro went tearing down the path like a crazy creature, crying, "Dey's foun' de body! dey's foun' de body!" and then suddenly the poor fellow fell down in a fit.

The excitement created was fearful. Women screamed. Shouts of men were presently mingled with deep oaths. A rush from all sides was made for the house. The three men in the fatal room above had scarce time to recover from their first shock, when their silence was broken by the tramping and struggling of the excited throng. So unseemly a thing could not have happened but for the fact that the nervous tension to which they had all been subjected had become nearly unbearable, and nature itself demanded some physical outlet. Atkins now gave proof of that sturdiness of spirit of which indications have already appeared. He met the first who reached the upper floor, looking almost like madmen, with an uplifted hand, and a manner so collected and solemn that its calming effect was instantly felt.

"For God's sake," he cried, in a strong, earnest tone, "keep cool! Don't act in this wild way. It's all too soon. Nothing's found out yet. Let us behave like men who have a most solemn duty to perform."

They were crowding him more and more into the doorway from the larger into the smaller room, those behind still pressing up in the fierce excitement of the moment. He raised his voice to its full pitch, with the authority such exigence gives.

"Friends! neighbors! listen to me. Some of you back there, stop that rush and help me to keep order. What are you after? There's nothing here that we've seen yet but an empty room. If there's anything to be found, we've got to find it. Let's go about it as orderly men should. Keep quiet, and I'll tell you all that has happened."

Such words, so spoken, had full effect. Indeed their passion had spent itself in its own outburst. Order was soon obtained, and then in a few clear words Atkins explained what the clue was which the negro had so unexpectedly put into their hands. By this time the front room, which was equal in size to the two smaller ones at the back that opened into it, was literally packed full—an idea of something proving powerful enough to keep them from passing through the door at which Atkins stood, except a little way under the great pressure from behind. No one stepped in of his own accord. To their credit it must be said, that as soon as the necessity for greater freedom to move about appeared, most of their number voluntarily descended and awaited the result below.

Of the three rooms, one, as already stated, ran across the front of the house. The two at the back opened from it, and were made of unequal size by a rough stairway up into the loft, under the peak of the roof, constructed against the partition that divided the rooms. The space underneath this was fashioned into the closet which Atkins had observed. All three rooms had been roughly plastered by Dempton himself at the time when he had professed to be preparing for Elsey's return.

The first step taken was to examine the closet. With their attention thus directed to it, its depth, which should have been equal to the width of the stairway into the loft, seemed considerably less: on measurement, it proved to be so. They listened at the inner partition of the closet while a strong rapping was made upon the wall of the next room. It was evident that there was a space between that deadened the sound. Thus the presumption of a secret there to be disclosed increased. Why need they approach it so gradually when a few blows of the axe would penetrate the concealed space—it it were there? Men naturally shrink from breaking violently in upon the dark silence of such a spot. They move about it till grown somewhat familiar with it. But at last there was nothing else to be done. Dempton's own store of tools supplied what was wanted. All the rest stood back while one vigorous arm knocked away the plaster and lath till there was made—a ghastly hole indeed! Who wanted to look at it? The recoil was general; and the expectant throng below, so eagerly awaiting the issue of the sounds they heard above, felt as if the horror were descending to them when they saw one strong man after another come almost tottering down the stairway, white as a sheet, and without uttering a word.

This was the first effect. At the immediate spot measures were soon taken to bring the whole secret to light. And a marvel of contrivance it was for such a purpose. A space some eighteen inches wide was carefully and closely plastered all round, except a concealed passage to the outer air at the upper part. A layer of stones, also thickly plastered, composed its floor. On this bed—a bed of death, truly—were stretched the remains of a human form—rightly so termed, for the means taken to consume them had left but little. There was nothing to tell whose form it was, but of that there could be no doubt.

To the few who had gone through that house before, and to whom that iron-nerved man had offered to take down the sister's clothing from the very partition that concealed the brother's fearful tomb, how strange it seemed that they could have been so blind, when now the story of his proceedings could be so plainly read in almost every step.

Dempton's first care, having slain Elsey, was to conceal his body; how he did it is sufficiently indicated above without entering into detail. The closet under the stairway to the loft was an afterthought. The rooms had originally communicated though the door which the negro had so strangely seen; and when he had completed his plan, Dempton had taken the door down and carried the side-wall of the room smoothly over.

But what a head and heart, and what nerves, that could plan and execute all this, and, when done, endure to be with it day and night for months! There were some tokens, indeed, that Dempton had spent a portion of his time in and around the small barn; but they were so slight as not to carry conviction. One would like to believe it. Not that the actual difference between being under the same roof and only a little way off was so great; but it would indicate that the man had not stifled all his humanity.

It was afterward ascertained that Elsey had taken with him to Carolina a large sum of money—the proceeds of his whole property. It was for this that Dempton had planned craftily, sinned ruthlessly, and succeeded. For he was heard of no more. There was no one to press inquiry and pursuit. He had gained a start, at any rate, that probably would have rendered pursuit useless. It was a half century ago, when telegraphs were unknown, railways scarce beginning, and the policeman not yet evolved out of the constable. Dempton was content to renounce utterly what little property he left behind for what he carried with him.

He succeeded—that is, he was not pursued, brought back, and hung; without which palpable demonstration that justice overtakes the criminal, it seems to some minds as if the moral government of the world were not vindicated.

Nor am I able to tell that the money that was so ill-got brought a curse with it in the shape of vicious indulgence, and entanglement in other snares of sin, from the immediate consequences of which there was no second escape.

But I have failed in giving an idea of this man, if they who have followed this history must have ocular proof of his punishment. It was no shallow nature that had so yielded to the tempter—no nature to be enervated by bad success. Money could purchase no sensual indulgence that he would care for, to stupefy that vigorous mind. But strong natures, vigorous minds, and purposes that are not only bad, but base, often go together in this world. For years he had trained himself to think and act for such a purpose. That training invigorated him, not only to attain his end, but what he did not think of, to be punished afterward. Neither in meditating nor in consummating that crime had he joined himself to the criminal class, to live their life henceforth. Their excitements and pleasures were not for him. Let him go where he might, and apply himself to any occupation that suited a spirit like his, the characteristic qualities he could bring to it were stamped with the mark of those years of dreadful training. He could but coin fresh tokens of the past in every act and hour of his future course, which—shall we call it successful, because it did not end on the gallows? Though no record of him remains, one saddens at the idea of the gloom in which such a life must have been passed, and ended.
—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

ST. ISAAC'S CHURCH, ST. PETERSBURG.—By all means mount St. Isaac's, even if you have to stay in all day afterward, for in no other way can you form an adequate notion either of the prodigious audacity which planned a vast city on a wet bog, and at the mercy both of river and sea, or the extent, and symmetry, and picturesqueness of a city which the Moscow people, sneer at it as they may, find only too successful a rival as the residence of the Court and the seat of Government. This St. Isaac's Church, built on piles forced deep down into a yielding morass, and continually requiring repairs, from an awkward habit of slipping, has already cost three millions sterling, and to an impartial mind is hardly worth the money. It is a four-square building, approached on each side by a grand flight of steps, and supported by a magnificent peristyle of columns sixty feet high, granite monoliths from Finland. There is a central cupola, richly gilt and supported by 30 granite pillars, the whole surmounted by a golden cross 360 feet from the ground. The capitals of the columns are in bronze, and there is much metal ornamentation on the exterior in the shape of bas-reliefs, statues, and busts, a mingling of materials which, to me, seemed infelicitous. Imposing, however, as the exterior undoubtedly is, the interior is yet more striking to an eye accustomed to the austere simplicity of Protestant churches. The walls are of polished marble covered with pictures, many of which are in exquisite mosaic. The roof is painted in fresco. The iconostas, or screen, which in Greek churches separates the body of the church from the sanctuary, is adorned with columns of malachite and lapis lazuli, and gilding everywhere gives a rich and splendid effect. Roughly described, St. Isaac's is a sort of dwarfed St. Paul's without nave or choir, and the decoration Committee might do worse than study the decoration of St. Isaac's as a possible model for their own cathedral.—*Good Words.*

UNDER THE STARS.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN."

O youth, rose-crowned, yet full of strife,
Craving uncomprehended joys,
Hearing the desperate fight of life
But as a far-off pleasant noise,
Come, ere on thy bold way thou start,
While not a cloud thy future mars,
And still that wildly-beating heart
Under the stars.

O heavy time of brows discrowned,
And hanging hands, and feeble knees,
With piteous pale ghosts haunted round,
And longings for impossible ease;
Nay, beat no more, like wounded bird
Against fate's iron prison bars;
When all sounds cease, God's voice is heard
Under the stars.

O stormy prime, so beautiful
With fierce delight, ecstatic pain;
Spending and being spent; no lull;
No rest; no count of loss or gain;
Ere with tired feet thou come to thread
The bloodstained field of ended wars;
Pause—bow the glories of thy head
Under the stars.

Soon, soon will come the supreme hour
When like a painted show life seems,
Or perfume of remembered flower,
Or dear dead faces seen in dreams.
Clasp hands beneath the silent night
That hushes all these mortal jars;
God, thou alone art Love—and Light—
Beyond the stars!
—*Good Words.*

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.—Contrast with these limited views of University life the larger conceptions of German universities. In Germany the bureaucracy, as well as all the professions, must pass through a course of university training. Even Roman Catholic priests must take their general education within a university. The essential idea of German universities is that they are not only teaching institutions, but also repositories of human knowledge, from which the life of the nation should be fed and sustained. The German universities always aim at the fulfillment of three conditions of existence. They contend that a university should give the fullest representation of existing learning in its academic staff; that it should widely diffuse that learning through its teachers; and that it should widen the boundaries of learning by the researches of its professors, fellows, and graduates. This high and full conception of university life is not much more than half a century old in Germany, but it has already produced a marvelous development of culture among the people. Though no German university would be considered complete unless its professional faculties were in as full activity as its philosophical faculties, still the separation of university education from the State license to practice diminishes the tendency to *Brodstudien*, and induces students to master the sciences as thoroughly as the technics of their professions. Study for knowledge and not for examination distinguishes the German from the English universities. The highest culture which the nation possesses is given through university training, but the culture is a true one, for it is not merely disciplinary, but is a preparation of the mind for an intelligent and scientific pursuit of a life's occupation. The German university degrees are altogether subordinate to the system of education, and often are not taken at all. The degree which corresponds to our B. A. is passed on leaving the school, and is a simple *Maturitätszeugniss*, while the doctorate in philosophy of the university corresponds to our honors, and is essentially special in character. It resembles the restricted selection of our modern schools and triposes. A German university degree, therefore, represents a profound knowledge of one or two subjects. This leads to a specialty in the subject of professional professions, and has laid the foundation for that amazing advance in literature and science which the Germans have made in the last half-century. Under this system of fitting the study to the future work of the student, young men go through their academic courses without gold being strewed on every path of entrance and exit, as it is by the scholarships and fellowships of Oxford and Cambridge.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

WILLIAM BLAKE.—It is to be observed in the first place that he was by profession neither designer, painter, nor poet, but an engraver; and that, by the admission of his warmest admirers, his skill in this capacity was inferior to that of the Schiavonettis and others, whose style, as less stiff and "old-fashioned," was better suited to the public taste. Though his professional emoluments were consequently small, he was never without employment, and might have readily increased this scarce means of subsistence had he not voluntarily laid it aside for prophetic tasks which he knew to be unremunerative, but which his belief in his mission impelled him to fulfill. That in his moments of cool sense he blamed himself for yielding to a "want of steady perseverance" and an "abstract folly" which often brought him and his wife to the verge of starvation, appears from one of his letters. Mrs. Blake's tactics, after the manner of a moss-trooper's wife, to induce him to work at his legitimate calling, are amusingly described by Mr. Gilchrist. Such works as he chose to send to the Academy exhibitions appear to have been always accepted, but he only exhibited on five occasions. For the most part, his works, whether of design or color, poetry or prophecy, were unpublished and unannounced, printed and colored by the hands of himself or his wife, and circulated among his professional and private acquaintances. In the few instances in which his designs were duly published and advertised they obtained the suffrages of distinguished artists, and as much public approbation as the standard of artistic culture then reached in this country entitled him to expect. For his water-color and tempera pictures he had two or three steady patrons at successive stages of his career—Butts, Hayley, Aders, and Mr. Linnell—who purchased them at the prices which he himself fixed. Besides patrons, he had a few devoted friends, especially Flaxman, Fuseli, and Varley, who heartily appreciated his power, and did their best to make it known to the world. That he did not retain the patronage and friendship of some members even of this small circle was owing, so far as we can judge, to no fault of theirs, but to certain mental flaws and moral failings of his own, for which his advocates have made most inadequate allowance. Into the vexed question of his insanity we need not enter, but that he was eccentric to a degree which induced a belief in it among men such as Flaxman, who knew him intimately, and still more among those who knew him only by his writings or general report, cannot be denied; and the fact would of itself account for the limited success which attended the efforts or his friends to enlarge his list of patrons. It may be admitted without reserve that his artistic aims were high and his advocacy of them earnest; that though poor, he was honorable and unworldly, just and generous. But it is equally incontestable that he was excessively suspicious and irritable in temper, inordinately vain, and intolerably opinionated; jealous, if not envious, of the estimation in which the public held those either among his predecessors or contemporaries whose ability he deemed interior or whose theories of art were opposed to his own; and intemperate, to the point of being virulently abusive, in the expression of either artistic or personal antipathies. Almost every friend or patron with whom he came in close contact for a sufficient length of time had to suffer in turn from his bitter reproaches of injustice or ungenerosity. Flaxman, who proved himself for years his warm ally and admirer, and for whom no language of praise and affection was too strong while their friendship lasted, he subsequently denounced as "a blockhead" and an "ass," and accused of having "blasted" his artistic character at the very time that he was gratuitously designing one of the first monuments by which the sculptor came into notice. Fuseli, whose friendship had been scarcely less devoted, was eventually held up to odium as having given him "a dark, black rock and a gloomy grave;" a vague charge, which resolved itself into that of having conspired with the publisher Johnson to drive him from London by a threat that if he did not confine himself to drudgery "he should not live." Hayley, whose lusty dilettantism and kindly disposition were of the utmost service to Blake at a critical stage, and who, after a coolness had grown between them, came forward at much personal sacrifice to exonerate him from the charge of sedition preferred by the soldier Schofield

was rewarded by a shower of scurrilous epigrams, one of which imputed that he had "lured" the accuser. Stothard, a friend of many years' standing, Blake suddenly charged, on grounds which Mr. Gilchrist admits to have been imaginary, with having stolen his design for the "Canterbury Pilgrimage," and proceeded to vilify as an ignorant blunderer who owed everything to him except a "heart of iron," a "head of wood," and a "face of brass." This coarse abuse of his friends might be excused as the language of passion, but in the invective which he employed against his compeers and antagonists it is difficult to avoid seeing a deliberate *animus*. Sir Joshua Reynolds and Gainsborough were stigmatized as rival blotters and blurrers, whose popularity was a national disgrace. Of the former, especially, Blake entertained a fanatical hatred, alike as artist, critic, and man. His copy of the "Discourses on Art" is annotated with such comments as these upon the opinions with which he disagreed—"villainy;" "a lie;" "damned fool;" "a liar, he never was abashed in his life and never felt his ignorance;" "a pitiful and pitiable imbecility;" "the simulation of the hypocrite who smiles particularly when he means to betray;" "such artists as Reynolds are at all times hired by the Satans for the depression of art; a pretence of art, to destroy art." Elsewhere he accuses his successful contemporary of having hired "a gang of cunning ruffians" to oppress his genius and prevent it from obtaining recognition.—*Contemporary Review.*

THE SOUTH POLE.—The greatest point of difference between the Arctic and Antarctic regions lies in the fact that the former is dotted over with numerous islands, peninsulas, and isthmuses; whereas the latter is exposed to the dash of a vast and deep ocean. Ross experienced, from sweeping currents and winds, more than ever has to be borne by northern explorers. On one occasion, when he was becalmed for a few hours, the dead set of the ocean waves drifted the ships toward a range of huge icebergs, against which the sea broke with appalling violence. "Every eye was transfixed with the tremendous spectacle, and destruction appeared inevitable." The ships were thus driven on for eight hours, until within half a mile of the gigantic icebergs, when a gentle air began to stir; the ships yielded to the influence or the puff of wind, which gradually freshened into a gale; and before dark, to the heartfelt satisfaction of all on board, the ships emerged from their peril, and got out into the wide ocean. Ross had good means of knowing how thoroughly Wilkes had been deceived concerning the appearance of land at a particular spot, for he spent three days in searching for land which Wilkes had laid down on a chart; but six hundred fathoms' depth of water was found, in the very centre of the position assigned to the land on the chart. Ross arrived at an opinion that the American commander had been deceived either by ice islands or fog banks. We need not go into much further detail concerning this expedition; but a few words may be quoted to show what kind of weather had to be borne in the very middle of the Antarctic Summer, and in no higher latitude than sixty-six degrees. For nine days the crews were alternately drifting, hauling, making fast, mending snapped hawsers, and making efforts to stem opposing currents. On the tenth day, during a thick fog, a gale came on from the north. "The sea quickly rose to a fearful height, breaking over the loftiest icebergs; we were unable any longer to hold our ground, but were driven into the heavy pack under our lee. Soon after midnight our ships were involved in an ocean of floating fragments of ice, hard as floating blocks of granite, which were dashed against them by the waves with so much violence, that their masts quivered as if they would fall at every successive blow and the destruction of the ships seemed inevitable from the tremendous shocks they received. By backing and filling the sails, we endeavored to avoid collision with the larger masses; but this was not always possible. In the early part of the storm the rudder of the Erebus was so much damaged as to be no longer of any use; and about the same time I was informed by signal that the ferror's was completely destroyed, and nearly torn away from the stern-post. Hour passed away after hour without the least mitigation of these awful circumstances in which we were placed. Indeed, there seemed to be but little probability of our ships holding together much longer, so frequent and violent were the shocks they sustained. The loud, crashing noise of the straining and working of the timbers and decks, as she was driven against some of the heavier pieces, which all the activity and exertions of our people could not prevent, was sufficient to fill the stoutest heart—that was not supported by trust in Him who controls all events—with dismay." Whenever the gallant commander got south of sixty degrees or so, then the battling with ice began again and again. He once touched, as we have said, the seventy-eighth parallel of latitude, and in all probability no human being has ever made a nearer approach to the South Pole—less by three or four hundred miles than the approach which has been recently made to the North Pole. What we know of the South Pole, then, is simply this—that nobody has got within seven or eight hundred miles of it; that icy barriers are met with quite eclipsing anything known in the North Frigid Zone; that mountains have been seen (one shooting forth volcanic flames) loftier than any discovered by our northern explorers; that all the land is covered with snow at all seasons; that no human being has been met with beyond fifty-six degrees of latitude; that no vegetable growth, except lichens, has been seen beyond fifty-eight degrees of latitude; and that no land quadruped is known to exist beyond sixty-six degrees of latitude.—*All The Year Round.*

DR. RICHARDSON'S CITY OF HEALTH.—Here is how Dr. Richardson would build his houses for the future, so that we might be healthy, wealthy, and wise: He would build a house on a basement of three arches, which should be thoroughly ventilated and applied to various purposes, but which should have no direct communication with the house. His staircase he would have in a separate shaft at the back, each floor communicating with it by a door, so that the floors would be what might be called flats, and each of them could be ventilated independently. On the third floor he would place the kitchen at the front, and the servants' dormitories at the back; and from a pipe in the kitchen hot water could be conveyed to every floor, which would have its separate sink and dust shaft, so that there would be no going up and down stairs with pails and dust boxes. At the top of the house he would have, on a firm, almost level, asphalted roof, a brick and glass-covered garden, equal in extent to the area of the house. Into this the stair-shaft would finally enter, and any emanations from the lower part of the house would be eaten up wholesomely by the living vegetation. Heated readily from the kitchen, the garden might have at all times a Summer temperature; the children could engage in luxurious and healthful play; the ladies would find occupation in the cultivation of flowers and evergreens, and in it the sterner sex might spend those hours which are now found so unspeakably dull owing to the monotony of one or two rooms. Capital; just the sort of house one would like to live in; but how about the rent?—*Once a Week.*

THE TURKOMANS.—The Turkomans are by profession thieves and slave-dealers. To steal and sell human beings is, they say, justifiable not only by immemorial custom, but sanctioned by the laws of God. A Turkoman, devout in his way, having been asked how he could reconcile it to his faith to sell his fellow-believer into slavery, replied, "The Koran is a divine book, yet it may be bought for a few crowns; and Joseph, the son of Jacob, was a prophet, yet he was sold; but was he in any way the worse off for that?" These are the men of whom it has been said that they would sell their own prophet if he were to reappear in the flesh and visit them. As horsemen, they are unequaled in Asia, and they are the lineal descendants of those tribes which, subjected to an iron discipline, and inspired by enthusiastic devotion to their great leaders, constituted that "whirlwind of cavalry" which once swept over a prostrate world. They are the only people from which the Russian troops, in their progress to Khiva, encountered even a temporary check, for in a well-planned night attack they nearly succeeded in inflicting upon Gen. Golovatchoff a very serious defeat. It was only by the steadiness of the infantry, hurriedly formed and deployed, the rolling fire of the breechloaders, and repeated rounds of grape from the Russian guns, that the Turkomans, who at one time had completely surrounded the camp, were beaten back and discomfited. The Turkomans are a community—or rather an aggregation of communities—numbering 450,000 men capable of bearing arms, and are scattered over nearly the whole country between the Oxus and the Caspian, as far east as the frontier of Afghanistan, and as far south as the frontier of Persia. The Turkomans themselves use no slaves, and they have hitherto carried on their infamous traffic for the supply of their more civilized neighbors of Khiva, Bokhara, Khokan, and Samarcand. These markets being now closed, these people will have to turn their hands to some more reputable employment. With steam discipline and modern training they might be converted into as efficient a body of light cavalry as any General could desire.—*New Quarterly Magazine.*

FOUR DAYS.

I.

Now are the moments brief and rare,
When nature warms with subtle bliss,
Like some chaste maiden, shy of air,
Who gives her lover the first kiss!

The willows o'er the flashing brook
Bow lissom, with fresh-mantled stem,
Like graceful ladies when they look
To find their mirrors praising them.

The orchard-aisles, that blooms array
In odorous mimicry of snow,
Are thrilled through every happy spray
With song's mellifluous overflow!

And all the world, with greens that shine,
With breaking buds and wings that flit,
Seems one expectancy divine
Of something God has promised it!

II.

White fleeces load the deep-blue day;
Long fitful breezes haunt its calm,
Like sweet thieves flying in dismay
From far Hesperides of balm!

The giddy bee, with murmur keen,
Reels o'er the garden's brightest reach;
The sly wasp hovers, black and lean,
Above the pink luxurious peach!

No gaudy currants drape their bough,
Erewhile with luscious crimson twined,
But here large velvet leaves o'erbrow
The yellowing melon's figured rind.

And here a pumpkin's lazy gold
Has slowly greatened more and more,
Till now its heart might almost hold
Cinderella's fairy coach-and-four!

III.

This ample wood, in whose brown ways,
Damp with late frost, I stroll and muse,
To winds of rapid vigor sways,
One halcyon tanglement of hues!

Yet I can never walk an hour
Where all these hollow grandeurs gleam,
And watch the land's great passion-flower
Of beauteous anguish, but I dream

How lofty lives have played their parts,
Feigning in splendor false content;
How gorgeous robes o'er broken hearts
Have made despair magnificent!

Or how, at Borgia's feast long since,
Where lavish pomp spread costly signs,
Death, the dark slave of priest and prince,
Waited in those voluptuous wines!

IV.

Last night the air was dense for sleet,
And now I watch, with smothered sigh,
The pale blank meadows lapse to meet
A leaden monotone of sky.

Oh, colorless and glacial gloom!
Oh, earthly torpor, bleak and stern!
Have the blithe charms of bird or bloom
Gone forth to nevermore return?

What dreary mood has fancy found?
Heal up, dear love, and break the spell!—
Her lightsome footsteps faintly sound—
You come, dear love, and all is well!

For now your blushes look to me
Like June's first roses, freshly gay,
And in your deep eyes one can see
The violets tarrying till May!

EDGAR FAWCETT.

SOME UNCOMMON PETS.—Proud Wolsey, it will be recollected, was on familiar terms with a venerable carp; Cowper doffed his melancholy to play with his hares, and Clive owned a pet tortoise. Less noted folk have taken kindly to snakes, frogs, lizards, hedgehogs, and other animals, not usually included in the category of domestic pets. The driver of a London hansom was wont to carry a little cub fox on the top of his cab, to their mutual enjoyment, until, returning from the Downs one Derby-day, the cab overset, and the cabman and his odd companion were both killed. Mr. G. F. Berkeley made a household pet of a young stoat, rendered motherless by his gun. Totie soon accommodated himself to circumstances, and would leave his cage to wash himself in a finger-glass on the dinner-table, trotting back again as soon as his ablutions were performed, taking a piece of sponge-cake with him. Sir John Lubbock contrived to win the affection of a Syrian wasp; but the game was hardly worth the candle, or sufficiently entertaining to encourage others to follow suit; although it is said that, strong in the new feminine faith that what man does woman can do, three maiden sisters sought to relieve the tedium of single-blessedness by devoting their leisure to the domestication of English-born wasps. Before a week was out, one fair experimentalist wore a large blue patch over her left eye, another carried her right arm in a sling, the third was altogether lost to the sight of anxious friends, and all had come to the conclusion that wasp-taming was not their forte. Better taste and greater discretion were shown by the lady, who, becoming possessed of two butterflies of different species in a chrysalis state, resolved to try how far they would be amenable to kindness, and placed them for security in a glazed cabinet in her well-warmed bedroom. A few days before Christmas she was delighted by the appearance of a little yellow butterfly, but was puzzled how to cater for the delicate little creature. Taking a fairy-rose then in bloom, she dropped a little honey and rose-water in a blossom, and put the plant in the cabinet, and soon had the satisfaction of seeing the butterfly take its first meal. In a fortnight it would leave the rose to settle on her hand when she called it by its name Psyche. By and by a peacock butterfly emerged into active life from the other chrysalis. The newcomer accepted the sensation of active life at once, and like its companion, delighted in being talked and sung to, both especially enjoying being waved in the air and danced up and down while quietly resting upon the hand of their mistress. Upon the coming of Summer the cabinet was moved close to the window, and its doors thrown open. For some days neither of its tenants cared to venture beyond the window-sill, but one bright afternoon their protectress, "with many bitter tears," beheld them take wing and join some wild companions in the garden; at night, however, they returned to their lodgings. Next day they took the air again and were not seen until September. One afternoon there came a heavy thunderstorm, and when it was over, a yellow butterfly was found dead on the window-sill—which the lady, with some warrant, lamented over as her own particular one; the "peacock," too, would seem to have met a like fate, for it was never seen again. The butterfly tamer had an eye for beauty, but ugliness is no bar to a lady's favor, so far as animal pets are concerned. It would be hard to find a more repulsive-looking reptile than the iguana, nevertheless the society of one afforded much pleasure to an American lady residing in Brazil. Pedro, as he was called, was well provided with raw meat, bananas, and milk; allowed to bask in his mistress' room in the day time, and to make himself cosy between the mattresses of her bed when the sun went down, he cheerfully accepted the novel situation, like a wise iguana. His loving lady was wont to carry him abroad in her arms—a practice that kept acquaintances at a respectful distance—for, however they might pretend to admire Pedro's bead-like spots of black and white, his bright jeweled eyes, and elegant claws, they were careful not to make any near approaches. Nothing pleased Madame so much as to drop her pet without warning at the feet of unsuspecting gentlemen, and elicit from naval officers symptoms of terror such as would not have been drawn forth by an enemy's broadside or a lee-shore. Of course Pedro came to grief. Rambling one day unattended, he came across "a marauding Frenchman," his owner's maid arriving only in time to rescue his lifeless body. It was sent, wrapped in black crape, to a neighbor with a weakness for imported lizard: but having seen this special one fondled and caressed, he could not find the appetite to eat it; and so Pedro was consigned to the earth instead of the pot. De Candolle tells of a fair Switzer who, unmindful of Red Riding Hood's sad fate, made a companion of a young wolf, and had the melancholy satisfaction of seeing the fond beast fall dead at her feet in a paroxysm of joy at her return home after a long absence. But although one wolf was faithful found, it does not follow that the fair sex are justified in going to the forest or jungle for pets. The proprietress of a loving leopard that came regularly to her chamber door in the dead of the night, and howled loudly enough to wake the Seven Sleepers, until its mistress turned out of bed and quieted her disturber with an offering of warm milk, might well doubt if she had bestowed her affection wisely. Such favorites, however kindly they take to domestication, are very undesirable additions to an orderly establishment. When Capt. Burton was domiciled in Syria, the famous traveler left the management of of his live stock to his wife, and under her fostering care that department assumed formidable proportions. Not content with horses and goats, a camel, turkeys, geese, ducks, fowls, and pigeons, Mrs. Burton must have her own especial pets—a white donkey, a young St. Bernard dog, four English terriers, a Kurdish puppy, a snow-white Persian cat, a lamb, and a leopard. The last-named, according to the lady's account, became the pet of the household; which it deserved to be, if the household abhorred a quiet life, for the leopard behaved much after the manner of the gazelle whose owner sang:

He riled the dog, annoyed the cat,
And scared the goldfinch into fits;
He butted through my newest hat,
And tore my manuscript to bits!

Mrs. Burton, with pretty good grace, confesses her husband had fair cause for saying his happy family reminded him of the house that Jack built; for the fowls and pigeons ate the seeds and destroyed the flowers; the cat fed upon the pigeons, the dog worried the cat; while the idol of the household harried the goats until one of them drowned itself in sheer disgust, and frightened the donkey and camel by jumping upon their backs, and indulging in a shrieking solo, horrible enough to scare any animal of a well-regulated mind into madness.
—*Chambers's Journal.*

THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.—The territory now possessed by the Russians in Central Asia amounts to 400,000 square miles, an area as large as Germany, the Austrian Empire, and Belgium together. But the population of this vast territory does not exceed 2,500,000, or less than that of Switzerland. The whole amount of exports and imports amounts barely to three million and a half sterling a year. Such a country can never repay Russia what its acquisition has already cost, still less for the rapidly increasing cost of its administration. Had Russia known, fifteen years ago, as much about the countries of Central Asia as she now does, Mr. Schuyler says there can hardly be a doubt that she would have made no movement in that direction, but it seems now to be her inevitable destiny to advance until Kashgar, Bokhara, and the Turkoman country are either annexed or reduced to a condition of real and not merely nominal vassalage. Tashkend, the Russian seat of Government, is the centre from which will probably radiate the future civilization of Central Asia. This city, with its 140,000 inhabitants, including the Russian garrison and civilians, is situated on the upper Jaxartes, and was taken in 1865, after a very obstinate resistance. It is placed in the hands of Russia the most important lines of communication, as well as the whole commerce of Khiva and Bokhara, and it will probably ultimately become the emporium of Central Asia. There are already congregated many merchants and commercial agents from Europe and India. The width of the streets, the boulevards with their avenues, the white houses, many of hewn stone, give to the Russian quarter quite a European aspect. The oasis, in the midst of which the city has been built, is a forest of fruit trees, intersected with numerous streams, which supply the city with an abundance of good water. Its general appearance is described as resembling an immense tea-garden, and as houses in Summer are only required to sleep in, the people at that season lead an open-air life, and dreamily smoke their long narguilehs and sip their sherbet soothed by the sound of rippling waters and the gentle rustling of leaves. Gardens spring up with magical r

TALES OF MY GRANDFATHER

VANDERBILT FIFTY YEARS AGO.

THE COMMODORE AT THE HELM—THE COLLISION—THE HOTEL AT BRUNSWICK—A SETTLEMENT WITH THE COMMODORE—WHIST AT SARATOGA—THE KIND OF GAME HE PLAYED—REMINISCENCES OF FORMER TIMES.

"My first acquaintance with Vanderbilt dated from about 1826. Steam-boating never was in my line, though I had no objection to taking a venture in a sailing craft. It might have been in 1825 that Stephen Girard, of Philadelphia, had an old brig for sale, which some four or five of us bought. She was of teak, and might have been fifty years old when we purchased her. We owned her for 29 years, then sold her for more than we paid for her, and I remember to have followed her up in the papers with a certain amount of interest, and if my memory serves me rightly, I think I read she came to grief some time in 1856, in the China seas. We were in the habit of sending the old brig to Madeira, and she brought back wine on ship's account, and did quite well. She was so slow that the wine acquired, generally, age on the voyage. Some of you may remember a particular pale Madeira. No you don't? Dear me! I am forgetting myself. If you boys never had a chance at it, very certainly your fathers punished it severely. It was a remarkably sound wine, and such as you can't buy to-day. About from $1 50 to $2 a gallon would buy the choicest Madeira in those times. Our best market was in Charleston and Savannah, and the consumption was so large that we would occasionally send a part of a cargo there direct, and bring back rice. Southern planters in those days must have bathed in Madeira."

"But, grandfather, what about Commodore Vanderbilt?"

"Oh! I am coming to it straight. You all know that Vanderbilt ran steamers from New-York to Amboy. One Spring morning, when there was something of a fog, our brig was coming in from Madeira. When just beyond Fort Hamilton one of the steamers ran into the brig, and a precious lot of damage was done to our vessel. We brought suit against the boat, depositions were taken, and we were prepared to go into court. I never was litigious, and did not want to fight the case, but was overruled by the other owners. One day I had to go to Philadelphia, and took the steam-boat route. Just as we were passing the Kills, I saw an oyster-boat in the way of the steamer. I was looking over the side, thinking that we would be pretty certain to touch her, when I heard a commotion near me. A rather spare thin man, not over well dressed, but with the eye of a hawk, had with a run and a jump mounted to the upper deck, and was in the pilot's cabin. I was able to hear a few hot words which passed between the man and the pilot. It ended by the pilot being summarily turned out of his position, and the new-comer took the wheel, and we just barely shaved by the oyster-boat. I noticed that the pilot seemed in high indigeon, and was sullen and cross. When we landed, the new man at the wheel left the cabin, and walked leisurely on the wharf. We were to have taken the stage-coach to Brunswick, but it was not quite ready. Presently the pilot got off too, and evidently seeking a quarrel, called the man some opprobrious name. Quick as lightning the hawk-eyed man turned and gave the pilot, who was a big, burly fellow, a blow between the eyes, which knocked him flat. The passengers made a ring, for a good bout at fisticuffs was not considered out of order in our time. But the Captain of the boat interfered, as did some of the agents of the line. I heard the hawk-eyed man say: 'Captain, I hold you responsible for not informing me that this scoundrel here was as often drunk as not. This time last year this pilot ran into a brig, and it may take $1,000 to pay damages. Discharge him. Now look sharp yourself, or you will have to go, too. I won't have the safety of boats and the reputation of the line injured, or I will turn out every mother's son of you as sure as my name is Vanderbilt!' I give it to you pretty much as Vanderbilt said it, only there was much more pith to it."

"Pith! what do you mean by pith, grandfather?" one of us asked.

"Well, I am talking about things which happened as much as fifty years ago. In after-times, when the Commodore had attained rank and station, he didn't indulge as often, perhaps, as in his younger days, and was less given to ripping it out."

"He swore some then, grandfather?"

"Swore! Well, he was emphatic—quite so. That evening we got safely enough to Brunswick, where Vanderbilt kept a hotel. It was not much of a house, nor was it well kept. A man may have all the cardinal virtues, and be a railway king and so on, but I insist that that hotel at Brunswick was a second-class concern, even in those days, though Vanderbilt did keep it. I know it well enough, for in after-times I told the Commodore so once at Saratoga, and he owned it. At the supper table I took a corner away off from the rest of the travelers, and who should sit opposite to me but Vanderbilt himself. I hadn't forgotten, you may be sure, about the drunken pilot, and thought of the collision with our brig. I made up my mind I would talk to Vanderbilt at once while the matter was fresh on my mind. I had to call him by name two or three times before he answered me, which I did not like.

'What is it, Sir?' he asked gruffly at last.

'This is an awful tough beefsteak,' I said.

'Well, then don't eat it,' was the reply.

'Mr. Vanderbilt,' said I, 'if you hadn't taken the wheel in hand we would have run into that oyster smack.'

'Quite likely.'

'Drunken pilot.'

'I don't admit it.'

'You must, because you said so yourself.'

'Then I was a —— fool.'

'You even made reference to that very pilot in connection with a collision last Spring.'

'There was a thick fog then. I have looked into the matter, and there was no one to blame. Are you a lawyer?'

'No; I am not, but part owner of the brig your boat ran into. If you employ incapable people, which I can prove by your own words, you will be sure to lose your case. I can bring every passenger here to affirm your statement. I have three or four acquaintances among them.'

'You haven't said a word to them? You ain't a lawyer? Now, you show me plainly who you are. Come into my office, and we will talk it over. The sooner the passengers may have to wait ten minutes.'

I went into a sanded office, when Vanderbilt gave me a cigar. I showed him some letters on my person, which answered for an identification. He was polite enough now. Mr. Vanderbilt pulled out an old greasy wallet, and appeared to refer to some notes. 'The damage done us by that collision cost the boat $300. Now, what did it cost you to repair the brig?'

'I have not the exact amount. We have laid our damage at $2,000.'

'Well, you never could get half of that.'

'Yes, we could. The repairs cost $1,500, and the time lost in getting the brig ready we put down at $500 more.'

'That ain't so. She was fixed up on the wharf where she was discharging cargo. Now I will make you an offer—set off our loss against your own bills for repairs and I will settle on that.'

'Well,' said I, 'I know I am not far out of the way when I say $1,500.'

'Good. I will pay for our people $700 in quit of all claims. Here, you make out an agreement to that effect, and sign it for yourself and owners, and that will be the end of it. I will send you a check for the money. If you are not willing, say so, and I will fight the case for the next ten years. That is my way.' I considered for a moment. As the lawyers' expenses and the annoyance would have been considerable, I accepted the proposition. Two or three days afterward came the check, and with it a pass over the road to Philadelphia for the year, which pass I returned, for I never have been nor ever will be what you boys call 'dead-headed.' We sent, however, to Vanderbilt, on the part of the owners of the brig, a cask of choice Madeira, and so the matter ended.

It might have been in 1865 when I met the Commodore at Saratoga. I am fond of whist; so was the Commodore. There used to be, 10 or 15 years ago, a set of players in Philadelphia who were the best whist players in the United States. I have seen some famous games in the English club-houses, played by leading whist-players, but think the Philadelphia game was quite as good. I remember that one of these Philadelphia players, for mischief's sake, was in the habit of rattling about all kinds of things during the game, against all the rules, but who had such a knowledge of the game, that with good players he could almost invariably name the nine last cards in the other people's hands. At Saratoga the Commodore, who never liked anything better than to tackle with strong opponents, was in the habit of playing his rubber with these gentlemen from Philadelphia. Now, the Commodore never was a strong player, and never got beyond an apprentice game. I don't mean to advance the idea that now I am equal to cope with those Philadelphia whist-players—but they do say that in my time I could hold my own with the best of them. I don't think any of you or your fathers will ever play whist decently. None of you have the genius of the game. I never lose my temper at whist—"

"Oh, grandfather!"

"Except when people are dreadfully stupid and wanting in the simplest principles of the game. The Commodore was my partner often, and his luck more than his play used to carry us through. If he had stuck to whist entirely, he might have done pretty well, but playing Boston spoiled his game. Well, once we were playing together, and every game it seemed to me I might have saved the Commodore lost by his bad play. When we were through—I think we must have lost some five games straight, the Philadelphians winning—and the Commodore and I were at the table alone, I said: 'Commodore, you can't play whist with these gentlemen; they are too strong for you. You can't play cards, Sir, better than you kept a hotel.' I said it pleasantly, and the Commodore did not take it amiss.

'How not better than a hotel?' asked the Commodore.

'That was a mighty poor house of entertainment you used to keep at Brunswick just fifty years ago?'

'How poor?'

'The toughest beef-steaks!'

'Wasn't the fare good? The beds were clean, though; I am positive about that. See here, didn't we have a settlement once about some confounded collision? I remember all about it now. It taught me a lesson. I suppose I have got in a thousand passions since then, and learned, even when my temper was hottest, to hold my tongue. But if the house at Brunswick was so bad, why didn't you go somewhere else?'

'Because it was the only one there, almost. You had the monopoly, as usual.'

'That was my way. But, really, was it now so very, very bad?'

'Yes, it was.'

'Well, honestly, it was the only venture of that kind that I never did carry through to my perfect satisfaction. Perhaps if Mrs. Vanderbilt in those times had been allowed full control, she would have managed matters better. Those days were the pleasant ones—the happiest of my life. I could work then twenty hours on a stretch, and never tire. Ha! here are enough gentlemen to cut in again. I would like another rubber before my drive. Come, will you cut in? I am not too old to learn whist yet.'"

"Did he lose that rubber, too, grandfather?"

"Of course he did, for I was his partner. He blundered more than ever, and seemed to enjoy losing. Vanderbilt really was a remarkable man, but he never could acquire the first principles of whist."

JUDGE DAVIS IN INDIANAPOLIS.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* of the 7th inst. contains the following: "Judge David Davis, of the Supreme Bench of the United States and Senator-elect from Illinois, arrived in this city Monday evening, and is the guest of Gen. W. Q. Gresham. A *Sentinel* reporter visited Gen. Gresham's residence last evening for the purpose of interviewing Mr. Davis. When ushered into the sitting-room, the reporter found Judge Davis, ex-Gov. Hendricks, Judge Drummond, and Gen. Gresham seated about the room. When the reporter made known his business, Judge Davis stated positively, but good-naturedly, that he would answer no questions. 'I am a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and cannot make any remarks for the newspapers,' said the Judge. He went on to state, however, that he was on his way home on private business, and would return to Washington as soon as that was settled up. He had stopped over here simply to consult Judge Drummond on matters pertaining to the Federal Courts.

Reporter—Will you authorize us to state that you do not intend to resign your judicial position until you are assured that Judge Drummond will be appointed as your successor?

Judge Davis—None at all. It is mere speculation, and the wildest kind of speculation. I have made no such statement, and will make none. If I were not holding the position I do, I would be pleased to give you any information I could.

The Judge refused to say anything about his opinion of the Electoral Commission, or the propriety of referring the matter to the Commission. Judge Davis is a large man. He stands fully six feet, and is very corpulent, and probably weighs fully 300 pounds. His hair and whiskers are gray, and the latter are only worn under the chin. He leaves for Illinois this morning."

SAM HOUSTON AS AN AMATEUR ACTOR.

Mr. N. M. Ludlow, now in his eightieth year, who was actor and manager in St. Louis, New-Orleans, Mobile, and other places, half a century ago, has been writing for the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* reminiscences of his early adventures, from which we extract the following, the scene being Nashville and the time about 1818:

"From New-Orleans and Natchez Mr. Ludlow went back to Nashville, where for a time he abandoned the stage. 'They stuck Blackstone's *Commentaries* into my hand,' said he, 'and tried to persuade me that I was to study law; but it was slow work after Shakspeare.' In the intervals of his legal studies, which, to be candid, were long and frequent, he took part in training a lot of amateurs for a private representation of 'Douglass,' Home's celebrated tragedy. This representation of the tragedy was much more noted for the subsequent illustriousness of the actors than for the excellence of their acting. The part of *Glenalvon* was assumed by Gen. Sam Houston, who subsequently cut such a figure in Texas; *Norval* was played by William Felton, afterward Governor and United States Senator of Arkansas; *Lord Randolph* was played by M. H. Foster, afterward Senator from Tennessee; the character of *Old Norval* was filled by N. M. Ludlow himself, and that of *Lady Randolph* by Mrs. N. M. Ludlow. Sam Houston did not succeed very well as *Glenalvon*, but had been cast as a drunken porter in a subsequent farce, a part he could not refuse, since all the actors had promised to submit to the opinion and decision of Mr. Ludlow, the manager. Houston accepted the drunken porter part very reluctantly, saying, 'All right, Sir; very good, Sir; but if they hiss me off the stage, I'll shoot you, sure.' Houston played the part remarkably well."

TWO YOUNG MEN OF PEORIA.

A telegram from Peoria, Ill., to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated 7th inst., says: "The code of honor is being revived in Illinois at least. Oscar Leach, a young German drug clerk, has been doing what he could to restore the old custom. Feeling offended at some slight he had received from another German—his rival in a love affair—he forthwith challenged that gentleman to mortal combat. The challenge was accepted and pistols selected as the weapons. The other day the parties proceeded, with seconds, a surgeon, and the usual accompaniments, to a retired spot on the bluff. Everything was arranged in good style, according to duelling rules, and the young fellows were about to shoot at each other when one of the seconds urged a settlement. A consultation was had. Leach's wounded honor was healed, and no blood was shed. The affair has been kept very quiet—so quiet, in fact, that no names are known except Leach's."

SADLY AFFLICTED.

A telegram from Loudonville, Ohio, 7th inst. says: "A family named Reichart, living a few miles south of this place, has suffered the terrible loss of six of their children within a few days, from diphtheria. The parents are now in a very critical condition from the same disease. Members of several families who visited the Reichart family are also down with it, and two or three have since died."

OPEN ON SUNDAYS.

The Boston *Journal* says that the Directors of the Boston Art Museum have unanimously voted to open their beautiful rooms free to the public on Sunday afternoons, from March 1 to Nov. 1, from 1 to 5 o'clock P. M.

MANAGEMENT OF THE CHILDREN'S FOLD.

Rev. Edward Cowley, the Superintendent of the Children's Fold, No. 157 East Sixtieth street, was formally relieved from his duties in that institution last Tuesday. He still retains his position as a member of the Board of Trustees, however, and calls daily at the institution. Yesterday afternoon he conducted prayers in the Fold, but the management has been transferred to the Board of Trustees. The board met on Friday, and placed the Matron of the Sheltering Arms in charge of the children, where she will remain until a regular Matron can be chosen. Mr. James Pott, one of the Trustees of the Fold, stated yesterday to a TIMES reporter that the principal trouble with Mr. Cowley was that he possessed an ungovernable temper, which led him to exceed the bounds of reason at times. Had he made fewer statements, and acknowledged his fault, the Trustees would have endeavored to hush up the matter, and Mr. Cowley could have left the institution without achieving so great a notoriety. As it was, Mr. Pott said that the stories of Mr. Cowley's cruelty had been greatly exaggerated, and even the acts attributed to him had taken place several years ago. Mr. Pott said that the Board of Trustees intended to secure a competent lady as Matron of the institution as early as possible. Rev. Mr. Cowley had no statement to make yesterday, but said he should endeavor to clear his reputation of the unjust imputations which had been cast upon it in a short time.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

GRAND BALL GIVEN BY PRESIDENT MACMAHON.

THE FIRST OF THE ANNUAL BALLS—CHARMING GRACE OF THE DUCHESS OF MAGENTA—THE DIFFICULTY OF PLEASING EVERYBODY—A LARGE CROWD PRESENT—THE PRESIDENT'S RECEPTION—MUSIC BY HERR STRAUSS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, Jan. 24, 1877.

The first of the balls which President MacMahon gives annually at the Elysée Palace came off last night, and it is no exaggeration to say that it was the most brilliant that we have had under the Septennat. The Duchesse de Magenta did the honors of the soirée with charming grace and with that self-possession which comes from experience in high social positions. On previous years I have noted a certain amount of nervousness and frequent flushes of anxiety as the highest nobility of France crowded into her saloons; not that of a novice, be it understood—since Mme. De MacMahon comes from the noble house of De Castries—but that natural excitement which comes from a desire to please in the midst of a diversified and greatly divided society. American ladies can form but a feeble idea of the obstacles to be surmounted. They can scarcely imagine the care that is required at each of these public gatherings. Mme. De MacMahon has to offer a sort of neutral ground upon which all the different parties can meet, and the exigencies of her high position demand an unflagging attention. Upon her invitation lists there are partisans of Henri V. and Napoleon IV.; the Orleans Princes and their partisans elbow Republicans of various hues; the world of politics and of finance is assimilated with the Army and the nobility, and each party watches with eager and jealous eyes to see which faction or which color has the preference, the lowest bow, the warmest smile, or the most attention. The Duchess has to distribute her attentions with the strictest impartiality, and every piece of forgetfulness on her part gives rise to numberless epigrams and perhaps to insinuations in the partisan journals. If she chances to wear a white robe, she is accused of paying a compliment to the Legitimists. If she has a bunch of violets in her hair, she shows a preference for the Bonapartists. Red roses on her dress mark a leaning toward Orleanism, and a preponderance of red would surely be taken as an indication of her desire to conciliate the Republicans. Fancy the thought required to prepare a costume which shall embrace all the colors and give preference to none. And in her personal bearing she has to be equally careful. If she talks aside with the noble dowagers of her own race and lineage, she is supposed to be hatching Legitimist plots, and any special attentions to the Orleanists are immediately noted and remarked. In the midst of all these difficulties, Mme. De MacMahon acquits herself extremely well, and this year better than ever. If she had any special attentions, it was for the diplomatic corps, and I witnessed one little scene on entering, that was charming in its grace and simplicity. Just before me was a young man in a rich Hussar uniform, and upon his arm a young lady of extreme beauty. She was barely 20, with clear-cut patrician features, and the flush of youth upon her cheek. She had a tiara of diamonds upon her head, and her white shoulders were covered with one of the richest ermine cloaks that I ever saw. The Duchess rushed forward to greet this brilliant beauty with a look which expressed her admiration, and with a regard which comes from feminine curiosity, which every lady will understand; she raised the superb cloak with her own hand, and looked intently at the beautiful picture before her. It would have been—it would be—impossible to put in words the high compliment embraced in this act, which was yet naïve and childlike in its simplicity.

The cards of invitation, in the name of President MacMahon and Mme. La Duchesse De Magenta, were printed upon blue Bristol board this year, and stated that the reception would begin at 9 o'clock. The privileged and those in the secret go early, knowing that it is next to impossible to get in after a certain hour, and in order to see the President one must arrive before 12. He stands beside the door from 9 o'clock until that hour, and his powers of endurance must be severely taxed before midnight. Meanwhile the Police are keeping the carriages back in the Champs Elysées, forcing them to make a long detour, and allowing only a few to go forward every quarter of an hour. The necessity of this measure is obvious. The Elysée palace is very small, and some 6,000 cards of invitation are sent out. If all arrived at the same hour it would be impossible to enter the building. Hence the Police keep the carriages in line, allowing them to approach gradually, and the last are rarely able to get up to the palace before 1 o'clock. Meanwhile, the early comers are departing, and after 11 o'clock there is a constant stream of persons coming and going.

The palace was brilliantly illuminated, the gas jets having been arranged in a way to flood the street with light. On entering, I had to struggle with a crowd of a hundred men, pushing and crowding to the cloak room, and I must confess that a stranger would not have formed a very high idea of the manners of the French nobility had he witnessed this singular scene. The arrangements were faulty, however, and on another occasion some remedy will be found for this evil. On getting out of the crush I came upon the Duc d'Aumale, standing majestically at the foot of the staircase, and talking with Gen. Billot. A small group of respectful admirers formed a circle about his Highness, and he stood there as if master of the palace. Near by was the Duc de Nemours, with Mlle. De Nemours, who has the face of the Naples branch of the Bourbons, but nevertheless has the beauty of youth. Beside her was the Duc d'Alençon, her brother, a splendid young fellow, with a handsome, sympathetic face and manly figure. He and the Duc de Chartres, brother of the Compte de Paris, are the handsomest of the family. Next was seen the broad back of Léon Say, the Minister of Finance, and as he turned his young-looking and rather jovial face, a hand was stretched forward and a voice said: "What, you here! How goes it?" He was addressed in this familiar and off-hand manner by Baron Alphonse de Rothschild. He took the Minister to a corner, where the two conversed for some time. M. Léon Say began his career with the Rothschilds, and was an employe until his fortune was made. Their relations are still of the most friendly nature. After leaving the ante-chamber, one enters the small saloon in which the President and Mme. De MacMahon stand to bow to the guests that pass, and then the human current can turn to the right or left at will. On turning to the left one enters the White Saloon, where the old Legitimist families have their rendezvous; after it comes the saloon where the Orleans Princes hold their court; then the diplomatic saloon, entrance to which is barred by a hussier. There one turns into the annex, tastefully arranged to form a long gallery, at the further end of which is the buffet. On each side are the dancing-rooms, one orchestra being under the direction of Johan Strauss, the other led by Métra. These two eminent musicians appeared but rarely, leaving the baton to their aids for the greater portion of the evening. M. and Mme. Jules Simon were listening attentively to Strauss, and near by was the Duc Decazes, who was ostensibly listening to the music, but also appeared to be in a deep reverie. In this part of the hall uniforms were predominant, the young army officers being the first on the floor at each signal for the dance. The crowd everywhere was immense, uncomfortable even, and Mme. De MacMahon looked greatly fatigued at midnight. Up stairs it was also crowded, but there was less heat; but I went down the grand staircase after a short stay there, and made my exit. This was probably the most successful ball the President has yet given, and it has given rise to one incident only, and that of a petty nature. It seems that one or two journals failed to receive invitations for their editors, and they feel so much hurt by it that they show ill-humor. This, however, was probably a mere oversight.

THE WILES OF A RUSSIAN PRINCESS.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST THE EX-PREMIER OF ENGLAND—A NUMBER OF MR. GLADSTONE'S LETTERS SAID TO BE IN A LADY'S POSSESSION—A SCANDALOUS STORY WHICH WAS RECENTLY CONTRADICTED BY THE ENGLISH STATESMAN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 26, 1877.

A story appeared here yesterday in the *Républiqus Française*, the organ of M. Gambetta and the Republican Left. Its correspondent gives a scandal in which the reputation of Mr. Gladstone is involved, and pretends to account for the position that he has taken in the Eastern difficulty by saying that he is *amoureux*. The eminent statesman is represented to be in the hands of a Russian Princess of great beauty, who was charged with the delicate task of weaving her toils about a statesman of 60 years. The journal in question states that Mr. Gladstone is now the object of public gossip, the *grand dame Russe* in question having boasted of her success, and stated that she had a number of compromising letters. It is certain that the lady, who is separated from her husband, an aide de camp of the Grand Duke Nicholas, has been for a year or more past one of the diplomatic agents of Prince Gortschakoff in London. Mr. Gladstone has been extremely assiduous in his attentions to her, and it is now said that it is owing to her influence that he turned against the Turks, after having fought for them in 1854. Between the two there have certainly been frequent exchanges of letters, and the report is that the lady has some which do more honor to his heart than to his prudence. The report first appeared in a journal of Sheffield, and the reply to it was not a little embarrassed, but contained a sort of denial. Whether or not there has been an indiscretion on the part of Mr. Gladstone is more than one can learn from the correspondence. It is insinuated, but not directly affirmed. But now that the story has appeared, the enemies of Mr. Gladstone will continue to believe that he wanted to drive the Turks out of Europe at the instigation of this Russian Circe, and that his remarkable change of policy was due to her sweet influence. Let me say here that the lady is as *spirituelle* as she is beautiful, and is one of those strange beings who seem born to profit by the weaknesses of men. *Aux grands hommes les grandes faiblesses*, says Prudhomme, and it is upon this principle that the wily Gortschakoff works when he sends out the most beautiful women of his country as diplomatic agents.

PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH ARMY.

A VISIT TO THE BARRACKS OF A REGIMENT OF INFANTRY—OFFICERS AND MEN INCESSANTLY AT WORK—HOW FOREIGN SOLDIERS ARE EDUCATED—AN EXCELLENT LIBRARY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 26, 1877.

Yesterday I had the pleasure of taking breakfast with the officers of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment of Infantry, now garrisoned at Courbevoie, one of the suburban villages of Paris, and had occasion to see for myself what progress the French Army is making. I found both officers and men working incessantly, and hard work will tell in the course of time, and generally in a very short time. The difference between these troops and those we saw just after the war was really remarkable. The *caserne* of Courbevoie is a vast and commodious collection of buildings which were erected during the Empire for a regiment of cavalry. The imperial eagle, carved in stone, still stands above the door. Everything within is comfortable as well as useful. The married officers of the regiment are allowed to take their meals with their families, but the unmarried have formed a regular mess, like the officers of the English Army. There are four dining-rooms for the officers of different grades, a café where all meet to take their coffee after the repast, a billiard-room with two tables, furnished by the Government, and an excellent library. On looking through it I found all the standard military and historical works, and 2,000 or 3,000 volumes of light literature. Dante, Schiller, Goethe, Shakespeare, and Walter Scott were all represented, and a portion of the library was set aside for geographical works and military maps. The men are all comfortably lodged upon the second floor, and are provided with everything that is really required. Accompanied by Capt. D'Harcourt, son of the Duke now Ambassador to England, I went through the different rooms, and found the men engaged in serious study. Capt. Serre, who has, perchance, a marshal's baton in his haversack, took us into all the rooms of his company. In one the men were reading; in another the writing-master was occupied in teaching 20 or 30 young fellows the art of calligraphy, and on glancing at their copy-books I found my own pothooks thrown into the shade. Many of the young men wrote elegant hands, and all showed an interest in their task. In another room higher studies were being pursued, and in another the soldiers were engaged in cleaning up their arms. I saw for the first time the new *fusil Gras*, a great improvement upon the Chassepôt, and was greatly struck by its simplicity. After firing it is not necessary to half-cock the gun in order to get out the cartridge case, and this gets rid of one of the sources of numberless accidents. The gun is patented by Major Gras, of the French Army.

Breakfast came at 10:30 o'clock, but previously the troops had passed two hours at their exercises. When breakfast was over they went out again, and when I left at 3 o'clock they were still engaged upon the parade ground. I mention this to show how the French troops are working at this time. The officers spend their odd moments in studying English and German, and among them I found young men who spoke both languages. The storehouse is in the upper room of the *caserne*, and there I found an ample supply of everything required for a rapid entry upon a campaign. The officers no longer have to depend upon the worst of a Minister, who may be himself deceived, but each regiment has the material that it requires for a start within 24 hours from the reception of marching orders. Hard work will tell, as I have already remarked, and these young men are working hard. The progress made is certainly immense. But above all, I noted an entire absence of the old spirit of boasting, nor was the word *revanche* even mentioned. All modestly stated that if war were to come they were prepared to do their duty, but in a year from now they would be better prepared. I came away greatly pleased with my visit, to send a few English books as my contribution to the library; and if any of our publishers have some odd works to spare, I am sure they could not make a better disposition of them than to contribute them to the library of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment at the *caserne* of Courbevoie.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

THE MEN WHO STAND BY CONKLING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A Washington correspondent says Senator Conkling "was especially gratified by the following dispatch from a number of his townsmen, all Republicans:

UTICA, Jan. 27,

To Hon. Roscoe Conkling, Washington:

Your townsmen thank God that patriots have found in you a spokesman, and congratulate the country on the triumph of reason in our Republic.

A. B. Johnson, C. M. Dennison, Benjamin Allen, M. J. Everett, J. S. Capron, W. H. Comstock, D. Batchelor, Lewis Lawrence, Lewis H. Lawrence, R. S. Williams, L. Oatley, H. S. Hastings, George Benedict, W. F. Watson, C. J. Everett, Henry D. Pixley, J. Emery Eaton, Charles S. Symonds, C. H. Hopkins, N. A. White, Harrison Gilmore, William K. Gilmore, J. C. P. Kincaid, T. R. Proctor, Theodore F. Butterfield, Orville P. Allen, Michael McQuade, D C. Stoddard.

Why the Senator should be "especially gratified" with this nobody here can understand. With, at most, two exceptions, the above names could be obtained to any paper singing the praises of Conkling. There are several letter-carriers whose names could have been secured to swell the list, and the wonder is they were omitted. The town was scoured Saturday to get signatures to the dispatch, and a list of those who refused to sign would be much longer than the one printed. A brief glance at the names given is all that is necessary to show the character of the "patriots" who "thank God," and their "spokesman." A. B. Johnson is a brother of Hon. A. S. Johnson, whom Mr. Conkling nominated for United States Circuit Judge. He was one of the delegates who misrepresented this district at Cincinnati. C. M. Dennison was the other delegate at Cincinnati, and is Mr. Conkling's United States Commissioner for this district. W. H. Comstock is United States Register in Bankruptcy. J. C. P. Kincaid is Collector of Internal Revenue. C. H. Hopkins is Postmaster. Each of these holds his office at the Senator's pleasure. C. J. Everett is a small lawyer, partner of Dennison before mentioned, and son of M. J. Everett. W. H. Watson is Mr. Conkling's candidate for Regent of the University. Lewis Lawrence is a gentleman of wealth, and was Mr. Conkling's candidate first for State Senator, (beaten in convention by Mr. Sayre,) and second, for Congress (beaten in convention by W. J. Bacon.) L. H. Lawrence is the son of the much-beaten candidate. H. S. Hastings has a small office under the Government and Conkling. George Benedict is ex-Sheriff of Oneida County, who peddled eel-skins for Scott Lord in 1874, and did what he could for his re-election in 1876. He has a record as Sheriff not to be proud of. D. C. Stoddard was the Conkling District Attorney last term, and candidate of the same faction for renomination, and was President of the famous Conkling Club of Utica last Summer. Charles S. Symonds is the Conkling-Cornell member of the Republican State Committee for this district, who holds his place by grace of the anti-Conkling weaklings of the Saratoga Convention. The two Gilmores are not Republicans but Prohibitionists, Harrison having been the candidate of that party for Assemblyman last Fall. D. Batchelor is well known as the "learned barber," whom the Conkling faction keep in place by hinting that the State Senate is the place for him. Mr. Allen is a builder, and for anything I know, a conscientious Conkling man. Ditto Mr. Oatley. Mr. Butterfield is a brother of Gen. Dan Butterfield, and has a grievance in that he thinks the anti-Conkling Republicans defeated him in the contests for Mayor last Spring. Michael McQuade is the father of Gen. James McQuade, Tilden Elector and office-holder under Govs. Hoffman and Tilden. N. A. White is under obligations to the Conkling wing for a seat in the Assembly some years ago. Mr. Proctor is not understood to belong to either faction of the party here. His is one unbiased name, perhaps. The only real mighty name on the list is that of R. S. Williams, Cashier of the Oneida Bank, and brother of Dr. S. Wells Williams, of Chinese fame. No imputations can be urged against Mr. Williams' signature. The only cause for wonder is that a man of such usually good sense should add his name to such a list. It must have caused Mr. Conkling "especial gratification." Mr. Pixley is a merchant who feels under obligations to Mr. Conkling for winning a suit at law for him. Of the other three names it is enough to say they are those of gentlemen whose opinions on constitutional matters are not usually sought.

The dispatch represents the sentiments generally of Conkling's place-men. It does not speak for the Republicans of Utica or Oneida County. INO.

UTICA, Monday, Jan. 29, 1877.

POPPENHUSEN'S LATEST.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The peculiar abilities of the Long Island Railroad and branches to inflict severe and universal punishment on the traveling public are well known. An entirely original and most economical torture has recently been discovered, and was applied this morning with great success to the long suffering passengers on the "Early Hempstead train." The cars were stopped at a place remote from any slow or rapid transit, by a farm-house being partly across the tracks; some half dozen (more or less able-bodied) men were seeking to move said house up a steep hill. Here was a full stop for Poppenhusen's victims. So men and women wended their weary way to a point where Poppenhusen thinks frequent trains are essential. All the sufferers held contracts with the Long Island Railroad and its branches, that in consideration of good money duly paid, they were entitled to be carried in a car, propelled by steam, from certain stated points to certain other stated points, within a given time, "said time having been published by said Long Island Railroad Company and its branches."

This new means of torture is surely unique, and deserving the highest praise; to make a man with an important business engagement at an early hour take a pedestrian tour, is bad enough, but to compel ladies to walk a mile or two on a rough road seems almost like the last blow on the "Spanish boot." Cannot the company have at convenient distances between prominent stations a few barns, wood-piles, or even pig-sties, which can be pushed, pulled, or even rolled, on the tracks? By this simple and, perhaps, inexpensive method, victims could be compelled to walk over the greater part of the miles they pay to ride. Trains could, under this theory, be run so slowly and so lightly freighted that running expenses would be "nix." Again, a liberal arrangement might be made with that "cab company" started some months ago in New-York, that when any accident occurred during wet weather, for instance, from barns, wood-piles, or pig-sties, a judicious use of these mysterious vehicles would enable the Long Island Railroad and its branches to declare most exceptional dividends.

HEMPSTEAD.

ANOTHER WAIL FROM LONG ISLAND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many travelers on the East River Ferry Company's boats running between James slip and Hunter's Point have been sadly inconvenienced of late by the ferry company's discontinuing the 6:30 P. M. boat from James slip. This took place during the hard weather this Winter, when much ice was in the river, but there can be no excuse for not running the boat now. Various persons have inquired how soon the boat will be put on again, but no satisfaction can be obtained. The last train over the Southern Railroad leaves at 7 P. M., and the 6:30 boat used to land passengers in time for it. If the boat does not soon recommence running, the railroad company, with its usual liberality (!) will discontinue the 7 P. M. train. As it is, if any one wants to catch the last train he must go across the Roosevelt Street Ferry and take the cars to Bushwick, running the chances of a failure to connect. The wretched management of Poppenhusen's railroad, supplemented by the niggardliness of the ferry company, tends to the depopulation of Long Island. The inhabitants of the south end are longing for the appearance of the new railway (Corbin's Narrow-gauge Road) and its accompanying ferry to aid them in their difficulties and render the island habitable. The ferry (the high-priced ferry) should be placed in the hands of those who would give some heed to the public convenience, and should not be controlled by these penurious penny-makers.

H. O. Y.

GLENDALE, Long Island, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1877.

AN IMPUDENT PETITION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That anybody should contemplate the abolishment of the Marine Court of this City seems very sad to the Justices of the court and a friend of theirs named Jackson. So somebody has prepared for Jackson a petition setting forth the respect which the members of the Bar have for the high character, profound learning, and exhaustive integrity of the Judges, and also the grave evils which would result immediately on their removal from office. This petition has been presented by Jackson to the lawyers practicing in the Marine Court, with a request to sign it, and the further remark that he [Jackson] was preparing a little list of the gentlemen who refused to sign, which he proposed to lay before the Justices of the court! This kind intention on his part needs a little publicity in THE TIMES, I think, and will be of interest to the members of the Bar who desire the court abolished, and to the Legislature. Whether the court is abolished or not, please help me to abolish Jackson and his petition.

AN ANCIENT MARINER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 9, 1877.

AN UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The following facts, most of which have just come to hand from London, ought to satisfy his Honor Mayor Ely of the practicability of an underground railway:

The last report of the Metropolitan Underground Company, up to Jan. 1 of this year, shows a net income of 61 per cent., and operating expenses 39 per cent. of the gross receipts.

There was earned net on its eight and one-half miles 4½ per cent. on a capital of about $41,000,000, nearly two-thirds of which, as the expenditures of the company show, were paid for land or right of way. This is 9 per cent. on $20,000,000 and 18 per cent. on $10,000,000.

Let us now apply these facts here. It is also 20 per cent. on $9,000,000, a sum which will construct and complete an underground railway from the Battery to the Harlem River, on a route where the right of way, with the exception of a few rods, has been given, and has remained unused for nearly eight years.

Sir Charles Fox, his two sons, both eminent engineers; Mr. Cooper, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Johnson, the chief assistants of Mr. Fowler in making the underground railway, of London; Sir Edward Watkin, and many other English railway men and engineers who have been here, all express astonishment at the enormous movement of passengers on this island. They all say it surpasses that in London, on similar areas, and they see the cause in the fact of our being shut in by water on each side, while London has no such restraints crowding travel in one direction. They have seen our long, straight streets and avenues, the like of which cannot be found in London. Every one of the persons above named has repeatedly said is was entirely practicable to make an underground railway under those streets, and that, inasmuch as we will not be required to buy the right of way, as in London, they must necessarily return a very large income to the capital invested.

Are not these facts enough to satisfy the public, especially when they understand, as they are now beginning to do, the causes that have delayed and defeated the construction of an underground railway for eight years, that it is not only entirely practicable, but will be greatly profitable to make one here?

O. VANDENBURGH.

THE LYCEUM THEATRE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow me to call the attention of the proper authorities, through your most agreeable columns, to the means of exit in the Lyceum Theatre. Several unimportant improvements have been made since the Brooklyn fire, but the most important one seems to have been neglected. I refer to the staircase running down from the top gallery, and passing across a large window in the front of the building. There is no railing whatever on the side of the window, and in case of a panic hundreds of people would be pushed off the staircase in the rush, and would fall through the glass and after being terribly mangled, fall down on the portico 20 feet below. It is doubtful whether there is as dangerous an exit to any of our other theatres in this City.

J. G. BRILL, Post Office Box No. 1880.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 8, 1877.

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NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 11, 1877.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Instead of moderating the heat of partisan discord, the first decision of the Compromise Commission appears to have fanned it into flame. Since it cannot be trusted to count in TILDEN; the Democrats seem resolved to break up the so-called Tribunal and evade the provisions of the law under which it was created. There is nothing very surprising in all this, unless it be to those trustful persons who supposed that the same men who conducted a campaign replete with violence, fraud, and corruption could be induced to canvass its results in a spirit of fairness and common honesty. The morals of the gambling sharp that have characterized the Tilden managers from the beginning will characterize them to the end, and the elevation of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD to a leading place in their councils will certainly not tend to improve either their principles or their methods.

It is to be hoped that yesterday's exhibition of partisan spite and trickery in the House of Representatives, and all the vague alarms and threats which are its reported sequel, will have the effect of brushing away a good many illusions which have recently interfered with the united action of Republicans. The timid and temporizing members of the party in both houses are probably beginning to see that their opponents have mistaken their spirit of compromise for weakness, and their hesitation for cowardice. Even those who have not been unwilling to further their personal ends by playing into the hands of the Democrats can hardly fail to see how hopelessly deficient in either tact or statesmanship is the party which takes the earliest possible opportunity to put itself in a position no less contemptible than ludicrous. There is at the bottom of yesterday's performance in the House an arrogant challenge to the Republicans to sustain the right if they dare. It is to be hoped that there is manhood enough left among the representatives of the party in Congress to meet that arrogance with somewhat of the old pride and decision with which much graver perils have been confronted and overcome.

Another somewhat farcical "conference" took place at the Mayor's office yesterday between certain eminent citizens and the heads of the various City departments. As usual, the eminent citizens came but indifferently prepared to discuss the questions brought before the meeting, while the officeholders were ready to show by facts and figures that the City was never so economically and efficiently managed as it is to-day. It would probably be an advantage to the cause of reform if the excellent and well-meaning gentlemen who constitute Mr. BOOTH'S committee would either master the details of the subject which they have taken in hand, or leave these conferences for the uninterrupted exchange of compliments between the Mayor and the heads of departments. It appears from the report that the Citizens' Committee concurred in adopting Controller KELLY'S resolution "that the members of the Legislature from this City be requested not to vote for any measure affecting its interests before consulting with the Mayor." If the committee fell into this very neat trap, they are obviously not sharp enough for the persons with whom they undertake to "confer," and unless they desire to emulate the fame of the Citizens' Committee of Mr. NATHANIEL SANDS, it would be well for them to obtain a clearer idea of what they want, and how they are to secure it.

To Senator MORRISSEY must be awarded the credit of imparting some vigorous common sense into yesterday's Municipal conference. Exception may be taken to the breadth of some of his statements, but their general spirit and purport were alike excellent. Mr. MORRISSEY made the somewhat pertinent inquiry, "Is there any gentleman present that knows anything about the bills affecting this City now before the Legislature?" but failed to elicit a reply. By way of enlightening the ignorance which is undoubtedly not confined to the Municipal conferees, we present in another column a pretty full synopsis of the measures in question. It will be observed that quite a large proportion of them have been introduced for the purpose of extending the powers and increasing the revenues of our grossly mismanaged Police Department. This is surely a subject not beneath the attention of the Municipal Society, and yesterday's conference might have done some good if Gen. SMITH had been interrogated by some one qualified to discuss the subject as to what use the board had made of its existing powers, and what it proposed to do with the new ones.

To outside observers one of the most puzzling phases of the Eastern question is to be found in the independent negotiations for peace which are proceeding between Servia and Turkey in presence of the near probability of war between Turkey and Servia's recent supporter and virtual ally. The issue of the conference unquestionably leaves the insurgent provinces and vassals of Turkey in a position which compels them to make the best terms they can with their suzerain, and the Ministers of the Sultan are by no means disposed to make too hard a bargain with communities whose enmity would prove very troublesome in presence of a foreign foe. So it happens that the conditions of peace between Turkey and Servia are advancing rather more rapidly than the preliminaries of war between Russia and Turkey, though the fact is doubtless present to the minds of both parties to the new treaty that it would be worth very little with a Russian Army on the right bank of the Danube.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE COMMISSION.

The Democratic majority in the House hardly deign to conceal their ulterior purpose. Unable to repress their chagrin at the decision of the Electoral Commission in the Florida case, they have begun a policy of delay which may frustrate the object of the Commission and produce embarrassments more perilous than those which it it was intended to avert. Time is of the essence of the Commission. It must finish its work with all possible haste, or everything done will be of no effect. This admitted necessity for dispatch was the plea upon which the measure was hurried through Congress, and its provisions are all framed with the view of preventing factious resistance to the progress of the count. The rules adopted by the Commission for limiting the legal arguments and otherwise excluding irrelevant issues, are in harmony with this general idea. The same intention is apparent in the provisions of the law respecting the action of the two chambers upon the decisions of the Commission as from time to time reported. When a vote or report is brought to the notice of the Senate and House, they meet jointly; the statement of an objection to the vote on the part of members of either is followed by the separation of the two houses; the speeches in either house are confined to ten minutes each, and the whole debate must not go beyond two hours. Then the main question must be put without more ado, and the decision of the Commission stands, unless the two houses concur in opposition to it. Each part of the plan is a sequence to that preceding it, and the obvious design of Congress in enacting the law was that less than three hours should suffice for all that is reserved to be said or done in ratifying or rejecting the vote of the Commission. At this rate of progress, Florida would to-day have been finally disposed of, and to-morrow would have brought the Louisiana case before the Commission.

But the Democrats are not ready for Louisiana. Their lawyers are nonplussed. Their confidence is gone. Their version of the Florida case had elements of strength to which they can lay no claim in the contest for Louisiana; and an adverse decision of the Commission on every essential point leaves them without heart or hope in the struggle they have undertaken. They have, therefore, two motives to delay. That which is publicly assigned is a desire to afford their counsel before the Commission an opportunity of reconsidering their steps and maturing their procedure when Louisiana shall be reached. This would be bad enough, since it implies a readiness to break through the prescribed methods of the law for the mere sake of partisan convenience. The second purpose—which can only be inferred from the threats of prominent Democratic members and from the scope of the Speaker's ruling on the question of a recess till Monday—is ominous of more serious mischief. The clear intent of the law is that the action shall be continuous from the moment of the assembling of the two houses until their vote, separately or harmoniously, is recorded. The Speaker decides that this construction may be overridden by a vote of the House, and by a strict party vote a recess until Monday was carried. If it is competent for the House to disregard the purpose of the law by postponing a decision two days, it is equally competent for the same majority then to order another recess, and so on day after day till the 4th of March. Mr. RANDALL'S ruling opens the door to this policy of indefinite delay, and his party in the House are as ready as himself to take advantage of an interpretation, which violates the plain provisions of the law, and jeopardizes its declared object.

A more scandalous exhibition of partisan malignity and recklessness has never been witnessed. The whole scheme of the Commission, its organization, its powers, its duties, received the cordial support of the Democratic Party in Congress. But one Democrat voted against it in the Senate. The opposition in the House was composed almost altogether of Republicans. Had not the Democrats been united in support of the measure, it could not have become law. Their orators extolled it as a wise means of escaping impending difficulties. Their newspapers, with few silent exceptions, applauded it as sagacious, just, and expedient. When THE TIMES and other Republican journals ventured to suggest that the decisions of the Commission, whatever they might be, could not possibly please both parties, and that the Democrats, if disappointed, would impugn the impartiality of the Tribunal, the *World*, the *Express*, and the entire horde of Democratic newspapers resented what they considered an imputation upon the patriotism of their party. We were told that the reserve force of patriotism throughout the country hailed the Commission as a deliverance from danger, and would sustain its verdict heartily. The ink which recorded these avowals of Democratic magnanimity and good faith is not yet dry, and the Democratic House of Representatives treats them as of no account—gives them the lie, in fact, and adopts the very tactics which they solemnly disclaimed.

The infamy is not lessened by the equivocation which is employed to hide it. The Democrats cannot, indeed, fall back upon an objection as to the constitutionality of the Commission, for on that point they have been its loudest defenders. Congress had absolute power in the premises, they said, and might delegate its power to the Commission. They cannot affect zeal for the untarnished name of the Judiciary, for of all the apologists for the introduction of Judges into the Commission, none have been louder than the Democrats. If, then, they have made up their minds to falsify their declarations in behalf of the Commission, and, after all, to render its labors nugatory on the ground that the results are favorable to the Republicans, why not say so manfully? Could not Mr. SPRINGER muster courage enough to substitute for his dilatory motion a declaration that the decision of the Commission does not come up to Mr. TILDEN'S expectations? That would at least be honest. But both Mr. RANDALL and Mr. SPRINGER know what the effect of such an avowal would be upon the country. They know that the storm of indignation which would follow would be more than they could withstand—that it would cover with indelible infamy the men who advised and the men who carried out a programme so treacherous and bad. They have made a mistake in supposing that the country can be hoodwinked by the adoption of a policy of indefinite delay instead of a policy of open hostility. One has quite as much significance as the other. The construction put by Mr. RANDALL upon the power of the House enabled the Democrats to defer the vote which must be had before the Commission can resume its work; and in this fact we have the key to the position which has been claimed for the House—that, namely, of preventing, in one way or another, a formal election before the 4th of March.

Will the Democratic House dare thus to prevent a settlement of the Presidential question? Will it accept the suggestions of Mr. TILDEN, and resort to the most desperate and dishonorable measures to keep the question open? Will the Democratic Commissioners act upon the advice of Mr. FIELD, and precipitate the Commission into inextricable confusion by resigning, on the ground that the decisions rendered are partisan? There is nothing in the character of Mr. TILDEN or Mr. FIELD to hinder them from proposing and directing the base plans imputed to them; and certainly, judging by the proceedings of the House yesterday, there is among its members no lack of material for any use which the combined wits of TILDEN and FIELD may devise. But all the Democrats are not fools, and only fools can suppose that a party which adopts the methods shadowed forth from Washington can venture again to appeal to the country for support. If the only consideration just now to be thought of was how best to blacken the name and blight the fortunes of the Democracy, we might hope that the counsels of Mr. TILDEN would be followed literally, and that the obstructive policy, begun yesterday, would be pushed to the bitter end.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

At no time since the downfall of TWEED and his fellows have the people been so earnest in their endeavors to obtain an insight in the methods by which from $31,000,000 to $35,000,000 in the shape of taxes are annually wrung from the labor, industry, and capital of this City by our Municipal rulers, their friends, relatives, and political retainers. On the occasion of the recent conference at the Mayor's office between certain prominent citizens and certain high City officials, Controller KELLY said "he knew of no sinecures under the City Government, nor was he an advocate of reducing salaries, but the City should not have too many employes, and those whom it did employ should give a fair equivalent for the money paid them." Has Mr. KELLY read with care the departmental estimate of the amount required to pay the expenses of conducting the business of the Police Department for the year 1877? This document is of vital interest to the tax-payer. Its perusal from beginning to end suggests enormous possibilities of economy.

There are four Commissioners; one of whom, the President, receives per annum $8,000, the three others receive each $6,000, making for Commissioners' salaries alone $26,000. One Commissioner at $5,000 per annum would amply suffice to manage this department. Our largest banks do not require more than one head and one President. The Superintendent of Police receives $6,000; $4,000 would be ample. Four Inspectors of Police at $3,500 each are rather luxuries than necessities—two at $2,500 can readily perform the duties which sit so lightly on the present incumbents. Nineteen Surgeons cost the City $29,000 per annum. They could be reduced to ten at $1,000 each without detriment to the public health. Thirty-five Captains receive each $2,000. For $1,200 they could be duplicated in forty-eight hours by men of equal energy, experience, and ability. One hundred and forty Sergeants at $1,600 is more than they are worth in these times; $1,000 would be ample pay.

And now we come to 2,261 Patrolmen at $1,200 each, amounting to the startling sum of $2,713,200. It would be utterly impossible for those 2,261 men, at this present writing, to earn, at the very outside, more than $600 per annum on an average, in any occupation, pursuit, or employment they can command. There are any number of men in this City, physically, mentally, and otherwise their equals, men of good character and respectable antecedents, who would gratefully accept the position of Patrolman at $600 per annum, and be thankful of the opportunity. We are not prepared to say to what extent the force could, without detriment to the Police service, be reduced, but it is notorious that there are quite a number of Patrolmen who do not come up to Controller Kelly's high standard of merit. But, leaving them at their present number, their pay should be reduced exactly one-half, making a saving on this one item of salaries of $1,356,600. Seventy-eight doormen at $900 each seems rather "steep" in these times, when we consider the simple duties connected with their employment. Many of our large down-town firms pay much less to trustworthy and confidential porters, who not only work from an early hour in the morning till after sundown, but have constantly under their care and charge valuable goods and considerable sums of money. We think $500 per annum would procure at a moment's notice seventy-eight or any other required number of doormen. As a final item, we have for salaries of clerks, deputies, stenographers, superintendent of telegraph, telegraph operator, messengers, cleaners, steam-boat and *other employes* the round sum of $50,000.

The vagueness of these different employments, and the ignorance in which we stand of how many employes divide up this $50,000, and what share falls to each particular individual, precludes us from intelligent criticism. In a word, the final estimate of the amount required to pay the expenses of conducting the business of the Police Department for the year 1877, as allowed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, forms a grand total of $3,202,400. The reductions we have suggested and which we believe perfectly practicable, amount to $1,550,800.

In addition to the sums above mentioned, the Police Department receive $725,000—or say, roughly, $2,000 per day—for street-cleaning purposes. How shamefully they have neglected to perform the duties connected with the Street-cleaning Bureau has been of late a subject of general and indignant remark among the people and in the press of this City. There are some choice berths in the Bureau of Street Cleaning. The salaries run from as low as $480 up to $2,000. The Chief Clerk, if we are not mistaken, gets $3,000. The Police Department have the spending during the present year of the enormous sum of $4,030,175, being half a million more than falls to the share of the Board of Education, which ranks next in order with the sum of $3,553,000.

If we go back to the estimates of the Department of Police for the years 1873-'4-'5-'6, we find ourselves confronted with the same melancholy array of Commissioners, Superintendent, Inspectors, Surgeons, Captains, Sergeants, patrolmen, doormen, &c., each with substantially the same salary as at present. During the past three or four years, values of all kinds have greatly declined—many who were rich have become poor—those in comfortable circumstances are straitened to a painful degree—while the laboring man and the artisan cannot find employment even at a reduction of one-half from previous rates of labor. Bank presidents, cashiers, clerks, and salaried officers of all kinds have had their salaries reduced, while others seek vainly for employment at almost any price. Property holders have become in many cases impoverished to that degree that they find it impossible to pay their taxes, except by a sale of property. There are at this moment $12,000,000 of unpaid real estate taxes; $11,700,000 of unpaid assessments, and several millions of unpaid personal taxes, the greater portion of which latter will never be paid. The funded debt increases steadily month by month, and yet, under this lamentable state of affairs, with impending financial ruin staring us in the eyes, our Commissioners of Police, and the horde of employes in the pay of the Police Department, draw, with great regularity, salaries out of all proportion to the services rendered, measured by the standard value of similar services in open market. Rents have fallen, all the necessaries of life have declined, and yet these City employes receive the same pay which they drew before the decline in values. How long can this system last? How much longer will the laboring man consent to want for bread while his so-called friends and champions feed at his expense on the spoils of the City?

THE DEVELOPMENT OF A NEW EXPORT.

From time to time spasmodic efforts have been made to supplement the home supply of fresh meat for the British market, but up to a very recent period without any considerable success. Some twenty years ago when "times were hard and men were pinched," an enterprising friend of humanity conceived the idea of importing into the British market dried Montevidean beef, which was to be sold for not more than three pence, or six cents, per pound. Visions of accumulating savings "against a rainy day" floated before the mind of the British *pater familias*, and unlimited supply of steaks and beef in every form seemed at last to be within the reach of the rising generation. The sensation caused by this project, more particularly in the rural districts of Scotland, where beef was at that time almost unknown, was extraordinary, but the great scheme collapsed by reason of the perverse nature of the Montevedean "beef." It had a forbidding look, and it literally defied mastication. The beef had all the appearance of compressed slices of tanned buffalo hides; all the substance was squeezed out of it, and, whether roasted, broiled, or stewed with an unlimited quantity of savory onions and spices, it was pronounced hopeless. Large "cooking depot companies" which had sprung up in the great cities to supply the horny-fisted working man with nourishing Montevidean soup at about two cents per bowl, came to grief, and a few months after the introduction of the vile stuff the large flakes of "hide" were utilized as door mats, for which purpose they were admirably suited.

The next great step in this line was the supply of canned meat from Australia. At first this proved a failure, but success rewarded perseverance and scientific skill. At the present day the trade in canned meats and soups with the English market is enormous, and even epicures have pronounced some of the dishes, when carefully cooked, good. The only sauce required is the "universal sausage improver"—unlimited confidence. This trade has increased in consequence of the restrictions which the Privy Council has found it necessary to place on the importation into the English market of live stock for fear of the dreaded *rinderpest*. At last, however, the true solution of the great "meat supply difficulty" is apparently solved. The genuine article, fresh and firm and juicy, is now being imported across the Atlantic in vast quantities, and there is every prospect of this developing into one of the most remunerative and vast enterprises. There is in Great Britain a market for an enormous supply of good meat. In this country and Canada the supply is simply inexhaustible, and now that the secret as to how it can be transported in good condition has been discovered, the trade must develop rapidly.

The originators of the scheme were the Messrs. BELL, of Glasgow, and they are now shipping from this port and Canadian ports thousands of pounds of dead meat and carcases of hogs weekly. When it is considered that in order to supply the home demand there was imported into Great Britain last year not less than 3,437,068 cwts. of beef, mutton, &c., some idea as to the extent of the trade may be formed. The price of the fresh beef thus imported averages about 12 cents per pound to the wholesale dealer, and the consumer can purchase it for about 16 cents; while the home-fed beef, no better in quality, cannot be purchased for less than 25 and 30 cents.

The effect which this trade may have on the home labor market, is not to be despised, while there are already indications that it will revolutionize the whole system of agriculture in England. The unrestricted importation of fresh meat, like the unrestricted importation of grain, may produce temporary embarrassment among farmers; but England has experienced too well and appreciates too highly the benefits of free trade, and the regulating effect of the action of great economic laws, to dream of interfering with this trade. If the farmers find it impracticable to compete in the open market for the sale of fresh meat, they will turn their grazing land into arable land whenever practicable. If even this step fails to bring them a fair reward for their labor, and return for invested capital, then rents must come down, labor will become cheaper, as the cost of living diminishes, and solid "bottom" will be found sooner or later. In Canada we hear of many farms being transformed into pasture land. In the Province of Ontario this is pre-eminently the case, and now we hear of renewed efforts in the direction of the breeding of stock being made in the great West. Whether the breed of sheep can be brought to such perfection in this country, so as to enable the importers of mutton to compete in the British market with the delicious mutton of the little Welsh hill sheep, the Southdowns, or Cheviots, is an open question, which a few years' experience may decide. Certainly, such an enterprise as the one referred to must tend to encourage additional efforts in that direction.

A NEW KANSAS QUESTION.

Probably the most dissatisfied women now living are the strong-minded women of Kansas. As a rule, the strong-minded woman always is dissatisfied. She is forever scorning the things which she has, and reaching out for the rights and trousers of others. Dr. MARY WALKER has achieved trousers, but they have not satisfied her. While yet unattained, they seemed to her the perfection of earthly bliss, but now that she can wear them where she will, she finds them hollow and stuffed with sawdust, so to speak. She is still pining for a dress coat, and the right to sit with her feet on the window-ledge of a club-house; and were she to be granted these privileges, there would be something else wanting to make her a satisfied man or woman, as the case may be.

Not many months ago the strong-minded women of Kansas, exasperated at the tyrannical conduct of men who refuse to perform the duties of mothers and housekeepers, and selfishly monopolize occupations from which women are debarred, determined to secure for their sex a share in the legislation of the State. As there was a trifling constitutional difficulty in the way of electing themselves members of the Legislature, they magnanimously refrained from becoming Senators and Representatives, but they demanded that women should be permitted to exercise the duties of legislative pages. They urged that the office of page was one to which any woman was constitutionally eligible, and that female pages would be vastly more useful and ornamental than the usual small boys, who have hitherto monopolized the office. They pointed out that the boy pages are in the habit of slyly appropriating the tobacco of careless legislators; that they are frequently found playing leap-frog in the lobby at the very time when their services are needed, and that they cannot be induced to keep their hands clean and their hair neatly brushed. Female pages, it was claimed, would be free from these vices, and would exercise a purifying and refining influence upon the rude members of the Legislature. In short, it was so clearly demonstrated that the appointment of female pages would be an inestimable benefit to the legislators and a grateful recognition of the rights of woman, that the Kansas Senators and Representatives yielded and appointed a dozen or so young ladies to the coveted offices.

When this was done the Kansas women felt the joy of victory. Their sex had been granted the right to hold the office of page and the privilege of exercising a civilizing influence upon the legislators. Husbands who were about to take their seats in the upper or lower house were triumphantly told that henceforth no surreptitious bottles and no "language" would be used by any gentleman in the presence of young ladies, and it was firmly believed that the way to the purification of politics by the presence of women was at last opened. Precisely how long the Kansas women remained in this satisfied frame of mind we are not told, but long before the first fortnight of the session was over no man ventured to mention the word "page" to a Kansas wife, without first making sure that there was no stove-lid within reach, and that his line of retreat was open and safe.

To a certain extent the innovation has had the predicted effect of refining the manners of the legislators. A general tendency to wear clean collars and new coats has developed itself among them, but, strange to say, this very fact dissatisfies the Kansas women. They might, perhaps, have been made to believe that legislators were compelled to buy vast quantities of gay ribbons wherewith to tie up their papers, but the presence of packages of small-sized gloves and lace collars in their coat pockets could not be plausibly accounted for in any such way. Simultaneously with the discovery of articles of this description in the coat pockets of legislators on their way to the Capitol, bits of suspiciously long hair began to be found on the coat sleeves of those who returned home from the prolonged debates. It was in vain that astute members pretended that they had passed through that part of the market where butter is sold on their way home. The excuse was not accepted, and scores of indignant wives heroically resolved to spend every day in the galleries of the legislative halls, where they could keep their eyes on "those hussies." The very women who had advocated the appointment of female pages, on the ground that it would improve the manners of legislators, were among the first to say to their husbands, "O, yes, that's the third clean collar you've put on this week; you needn't think *I* don't see through it;" and many a legislative husband who ordered a new coat was told by his sobbing wife that "he did not care if she hadn't a rag to put on, so long as he could squander his money in fine clothes for a parcel of hussies to stare at." It was not shown that the female pages had been guilty of the slightest indiscretion, but the married women of Kansas made up their minds that nothing more shameful than the turning of honest boys out of employment, to make room for brazen baggages that ought to be at home working in the kitchen, had ever been perpetrated by any legislative body.

The worst of it is that, while the women freely express this opinion among themselves, they will not allow any man the same liberty. If the cautious legislative husband remarks that he is bitterly opposed to female pages, he is crushed with the answer: "Of course you are; you men are too mean to let any woman earn an honest living except by slaving in the kitchen;" while, if he takes the opposite ground, and asserts that the female pages are much to be preferred to boys, he is told, with a burst of tears, that he is little better than a heartless brute. The only possible way in which peace can be restored to legislative households is the adoption of a joint rule forbidding the appointment of any female page under 50 years of age, and requiring every page to wear a uniform consisting of a black alpaca dress, a blue cotton umbrella, large, old-fashioned overshoes, and green spectacles. Meanwhile, the careful legislator wears his oldest clothes, and never returns home without examining his coat-collar with a magnifying glass. And it was for this that brave men, from the North and South, fought and died in bleeding Kansas!

JEWELL'S QUEST.

For years American tanners have tried in vain to manufacture genuine "Russia leather." They could make leather which at first glance looked and smelled like Russia leather, but its gloss and perfume were extremely short-lived. The true Russia leather porte-monnaie, which can be carried in the pocket for years without loss of its lustre, and which will perfume a large woman or an average-sized man thoroughly and permanently, has never been successfully imitated. Our leather manufacturers have had to confess their inferiority to the foreign manufacturers of despotic Russia, and the confession has naturally saddened and humiliated them. Now, however, the days of their mourning are ended. Mr. JEWELL, who not very long ago was our Ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg, remembered, even in the gay scenes of the Russian capital, the woes of American leather manufacturers, and devoted himself to the task of discovering the secret of Russia leather. He succeeded, and in every American tannery he is now regarded as the ablest diplomatist and noblest patriot our country has ever produced.

It is not usually a part of an Ambassador's duty to learn the secrets of the tanning industry, and most men in Mr. JEWELL'S place would have been at a loss to know precisely how to begin the work of investigation. Mr. JEWELL has not described, in his official dispatches, the exact manner in which he made his discovery, but the general belief in tanning circles is that he proved himself a master of detective strategy. It is quite possible that he has never told the whole story to any one, but we may safely assume that there is more or less foundation for the narrative of JEWELL'S quest, which is current among the tanners of the forest and the merchants of the Swamp.

Of course, Mr. JEWELL knew that to boldly ask the Czar or any other of his Russian acquaintances how to make Russia leather would be to invite a false or frivolous reply. He therefore concealed his purpose under the pretext of a longing for a pair of Russia leather boots. One day, when discussing a bunch of delicate candles in company with the Czar, he casually remarked: "By the bye, Czar, who's your bootmaker?" His affable Majesty, after wiping his mustache, briefly replied, mentioning the name of the boot-maker in question, and adding: "He can make you a good pair of boots if he wants to, but I don't believe he cares to take a large contract just at present. However, you just tell him I sent you, and he'll probably rig you out if he has leather enough." Now, as it is notorious that the Czar wears Russia leather boots, this information, so astutely gained, was of inestimable importance to Mr. JEWELL, since it would enable him to visit a Russia leather shop and to examine its contents.

As soon as lunch was over, Mr. JEWELL withdrew from the imperial presence, and flung himself into a "*suwarrow*," or cab, ordering the "*diebitsch*," or driver, to gallop his horses, and stimulating him with the promise of an extra "*staresti*" in addition to his legal fare, the eager minister soon reached the shoe-maker's door. At first, the shoe-maker, after a desponding glance at Mr. JEWELL, said that his last army contract had nearly ruined him, and that he could not enter into a second large enterprise. When, however, Mr. JEWELL airily remarked that his friend, the Czar, had sent him to the shop, the shoe-maker heaved a sigh and replied, "In that case there is no help for it, and you shall have the boots, if I have leather enough on hand."

For the next hour the indefatigable Minister searched through the premises of the shoe-maker, ostensibly trying to find leather that would suit him. There was not a bottle or a box that he did not open when the shoe-maker was looking the other way, or a smell of any kind that he did not carefully investigate, in the hope of finding a trace of the genuine Russia leather perfume. His efforts were fruitless, until at last, just as he was about to give up the search, he noticed a barrel standing in the back yard. He had scarcely lifted the lid, in order to inspect its contents, when the impatient shoe-maker cried out that it held nothing but birch-bark tar, and that he wished some people would quit rummaging through other people's things, and go about their business. But he could not disturb the joyous and contented JEWELL. The latter had recognized in the birch-bark tar the identical perfume of Russia leather. The problem was solved at last, and the secret of making genuine Russia leather was in the possession of the American Minister.

Mr. JEWELL changed his mind about those boots, and informed the shoe-maker that he would not make a contract for them until leather should become more plentiful. In the meantime he would buy a little birch-bark tar and rub his Connecticut boots with it. So he ordered ten barrels of the tar at ten dollars each, shipped them to New-York, resigned his mission, and hurried home to spread the glad tidings of his discovery among the delighted tanners of his native land. As has already been said, this story cannot be substantiated in all its details but it nevertheless bears every appearance of truth. Mr. JEWELL has redeemed our diplomatic corps from the reproach of uselessness, and has shown that an ambassador with a substantial intellect and a trained and accomplished nose can do something more than attend balls and write dispatches to the Secretary of State. The American tanners should at once unite their resources and make Mr. JEWELL a pair of Russia leather boots as a testimonial of their gratitude and admiration, and it might not be amiss to have a bronze medal struck commemorating the ambassador's brilliant achievement, and ornamented with a bas-relief representing him in the very act of opening the shoe-maker's barrel and bringing into action his able and henceforth historic nose.

OBITUARY.

REAR ADMIRAL THEODORUS BAILEY.

Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey, of the United States Navy, died in Washington, yesterday, at the age of 72 years. He is the third Rear Admiral on the retired list who has died since Sunday last. Admiral Bailey was born at Plattsburg, N. Y., in the year 1805. While living at his birth-place he witnessed the terrible naval conflict on Lake Champlain which resulted in a decisive victory for the American flag. Impressed with what he had seen, he accepted as his pet hero Commodore Macdonough, the American commander in the battle, and his mind became fixed upon making the Navy the theatre of his life. In the year 1818, when he was only 13 years old, an appointment as Midshipman in the Navy was procured for him, and he immediately entered upon his duties. After nine years of service he was commissioned a Lieutenant. For two years thereafter he was on duty on the receiving-ship at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. A period of shore service, lasting several years, intervened before he was ordered to the sloop-of-war Vincennes, in which vessel he made a two years' cruise in the Pacific. From 1837 to 1843, his employments were various, and not of a nature to bring his name before the public. In the latter year he was ordered to the frigate Constellation, and made a cruise in East Indian waters, lasting three years. On returning to this country, after a short period of shore duty at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, he was given the command of the store-ship Lexington. At the outbreak of the Mexican war he was ordered, with the Lexington, to join the Pacific Squadron. The Mexican ports of California were then points of attack, and the Lexington took to the Pacific Coast several officers who were to join Fremont, when the gallant Pathfinder and his little force should finish their long and toilsome journey across the continent. Among those officers were Gens. William T. Sherman and Henry W. Halleck. On the way to San Francisco Lieut. Bailey put into the port of San Blas and captured the town. He afterward made his head-quarters at San Francisco, but frequently left there at the head of expeditions against places held by the Mexicans. All his enterprises were successful, and he was several times commended for his gallant and prudent conduct. While at San Francisco he assisted to establish there, and in other places, our form of civil government instead of the Mexican system. When returning to the Atlantic coast in the Lexington, Lieut. Bailey visited Panama, and suppressed the riots which occurred there when the Darien Railway was completed. His actions while attached to the Pacific Squadron led to his promotion to be a Commander on March 6, 1849. After several years of shore duty he was commissioned as a Captain on Dec. 15, 1855. During the years 1856 and 1857 he commanded the sloop-of-war St. Mary's. From the time of that service until the outbreak of the rebellion Capt. Bailey was not actively employed. He was then given the command of the frigate Colorado, and assigned to the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron. Capt. Bailey's first service against the rebels was in the bombardment of the Confederate fortifications near Pensacola, Florida. In this engagement he displayed gallantry and much skill in the management of his vessel and her armament. He afterward blockaded the mouth of the Mississippi, and when Farragut's expedition arrived there, previous to the capture of New-Orleans, he volunteered to take part in the conflict. His services were accepted, and he became second in command to Farragut. The Colorado drew too much water to cross the bar, so he went aboard the Cayuga, and, in her, led the right of the attacking force, composed of the first division of gun-boats and the second division of ships, past Forts St. Philip and Jackson, sustaining and returning with interest their heavy fire. Having passed the forts, the Cayuga got into the midst of the rebel fleet of rams and gun-boats. She was far in advance of the other Union vessels, and it seemed as if she must be sunk or captured. This situation called for the display of all Capt. Bailey's courage and skill in the management of his vessel. He met the demand, and proved victorious in the face of tremendous odds. He beat off most of the gun-boats and captured several, and by skillful steering he prevented the rams from running his vessel down. After fighting an unequal battle for a long time, he was relieved by the arrival of supporting vessels. A few hours later Capt. Bailey anchored the Cayuga in front of the camp of a rebel regiment, and after firing grapeshot and canister for a time, compelled the entire force to surrender to him, with all their equipments. It was to Capt. Bailey that New-Orleans was surrendered. He went ashore, accompanied only by a Midshipman, and passed directly to the City Hall, where he met Gen. Mansfield Lovell, the rebel commander, who surrendered his sword to him. Capt. Bailey then ordered the Stars and Stripes to be hoisted over the City Hall and other buildings, and on his way back to his ship had the pleasure of seeing the national banner again floating over the Crescent City. His bravery and professional skill evoked the highest praise from Admiral Farragut, who made him carry to Washington the dispatches announcing the capture of New-Orleans, which stated in glowing words the honorable part Capt. Bailey took in the conflicts and their culmination. Capt. Bailey was, accordingly, made a Commodore on July 16, 1862. Although he was in poor health, he asked for active duty, and in the Fall of the same year was assigned to the command of the Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron. In this position, by his great energy and persistence, he stopped the running of the blockade on the Florida coast which had previously been indulged in almost with impunity by the operators from Nassau, N. P. When the war closed Commodore Bailey became commandant of the Portsmouth Navy-yard, where he remained until 1867. While there, on July 25, 1866, he was commissioned a Rear Admiral. Three months later he retired from active service, having been on duty for 48 years and 10 months. Since his retirement he has resided in Washington, and has several times performed special duty there.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOWS MURDERER.

SALT LAKE CITY, Feb. 10.—The exceptions taken to the rulings of the court in the trial of John D. Lee, the Mountain Meadows murderer, and to his sentence, were overruled by the Supreme Court of the Territory to-day, and the Second District Court was ordered to fix another day for Lee's execution. It is probable that an appeal will be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN'S REWARD.

OTTOWA, Canada, Feb. 10.—The Department of Marine and Fisheries have procured a valuable gold watch for presentation to Capt. Osborne, of the American bark C. E. Jayne, for rescuing the crew of the wrecked British ship Bethlehem.

ALBANY.

PROPOSED CITY LEGISLATION.

THE BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE ASSEMBLY—EVERY DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT AFFECTED—REVIEW OF THE BILLS RELATING TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT—ENORMOUS EXTENT OF THE POWERS PURPOSED TO BE VESTED IN IT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1877.

Examination of the Assembly books shows that up to this date 77 bills directly affecting the City of New-York, or institutions in it, have been introduced in the lower branch of the State Legislature. Nine of these bills are to extend or amend the charters of City corporations; six were bills for the relief of certain District Court Clerks, and have been merged in one general bill; the others are for every possible and impossible purpose in connection with the City Government, in whole or in part. Relating to the various courts, we have Mr. Langbein's bill for a commission to revise and codify the laws governing the District Courts; Mr. Strahan's two bills giving the Judges of these courts the right to appoint their own Clerks, and also the appointment of eight Marshals to each court; Mr. Corsa's bill to give the Marine Court power to appoint the same number of Marshals; Mr. Strahan's bill to abolish the Marine Court and substitute for it a City Court, being the same bill Mr. Bixby has introduced in the Senate; and lastly, there is Mr. Langbein's proposed constitutional amendment, which was in the Legislature last year, abolishing several of the lower courts and transferring their powers to the Superior Court.

Of bills affecting departments, we have bills to abolish the Park Department, to abolish the Dock Department, and to abolish the new Court-House Commission, the powers and duties of each to be vested in the Department of Public Works; other bills to merge the Department of Buildings in the Fire Department; Mr. O'Hare has yet another to abolish the Board of Health; and there is the comprehensive bill, in its present form mainly affecting the financial administration of the City, which was in the Legislature last session under the name of the "Woodin Charter."

Relating to parks, there are three bills. One gives the Department of Public Works power to complete Morningside Park; another to repeal the Parade Ground act; another to provide for taking a triangular piece of ground in the upper part of the City for a park, the area of it being about three City lots.

Mr. Langbein and Mr. Dimond have each introduced a bill extending the time for paying assessments for improvements, and reducing the rate of interest upon the arrearages.

Bissell, of Niagara, and Gallagher, of Erie, have bills reducing the rates of wharfage for canal-boats, both being measures of much interest to wharf-owners. Bradley, of Kings, has his old bill to give the South Ferry Company another slip for their boats, and another bill to compel the State to pay one-fourth the cost of the East River Bridge. A bill to reduce the rates for pilotage comes from a Long Island member.

There are four bills relating to the Croton Department. One, introduced by Ecclesine, simply proposes for an alteration in a gate-house, or its removal, in the upper part of the City; Dr. Hayes has one ordering the Department of Public Works to sell the contract for the sale of Croton water to steam-ship companies, &c., to the highest bidder; Mr. Fish has another, relating to the water supply of the City, and the bill introduced by Mr. Strahan, which was prepared by the Corporation Counsel, perfects the law of 1871 relative to taking water from the natural lakes in Putnam County. To the passage of this bill the whole of Putnam County is opposed, since if it passes the hopes of a large number of speculative property-owners there, who wish to compel the City to purchase their lands, will be dashed to the ground. It mluckily happens that the Chairman of the Committee on Cities, to which the bill has gone, is the Putnam County representative; but despite of this, it is not likely that Mr. Fish can prevent the passage of the bill, though it is likely he will fight it to the last.

Of City railroad bills, there was the bill to reduce the fare on the Elevated Road, which is killed; and the bill to extend the charter of the Beach Pneumatic Company, which is as good as dead—as it ought to be.

The City armories are the subject of two bills, one in the Senate, the other in the House; but on this topic something further may be said another time.

Of other bills which do not need more than passing mention, there is the bill for the completion of the Third District Court-house, which has been passed; the bill regulating the storage of combustible materials; Mr. Cowdin's bill relating to the protection of theatres against fire; Fiecke's bill authorizing the Department of Public Works to forthwith repave all streets below Fourteenth street; Mr. Mitchell's bill amending the law relating to the Presidency of the Board of Health; and some others.

The important matter of a reduction of salaries is treated in Mr. Langbein's bill on the subject, and a hearing on this, on the Parade Ground Repeal bill, and on the "Woodin Charter" bill will be had by the Committee on Cities next Tuesday afternoon. It is very certain that the Salary bill will have to be remodeled before it can be put on its passage. There are certain legal objections to it in its present form which are believed to be fatal. It is not unlikely that another bill, prepared especially to cure the legal defects of the present bill, will be substituted for it in the committee.

A large number of the bills above referred to are of little importance, for the reason that they have no chance whatever of becoming laws. They are introduced, sent to a committee, and never heard of again.

The bills which derive importance from the strength of the influences exerted in their favor, as well as from their own character, are those affecting the Police Department. These bills are numerous, and all will bear close watching. First on the list comes the bill entitled "An act to make further provision for the Police Department." This is emphatically the Commissioner's bill. It was drawn up by them, it was sent to the Legislature by them, it was introduced at their request, and Commissioner Erhardt appeared before the Committee on Cities to advocate it. As it originally stood it required the Mayor to fill any vacancy in the Police Board by some person belonging to the same political party as the Commissioner whose place was filled, a clumsy way of requiring that the board be non-partisan. It gave the Commissioners power of summary dismissal over the whole force; it created a special force of detectives, under a Superintendent, at a salary of $6,000; the salaries of the members of the force to be from $1,500 to $2,500; it created a contingent fund of $25,000, which was to be expended by the Commissioners without check or supervision of any kind; it gave the board the right to issue subpœnas to witnesses for Police trials; and it prohibited the issuance of an injunction on the board, or any review of its proceedings by the courts. At the hearing before the committee, Mr. Dorman B. Eaton appeared in opposition to the bill, not as a whole, but to some of its more objectionable features. The committee finally referred the bill to Mr. Eaton and Commissioner Erhardt for correction and amendment. These gentlemen have returned it to the committee, but in what shape cannot yet be known.

The next bill of the series is that introduced by Mr. Cowdin, relative to street cleaning, and which, with some amendments, was yesterday reported favorably to the House by the committee. It provides that the street cleaning shall be done by contract, under the control and supervision of the Police Board. The clause transferring to the board the contract for the removal of offal was struck out in committee. The contracts are to be let for cleaning areas of the City not exceeding in size a police precinct. All the powers of inspection and correction over the work are lodged in the board. The Democratic minority of the committee dissented from the report, on the ground that the letting of the contracts and the work of inspection should not be placed in the same hands. When the bill comes up for discussion an amendment will probably be offered, to constitute the Mayor, Commissioner of Public Works, Controller, and President of the Board of Health a board for the letting of these contracts.

The next bill is one for the creation of a Police Pension Fund. It would allow the Commissioners to place on the fund any member of the force who had served for 15 years continuously; and any member who for 10 years had contributed $2 per month to the fund. Moneys derived from fines were to go to the fund, and a certain proportion of the moneys derived from the sale of liquor licenses. This bill also [illegible] from the Police Board, and was drawn up by the counsel to the department.

Next we have two bills, which may be very briefly summarized. One of these abolishes the Excise Commission and transfers all its powers to the Police Department. Though necessarily somewhat long, its object and intent might be thus expressed: On and after the passage of this act, the Excise Commission is abolished, and all its powers, duties, and obligations shall be vested in and exercised by the Board of Police. This bill was introduced by Dr. Hayes, on request. Mr. O'Hare introduced a bill quite as sweeping in its charater, which proposes to abolish the Board of Health, and transfer its duties to the Police Department. It creates a Health Board to consist of certain City officers, acting with the Police officials; but, for all practical purposes, the Police Board was the controlling power. This bill, however, is already buried, its introducer acknowledging he sees no hope for it.

The last bill on the list is the extra one also relative to street cleaning, which would vest in the Police Board authority to contract with owners of property below high-water line, to build crib-work around it, inside of which the refuse swept from the street should be dumped, until the whole was filled up to the level of the surrounding streets, the made ground being nicely covered over and graded with at least two feet of fine, clear sand. This remarkable bill is supposed by some people here to be a product of the fertile genius of Mr. George W. Blunt. If it is not, the gentleman will gladly embrace this opportunity to write to THE TIMES and disclaim the bill.

From a review of the above measures it will be seen that if all of them become laws the Police Commissioners would be clothed with powers so extensive as to make them the autocrats of New-York. They would have absolute and unchecked control over the whole force of more than 2,000 policemen of all grades; would exercise all the powers of inspection, correction, and control over the whole City now exercised by the Health Board; would grant or revoke every license to sell liquor within the City limits; would have the entire work of cleaning the streets and the care of other sanitary matters in their hands; and, lastly, would be authorized to go into the business of contracting to fill sunken lots all round the City boundaries. To complete and round off the whole, by the provisions of the bill which the Commissioners have drawn up for themselves none of their acts could be brought under review of the courts. Of course, it is wildly improbable that all the bills referred to will become laws, but there is no certainty as to what portions of them may, and the necessity for vigilance in respect to all is obvious.

In conclusion, two important bills not referred to above should be mentioned, as they will probably both become laws. One forbids employes of the City acting as referees; the other abolishes the requirement of confirmation by the Board of Aldermen of the Mayor's appointments.

The city bills which have come out of committee with a favorable report, and appear on the printed files of the House, are eight in number. One is a private bill relating to the distribution of an estate; two affect charitable institutions in the city; the bill for the relief of the District Court Clerks has passed, and so has that for the completion of the Third District Court-house. Mr. Langbein's bill for the revision of the laws affecting the district courts has been ordered to a third reading; Mr. Cozan's bill, regulating the practice in the Surrogate's Court, is on the general order calendar; and there also is Mr. Cowdin's bill, requiring the Mayor to call an advisory council on Municipal affairs, which is not at all likely to become a law.

A PENNSYLVANIA BANK SUSPENDS.

FAILURE OF THE MOUNTAIN CITY BANK OF POTTSVILLE, PENN.—THE EFFECT OF THE HARD TIMES IN THE COAL REGIONS—WHAT THE MANAGERS SAY OF THE FAILURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 10.—The hard times which the slack state of last season's coal business brought upon this community, which is essentially dependent on the mines for its prosperity, are showing themselves now in the breaking down or withdrawal of the business of one banking institution after another. Last August THE TIMES reported the failure of the Miners' Trust Company's Bank, with a loss to depositors of a million and a quarter of dollars. Two weeks ago the Merchants' Exchange Bank, another State institution, incorporated under State laws, gave up the struggle of existence, declined to receive deposits, and notified depositors to bring in their books for settlement. It is now paying off its liabilities in full. This action created no sensation, but it was with much amazement and no little consternation that the community learned this morning that the Mountain City Bank has closed its doors. This, though a young concern, was one of the foremost banking houses in Pottsville. It was incorporated in 1871, under the State laws, and was owned principally by a few wealthy citizens of the neighboring borough of St. Clair. It was prosperous from the start. Founded with a capital of $100,000, only $6,000 of which was paid in, it made money rapidly, and last Summer invested $75,000 of its surplus funds in a handsome new building, which is now one of the "lions" of the town. In August, when the Miners' Trust Bank suspended, its deposits aggregated $205,000, and it was in the full tide of prosperity. But the hard times came, depositors drew out their savings to buy necessaries, money loaned was slow in coming back, and this morning the following notice was tacked on the door:

"In consequence of large withdrawals of deposits during the past few months the Directors of this bank deem it their duty to suspend. They feel confident that there will be no loss to depositors, time only being required to convert the assets. Signed by order of the Board."

According to a statement drawn up by the Directors the assets amount to $190,000, not included in which are guarantee bonds for the $40,000 of unpaid capital which is pledged for the payment of depositors. Among the assets are $98,800 of bills discounted, selected as good of a total of $120,395. The liabilities are set down at $164,400, only $82,000 of which is due depositors, against $205,000 six months ago. The Directors announce their intention to convert the assets into cash, pay off all liabilities, and retire from business. Comparatively few poor people will suffer from this suspension, and most of that class of depositors had already withdrawn their accounts, and the loss will fall principally on men who had big sums in bank. The managers express confidence in their ability to pay depositors in full, and say that they suspended not because they were compelled to, but because it was not profitable to continue their business, and they were afraid of a total failure if they kept on. The principal officers of the suspended bank are H. C. Russell, President; John Dawson, Vice President; C. H. Dengler, Secretary and Cashier.

ARREST OF BANK OFFICERS.

THE AFFAIRS OF THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF HARTFORD—SERIOUS DISCLOSURES MADE—THE PRESIDENT AND CASHIER ARRESTED.

HARTFORD, Feb. 10.—The examination of Bank Examiner Mygatt into the affairs of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank in this city has caused developments which led this afternoon to the arrest by the United Marshal of the President, John C. Tracy, and the Cashier, J. L. Chapman, the former for misdemeanor in falsifying accounts so that large deficiencies from overdrafts and poor loans, without the knowledge of the Directors, were covered up, and the Cashier for embezzlement of $7,500. Both officers were brought before the United States Commissioner and gave bonds for their appearance before the United States Court. The total amount of loss by the bank from the overdrafts and loans on poor securities sanctioned by the President is now thought to be about $600,000. On this there will be some salvage, and the net loss will not probably be over $500,000. The bank has a surplus of $300,000 and individual profits of $90,000. The loss will, therefore, wipe out the surplus, and probably impair the capital of $1,105,000 about 10 per cent, as telegraphed on Wednesday night last. The disclosure causes much sorrow as well as great astonishment in all circles here, as the President and Cashier have borne excellent characters and been held in the highest estimation by all. The motive of Mr. Tracy in loaning such large amounts on insufficient security is not clear, as it does not yet appear that he has personally profited by the loans.

The deficiency has been very adroitly concealed from the Bank Examiner and the Directors. The bank is able to meet all its liabilities, and will continue business under the charge of Mr. Henry Dewey, the leading stockholder, Director, and Vice President.

A FATHER'S LOVE FOR HIS SON.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 10.—Judge Logwood, of the Criminal Court, this morning fined ex-Mayor John Logwood $50 and sentenced him to jail until he will answer for refusing to testify against his son Robert, charged with forging his father's name to an order for a small amount on Messrs. Barrhus & May. Mr. Logwood refused on the ground that his testimony would disgrace his son.

NEW-YORK POLITICIANS ABROAD.

WORKING IN THE INTEREST OF CERTAIN PERSONS WHO WANT OFFICE — THE UNITED STATES MARSHALSHIP — HOW THE PRESENT INCUMBENTS ARE TO BE PROVIDED FOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10. — Postmaster Smyth, of Albany, State Senator Tobey, and Assemblymen Clapp and Waddell, together with Rodney Daniels, Collector of the Port of Buffalo, A. B. Cornell, of New-York, and other lesser lights, are now in Washington. They are very reticent as to the object of their visit, but it is understood that they are here in the interest of certain gentlemen who want to be appointed to Federal office in New-York State. Among others, there is to be a change in the office of United States Marshal of both the Southern and Northern Districts of New-York. Marshal Quimby, of the Northern District, is a personal friend of Gen. Grant, and he is to have a place in the pay department of the Army, and, according to the present programme Gen. MacDougall, member of Congress from the Auburn district, is to have the position made vacant by his resignation. This office Gen. MacDougall will not refuse to accept. The visiting gentlemen named hope to have a number of important offices filled by Gen. Grant before his term of office expires, believing that the incoming President will not interfere with appointments made by his predecessor.

THE TURKISH COMPLICATIONS.

A BASIS OF PEACE BETWEEN TURKEY AND SERVIA AGREED UPON—RUSSIA AND THE TREATY OF 1856.

BELGRADE, Feb. 10.—Minister Ristics and the Turkish delegate, Perteff Effendi, in three conferences, have entirely agreed on the formal points of the Turkish bases of peace, namely: Saluting the Turkish flag, the conservation of the Servian fortresses, and the prevention of armed bands crossing the frontier. Perteff Effendi has asked the Porte for instructions on other points. When the preliminaries are settled M. Christies will proceed to Constantinople to definitively negotiate terms of peace.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 10.—*Le Nord*, the Russian organ in this city, says: "If Europe renounces its right of action under the treaty of 1856, Russia will be justified in again assuming the attitude she held before that treaty, which will thus become a dead letter."

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

THE LONDON STOCK MARKET INACTIVE—THE ERIE REORGANIZATION SCHEME—THE MINCING LANE MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—At the Stock Exchange during the week business has been very inactive. There has been a better demand for discount, both at the bank and in the open market. Canadian railways are unchanged. Foreign Governments have nearly all slightly lowered, the heaviest decline being in Turkish. American Governments were strong. Anglo-American and Direct Telegraphs are ¾ to 1 lower. Erie descriptions are heavy in consequence of an announcement at a meeting of stockholders this week that the necessary number of stock and bond holders had not adhered to the reorganization scheme, but the *Times*, in its financial column to-day, says it learns that the meeting had a good effect, and nearly £500,000, in bonds, have been sent in since, and that but little more is required to give the scheme the necessary support. The silver market has been quiet, and the price has found the level of Indian exchanges. Yesterday's purchases are understood to have been for America. The market is now almost bare of supplies.

Business in the Mincing lane markets during the week has continued inanimate, and prices have varied little. Low sugars were again dearer. Other kinds attracted more attention, and yesterday there was an export demand for floating cargoes. Refined closes rather better. The Glasgow sugar market is steady, with a fair business doing. There has been a decline since Saturday of 6d. on yellow and 9d. to 1s. on medium sorts. The finest crystals are unchanged. Plantation Ceylon coffee has gone at irregular and sometimes lower rates. A few cargoes of new Rangoon rice sold at previous rates on a slight reduction, but cargoes off the coast and on the spot kept relatively high. Indian teas met a ready sale. The market for China was unimproved. Some low Congous by auction met with more competition at the recent decline. All kinds of spice were dull and quotations tending down ward. Saltpetre was in limited demand.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

FAVORABLE NEWS FROM PERU—A LARGE FIRE IN GUATEMALA—THE NICARAGUAN CANAL SCHEME—THE COFFEE CROP IN COSTA RICA—ARRIVAL OF MEXICAN REFUGEES AT PANAMA.

The following correspondence of the New-York Associated Press was received by the steamer Colon, which arrived here yesterday from Aspinwall:

PANAMA, Feb. 2.—Everything is quiet on the north and south coasts. The news from Peru continues favorable. A delay had occurred in carrying out the new law passed by Congress which gave Mr. Henry Meiggs control of the Cerro de Pasco Mines, on account of the Government wishing to impose certain conditions which Mr. Meiggs could not accept; but it was expected that the difficulty would be overcome and the work proceeded with at an early day.

The news from Central America is unimportant. A large fire at Champinco, Guatemala, on the 18th of January, destroyed about $15,000 worth of property, and came near destroying about 3,000 quintals of coffee stored upon the premises of Messrs. Magee, Montis & Co. The latest general news, received by the steamer Honduras and published in the *Star and Herald* of Feb. 1, is as follows: The Department of Public Instruction has been detached from that of Foreign Affairs, and Senor Montufar appointed at the head of it.

The Sovereign Legislative body of Salvador opened on the 15th ult. amid great rejoicing. The President's message is a very able document, and was read before the Assembly.

The press of the Nicaraguan Republic is full of articles extolling the merits of the Nicaraguan Canal scheme. A new project, proposed by Mr. Bianchez, is mentioned, which differs somewhat from the Lull route, and the estimated cost of which is placed at about $38,000,000.

There is no improvement whatever in the news from Costa Rica. Politically, matters seem to be daily going from bad to worse, and the country continues in a very unsettled condition, with a total want of public confidence. The coffee crop has fairly commenced coming in and will be a fair average. Railroad matters continue in a most unsatisfactory condition. The merchants of Limone had visited the capital in order, if possible, to get a settlement with the Government for amounts due on railroad account. After much trouble they succeeded in setting most of their claims by receiving bonds at nine, 10, 11, and 12 months. To turn these into cash they had to lose very heavily.

Colombian affairs still remain in a most unsatisfactory condition. From the interior it is impossible to learn how matters stand, except that there have been, and still continue to be, guerrilla skirmishes and wholesale assassinations whenever the opportunity is offered on either side. From the data thus far at hand, there is no telling when the struggle will be ended or how it will terminate. Until recently the Isthmus has been comparatively quiet, but the wave of revolution threatens to sweep over Panama as well as the interior States. There is a feeling of insecurity and dread here lest any day or night there will be an outbreak.

Ex-President of Mexico Lerdo de Tejada and Staff, consisting of Señores Mariano Escobedo, Romero Robledo, J. J. Baz, G. Ruiz, and M. Mourey, have arrived at Panama, en route for New-York. They were conveyed in a small boat from a point about 12 miles above Acapulco to that harbor, when they went on board the steamer Salvador, and remained there until the Colima arrived. Manzanilla and Mazatlan had pronounced for Diaz, and Acapulco for Iglesias. Telegraphic instructions have been received by Admiral Murray, from Washington, to remain with the flag-ship Pensacola at Panama during the present unsettled state of political affairs in this country.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

GENERAL MENTION.

The fact that a "bladder-nosed" seal has joined the tenants of the Aquarium is made public.

The last nights of "The Happy Moke" are announced at the San Francisco Minstrels' Broadway Opera-house.

Mr. Heller's third programme is to be interpreted nightly, this week, at the Wonder Theatre, matinée performances also occurring on Wednesday and Saturday.

Gilmore's Garden may be visited on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings of this week. Races and athletic sports still constitute the regular entertainment.

A concert complimentary to Mr. Carl Alves has been tendered to that gentleman by his pupils. It will take place at Steinway Hall, on Thursday evening of this week.

The season of English opera at the Academy of Music terminated yesterday afternoon, when Miss Kellogg sang in "Faust." The audience was, as usual, large and appreciative.

A concert of English glees will be given at Chickering Hall, on Thursday evening next, Misses Beebe and Finch, Mrs. Hills, and Messrs. Ellard, Nilsen, Baird, and Aiken, being the artists.

"Lemons" continues the attraction—and a potent one—at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The comedy appears likely to have as prolonged a run as any of Mr. Daly's more substantial achievements.

The successful comedy called "Our Boys," will be acted at the New Broadway Theatre on tomorrow evening week. Announcement is made that it will be represented by a company of unusual strength.

"Our Boarding House" still attracts overflowing audiences to the Park Theatre. The merriment which the numerous droll scenes of the piece elicit gives promise that the comedy will have a protracted career.

"Around the World" still gathers large audiences at Niblo's, and, hence, no speedy change of programme need be looked for. "A Trip to the Moon" will be produced after the present attraction shall have lost its potency.

A concert, in which a company of jubilee singers will supply the music, may be attended at the Grand Opera-house this evening. During the week, "Monsieur Alphonse" will be the dramatic attraction at the same theatre.

A cantata by F. O. S. Darley, Esq., called "Malchus" will be made known at Chickering Hall on Thursday evening next. It will be interpreted, as to the vocal music, by the New-York Choral Union, and the orchestra will be under the direction of Mr. P. S. Gilmore.

It should not be forgotten that Mme. Essipoff will, this week, give three concerts at Steinway Hall. These interesting events will take place, respectively, on the evenings of Tuesday and Friday, and on the afternoon of Saturday. Thursday Mme. Essipoff is to play in Brooklyn.

"La Petite Mariée" is to have but three additional representations at the Earle Theatre. It will be sung there Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, and will then make way for a new version of "La Péricholе;" or, to speak with greater precision, for a revised and augmented edition of that well-known work.

"The Danicheffs" will be represented at the Union Square Theatre until further notice. The splendor of the mise en scène of the drama will in itself repay attendance at the performance, even if the curious phases of life which the piece unfolds are not generally deemed of sufficient variety and theatrical impressiveness for exhibition upon the stage.

Mr. Rowe's new drama called "Fifth Avenue," will be represented at Booth's Theatre throughout this week. Liberal excisions have made the play more compact than when it was first acted, and the variety and picturesqueness of its incidents have lost none of their effectiveness by the nightly repetition of the piece, to large audiences, since Monday.

The West Side Association for the Relief of the Poor have arranged with "Slavin's Georgia Cabin Singers" to give a series of concerts in aid of the "poor of all classes," and of the "Sea-side Sanitarium." The first of these entertainments, the object of which appears to us worthy of hearty encouragement, will occur at Chickering Hall, on Wednesday evening of this week.

"Wild Oats" will be acted at Wallack's Theatre to-morrow evening and during the week. Mr. Wallack will represent *Rover*, and the distribution of roles will further enlist the services of Messrs. Gilbert, Beckett, Arnott, and Stevenson, and those of Misses Rose Wood and Effie Germon. A revival of O'Keefe's famous comedy with so powerful a cast ought to be greeted with lively satisfaction.

The matinée concert at Chickering Hall in which Miss Abbott took part, yesterday, was very numerously attended, and the applause was bounteous. The lady's approaching début in opera, at the Academy of Music, is now announced. She will sing in "La Fiella del Regimento," two representations of Donizetti's opera being announced to occur, respectively, on Feb. 23 and 24.

Mr. Daly's successful "spectacular local folly," called "Round the Clock," will be revived at the Olympic Theatre to-morrow evening with a powerful distribution of parts, and a *mise en scène* of suitable variety and realism. Messrs. Owen Fawcett, Leclercq, Lamb, and Davidge, and Misses Drew and Mary Wells, are to fill the principal rôles in the play proper, and the impressiveness of the scenes accessory to the drama will be heightened by the performances of sundry athletes, gymnasts, and vocalists.

A formal announcement of the approaching "Wagner Festival," to be given under the direction of Mr. Fryer, at the Academy of Music, may be read elsewhere. The production of "Die Walküre" is promised definitely, and representations of "Lohengrin," "Der Fliegende Holländer," and "Tannhäuser" are also to take place, the first performance of the series being set down for the evening of Monday, March 12. We append the complete list of artists who, under the baton of Mr. Neuendorff, will take part in the festival. Engagements have been made with the following: Mmes. Pappenheim, Canissa, Listner, and Clara Perl, and Messrs. Bischoff, Fritsch, Preusser, Blum, Sullivan, Formes, Steinbuch, and Lenoir. A suitable array of *comprimarii* and *comprimarie* has also been secured, and the orchestra, we are assured, will be of unusual proficiency and numerical strength.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States south-west winds, stationary or rising barometer and temperature, clear or partly cloudy weather.*

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At 6.30 last evening a fire occurred on the third floor of the St. Germain Hotel, at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-second street, caused by a defective flue. The fire was very promptly extinguished. Mr. W. G. Tompkins, the proprietor, estimates his loss on furniture at $1,500. The building is owned by H. W. Field, and is damaged to the extent of $500.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire destroyed the large frame structure on the corner of Twelfth and Lumber streets, in Chicago, occupied as a planing mill by W. R. Robbins & Co., as a furniture factory by Joseph Schuebert, and as a sash, door, and blind factory by Fallin & Co. No business was being done in the building at the time. The loss is $25,000; insurance very light.

The pattern shop of Jossely's foundry, on Ruggles street, Boston, took fire from the engine-room last evening, and was damaged to the extent of $3,000; insured.

Weeks' paper mill at Skaneateles, N. Y., was burned at 9 o'clock Friday night. The fire caught in the rag-room. The loss is $15,000.

A. J. Sherbourn's stable, at Pittsfield, N. H., was burned Friday night. The loss is $4,000; insured.

A STEAM-SHIP BURNED AT SEA.

PORT ROYAL, S. C., Feb. 10.—The steamer Bavaria, bound from New-Orleans to Liverpool, was burned at sea Feb. 6 at 9:30 P. M. The ship was on fire fore and aft, but the passengers all escaped in the ship's boats, and were picked up by the bark Dorothy Thompson in a north-east gale 19 hours after, and landed at Beaufort, S. C. They lost all their effects.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 10.—The steam-ship Bavaria, which was burned at sea on the 6th inst., sailed from New-Orleans Jan. 26 with a cargo of 4,325 bales of cotton, 50 bags of seed-cotton, and 1,000 barrels of resin. The vessel and cargo were valued at $500,000.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, ex-member from Wisconsin, was before the Real Estate Pool Committee, (Mr. Glover, of Missouri, Chairman,) to-day. He testified that the members of the pool were Hon. Pierce M. B. Young, ex-member from Georgia, ex-Commissioner of Indian Affairs Parker, Secretary Belknap, Jay Cooke & Co., W. S. Huntington, and himself. Kilbourn and Latta acted as Trustees only, and had no pecuniary interest in the matter until they became Assignees for the purpose of making a settlement with Jay Cooke & Co., who had gone into bankruptcy. Mr. Eldridge also stated that no member of the pool was aware where the property in which he, as a member of the pool, was interested was located. He also says, in addition to the above, that he was attorney for a number of contractors under the Board of Public Works, but declined to give their names, inasmuch as this, he maintained, was his private business as an attorney.

The Treasurer now holds $339,611,450, in United States bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $19,199,000 to secure public deposits. Amount of United States bonds deposited for circulation during the week ending to-day, $1,398,000. Amount of United States bonds held for circulation withdrawn during the week ending to-day, $908,500. National bank circulation outstanding—Currency notes, $318,236,266; gold notes, $1,428,940.

Receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$1,616,000	$1,155,000
Boston	1,209,000	1,512,000
Philadelphia	211,000	181,000
Miscellaneous	1,202,000	1,384,800
Total	$4,238,000	$4,212,800

Receipts for to-day, $764,000.

Secretary Morrill has continued to improve throughout the day and evening, and at midnight was much better. He is regaining his appetite and his friends are greatly encouraged.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $11,461,034; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $35,815,000; coin, including $54,690,900 in coin certificates, $67,825,485; outstanding legal tenders, $364,984,813.

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens' physician reports that Mr. Stephens has suffered from an attack of pneumonia, followed by an acute bronchitis. He is rapidly improving.

THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION.

THE SIEGE OF MATAMOROS—DIAZ'S GOVERNMENT SUPPORTED.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Feb. 10.—The Mexican steamer Mauricio, with Vera Cruz dates to the 8th inst., reached the mouth of the Rio Grande this morning, having on board Gen. Miguel Blanco, who has been appointed by President Diaz military commander of this frontier. Gen. Blanco was Minister of War at one time under President Juarez, and is an official of experience and ability. He reached this city with his staff about dusk, and was accompanied to Matamoras by Gen. Placido de Vega, who has been a refugee in Texas for some months past.

The Collector of customs appointed at Matamoros last Spring by Gen. Diaz, entered upon the discharge of his duties to-day, as did the Federal Judges and several civil officers, and the siege of the city has been raised. When the Mauricio left Vera Cruz, Gen. Diaz was expected to return to the City of Mexico in a few days. The entire Republic supports Diaz, and the country is quiet.

RELEASE OF CUBAN PRISONERS.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—A decree has been issued by Captain General Jovellar, in which, after setting forth in a preamble that the war against the insurgents is resulting very advantageously to the Spaniards, he pardons all political prisoners confined on the Isles of Pines, who are natives or residents of that portion of the Island of Cuba lying west of the Trocha, provided said prisoners are only confined by order of the authorities and not by sentence of any court.

ENGLISH FISHING VESSELS WRECKED.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Forty Yarmouth and Lowestoft fishing vessels, having over 200 men and boys on board, are missing. The Government has dispatched two vessels in search of them.

"EPH" HOLLAND HELD IN BAIL.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 10.—Ephraim Holland was to-day held in the sum of $1,000 bail to answer a charge of being implicated in fraudulent voting in the October elections.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Ex-Assessor Levi Rosener died yesterday at San Francisco.

Henry J. Tomlinson, of Memphis, Tenn., died at Ashtabula, Ohio, yesterday of injuries received in the recent railroad disaster at that place.

Rev. E. J. Carpenter, of Swanzey, N. H., was thrown from his sleigh yesterday afternoon, and died soon after from the injuries he received.

UNIVERSAL TESTIMONY.

The famous "Automatic" is fast superseding the noisy, hard-running, troublesome, two-thread sewing-machines of the past, and produces, even in the hands of an inexperienced operator, more beautiful and much more durable work. Call and examine, or write for full particulars, No. 658 Broadway, corner Bond street, New-York.—*Exchange.*

TO THE GENTLEMEN of New-York.—We respectfully announce having this day REDUCED the price of our widely popular SILK HATS to $8, and our DERBY HATS to $5. With this announcement we note a recent reduction in cost of labor as enabling us in a measure to meet the exigencies of the times, and assure you that, in emulation of the character and reputation of our fabrics in the past, we shall produce the AMIDON HAT of the future. F. H. AMIDON'S SON, No. 220 5th av. New-York, Feb. 10.—*Advertisement.*

White Wheat Gluten

Cures Constipation. Send for circulars. HEALTH FOOD CO., No. 137 5th st.—*Advertisement.*

LELAND'S Sturtevant House, New-York. Reduced to $3 and $3 50 per day, with board. Rooms, European plan, $1 per day and upward.—*Advertisement.*

Fifty Per Cent. Saved

By using HIGGINS' GERMAN LAUNDRY SOAP.—*Advertisement.*

Isaac Smith's Superior Umbrellas.

GINGHAM, any size	$1 00
GUANACO, patented	2 50
SILK, paragon frame	3 50

FINE SILK UMBRELLAS in great variety. UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS to order and repaired. No. 405 BROADWAY, near CANAL ST. No. 1,203 BROADWAY, corner 29TH ST., N. Y. Established 1802.

No business house can afford to be without the electric protection of Holmes' burglar Alarm telegraph Company, No. 571 Broadway, by their Central Office system. It is the best protection from burglars in the City of New-York, as the houses of H. B. Claflin, J. Thorton, and Bacon & Eaton can testify, where burglars have been caught. Beware of imitators, who get a few cents by doing what they see others do, and declare they have a better protection for half the money. They have an exceedingly poor record. We jingle no bells at our door.

From a well-known Dunkard Preacher.

HARTLETON, Union County, Penn., Dec. 24, 1874.

Messrs. Seth W. Fowle & Sons, Boston.

Gentlemen: Having received decided benefit from the use of PERUVIAN SYRUP for Dyspepsia and General Debility of the system, I can recommend it heartily in all cases as being a very effective and pleasant preparation. It gives almost universal satisfaction. Respectfully yours, ADAM BEAVER.

Sold by all druggists.

Ollffe's Tasteless Cod-Liver Oil, Lime, and WILD CHERRY.—The advantage of this compound over the plain oil is that the nauseating taste of the oil is entirely removed. The offensive taste of the oil has long acted as a permanent objection to its use, but in this form the trouble is entirely obviated. It is regularly prescribed by the medical profession. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 6 Bowery.

St. Mark's Life Insurance Company, one of the most reliable in the City, have in their service a surveyor, Mr. Charles Ross. He suffered with inflammatory Rheumatism in its worst form; every joint in his body was swollen; agony intense. Dr. GILES' LINIMENT, used externally and internally, effected a rapid cure. Depot No. 451 6th av.

Skin and Scalp Diseases. Dr. B. C. Perry, No. 49 Bond st., New-York, cures falling, loss of, and PREMATURE gray hair, REDNESS of the nose, untimely WRINKLES, moth and LIVER-COLORED blotches, PIMPLES, black-heads, MOTH patches, FRECKLES, and all eruptive and other skin diseases.

Pomeroy's Trusses—By far the Best in Use. Ask your physician. POMEROY TRUSS CO., 746 B'way.

MARRIED.

SHERWOOD—VAN ZANDT.—On Saturday, the 10th inst., by Rev. Wheelock H. Parmly, WARNER SHERWOOD to ELISABETH K. VAN ZANDT.

WILLIAMS—MUNROE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 31, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Frederick B. Savage, assisted by Rev. Nelson Millard, D. D., DAVID SAGE WILLIAMS, of Flushing, Long Island, to MARY LOUISE, daughter of Hon. Allen Munroe, of Syracuse, N. Y.

DIED.

BARRETTO.—In this City, on Friday, Feb. 9, HENRY CORREA, son of the late Francis Barretto.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Andrew's Church, 127th st. and 4th av., on Monday, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 11:30 A. M.

COMSTOCK.—Feb. 10, 1877, of diphtheria, ARTHUR BURNETT, only son of George W. and Clara L. Comstock, aged 4 years 1 month and 26 days.

Funeral will be attended from the residence of the parents, No. 250 West 14th st., on Monday, Feb. 12, 1877, at 11 A. M.

GREGORY.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 10, 1877, MELVINA ADELE GREGORY, aged 2 years and 4 months.

Funeral from her late home, No. 516 Henry st., Brooklyn, on Monday, 12th inst., at 2 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HAWK.—On Fri

THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.

RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS IN AND ABOUT THE VATICAN.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT—MATTERS OF STATE AND CHURCH UNDER DISCUSSION—PENALTIES FOR ABUSES COMMITTED BY THE CLERGY—A DISTINGUISHED EVENT IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CALENDAR—THE RETURN OF THE POPE FROM AVIGNON FIVE CENTURIES AGO—THE CARNIVAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Thursday, Jan. 18, 1877.

Parliament came together at the beginning of the present week, after a vacation of nearly a month. Not enough Deputies presented themselves on the first and second days to go on with regular business, and the opportunity was used by one of the members for an interrogation addressed to Signor Nicotera, the Minister of the Interior, with the intention of getting, if possible, that member of the King's Cabinet into chancery. I do not know when I have witnessed a livelier scene than that presented in the Chamber during the discussion. But the Minister came out triumphant from the contest, and the Deputy Corte withdrew his motion. In various ways effort has been made to damage the credit of the Baron Nicotera, yet the Minister holds firm, and seems to be in a way to leave his enemies defeated, sorrow-stricken, and prostrate on the ground which they have chosen for their warfare. It has repeatedly been asserted that a division exists in the Cabinet, and that it cannot long stand. But from all trustworthy evidence we are led to believe that the Ministry is acting in harmony, and has as good a chance of continued life as the one which preceded it, which clung so tenaciously to power. The party defeated in the recent elections makes in Parliament but a meagre show. The benches of the Right are thinly filled, and until the wind blows from another point of the compass the Opposition does not promise to carry a rich freight of party successes into port. An effort has already been made to break the powerful majority into two sections, but so far without any apparent happy luck. The bill fixing penalties for abuses committed by the clergy is now under discussion in the Chamber. The project encounters in the outset more opposition than was expected. The argument is used that special legislation is not needed, and that laws at present existing are sufficient to correct the evils complained of as cases arise. It is suggested that a new general law, defining with more distinctness the relations and rights of the Church and the State, is needed; one by which more protection and independence shall be guaranteed to the lower clergy, with the object in view of binding them more closely to society and the nation. To my own knowledge there are priests waiting and longing for the increase of the personal influence or power contemplated in the projected legislation.

One of the abuses which the proposed law has in view to correct is that of the conduct of the priests at the final moment of confession, absolution, and extreme unction. If an Italian with Catholic baptism has taken part by political action in any manner by which the Church has been despoiled, either by the voting of laws, or the purchase of confiscated ecclesiastical property, the priest has the power, and it is his duty under the vows by which he holds his office, to refuse the sacraments, without an acknowledgment of error committed in the manner above indicated and such reparation as it is in the power of the dying man to make. Not a few cases of the kind have occurred, and some have yielded, and some have held firm under the pressure exercised upon the conscience at the last trying moment. Language has been used in Parliament during this discussion which, if it could all be quoted, would surprise many among us who still believe Italy to be a Roman Catholic country. The Deputy Trinchera, who, in his speech opposed the bill, said religion is not a social fact; it is a thing wholly individual, and the State has nothing whatever to do with it. Let us leave full liberty to the Church, and in a few years it will either reform or ruin itself. Religious beliefs are a sign of weakness, and for the same reason people go into a church as they go into an asylum of lunatics. The Deputy Marziale declared himself in favor not of punishing the priests, but of attacking the masters in the Vatican, where the head of the evil lies. Until the law of guarantees to the Pope is revoked our position is not logical; and much of the language used by the other speakers was in the same strain.

Yesterday, the 17th of January, was a day which has a distinguished mark in the calendar of the Roman Catholic Church. On that day, just five centuries ago, the Popes of Rome, who had been in exile for 72 years, at Avignon, were once more re-established in this ancient seat. This period of residence in the south of France is commonly called by Catholic writers the Captivity of Babylon of the Pontiffs. A centenary of so much importance, as might be supposed, was not left without due observance here in Rome. Were the Pope in the actual enjoyment of the temporal power, we cannot doubt that the celebration would have had greater éclat, and means would have been used to draw large numbers here to do honor to the occasion. But as the fact stands, the ceremony of commemoration was confined to the most part to the Minerva Church. Under the high altar in that sanctuary is kept the body of St. Catharine, of Sienna, to whose influence, more than to that of any other agent, is given the glory of bringing back to the Vatican the residence of the Pontifical See. The *triduo* in the Minerva Church at the hour of the *Ave Maria* was very brilliant with the illumination of the thousands of candles that had been put up, and the part taken by St. Catharine in the Pope's restoration was signalized by an inscription affixed to the walls. According to the story, Catharine, if she did not go in person to Avignon, by her miracles influenced Gregory XI. to remove the chair of Peter to Rome. Of the eight Popes who resided at Avignon, seven were Frenchmen, and not less than three of them from the single City of Limoges—a larger proportion of those not born in Italy than the Pontificate has known in the whole course of its history. To-day, in St. Peter's, the function was ordered with reference to this centenary, and mass was said in the tribune in the presence of the Chapter of the Basilica and a few hundred spectators, of whom most were foreigners. Cardinal Borromeo conducted the office with his usual slightly affected and fat-witted dignity. The music was fine, and well repaid the journey across the city to hear it. Candles were lit on the shrine containing what is said to be St. Peter's chair, but hardly any other sign was given that the occasion was any other than one of ordinary recurrence. The Pope is about to add nearly a dozen new Cardinals to the present diminished list. I do not hear that any vacant hat is to be taken to America, although it seems to be nearly time that the southern portion of the continent had one flung in its direction. Dom Pedro is now in Italy, and is soon expected in Rome. His intimacy with Victor Emmanuel is too close to enable him to find great favor with Pio Nono. The Emperor has so much frankness and independence of spirit that we should not be surprised if he should once more remind the Holy Father that it would not be less graceful than just on his part to meet the King half way, and bring to an end the old differences which have so much soured the temper of the hierarchy.

In my letter from Monte Cassino, trusting to memory, I fell into the error of saying that St. Benedict was born at Subiaco, when it should have been Norcia, near Spoleto, 50 miles or more to the north. The error is not a serious one, but each locality is jealous of the glory of its own great man, and Benedict was one of those moral heroes of whom the world produces but few. Sienna is as proud of St. Catharine as Padua is as the birth-place of the historian Livy, or Velletri as the place where the Octavian family had its origin.

Those who live upon amusements are snuffing the air to get the first scent of carnival, the beginning of which is now not a great way off. The last week of carnival, or the brief season of wild riot, does not promise to be one of even usual animation; but at the last moment an extra effort may be made to save the populace from the inconsolable loss which a complete fasting out of this amusement would certainly be. The immediate sensation the Romans are promising themselves is that connected with the arrival of Capt. Paul Boyton with his life-saving apparatus. He is to come down the Tiber on Sunday next from Orte, 40 miles above. He has already given, in the northern cities, exhibitions of his ingenious invention and his own daring, to the great gratification of tens of thousands of the population, and he is the hero of the hour.

REV. MR. TOOTH IN PRISON.

THE HATCHAM RITUALIST IN HORSEMONGER LANE JAIL—THE REVEREND GENTLEMAN'S ACCOMMODATIONS.

Rev. Arthur Tooth, Vicar of St. James' Church, Hatcham, who has been creating such a sensation in England by his refusal to obey the order of the Court of Arches, directing him to discontinue his extreme ritualistic performances, recently surrendered to the Sheriff's Officer, and is now in Horsemonger Lane Jail. A London newspaper says:

"Some misconception exists as to the treatment to which Mr. Tooth is entitled at Horsemonger Lane Jail, in which he is now confined. It has been believed that the reverend gentleman would receive the same attention to comfort as attended the incarceration of Mr. Valentine Baker. The difference is that Mr. Baker was sentenced as what is technically known in prison official parlance as a 'criminal' who was relegated to the custody of the Governor, Mr. Keene, by the Judge, as 'a first-class misdemeanant,' whereas Mr. Tooth is committed for contempt of court, and prisoners for contempt—whether they are imprisoned by order of the superior courts, of a County Court Judge, or of a magistrate for non-payment of taxes or loan society debts for neglecting to send children to school or for non-payment of sustenance for illegitimate children—are, according to the rules in force at the Surrey County Prison, treated in precisely the same manner. This treatment differs from that of a 'first-class misdemeanant' considerably. The latter may supply his own food, always subject to the supervision of the prison authorities to see that it is not too luxurious; he may furnish the room allotted to him and see his friends daily, but, being a criminal, he is denied the luxury of smoking—an indulgence freely permitted to prisoners for contempt. Mr. Tooth is confined in the department of the jail inhabited by such prisoners, and, except so far as the rules will allow the Governor to mitigate the régime by allowing him the best possible room to be found there, is subjected in all respects to the treatment meted out to his humbler neighbors. The portion of the prison allocated to the use of such offenders is a block of buildings directly opposite the entrance. It stands at one side of a paved yard environed by tall and spiked iron railings. Within the building are small rooms of about the same size as the ordinary prison cell, some of them a little larger, and, instead of the ordinary stone flooring, boarded. In those rooms is an iron frame attached to the wall, and connected with the frame is a kind of canvas stretcher, on which is laid a humble mattress, with coarse sheets and an equally coarse coverlet. This apparatus is the only sleeping accommodation. But Mr. Tooth, or any other prisoner in the same category, may provide his own bedding. No washing apparatus is provided in the apartment, and the only other accommodation is a small wooden table and a chair. Mr. Tooth cannot provide anything for himself outside the dietaet down in the regulations for his class unless specially permitted and ordered by the doctor. The routine of his life is oppressively monotonous. He must rise in the morning, have his bed made up, be washed and dressed by breakfast-time, 8 o'clock. At this hour, within the 'cage,' or iron-bound pavement, but outside the building, a warder sets down a tray containing tin pannikins of ordinary but very substantial 'skilly' and loaves of bread. The name of each prisoner is called out, and, unless some other prisoner, who may be employed as a servitor, receives it for him, he is expected to appear and carry it away himself. No spoon is provided for taking the compound called 'skilly,' nor is any knife supplied for cutting the bread. After breakfast he is at liberty to walk about until church time, always within the iron cage. At 9:30 the 'contempt' and other prisoners of the class are called for 'church,' and marshaled to the prison chapel in single file under the charge of warders. Unless a prisoner choose to register himself as not belonging to the Church of England, or be by illness incapacitated, he must attend 'church.' The service is characterised by an entire absence of ritual. It consists of simple morning prayers, the Psalms being read. A warder acts as clerk, and a few hymns are sung, generally by the officials, with the vocal assistance of the religiously disposed 'contempt' prisoners. Then they are marched back again to the iron inclosure, where, or in their rooms, they may pass the time as they best can. A newsvendor comes in, and they may buy the morning papers; they may play at 'marbles,' or they may smoke and walk about or remain in their own rooms reading or writing, there being no limit to the number of letters to be received or to be written, and the epistles are not submitted to any kind of supervision. At this time of the year the prisoners must be within doors by 5 o'clock, and then the heavy iron door is locked upon them. If they want more exercise, they may perambulate the stone corridors, or they may adjourn to an apartment known as the 'kitchen,' and sit round a deal table on wooden forms, and amuse themselves by the science of their lives. Once a week the prisoner is supposed to wash out his room; but he need not do it, for it is permissible for the 'contempt' prisoners to form a social community of their own. The poorest prisoner generally undertakes the duties of the 'charwoman,' and is allowed a small sum from each of his fellows for the trouble. Three times a week only can Mr. Tooth receive a few of his friends, and then only within certain hours. This is the life he must lead till he purges his contempt."

FOUND AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

The Kingston *Freeman* of Monday contains the following account of a wife's discovery of her recreant husband after over 30 years' absence: "Nearly 34 years ago a young woman named Martha Lane, living with her widowed mother on a farm near the then village of Elmira, married a farmer named Coleman Stevens. Miss Lane owned real estate worth about $1,000. Stevens was from Orange County. The young people married with the intention of removing to Michigan, and Mrs. Stevens disposed of her property for $800. This money she gave to her husband. Two or three days after their marriage Stevens went to Orange County to bid his parents good-bye. He was to be back on a certain day. He did not come. After waiting several days his wife started for Orange county to look him up. There was no railroad here at that day, and the journey was a tedious stage ride. Mrs. Stevens found her husband at his father's, in the town of Monroe. Her existence had not been made known to her husband's people, and her appearance was a surprise, and an unwelcome one. She insisted upon her husband fulfilling his promise to go to Michigan, and next morning they started. He deserted her at Chester, and she never saw or heard of him until a week or so since. She returned to Chemung County, and has since earned her living by hard work. Her mother died of grief at the loss of Stevens. She subsequently removed a few miles south, across the Pennsylvania line, where she has since lived. Her daughter, now about 33 years old, lives with her. Two or three months ago a gentleman who lived in the neighborhood was visiting in California. While in San Francisco he met the long-missing Coleman Stevens face to face. Stevens said he supposed his first wife had been dead for over 25 years, having been so informed by his mother. He was married again and had a family. He denied that he deserted his wife, declaring that they separated by mutual consent. In 1849 he left Michigan, and was a member of one of the first parties that reached the gold diggings. He had made a fortune of $100,000. The gentleman returned East a few weeks ago, and has acquainted Mrs. Stevens with his discovery. She intends to call the courts to her aid, and to compel her runaway husband to provide for his lawful wife and daughter."

DEATH OF A CALIFORNIAN.

The San Francisco *Call* of the 1st inst. says: "Gen. John Wilson, the senior member of the San Francisco Bar, died at Suisun on Tuesday evening of congestion of the lungs. Gen. Wilson was born near Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 27, 1790, and was educated in Virginia, where he was thrown into constant communication with and became a protegé of Thomas Jefferson. In early life he removed to Howard County, Mo., where he became a leader of the Whig Party, and from that time on was closely associated with the prominent politicans of that faction, numbering many of them as his warm personal friends. In 1849 he came across the Plains as Commissioner to Utah, and in 1850 he reached California, having been appointed Naval Agent for this coast by his relative, President Taylor. Ever since that time he has been identified with most of the public interests of the State. He was a man of marked ability, of unuring energy, and of sterling worth; religious without bigotry, generous in giving and in thought, and, all in all, a bright example of the true worth of cultured manhood. His every faculty was clear and strong up to the hour of his death; and although so near his eighty-seventh birthday, he died as he had lived—in the harness. Gen. Wilson leaves behind him an aged widow, a son and a daughter, and a host of mourning friends."

WELL-DIGGERS BURNED.

John Morgan, James Downey, and Patrick Maloney, well-diggers, while engaged in boring a well on the farm of Judge Scott, near Bloomington, Ill., on Monday, met with a remarkable accident. The well was dug 40 feet and then bored 40. When the anger was pulled out it was followed by an eruption of water and mud and then by a volume of gas which had expelled it, and which continued to flow with great pressure and accompanied by a roar like thunder. As gas wells are no novelty in the region, nothing was thought of this. A fire was lighted by the men near the opening of the well, sparks from which blown across the gas-jet caused its combustion, and an explosion followed which was heard for miles around. Maloney and Downey, standing near, were scorched, hair, eyebrows, and whiskers being consumed, and their faces burned black as by gunpowder. Maloney fell in the fire, and there received additional burns. Morgan was stunned but not much injured.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

William Neibohr, who was convicted in the United States Circuit Court about 10 days ago of running an illicit distillery in Harlem, was sentenced by Judge Benedict yesterday to 12 months in the Kings County Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $1,000.

Charles Newman, a young man, was committed for trial in default of bail, by Justice Otterbourg yesterday, charged with having forced an entrance into the residence of Mrs. Lizzie Bruce, No. 307 West Fourteenth street, and stole therefrom wearing apparel valued at $90.

John Hanlon, a youth of 17, attempted to pass a counterfeit $10 note on Mary Flynn, of No. 85 Charlton street, some days ago, and for this offense was arrested and arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields yesterday. He was committed to Ludlow Street Jail in default of $1,000 bail.

Judge Robinson, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday ordered a reference in the suit of Henry O. Clauss against Mary Clauss. The action is brought for an absolute divorce on the ground of defendant's adultery. The parties were married on May 10, 1868, and have one child, a boy 6 years old.

John Brady, aged 18, of No. 325 West Twenty-fifth street, was charged by William H. Mackintosh, of No. 110 West Twenty-third street, with having attempted to pick a lady's pocket as she was passing through Twenty-second street near Sixth avenue, yesterday. He was committed for trial in default of bail by Justice Otterbourg.

The report of the Receiver of the Erie Railway Company for December, 1876, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. From this it appears that the balance of cash on hand Dec. 1 was $583,578 06, and this amount added to the receipts made a total of $2,522,261 72. The disbursements were $2,279,358 35, leaving a balance of cash on hand Dec. 31 of $242,903 37.

Charles Leser, a German, aged 65, who was arrested on Friday evening for intoxication, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself to the door of his cell in Essex Market Prison. He was cut down by the Warden, and when taken before Justice Murray yesterday morning stated that the disgrace attending his arrest had preyed to such an extent upon his mind that he resolved to kill himself before leaving prison.

The case of William H. Spark, the Postmaster of Pelham Station, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, against his deputy, Charles Merritt, for the refusal to deliver up 198 postal cards, has been before Commissioner Osborn nearly four weeks, and was finally disposed of yesterday by Merritt being discharged on condition that he surrender the cards to the Postmaster. Mr. Sparks, it seems, removed Merritt from office, and as there was a small balance due the latter for his services, he claimed the right to retain the property in question.

John Allen, the colored man who was arrested for robbing Josephine Johnson, of No. 75 Minetta lane, of jewelry and clothing valued at $75, was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, and held for trial in default of bail. The charge that Mrs. Johnson made against the accused on Friday night, to the effect that he had robbed and murdered a colored man in Charleston, S. C., was retracted by the woman yesterday, and she now asserts that he was concerned in a robbery in Georgia, and fled from that State to avoid punishment.

THE MAXWELL FORGERY TRIAL.

The examination of George L. Maxwell, the broker charged with negotiating the alleged forged check for $64,295, was resumed yesterday in the Tombs Police Court. Horace E. Browne testified that he saw the alleged forged check in Maxwell's hands when Maxwell received it, and that he then believed it to be genuine; he had never given Maxwell any reason to suppose that the check was not genuine; witness thought it was genuine, and presumed Maxwell did also; it was necessary to have the check certified by the Union Trust Company in order to negotiate it; L. A. Brown and Chadwick were the ones who originated the plan and witness was the one who communicated with Maxwell; Chadwick asked witness if he knew a broker who was in the habit of handling large checks, as he said he knew an institution in which some of the officers wanted to have such checks negotiated by some broker so that they could have depreciated securities, instead of good ones, as assets, and divide the difference between their value and the amount of the checks; witness said he knew of such a broker, meaning Maxwell, and the result was the arrangement made with Maxwell which culminated in the negotiation of the alleged forged check and the division of its proceeds. A very important point of difference between the testimony given by Maxwell and Browne was, that the former testified that he gave $60,000 in gold certificates to messengers whom he supposed came from the New-York Life Insurance Company, while the latter testified that Maxwell gave him one of those gold certificates, of the amount of $5,000, which he got cashed at the Sub-Treasury. Justice Duffy was anxious to have the case closed yesterday, saying that he had devoted all the time necessary to its hearing to form a judgment as to what his decision ought to be. Mr. Seward said it would be impossible for him to close the defense, as he wanted to continue for some time the cross-examination of Browne, who was the most important witness against Maxwell, and also wanted to introduce several witnesses for the defense on important points. It was finally arranged to adjourn the case to 10:30 A. M. on Monday, the 15th inst.

BELGIAN FORGERS WANTED AT HOME.

Jean Baptiste Henri Vandervelpen and his wife, the Belgian forgers who were brought here from Indiana some days ago preparatory to being extradited, were taken before United States Commissioner White yesterday afternoon for examination. The counsel for the Belgian Government offered in evidence the documentary proof of the guilt of the defendants, and claimed their extradition under the treaty of 1874 between this Government and that of Belgium. The forgery alleged to have been committed by the defendants was that of the signature of a distinguished Baron to a note for 500,000 francs, which was done in 1862, since which time the Baron died, and in 1872 the defendants presented the note to the executors of the establishment of the deceased nobleman. The case came on in the Belgian courts, but was postponed from time to time until 1876, when the suit was vigorously pressed. About that time it became known that the note was a forgery, whereupon Vandervelpen and his wife fled to this country. The defense set up by the counsel for the prisoners in their examination before Commissioner White is that the alleged offense was committed prior to the ratifications of the extradition treaty between the two Governments. Counsel for the Belgian authorities, however, claim that as the suit to recover the money called for by the forged document was pressed in 1876, this constitutes, in law, an utterance of the forged note since the ratification of the treaty. Upon this point the Commissioner will pass to-morrow.

AN INSPECTION OF LETTERS REFUSED.

Judge Robinson, in the Court of Common Pleas, Special Term, yesterday rendered a decision on a motion in the suit of Mary E. Jobes against John H. Parsons. It appears that Parsons was the plaintiff's counsel in a suit, and recovered a judgment. She now seeks to recover from him a portion of the money. His defense is that, by special agreement, he was to have one-half of the amount recovered. He made a motion for an inspection of letters written by him to her, on the ground that they are material to him in preparing for trial. He failed, however, to show their materiality, or to specify exactly what letters he desired to inspect. Judge Robinson, in his opinion, in speaking of the subject, says: "It is not enough that he believes, or is advised, that the paper contains material evidence. The fact must be shown to the satisfaction of the court by some statement of the contents, and such facts and circumstances as satisfy the court of the materiality of the evidence. The defendant seeking the discovery has no right to have a general inquisitorial examination of all letters he has written the plaintiff, to discover something that perchance may possibly aid him in the avoidance of possible statements on the trial inconsistent with what might be contained in his letters. He has no right to a discovery of matters relating exclusively to plaintiff's case. I do not regard the application as meritorious, and, therefore, deny it, with $10 costs, to abide the event.

CUMULATIVE REMEDIES OF CREDITORS.

In the case of Morris Poliak against Merrick Meyer, application was made to Judge McAdam in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday for judgment upon the answer, which merely pleaded the pendency of another action as a defense. Judge McAdam held the rule to be, that where the cause of action is not the same in both suits, the pendency of the first will not abate the second, and that such a case is not within the reason or even the terms of the general rule. Hence, in debt on a note secured by a chattel mortgage, the pendency of a prior action of trover for the conversion of the mortgaged property, is no ground for the abatement of the action afterward commenced on the note itself. Creditors may pursue all the auxiliary remedies of the law to enforce their rights, but are entitled to but one satisfaction. Judgment was accordingly given for the plaintiff, with costs.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted during the past week in the Kings County Surrogate's Court, Hon. W. L. Livingston, Surrogate: Wills Proved—Rev. Eugene Cassidy, Patrick Lynagh, Thomas J. Doyle, Curtis Noble, Mary Amelia Clerc, Margaretta Bliss, Isabella Tammany, James Cody, Ann Carroll, Peter Oberg, Christian H. Steen, Johanna H. Schroeder, and Dallas Bulkley, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following deceased persons, viz.: Susan C. Smith, John Moran, William Martin Johnson, John Flanagan, Adeline L. Page, Ann Gray, Thomas H. Chichester, Line Tum, Melvina F. Seward, and G. H. August Kaster, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the persons and estates of John A. Lewis were granted to Henry M. Lewis; of John Walsh, Martin Walsh, and James Walsh, to Mary Hamilton; of Emily Dreeke, John Dreeke, Otto Dreeke, Bertha Dreeke, Mary Dreeke, William Dreeke, and Julia Dreeke, to Mary Dreeke, all of the City of Brooklyn.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

In the matter of O'Hara.—I think the amounts to be withdrawn should be specifically limited to the bills and necessary expenses proved.

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents vs. Mater.—Order for leave to contest dismissed and the plaintiff can take an attachment to bring the defendant before the court.

Percy vs. Chase.—As far as I can ascertain from these somewhat illegible and confused papers, the plaintiff has not made out a case for the relief asked. It would seem as though the plaintiff intended to state that on Feb. 7, 1877, he had served no papers for the first Monday of January, 1877. The affidavit of service is otherwise insufficient and the whole proceeding is crude, and the papers not such as should be presented to a court.

Goldman vs. Goldman.—I have no desire to impose any unnecessary labor or expense upon the plaintiff, and if the Referee will furnish a certificate in accordance with the suggestions of counsel in the note to me (this is as to the right of taking the testimony,) I will confirm the report.

Lieberman vs. Golden.—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

In the matter of Dickie.—Motion granted; Referee appointed.

Mallory vs. France.—Order settled.

Motions Granted.—Wheeler vs. Rowe; Otto vs. Fackner.

By Judge Donohue.

Orders Granted.—Amory vs. Kelby; Jameson vs. Jameson.

Granted.—Matter of Aldrich; Victory Webb Company vs. Beecher.

Opinion.—Matter of Reynolds.

Carr vs. Fradley.—Motion denied.

Memorandums.—McNeil vs. Bissell; Foley vs. Rathbone.

Matter of Roberts et al.—Motion denied. Memorandum.

Harlem Bank vs. O'Neil.—Settled. See amendments.

Bamberger vs. Hyams.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Findings signed.—Bernheimer et al. vs. Willis et al.

Pike vs. Setter et al.—Findings and decree signed.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by McAdam, J.

Opinions Filed.—Loomis vs. David; Brown vs. Godfrey; Irving National Bank vs. Fersenheim.

Lesane vs. Wilcox.—Proceedings dismissed. (7 Abb. n. s. 212, 20 Howard, pr. 97.)

Motions Granted.—Raymond vs. Moore; Daily vs. Mouthur; Alberti vs. Trask; Hopkins vs. Wemple; Kayton vs. Davies; McCaffrey vs. Bennett; Pitney vs. Maney; Bartels vs. Moore; Emeus vs. Bereus; Howland vs. Heffman.

Gansen vs. Burchard.—Complaint dismissed.

Lohman vs. Albrecht.—Defendant discharged from imprisonment under Fourteen Day act.

Solomon vs. Kleman.—Judgment for plaintiff $250

Abrens vs. Davis.—Motion for judgment granted.

Gouiby vs. Conner.—Motion for new trial denied, with leave to renew.

Boorum vs. Gassin.—Judgment debtor required to execute deed to Receiver.

Matter vs. Young, President, &c.—Complaint dismissed.

Wehendorfer vs. Gumbrecht.—James McNulty, Esq., Receiver.

Livingston vs. Stern.—Arrest vacated conditionally.

Barth vs. Menard.—Discontinuance allowed on payment of $10 costs. (See Appendix to Marine Court Practice, p. 44.)

Schwartz vs. Oppold.—Order settled.

Wooley vs. Kober.—James McNulty, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Russo vs. Maurlani.—Decision indorsed on papers.

Defaults Noted.—Wood vs. Durrie; Fountain vs. Pooley; McGrath vs. O'Donnell; Dewey vs. Burke.

Connolly vs. McKeown.—Lis pendens canceled.

VIGOROUS OLD MEN.

The New-London (Conn.) *Telegram* remarks: "It may well be doubted whether the constitutional provision by which Judges are compelled to retire at the age of 70 is a wise one in such a healthy climate as that of Connecticut. We read in the Hartford papers that Hon. Loren P. Waldo, formerly a Judge of the Superior Court, celebrated his seventy-fifth birthday only a few days since, a large party of friends assembling at his residence on that occasion. Judge Waldo is at the head of the well-known law firm of Waldo, Hubbard & Hyde, and has probably done more work during the past five years than falls to the lot of the majority of Judges in our State. Hon. Charles J. McCurdy, who, if we remember aright, is fully as old as Judge Waldo, is still vigorous in mind and body. He was an excellent Judge, and the State could not well afford to lose his services at 70, when he was as young as an ordinary man at 50. Hon. Origen S. Seymour, who was Chief Justice at the time of his retirement, is still a Judge to all intents and purposes, for he is constantly engaged in the trial of cases as arbitrator or committee appointed by the Superior Court. He shows no signs of mental or bodily decay that would unfit him for judicial duties. Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, who has but just retired from the Supreme Court Bench, is by no means a fit subject for the retired list. We understand that he contemplates returning to the practice of his profession to a certain extent indeed, he recently appeared as senior counsel in a case tried in his city and involving about $50,000. We doubt whether there are four Judges on the Bench of the Superior or Supreme Court to-day who can endure more, physically, than the four gentlemen above named who have been sent out to grass in compliance with a constitutional provision, simply because they have lived to be 70 years of age."

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SUNDAY TRAINS: 9:15 A. M. and 4:33 P. M., returning 8:22 A. M. and 4:41 P. M. Boats connect with train from foot of 34th st., leaving 15 minutes previously. Splendid cars, beautiful ride, and unsurpassed hotel and restaurant near the station.

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TO RENT FROM MAY 1—THREE-STORY house, in 33d st., between Broadway and 5th av. Apply to L. ODELL, No. 48 West 33d st.

A NUMBER OF CHOICELY-LOCATED furnished and unfurnished dwellings to rent low. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine st., or Union square.

NO. 18 EAST 33D ST.—TO RENT, UNFURNISHED or furnished. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

AN ELEGANT HIGH-STOOP HOUSE ON Lexington av., near 38th st., to rent, furnished or unfurnished. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

A FULL-SIZE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP House on Madison av., near 40th st., to rent unfurnished

THE HOUSEHOLD.

MARKET PRICES FOR STAPLES.

The butchers are not driving a very active business just now, and bargains may be had in the meat departments of the markets. Porter-house steaks can be bought at 25 cents to 28 cents per pound, sirloin steaks at 18 cents to 22 cents, good roasting pieces at 16 cents to 20 cents, ordinary cuts at 10 cents to 16 cents, and pieces for stewing at 8 cents. Mutton chops sell at 12 cents to 16 cents per pound; nice bits of the same kind of meat for roasting at 12 cents to 16 cents, and good cuts for ordinary use at 8 cents to 10 cents. Lamb is very scarce, there being in fact no "young lamb" in the markets. It will begin to arrive about the latter part of this month. Veal of prime quality sells at 16 cents to 20 cents per pound for pieces for roasting; inferior meat at 8 cents to 10 cents, and veal cutlets at 25 cents to 30 cents. Pork for roasting sells at 12 cents per pound, and chops at the same price. Ham, sugar cured, sells in Washington Market at 16 cents per pound, bacon at 16 cents, prime shoulders at 11 cents, City-made sausages at 14 cents, and country at 16 cents. Corned beef sells at 8 cents to 12 cents, and corned pork at 13 cents. Butter ranges in price from 18 cents to 40 cents per pound, according to quality, something good enough for general family uses selling at 35 cents. Good cheese cannot be bought for less than 17 cents to 18 cents per pound. Eggs are lower and prices are declining. Poultry is selling at reasonable rates; prime turkeys and chickens sold yesterday in Washington Market at 16 cents per pound, and pretty good-looking ones at 12 cents to 14 cents. A few cents more were asked for ducks and a few cents less for geese. There is a good supply and large variety of game in the markets, and prices are not high. Among the principal kinds are mallard ducks, wild pigeons, grouse, quail, partridges, hares, and rabbits.

Fish is abundant. Among the different kinds are pickerel, at 15 cents per pound; shad, from Georgia waters, at 50 cents to 75 cents each; cod, at 8 cents; smelts, from New-England waters, at 12 cents to 15 cents; flounders, at 8 cents; fresh halibut, at 15 cents; perch, at 10 cents; white fish, at 18 cents; haddock, at 8 cents; Nova Scotia herrings, at 8 cents; and lobsters, (which are now rather scarce,) at 10 cents. Frozen Kennebec salmon at 30 cents per pound, and blue fish and mackerel, preserved in refrigerators, can also be found. Oysters of fair quality are very plentiful, but really good-flavored ones are not abundant. They sell in Washington Market at 75 cents to $1 50 per 100.

Choice apples of the Baldwin, Spy, Roxbury, Russet, Greening, and other fancy varieties are higher. Prices for cranberries are unchanged. Grapes are dearer, and oranges sell cheaply.

Vegetables of all kinds are abundant. Good Irish potatoes are pretty dear, $4 to $4 50 per barrel being the price asked for the best kinds. New Bermuda potatoes, still high-priced, are becoming more plentiful, and so are Bermuda tomatoes. Among the fresh and novel things for this season in vegetables, are kale and spinach from the South, water-cresses, celery, and lettuce, mushrooms and cucumbers, reared in hot houses.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

HINTS FOR ECONOMY.—Purchase provisions at a reliable market, not at a grocery. A little experience will enable one to select good articles at less price than is usually paid. For breakfast, if meat is desired, an upper-cut sirloin steak, broiled, fried liver, corn-beef hash, or hashed meats of any description, furnish the substantial part of a breakfast. A wonderful quick and delicious, fried corn-cake, when eggs are not too expensive, corn-meal griddles, flour griddles, mixed in part with dry bread crumbs, Graham mush, oat-meal mush, will go far toward completing a breakfast, and with many families prove a sufficient variety with the aid of coffee.

For hearty noon meal I would recommend among other things, lamb shank stew. For this, take a few little shanks, boiled till perfectly tender, about four hours. At the proper time add sliced potatoes, turnips, parsnips, and carrots, if relished, nicely sliced; half of a red pepper, cut very fine; tomatoes improve it; or, in their season, use in place of the vegetables named, add a pint of Lima beans, the same of sweet corn, cut from the ear, with two or three tomatoes. A pot of baked beans, cooked in the most approved New-England style, will furnish a substantial meal at any time, especially if you add a good leaf of steamed brown bread.

For tea, if meat is required, chipped beef, either dry or frizzled, and occasionally a lobster, will add relish. A plate of soup made of soup-bones or bits of meat left from the roasts or steaks, or clam stew; bread toasted or fresh. Always have on the table a dish of oat-meal mush, to be served with sugar and milk, according to the taste of each individual. This dish furnishes every want required by the waste of the system. Apple sauce or baked apples, either with syrup or without, afford a relish, and will complete a repast sufficiently hearty and nutritious to afford good sleep and pleasant dreams.

For desserts, plain boiled rice, or what is better still, "poor man's pudding," made of boiled rice; "corn starch pudding," "cottage pudding," "apple pudding." The latter is made by filling a pudding-dish nearly full of apples, sliced, sweetened, salted, and flavored as for a pie. Place on top of range and cook till about half done. One and a half hours before eating cover with a good crust, made like biscuit; cover so closely that no steam can escape; place again on top of range, when the paste should puff very light in the top of the dish. Send hot to the table and serve with a liquid sauce made of molasses and sugar, equal parts, a little butter and flour added, and boil 10 minutes. Keep a careful list of expenditures, computing the amount month by month, comparing the expense of one month with the others, and when six months are passed furnish "The Household" the result of your experiment.—PAULINE.

HEALTHFUL, NOT FANCY FOOD.—"E. P. W." calls attention to the fact that Vienna bread is especially a dinner-bread, of little value for family use: the second day it is dry, tasteless, and chippy, owing to the degree to which all bakers carry the ferment. Good home-made bread, he continues, is easily obtained if ordinary care is used in its manufacture, but the trouble is that American housewives are not careful, and therefore fail in this respect. Probably most people will agree with him that making bread is by no means an occasion to be slighted or handed over to incompetent servants; it requires all the intelligence one can give it, and then many things will be observed that are confusing in the process. American housewives are exceedingly careful, however, as the Household column abundantly proves, in the matter of sweet cakes and such things. One reads there the choicest receipts for making sweet-cakes and mince-pies with fear and trembling. One receipt for mince-pies calls for two quarts of wine and brandy in about 12 pounds of mince! Is the woman serious? No spirit of any sort is ever needed in mince-meat. It makes its own. Mince-meat is best if we use under a month from the time it is first mixed, and in that time the fermentation of the molasses, sugar, and spice has supplied the alcoholic strength contained in two quarts of wine and brandy of the usual cooking quality. E. P. W. wants receipts without soda for the ordinary things of the table.

CLEAR SOUP.—Put in a large saucepan four ounces of butter, and when melted place in it three pounds of lean, fresh beef and three pounds of veal, cut in pieces, with the bones broken; cover the pan tightly and set over a quick fire; when the meat begins to stick to the pan, turn it, and when a brown glaze begins to form cover the meat just evenly with cold water; watch carefully; when it is just coming to a boil, pour in one pint of water and skim; then add another pint of water and skim again, but be careful not to stir up the soup. Then put in the soup, cut in small pieces, four large white onions, two large turnips, two good-sized carrots, three head of celery, add two quarts of water, place it where it will simmer steadily for four hours, and then strain through a linen bag. Do not put the meat and vegetables in, nor stir it, as this would cause it to be muddy. If it should not be quite clear, beat up the whites of two fresh eggs, and stir into it, returning it to the fire until it just comes to a boil, then strain again.—AUNT ADDIE.

POTATO DUMPLINGS.—(According to a German receipt.)—Boil five or six good-sized potatoes; let them get cold, then peel and grate into a large dish; do not crush or mash them together, but keep them light and flaky; then peel about the same quantity of raw potatoes, grate, and put into a cloth, press out all the water, and put the potatoes in a dish; cut up an onion very fine, put in two or three eggs, and a small handful of salt; cut some stale bread into small squares and fry in hot lard or butter until they are brown and crisp; thoroughly mix the raw potatoes, onions, eggs, and salt; put in the bread, and lastly the boiled potatoes, handling as little as possible; roll the mixture into balls, and put them in a pot of boiling water, into which you have thrown a handful of salt; after they have been in about 20 minutes take out one and try it.—EMILIA.

SARATOGA POTATOES.—If they are to be eaten at breakfast they should be peeled the evening before and shaved into slices the thickness of an old-fashioned wafer, and left in water over night; in the morning drain them perfectly dry from the water, and have ready a kettle of boiling lard, into which drop a few pieces at a time; when nicely browned on one side turn them, and when both sides are brown take them out with a skimmer and send them to the table hot.—W. P.

PICKLETTE.—Chop a head of cabbage very fine, and a number of onions according to the size of the cabbage; put them in a stone jar with salt stirred through them; let stand over night, when drain all the water off them; take cider vinegar sufficient to cover them, and boil, adding to one quart of vinegar one pound brown sugar, one tablespoonful ground mustard, two tablespoonfuls black pepper, two tablespoonfuls ground cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls celery-seed, one tablespoonful allspice, one tablespoonful mace, one tablespoonful pulverized alum, and two tablespoonfuls horse-radish; pour boiling over the cabbage and onions; let stand over night, when strain the vinegar off and scald again, pouring over as before; repeat this three mornings, and on the fourth boil all together—cabbage, onions, vinegar, and spice; when cold pack in small jars. This is fit for use at once, but will keep quite a time.—AUNT ADDIE.

OYSTERS A L'AMERICAINE.—Four dozen oysters to one quart cracker crumbs; bake in a 12-inch dish, yellow-ware is best; blanch the oysters and drain them; place a layer of oysters in bottom of dish, cover them with crumbs; add one ounce table butter, a pinch of salt, and mixed pepper, (two kinds black, one kind red,) next a layer of oysters and cover with crumbs; in equal portion with the first layer repeat until dish is filled, adding butter, &c., to each layer of crumbs; to the liquor add the juice of half a lemon, two cloves, one ounce butter; simmer and add to the dish; bake 15 minutes in a moderate oven; if too dry add a little hot water. Should a portion remain after lunch prepare it for supper by adding half ounce of butter melted in hot water; bake five minutes and serve.—MURREY.

TO FRY BEEFSTEAK.—Pound but do not "hack it;" have your pan very hot; put a small piece of butter in it, and let it brown; season the steak on both sides with salt and pepper; place in the pan, and turn constantly, letting it cook quickly; when done and nicely browned, turn a plate over it and stand where it will cook slowly a few minutes; a spoonful of mushroom or tomato catsup added to the gravy is a good addition.—AUNT ADDIE.

BROILING STEAK.—Beefsteak may be covered while broiling, but should never be hacked while cooking, nor pounded before cooking; simply lay it upon the gridiron, and turn but once, as at every turning you lose the juice of the meat; when done, lay upon the dish it is to be served in, sprinkle over it a little salt and spread over it some good sweet butter, and let stand five minutes in the oven.—NEW-ENGLAND HOUSEKEEPER.

RAISIN DRESSING FOR SOUP BEEF.—Take two cupfuls clear broth, without thickening, out of the soup-pot; put it in a saucepan, add one cupful boiling water, half a cupful vinegar, one teaspoonful salt, one bay-leaf, five grains of allspice, one tablespoonful sugar, and a quarter pound each of raisins and currants. Twenty minutes before serving, take the beef out of the soup-pot, put it into this gravy, turn once, allowing 10 minutes' cooking for each side; then take it out and thicken the gravy with brown flour, and rub to a paste with butter. Serve hot. Round of beef is best for this dish.

MOCK CHICKEN LIVER.—Take a liver and boil several hours until quite soft, with a teaspoonful of sugar and spice, if desired; then cut up and stew with a chicken, or alone and dip in batter, and fry.—CORNELIA.

OAT-MEAL FOOD.—The steam-cooked oats and wheat have hours of boiling and avoid all trouble, as the directions how to cook them in every style are on the packages.—THRIFT.

BREAKFAST OAT-MEAL.—It may be very palatably cooked in water, with a little salt added. The water must be boiling hard when the meal is put in, and as soon as it sets or thickens the water it must be set back where it will still boil, but not scorch. Much stirring spoils it. Boil one hour or more.—AUNT ADDIE.

OAT-MEAL AND INDIAN-MEAL.—These are seldom boiled sufficiently and consequently are not good or wholesome. A cup and a half of oat-meal in three quarts of boiling water; stir frequently at first; boil two hours and a half with the lid on the first hour and a half; the lid off the rest of the time. A pint of Indian prepared the same way when needed.—LIZZIE.

TO SAVE WASTE IN COOKING.—To cook oat-meal or cracked wheat without any waste, butter a basin and fill it two-thirds full of water, and when it boils stir in the oat-meal or wheat; be sure to have it thick enough, as you can easily thin with boiling water. Set your basin in a steamer. Rice, &c., should be steamed in same way.—H. H. H.

TO COOK WHEATEN GRITS.—In one quart of milk or water of tepid heat stir five heaping tablespoonfuls of grits and one teaspoonful salt; put in a farina kettle and place in the boiling water in the under kettle. Place on the fire where it will keep boiling, adding water as it boils away. Boil one hour, then turn out in an earthen baking dish, and cover with a plate that covers the dish tightly; put in a rather moderate oven and leave a half hour. If it should boil very stiff it must be thinned by adding a little milk or water.—AUNT ADDIE.

PUDDING UNDER MEAT.—When roasting a piece of beef, three-quarters of an hour before it is done take it out of the oven and pour the drippings out of the pan for gravy; have ready six or seven nice apples, pared, cored, and halved, and lay them in the bottom of the pan; then make a batter of two cupfuls of flour, with a teaspoonful of baking powder sifted in dry, one pint of milk, three eggs, and one tablespoonful sugar; pour this over the apples; then lay the meat on sticks in the baking-pan, so that the juice from it will drop into the pan below. Send to table in a side-dish with the meat.

GERMAN PUFFS.—One cupful flour, two cupfuls milk, three eggs, one-half teaspoonful baking powder, a pinch of salt; divide into six baking custard cups, and bake in a quick oven; turn them out and serve. For sauce, beat the yolks of one eggs and a quarter of a pound of powdered sugar together quite light, grate the rind of a lemon in it, and add gradually to this a glass of sherry wine; stir up very quickly until it becomes frothy; must be placed on the fire, but where the heat is not strong; stir all the time.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO PRESERVE PARSLEY THROUGH THE WINTER.—Use freshly gathered parsley; put it into boiling water; add a little salt; boil three minutes and drain; lay it on a sieve before the fire and dry as soon as possible; store it away in bottles; when wanted pour over it a little warm water and let it stand five minutes.—MURREY.

LEMON SYRUP.—To every quart of lemon-juice add six pounds of lost sugar; rub off the yellow rind of the lemons with lumps of sugar; put in a porcelain kettle; heat the whites of two eggs very light, and mix gradually with one quart of water, which put in the lemon-juice and sugar. Boil ten minutes, being sure to skim off all the scum. Place in new bottles, cork tightly, and seal the tops with melted rosin and wax.—ADDIE.

AMMONIA CAKE.—One cupful butter, two of sugar, three of flour, half pint of cream, a piece of ammonia the size of a small hickory nut, one pound of fruit, three eggs, reserving the white of one. This cake should not be cut for two weeks; it will keep a long time.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

TO KEEP LEMONS.—Lemons can be kept a long time in silver sand perfectly dried. Place the stem end of the lemon down and have them three inches apart; keep in a cool place.—AUNT ADDIE.

WASHING.—The following suggestions are recommended by a correspondent who has tested them: For ordinary washing, use a tablespoonful of borax to every five gallons of water, and two ounces of soap; soak the clothes in this over night; give them a thorough boiling without wringing. When the colors are very much soiled, see that the water is made soft with borax. Clothes thus washed will not turn yellow. In washing flannels, use one tablespoonful of borax to five gallons of water, without soap. It will not shrink them.

For starching linen, use one teaspoonful of borax to one pint of boiling starch.

For washing and bleaching laces, put one teaspoonful of borax to one pint of boiling water, leave your articles to soak in the solution for 24 hours, then wash with a little soap.

For cleansing black cashmeres, wash in hot suds with a little borax in the water; rinse in bluing water—very blue, and iron on the wrong side while damp.—HOUSEKEEPER.

WASHING FLANNELS.—Cut very finely about a quarter of a pound of best yellow soap, pour on it hot water, and let it dissolve; add sufficient for your use, and when luke-warm stir in a tablespoonful of liquid ammonia; then soak in the flannels and let them remain half an hour; then wash them well and rinse them in a second luke-warm water, with another spoonful of ammonia; if a third be used the ammonia must be repeated. LIZZIE.

WASHING DIRECTIONS.—If the directions accompanying the washing machine are followed the clothes will come out all that can be desired. White clothes will look "nice and white" boiled before they are rubbed.—AUNT ADDIE.

GLOSS ON SHIRT BOSOMS.—Take two ounces of fine white gum-arabic powder, put in a pitcher and pour on it one pint of boiling water, cover it and let stand all night. In the morning pour it carefully from the dregs into a bottle; use one tablespoonful to a pint of starch, made in the usual manner; use a polishing iron also.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO HELP A CALLA LILY TO BLOOM.—Be sure it has a good rich soil; water with very warm water, with a little ammonia or bone dust added once in a week or two. Every morning pour boiling water in the saucer of the pot the lily is in, and give it plenty of heat and sunshine. I have two pots of lilies, and have two flowers on one and one flower and two buds on the other.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO PRESERVE A RABBIT SKIN.—Tack the skin quite as tightly as you can stretch it on a board without tearing it, and wash it with a solution of alum and water. Of course the fur side is tacked next the board, and the solution used on the other side.—AUNT ADDIE.

PREPARING COMPRESSED YEAST.—Dissolve the compressed yeast in a half teacupful of tepid water, and stir in the mixture the last thing. The rolls should be light in two hours, if covered well and set in a warm place.—AUNT ADDIE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to fry apples and pork.

A receipt for rice croquettes.

A receipt for lady fingers.

How to make frozen Roman punch?

How oyster chowder should be made?

The proper way to make hermit cake?

How oyster patties are made?

A receipt for "potted fish" such as herring, mackerel, or any other kind.

How much ground coffee to each quart or pint of water does "Aunt Addie" allow?

How oat-meal can be made into a bread that will be neither hard nor sticky, but about like ordinary wheat bread.

How to relieve a canary with asthma.

How to make and use shellac varnish for kitchen floors?

How to remove cod-liver oil stains from white goods.

Should black silk be brushed in the direction of the grain?

How golden curls can be made a shade darker, to match natural hair.

Will "Ridgewood" say if the method for "skeletonizing leaves" will answer for all leaves alike; for thin tender leaves as well as for tougher like Magnolia, &c.? Also when they should be gathered—when young, at maturity, or just about turning time?

MILITARY GOSSIP.

A buzzar regiment is being organized for the National Guard of New-Jersey, at Jersey City.

Mr. John W. Yale was elected Colonel of the Fifty-first Regiment, Syracuse, last Thursday evening.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, will drill at the State Arsenal next Friday Evening.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant commanding, will give a ball at its armory on Thursday, Feb. 22.

Company G, Ninth Regiment, will hold an election for Second Lieutenant at thee rgimental armory next Friday evening.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. James R. Hutchcock commanding, will hold a reception at its armory on Tuesday evening, Feb. 20.

Capt. John H. Horsfall, of Company F, Twenty-second Regiment, was elected Major of that command last Friday evening, vice McGrath resigned.

The Rochester *Express* states that Maior Gen. Brinker, commanding the Seventh Division, has resigned. Gen. Brinker was formerly a resident of this City.

Col. David E. Austen, commanding the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, has appointed Harrison B. Moore Quartermaster on his staff, vice David P. Watkins, resigned.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, will parade for drill by wings as follows: Right wing, on Tuesday, Feb. 13; left wing, on Thursday, Feb. 15. A drill in street firing will take place at the armory, corner of North Second and Fourth streets, Brooklyn, on Friday, March 2.

The books and records of the several regiments in the First Brigade, Brig. Gen. W. G. Ward commanding, will be inspected by Major Robert Lenox Beiknap, Brigade Inspector, as follows: Twenty-second Regiment, Tuesday evening, Feb. 20; Twelfth Regiment, Friday evening, Feb. 23, and Fifth Regiment, Tuesday evening, Feb. 27.

The Eleventh Regiment, Col. Frederick Unbekant commanding, will drill by wings at its armory, in fatigue uniform, as follows: Companies D, A, B, E, and K, on Mondays, Feb. 12 and 19; left wing, Companies C, F, G, H, and I, on Tuesdays, Feb. 13 and 20. Line will be formed at 8 P. M. on each occasion. Company R gave a ball at Germania Assembly Rooms last night.

Major Louis Finkelmeyer, of the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn, was lately Captain of Company C, of that command. He took formal leave of his former Company last Tuesday evening, and received as a memento of the occasion, and as a testimonial for the valuable services he had rendered to his company, an elegantly mounted dress sword, suitably inscribed.

Col. James Cavanagh, commanding the Sixty-ninth Regiment, has issued an order directing his command to parade in full-dress uniform next Tuesday, at 10 A. M., to escort the remains of Col. John O'Mahony to the steamer which is to convey them to Ireland. Out of respect to the memory of the late Col. O'Mahony, the orders calling for a battalion drill of this command on the same evening have been countermanded. Commandants of companies have been directed in orders to detail four files each for guard duty to-day at 9 A. M. Capt. James Plunkett has been detailed Officer of the Day, and First Lieut. James Carroll Officer of the Guard.

The Gatling Battery Artillery, Brooklyn, Capt. John A. Edwards commanding, is under orders to assemble in full fatigue uniform at No. 470 Pacific street, next Friday, at 8 P. M., for instruction in horsemanship. The several sections of this command will assemble at the armory for drill and instruction as follows: Sections 1 and 3, on Wednesday, Feb. 21; Sections 2 and 4, on Wednesday, Feb. 28; and the entire *personnel* of the battery on Wednesday, March 7. First Lieut. P. I. Hoffman will assume command on the 21st and 28th inst. An election was held for Second Lieutenant and non-commissioned officers in this command last evening.

The armory of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, has been closed for alterations and repairs, and Col. McLeer has issued orders to his command to assemble at its temporary armory, No. 386 Atlantic avenue, for drill and instruction as follows: Companies D and K, on Mondays; Companies B and H, Tuesdays; E and I, Wednesdays; A and G, Thursdays, and C and F, on Fridays. Roll will be called on each occasion at 8 P. M. To insure proficiency among the men, Col. McLeer suggests that the companies be sub-divided into two classes, by which tne men as they advance may be promoted from a lower to a higher grade. The third annual ball of the Non-Commissioned Officers Association of this command will take place at Gallatin Hall, No. 522 Fulton street, on Thursday evening, Feb. 22.

The invitations are out for a grand dress parade, review, and reception by the Seventy-first Regiment, to be given on Thursday evening, Feb. 22, but the place where this entertainment is to be held is yet uncertain. Gilmore's Garden was promised to the Music Committee of the regiment, but the management of the Hippodrome is now considering the advisability of laying a floor over the arena. The old floor which was formerly used has been sold, and a new one will be necessary. If a decision is not reached by to-morrow, it is proposed to execute the military evolutions at the State Arsenal, and subsequently to give a promenade concert and hop, at the regimental armory. The right wing of this command will drill under command of Lieut. Col. Chaddock, at the State Arsenal, to-morrow evening. An entertainment will be given under the auspices of Drum Major Nat Jenks, and the regimental drum corps, at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house, on Wednesday, Feb. 28.

At First Division Head-quarters, the acceptance of the resignations of the following officers has been received: First Lieut. James L. Cook, Eighth Regiment; Surgeon Bache McE. Emmett, Twelfth Regiment; Commissary Henry W. Schmidt, Capt. Herman H. Fleidermann, First Lieut. Frederick Freudenthal, Second Lieut. Diedrich Berghe, and Second Lieut. William Miller, Third Regiment Cavalry. Commissions have been received for Surgeon Arthur T. Hill, Twelfth Regiment; Adjutant C. Graham Bacon, and Capt. Henry J. Hayden, Seventh Regiment. Special orders from General Head-quarters at Albany provide for the vacation of the commission of Second Lieut. Samuel E. Perry, of the Seventy-first Regiment, and order an election to fill the vacancy. Lieut. Col. Jacob Beyer, of the Third Regiment Cavalry, has been appointed on the Division Board of Examination, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Major George W. Sauer.

The left wing of the Fifth Regiment, Col. Charles S. Spencer, commanding, held a drill at the State Arsenal last Monday evening, being equalized in four companies of 16 front. After Col. Spencer had manœuvred the men for an hour, Lieut. Col. Krueger assumed command, and completed the instruction for the evening. The entire regiment will drill at the State Arsenal on Thursday evening, March 22, and Tuesday evening, April 24. The following officers in this command have tendered their resignations: Surgeon Charles E. Leland, Quartermaster; Major Horace R. Williams, Surgeon; and First Lieut. Fritz Bergener. Lieut. Col. Peter Krueger tenudered his resignation some time ago, but has thus far been unable to induce Col. Spencer to accept it. Col. Spencer is wise in endeavoring to retain the services of so efficient a drill-master, but Col. Krueger has served much longer than his regular term, and desires to retire to civil life.

At a meeting of the Board of Alderman last Thursday, Alderman Howland's resolution directing the Commissioner of Public Works to remove the furniture and fixtures of the Separate Troop Cavalry from its late armory, corner of Broadway and Forty-fifth street, to its new quarters at Nos. 7, 9, and 11, West Thirteenth street, was passed, and Major Karl Klein has issued an order for the commencement of his drill season. The troop will assemble for dismounted drill as follows: Wednesdays, Feb. 14 and 28; March 14 and 28; April 11 and 25. Mounted drills will be held on the following dates: Wednesdays, Feb. 21; March 7, and 21; April 4 and 18, and May 2. The last one will be the closing drill, and the members will wear full-dress uniforms instead of fatigue dresses on that occasion. A meeting of the troop was held last Wednesday evening, at which it was decided to have a "house-warming" in its new armory, as soon as it has been thoroughly renovated and placed in proper order. At the same meeting seven new recruits were elected to membership.

A correspondent in Jersey City desires us to publish in this column the size of targets and system of marking at Creedmoor, at 100, 200, and 500 yards. We do so, and would suggest that any further details of this sort which he may desire can be found in the annual report of the National Rifle Association, which he may obtain, free of charge, upon addressing the Secretary, Mr. G. S. Schermerhorn, No. 23 Park row, New-York. The targets used at 300 yards, and under that distance, are 6 feet long and 4 feet wide. The "bull's-eye" is round, and 8 inches in diameter; the "centre" is circumscribed by a line encircling the "bull's-eye," leaving a diameter of 26 inches; the "inner" is the space, 46 inches in diameter, inclosed by a circle surrounding the centre line; the "outer" is the remainder of the target. In marking the shots, the "bull's-eye" is signaled by the use of a white disk; the "centre" by a red disk; the "inner" by a black and white disk; and the "outer" by a black disk. The "bull's-eye" counts five: the "centre" four: "inner" three, and "outer" two. The same signals are in use at the targets used at all distances from 500 to 600 yards. These targets are six feet square; the "bull's-eye" is 22 inches in diameter; "centre" 38 inches; "inner" 54 inches, and "outer" 70 inches Shots striking either of the four corners outside the line of the "outer" are not recorded.

Col. Josiah Porter, commanding the Twenty-second Regiment, has issued an order directing his command to assemble at its armory, by wings, in fatigue uniform, for drill, as follows: Right wing—Companies D, B, C, H, and I, on Friday evenings, Feb. 16, and March 2. Left wing—Companies F, A, K, E, and G, Friday evenings, Feb. 23, and March 9; assembly on each occasion at 8 o'clock. In compliance with brigade orders, the officers of this command have been directed to assemble at the Board of Officers room in the armory for instruction in the principles of rifle practice, on Friday evening, Feb. 16 and 23, at 9 P. M. Commandants of companies are directed to occupy three drill nights between now and April 30 in the instruction of their men in rifle practice. Capt. John H. Horsfall has been relieved from duty on the regimental Board of Examination at his own request, with the thanks of the commander, and Capt. Samuel Moore Smith has been appointed to fill the vacancy. Corporals Millard F. Rust, of Company A, and John J. Downs, of Company I, have been reduced to the ranks for general neglect of duty.

The annual report of the comparative efficiency in rifle practice of the several regiments in the National Guard has just been issued from General Head-quarters at Albany. The figure of merit made by the several infantry organizations is as follows: Twelfth Regiment, 62.72 per cent.; Eighth, 38.87; Twenty-second, 34.25; Seventy-first, 34.16; Seventh, 31.99; Fourteenth, Brooklyn, 31.81; Twenty-third, Brooklyn, 31.56; Sixteenth Battalion, Westchester, 31.25; Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, 29.67; Twenty-eighth, Brooklyn, 27.16; Sixty-ninth, 27.14; Fifth, 26.85; Seventy-fourth, Buffalo, 25.39; Ninth, 25.39; Fifteenth, Brooklyn, 24.05; Thirty-second, Brooklyn, 22.40; Eleventh, 21.95; Sixty-fifth, Buffalo, 20.74; Fifty-fourth, Rochester, 15.73; Twenty-seventh, Westchester, 15 23. No returns were made by the other regiments of the State. The cavalry and artillery figure of merit was as follows: Washington Gray, 70.95; Gatling Battery, Brooklyn, 36.95; Separate Troop, Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, 31.50; Third Regiment, 22 91; Separate Troop, Eleventh Brigade, Brooklyn, 16.47.

The Board of Examination of the Twelfth Regiment has passed the following non-commissioned officers, to whom warrants have been granted: Robert E. Malloy, Sergeant Major, 100 per cent.; Corporal Henry Radjuisky, Company I, 75 per cent., and Corporal William Macdonald, Company I, 88 per cent. Sergt. Major Malloy is a graduate of Company D, of the late Seventy-ninth Regiment, where he was First Sergeant, and has recently been a member of Company I, Twelfth Regiment. He is considered one of the best First Sergeants in the National Guard. Col. Ward has issued orders for evening drills in this command, as follows: Right wing—Companies A, B, F, and K, on Monday evening, Feb. 19. Left wing—Companies E, G, H, and I, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 20. Assembly on each occasion at 8 P. M. Companies B and F will furnish guard details at those drills. This command held a battalion drill at the State Arsenal last Wednesday evening. Line was formed with eight companies, of 16 files front. The assembly was 12 minutes behind time, and it was 8:35 o'clock before the command was turned over to Col. Ward. A series of simple battalion movements were then executed without any particular error being committed, and the marching was very good. After a drill of half an hour the company frontage was reduced to 12 files, thus dismissing the recruits, and the command's "advance and retreat in line of battle" were given and well executed. Forming in a column of fours, the battalion marched around the room and wheeled into line in very good shape. Close column on first division, right in front, with accompanying deployments, followed, and the regiment then marched in retreat, and wheeling, advanced in line of battle, from which a double column of fours was formed during the marching. The movement was very well done, although the third and sixth companies in line were under the command of junior Lieutenants. A multiplicity of movements followed, and the drill terminated with a dress parade. The manual of arms showed but a slight improvement over the previous drills, and requires more attention from company commanders.

The several companies in the Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, will assemble in fatigue uniform, with white belts, at the regimental armory for drill in the "School of the Battalion," as follows: Companies B and I, Thursday, Feb. 15; Companies D and G Monday, Feb. 19; Companies C and K Wednesday, Feb. 21; Companies A and H Friday, Feb. 23, and Companies E and F on Tuesday, Feb. 27. Lieut. Col. Louis Fitzgerald has been charged with the duty of supervising drills in the School of the Company, with the special object of securing uniformity and strict compliance with the prescribed tactics. He will also act as Chairman of the Board of Examination to consider and decide upon the qualifications of all members elected as non-commissioned officers. The following non-commissioned officers have passed the Board of Examination and have received their warrants: First Sergeants—W. E. Hadfield, J. E. Ware, G. W. Gibson, W. Storer, E. B. Bensel, W. Kobbe. Sergeants—E. J. Selover, J. V. Freeman, J. H. B. Edgar, W. H. Lane, F. Pawling, B. J. Smith, W. A. Hampton, Jr., E. H. Sanford, W. E. Starr, W. H. Lane, W. Robinson, H. C. Tucker, and J. E. Schermerhorn. Corporals—V. W. Voorhees, S. S. Vanderhoef, Jr., J. Chalmers, M. W. Scriven, J. J. McKenna, A. G. Hamilton, Jr., W. G. Schuyler, J. W. Wenman, E. McCoy, M. F. Plant, H. P. Carrington, J. Gilles, L. B. Bell, C. R. Willetts, G. G. Cowl, G. W. Munson, C. E. Perkins, C. Major, E. H. Crosby, C. A. Weber, E. W. Ketcham, W. B. Leonard, R. Olyphant, S. C. Martine, E. S. Lentilhon, J. W. Gardiner, K. B. Lane, L. S. Allien, L. King, and G. B. De Forest. The Board of Examination of Non-commissioned Officers will hereafter meet on the second Monday in January, April, and October in each year, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the examination of all persons elected to the offices of First Sergeant and Sergeant, and on the Wednesday after the second Monday in the same months, at the same hour, for the examination of persons elected to the offices of Corporal. All non-commissioned officers elect are under orders to be present at the first meeting of the Board following the date of their election. First Sergeants who have passed an examination as Sergeants will not be required to appear for examination. The attention of commandants is called to orders as to the importance of thoroughly instructing the non-commissioned officers elect of their respective companies previous to their examination. Col. Clark concludes his order as follows: "The attention of officers and members of this regiment is called to section 254 of the Military Code, as recently amended, by which any member is entitled to apply for his discharge at the expiration of the term of his enlistment, and which provides that the commandant of the regiment shall grant him a full discharge from the service at the expiration of three months from the date of the application. Officers and members are liable and are held to duty until honorably discharged." Privates John L. Davis, of Company D, and Henry Yung, of Company E, have been expelled from the regiment.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 95 13-16 for both money and the account. Erie Railway shares, 8⅜. New-York Central, 95. The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 1⅛ ₱ cent., which is ⅛ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

1 P. M.—Consols, 95 15-16 for both money and the account.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway shares, 8½. New-York Central, 93½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £30,000.

5 P. M.—Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes at 105f. 30c. for the account.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of 2,622,000 marks.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—Exchange on London 25f. 14c. for short sight.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 10.—Pork—Eastern firmer at 80s.; Western dull at 68s. Bacon steady; Cumberland Cut at 39s.; Short Rib at 42s.; Long Clear at 42s.; Short Clear at 43s. Hams dull; Long Cut at 46s. Shoulders dull at 33s. Beef dull; India Mess at 99s. Lard—Western at 106s.; Prime Mess at 80s. Lard—Prime Western dull at 55s. Tallow—Prime City dull at 42s. Turpentine—Spirits dull at 32s. Resin dull; common at 6s.; fine at 10s. 6d. Cheese—American choice firmer at 72s. Lard-oil—None in the market. Flour—Extra State dull at 25s. 6d. Wheat dull; No. 1 spring at 10s. 5d.; No. 2 spring at 1 a. 4d.; Winter Southern, none in the market; other Western dull at 10s. 8d. Corn—Mixed soft dull at 25s. 3d. for old, and 24s. 9d. for new.

12 M.—Cotton—The receipts to-day were 7,000 bales, including 4,100 bales American. Futures opened weaker with free sellers at last night's prices, but have since become steadier. Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, 6 5-8d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6⅞d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 13-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 7 1-32d.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is active and firm. Middling Uplands 6 11-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6⅞d.; sales 16,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export; additional sales yesterday, after the regular closing, 3,000 bales. Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 23-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 29-32d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 13-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 31-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 7 1-32d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 10,500 bales were American. Produce—Tallow, 41s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Futures firm: Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 15-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 7 1-16d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 7d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 7⅛d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, sail, 6 15-16d.

LONDON, Feb. 10—5 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of Turpentine, 30s. 6d. @31s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 10.—Petroleum—45f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—Spanish Gold, 221¼@221⅝. Exchange unchanged. Sugar unchanged.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

UNIVERSITY SERMONS.

HOURS OF THOUGHT ON SACRED THINGS. By JAMES MARTINEAU, LL. D., D. D. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 16mo, pp. 352. 1876.

SERMONS. Preached before the University of Oxford and on various occasions. By J. S. MOZLEY, D. D. Second edition. New-York: E. P. DUTTON & Co. 12mo, pp. 316. 1876.

REASON, FAITH, AND DUTY. Sermons preached chiefly in the College Chapel. By JAMES WALKER, D. D., LL. D. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 16mo, pp. 470.

A large portion of the religious public is interested in first-class printed sermons; not those which are published weekly as bids for larger favor or influence by distinguished preachers among ourselves, but those into which divines have put their best thinking and that still higher element truly called the soul in thought. These sermons belong to this class, and appeal to that portion of this class who can relish culture in religion, who shun the cheap excitements of revivalists, and who look to see religion not only the supreme element in life, but a controlling influence in society. They appeal to the educated spiritual life; they are, in fact, university sermons. Dr. Walker and Dr. Mozley distinctly anticipated their audiences in this respect; and Dr. Martineau has lately spoken to persons who are upon the same plane of thought and feeling. They are therefore, in a certain sense, representative discourses, as truly reflecting the sentiments of educated Christian believers as Matthew Arnold's writings represent the unrestful literary class to which he belongs. They show in England and in this country what the ethical part of religion is. They discuss the questions which arise in minds trained to logical thought and reflective habits. They dwell chiefly upon the margin or outer border, where conduct is shaped by religion, and yet do not shun any of its radical or fundamental questions. They thus cover the subjects which practically interest the largest number of thoughtful people and which have most to do in connecting religion with actual life. There is always room for such volumes. Whether they come from Dr. Newman, or Archbishop Manning, or Dr. Martineau, or Canon Liddon, or Dr. John Hall, or Dr. Bellows, or Dr. Mozley, they are always sure of select and appreciative audiences, and they mark the highest reaches of practical religious thought in our own time. These sermons almost belong to the class of religious essays, and, except that they have somewhat of the spoken style, they are not many shades removed from the remarkable *Theological Essays* of Richard Holt Hutton, the editor of the *Spectator*, and perform a service as literature which gives them prominence in thought and life. Indeed, this literary service, when you consider the great number of preachers in these days, and the chaotic ideas of religion which they frequently put forth, is of the greatest importance. It is not as copies for other men to follow, but as fresh and inspiring words which invigorate and renew minds which otherwise fall into ecclesiastical ruts, that these sermons have their special value.

Dr. Martineau gives us in his new volume a sequel to his *Endeavors After the Christian Life*, published 30 years ago. As discourses intended to quicken the conscience and lead to action, the sermons are not successful. They are rather meditations than sermons. Essentially the same view of life, the same conception of the order of the world, the same interpretation of the Christian mind, reappears in this later volume, and Dr. Martineau believes that, while "the new lights of historical criticism certainly change in no slight degree our picture of the origin and growth of the Christian religion, every larger comprehension of the universe only invests the principles of that religion with sublimer truth." His topics are of the suggestive kind—"The Tides of the Spirit," "The Moral Quality of Faith," "The Sorrows of the Messiah," "The Unknown Paths," "Time, to Nature, God, and the Soul," "The Discipline of Darkness," "Rest in the Lord," "The Powers of Love," and the like. You think over such a book with your fingers between the leaves, and are not less impressed by the beauty than by the freshness and force and far-reachingness of the thoughts. The point is not that you shall be fully satisfied with your author—for he professedly holds an ecclesiastical position which compels him to minimize what the larger part of the Christian world considers to be vital truth—but that he shall enter into the substance of things and speak the truth as he sees it. Dr. Martineau is intellectually honest, and the usefulness of his sermons is in their interpretation of the religious thoughts of persons who adopt Tennyson's words:

"There lives more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds."

He reconciles the religious difficulties of the soul as others reconcile the difficulties of Scripture. He gathers up, through sympathetic feeling, the convictions of the spiritual consciousness, and, while the sermon, as a whole, does not set your heart on fire, it leaves an impression upon the mind which deepens into later conviction and is unforgetable. This was characteristic of Dr. Martineau's earlier discourses, and the fact that they are more true to the present time than they were to the generation for which they were written shows that the author held his ear very closely to the throbbings of hearts, and his mind in close sympathy with other minds around him, when he wrote them. His sermons are not simply ethical, nor entirely meditative, nor very spiritual, but they touch upon the hidden, almost unconscious, thought of the soul, and help to reveal one to himself. They give the human side of religion, and especially the aspirations which culminate in a more positive religion than Dr. Martineau teaches. They lead thoughtful minds very tenderly up to its mysteries, and even to its practical duties, and give the glow of beauty to healthy sentiments, so that Dr. Martineau may, perhaps, justly be called the Thomas à Kempis of the human side of Christ. They say what we all think so exactly as we think it that the sermons find their readers, and the volume at once justifies its place beside the author's previous book as, on the whole, the most precious work which liberal Christianity has given to the world in recent years. The spiritual tenderness and thoughtful pathos of Dr. Martineau can hardly be found elsewhere in the same degree, and his capacity to hint in spiritual things at more than he says has always been his best claim to public recognition. Even his distinguished service as a Christian apologist who fully understands the key-note of modern thought, as is seen in his *Materialism and Theology*, recently published by the Putnams, is less welcome in this age than his power to touch the hidden life of sensitive and awakened souls. Take any one of the sermons in this volume, and you find this capacity to speak tenderly and wisely. In the sermon on "The Moral Quality of Faith" there is a passage which illustrates what we mean, and there is hardly a page in the volume which does not repeat the same characteristic:

"Nothing so marks the degradation of our modern Christianity as the notion that faith is only opinion—that a man may have it or not without affecting his moral worth—that it is the result of intellectual accident or opportunity, for which God will never call him to account. It is, on the contrary, beyond all comparison, the most complete and distinct exponent of a man's character; and it only we can get to know it, he is revealed to us more clearly than if the whole catalogue of his actions were given us to read. Matters of historical theology, no doubt—critical questions about the authorship of books and the authority of councils—may be differently judged by inquirers of the same spiritual grade. But it is not so with the deep essence of religion; and the view which we may take of our moral relations, of the life here and hereafter of the ruling laws of the universe, of the being and character of God, is the direct product of the radical affections of our nature, and will be false or true simply as these affections are mean or noble. Our devout beliefs are not built as we suppose upon the dry strand of reason, but ride upon the flood of our affections, safe and joyous, bounding over its waves when its surface only plays with the sweet breeze of heaven; but engulfed when it rages in the storm of passion, or fixed in stiff death when its flow is stopped by the Winter of an Arctic intellect. We do not simply learn from experience what we are to think, but we carry into experience feelings and preconceptions by which we read and interpret experience."

But admirable as these sermons are for what most discourses lack, the interpretation of the spiritual side of thought and life, they fail to satisfy those who look for the full expression of spiritual truth. They reach up to a certain point, and never go beyond it. The real Thomas à Kempis surprises you with his grasp of the unseen side of spiritual truth, at the same time that he weaves these truths into his reflections upon the ordinary religious life; but Dr. Martineau stops short where the intellect has its limitations, and is wanting in that grasp of unseen mysteries which is such a conspicuous feature in Tauler, in Newman, in Liddon, in Lacordaire. While we gladly commend the book for what it is—and it is one of the few books which no religious people can afford to pass by—we miss the positive faith which lights up a man from within and dispels the glooms of doubt as the sun scatters the mists of a Spring morning. It would seem as if Dr. Martineau himself, in the last sermon in the book, "Rest in the Lord," had indicated the very quality which all his writing leads up to, but which practically eludes his grasp, and is a thing wished for and not possessed. Compare any one of these discourses with those on similar subjects by Dr. Newman, and while the literary merit is the same, the bracing atmosphere of Dr. Newman's thought lifts you up to a higher plane than any which Dr. Martineau reaches.

Dr. Walker was a remarkable man, but unfortunately one whose work seldom, if ever, fully expressed all that was in him. He did at Harvard, in some respects, what Dr. Arnold did at Rugby. There was somewhat in him which touched men and controlled their lives, somewhat in his sermons at the university which awed and thrilled and changed the men who heard them, somewhat in his personal intercourse which gave peace and rest to those who needed both, and yet, if judged by the two volumes of his sermons, one of which is the volume under review, he was not more than many other men of equal culture and mental vigor. As sermons for a listening audience they are models in construction, definition, and logical power. They are the furthest removed from Dr. Martineau's, or even Dr. Mozley's, in point of effectiveness to an audience, but they are inferior in their ability to interest the reader, and Dr. Walker was undoubtedly right, out of regard to a reputation whose limitations he was wise enough to know, in committing his manuscripts to the flames, which is almost the only defense which a really eminent man can make against the too often reckless judgment of those who come after him. We do not, by this, wish to depreciate these sermons. They have certain qualities which are as precious as they are rare. They are singularly clear discussions of ethical truths, exact in the definitions of each subject, honest and forcible in their statements of practical duty, wise in their judgments of men, always enforcements of great principles of life, precisely the discourses which have the greatest influence in shaping character, coming up to the full idea of what a university sermon should always be. Dr. Walker's favorite discourse in this final volume is "On the Sin of Being Led Astray," and it is that which many Harvard graduates dwell upon as the one sermon of their lives; but the best or most characteristic sermons are "The Philosophy of Man's Spiritual Nature," "Our Duty in Respect to Other Men's Consciences," "On Keeping the Promises We Make to Ourselves," "Means of Strengthening an Infirm Faith," and "Religion not a Science, but a Want." These show how Dr. Walker produced his strong impressions upon the students under his charge, and they are admirable specimens of practical religious teaching. The volume contains an excellent portrait of Dr. Walker, and a statement, all too short, of the chief incidents in his life.

Canon Mozley's sermons have already won their way to the front rank, and were the most notable discourses published during the past year. Not adapted, or in fact intended, for parochial use, nor within the limits or reach of ordinary audiences, they yet contain nothing which is abstruse or misty, or out of range with the common thought of mankind. In fact, it has been considered not a little remarkable that an Oxford Professor and Bampton lecturer should so readily adapt himself to the common language of men, and express himself in English sentences which are as clear and strong as their words are bright, pure, and flexible. No sermons since Newman's have shown such power in stating what is obvious to any one the moment it is stated, in language which, like the poet's rhythm, all can appreciate and very few can imitate. Canon Liddon has a very great mastery of literary expression, but you do not forget the orator in the reading of his sermons. Dr. Mozley has this genius in style to such a degree that, take any page in his volume and analyze the style and you find it exactly what was wanted, and yet practically inimitable. It is almost the language of conversation, but without any of its colloquialisms. It seems to be the spontaneous expression of the man's thought. It is so exact that not a word can be changed without injury to the idea, and yet so free, that every man thinks that he could say the same thing equally well himself. And this is the charm of all writing, whether of prose or poetry, that it shall somehow give the music as well as the thought of a man's brain. But if Dr. Mozley is like Addison, whose *Saturday Spectators* led his readers away from his moral precepts to the admirable language in which they were couched, he is also like him in the substantial quality of his thought, in his capacity to think through his subject to substantial results. We have no space for quotations which show either Dr. Mozley's genius for style, or his incisiveness and grasp of thought, but they are the qualities which have been constantly remarked by all readers, and which have already sold nearly two editions of his sermons.

In some respects these discourses remind you of Bishop Butler's famous sermons. They take a similar range of subjects, and treat them in much the same way, as pointedly, as briefly, with the same swiftness of logic, the same many-sidedness, but with an immensely superior style. It would be hard to find discourses anywhere which are fresher in thought or more exhaustive in treatment than "The Reversal of Human Judgment," "The Work of the Spirit on the Natural Man," "Our Duty to Equals," "The Unspoken Judgment of Mankind," "The Strength of Wishes." There is no evidence that the author had gone to the full limits of his thought, and yet the amount of suggestive thinking, lighted up with that glow which religious genius gives to every subject it touches, in these discourses, is almost beyond belief. How the Oxford undergraduates were able to digest one of these sermons as it was delivered is a puzzle which only a Philadelphia lawyer can make clear, but, in the reading, the charm, delight, surprise is so great that you do not know where to stop, and sentences and thoughts linger in your memory like the remembered music of a dream. His discourses, like Dr. Martineau's and Dr. Walker's, are chiefly ethical, as university sermons are apt to be, but they are much different. The atmosphere of doubt in the one, the cool clearness of the moral sense in the other, is met in Dr. Mozley's writing by a bright, clear, positive faith, which informs and vitalizes his thought, and enables him to deal with religious doubt as the physician gives medicine to his patients, and still keep clearly before you the inward light of a pure conscience. Bishop Temple in his Rugby sermons, displays many of the qualities which are found in such happy combination in these discourses, and Dr. Jowett, whose university fame and influence are, perhaps, greater than Dr. Mozley's, is still the man who treads very closely in his footsteps in that venerable university which is the fountain-head of British religious belief.

A CITY OF THE DEAD.

THE NECROPOLIS OF PRÆNESTE.

FROM ROME TO PALESTRINA—THE ANCIENT LAND-MARKS—AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL EXCURSION—DISCOVERY OF THE CISTÆ—THEIR CONTENTS—THE STORY OF A NECKLACE—DESIGNS ON THE CISTÆ—ETRUSCAN AND ETRURIAN ART.

Prænesté! How many remembrances cluster around this name! The bare mention of this old town awakens an honest curiosity in the imagination of those who love to dwell on the history of times which have long passed away. Prænesté! Here are still those Pelasgic walls which point backward to the first dawn of Italy, there the monuments of Etruscan times, together with those massive quadrilateral structures built by Scylla in the last days of the Republic. You can find in Prænesté the *opera laterisa* (brick work) which dates from the later period of Imperial Rome. Prænesté contains, too, in its midst the remains of gloomy edifices due to the Middle Ages, which Cola di Rienzi swept away, and lastly, in the town, there is the palace of Urban VIII. where that celebrated mosaic is preserved, the deciphering of which is still an enigma for the archæologist. During 30 centuries of existence what magnificences and what misfortunes have not the venerable monuments of Prænesté witnessed!

The route which leads from Rome to Prænesté, (the Palestrina of our day,) called the Via Labicana, is one which delights the traveler. There is a certain peculiar and inexplicable charm which always accompanies any one who journeys over the vast and desert Campagna, with its far distant horizons. These plains have certain savage beauties of their own which seem to recall with pride their former grandeur. Here and there stand ruins, and at every step remembrances start up as if by enchantment. If, on a pleasant Autumn morning, leaving Rome by the Porta Maggiore, bent on the greatest of all pleasures, an archæological excursion, you give yourself up to the monotonous swaying of your carriage, your eyes are delighted with the soft, tender blue of the skies, and you are dazzled by the brilliancy of the sun as it glints here and there and flashes on some old arch of a ruined aqueduct. All is still and quiet, and there is just that deep silence which the nymphs loved to hear," scarce interrupted save by the song of the lark or by the far distant tinkling of the cattle bells. You are overcome by an all-pervading sense of happiness and are steeped in enchanting reveries.

By degrees the road becomes more distinct, for now at each station the stories and legends of the olden time awaken thought. Here is the Tor Pignattara, the tomb of the Empress Helen, the mother of Constantine. The name Pignattara is derived from the *Pignatte*, or terra-cotta amphoræ with which the Romans often constructed the vaults of their buildings in order to give them lightness with acoustic principles. Here is Torre Nuova, where the gigantic pines, with their umbrella tops, trace their black silhouettes against the blue of the heavens. Now we approach Castiglione, the old Gabii, where the famous Diana, one of the treasures of the Museum of the Louvre, was discovered. Further on, away to the right, can be seen the source of the Aqua Felice and of Lake Regulus. The ascent is now more rapid until you reach the Osteria della Colonna, from whence, perched on its volcanic summit, one catches in profile a view of old Labicum. It is about 10 miles further on from here to Prænesté. Just here the road sinks into a fertile valley which stretches to the right and left. Suddenly this valley narrows, and you see cut in the tuffo a few Roman tombs, while away off in the distance appear the elegant domes of Zagarolo. You are now in the domain of the Barbarini family, and you pass under the shade of long rows of gloomy trees. You cannot fail observing that you are approaching some ancient city, because your road is an old Roman way, and paved with large irregular stones. You are on the route which united old Prænesté with Labicum and Tusculum. In a few minutes more you reach the Porta del Sole, and now you are in the midst of the pretty houses of Palestrina, coquettishly poised on a rocky amphitheatre, and above them towers the fortress the Colonna built. Just here, in this very place, was erected that most famous temple dedicated to Fortune, whose foundation is lost in the dark night of ages long gone past. This shrine was so built that it overlooked all Latium, even as far as Rome. No matter where the patient laborer might stand toiling over his fields, in the immensity of the plain, he could always see the temple. As the poor hind wiped the sweat from his brow, he might find consolation, even forget his toils, as he muttered a prayer to the goddess Volubile. This Temple of Fortune was of such untold magnificence that it astonished the ancient world. It was an Athenian philosopher who declared "that he never cast eyes on so fortunate a Fortune as the one at Prænesté." Who can tell what were the riches amassed in the sanctuaries, hidden away by the priests attached to the worship of the deity? Those *ex voti* due to the superstition of the age must have been showered down upon the goddess. There might have been found there, the modest terra cotta figure, the offering of the poor, with the more sumptuous gifts of the opulent. The rich, who never could have been contented, ever wanting more, lavished on the goddess scarabs, engraved by the greatest artists, or jewels, or vases, or purest gold, wonderfully decorated. All clamored to Fortune of Fortune.

"Quest' è colei che è tanto posta in croce
Pur da color che le dovrian dar lode,
Dandole biasmo a torto e mala voce."
—*Dante, Inferno*, Canto VII.

When Caius Marius killed himself within the walls of Prænesté, Scylla's legions laid violent hands on the shrine, and the treasures of the Temple of Fortune were cast to the winds. What a pillage that must have been! Superstitious Scylla, however, rebuilt the temple, embellished it, and did his best to court the fickle favor of the goddess.

Augustus, Tiberius, Nero, Domitian, all made Prænesté one of their favorite resorts. To-day on the outskirts may be seen what was once a sumptuous villa of Adrian. Horace sang of the beauty of Prænesté. During the ninth century Prænesté took its modern name of Palestrina. The town then entered into those terrible struggles which raged between the Papacy and the Empire. We must, however, pass over in silence this most interesting epoch in the history of the Middle Ages, and enter at once into the City of the Dead.

The Necropolis of Prænesté is situated at the foot of the mountain. It occupies a vast extent of ground, and the tombs of many periods superposed one on top of the other, seem as if, by their position, to be mute guardians pointing out the various epochs of its history. The middle of the tumulus is evidently the oldest portion, and around it are vast circles of tombs, which were constructed as the City of the Dead ever increased in size. The Roman remains occupy the largest circumference. Always excepting the discovery made of the famous Ficoroni cista, preserved in the Collegio Romano, in the greater number of old explorations these tombs yielded objects attributable to the later periods of the Roman Empire. It is only within the last twenty years that the true sepulchres of ancient Prænesté, those of the Italo-Grecian period, have been brought to light.

A peasant working on the Barbarini property, in the act of planting a vineyard, struck with his pick a certain hard body which resisted his efforts. The man dug a trench, sought for the obstruction, and discovered a sarcophagus. This sarcophagus yielded a number of ornaments fashioned in amber and bronze, which were novelin form and character. There were collarets, fibulæ in amber, combined with gold and silver, and ornaments in bronze fashioned in a most primitive style. This discovery was the commencement of a series of careful explorations, which gave even more satisfactory returns. In the Barbarini library at Rome, belonging to Prince Barbarini, may be seen some very choice bronze cistæ, with specimens of gold ornaments, and instruments in ivory, of archaic form. Apropos of this jewelry, I recall a pleasing incident. One day, in opening a tomb at Prænesté, a necklace of pure gold was found. It was a chain made of delicate strands of gold, about the circumference of the little finger. It was a real work of Arachnée, and terminated with two hooks arranged as a clasp. The whole was conceived in the chastest style. From the chain there hung a *bulla* representing the head of Archelous, with his beard and horns, exactly the same type as is preserved in the Capuan terra cotta, and may be seen on the coins due to Neapolis. This necklace, brought to Rome, was presented to the Princess Barbarini just when she had completed her toilet, tire lady going to a ball that night. The necklace was so beautiful, the color of the gold so pure, its preservation so perfect, that the Princess took off the traditional diamonds of the Barbarini family and clasped around her fair neck the newly-acquired treasure. The lady was the goddess of the fête, and for many a day afterward Rome talked of this necklace, which, wrested one fine morning from the mystery of the tomb, on the same evening had excited the envy of all that was most beautiful of the Roman aristocracy.

Incited by the successful explorations of Prince Barbarini, all those who owned land in the neighborhood commenced researches, and most important finds were made. Twelve cistæ of bronze were discovered, all containing those curious objects belonging to the toilet, such as engraved mirrors and ivory work, and I was fortunate enough to become the possessor of these treasures, which now form a portion of my collection.

These cistæ, what was their use? At first it was thought that cistæ were certain receptacles appertaining to the mystical Eleusinian rights. Archæologists of the eighteenth century called the single one found at Ficoroni, "Mistica." The engraving on this particular cista, represents, on one portion of it, a gladiator bearing a cista. The figure is in a boat, which is just reaching the shore of a river. Can this river be the Styx? On the other side of the cista is a scene where Amycus is bound to a tree by Pollux, in the presence of the assembled Argonauts.

To-day every doubt in regard to the character of these cistæ is cleared up. My own discoveries at Prænesté have certainly solved the question. We have every reason to suppose that these cistæ were caskets which contained all the necessary articles for the bath. We even found cistæ in which had been kept sponges, which were in perfect preservation, together with combs, rouge, strigils, mirrors, hair-pins, alabastrons, (perfume vases,) and even little wooden sandals. How were we to have served those thousand other nothings so indispensable for a woman, such as needles, spools, stilets for writing on wax tablets, and even dice, possibly to amuse the ladies of that day, and relieve, as Lord Byron has it, "the sad labor of the toilet." These cistæ, usually cylindrical in form, rarely oval, are about a foot or a little more in diameter. They always have a cover to them, and stand either on winged sphynxes, or chimæras, or on the feet of clawed animals of mythological form, in the highest degree of relief. The single handle to the cover is very characteristic. Placed in the middle, this handle is invariably composed of human figures. Sometimes it is a woman in the position of an acrobat, or a drunken menad supported by a satyr. It may be two athletes wrestling, or two figures, male and female, with outstretched arms, supported on each other's shoulders, the man holding a fetich, the woman an alabastron. Two cistæ in my collection are of wood and bronze. The handles are formed by grouping two athletes, who carry the body of a third man. On the surface of the lid and around the cistæ are found graffiti engravings made with a graving tool. Around the edge of the cover, and the top and bottom of the sides, are two circles of ornamentation, which are in the Greek style. Sometimes the cistæ bear inscriptions in early Latin. It seems quite evident that the handles and feet were cast by Etruscan metal-founders, who took their models after old traditional forms, while the engraved work shows the direct influence of an art undoubtedly derived from Grecian mythology. Sometimes these outlines are as pure as the most beautiful conceptions traced on Greek vases. Occasionally there is a certain affectation of style and that peculiar mannerism which belong more particularly to Etruscan mirrors and to Campanian vases. These cistæ date from a period of from 300 to 200 years before the birth of Christ. It was about this time that Greek forms exercised their influence on the artists of Campania. This peculiar style, found at Prænesté, shows certain differences in architectural details and ornamentation which mark that curious period of transition between the Greco-Etruscan and what is properly called early Roman art.

On examining my catalogue of antiques, notices on the various subjects engraved on the cistæ may be consulted. I am desirous, however, of calling, more particularly, attention to the No. 1 of my catalogue. This cista is oval in form, and bears an engraving of amazing delicacy. This casket has a peculiar archæological value. Many erudite archæologists have written that, in the *Æneid*, all those legends relative to the founding of Rome and the origin of the Latin race were attributable to Virgil, who was desirous of flattering the natural pride of the Roman. Strange to say, this cista, which must have been fashioned fully two centuries before Virgil was born, has for its leading subject the alliance between Latinus and Æneas. In the composition, the old King bears the crown, while he tramples under foot the warlike arms, indicating a time of peace. He stretches out his right hand to Æneas. The Trojan hero points to the dead body of Turnus, borne off by the soldiers, and is apparently clamorous for the reward of his triumph, which is Lavinia. Lavinia, in a pose full of grace and timidity, seems disposed to accept Æneas for her spouse. To complete the scene, on the left, Lavinia's step-mother is in the act of flight. In front there are the recumbent figures of the River Minutius and his nymph, both personified. Virgil repeated, then, nothing more than an old popular legend.

One cista (No. 4 of the catalogue) represents Atlanta speeding in the race. She is equipped with a sword, and seems to be just about distancing Milanion, and is ready to kill him, but her suitor, guarded by Aphrodite, Minerva, and other divinities, is in the act of throwing in her path the golden apples, which Venus has given him, so that Atlanta, dazzled by their splendor, shall lose the race, as she stoops to pick them up. This subject and its treatment is among the very rarest. It contains numerous figures, and the study of the whole affords ample research for the archæological taste. I would like to call attention to the peculiar monument which forms the starting point of the race. The decoration is composed of columns of Ionian order. These columns bear on their upper portions bas-reliefs, with figures and ornamentations, which recall, in a striking manner, those columns belonging to the temple at Ephesus now preserved in the British Museum. The rest of the cistæ are either ornamented with scenes evidently taken from the private life of the people of antiquity, or bear figures of divinities derived from Grecian mythology. Some bear Latin inscriptions. There is one cista, having on it a Venus caressing a dove, which is conceived with singular grace and purity.

Such engraved mirrors as are found in these cistæ also bear figures, with Latin and Etruscan inscriptions. These mirrors might furnish me the material alone for an extended article. The No. 32 of the catalogue is a bronze mirror case ornamented in bas-relief, representing Ganymede carried away by Jupiter in the form of an eagle, in presence of his affrighted brothers and sisters. This mirror case is one of the very rarest examples of ancient repoussé work.

All these various objects, aside from their archæological value, are of the greatest artistic merit. The lessons they ought to impart I am certain will not be lost by those who in this great country are desirous of solving the question how to blend applied art with American industry. For the jewelers or silversmiths in the United States whose beautiful work I have so much admired, and who already show such a predilection to classical forms, the study of these cistæ would furnish models of great value. Should any of these most skillful artists reproduce in silver these cistæ, with their feet, their covers, their handles, with their pendant chains hung in graceful festoons, by using different shades of metal, by burnishing or oxidation, the most harmonious effects could be produced and a work of the highest artistic merit could be recreated.

I am at present inclined to think that these cistæ are only to be found at Prænesté, since none have been discovered in other localities. The number now known is quite limited. The British Museum exhibits three cistæ, the Berlin Museum three, the Louvre four, two of which are of very small size.

Before concluding this necessarily rapid description of the treasures found at Prænesté, it is but fitting that I should express the deep gratification I have felt for the interest the people of the United States have taken in my collections. These collections I have left in the Metropolitan Museum of Art of New-York, which the Trustees have in the most liberal and hospitable manner opened to me. I am, then, only too happy to see them placed side by side with the Cesnola treasures. This Cesnola collection I like to call "the book of grammar of Greek art." Together in one grand assemblage, these various collections offer an unbroken chain in the history of art, beginning with its earliest manifestations some 2,000 years before the birth of Christ, and concluding with the seventeenth century of our own era.

ALESSANDRO CASTELLANI.

A QUEER DUEL.

The Cumberland, (Md.) *News* of the 5th inst. says: "Yesterday afternoon a pigeon and a full grown goose, feeding on the premises of Mr. W. H. Forster, North Cumberland, got into a quarrel, presumably over the division of their dinner, and organized a very lively battle. The pigeon flew angrily about the goose's head, putting in a little peck whenever he could, but finally it received a blow from the goose's bill and fled, true to its habits, aiming at the roof of the house. The goose, thoroughly mad, followed, watching the pigeon until it became necessary to concentrate its attention on its efforts to fly so high, when, in its blind fury, it dashed against the wall and fell to the ground, dead. When it was picked up its neck was found to be broken."

A TROPICAL HOTEL.

LIFE AT A BRAZILIAN RESORT.

THE PLEASURES OF A RENOWNED SOUTH AMERICAN HOSTELRY—MINE HOST AND HIS GOOD CHEER—MOUNTAIN SCENERY IN THE TROPICS—FERDINAND AND THE MONKEYS.

Bennett's, at Tijuca, is, or was, a hostelry of much renown among South Americans. It is not far from Rio. A couple of hours, sheer up the mountain, shooting your donkey through zones of thunder-cloud and belts of rain, as if he were a rocket or a witch's broomstick, and you find yourself at its welcoming porch. Very likely the Senhor is there in person to greet you, white-haired, rosy, and rotund, with the air of a Bishop and the soft palm of a Duchess. You may travel far without seeing an inn-keeper whose presence betokens such mild and venerable distinction. He would not seem out of place under the cobalt ensign of the Garter. Properly wigged, he would look like the Lord Chancellor, even at the bagatelle table, with a cheroot in his mouth. A scholar would say that he might have translated an eclogue of *Virgil* or wrestled with the obstinacies and obscurities of the Greek particle. I should not have been at all surprised to have seen the parchment of a university, inscribed with his name, hanging upon the wall of the little room in which he composed his admirable ménus, and made out his exceedingly moderate bills. It was a privilege to be admitted to that arcanum of hospitality. There were long cigars in a wicker basket; there was a wondrous flask of port, which mysteriously renewed its ebbing ruby wave. It never ran dry. There were the latest illustrated periodicals from London. Above the door hung a hunting whip and horn. He had hunted in his youth, and over Yorkshire and Sussex downs heard the hounds, crook-kneed and dewlapped like Thessalian bulls, their ears sweeping away the morning dew, and their mouths matched like bells, each under each. Since then his girdle had lengthened in prosperous years of exile, but he yet spoke, and with ardor, of the merry November tumult in which his youth had shared. In the window was a jar containing a serpent's head preserved in spirits. It was large as a pomegranate, and with fangs like toothpicks. Poisonous? Certainly; a scratch from one of them, and you are dead in ten minutes. No antidote known. So affirmed the Senhor, poising the jar against the light and shutting one eye as he contemplated the object within it with an interest which was almost affectionate. He had slain and beheaded the reptile with his own hand. By the window-side were shelves with books. Sometimes a monkey, with a countenance of discouragement, clung at its ledge, dragging with him at each remove an unlengthening fragment of chain.

The beautiful spot in which the Senhor had fixed his abode drew his attention while it was yet a wild—a place of bamboos, of humming birds, of epiphytes, of the purple *quaresma*. He was a merchant in those days, and rich. So, aided by the sorceries of opulence, he smote his staff into the earth and a *Fazenda* arose. It was a hospitable mansion from the beginning. The echo of a guest's footstep was the "open sesame" of its gates since they were first balanced upon their hinges. How it befell that, little by little, in the course of years it lapsed from the condition of a gentleman's private Summer mansion to that of an inn, I have heard, but have somehow half forgotten. Nor is it of any import. Nothing about it was changed except that the guests had the privilege of paying a moderate sum for their entertainment, and might at will prolong their sojourn without fear that they were outstaying their welcome.

All round it the mountains rose, climbing the sky with their massy burden of foliage like a queen's robe wrought over with flowers. Narrow paths, just wide enough for equestrians to meet and pass each other, ran zig-zag up their slopes. Sometimes, following the afternoon rain, cascades shot from lofty, distant ledges, trailed and wavered in the misty air for a space, and then faded away like ribbons of mist. In one direction the summits broke asunder, leaving a wide gorge, through which the sunset poured its tremendous and blinding flame. In other seasons of the day, looking thitherward you might see the square, gray buttress of the Gavia, its wall marked with gigantic and unknown hieroglyphs. In the sunset hours it was but a fire image, unregarded amid burning immensities, drowned in sidereal deluges of light. Through the gorge shot a crystal brook, with the bright speed of Oxus leaping from its high mountain cradle of Pamere—a stream of foam and waterfalls. On its way thither it ran through the gardens of the fazenda. From my arm-chair on the veranda I could throw a pebble into the midst of its bright, whirling tumult. Perhaps I could have thrown the monkey so far if the obstinate simian would have co-operated. But he was of an illiberal temper. Ferdinand, the young negro page, one day sought to immerse him in its waters, losing considerable wool in the transaction. Even with that sacrifice, he completely failed to saturate his monkey.

Ferdinand! A host of memories come thronging back with the mention of his name. He was about three feet long, with eyes like beads, and a smile which at a superficial glance seemed to run all round his head. He had a basis of good nature, but no morality or sense of obligation. He would postpone urgent duties for the purpose of assuming acrobatic attitudes, choosing for these exploits occasions on which there seemed neither local incentive nor any sufficient cause. He had a habit of standing suddenly on his head, without rhyme or reason, and exposing the soles of his feet, which were of a pale amber color and plantigrade formation, to the vertical rays of the sun. In the seasons when his services were most desirable he would withdraw from observation to perform that singular rite. He could and did scuttle up trees with as much agility as the monkeys which he fed and tended, and with which he was habitually at feud. There was a cage full of them across the open space in front of the veranda, and his minstration to them excited much interest among the guests. From mere perversity he was always skirting the edges of peril, and his ears were pulled by the larger monkeys with great frequency and violence.

The duties assigned to him were various, but in performing them he was careful to introduce no embarrassing precedents of promptitude or attention to orders. When he came he came in a casual manner, not in any way connected as to time with the signal which had summoned him. Apprehensions were not wanting that he investigated the savor of dishes on their way to the table with sly inquisitive forefinger. An intaglio impression of his thumb was a not infrequent ornament of the pots of marmalade. In the evening, when the dining-room was cleared for quadrilles, he was accustomed to engage in private break-downs in corners, and when intrusted with the lemonade tray at the refectionary stage of the entertainment, upset the same with a regularity resembling that of a natural law.

Anything in a bottle was his spoil. He "sampled" flasks of bay rum, caraffes of aromatic vinegar, Jockey Club, collodion, solutions of borax, anything, with a subsequent result of colic, which was always promptly and vigorously antagonized by the administration of copious doses of tar water. Senhor Bennett's confidence in that balsamic elixir equaled that of Bishop Berkeley, and he gave it indifferently to his negroes, mules, and monkeys whenever any of them seemed "out of sorts." Of tar water Ferdinand was reputed to have taken no end—barrels. But it seemed to have had little effect either on his morals or his constitution.

In a shady corner of the veranda, looking out upon the garden, used to sit the Dona Isabel in a little low chair, with her wicker work-basket on the one hand and a small book-stand on the other. In the former were sprays and sprigs of embroidery, bright wools, and many thimbles; upon the latter a French novel, the *Revis des Deux Mondes*, a book of verses, a slim crystal vase with a single flower. The Dona was fond of literature, though she never read anything through of embroidery, though no more than Penelope did she ever finish the tapestry on which she wrought; of conversation, though she invariably forgot what she set out to say, and ended with something else in a surprising and irrelevant, though not unamusing, manner. She had two daughters in pinafores, whom, each morning, she taught religious lessons out of a long black book with a cross on it, and a black-eyed son, a dozen years old, who united with Ferdinand in experiments upon the Senhor's mules. Was it torbearance or bad kicking on the part of the animals that young master and young bondman were not sent flying over the stables? The Dona possessed a calm confidence in Providence which forbade anxiety, and a spectacle of her son rocking upon the summit of a squealing hybrid, its ears horizontal with rage, gave her no agitating concern.

The Dona was of rank. Her husband was a magistrate, and had held a Government portfolio. She was handsome, after a droway fashion. Moreover, she had a sort of unexpected accidental wit, the flashes of which seemed to inspire her with an emotion of mild surprise, as if she wondered where such clever things came from. In default of a sovereign of more imposing sort, it befell that a little court clustered about her. After dinner her chair was always the centre of a pleasant, vivacious group. There was Mme. Laura, with her dark Lusitanian eyes and delicate laces of Alencon? Venice? Valenciennes? I know not—they were very rare and ethereal—and her carcanet of rubies, and her hand of pearl veined with pale turquoise—lucky the man to whom she had given it, one would think. He didn't seem to be oppressed with the reflection, but sat aloof and smoked his cigar, paying little attention to the feminine prattle. There was Mme. Marie likewise, whose husband looked like Vela's Napoleon, and who was herself like Mme. Recamier. She said not much, but the flush came and went on her cheek like fire on opal, and was more eloquent than speech. There was the coffee planter's wife likewise, with her diamonds and her three pale pink daughters, shy but buxom; Samuels, the Jew banker, who seemed to be composed of contradiction and hair-oil, with a sprinkling of watch-chain and amethysts; young Periegesis, whiskered British swell, blonde and watery, traveling for his health, which seemed equal to that of a Normandy dray horse; Parker, Yankee civil engineer, who had laid out lines of railroads all over the world, and who in this service had been baked to the complexion of a Samian water-pot; Bert, alim handsome Cuban youth, subsequently garroted by the Spanish oppressors of his native isle, who captured him with arms in his hands fighting gallantly for its liberation; the worthy Senhor Bennett himself, and the saffron-colored magistrate—proud of his wife as Mathew Bagnet, though in a less demonstrative way—these and a number more composed the afternoon court of Dona Isabel, on whom she sat, languid, handsome, and mildly colloquial, till the sun had sloped his westering wheel toward heaven's descent, till the dusk came and fire-flies lit the garden, answering in myriad gleams the queen regnant's cigarette. For the Dona smoked. Then came tea, games, waltzes, moonlight discourses of men and women, beneath the watchful stars and the high hovering garden palms. Then the ladies went to bed, and the men drew sociably together, and over goblets of claret cup and regalias chatted of the news and events of the day. Most of them had been to the city, returning at dusk, and bringing with them unto that mountain isolation the echoes of the world. At last they dropped off one after another, leaving the tough old magistrate and the equally hardy civil engineer, who kept it up till daybreak.

And speaking of the fire-flies, the mountain slopes blazed with them from dusk till dawn as if the fairies had hung out in their lamps the light their elfin festivities. As for the garden, its foliage was shot through and through with their glittering beams, and the capitals of the palms, alive with their lustre, spread against the sky like oriental aigrettes. The clusters of bamboo by the brookside were lit like giant Christmas trees—like the branched and towering candelabra of a king's hall of audience. They were larger than their congeners, which bear their modest midsummer torches, lit and extinguished in fitful intermittence, along the darkening meadow lands of the

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COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful City driver; best City reference; can be seen at present employer's. Call on or address No. 163 West 56th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE SCOTCHMAN; thoroughly experienced with horses, carriages, &c.; good careful driver, and good vegetable gardener; willing and obliging, as references will state, Address J. D., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMILY; first-class references from former employers; no objection to the country. Call or address for two days Coachman, No. 38 West 30th st., two doors east of Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROughly understands his business; three and a half years' good City reference. Address H. M., No. 347 7th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A FRENCHMAN AS GOOD COOK and pastry in a private family; City reference. Address Jules, No. 160 West 28th st.

FARMER OR GARDENER.—BY AN AMERIcan, with first-class references, as farmer or gardener; one who thoroughly understands the care of stock; engagement desired by the 1st of April. Address M. H., Orange Post Office, New-Jersey.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN, 25 YEARS' EXperience in greenhouses, graperies, fruit, vegetables, and landscaping; can use tools and milk; best references as to honesty and capability. Address C. G., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MAN; understands gardening and farming; care of horses a specialty; distinguished references given. Call or address Laditsky, No. 141 West 28th st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LANDSCAPE gardener, the complete charge of a place, (vegetable or pleasure grounds;) married, no children; best references. Address C. SCHMELZ, Rahway, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH GARdener, single; competent in all branches; of long experience in this country. Call or address A. S., gardener, No. 136 Bleecker st., New-York.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A YOUNG German as gardener and farmer; best references; address W. J., Williamsbridge Post Office, New-York.

GARDENER.—THOROUGH, PRACTICAL, (ENGlish;) age, 28; married; first-rate reference as to character and ability. Address F. W., No. 67 Nassau st.

HEAD GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, A German, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches; best of reference given. Address J. D., care of Roberch & Wilson, Florists, corner 26th st. and Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man to drive a doctor's wagon; can care and drive horses, or make himself useful around private house; can clean silver, attend all kinds of furnaces, or make himself useful at anything for moderate wages; A 1 references. Address J. W. Aiken, Box No. 236 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN—COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—By a man and wife, lately landed; man as plain gardener, take care of horses, drive, &c., milk, and be generally useful; wife is good plain cook and excellent laundress. Call at No. 338 East 36th st., top floor.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man in a private family; City reference; obliging and willing to do anything. Address L. W., Box No. 298 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY SINGLE COLORED MAN AS waiter in first class private family; has best City and country reference; no objection to the country Call or address Pender, No. 109 West 52d st.

WAITER.—BY A CAPABLE FRENCH WAITER as butler; has great experience in serving the table and taking care of silverware; best City reference from last place. Address N. N., 255 West 35th st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN as waiter; is thorough in his duties; best reference given. Call or address C. H., No. 152 East 42d st., first floor, front.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (SWISS) AS waiter in a private family; best of references given. Address August, No. 157 3d av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlishman as waiter. Address W. G., No. 231 West 26th st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE SUISSE FRANCAISE—POUVANT ENseigner les enfants et faire toute espèces d'ouvrages à l'aiguille, désire se placer de suite. S'adresser au Rev. Pons, No. 324 West 20th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PERSON OF EDUCATION, BEING of from 28 to 35 years of age, who would be willing to care for, and be a companion to, a young man in feeble health. Address X. X., Box No. 321 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT MAN TO travel with upholstery goods; one acquainted with the Western trade. Address Box No. 729 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—SILK SALESMAN; one who understands the skein silk and machine twist trade; must have good references. Address P. O. Box 1,477, Boston, Mass.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETH CITY 7s,

MATURING 1878 TO 1896,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau St.

NEW-YORK CITY 6s,

DUE IN 1879.

OSWEGO CITY 7S,

DUE IN 1888.

ELIZABETH CITY 7S,

DUE IN 1896,

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL ST.

THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK, Feb. 3, 1877.

THE TRUSTEES of this Company have levied an ASSESSMENT of $1 per share on the preferred and common stock, payable at this office on or before Feb. 17. After that date it will be delinquent, and liable to a charge for advertising sale.

COPIES OF REPORT and late news from the mine are published, and may be had at the office, or mailed to address on request.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

CINCINNATI 7 3/10 PER CENT

MUNICIPAL BONDS, DUE 1906. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

KUHN, LOEB & CO., NO. 31 NASSAU ST.

TO INVESTORS.

BROOKLYN WATER BONDS,

PAYABLE 1899.

For sale by

GEORGE K. SISTARE,

NO. 24 NASSAU ST.

THE GOLD MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS Committee are now prepared to purchase all or any portion of the outstanding thirty-two Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway Company, for the sum of $580 68 per bond, which is the amount of the dividend in cash arising from the sale under the foreclosure proceedings. Or if the holders of any of these bonds wish to join the other bondholders and share in the sale made to the new parties, they may do so, provided they notify us by the 15th of February. Apply to W. A. V. POST, Secretary of the Committee, pro tem., at the office of Perkins, Livingston, Post & Co., No. 23 Nassau st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1877.

HOTCHKISS & BURNHAM,

(Members New-York Stock Exchange.)

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,

NO. 36 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on margin or for cash. Branch offices in Fifth Avenue and Windsor Hotels. Connected by our private telegraph lines. Accounts solicited.

A. C. BURNHAM, NO. 33 PINE ST., NEW-YORK. Investment securities paying eight to ten per cent. for sale. Western mortgages a specialty for sixteen years. References in New-York, Boston, Hartford, and Philadelphia. Send for lists.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies and mortgages; same bought; insurances of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., 119 Broadway.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on New-York City improved property. Apply to GRANT BROTHERS, No. 2 Exchange court.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall st., issue letters of credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD BY

E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 8, 1877.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of four (4) per cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable at the banking-house of the Company's Agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 17th day of February, inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 2d day of March next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1877.—The regular guaranteed quarterly dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent., per annum on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st March proximo, at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d March.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE ST NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 7 Wall st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1877.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this bank, payable on and after the 12th day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 13th proximo.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES FOR THE past due coupons of the First Mortgages on the Main Line of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company may present them to the Metropolitan National Bank, and have the interest on the coupons added to the certificate.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 4 WEST 14TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM 5TH AV.—Newly and handsomely-furnished suites and single rooms to families and gentlemen, with or without breakfast; bath-rooms and running water on each floor; house heated by steam throughout; appointments and location unsurpassed; best references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING AN elegant house, in close proximity to fashionable restaurants, would accommodate single gentlemen with rooms and service; French breakfast if desired; none but first-class parties treated with. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PRIVATE CLUB, 28TH ST., NEAR BROADway.—Gentleman wanted to join; Breakfast at all hours; table d'hote at 6:30 o'clock; also rooms; terms reasonable. Address "CLUB," Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM Gramercy Park.—Large, pleasant, desirable rooms on fourth floor; also hall room on second floor, with board; references.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 207 WEST. Second-story front rooms; superior board; every convenience; location central and unexceptionable. OWNER.

NO. 244 EAST 40TH ST.—SQUARE ROOM, suitable for gentleman or lady; nicely kept; bath, hot and cold water same floor; fire evenings; private family; $3 week.

SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE, Spacious rooms, en suite, with elegant parlor, bath, &c.; vacated by family going South; references. Call at No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison ave.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH and 12th sts.—Spacious suite of well-furnished rooms on parlor floor, with or without private table.

NO. 42 WEST 19TH ST.—HANDSOME SUITE of apartments, with or without board, in private house; references.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITE OF handsomely-furnished rooms; with or without private table; references.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED SECOND-story front and hall room, with board; reference. No. 338 West 23d st.

NO. 21 5TH AV.—PLEASANT THIRD-STORY front room and hall room, with first-class board; reference.

TWENTY-FIFTH ST., EAST, NO. 132.—A private family would let one or two rooms to a married couple or gentleman, with or without meals.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO Rent with board, en suite or singly, at moderate prices; references. No. 108 East 23d st.

NO. 5 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR WINDSOR Hotel.—Second floor, well-furnished, with first-class board; also, a large room on fourth floor.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS on second floor; also single rooms; table first-class; reference.

NO. 122 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms; also, single room with board. References exchanged.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Desirable rooms, first-class board; also, table boarders.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—FRONT AND REAR rooms, to gentleman, on fourth floor; excellent table; moderate terms.

NO. 236 WEST 34TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor; also other rooms; with board; references.

NO. 264 WEST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

SUNNY FRONT SECOND-FLOOR SUITE—Superior board; low price for balance of season. 33 West 33d st.

NO. 20 EAST 22D ST.—WITH BOARD; PARLOR and bed-room first floor; parlor and bed-room third floor; single rooms.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—ROOMS FOR GENtlemen, with excellent table.

A THIRD FLOOR FRONT ROOM, WITH OR without board. No. 127 East 24th st.

NO. 6 WEST 16TH ST.—THREE LARGE rooms, furnished, with board; reference.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on second floor at reduced price with board.

NINETEENTH ST., NO. 338 WEST.—A large hall room to let, with board; gas, fire; terms moderate.

NO. 6 EAST 34TH ST.—SINGLE ROOMS WITH board; house newly furnished; terms moderate.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor of three rooms, with board; terms moderate.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—REFerences. No. 116 West 45th st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 19 East 46th st.; references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, TIRED OF boarding-house life, want a permanent home in a private family; plesant sitting-room and bed-room adjoining; good, accustantial table a necessity; location 25th to 50th st., between Madison and 7th avs. Address, giving full particulars and terms, which must not exceed $100 per month, Martin M., Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

N. B.—Boarding-house keepers need not answer.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—FURNISHED—TWO ROOMS WITH ALL convenience for housekeeping; also large sleeping room, very pleasant for one or two persons. No. 316 West 27th st.

PARLOR AND BED-ROOM TO LET (FURnished) in the Sherwood Building, 5th av. and 44th st., at reduced prices to May 1. Apply at 531 5th av.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, without board; references. Call at No. 34 East 20th st.

HOTELS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS.

For full information apply to

JAMES LIDDERWOOD & CO., No. 753 Broadway, New-York.

BRUEN HOUSE—AT PERTH AMBOY, TO LEASE on favorable terms; the hotel is in good order and convenient for sea-bathing and boating; the station of the Long Branch Railway is near the house. For further information apply to

HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

HOTEL BRANTING—MADISON AV. AND 58TH St. We have a few suites more of our pleasant rooms to let; also single rooms; prices moderate. Please call and see.

NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL.—LODGINGS, 50c.; 200 light single rooms for gentlemen only; weekly, $2 to $3. Corner Bowery and Bayard st.

PROPOSALS.

TO QUARRYMEN AND GRANITE DEALERS.

PROPOSALS FOR CUT STONE.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1877.

Proposals are solicited, and will be received until noon of Feb. 26, 1877, for furnishing the cut stone for the dwelling and tower for Stratford Shoals Light-house, Long Island Sound, New-York.

The stone furnishing to be done according to plans and specifications, which, with any other information desired concerning the work, will be furnished to bidders upon application to the undersigned.

The proposals will state the time will be for which the stone required will be delivered at the harbor of Bridgeport, Conn. The stones are all to be delivered, cut and dressed, ready for setting. The labor of erecting the structure will be done by the United States, and should not be included in the proposals.

The stones are to be delivered in parcels, according to sizes, and the order in which they wil be required for use, commencing the delivery not later than the first of May, 1877, and the entire lot to be delivered within one month thereafter.

Proposals will be in duplicate, with two sureties in an amount equal to the bid attached to each, indorsed by some officer of the Government known to the Treasury Department.

They will be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for cut stone for the Stratford Shoals Light-house," and addressed to the undersigned, who reserves the right to reject any bid for proper cause.

THOS. H. WOODRUFF, Colonel of Engineers, United States Army, Engineer Third Light-house District.

Post Office Box No. 4,032, New-York City.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1877, and until 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, for furnishing dining doors, &c., in Grammar school house No. 18, on East 51st st., near Lexington av.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder.

The party submitting a proposal must send the parties proposing to become sureties, must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

J. O. ALSTON,
F. T. HOPKINS,
H. P. POWERS,
M. THALMESSINGER,
JOHN C. DONNELLY,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.

Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1877.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING AND DIKE.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA AV. AND 19TH ST., WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, 1877.

Sealed proposals for Dredging and the construction of a Dike in Rappahannock River, Va., will be received at this office until noon of WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1877, and opened immediately thereafter.

Specifications and blank forms for proposals can be obtained on application to this office.

S. T. ABERT, U. S. Civil Engineer.

FURNITURE.

A VERY HANDSOME BEDSTEAD AND bureau, made for the Exhibition, is offered at private sale; a bargain. Call at No. 538 Broadway, third loft.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. THE COMEDY HIT OF 1877. THE PUREST, BRIGHTEST, AND MERRIEST PERFORMANCE IN THE CITY.

LEMONS!

EVERY NIGHT. BEGINS 8. OVER 10:30.

MATINEE SATURDAY. BEGINS 2. OVER 4:30.

ROARS OF LAUGHTER At the squeezing of Lemon No. 6.
ROARS OF LAUGHTER At the watering pot scene!
ROARS OF LAUGHTER At the Major's love-making!
ROARS OF LAUGHTER At Jack and Mary's chess scene!
ROARS OF LAUGHTER At the kissing by proxy!
ROARS OF LAUGHTER At the famous duel affair!
ROARS OF LAUGHTER For two glorious hours!

Miss DAVENPORT, Mr. COGHLAN, Mr. BROUGHAM, Mr. LEWIS, Mr. HARDENBERG, Mr. CRISP, Mrs. GILBERT, SYDNEY COWALL, and EMILY RIGL IN GREAT COMIC CREATIONS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SECOND WEEK. "FIFTH AVENUE."

GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE'S GREAT PLAY.

Appearance of the popular actor, MR. GEORGE RIGNOLD.

*** The play abounds with illustrations of the peculiar phases, thrilling incidents, and sensational occurrences of LIFE IN THE GREAT METROPOLIS as it was in 1863.

ACT I.
Pictures the SINKING OF AN OCEAN STEAMER on the banks of Newfoundland. Exciting efforts to rescue the passengers. 1862.

ACT II.
Pictures SCENES IN WALL STREET. Stormy meeting of stockholders. 1863.

ACT III.
Pictures the LAUNCHING OF THE MONITOR. 1863.

ACT IV.
Pictures Fifth avenue by night, and the MURDER OF MR. SCHUYLER, the banker. A thrilling scene. 1863.

ACT V.
Pictures the return of the gallant SEVENTH REGIMENT and their conflict with the RIOTERS OF 1863.

PARK THEATRE. OUR BOARDING HOUSE. BROADWAY AND 22D ST. OPEN NIGHTLY.

HENRY E. ABBEY.....Lessee and Manager.
THIRD WEEK.
LEONARD GROVER'S AMERICAN COMEDY.
OUR BOARDING HOUSE.
THE GREAT SUCCESS.
CROWDED HOUSES.
TEARS AND LAUGHTER.
UNEQUALED CAST.
ALL FAVORITES.
NEW-YORK APPROVES THE VERDICT OF CHICAGO.
SAN FRANCISCO and PHILADELPHIA.
SECURE SEATS AHEAD.
Reserved balcony, 50 cents.
Reserved dress circle, $1.
Reserved orchestra, $1 50.
Admission, 50 cents and $1.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
FREE LIST SUSPENDED. (Make no mistake.)

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor.....Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.....Mr. A. M. PALMER

UNEQUIVOCAL SUCCESS

of the most important dramatic work produced in New-York in MANY SEASONS.

The charming romantic drama in 4 acts,

THE DANICHEFFS.

House crowded to the doors every night. SATURDAY at 1:30, second Matinee of DANICHEFFS.

THE GREAT NEW-YORK AQUARIUM. Broadway and 35th st.

Open daily from 9 A. M. till 10 P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

STARTLING SUBAQUEOUS PERFORMANCES. EATING AND DRINKING WHILE UNDER WATER. Miss Vivienne Lubin, the Capt. Quigley, the wonder-water-nymph, unaided by derful submarine diver, any mechanical apparatus, performs all kinds of manoeuvres and drill exercises in the water carpenter work, pletely submerged, remain- joiner work, &c., illustrating 2½ to 3 minutes with- ing the manner of using cut breathing. the dive 'a armor.

MARINE MONSTERS AND WONDERS. BLADDER-NOSE SEAL, ONLY ONE ALIVE IN THIS COUNTRY, AND A GREAT CURIOSITY. 100,000 OTHER MARINE MARVELS. AFTERNOON AND EVENING CONCERTS.

STEINWAY HALL. ANNETTE ESSIPOFF.

THREE GRAND CONCERTS By that illustrious pianiste. TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 13 and 16, SATURDAY MATINEE, Feb. 17. With the assistance of Miss PALMA and M. VIVIEN. At the concert TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, Mme. ANNETTE ESSIPOFF will play BEETHOVEN—Grand Sonata, opus 110. CHOPIN—Polonaise A flat and Nocturne. CHOPIN—LISZT—Novelette and Sherzino. RUBINSTEIN—Barcarolle. Study on black notes. Admission, $1; reserve seat, $1 50. Sale of seats at Steinway Hall, Schuberth's, and No. 11 Broadway. THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, Church Edifice, Brooklyn.

CHICKERING HALL, MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 19.—Benefit and last appearance in New-York this season of Mr. A. P. BURBANK, elocutionist, assisted by Walter R. Johnson, organist. Programme of extraordinary excellence. Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, $1. For sale at Pond's, No. 39 Union square.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. THE HAPPY MOKE. Last Nights of Offenbach's Latest Opera Bouffe.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WALTER M. CONGER, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Walter M. Conger, of the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him, or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 663 Broad st., Newark, in said district, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Stasts S. Morris, Esquire, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER. United States Marshal for said district. Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 7th day of February, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES HALSTEAD, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1877, at twelve o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, As Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH SCHMITT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Joseph Schmitt, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, in said district, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1877, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

OLIVER FISKE, Marshal.—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1877, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN BOGART, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1877, at twelve o'clock M. OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CAPITAL WANTED.—A SMALL AMOUNT on subscription to the capital stock of a scientific and practical newspaper, to be devoted specially to the Shipping Interests, Commerce, Navigation, Underwriting, Shipbuilding, Marine Engineering, the Naval Service, and the pursuits connected with vessels. Address WM. W. BATES, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

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WANTED—AN ACTIVE YOUNG MAN IN A CASH tea and grocery store already established; must have $5500 to $6500 cash; a good chance for one willing to work. Address, with real name, stating where an interview may be had, GROCER, Box 125 *Times* Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION AND

GARDEN PARTY,

IN AID OF THE

Poor of New York City

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

ST. JOHN'S GUILD.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND NILSSON HALL, FEB. 22, 1877.

BERNSTEIN'S ORCHESTRA. GRAFULLA AND DOWSING'S BANDS. MENUET DE LA COUR. (Under the direction of Mr. W. B. DE GARMO.) GRAND FLORAL DISPLAY.

Tickets and boxes can be had at the Committee Rooms of St. John's Guild, No. 42 East 14th street, or of any of the managers.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan, Chairman.
Hon.

A NOTABLE CONFERENCE.

TALKING AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE AND OTHERS DISCUSSING MATTERS AFFECTING THE CITY—NO ROOM FOR FURTHER ECONOMY IN THE PUBLIC OFFICES—A GOOD DEAL OF DISCUSSION WITH NO PRACTICAL RESULT.

When the Board of Aldermen at the instance of its President, Mr. Purroy, passed the resolution providing for monthly conferences on City affairs between the heads of departments and the Mayor, they evidently did not dream that the Citizens' Committee, of which Mr. Booth is Chairman, and the members of the Legislature from this City, would be invited to participate in the proceedings. Their programme of action, however, was amended by the Mayor, who invited the latter bodies to be present. The conference began yesterday at noon. At that hour the public chamber of the Mayor was literally crowded. Merchants, bankers, lawyers, legislators, professional politicians, Commissioners of departments and mere lookers on constituted the audience. Scattered here and there in the room were the members of the Booth Citizens' Committee who have steadfastly complained of the extravagance of the City Government, of excessive taxation, and of a large series of wrongs almost intolerable. Near them were the representatives of every Municipal department, each prepared to make an address showing that his department was all right, and that it was run at the smallest possible expense. Perhaps no meeting has ever been composed of such extraordinary, if not conflicting, elements. Among those in attendance were Messrs. Dorman B. Eaton, Oswald Ottendorfer, John H. Sherwood, Josiah M. Fiske, John Jay, James W. Pinchot, E. C. Cowdin, Gen. Sigel, Sinclair Tousey, Howard Potter, William H. Lee, L. P. Morton, Amos R. Eno, Senators Morrissey, Bixby, and Wagstaff, Gen. Spinola, Luke F. Cozans, J. C. Langbein, Peter Mitchell, and other members of the Legislature from this City; Corporation Counsel Whitney, and nearly all the members of the Board of Aldermen. In the ante-room leading to the chamber were a large number of Tammany politicians who had failed to obtain admission, and who seemed to be very anxious in regard to the proceedings. Mayor Ely having called the meeting to order, Mr. Charles Smith offered a resolution, which was adopted, limiting the time in which each head of a department was to speak to 10 minutes and the speakers in the debate that might follow to three minutes each. Nearly every one of the Commissioners had statistics to present showing how careful his department was of the public moneys.

Controller Kelly said that, as head of the Finance Department, he had made an examination of its outlay and its clerical force, and he believed that neither could be reduced with benefit to the City, because there was a very large amount of work to be done in his office. His department was run economically. Mr. Kelly then referred to the Woodin bill, which, he said, would become an important one for this City if certain amendments were made to it. He had gone over the bill very carefully, and added interlineatons and amendments to it. It was his intention to send it in that form to Mr. Hamilton Fish, Jr. He then spoke of the necessity of having property owners notified by the Assessors when assessments were made against them for public improvements, so as to enable them to have a hearing on the matter. He also referred to a bill allowing persons to bring actions against this City outside its limits for damages to their property from the water works, and remarked that it was a very objectionable bill, because City officials would have to go to courts outside of this County to defend the rights of this City in such cases. There was a bill before the Legislature to abolish the office of the City Chamberlain, who was the Treasurer of this City. That bill was a great mistake. The office was a necessary one. He did not believe that the Controller should have absolute control over the public money.

Mayor Ely followed. In regard to the question of salaries he said, like other people, he did not desire to have his own reduced, but he would cheerfully acquiesce in anything the Legislature might do about the matter. He had two bureaus attached to his office—the Marshal and Permit Bureaus—and each was administered economically.

Corporation Counsel Whitney said that the expenses of the Law Department had been materially reduced from what they were before he assumed office, the reduction amounting to about $100,000. Instead of losing 99 per cent. of the cases litigated, as was the case before he came into office, they won last year 75 per cent. of the cases against the City. His department was the breakwater at which the dead wood of the Ring drifted. He then referred to the Woodin charter, remarking that some sections of it required amendment.

Controller Kelly hoped that the bill would not pass without giving a hearing to the heads of departments.

Mr. E. C. Cowdin thought it would be better to send objections to the bill than to discuss it there. Albany was the proper place in which to make objections. There was a bill before the House providing for a conference of 12 gentlemen with the Mayor, on City affairs. That bill would make the conference legal.

Mayor Ely—"Don't that bill apply to next year?"

Mr. Cowdin—"No; it takes effect immediately after its passage."

Police Commissioner Smith said the standing committee of his board were engaged inquiring whether they could reduce their clerical force, but had not yet reported. He saw no way of economizing in street cleaning, unless the Legislature passed a law dividing the City into small districts. In that case he thought the work could be done more economically and efficiently.

Commissioner Campbell, of the Department of Public Works, was next called by the Mayor. In response he said that he had abolished the day's work and had given out all the work by contract, which was the most economical way. As to the Croton Bureau in his department, he felt bound to say that the works now in progress would prevent a scarcity of water in this City, even if the drought of last Summer should prevail again.

Messrs. Perley, of the Fire Department, Brennan, of the Department of Charities, and Chandler, of the Health Department, were then successively heard in behalf of their departments, which they said were economically conducted. Mr. Chandler stated that the expenses of his department had been materially reduced every year, while additional duties were added to it. He expressed his approval of a bill providing for the abatement of suburban nuisances, and, in this connection, referred to some manufactures on the other side of the East River.

Commissioner Wales argued that the work of improving the City's water-front should be supported by means of Municipal taxation. The Dock Department, he maintained, was too important a branch of the City Government to be stowed away in the corner of some other department, as was proposed. Its powers should rather be enlarged. He thought that West street should be continued on the present plan, so that railways might be laid for the transportation of freight, and that the bulk and pier-head line should be changed along South street. It would be expedient, he contended, for the Legislature to interfere with the sytem by which the head of the department is allowed to decide upon the material to be used in the construction of docks.

Mayor Ely next announced that the conference would have an opportunity of listening to Mr. Martin, President of the Department of Parks. This gentleman then read a dull statement which was chiefly devoted to an explanation of the expense of the department, and the reductions which had been made by the Board of Apportionment. The improvements made by the department, he said, had increased the resources of the City by increasing the value of the unproductive real estate in the upper portions of the City.

President Wheeler, of the Board of Taxes and Assessments, briefly stated the expenses of the board from 1873, when they first began their labors, until the present time. In 1873 the expenses were $264,000, in 1876 but $114,600. They would be even less in the present year.

Alderman Purroy stated on behalf of his colleagues of the Common Council, that they were anxious to co-operate in all measures that would secure economy and good government. In 1871, he said, the expenses of the board were about $299,000, but they had been reduced gradually, until at present they were somewhat less than one-third of that amount. The speaker devoted the remainder of his remarks to opposing the proposed bill providing that hereafter all heads of departments should be appointed by the Mayor without the consent of the Common Council.

President Wood, of the Board of Education, next addressed the conference, and urged that if economy was to be practiced it should be practiced in some other way than by reducing the appropriation for education. The Board of Apportionment had cut off $80,000 from the sum asked for teachers' salaries. The teachers, he said, were now underpaid, and any reduction of their barely living salaries took from them the means of support. Now schools were needed to accommodate the children, for whom no educational accommodation at present existed. The Board of Apportionment had, however, cut off $191,000 from the sum asked for the purchase of sites and the erection of buildings, and had thus rendered it impossible for the board to provide the additional educational facilities that were needed. In concluding, Commissioner Wood read the draft of a proposed bill authorizing the Board of Apportionment to transfer money from one to another of the appropriations of the Board of Education at the request of the latter, and also providing that appropriations made, but not used, in a previous year, might be used to meet the exigencies that might arise in the following year.

President Morton, of the Board of Excise, urged the necessity of some amendment of the present system of enforcing licenses, by which the board would have power to collect the penalties by a civil process, and not, as at present, by the uncertain method of arrest and criminal prosecution. The system of restricting the sale of liquor, he said, also needed some change, but he was not prepared at this time to give the details of such change.

After some debate by a member of the conference on the wisdom and economy of the proposed method of expending the revenues of the Excise Board in paying for charities that the people were now taxed to maintain, the Secretary read a letter from Thomas J. Creamer, in which the writer urged the necessity of the City proceeding at once to recover the taxes out of which it had been defrauded in the past either by the fraud or perjury of individuals. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, the writer said, had for the last ten years practiced fraud in the matter of tax-paying that should send some of its members to State Prison. Life Insurance Companies had also eluded taxation by means of bogus returns, and the City officials, until recently, had been able to avoid the payment of taxes rightfully due the City. The writer stated, in conclusion, that fully $1,250,000,000 worth of property in the City never paid any taxes to the City. It would therefore, he argued, be an expedient and an economic thing to take steps toward recovering the revenue rightfully due to the City.

Another communication was received from the Central Organization of Tax-payers in favor of the abolition of all fee offices in this City.

Controller Kelly moved that the members of the Legislature from this City be requested not to vote for any measure affecting its interests before consultation with the Mayor. This was adopted. Mr. Kelly then expressed the hope that the Citizens' Committee would not indorse any bill until they had a conference with the Mayor.

Senator Morrissey here rose and asked if the Citizens' Committee had indorsed the Woodin bills.

Mr. Howard Potter replied that they had not, and added that they were occupied in the effort to have the City debt reduced and the expenses of the City Government materially diminished. He thought that legislation against the interests of this City should be stopped. In referring to Mr. Purroy's remarks, he said that the people of this City were not prepared for a justification of the salaries of the Aldermen because of their election expenses. [Laughter.]

Senator Morrissey then made some remarks which brought down the house. He said that every Commissioner had come forward that day and declared that his department was all right, [laughter,] and that the expenses could not be reduced. Now, one-half the departments could be abolished. [Sensation.] At present the expenses of the departments could be reduced 30 per cent. He proposed to merge the Building Department into the Fire Department, and the Excise Department into the Police Department. The departments at present were kept up by combinations between Republicans and Democrats. Five of them could be abolished. In his opinion, it would be necessary to leave out party feeling altogether, and work for the passage of measures which would be beneficial to the City.

Mr. E. C. Cowdin then made some remarks commending the bill providing for the appointment of citizens by the Mayor to make investigation as to the number of office-holders and their salaries, with a view to retrenchment.

Mr. Dorman B. Eaton also alluded favorably to this bill; and then, in reply to Mr. Morrissey, said that the departments could not be abolished. There were only six or seven of them, and how could five of them be discontinued? Was it proper to create a pool of promiscuous power in one or two departments of the City Government, and abolish all the rest? Did they want to give power to men who had to go before the shambles to buy votes at an election? He did not believe that it would be wise or proper to abolish the departments, as Mr. Morrissey had suggested. As to the appointing power, if the wishes of the people were to be consulted, the Mayor would make appointments without the consent of the Aldermen.

Alderman Purroy said that the gentleman had misrepresented him.

Senator Morrissey then rose and remarked that he was a partisan. He would vote for Tammany when she was right, and against her when she was wrong. Turning to Mr. Eaton, he said, "You made a partisan speech. Such people as you have brought this City into the condition it is now in. Come with me and work, if necessary, against Republicans and Democrats, in the interests of this City." Mr. Morrissey then contended that he was right in his theory about abolishing the departments.

Mr. Eaton replied that he was glad to find that the Senator agreed with him in regard to the interests of the City, but he thought that it would not be wise to merge the Excise in the Police Department.

At this point the audience began to retire, but as they were moving Senator Morrissey exclaimed, "Is there any gentleman present that knows anything about the bills affecting this city now before the Legislature?"

A pause of a few minutes followed, after which the Mayor said, "As no answer has been given, it is to be presumed that the gentlemen can't reply to the question."

The meeting was then formally adjourned, but the Citizens' Committee subsequently had a private conference in the office.

THE CORONER'S OFFICE.

OFFICIAL REPLY TO THE CHARGES MADE AGAINST THE MANAGEMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The charges made against the management of the Coroner's office, at a meeing of the Municipal Society, were considered yesterday at a special meeting of the Coroners, who addressed the following letter, in answer thereto, to Mr. Dorman B. Eaton, President of the Municipal Society:

CORONERS' OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1877.

Dorman B. Eaton, Esq.:

SIR: From a report published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of yesterday of a meeting of the Municipal Society held on the evening of the 8th inst., we learn that the society, of which you are the President, propose to take some action in reference to the Coroners' office, and we beg leave to say that we who at present fill the office of Coroners would be glad to assist the society in instituting such reforms as may tend to further best the interests of justice and good government.

We must object, however, to the circulation of statements and reports which are calculated to throw suspicion and discredit upon an office established by the Constitution, and thereby bring contempt upon a portion of the legal and judicial machinery of the Government. Statements have been made at the meeting in question, if the report is correct, of corrupt practice, which are without the slightest foundation; and a society which has for its aim the correction of abuses ought to be careful not to indulge in general assertions on hearsay evidence, but, in order to win the confidence of the public, it must ascertain the facts before making public charges. It is not our purpose to enter at this time into any discussion as to the merits, the necessity, and the practice of the Coroner's office. We beg to state merely that while many cases are brought within the jurisdiction of the Coroner's office under the strict provisions of the law, which after an investigation was held are established as cases of natural death, the criminal character of other cases which without the legal provision would remain concealed, and a door left open to crime fearful to contemplate, the State pays a vast sum annually for the detection and punishment of crime simply in the interest of justice, the maintenance of which is the highest safeguard of society.

There is now a bill before the German Parliament creating an institution similar to that of the Coroner's office in England and this country. Such an institution is deemed necessary in the interest of hygienic and social science. If reforms are to be beneficial they must be established on the basis of thorough science and a knowledge of all the facts bearing on the case, and we shall gladly co-operate with your society, or any other society, in the performance of such duty. But to that end we must protest against the currency of general and wholesale statements devoid of all facts, which, instead of educating the public mind, create prejudice and distort information. Respectfully,

MORITZ ELLINGER,
RICHARD CROKER,
RICHARD FLANAGAN,
HENRY WOLTMAN.

A DISPUTE ABOUT A CHILD.

Four months ago Annie Beck, a young Italian woman, who at that time resided at No. 66 Grand street, placed an infant which she stated was her own in charge of Mrs. Elizabeth Underhill, at No. 83 Eighth avenue, and agreed to pay $10 per month for the board of the child. Miss Beck was at that time employed at Ehrich's dry goods store on Eighth avenue, and was earning good wages. She paid the child's board regularly for two or three weeks, and afterward very irregularly. Mrs. Underhill became so much attached to the child that she proposed to adopt the infant as her own, but Miss Beck would not agree to this unless the money she had already paid was refunded. Mrs. Underhill declined to return the money. Soon afterward Miss Beck called for the child, telling Mrs. Underhill that she was not its mother, but only the godmother, and as the parents of the child were in Cuba, she wanted to place the waif in the care of the Commissioners of Charities. Mrs. Underhill under those circumstances refused to give up the child until Miss Beck paid what she owed for its board. The matter was brought to the notice of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and an officer of that society, after investigating the circumstances, advised Mrs. Underhill to give up the child to Miss Beck, which Mrs. Underhill did, although she would have greatly preferred to keep the little waif.

THE APPROACHING CARNIVAL.

The arrangements for the carnival, which will take place on April 4, are approaching completion. Mayor Ely and the City authorities have given their consent. A number of merchants and manufacturers have signified their intention of participating in the industrial procession which will precede the grand carnival. Among the many tableaux, (historical and allegorical,) will be "Washington Crossing the Delaware," "Battle of New-Orleans," "Shakespeare and his characters," "Signing of the Declaration of Independence," "America before its Discovery," "Sewing—before and after the Invention of the Sewing-machine," and "King Comus" upon a frame lock-sa, (workad inside by men) drawn by four elephants. To-morrow the Mardi Gras head-quarters will be at the St. James Hotel and a down town office will be opened at the Astor House.

THE INSURANCE COMPLICATIONS.

FURTHER HEARING IN THE CASE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AGAINST THE CONTINENTAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY—THE CASE OF JOHN O. HOYT—A NEW ORDER REMOVING MR. ANDERSON AS RECEIVER TO BE MADE.

The hearing in the matter of the Attorney General against the Continental Life Insurance Company before Mr. Abram V. DeWitt, the Referee appointed to take proofs touching the application for the dissolution of the company and the removal of John J. Anderson as Receiver, was resumed yesterday at No. 20 Nassau street. The various counsel representing the policy-holders were present, as were also Messrs. L. L. Coudert and John L. Hill on behalf of the new Receiver, Mr. Grace, and Mr. Henry Smith for the Attorney General. Mr. John O. Hoyt, the stockholder at whose suit Mr. Anderson was appointed, was recalled and questioned by Mr. Smith as to what his property consisted of at the time of the purchase of the stock in August last. Mr. Robert Sewell, on behalf of the witness, interposed an objection to the further questioning of the witness by the representative of the Attorney General regarding his private affairs, on the ground that the rules of evidence would not permit it. A class of questions, he said, were now being propounded to him, the purpose of which was to throw suspicion on his evidence given at a prior examination. In other words, said Mr. Sewell, the worthy counsel for the people is endeavoring to impeach his own witness, and that too by his own mouth. Mr. Smith, in replying to the objection, said the witness had no right to appear by counsel, and Mr. Sewell urged that he was a party to the proceedings, having instituted the suit upon which the Receiver was appointed, and having received formal notice of the reference. Mr. Smith then waived the question, and asked, "Did you keep a bank account in New-York in 1876?" to which Mr. Hoyt replied that he kept one in Brooklyn. Upon the quest on being repeated the witness said he was not positive; he kept an account at the City Bank of Brooklyn, to which institution he transferred it from the Chatham National Bank of this City. Counsel then asked the witness if he had not drawn $1,500 from the State Bank of Elizabeth, N. J., at one time, and he responded that he did not remember having done so; if he said at the previous examination that he had, he did not intend to say so; he carried $1,500 in his pocket for three or four days before the purchase of stock above referred to. Mr. Smith next asked the witness how long before the purchase he drew the money from the bank at Elizabeth. This was objected to, and was not answered. At this point the further hearing was adjourned until the 23d inst., in order that the referee might not encounter a collision with that now proceeding before Mr. Butler by order of Justice Pratt.

The case of John O. Hoyt against the Continental Life Insurance Company came up yesterday before Justice Pratt in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, for a re-settlement of the order, entered some days ago, appointing Mr. William R. Grace Receiver, and suspending from that office Mr. John J. Anderson. Some discussion was had between counsel regarding the proper form of the order, and it was finally agreed that Mr. John L. Hill should prepare it and embody in it the several clauses suggested after a consultation with the representatives of the parties in interest. The order will remove, instead of suspending, John J. Anderson as Receiver of the company, his bond to remain in force until the Referee shall have passed his accounts. It will also provide for an appraisement of the property of the company, and that the Receiver accumulate no moneys over the sum of $5,000 without depositing them at once with the United States Trust Company. The matter will come up for final settlement on Tuesday next.

Mr. John A. Weekes, the Deputy Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State has, since the appointment of Mr. Grace as Receiver, been examining some of the books of the company, principal among them being the stock and certificate books.

Another fact in connection with the former Receivership and management of the Continental has been brought to light. The Detroit agency of the company, which was under the charge of Mr. G. A. Watkins, is charged on the books with a debt of $88,301 92. Mr. Watkins states that on Jan. 5 last, he settled his account with Mr. G. W. Thomas, a deputy of Mr. Anderson, paying over to that gentleman between $5,000 and $6,000, which balanced the account, and that he received from Mr. Thomas a receipt therefor, together with the bonds given by him to the company.

THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL.

EX-GOV. PARKER, THE NEW RECEIVER, TAKES POSSESSION OF THE NEWARK OFFICE—HIS SUBSEQUENT INTERVIEW WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL.

Ex-Gov. Parker, who was appointed Thursday, by Chancellor Runyon, Receiver of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company of Newark, filed $200,000 bonds, as required by the order appointing him Friday. His sureties are Messrs. Barker Gummere, Benjamin F. Lee, Clerk of the Supreme Court; Gen. William S. Stryker, and Gen. Perrine. The ex-Governor took possession of the office of the company Friday evening, and yesterday morning discharged all but one of the clerks of the company. The one retained is Mr. C. M. Kase, who will continue for the present, at all events, to act as Chief Clerk. The order of his appointment authorized the Receiver to pay the clerks and employes for their term of unrequited service, which has probably been done. The Receiver has appointed Mr. William Gummere Cashier, and Barker Gummere, one of his bondsmen, his Attorney. The number of employes whom he discharged was ten. The office in Newark will be continued for a season for the purpose of receiving premiums. The final report of Mr. Fackler, the Actuary who examined the books of the company for Mr. Kelsey, will be ready to-morrow, and Mr. Kelsey will report his action in the case to the Legislature Tuesday.

Gov. Parker, later in the day, came to the office of the National Capitol Life in this City, to which company the risks and assets of the New-Jersey Mutual were transferred, and there had an interview with the President, Benjamin Noyes, who stated to him that the assets had been handed to him by Mr. Stedwell, sealed. The seals, he averred, had never been broken, and the package would be turned over to him, the Receiver, on demand. Mr. Henry D. Walker, the Treasurer of the National Capitol Company, stated yesterday afternoon that, so far as he knew, no transfer had yet taken place. The matter would be adjusted in a way that would prove satisfactory to all, and so far as he was concerned he was glad the trouble was over. He had always, he added, been opposed to the transfer. All efforts to find J. H. Stedwell, the President of the New-Jersey Mutual, have thus far proved futile, and it certainly looks as though he was endeavoring to keep out of the way. Mr. Noyes said last evening that ex-Gov. Parker had come to this City in response to a letter from him, [Noyes,] and that they had agreed upon a meeting in the early part of this week, when the affair would be amicably settled. Mr. Noyes declined to say what course he intended to pursue.

TEN YEARS IN STATE PRISON.

During the Presidential campaign last Summer a party of men who had been participating in a political parade met in a saloon in Newark, and were drinking and talking, when George Steckert entered. A quarrel arose, and he was put out by the proprietor and the door locked. He was very noisy in his demand for readmission, but finally quieted, and it was thought that he had left. Jacob Masson and two or three others resolved not long afterward to start for home. The door was opened and the men passed out. They had no sooner placed their feet upon the stoop before Steckert, who had evidently been awaiting his opportunity, sprang upon them with an open knife with the quickness and violence of an infuriated tiger. In the confusion which followed three men were stabbed, Masson receiving at the hands of Steckert several wounds which a few days later resulted in his death. Steckert was arrested and tried for murder. The jury mitigated his crime to manslaughter. Yesterday when he was called up for sentence his counsel made an appeal for mercy, but it was unavailing. The court, giving him the full benefit of the law, sentenced him to 10 years' imprisonment at hard labor in the State Prison.

THE FLOOD WIFE MURDER.

Superintendent Walling received information yesterday from a trustworthy source that the real name of James Flood, now in the Tombs, charged with having murdered his wife on last Sunday morning, is McFarland. He first made the acquaintance of his wife in Toledo, Ohio, of which city she was a native. About 10 years ago Flood or McFarland, became engaged in a street grocas about a woman, during which one of the participants in the affray was killed. McFarland, who was suspected of having caused this man's death, fled from Toledo, and, after wandering about the Eastern States, finally settled in Lynn, Mass., where he assumed the name of Flood. Thither the young woman for whose killing he is now awaiting trial followed him, and they were married in Lynn. Subsequently the couple came to this City. The young woman calling herself Miss Lizzie Page, sister of the deceased, is has been ascertained is a married woman, being the wife of a well-known sporting character in the West.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police arrested 1,406 persons last week.

Mary Carrol, 18 months of age, of No. 38 Thomas street, swallowed a pin on Friday, and died yesterday.

The annual dinner and ladies' reception of the Blooming Grove Park Association takes place at the Hoffman House on Tuesday evening next.

The Order of United American Mechanics will commemorate Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, by appropriate exercises in the evening at the Cooper Union.

Mrs. Jane S. Williamson, widow of the late Police Capt. Williamson, was found dead in her bed yesterday morning at her residence, No. 341 East Eighty-third street. Death is supposed to have resulted from heart disease.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, during last week 423 deaths, 484 births, and 156 marriages, showing a decrease of 29 deaths, and 11 births, and an increase of 45 marriages, as compared with the preceding week.

Gilmore's Garden will be open three times next week, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings. The entertainment each evening will consist of three trotting matches, running race, pacing race, ladies' flat race, fat men's foot-race, and athletic sports.

The Customs officials siezed three boxes of fine cigars from the steam-ship Columbus yesterday. They were entered as samples, and were consigned to a private party. It is believed that many persons got their cigars for personal use in this way without payment of duties.

A horse and coal-cart, driven by Henry Conway, of No. 510 West Thirty-ninth street, was run into last evening, at Forty-fifth street and Eleventh avenue, by a locomotive of the Hudson River Railroad. Conway received slight injuries. The coal-horse escaped with some bruises.

The following gentlemen connected with the Spanish Department of the Centennial left this City yesterday on the French steam-ship Labrador, bound for Havre, en route for Madrid: Mr. Lopez Fabra and wife, Mr. Alvaro de la Gandara, Mr. Enrique de Brotons, Mr. Petra, and Mr. Francisco Forzano.

The frigate Franklin, on which William M. Tweed was brought as a prisoner from Vigo, Spain, will probably go out of commission next week. It is not yet known whether she will be laid up in the Brooklyn Navy-yard or at Norfolk. Her machinery needs repairs, some of the pipes being completely worn out.

The investigation into the alleged sugar frauds which is now going on at the Custom-house has been conducted secretly for over two months. The evidence on hand shows the frauds to be of a more extensive character than was at first supposed. The chemical analysis of the coloring matter has not yet been completed.

A meeting to install Rev. G. H. Humphrey as Pastor of the Thirteenth Street Welsh Presbyterian Church, between Second and Third avenues, will be held this evening, and will be participated in by Rev. Dr. Bevan, of the Brick Church; Rev. Dr. Roberts, Elizabeth, N. J., and Rev. Hugh Davies, Middle Granville, N. Y.

Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth will deliver a lecture to-morrow evening before the New-York Sunday-school Association, in St. Paul's M. E. Church, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street. His topic is "Adaptation of the Bible to the Universal Needs of the Soul, and Witness of Christian Men to its Divine Power and Grace."

The frigate Trenton will go into commission on Tuesday next, when Capt. John Lee Davis will formally take command of her. All her officers are now in waiting at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The Trenton will probably be equipped in time to start for the Mediterranean Station, where she will be the flag-ship of Admiral Warden on March 1st.

A dinner was given by the Lotus Club to Mayor Ely last evening, at which his Honor expressed the wish that the Lotus might gain in strength and beauty for many years and continue to put forth fresh blossoms. Mr. Noah Brooks presided, and addresses were made by R. B. Roosevelt, Chauncey M. Depew, Judge Brady, and others.

Entertainments for the benefit of the St. Stephen Orphan Homo, conducted by the Sisters of Charity, will be given to-morrow and Tuesday evenings in the basement of St. Stephen's Church, in Twenty-eighth street. Prof. H. B. Danforth will perform organ and piano solos, and Miss L. Leslie will give some readings. A troupe of minstrels will also take part in the exercises.

Mr. Bayard Taylor, at the request of many of his friends, has decided to deliver in this City, during the Lenten season, his course of lectures on German Literature. The discourses will be given in Association Hall, and in the day-time, in order to accommodate ladies who otherwise could not attend them. The first, on "The Beginnings of German Literature," will take place on Friday next, at 11 A. M.

Dr. A. B. Crosby lectured last evening before a large audience in the large hall of the Cooper Institute on "The Human Foot," the lecture being illustrated with stereopticon views. The first part of the lecture was devoted to the mechanism of the foot, and the concluding portion to an explanation of how the foot should be properly shod, a very important consideration, upon which the personal comfort of every individual depended.

Mr. Samuel Cantrell, the Fourth avenue shoemaker, who attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the head while at the Putnam House, Twenty-sixth street and Fourth avenue, on Thursday, is still alive. He is in a private ward at Bellevue Hospital, under the care of Drs. J. R. Wood and Pell. Although the bullet was lodged in the brain and brain matter is constantly oozing from the wound, he is conscious and able to converse with his relatives. In relation to the attempted suicide his mind is a perfect blank. It is not believed that he can survive.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 383 arrests during the past week.

There will be religious services at the Good Samaritan, on Willoughby street, from 2 to 3 P. M. to-day, followed by a free lunch for the poor.

The Judges of the City Court have issued an order directing that hereafter on motions for a new trial briefs must be submitted without oral argument.

A committee of the Board of Assessors, composed of Messrs. Norton, Breen, and Wilson, was appointed yesterday to fix the district of assessment for the North Second street improvement.

Mr. W. G. Creamer, of No. 75 Second place, has written a letter to the Mayor asking him to prevent the newsboys from crying their wares at the ferries. The letter was sent to the Police Commissioners and tabled.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., will read a paper before the Long Island Historical Society, on Tuesday evening, in the Second Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Clinton and Fulton streets. His topic is "The Maypole of Merrymount."

When the people of the State of New-York brought an action against the Fisk Flagging and Pavement Company, Mr. Hassen H. Wheeler was appointed Receiver. Yesterday Judge Pratt granted Mr. Wheeler leave to sue William M. Tweed, Jr., whom the Receiver believes holds the assets of the company.

The General Term has affirmed the decision granted by Judge Gilbert appointing a Referee to take the testimony of James Buell, President of the United States Life Insurance Company, in the suit of F. B. O'Conor, who alleges a fraudulent design on the part of the managers of the company to transfer its assets.

The twenty-fifth anniversary exercises of the Church Charity Foundation of Long Island take place this evening. Quinquagesima Sunday, in the Church of the Holy Trinity, at the corner of Clinton and Pierrepont streets. Bishop Littlejohn will preach the annual sermon, and Rev. T. S. Pycott will read the annual report.

The will of the late Rev. Eugene Cassidy late Pastor of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Mary's Star of the Sea, was admitted to probate during the past week. The only property left by the deceased was a paid-up policy in the bankrupt Continental Life Insurance Company. The money is willed to some female relatives of the deceased.

Bishop Loughlin has issued a pastoral letter to the priests of the Diocese of Brooklyn, directing them to take up collections, which are to be presented to the Pope on the fiftieth anniversary of his elevation to the Episcopacy. The anniversary will take place on the 31st of next May, and the subscriptions are to be taken up before the 25th of March.

The General Term of the Supreme Court has just decided in the test case of John Dilman, who was prosecuted by the Temperance Brotherhood of Christian Churches, convicted of violating the Sunday Excise law, and sentenced to 30 days in the Penitentiary, to sustain the decision of the lower court. If the case is not taken to the Court of Appeals, Dilman and a number of others will be sentenced during the coming week.

Surrogate Livingston received a letter to-day from the National Bank of the Republic, asking if the will of Robert Jackson, one of the founders of Hempstead, Long Island, in 1644, is recorded in the Surrogate's office. Thompson's *History of Long Island* states that the will was dated May, 1683. The records of the Surrogate's office only date back as far as 1787. Many of the county records were destroyed during the Revolutionary war.

Paul Hawley, a well-known thief, was committed by Justice Walsh yesterday on a charge of attempting to break into the dry goods store of Mr. L. H. Coley, No. 141 Sands street, on Thursday. The attempt was made in company with three other burglars, who escaped. Hawley was arrested by Mr. Coley, who put a pistol to the thief's head and threatened to shoot him if he resisted. On the person of the prisoner were a number of pawn tickets and some burglars' implements.

During the month of January the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor assisted 3,581 families, numbering in all 14,808 persons. Every case was thoroughly investigated. The association is perhaps the very best charitable organization in the country. It has never publicly appealed for aid, but this year, so great has been the distress among the respectable poor, the Board of Managers must incur debt or ask the help of the charitable. Last month $5,217 20 was paid out by the association.

NEW-JERSEY.

Between 40 and 50 of the saloon-keepers of Newark have been convicted of violations of the liquor license law, and fined $50 each.

Mrs. Elizabeth Dupue, mother of Judge Dupue, of Newark, one of the members of the New-Jersey Supreme Court, died at her home in Belvidere a few days ago.

Information has been received in Newark of the death, in Jacksonville, Fla., whither he went for his health, of Dr. A. Herzog, a well-known German physician of the former city.

Charles Smith, recently convicted in the Essex County Sessions of having forged the name of his father-in-law to two notes, was yesterday sentenced to five years' imprisonment.

William Wray, of New-York, and John Anderson, of Brooklyn, were arrested in Newark yesterday charged with having attempted to swindle jewelry firms in that city by selling spurious nuggets of gold.

Nicholas Murray, residing in Bond street, Elizabeth, leaped from a moving train on the Central Railroad Friday evening, and, falling beneath the wheels, was killed. He was employed in the coal docks at Hoboken, and leaves a large family.

Three new Professors have been added to the Faculty of Princeton College. Prof. C. A. Young, of Dartmouth, has been chosen Professor of Astronomy; Prof. C. G. Rockwood, of Rutgers, of Mathematics, and Prof. S. S. Oris, of Martin College, Ohio, of Greek.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S AFFAIRS.

EXAMINATION OF MR. WILLIAM BUTLER DUNCAN AND WILLIAM WATTS SHERMAN—THE MOBILE AND OHIO FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS — MR. WATTS SHERMAN'S CONNECTION WITH THE BANKRUPT FIRM.

The examination of Mr. William Butler Duncan in relation to the affairs of Duncan, Sherman & Co. was resumed yesterday in Register Ketchum's office, after many adjournments. Mr. Duncan testified at some length in relation to the purchase by the late firm of the coupons of the first mortgage bonds of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company. The witness stated that the firm had purchased the coupons to the amount of about $700,000; these were given to Alexander Duncan, and are now in the hands of a committee for the reorganization of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Their legal possession was in that committee, but they belonged to Alexander Duncan. They were in Mr. Alexander Duncan's possession on July 26, 1875, having been personally delivered to him by the firm. Mr. Alexander Duncan had previously paid something for them, but did not pay anything at the time of their delivery to him. The witness was not able to state exactly when the previous payment was made without reference to memoranda of the transaction, but he should say about six or eight months before their delivery. The entire cost of the coupons was paid by Mr. Alexander Duncan at, or about, the time they were purchased from the original holders. At the time the coupons became due some of them were presented to the banking-house of Duncan, Sherman & Co. for payment. If they were presented and payment asked by any firm, representing any person, payment was refused, but if they were offered for sale they were purchased. The coupons were made payable in the City of Mobile and the City of London. In response to a question as to why, if such were the case, the coupons when due were presented to the banking-house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., in New-York, the witness stated that the reason was that the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. purchased them. Witness also stated that Alexander Duncan became financially interested in the coupons in May, 1874. The firm purchased them for account of Alexander Duncan, and the latter furnished the firm with the money to pay for them before or at the time of the purchase. The witness thought the money was given to the firm when Mr. Alexander Duncan was in New-York in 1874.

Mr. William Watts Sherman was next called, and testified that he became a member of the firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. in 1875; witness never put any capital into the firm; in 1875 he drew out money for his personal use, but he did not recollect how much; the witness attended to the minor details of the firm's management, such as signing checks, letters, and other papers; he did not recollect of having ever seen a balance sheet showing the assets and liabilities of the firm, but he thought he knew the approximate amounts of assets and liabilities from time to time; he did not know the amount of capital in the firm at the time of his becoming a member of it, nor could he say of his own knowledge that he was received as a member of the firm solely because he bore the name of Watts Sherman; he signed contracts of agreements on behalf of Duncan, Sherman & Co. to erect buildings on various pieces of property owned by them; he could not recollect whether any of the agreements were in existence at the time of the firm's failure in 1875. The witness was asked if he paid any money on account of the contract made by his wife with Messrs. Granville & Richardson to build a house at Newport, with a check or checks of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., but he stated that he could not answer the question, as he did not understand it. Afterward he stated that his wife's Trustees paid all the money agreed to be paid under the contract, excepting a small sum which he paid himself for preliminary drawings, which payment was made by his own check drawn on Duncan, Sherman & Co. At this point the examination was adjourned until 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon next.

THE TRENTON POTTERY STRIKE.

The pottery strike in Trenton, N. J., is still as formidable as ever. There are about 1,500 men who refuse to work at the reduced wages. Meetings are held every afternoon, at which speeches are made. About 40 men are at work at the new rates, and strong efforts are being made to compel them to quit work. On Thursday last a number of the strikers appeared in front of the house of one of those workmen, named Millington, and threatened personal violence. Last night between 200 and 300 strikers assembled in front of the house of another of the men who remain at work, named Fox, and burned him in effigy. They threatened him and finally stoned him. Twelve of the ringleaders were arrested and bound over to appear and answer before the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

AN EXPERT HOTEL THIEF CAPTURED.

A well-dressed man, who gave his name as John Davis, was caught yesterday morning in the act of attempting to unlock the doors of several rooms at the hotel Nos. 694 and 696 Sixth avenue with two pass-keys which he had stolen from the housekeeper's room. He was given in charge of Patrolman Farley, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. On being arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court, the prisoner was recognized as George Burd, alias Johnson, an expert hotel thief, who has been arrested several times and has served a term of imprisonment at Sing Sing. He was committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7930. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

DEMOCRATIC DESPERATION.

PLANS FOR FURTHER OBJECTIONS.

A GREAT FIGHT TO BE MADE OVER THE LOUISIANA CASE—A NEW AND IMPORTANT POINT TO BE PRESENTED—MR. MERRICK'S CONSERVATIVE VIEWS—SENATOR BAYARD CONDEMNS THE ATTACKS ON THE COMMISSION—HEWITT SNUBBED IN HIS OWN HOUSE—INCENDIARY NEWSPAPER UTTERANCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The Democratic caucusing of last night and to-day is believed to have ended in an arrangement of the policy that is to be followed to-morrow, and until another occasion arises when the Democrats find themselves disappointed. The objections to receiving the decision of the Commission in the case of Florida will be considered and decided, and the counting of the vote will be allowed to proceed without any further attempt to delay at this time. The vote of Florida will, of course, be counted for Hayes, and Louisiana will be speedily reached, unless an objection is made to the counting of the vote of the alleged ineligible Elector in Illinois. It is not certain whether this objection will be raised. It is asserted by some Democrats that it will be, and by some that it will not. The renowned Springer is anxious to object, but there is a difficulty that troubles some of his colleagues. If the objection is raised, and the fact of ineligibility is sustained by proof, it is certain that the Senate will vote against sustaining the objection, on the ground taken by Mr. Evarts, that the provision of the Constitution is not self-executing, and that the votes of ineligible Electors have been repeatedly counted in the various elections. By counting this vote it will be established under the new law that such votes are to be counted, and the case will form a precedent for the Commission. The point against Chaffee, the Illinois Elector, is that he is a United States Commissioner, and has never resigned. It seems that he is an old man, and was once a Commissioner but ceased to act as such many years ago, without any formal vacation of the office. This case is like that alleged against Gov. English, of Connecticut, who was said to have been a Commissioner and to have ceased to act without resigning, but the vote of Gov. English has already been counted. Republicans are hopeful that Springer will succeed in objecting, as the decision of the case will be in accord with what is desired from the Commission in the case of Louisiana.

The Democrats are determined to make a great fight on the Louisiana case. They had announced that they had a sure case against one of the Electors, and it was supposed they meant Levissee, who, they contended, had never vacated his office, but the fact has at last leaked out that the point on which they depend is against Brewster, the land surveyor. The point in his case is a new and important one, and will excite some attention, though it does not go to the extent of disturbing the position on which the Republicans have all along rested their case. The point, however, has not been decided by the Commission. It is this: That under a decision of the Supreme Court on the Tenure of Office act, an officer nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, holds till his successor is appointed and qualified. Brewster was a land surveyor, and resigned his office before he was chosen by the Electoral College, and his resignation was accepted. After the Electoral vote was cast he was reappointed. The claim is, therefore, that he could not vacate the office till his successor was qualified, and as he was appointed to succeed himself, it will be claimed that he has never been out of the office. It is suggested that the answer may be made that the decision depended on was made under the old Tenure of Office act, and that under the modified act the office terminates with a resignation or a removal. If the point is sustained, the question still arises whether the vote of an ineligible Elector can be excluded without a statute for that purpose.

The points in the Louisiana case upon which the Democrats will rely have, with the exception of the foregoing, been already repeatedly published. The statements of Mr. Merrick and Mr. Bayard show the position occupied at present by the most conservative element of the Democracy, and compared with the statement of the revolutionary nonsense of the extremists, indicates a coming conflict in the Democratic ranks which may prove of great political consequence. Mr. R. T. Merrick, of Washington, one of the Democratic counsel, and the only one who really made any reputation before the Commission in the argument of the Florida case, says to-night that they propose to contest the cases yet to come up with as much earnestness as though nothing had been decided. He said the argument and decision of the Florida case were just clearing away the brushwood from the real strength of the Democratic position, and that there were new questions in both the Louisiana and Oregon cases, not yet argued or decided, which they confidently relied upon for a favorable decision from the Commission. "In the Louisiana case," says Mr. Merrick, "we are especially strong, and there are material points which cannot be decided against us unless the tribunal disregards decisions of the Supreme Court, solemnly made and never departed from; and if we go to the Oregon case, that will certainly prove fatal to the Republican cause. There are," said he, "questions relating to the jurisdiction of the Returning Board of Louisiana, and should the tribunal adhere to its decision not to admit evidences of fraud as impairing the returns of the Electoral College, nevertheless there will be evidence presented showing that the Returning Board of Louisiana had no jurisdiction in the matter." He says that every point will be contested and carefully and thoroughly argued, and he expressed himself as having full faith in the ultimate decision of the tribunal, and deprecated the strictures that had been made upon some of its members for their action in the Florida case. He spoke well of all the Judges on the Commission, and said none of them could afford to act otherwise than as Judges of the law and the facts as they were presented. Ex-Senator Trumbull, Matt Carpenter, Mr. Merrick, Mr. Green, and Mr. Campbell will argue the Louisiana case.

Senator Bayard said to-day that if the Electoral bill was to come up now, with all that had thus far been done before him, he would vote for it. He regarded, he said, "The peace and prosperity of the country as above the Presidency," and he condemned the attacks that had been made upon the Commission or some of its members for the action they had taken in the Florida case. He said he had full faith in the justice of all the members of the tribunal, and that these severe comments upon their action, while there were yet the most vital questions in connection with this whole case to be adjudicated, he thought were out of place and unjust. He expressed himself as having no fear as to the final result, and thought that, whatever it should be, the people of the land would accept it in good faith. He took no gloomy view of the future of the country, even if Mr. Hayes should be declared elected, and said that if the decision was in his favor he would cheerfully acquiesce. He thought that the next four years would, under either Hayes or Tilden, settle the Southern question to a great extent and determine the status of parties there.

Mr. Hewitt has been, perhaps, the most distressed man among the Democracy here since the decision of the Florida case. He has had several conferences with his friends at his residence, particularly on last Friday and Saturday evenings, but he gets little consolation from them, and he has blundered so often and seriously that there is a disposition among the Democracy to ignore him hereafter. The meeting of Saturday night at Mr. Hewitt's house was especially notable for the indifference shown to the suggestions of the host as to the future conduct of the Democratic case. There were several of the Democratic counsel present, and what was done and said over the good things set for their entertainment has not been divulged, and it is given out that it was merely a little private dinner party. It is known, however, that while it may be true that there was nothing done, there was a good deal said that was both interesting and important. Mr. Hewitt was, for one thing, given to understand that the lawyers in charge of the Democratic case proposed hereafter to manage it without direction or suggestion from him or those he represented, and it was strongly intimated that it would have been better for their cause had this course been followed from the first. Mr. Hewitt wanted an expression from the counsel as to what course should be pursued in the management of the case in the House, but the lawyers thought if they took care of the legal part of the case it was all they could do. They suggested, however, that there should be as little delay as possible in disposing of the objections made to the decision of the tribunal in the Florida case, and it is said that it was determined to settle the objection the first thing in the morning, and proceed with the count without delay.

The *Sunday Capital*, Don Piatt's paper, has to-day a double-leaded editorial, which has caused a great deal of comment and some excitement. It is simply an expression of the most revolutionary sentiment of the Democracy, and contains the advice which is said to have originated with David Dudley Field, to show what the sentiment is, when fitly framed into words by those who entertain it. The following extract from the article will prove interesting:

"It is the duty of the Democratic Senators, the members of the House, and the two Judges who have shown a regard for Justice, to at once return to their several places and break up this infamous returning board. We want to get back to an arena where the equities can be considered. We want to get where we can make these bondholders and monopolists, the corrupt officials and infamous conspirators, feel that they are trifling with a dangerous element. This thing is sapping the foundations of self-government, is destroying confidence in the ballot and a faith in our courts. There is no use in asserting that when Louisiana is reached it will be found too offensive for this national returning board of rogues to swallow. As well expect chastity in a brothel, honesty in a den of thieves, or shame from a charlatan. The tribunal from which Garfield can emerge with his mean, weak face aglow with triumph to telegraph to Hayes that fraud has won, or Morton can hobble out as if decay was without pain, is no place to which the honest people can appeal for their rights."

The policy of delay has not been entirely given up by the Democrats. It is deferred only on the ground that the party cannot stand before the country if they break up the Commission the first time it decides against them. The Louisiana case will therefore be presented as though nothing had happened, and if the decision is again unfavorable to Tilden the question will be renewed whether there shall not be fillibustering to prevent a declaration of the election. It is established that the House has the power to do this by taking recesses from day to day, and the plan of David Dudley Field to have the Democratic members resign from the Commission, it is expected would also defeat the operations of the law. It is declared on what passes for good authority in these times of thick rumors that Field has already been seeking to induce his brother, the Justice, and Justice Clifford to leave the Commission, but this action alone would be foolish in the extreme, for it would only secure two more Republican Judges on the Commission. The great difficulty in carrying out any revolutionary scheme is found in the attitude of the Southern members, of whom it is said at least 40 will vote to stand by the result of the law whenever their votes become necessary to prevent its violation. Tilden has, according to Democratic statements, sent a telegram urging the South to stand firm, and indicating a desire to have the party take the responsibility of refusing to stand by what is called the partisan action of the Commission. This is probably exaggerated, but it is undoubted that very long dispatches have been received from him, pointing out the policy he wishes to have pursued.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S VIEWS.

HE REGARDS THE ILLINOIS CASE UNTENABLE, BUT IS DOUBTFUL AS TO THE RESULT IN THE CASE OF LOUISIANA—NO DISTURBANCE APPREHENDED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The President, to-night, in the course of conversation, said it had appeared to him that the Democrats of the House, by abruptly taking a recess yesterday, intended to obstruct the counting of the Electoral vote; but, on his being informed that many prominent Democrats had disavowed any intention to engage in mere dilatory proceedings; that to-morrow they would take action in the Florida case, and that their delay was merely for the purpose of carefully examining all the papers as they appeared this morning in print, he said he was glad to hear it, as nothing could be gained by resisting the regular order of business. In speaking of the intention of the Democrats to make an objection to the counting of the Electoral vote of Illinois on account of the alleged ineligibility of Mr. Chaffee, one of the Electors, he said he did not see how the vote of the State on that account could be rejected, and if the objection was made to Mr. Chaffee only, the Democrats could derive no benefit from it. He thought it was only fair that if a State had voted for either Hayes or Tilden the full vote of such State should be counted according to its political complexion. Although he hoped Hayes and Wheeler would be declared elected, he felt somewhat uncertain as to the result, because he could not foresee what would be done in the case of Louisiana. It would be recollected that four years ago, after his canvass for re-election, the two houses resolved not to count the Electoral vote of that State; although the reasons in the two cases might not be similar, there seemed to be some uncertainty upon the subject. Should the vote be excluded, Hayes and Wheeler would in that case be defeated, and Tilden and Hendricks not elected, the latter not having received a majority of the votes of all the Electors appointed, and therefore the election of a President would be thrown into the House of Representatives, leaving the Senate to elect a Vice President; but be this as it might, he was satisfied there would be no disturbance of the peace, as both parties had committed the determination of disputed points to the tribunal constituted for that purpose.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE UNITED STATES MARSHALSHIPS OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN NEW-YORK —THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—It now seems to be definitely understood that Gen. Clinton MacDougall, member of Congress from the Auburn District, is to be appointed to the position of United States Marshal for the Northern District of New-York. Unless something unforseen happens to change the present programme, his name will be sent to the Senate to-morrow or on Tuesday. Should the appointment be confirmed, as it probably will be, Gen. MacDougall, who will not refuse to accept this position, as he has several others, will make the head-quarters of the Marshalship in Auburn. There is also to be a change in the Marshalship of the Southern District of New-York, and it seems to-night that either Lewis Payne or Charles Blackie, of New-York City, will be appointed to the position. They are the only candidates who are prominently named in connection with the places. It is expected that other changes in the civil service of New-York will shortly be made.

The Naval Appropriation bill which was reported to the House last week provides for an aggregate appropriation of $12,492,952. The various items of the appropriation are made up as follows:

Pay of the Navy	$6,417,000
Bureau of Navigation	163,800
Naval Observatory	21,300
Nautical Almanac	19,500
Bureau of Ordnance	227,500
Yards and docks	460,000
Naval Asylum	52,973
Medicine and surgery	80,000
Provisions and clothing	990,000
Bureau of Construction and Repairs	1,550,000
Bureau of Steam Engineering	800,000
Naval Academy	96,269
Miscellaneous	93,260
Marine Corps	833,330
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting	740,000
Total	$12,492,952

Frederick Douglass has resigned as a member of the Police Board of Commissioners, President Grant requesting his resignation in order that he might comply with the law which requires the appointment of one member of the board from Georgetown.

The House committee which investigated the South Carolina elections will make their report during the present week. All the points have not been definitely acted upon, though they agree Hayes and Wheeler carried the State by 700 or 800 majority.

Hon. A. H. Stephens to-day completed his 65th year. His condition is so much improved that he acknowledges himself, for the first time since the beginning of his late illness, to be better.

SUPPRESSION OF "HAZING."

ADVERSE REPORT OF THE SENATE NAVAL COMMITTEE OF JOSEPH BEALE'S PETITION TO BE RESTORED TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY—THE LAW AUTHORIZING EXPULSION TO BE SUSTAINED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Senator Sargent, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred the petition of Joseph Beale, Jr., to be restored to the Naval Academy, from which he was dismissed by sentence of court-martial, has made the following report:

The petitioner was a member of the naval school; was tried by court-martial and duly convicted of the charge of "hazing," and in accordance with the law was sentenced to be expelled. The proceedings and findings of the court were approved, and the sentence has been carried into effect. The following is the act of June 23, 1874, the law upon this subject at the time of the procedure referred to:

AN ACT to prevent hazing at the Naval Academy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases when it shall come to the knowledge of the Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis that any cadet midshipman or cadet engineer has been guilty of the offense commonly known as hazing, it shall be the duty of the said Superintendent to order a court-martial, composed of not less than three commissioned officers, who shall minutely examine into all the facts and circumstances of the case and make a finding thereon, and any cadet midshipman, or cadet engineer found guilty of said offense by said court shall, upon recommendation of said court, be dismissed, and such finding, when approved by said Superintendent, shall be final, and the cadet so dismissed from said Naval Academy shall be forever ineligible to reappointment to said Naval Academy.

The matter of hazing has been a serious injury to schools and colleges wherever practiced, and prevailed to such an extent at the Naval Academy that it was deemed necessary to pass the act quoted, and to have its provisions so strong that the young men who were, and in the future might be, designated for the honors of that institution, would be deterred from violating a law enacted for their own good and necessary for the maintenance of order and discipline. When young men pass their examination and enter the academy, it is intended that they should strictly comply with all its rules and regulations, and at all times show a proper reverence and regard for the laws which govern it. Unless these laws and regulations are enforced according to their letter and spirit, the student, instead of being benefited, will be incapacitated for the great duties and responsibilities of after life. The Board of Visitors of 1872, in their report, referring to the faithful efforts of the Superintendent to suppress immoralities by both counsel and discipline, state:

"It is fit in this connection to speak with special commendation of the decided stand recently taken by the Superintendent against the mischievous and wicked practice of hazing. The action here, sustained as it was by the Secretary of the Navy and the President, commands the thanks of educators in all parts of the country for the support thus rendered them in their endeavors to suppress this evil."

The Board of Visitors of 1874, in their report to the Secretary of the Navy, under the head of discipline, comment as follows: "While commending in the most cordial terms the general discipline of the Academy, the board desires to invite your attention to several points which it deems of vital importance. The attention of the country has been strongly directed of late years to the matter of hazing. The board has no hesitancy in saying there is no difficulty in putting a complete stop to this disgraceful practice, if the proper authority to act be given to the Academy Board. The board recommends the enactment of a law requiring the Secretary of the Navy to dismiss on the recommendation of the Academic Board any student guilty of cruelty to comrades, and that such dismissed person shall be henceforth ineligible to reappointment in the academy."

It may be said the act of young Beale was not a very flagrant violation of law, but having delegated that inquiry to a court, it will not do to reverse the judgment when the proceedings are regular. These were approved by the Superintendent, and if there were any mitigating circumstances they were undoubtedly brought to his attention at that time and fully considered. To grant the relief prayed for, would be, in the opinion of the committee, injurious to the discipline of the naval school. The act of 1876 might as well be repealed, as for Congress to favorably entertain requests of this kind. Good conduct, industrious habits, continued application to study, are a few of the requisites that make a valuable man and efficient officer, and it is hoped these qualities will never be undervalued by Congressional action or influence in the management of the Naval Academy, or the education of those whose good fortune it may be to have their names on the list of students at that honored institution. The committee ask to be discharged from further consideration of this memorial.

THE MONUMENT TO AUBER.

A LONG-NEGLECTED COMPOSER.

HOW THE REMAINS OF THE GREAT MUSICIAN WERE TREATED — FOUR YEARS IN A NAMELESS GRAVE—THE MOVEMENT FOR RAISING A MONUMENT TO HIS MEMORY — THREE THOUSAND FRANCS AND THE CORPSE CONTRIBUTED BY AUBER'S HEIRS—HIS DYING MOMENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Jan. 29, 1877.

The notice just given that the Auber monument will soon be raised in the Cemetery of Père la Chaise, brings up again the posthumous adventures of this eminent composer. It is rare, indeed, to find that one of the glories of French art has been neglected by the friends of art. There is a sort of free masonry among them which generally leads to a sort of nameless exaggeration, but rarely to neglect. When Félicien David died, a few weeks ago, all the critics of Paris hastened to present their eulogiums, and tributes to the memory of the author of "Le Désert" were not wanting. Auber died in the presence of a few faithful friends, and was secretly hurried into a hired tomb, where his ashes reposed until the friends of art grew ashamed of their neglect. It must be confessed, however, that there are certain attenuating circumstances. The author of "La Muette de Portici" died in the midst of the Commune, a few days before the troops made their entry into Paris. The first difficulty arose when it became a question of his burial, since it was impossible to admit that Auber should be conducted to his grave by a band of Communards with red flags and red cockades. After a brief consultation his friends resolved to hurry the body into the vaults of the nearest church—La Trinité—where it would be free from profanation, it was supposed. But scarcely had the body been laid in the vaults when the Versailles troops entered Paris, and the Communists began to put their dead into the vaults of La Trinité. Not only was the coffin of Auber surrounded by them, but the stairs were completely covered. The fear was that when these bodies were taken away, as they certainly would be when the city was once more in the hands of the authorities, the persons charged with the work of burial would make no distinction between the bodies, and throw the composer into the common trench. A friend, by the payment of money, obtained permission to watch the coffin. When the church vaults were cleared, Auber was taken to the Montmartre Cemetery and placed in the tomb of an undertaker, who demanded a certain sum per month as rental. And there, beneath a pile of ropes, spades, and other implements of the *pompes funèbres*, the great composer has since reposed, without a word or a sign to indicate his whereabouts. And the date of his death has not yet been placed beside his bust upon the front of the Opera.

It was with pleasure that I joined in the movement for raising a monument to his memory in Père la Chaise, where Rossini and other great musicians have long reposed. But difficulties had to be encountered at every step, and the professed friends of art will be greatly surprised one of these days when some biographer recounts the posthumous adventures of Auber. The first difficulty to overcome was the question of money, for it required about 20,000 francs to get a decent monument. That was finally subscribed, and the next difficulty arose from the question of a *concession à perpétuité*. The city had closed the front part of the cemetery, and it was not easy to get a grave. But a small piece of land remained in the square containing the tombs of Visconti, Arago, Alfred de Musset, Danton, Lefèbvre-Wély, Ernest Baroche, Cousin, Beulé, and others, near the tomb of Rossini, and a bid was made for it. There were several members of the committee who thought the place too important for Auber, but after a time their objections were overcome, and, after some trouble with the Municipal Council, the land was ceded for the sum of 6,000 francs, or $12,00 the square foot. This money had to be raised also. One will probably ask what part the heirs of Auber took in this matter, and I am sorry to answer that they have not played a very creditable rôle. They left Auber, after inheriting his worldly goods, for four years in a nameless grave, and when asked to subscribe for this monument they replied that the family was not as rich as was generally supposed, and that they had no intention of taking any part in this movement. Evidently there are some private motives at the bottom of this decision, for Auber lived like a man of fortune, and his author's receipts from the Société Dramatique are known to be large. Besides, he owned his house in the Rue Saint Georges, kept seven servants and his carriage, and left a quantity of works of art of value. These who inherited all this, therefore, cannot expect the public to accept their excuse of poverty. It is possible that Auber's heirs were soured by his longevity, for when a rich uncle arrives at the age of 80 high hopes are natural, and it seems like a personal wrong for him to live nine years more, and thus deprive his family of their rights. I will not pretend to enter into this private matter any further, but may add that the heirs were shamed into contributing something by a *mot* of Alexandre Dumas. When the committee was in the presence of the notary public, discussing the matter, M. Dumas rose in astonishment when the heirs refused to give money for a monument: "What! you refuse to give! At least you will contribute the dead man!" The heirs subscribed 3,000 francs and—the remains of Auber.

A fourth difficulty arose when it came to be a question of the design, and no monument has ever given more trouble, for the committee rejected a large number of sketches before one was found that suited. At last, however, a monument was obtained, and the fifth difficulty arose from the question of inhumation. For six years the body of Auber had lain at Montmartre, at so much per diem, and there was a large sum in arrears to pay. Finally, to cut a painful story short, the remains of the author of so many great works were snatched away by friends, and almost clandestinely taken to Père la Chaise. Nor was this the end of the difficulties, for when the monument was ready for inauguration friends surged up in every direction. They poured in by scores. Every one wanted a leading rôle in the ceremonies. It seemed fit that Ambroise Thomas should speak, because he succeeded Auber as the Director of the Conservatory. Auber was an Academician, and one member of that body had to be delegated to deliver an address. The Société des Auteurs Dramatiques naturally had to say a word, and place had to be accorded to Baron Taylor. Then came the Institute, the Opera, the Opera Comique, &c.—in all five necessary discourses. One will see that this is a sufficient number for any ordinary ceremony, but the committee were not at the end of their difficulties. Auber was born at Caen, and the Mayor of that town put in his claims for a speech, and would not be refused, and with him came the delegate of the "Amis des Arts," a society of Caen, who thought that his titles to a speech were superior to those of the Mayor. That made seven speeches recorded, but on seeing the length of them, the latter was unmercifully refused. He will have his revenge soon, however, for the department of Calvados is going to raise its monument to Auber at Caen, and the "Amis des Arts" can then make as many speeches as they desire. That is not the same thing, though, as speaking in presence of the literati of Paris, and the gentlemen of Caen are greatly disappointed. After these six speeches the choruses of the Conservatory are to sing two morceaux, taken from the chefs d'œuvres of the master.

While writing of these things the figure of Auber as I last saw him rises in my mind. At 88—then close upon 89—he presided at the examinations of the Conservatory, and looked as if destined to see his hundredth birthday. His twinkling, malicious eyes still retained their fire, and that sarcastic, ironic, or mocking smile which one notes in his portraits still hung upon the corners of his mouth. His thin lips were still compressed, his chin not having fallen with age as with Rossini, and his small, delicate hand was not entirely deformed by time. He was evidently *ennuyé*, but he sat through the entertainment in patience, occasionally giving a smile to some friend in the audience. I saw Auber but once after that, and then he had walked down to the opera upon the arm of a friend, and was slowly mounting the Rue St. Georges to his hotel. There he was comfortably and richly installed, his working room being a small saloon coquettishly arranged. He worked to the last, and left a quantity of music yet to be published. The siege of Paris came. Auber lived the life of a rich man, his works returning him a large annual revenue, and his passion was for horses. He had two that he esteemed highly, and, in honor of Rossini, had named them Figaro and Almaviva. Every morning he went out to caress them, to examine their coats, to look after the quality of their hay, to carry them lumps of sugar, and his affection for them was real. Every afternoon they took him out for exercise, and for his accustomed tour in the Bois. One day an order came from the Government to seize the horses of the Sieur Auber. Almaviva was requisitioned and sent to the butchery. Auber was greatly distressed at the loss of his friend, and at once sent Figaro to a piano-maker, and his life was spared on condition that he did necessary duty as a dray-horse for the rest of the siege. Deprived of his horses, and of his accustomed exercise, Auber visibly languished. At the beginning of the Commune he had an attack of inflammation of the bladder, as in 1869, and on the 8th of May was confined to his bed. He was in the habit of going to bed late and of rising early—like most old men requiring little sleep—and received the pupils of the Conservatory who asked an audience at 7 o'clock in the morning. They found him at his piano composing music. He was there on the morning of the 8th despite his suffering, and his friends then tried again to get him to leave the city. He refused, saying that he wished to die in the city he had loved so well. The next day he could not rise, not even for his morning prayer, as he remarked gaily, his "Morning Prayer" being a delicious piece of music that he had recently composed. On the 10th he was delirious and talked about music. On the morning of the 12th he seemed easier, but while his friends were watching he suddenly rose in his bed, looked intently before him as if seeing far, far into the future, and fell back dead. In a few days monuments to Auber will be raised at Paris and at Caen, and soon the words, "Died in 1871," will be engraved upon the front of the New Opera.

THE HARTFORD BANK TROUBLES.

SERIOUS NATURE OF THE CHARGES AGAINST THE PRESIDENT AND CASHIER OF THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Feb. 11.—During the past week the talk in financial circles has centred in the disclosures of the mismanagement of the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, which followed speedily the troubles in the First National Bank. To-day there is fresh excitement over the arrest of Mr. Tracy, President, and Mr. Chapman, Cashier, of the bank. The accused were quietly taken before United States Commissioner Waldo, in the Directors' room of the bank, the charge being a falsification of returns, which is made a State Prison offense. Assistant United States Attorney Staunton appeared for the Government, and the hearing was postponed till to-morrow. Mr. Tracy was put under bonds of $30,000 for his appearance, and they were given by Henry Keney, David Clark, Charles Beach, and Shailer Burnham, all directors. Mr. Chapman was ordered to find bonds of $25,000, and these were furnished by Roland Mather and Francis B. Cooley. It is said that Chapman's account is overdrawn to the amount of about $15,000. There is still a great mystery over the inability to account for about $150,000 of the funds of the bank. There is a loss of over $80,000 in loans to George H. Penfield, a second or third mortgage of real estate being of no value. A loan to the Hartford Pump Company accounts for a bad investment of $100,000. Elisha T. Smith, a distiller, is a borrower of $100,000 more, but, it is said, the security is ample. So far as is known, the entire surplus of the bank—over $300,000—is gone, together with a serious impairment of the capital, which is over $1,000,000. The bank has been considered one of the most conservative here, and of course little attention was paid to the first rumors started; but as these grew, and facts showing a systematic falsification of returns came out, the public was thoroughly aroused. Both Tracy and Chapman have been apparently plain livers, and no one can imagine any motive for collusion or peculation. In a few days the Bank Examiner, Mr. Mygatt, will probably be able to get at the bottom facts.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

SPOTTED TAIL STARTS ON A MISSION OF PEACE.

CAMP ROBINSON, Feb. 10, via CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Feb. 11.—Gen. Crook returned to-day from Camp Sheridan, where he has been several days. Spotted Tail, chief of the Sioux, with a body-guard of 200 chosen warriors, started to-day on a self-imposed mission to obtain an interview with the chiefs of the hostiles, now reported to be massed near the forks of Tongue River, and counsel them to accept, while there is yet time, the terms offered by the Government, namely, surrender their arms and ponies. Spotted Tail expects to be absent more than a month, but will communicate with Gen. Crook as soon as he reaches the hostile camp of Indians. It is believed there is a strong probability that this movement will be successful in terminating the war. Gen. Crook and staff will depart for Fort Laramie on the 13th inst.

FORT LARAMIE, Feb. 11.—Yesterday, Givin's train found the body of an unknown man in Cottonwood Cañon, nine miles from here. He is described as 35 years of age, dark moustache, five feet six inches in height. He had a handkerchief in his pocket which was marked "E. D." His head was cut open. The body was found in the snow. The indications are that he was killed a month ago.

RAILROAD ENGINE-DRIVERS' STRIKE.

PORTLAND, Feb. 11.—The engine-drivers on the Boston and Maine Railroad state they will run no more trains out until they have orders to go so from Mr. Arthur, the head of their organization.

MOLLY MAGUIRES EXCOMMUNICATED.

SCRANTON, Feb. 11.—A pastoral letter from Bishop O'Hara excommunicating the "Ancient Order of Hibernians," and directing the clergy to deny the members of that order the sacraments, was read in all the Catholic churches of the Scranton diocese to-day. The denunciation was unexpected, and has produced a sensation among the members of the order, who, for the past eight years, have been in favor with the church within this jurisdiction. The Ancient Order has a large membership in this diocese.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE SERVIAN AND MONTENEGRIN NEGOTIATIONS—MIDHAT PASHA'S EXPLANATION OF HIS EXPULSION—REPORTED ARREST OF THE LEADER IN THE BULGARIAN ATROCITIES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The correspondent of the *Times*, at Vienna, says it is probable that the Porte will not press its condition regarding the treatment of the Jews in Servia. An understanding is being brought about upon one point after another. The Prince of Montenegro seems to demand an adjustment of the frontier according to the line of demarkation laid down by the military commission during the armistice. He also insists upon four points, which include the free navigation of Lake Scutari, access to the sea, and various facilities for more direct diplomatic intercourse with the superior authorities of Turkey. None of these points will prevent a settlement, provided the main question of a cession of territory is solved.

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Brindisi announces that Midhat Pasha has arrived there and informed an English deputation that his banishment was due to Russian intrigues. The Vienna correspondent of the *News* reports that Cheoket Pasha, the leader in the Bulgarian atrocities, has been arrested at Constantinople.

Private advices from Kieff represent that Russia has ordered all the railway companies to procure ambulance carriages, and prepare to convey 60,000 men to Kisheneff.

A telegram from Kisenhoff to the *News*, gives facts disproving the current reports of discontent and sickness in the Russian Army. On the other hand, the dispatch confirms the report that the passage of the army through Roumania would occupy probably about a month, as alterations in the guage in the Roumania railways is necessary. The correspondent adds: I cannot learn that this measure has commenced. It naturally will not be until war is finally resolved upon. Notwithstanding an official denial, the recent crisis in the Roumantan Ministry was caused by the question whether Romania should form an alliance with Russia, or merely permit the Russian Army to pass under protest. It is understood that the new Government are favorable to Russia.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE IN INDIA.

FIFTY PERSONS KILLED AND ONE THOUSAND WOUNDED BY A GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Calcutta reports that a gunpowder explosion has occurred at Ashemabed, by which 50 persons were killed and 1,000 wounded.

THE BASQUE TROUBLES.

AN AGREEMENT FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE DIFFICULTIES PROPOSED AND ACCEPTED.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—A telegram from Madrid says it is reported on good authority that the Basque deputations have proposed and the Government have accepted a *convenio* for a settlement, which will remove the present difficulties with the Basque Provinces by a compromise. Instead of furnishing soldiers by conscription, each province is to maintain a battalion of Volunteers, which is to be placed under the orders of the Government in case of war, and economical and administrative autonomy is reserved to the Basque Provinces. The Basque juntas are willing to accept this *convenio*, and the Government will submit it to the Cortes.

A MADMAN'S FREAKS.

CURIOUS ANTICS OF A LUNATIC IN A SECOND AVENUE LODGING-HOUSE — THE POLICE UNABLE TO ARREST HIM — A PISTOL FIRED THROUGH THE DOOR AT THE OFFICERS — SINGULAR REVELATIONS FORESHADOWED.

The neighborhood of Second avenue and Twelfth street was the scene last night of considerable excitement caused by the actions of a man occupying apartments in the house of Mrs. Sparr, who keeps a lodging-house on the south-west corner of the streets named. Shortly after dark people passing up and down Second avenue noticed a curious crowd gathered on the sidewalks, who seemed to be interested in the upper windows of the house on the corner mentioned. That part of the building was brilliantly lighted, and large placards, having on them "Rooms to Let," were hung out. There was also a quantity of red flannel undergarments hung from the same window. Reports were circulated that a crazy man occupied the rooms in question, and the antics of the person who occasionally came to the window seemed to give foundation to the rumor. At one time the crowd became so great as to obstruct the Second avenue cars. On inquiry at the Seventeenth Precinct Police Station, a reporter of THE TIMES was told that Capt. McCullagh and four men had gone to the house to arrest the man who was creating the disturbance. In an hour one of the policemen came back, and said that it was a "desperate case." There was a man on the upper floor who had a "whole battery," and threatened to kill anybody who endeavored to enter his room. The Captain had told him that he had the authority to arrest him, and offered to pass in his shield as evidence. The man said said it was a "d—d lie." Other efforts were made to get in, when a pistol-shot crashed through the door, and came within an inch or two of Officer Burns' breast. Seeing that he had a madman to deal with, and not wishing to create a greater disturbance, the Captain left the officers to watch the room, and deferred the arrest until this morning.

From Mrs. Sparr, who keeps the house, the following facts were learned: On the 23d of January last, a man, apparently about 45 years of age, applied to her for lodgings. He said he wished a quiet, respectable neighborhood; that he was engaged in literary pursuits, and that if she gave him apartments she would have no further trouble in letting her rooms. He gave his name as Major G. W. Corliss, and was assigned to the third-story front. Mrs. Sparr says he has been making himself disagreeable ever since, frequently threatening to take her life. Last evening his conduct became so outrageous that she had to appeal to the Police. A woman, who says she is the man's sister, frequently comes from Brooklyn and stays with him, "and that woman," said Mrs. Sparr, "is up stairs with him now. The Police are up there watching their movements, and when it comes into court some curious and disgraceful revelations may be expected."

THE COLUMBIA LIFE OF ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 11.—The Columbia Life Insurance Company has made a strong protest against the valuation of its real estate made by the Committee of Appraisers appointed by the State Superintendent of Insurance. President Douglass publishes the opinion of a number of real estate firms, who value the company's building and grounds, at the corner of Sixth and Locust streets, at $1,000,000, while the Appraisers rate it at $600,000.

SHOT BY HIS BROTHER.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 11.—During a quarrel yesterday afternoon, between Charles and George Seifert, brothers, in Etnaborough, near this city, George drew a revolver and shot Charles in the breast, inflicting a wound which resulted in his death in a short time. The fratricide then surrendered himself to the authorities. He claims to have done the shooting in self-defense.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

PERSONAL WASHINGTON SKETCHES.

THE GREAT COUNTING DAY—DEMOCRATS AND ARISTOCRATS—PEN-PORTRAITS OF NOTABLE CHARACTERS — A MAN WHO IS MISSED—A STEP TOWARD CIVILIZATION—THE OUTWITTED REPUBLICANS.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1877.

I was early in my seat in the gallery of the House on the great counting day, and that I had a seat, I owe to the thoughtful kindness of Mr. S. S. Cox, the Democritus, or "laughing philosopher," of the Democracy. For this, and all other Democratic favors, I desire to be truly thankful. Armed with the magic piece of yellow pasteboard, I was treated for once as one of the elect, by a Democratic Door-keeper. Among the first Representatives to arrive were Fernando Wood and David Dudley Field. They are not unlike in appearance. Wood is a more rigid and reticent Field, and Field is a more brainy and belligerent Wood. Both are rather remarkable for an air habitually haughty and aristocratic—in public, at least—and this reminds me of the fact that prominent and dominant Democrats are almost invariably essentially undemocratic. Jefferson himself was practically and by instinct a patrician; there was nothing plebeian about him. If a demagogue, he was the prince of demagogues. Mirabeau of the *Sans-Culottes* was Count de Mirabeau, a noble in blood and tone. Even his ugliness, rough, rugged, and strong, was of a grand, uncommon type. And Danton—whose motto, "Audacity — again audacity—always audacity!" contains the vital essence of democratic policy—was a man of no mean outcome. Robespierre, even, was of good parentage and luxurious tastes. Elegantly, almost foppishly, attired, he wore always a fresh bouquet in his button-hole to kill the smell of blood. Not even Marat, friend of the people, had much in common, besides ferocity, with the mob he led. He had known courtly scenes and habits, and in his life of fierce toil and almost savage privation occasionally backslid, it is said, into "partial luxury." He would appear at the Club of Cordeliers in green velvet small-clothes and white satin waistcoat, with a democratic complete of greasy collar and soiled linen. Blood will tell, and syntax is a power. Your low-born and bred fellows, such as Spartacus, Jack Cade, and Wat Tyler, soon come to the end of their rope.

Mr. Lamar entered the hall very slowly, and walked directly to his seat, looking neither to the right nor to the left. He is of decidedly Southern aspect. I mean of that antique pre-Confederate type, which all old-fashioned Democrats are bound to respect. The strength of the South has always been largely in the hair. Mr. Lamar's is long, dark, and for his years, profuse. In striking contrast to him is his neighbor, Mr. Banks, fast getting to be snow-Banks, with his silver *chevelure* piled up in

atmosphere strongly individual, vital and electrical, that mute, mysterious magnetism, which is the effluence of power, but which some men otherwise powerful, have nothing of.

"Toil could never compass it;
Art its height could never hit;
It never came out of wit."

As I saw him sitting there, a peer among the peers, I fancied he looked round a little regretfully for the field of his old conflicts and triumphs, on the spot where, only last year, he stood at bay, like a magnificent elk of the grand Maine forests, and tossed one after another of the finest and fiercest stag-hounds of the Democracy to the right and the left, till it rained dogs, if not cats. But they say he will not long "lie down in the pleasant pastures" to which he has been transferred, but will engage in new contests with more formidable adversaries. If the occasion come, he will not hesitate to lock horns with the Cretan Taurus of Democracy from Ohio, or the "golden-horned" stag of Diana and Hercules from New-York. Though he has left in the House two admirable lieutenants, Mr. Hale and Mr. Frye, who carry on the war enough in his gallant style to keep his memory green, he is sorely missed there this Winter. Though Mr. Garfield, commonly regarded as the leader of the radical Republicans, can neither be daunted nor driven, he is scarcely the man to engage the champion pugilists of the Democracy, rough, ready, magvelously agile fellows as they are, not too much hampered by precedent or science. Brave and handsome are Ohio's James I. and II.—Garfield and Monroe—and Massachusetts' sedate Seelye, their fighting qualities are rather weakened than strengthened by scholarly culture and a too sensitive refinement—are, so to speak, diluted by the proprieties of professorships, and vitiated by an infusion of clergyman. If such a happy conjunction could be, the champion for our present need were a man uniting the moral force and grand obstinacy of a John Quincy Adams, to the training and cool pluck of a James G. Blaine, and the wit, audacity, and, if you will, the ferocity, of a Benjamin F. Butler.

One near me said: "How pleased Mr. Cox looks; he thinks this will elect Mr. Tilden." It is true, he looked happy, but somehow no longer "the jester of Congress." There seemed method in his mirth. I could even imagine him handing to the venerable father of this partition arrangement his cap, saying, like the wise jester of *Lear*, "Here, nuncle, take my coxcomb." That same grave Senator wore also a look of unusual satisfaction. He is, doubtless, happy for once; but somebody has got to be disappointed, somebody punished. "What a strange Nemesis lurks in the felicities of men."

The Judges of the "Provisional Tribunal" were present, and many looked at them with commiseration, mingled with admiration, as if they were so many Curtii about to tuck their skirts about them and leap into the miry abyss of politics for the good of the Republic. It is odd to hear very much the same sort of stuff talked about these sacred judicial personages going out of their sphere and being dragged down and draggled up by political responsibilities and associations, as we women have had to hear when we have broken through the close *jalousies* of domestic life, and gone about freely in God's free sun-light on what we believed to be our Master's business or knew to be our own—and especially when we have presumed to demand, as citizens under our country's charter of freedom and equality, certain political rights. But for all the outcry, no woman essentially womanly and sensible has ever been harmed or sullied by enlarging her field of influence and action, and dealing with matters of common interest and importance, however much fools may have blossomed out into more glaring folly and lunatics given a wilder and wider flight to their lunacies. The Quaker kerchief of Lucretia Mott still rests over her motherly breast as snowy pure as the veil of a vestal virgin. Anna Dickinson was as respectable when a live revolution spoke through her glowing lips as now, when she declaims for a dead Queen. Julia Ward Howe has not fallen from the seventh heaven of Beacon street society through clubs and conventions, petitioning, preaching, and so I hope that our beloved Supreme Court Judges may be preserved from soil and corruption, in the ermine of their office, in the virgin purity of their honor.

Speaking of soil reminds me of what I have long felt moved to say in respect to the southern wing of the Capitol, and the rotunda—their extremely filthy condition. I have never seen anything comparable to it, except, perhaps, the Pennsylvania State-house, at Harrisburg. On my way to the Capitol, these fine days, I do not think it needful to lift my skirts from the well-swept sidewalks, but as soon as I get within the shadow of the great Corinthian columns I pull my garments carefully about me, and within the classic precincts I walk on tip-toe, striving to avoid the drifts of dirt, and dark, slimy pools—multitudinous nicotian seas. It must be that expectation begets expectoration of the most profuse and reckless sort. I know that chewing and spitting are not exclusively Democratic vices. I know that it is reported that more than one lofty Republican official sits flanked and circumvallated by monster spittoons. But to use the spittoon at all is a step toward civilization. Most of the democracy—I do not use the word in a narrow, specific, but in a broad, generic sense—there are some good republican Democrats and there are some some bad democratic Republicans—and I should say, perhaps, most of the masses despise the useful and sometimes ornamental spittoon as a dainty, effeminate superfluity. They consider it an impertment suggestion, an intrusive interference with their extrusive rights—a something that would circumscribe their liberty, dictate aims, and make a toil of a pleasure. I really believe that the only notice they take of the thing is to see how near they can come to it without hitting.

I witnessed the tumultuous scene in the House on the night when the Democrats, in spite of the wicked but somewhat weak filibustering of their opponents, stuck to their point of having the Florida report read out of its proper hour, and carried it, through the Roman justice of Mr. Randall. The Republicans were not there in force with their leaders, as they did not anticipate such a stroke of sharp practice. They never do. I feel somehow like a mother to the Republican Party, and it goes against my grain to see it perpetually outwitted and its easy-going magnanimity taken advantage of. That night I fancied the Democracy taunting it, in the words the squirrel addressed to the mountain, in the fable by Emerson:

"If I'm not so *grand* as you,
You are not so *cute* as I,
And not half so spry."

But it was a pretty scrimmage after all, and broke not unpleasantly the monotonous flow of legislation. Doubtless there ought to be something majestic and awful in the sight of a Sergeant at Arms walking up and down the aisles, "toting" the great silver-headed mace, but nobody seemed to see it, and all the profane filibusters kept on, laughing and shouting as before, while the one-man pageant passed by. It struck me that if that same terrible and truculent Thompson would perform a little with a broom, in that littered and dusty domain of his, he might prove more of a success.

GRACE GREENWOOD.

A GRASSHOPPER BOUNTY BILL.

A grasshopper bounty bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Minnesota, which provides for the payment by the State of the following bounties for catching and destroying locusts or their eggs: 50 cents a gallon for eggs; $1 per bushel for insects previous to June 1; 50 cents per bushel from June 1 to June 15; 25 cents per bushel from June 15 to July 1; and 20 cents thereafter until Oct. 1. The bill provides for the appointment, by the County Commissioners of each county, of a competent person, with an assistant when necessary, in each township of the districts where eggs are deposited, to receive, measure, and destroy the captured eggs or hoppers delivered to him. The township grasshopper gaugers are to be subject to a fine for neglecting their duties of not less than $10 or more than $100, or to be imprisoned in the County Jail for from 30 to 90 days, and to be prosecuted by the Supervisors of the township before a Justice of the Peace residing therein. The County Auditors, on the presentation of the certificates of the gaugers, are to make and deliver to the holder an order on the State Auditor for the sum to which he is entitled. Every able-bodied male adult under 60 years of age is required to give one days' work in each week of the period above stated, to the extent of five days in all, for the purpose of catching and destroying the hoppers and their eggs. The labor service may be commuted by the furnishing of a substitute, or the payment of $1 a day, which is to be expended in hiring substitutes. Persons refusing to work or pay are fined $2 a day. A hundred thousand dollars is appropriated from the State Treasury for the purposes of the bill.

BILLIARDS IN ENGLAND.

Recently, at the Surrey Club-house, Kennington-oval, Cook, the champion, played a game of 1,000 points in an hour and 10 minutes, the previous fastest time being an hour and 14 minutes by Roberts, Sr. Cook's adversary was Taylor, to whom he gave a start of 300 points. While the latter was making 87, Cook played the 1,000 points—his four principal breaks being 413 with 136 spot strokes; and all round, 117, and 113, with which last he went out; thus winning, including the start, by 613 points, the greatest performance in public for years.

SHELTER FOR THE IDLE.

CHEAP LODGINGS IN NEW-YORK.

WHERE MANY HONEST POOR HAVE TO MINGLE WITH LAZY TRAMPS—THE CITY A WINTER HAVEN FOR THESE RESTLESS PEOPLE—A CHANCE FOR A PRACTICAL LAW—THE PLAN WHICH NEW-JERSEY HAS ADOPTED.

It has long been a problem in this City among charitably disposed persons and those whose positions require them to consider such matters, by what means and to what extent lodgings should be provided for the various classes of the poor, who, for one reason or another, do not supply lodgings for themselves. These classes of the community cannot justly be lumped together and one specific be employed for the relief of all. Many are worthy and the victims of harsh fate, for which human judgment cannot assign a cause. Many are driven hurriedly by misfortune, social or business, or both, from honorable positions to the bitterness of poverty; many are worn out by sickness; while many others are hopeless drinkers, confirmed vagrants, professional beggars, or desperate tramps. In the view of most philanthropists and of most humane citizens the community should provide at least a shelter, clean and reputable, for the better portion of these people. Various attempts have been made in this City in a small way, and with fair success, to sustain systematic cheap lodgings, but no general plan such as has been so efficient in many European cities has been carried into operation here. The individual houses that are scattered here and there in various parts of the City are either private enterprises by which the keepers gain their livelihood, or are sustained by persons of wealth who direct their charity in this way.

Not to speak of the unwholesome lodgings which the Police stations have attached to them, and to which none will go until they are lost to shame or overcome by hunger and cold, there are several free houses in different parts of the City. Each Police Captain is provided with a number of tickets to be given away to all sober and decent-looking applicants, and which entitle them to a night's lodging at one of these. The best known is situated in the old church at the corner of Prince and Marion streets, and accommodates 375 persons nightly. This institution has been in operation for more than a year, and is supported wholly by a wealthy retired merchant. Applicants for admission must come between the hours of 8 and 10 P. M. to be entitled to a bunk. On entering the church, each man presents his ticket, obtained at the nearest police station, and is assigned to his proper place. The bunks, or "cots," consist simply of the old pews, with a light rail tacked on the side and a wooden support at the upper end which does duty as a pillow. Each pew holds two lodgers, one on the seat and one on the floor. In the gallery are long rows of canvas cots, for which 10 cents apiece is charged. The basement contains bath-rooms, closets, &c., divided off by rough board partitions, but clean, wholesome, notwithstanding the army of the neglected and homeless which frequents them each day. In a corner of the dimly-lighted basement is a rough kitchen where immense kettles of corn-meal mush are cooked and dispensed to the inmates each morning. Each individual is given "as much as he can eat" for two cents, and in case he has no money, he has the option of doing a quarter of an hour's work about the building instead. In the bath-room, warm water, soap, and dry towels are provided, and no restraint is placed on the number of baths taken daily. The hours for opening and closing are 8 P. M. and 7 A. M. Altogether the building is admirably adapted for its purpose, and has received the warm commiums of the charity officials of the City and the officers of private benevolent societies. There is another large free lodging-house at the corner of Tenth street and Avenue D, where the facilities afforded are of a scantier description, but the place shelters nightly fully 300 of these homeless wanderers.

The places which the tramps choose and to which many decent people have to go are the cheap lodging-houses to be found in Chatham street, the Bowery, and the purlieus of Baxter street. Here the "10-cent system" flourishes in all its glory. For that trifling amount a tramp may obtain "all the comforts of a well-regulated home," including coffee in the morning and hot rolls on Sunday. The house at No. 153 Chatham street is a fair specimen of the others. The beds are simple canvas cots, dirty and well worn, ranged in rows along the walls at right angles to the street. Regular comers get the same cot each night, and are supplied with the daily papers free of charge. Soap and water, needles and thread, writing-paper, pens, and ink are furnished free. In the centre of the long whitewashed room is a small deal table at which several careworn and hungry-looking men may be seen sitting slightly, writing, sewing, and reading. The atmosphere is close and unpleasantly suggestive of unwashed bodies, but the regular patrons of the place make nothing of it. A still greater curiosity in its way are the "P. Cooper Dormitories" at No. 201 Chatham square and No. 508 Pearl street, and lodgers are to the number of 400 people daily. Another cheap restaurant, where the dishes are 5 cents apiece, is situated within a block or two of the Tombs, but as Signor Valentini says, "ours is de cheapest." At almost all of these houses old books and papers are provided for the entertainment of the lodgers.

The most conspicuous and utterly indifferent class of the poor known as the tramp occupies a singular relation to the public. In the country people are afraid of these wandering and never contented vagrants. They are dark of visage skilled in nothing, lost to decency. They are for the most part bunglers at any crime, but always ready to undertake any easy task in villainy which is likely to give them a temporary lift or afford sustenance for their prevailing passions. In the City they find a Winter stopping-place, and add themselves to the vast throng of poor loafers who infest the streets and cheap rum shops.

In New-York the tramp, as long as he is not too troublesome, is left pretty much to himself. When his habitual presence becomes monotonous, and his ragged and filthy appearance hints strongly of pestilence, he is taken before a magistrate, and handed over to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Many tramps give themselves up in this manner, asking to be sent to one of the "Island" institutions in preference to walking the streets longer. Each morning one of the Commissioners is on duty at the Tombs, and before him are arraigned the vagrant and destitute who have been committed by the various Police Justices during the 24 hours preceding. From 30 to 50 of these people are disposed of daily by Commissioner Townsend Cox. For the months of October, November, and December, 1876, the number of commitments of this description was 914, classed as follows: For destitution, 601; for vagrancy, 313. The number increases constantly with the approach of cold weather, and diminishes again with the commencement of Spring. At present there are from 1,500 to 2,000 destitute persons in the alms-house, hospital, and other charitable institutions on Blackwell's and Ward's Islands. Their terms of commitment are generally only for a few weeks, and the work-house authorities keep the healthier ones for as short a time as possible. Superintendent Kellock, of the Department of Charities, says that the number of tramps and professional vagabonds applying for relief is less during the present Winter than heretofore. Those who do apply are referred to Warden Quinn and Commissioner Cox, and, if they are found to be entitled to it, are sent either to the Alms-house or hospital.

The great need of New-York, however, is the enactment of a Tramp law, such as the one in force in New-Jersey, and which if faithfully carried out would greatly restrict the evil not only in the City but throughout the State. The act referred to, which bears date April 19, 1876, defines "tramps" as follows:

"All persons who shall come from any place without this State, or from any city, county, township, borough, or place in this state, and have no legal settlement in the places in which they may be found, and live idly and without employment, and refuse to work for the usual and common wages given to other persons for like work in the place where they then are, or shall be found, going about from door to door, or placing themselves in the streets, highways, or roads to beg or gather alms, and can give no reasonable account of themselves or their business in such places."

The act further provides for the arrest and commitment of all such persons "to labor upon any county farm, or upon the streets, roads, and highways of any city, township, or borough, or in any house of correction, poor-house, work-house, or common jail for a term not exceeding six months." It also enacts that where no suitable labor exists in such institutions, it shall be lawful for the magistrates to bind out and keep said tramps at labor in the service of any suitable person, persons, or corporations, for a period not to exceed the one already mentioned. By the eighth section of the law the persons committed under it, are to be compelled "to work when able not less than six hours per day." The act has not yet been fully enforced, but even its partial operation has had an excellent effect. The existing treatment of tramps in most of the New-Jersey cities and towns has been summed up by a recent writer as follows: "A warm room, the soft side of a plank for a bed, and orders to leave at daybreak for some other locality, without anything to eat." In some of the towns they are forced to break stone and do other laborious work—a procedure which has a charmed effect in decreasing the number of applicants for lodgings.

The New-Jersey method has been tried in one or two instances in New-York State, and so far with the best results. One of the officials of Poughkeepsie reports:

"We find that breaking stone two or three hours before breakfast keeps a great number away. The more work you give them the fewer you have. The stone is used for macadamizing our streets. The Board of Supervisors for our county has just passed a resolution that the Overseers of the Poor shall keep no more of them. This I think, if rightly carried out, will eradicate the evil." The City of Binghamton, with a population of about 15,000, ceased to keep them, and now they give Binghamton a wide berth."

Those who have made the subject a study say that there is no reason why the same system should not be carried out in this City with the most beneficial results. Their friends claim that City rents once would greatly restrict the evil not only in the City but throughout the State. The act referred to, which bears date April 19, 1876, defines "tramps" as follows:

Those who shall apply here as tramps will be compelled to labor upon the streets, roads, and highways of the City, and will be forbidden to ask for alms. The Commissioner of Charities and Correction, Mr. Porter, is said to be in favor of the plan, and it is probable that he will recommend it to the Legislature in his annual report. The Commissioner of Public Charities, Mr. Hart, is also favorable to the idea, and it is probable that he will recommend it to the Legislature in his annual report. The Commissioner of Public Charities, Mr. Hart, is also favorable to the idea, and it is probable that he will recommend it to the Legislature in his annual report.

RELIGIOUS WORK AND TALK

JERRY MCAULEY'S MISSION.

SPECIAL SERVICES IN CONNECTION WITH THE OCCUPATION OF THE NEW WATER STREET CHAPEL—THE FASHIONABLE CHURCHES WELL REPRESENTED—ADDRESSES BY PROMINENT CHRISTIAN WORKERS.

The special services in connection with the occupation of the new chapel of the McAuley Water Street Mission, took place in the chapel, No. 316 Water street, yesterday, in the presence of a large congregation. Three services were held—one in the morning at 10 o'clock, one in the afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, and one in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. All three attracted interested audiences, composed largely of sympathetic friends from fashionable up town churches. The chapel of the mission, a room capable of seating 300 people, was handsomely decorated with illuminated texts and appropriate designs in evergreens. Mr. A. S. Hatch presided at the morning meeting, which was chiefly devoted to prayer and the rehearsal of personal experiences on the part of new converts. At 2:30 P. M. Rev. Gardner Spring Plumley, Pastor of the Fulton Street Church, lead in prayer. A number of well-known gentlemen, including Mr. F. Marquand, banker, of Wall street; Mr. E. B. Monroe, Vice President of the Young Men's Christian Association; Mr. Henry Johnson, of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church; Mr. Isaac Beale, and Mr. C. C. Coe, were present, together with a large number of ladies and gentlemen. At the evening service every inch of space was filled, and many were unable to obtain admission. Mr. William E. Dodge presided, and the exercises were conducted by Jerry McAuley, the founder of the institution. Rev. Drs. Ormiston and Taylor, who had been announced to speak, were absent, but Rev. Dr. Booth said a few earnest words on behalf of the clergy. He remarked that when doctors wished to heal an ulcer they sometimes did so by putting sound flesh in its place. This was precisely what was being attempted in the present case. Although Mr. McAuley was on the frontier of the fight, the people in the safe places had sympathy with him, and were ready to extend the hand of fellowship and aid to him in his work. The only way to save the poor and ignorant and vicious of this great City was to take them by the hand, as Jesus took the young man by the hand when he came down from the Mount of the Transfiguration.

Mr. Dodge said that his friend McAuley had asked him to come down there and say a few words, and what he was about to say he intended more for those to whom this sight was a comparatively new one. It was here that they were enabled to realize the transforming power of the Gospel on human lives; that Christ in reality came into this world to save sinners, and that when the poorest and wortliest of souls came to Him He would give them rest. The poor drunkard who was rapidly descending the broad road that led to destruction was here for the first time arrested in his downward course by the solemn words, "Sinner, turn; why will ye die?" There were those present who had given evidence of the transforming power of the Gospel greater than anything that could be witnessed in more luxurious and fashionable churches. And yet the noble work of reclaiming these fallen souls to Christ had been steadily going on for half a century, constantly increasing, and never failing for want of workers. Fifty years ago such meetings had been held in the New-York Bowery, but so large as this, but still of sufficient size to give encouragement. It was here that for the first time many heard that warning message, "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned." It was here that they first realized what it was for God to give His only Son, that whoso believed in Him should have everlasting life. He begged his hearers to take these things to heart, and when they went home to their churches not to forget the work that was going on here.

Jerry McAuley gave a short account of how he was, years ago, reclaimed from his evil ways by the unchanging power of the Gospel, and urged all his hearers to seek Jesus without delay. Mr. A. S. Hatch said he had been frequently asked who ran this mission. People said to him, "Do you run it?" "No." "Does Jerry McAuley run it?" "No." "Then who does run it?" To this question he could only answer in all reverence, "It was through Him, and Him alone, that this foothold of the Gospel had been maintained so many years, and it was to His strengthening arm that they looked for protection in time of need.

About an hour was devoted to the recital of personal experiences, in which many who had been previously hardened sinners, told how they had been converted by God's grace into good citizens and earnest laborers in the Church. The Seventy-fourth hymn was sung:

"Oh! to be nothing, nothing,
Only to lie at His feet."

Mr. McAuley stated that Mr. Thurlow Weed, who had promised to be present and say a few words, had been detained, but he would vouch for his appearance on a future occasion. The Ninety-first hymn was then sung:

"There is a fountain filled with blood
Drawn from Emanuel's veins."

The congregation then dispersed. An earnest appeal is made by the friends of the mission, otherwise known as "The Helping Hand for Men," for additional means to discharge the present debt on the mission property—a neat three-story brick building—and to enable them to accommodate the now already over crowded church accommodations. During the year 1876, 424 religious meetings have been held here, at which the aggregate attendance was 51,277, and in which 6,260 personal requests for prayer were presented. Meals and clothing have also been furnished to hundreds of homeless and destitute persons. About $8,500 is required to relieve the institution from debt, and enable it to continue in its invaluable work among the lowly and destitute of this neglected quarter of the City. The current expenses are supplied entirely by voluntary contributions. Subscriptions either for the building fund or for current expenses may be addressed to Jerry McAuley, Superintendent, No. 316 Water street, or to either of the following Trustees: A. S. Hatch, (of Fisk & Hatch,) No. 5 Nassau street; to Sidney Whittemore, No. 71 Broadway, or to J. D. Phyfe, No. 123 East Fifty-seventh street.

SPIRITUAL RESURRECTION.

DR. CHAUNCEY GILES' THIRD LECTURE ON DEATH AND THE RESURRECTION—THE NATURE OF SPIRITUAL RESURRECTION—HOW THE SPIRITUAL BODY IS RAISED FROM SPIRITUAL DEATH TO SPIRITUAL LIFE.

Rev. Dr. Chauncey Giles lectured last evening before a very large audience, in the Church of the New Jerusalem, (Swedenborgian,) in Thirty-fifth street, on "The Resurrection of the Spiritual Body from Spiritual Death," being the third of a series of lectures explanatory of the Swedenborgian theories of death and the resurrection.

In order, said Dr. Giles in opening the lecture, that we may understand this question of the resurrection of the soul from spiritual death, and its restoration to spiritual life, we must first ascertain the meaning of "resurrection." It is not merely a change in those faculties which exist and are active when man is in a state of spiritual death, but it is a change in their purification and rectification and reduction to harmony. It is the creation within man of a new heart and a new moral nature. The Lord calls it molding man's whole spiritual nature into His own image and after His likeness. By spiritual death man loses that love and wisdom which is the embodied law of the Lord. By resurrection he regains them. The next point toward gaining a clearer perception of the subject, is to discover what is meant by "soul." The soul is the man himself, and not a mere formless essence which keeps the machinery of his body in motion. It has form, substance, organization. It gives form to the natural body, which is the image of the soul in clay. The soul is alive when all its organic forms are in a normal condition, and in a state to receive life, and be moved to pleasurable activities by it. It is dead when its organic forms have become so deranged and disconnected from the source of life that it can no longer receive in it a full measure. A dead soul has existence and some consciousness of life in its lowest and most imperfect forms, but it has no heavenly, spiritual life. It has strong affections, but they are those affections which lead to every possible sorrow. It has the power of seeing truth, but no love of truth which does not favor its own evil affections. It has no love of the Lord or its neighbor, although it has the power of perceiving its obligations to exercise such love. Right here lies the possibility of man's resurrection from spiritual death and restoration to spiritual life. By his fall man lost the love of goodness, but not the power of learning the truth. Man's moral nature died, but his intellectual faculties did not die. They became obtuse and uncertain in relation to spiritual things, but they did not lose their capacity to understand spiritual truth. It is through this power of understanding the true laws of his being when they are revealed him that man's resurrection from spiritual death is possible. Before man died spiritually, the Lord operated on him through his affections, and by means of them led him to all good. Now, that way being closed by spiritual death, He approaches him through the intellect by means of truth.

Since man's spiritual death, said the speaker, was caused by his disobedience of the commandments, the only way he can regain his lost life is by keeping them. An examination of the Bible will show that the Lord teaches this, and that life and all its blessings come of keeping the laws of life, which are the commandments. Man was expelled from Eden by breaking these commandments. He finds his way back to it by fulfilling them. The answer, then, to the question of how a soul spiritually dead is raised to spiritual life—the answer of the voice of the Scriptures is, by learning the commandments and keeping them to the best of our ability." But some will say that we are raised by faith in the Lord. But the miraculous faith, of which so much is said, and upon which so much depends, is simply belief in the truth of what the Lord has said, and the possession of such a clear sense of its importance that we are led to do as he has commanded. The great trouble is, however, that man does not believe the Lord. He will not believe that he is spiritually dead when the Lord discloses to him the fact that he is so. If he did believe this, and also believed that he could be raised from death and be eternally happy by keeping the commandments, he would certainly make a faithful effort to keep them. He is saved by faith, not as a substitute for keeping the commandments, but as a necessary means of fulfilling them. This view of the case may lead some to ask: what is the need of the Saviour, if the keeping of the commandments will raise man from spiritual death to spiritual life. The reply is that a Saviour is needed to teach us the laws of life, and to help us to keep them. The Lord did not come into the world as a substitute for the keeping of the commandments. He said Himself that He had not come to destroy the law or the prophets, but to fulfill them. If we keep before us man's spiritual condition, we can see the absolute necessity for the Lord's coming. Man was dead and dumb and blind, and leprous and paralytic, and there was no means of help from any human source. The Lord could not help him from the spiritual side of his nature because that way of approach was closed by sin. It was, therefore, necessary to approach him on the natural side, and to do so it was necessary for the Lord to assume a nature which would be apprehended by man's senses. He therefore came in the flesh, and His coming in the flesh is the only rational explanation for His coming, and it teaches us the manner in which human redemption was wrought out. After enlarging upon this point, the speaker briefly considered the reasons why a life in accordance with the commandments was the only means of regaining spiritual life. Every man, he said, begins to live according to the laws of his spiritual nature, he puts himself in true relation to the source of life, and soon begins to develop his spiritual being—feebly at first, but gradually attaining full strength and power. The result of this resurrection is that the soul is raised to a life of great sorrows and unspeakable and lasting joys. When the spiritual man begins to gain life, and love of the Lord begins to assume control of his nature, there comes a terrible conflict—a conflict for life, a conflict which results in death. This conflict is described in many ways in the Word, but in all it is presented as being the making of a sacrifice and suffering of great sorrows, for in it man loses all that he holds dear in this world, and suffers death. This conflict is being waged in every possible form wherever there is a human soul that has been raised from spiritual death to spiritual life, and it will continue to be waged until the subjugation of the natural man is complete, and love of the Lord and the neighbor reigns in undisputed sway over him. This is the reason why a religious life is presented in such forbidding aspects; this is why the life of a good man seems often to be full of conflict and sorrow. But only one side of the picture has been presented in such a view. The conflict and suffering are but for a moment; the victory is eternal. The activities of our nature will be reduced to harmony and order. The whole natural mind will be lifted from the dust and turned from itself and the world to heaven and the Lord. The soul will enjoy quietness, rest, and peace, and a new and higher class of faculties will be created within man, which will open to him a world of beauty and glory which the natural mind could not conceive of, and which will enable him to become part of the divine order, a form of the divine beauty, a sharer of the divine life, and a partaker of the divine blessedness.

The fourth and concluding lecture of the course will be delivered on Sunday evening next.

THE DEFAULTER'S RETURN.

HOW THE CASHIER, WHO STOLE AN INDIANA BANK, RETURNED FOOT-SORE AND CRAZED.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

FRANKLIN, Feb. 9.—Just before noon to-day the people of Franklin were thrown into a fever of excitement over the rumor that R. T. Taylor, the absconded cashier of the First National, had returned and was at that moment in the office of Dr. P. W. Payne. At some time during the night Taylor presented himself at Dr. Payne's office and knocked for admission. When the door was opened he was found standing without in his stocking feet, with his boots in his hand. On being taken into the office medical attention was called and means used to subdue the great mental excitement under which he was laboring. A little before noon he was taken to his home, and it was at that time that the public became apprised of his return. Several persons have visited him during the day, and to all he is disposed to talk, though in such an incoherent manner as not to give any very certain information. This afternoon an affidavit for embezzlement was filed by the Vice President of the bank, Mr. William McCaslin, before W. H. Barrett, Esq., and put into the hands of officer John Bullock for his arrest, who proceeded at once to his house and took him in custody. As soon as his condition will warrant he will be removed to the county jail.

It was given out along with the announcement that Taylor had returned that he was a raving maniac, but on investigation this was found to be greatly exaggerated. Several physicians visited him this afternoon, and pronounce him to be laboring under a state of great mental prostration consequent upon the terribly intense excitement through which he must have passed. His appearance was haggard and careworn, his eyes bloodshot, and his face blackened from the congestion which has followed the terrible struggle the man was but a wreck of his former self. Throughout he seemed to be contused in dates and as to time. When first visited he said he had been gone from home for six years, and had visited California, Nevada, Chicago, and other places. Later in the day he gave a more intelligible account of himself, and one which in this is most probably true. He said he had visited Louisville, New-Albany, Madison, and Cincinnati, and a Mr. Rufus Willan, who lives in Trafalgar, in this county, says that he saw Taylor last Monday evening, at the 5 o'clock down freight at Greenwood. If that be so, the probability is that he went from Indianapolis to Louisville, and from there made his way up the river to Cincinnati, and this probability is strengthened when it is remembered that he was seen in Indianapolis on Monday afternoon, going toward the Union depot.

He states that in Cincinnati he disguised himself and went upon the street, where he met many whom he knew, and this decided him to come right home; and as he has had his beard shaved to a different fashion, this is very likely true. To one who visited him he gave a terrible picture of the remorse which he must have felt in times past. "I am and many a night," said he, "have I walked the streets of Franklin not knowing what to do nor which way to turn."

He claims that the papers have done him an injustice, and that he was not in Fletcher & Sharpe's bank at all on last Monday. He also disclaims taking any money away with him, and says that the reserve had been gone for nine months, and that he had brought in money from elsewhere to show to the examiner. From all that can be learned it is certain that he walked from Indianapolis here last night. He says that he had no money with which to pay his fare on the train, but a small roll was taken from his person this morning.

Public sentiment is setting in strong against those men who are supposed to have been in the ring with Taylor in the Chicago margin business. He says that he will have to bear the brunt of the fight, and take all the odium of the crime, but the people are demanding that the accessories, if any, be brought to light. It is hard to tell where it will all end. The bank directory is in session, and such steps will doubtless be taken as the occasion will warrant. Facts have come to light to day, showing that there is about $30,000 of forged paper outstanding, and from all that can be learned it appears that if this forged paper and the Chicago man's deposit have to be made good, the stockholders will have to look up a heavy assessment over the actual capital of the bank.

SUICIDE IN COLUMBIA.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Union-Herald* of the 9th inst., says: "Last night, a little after 9 o'clock, as Mr. J. H. Runkle was on his way to his home, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Hon. S. L. Hoge, on Senate street, he stopped into the saloon and restaurant of Mr. Fine. Here he met Senator Owens and some other friends, who invited him to take a glass of wine. Mr. Runkle declined, as he said he had taken enough and desired no more, and walked into the restaurant and sat down by one of the tables. No person accompanied him, and there was no one in that department. The report of a pistol shot brought in the gentleman above named, who found the unfortunate young man had shot himself through the head. The ball passed in at the right side, in front of the ear, and came out near the upper part of the skull on the opposite side, lodging in the partition wall. The body was found lying backward on the chair, the head near the floor and bleeding copiously. He was lifted to the matting and a physician sent for, but he was beyond the power of the healing art, and died in forty minutes afterward, without speaking. The Coroner was notified, and a jury summoned to hold an inquest, that the body might be removed to the residence of the deceased. The jury, having heard all the evidence in the case, returned a verdict that J. H. Runkle died from a pistol shot in the head, fired by his own hand, while laboring under temporary insanity. The body was then removed to the house of his sister, Mrs. Hoge. Mr. Runkle was well known in this State, having filled several positions of trust in the National and State Governments. For the four years past he had been Solicitor of the Fifth Circuit, resigning that office a few months ago. He was a young man, of prepossessing appearance, about 35 years of age, unmarried, of a warm-hearted and convivial nature, which caused him to be universally liked by all the people. He was a sincere friend, and we question if he had an enemy in the world."

AMERICA AND ENGLAND.

THEIR RELATION TO EACH OTHER.

THE INTERCOURSE BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES—THE LAWS OF SUPPLY AND DEMAND—THE ATLANTIC TRAFFIC.

From the London Times, Jan. 27.

Our intercourse with America has become so enormous, and it has led to changes which are now so essentially parts of our every-day life, that we can hardly realize the rapidity with which it has sprung up, or the comparatively small limits within which, at a very recent date, it was confined. The survey of Atlantic traffic which we published yesterday, though it goes back no further than to a period which most of our readers will remember personally, yet seems to be dealing with a state of things which has already receded into the dim distance. When we read of the first attempt at establishing direct steam communication between Liverpool and New-York, it is only by an effort that we remind ourselves of the lateness of the date at which the as yet doubtful project was ventured upon. Of the measure of success which has followed it, the state of modern Liverpool is sufficient witness. That it should not yet be 40 years since the first mails were conveyed to America by a regular service of steam vessels, and that the wants of the time were satisfied by a contract for only one vessel in a fortnight, are equally facts which it is difficult for us to bring home to ourselves or to estimate at their proper meaning. America has now become in a very real sense a part of our own country. Ships from a dozen of our ports are sailing thither every day and almost every tide. We visit it for a holiday excursion, and receive a message from it in the course of a few minutes. Half a century ago it was connected with us only by an occasional and uncertain link, and the passage from the one shore to the other was an adventure which few on either side had the boldness or energy to encounter. We must consider the interval of time strictly, and without reference to the events which have happened in it, if we are to keep it within its proper measure.

Wonderful as the growth of our intercourse with America has been, it has been in every sense unforced and natural. The circumstances of England and America made each necessary to the other. On one side of the Atlantic were broad fertile lands untilled and unoccupied, and rich beyond belief with every description of native wealth. The one thing needed to turn all these advantages to account, and to supply the world from their teeming, inexhaustible store was a sufficiency of human labor, and this was a commodity which the United Kingdom possessed, or seemed to possess, in superfluous abundance. Population, from whatever cause, had increased with us faster than the means of subsistence, and we were glad to find an outlet for some portion of it. The food-producing powers of our little island appeared already to have been taxed to the uttermost, and we had to look elsewhere for the means of filling the new mouths which were only too certain to arrive. Between two such countries, which seemed thus made for one another, intercourse could not help growing. The thousands of miles which lay between them were indeed a sad obstacle, but even this vanished before the discovery of the steam-engine and its application to naval use. The same cause, too, contributed very powerfully to intensify the importance of the connection it thus helped to promote. The growth of our manufactures under the new influence of steam raised a demand for American raw produce, while America was not less in want of finished manufactured goods, which she had no leisure to prepare for herself. The division of labor was thus perfect, and, marked out as it was by natural lines which could not be obliterated, both countries would have done well to have acquiesced in it without a struggle. It was long, however, obstructed on both sides by the artificial barriers of a protective system. England did her best to shut out American corn, while America was equally anxious to prevent the intrusion of English manufactures. We have grown wiser in these matters than we once used to be, in America has still to learn her lesson, and to apply it. The communication between her and ourselves, and the vast machinery by which it is conducted, has thus, we see, grown up in spite of real efforts to keep it down. The laws of supply and demand have, indeed, proved too strong to be set at nought quite arbitrarily, and they have done something to assert themselves; but our trade with the Great American Continent is even now much less than it ought to be, and it is maintained at its present level under difficulties which ought not to exist. We gave a very typical instance of this yesterday. The supply of provisions from America can be poured unceasingly into this country without danger of exceeding the ever-growing demand. It is less easy just now to furnish a cargo in the opposite direction. The Americans do not want unmanufactured iron. They practically refuse to admit hardwares or manufactured goods. The vessels which we send out to fetch corn are thus compelled to load themselves with something else on their outward voyage. Salt happens to be the one thing they can carry, and they carry it accordingly, and they do so, as might be expected, at merely nominal rates. The consequence, of course, is that the steamers in the American trade must either be content with something like half profits or must make up for loss in one direction by higher rates in the other. The selling price of provisions from America is thus above what it ought to be, and the supply is of course less. Both countries suffer, and will so for a far, without even the semblance of a gain to either of them. Atlantic traffic is sustained, in fact, just now by hope, and, though there are no signs even so of its falling off, it is clear that we can form no notion of the proportions it might attain on less chameleon-like fare.

As far as there has been any actual decrease of intercourse between the United Kingdom and America it has been due to causes which we need not regret. It there are fewer emigrants now than there used to be, it is because emigration has done its work thoroughly, and has pretty well equalised the wages of labor in the two hemispheres. At one time there were starving millions seeking an exit from our Western ports, and pouring across the Atlantic at every chance that was given them. There was certainly briskness enough in such a movement, but we may prefer our present stagnation and the home progress that has been the cause of it. If we ask which country has been the greatest gainer by the process while it lasted, the question must be answered unhesitatingly in our own favor. Emigration has been for our people a matter of life and death. Hundreds of thousands who would have starved at home have gone out to America and have thriven well, and have left more space behind them in the Old Country for others to occupy. America has had somewhat less reason to congratulate herself upon her share in the transaction. She has obtained from us the hands she needed, but they have not always been of the choicest quality. We have been drained, no doubt, of some adventurous spirits which we have been sorry to lose, but it would be scarcely true, on the whole, to say that we have sent America our best specimens. The rowdy mobs in the Eastern cities have been but too largely recruited from the old country. New-York until quite lately has been governed by Irishmen, nor can we dare to affirm that she has even yet shaken off their influence. American progress has been more rapid than it might have been without our aid, but English wages have been ra

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PLAINS OF THE GREAT WEST AND THEIR INHABITANTS. Being a Description of the Plains, Game, Indians, &c., of the Great North American Desert. By RICHARD IRVING DODGE, Lieutenant-Colonel United States Army. Illustrated. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

There are two distinct standpoints from which to regard this stout volume written by an officer of the Regular Army. On the one hand it is merely a hand-book for sportsmen who can afford the expensive luxury of a hunt on the Plains; on the other, it is an authentic document, by an unquestionable authority, in regard to one of the most serious public questions now at issue. The sporting part treats indirectly the shocking slaughter of buffalo and other game, which goes on without remission in the West, and from which little or no profit accrues to any one. But the Indian portion is a report of an expert on the actual condition of that warfare between settler and savage, and between savage and soldier, which has never entirely ceased since the beginnings of government in the United States. Lest this part of the work should be passed over without due notice, an introduction has been furnished by Mr. William Blackmore, whose eulogy Col. Dodge indites in the following dedication; 'To William Blackmore, of Lond on, England, keen sportsman, genial companion, firm friend, with whom I have passed many happy hours on 'the Plains,' and to whose favorable appreciation of my camp-fire stories the inception of the work is principally due." A pretace informs us that Col. Dodge does not pretend to infallibility, but that he has written nothing in malice, and all in search of the truth.

In the introduction Mr. Blackmore puts a little more compactly what Col. Dodge reports concerning buffaloes and Indians. In regard to the former he says:

"With the great economy endeavored to be introduced into each department of the Government of the United States, it is difficult to understand how the Executive, while they enforce a heavy tax upon each seal which may be killed in Alaska, has neglected to avail themselves of such a fruitful source of revenue as that which might be derived from buffalo pelts. A tax of $5 on each skin, which could have been easily imposed and collected, under heavy penalties and forfeiture of all buffalo skins not having the Government duty stamped thereon, would realize not less than $1,000,000 per annum, even supposing the number of buffalo annually killed for their skins were only 200,000, in lieu of upward of 1,000,000. A tax of this amount would have realized upward of $15,000,000 on the buffalo ruthlessly slaughtered for their hides."

In regard to the Indians, after giving their numbers and the names of bands, the distribution of the Plains Indians, and recent military events affecting them, Mr. Blackmore states the principal causes of wars with the Indians to be: First, non-fulfillment of treaties by the United States Government; second, frauds by the Indian Agents, and third, encroachments by the whites.

If this be so, and Col. Dodge's statements bear it out in every particular, the settler is not to blame so much as the agent and the Government, while the latter is, of all others, the greatest stirrer up of war. In this connection one may put a foot-note by Col. Dodge in the body of the book. It has been long a mooted question how the Indians obtain their firearms and powder. For a century, under alternating Administrations, they have been drawing rations, buying rifles, and killing settlers:

"The following has been told me as true. If so, it will afford some light on the question, Who sells the arms? The names of all the parties can be furnished:

A few years ago an Army officer of high rank was in command of a force confronting a large body of Indians who were believed to be getting ready for an outbreak. The officer learned from his spies that a wagon train loaded with arms and ammunition was on its way to the quasi-hostile Indians. He immediately sent out and captured the train. He reported his action to the proper authorities at Washington. The Indian agent also made a report, and the result was that the officer received a most decided snub. He was ordered to release the train and mind his own business."

It may be readily allowed that Col. Dodge, as an Army officer, would not be likely to see the difficulties in the way of arresting a train in time of peace, but the point seems to be that the fault of each succeeding Administration has consisted in leaving the Indians in such a position that events of the kind could take place at all. Col. Dodge sees this, although he does not apply it to the instance above given. It is too much to expect that a soldier should have civilian excuses ready for the selling of powder and rifles to men who are about to fight him. The first rule that he lays down for dealing with the Indians shows that he can strike at the root of the evil. First, he says: "No more treaties should be made with Indians. Those now binding should be abrogated as soon as possible. The system should be gradually changed, and the Indians as rapidly as possible brought directly and individually under the laws." He then goes on to sketch out the rules necessary to preserve a reservation from becoming a farce such as it now appears.

The Indian's daily life and habits in war, the chase, and in his village, sketched by Col. Dodge, are extremely curious. One is ready to say that his book is indispensable to a correct understanding of the Indian and the Indian problem. The horrible barbarities to slaves and captives, which are usually told in general terms, find in these pages the most careful and exact description. They fully account for the ferocity excited in the mind of a Western settler when the name Indian is mentioned, for Indians, when at war, are as savage and unfeeling as wolves, and besides that, are endowed with an extraordinary ingenuity in devising what will torture the mind as well as the body. As to morality, he is of the opinion that its semblance does not exist among them.

Occupied with what is passing around him, and engaged in this book in telling what he knows of the Indian of to-day, Col. Dodge does not go into the question whether the Indians have not fallen in many ways since their contact with the white man. If they have it must be the white man's fault. But be that as it may, one cannot rise from a reading of this book without perceiving that it is the fault of the citizens of the United States, as represented in Congress, that red men and whites continue to murder, massacre, and outrage each other. Let us hope that it will induce a new Indian policy founded on common sense.

A WIDOW OF WINDSOR. A Novel. By ANNIE GASKELL. Boston: LORING, Publisher.

Here is one of the novels one buys on the railway for half a dollar and reads for the pleasure of making insulting remarks about it. In the first chapter we know the course of events, the kind of people we are to meet, the commonplace comedy and tragedy with which we are to be dosed. So artless is the literary style of Annie Gaskell that we know as well as if we were in the room with him that the hero is going to be an underbred person, who thinks his assured social position sufficient warrant for indulging in rudeness and impertinence of a kind apparently greatly relished by readers. Perhaps, if the young girls who devour these pages actually met the hero they would resent his assumption as much as any one; the young girls in the novel who meet him, however, seem to consider his bad manners as a sort of proof that he is somebody. Not that he is a Rochester or St. Elme. He does not swear and say Ha, ha! That would be melodramatic, but correct enough, after its kind. Capt. Hammersley is rude in small ways that shew him to be an indifferent gentleman. Another man is brought in, under the ignoble name of Charlie Dobell, to do the vulgar facetious, but not even beside his stupidity and want of breeding does Capt. Richard Hammersley succeed in shining by contrast. There is the inevitable Lady Bayne, who makes herself as thoroughly disagreeable and is evidently so unmitigated a snob, that the wonder is that anybody can be found in England to acknowledge to a title. Another thing that strikes one with surprise in this connection is that English people should set such store by their aristocracy when their writers unite in exhibiting them in the light of deplorable fools or monsters of iniquity.

We are furnished with a picnic in this thoroughly goody novel, after the somewhat tiresome landscape of Windsor and the Thames has done duty. Burnham Beeches is the spot where gather together as humdrum a party of junketers as pionics ever show, and that is saying a great deal. Next we get some charades and tableaux of an aristocratic make-up, which are described at length, with interlardings of Shakespeare and many superlatives to denote that they were successful. Captain Richard, naughty man, really kisses Laura, who is acting the statue in a tableau from "Winter's Tale," and the latter, who has blushed and turned pale so strenuously during the first part of the book that there is nothing else left for her to do, now varies her manner by running to her room (after the approved feminine notions of correct strategy and moral deportment) and double-locking the door. After this masterly retreat she executes a flank movement, and goes to bed with a headache. We will give here a clipping from page 174 to show the charming simplicity of this idyllic novel:

"'You eat nothing, Dick,' said Rose, reproachfully; and indeed Philip Bayne" (her affianced) "was not romantic in the matter of appetite; so, perhaps, the curves struck her forcibly. *Richard was thinking of Laura.*

"The hours of meals are so simultaneous in England that it has often occurred to me to wonder what the effect would be if we could hear the clashings of all the knives and forks between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock! The dinner-hour of the working man at 12, the lunch or dinner-hour of the middle classes at 1, the patrician meal at 2, following the lounging breakfast and preluding the luxurious dinner!" &c.

Toward the end the plot does not develop badly in respect to a codicil to a will, and the action of two step-brothers in respect to the same. But it will bear any amount of abuse otherwise, and we recommend it to the irritated traveler.

THE SHADOW OF THE SWORD. A Romance. By ROBERT BUCHANAN. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1877.

Mr. Buchanan has evidently mistaken his vocation in literature. He was not meant for a poet, but a prose novelist. *The Shadow of the Sword* allows one to compare what he can do in these two fields, for it is ushered in with a proem in verse which sets forth the wickedness of the Antichrist Napoleon and the sufferings of one of his victims, the hero of the novel. Thus he sings concerning Christ:

"He had not risen; though all the world
Was waiting. Though with thin lips curled
Pale Antichrist upon his prison
Gazed yet denying. He had not risen.
Though every hope was slain save him,
Though all the eyes of Heaven were dim,
Despite the promise and the pain
He slept—and had not risen again.
Meantime, from France's funeral pyre,
Rose, god-like, girt around with fire,
Imperial Cain!"

This overture contains the plot of the story in its large lines, but only serves to prove that verse is not Mr. Buchanan's best field. The novel which follows is a beautifully-written tragedy, with scene laid chiefly in a little fishing village of Brittany. The book opens with Marcelle Derval calling over the cliff to her lover and cousin, who is engaged in gathering birds' eggs. One feels at once the harm that the author has done himself by writing poetry; it has inflated his prose style a little beyond the limits of good taste; but soon the real beauty of scenery and power of character-drawing overcomes the fault. One recurs involuntarily to Victor Hugo in some such novel as *Les Travailleurs de la Mer*, not that the scenes or people are the same, but that the romantic tone prevails here just as it does in them. It is soon evident that our author shares with Hugo the power to speak of love with realism, as well as to describe admirably the scenes in which his lovers move. In the third chapter Rohan Gwenfern has to carry his cousin out of the "Cathedral" through the incoming tide. They have never spoken to each other of love.

"The wall was soon rounded, and Rohan was wading with his burden to the shore, so that he was soon only breast-deep again. His heart was palpitating madly, his eyes and cheeks were burning, for the thrill of his delicious load filled him with strange ecstasy, and he lingered in the water, unwilling to resign the treasure he held within his arms.

'Rohan! quick! do not linger!'

It was then that he turned his face up to hers for the first time; and lo! he saw a sight which brought the bright blood to his own cheek, and made him tremble like a tree beneath his load. Porphyro, gazing on his mistress,

'Half hidden like a mermaid in sea-weed.'

And watching her naked beauty gleam like marble in the moonlight, felt no fairer revelation.

Rohan, too, 'felt faint.'

And why? It was only this—in the excitement and struggle of the passage Marcelle's white cowl had fallen back, and her black hair, loosened from its fastenings, had fallen down in one dark shower, raining alike around cheeks and neck; and cheeks and neck, when Rohan raised his eyes, were burning crimson with a delicious shame. Have we not said that to the saint of a Breton maid is virgin, and is as hallowed as an Eastern woman's face, and is only to be seen by the eyes of him she loves?"

The scene which follows shows that Buchanan is not only a skillful composer of phrases, a word-painter, as people say, but a fearless and strong student of human nature. He manages to endow Marcelle with loveliness of nature and physique, yet she is never common-place. The combat between her love for Rohan and her horror for a man who can deify the Emperor is excellently managed. *The Shadow of the Sword* is a deeply interesting novel, in spite of the slight blemishes of style already referred to, and cannot fail to improve Mr. Buchanan's reputation as a literary artist. The character of Rohan has great sublimity of the kind which is seldom attempted, except in poetry. This might lead one to the conclusion that Mr. Buchanan, having the ideas and ideals of a poet, lacks some one factor among those which go to make up a literary mind of just that variety. For his prose, although a little too poetic, is better, it seems, than his poetry.

MADCAP VIOLET. A Novel. By WILLIAM BLACK. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1877.

Unlike his former novels, Mr. Black's *Madcap Violet* begins with the heroine at once, and by a bold sketch forces her upon the attention and into the good graces of the reader. Violet is a school-girl whose pranks put both school-mistress and assistant teacher to their wits' ends—a sort of lady-like and femininely softened Steerforth in the school scenes of *David Copperfield*. Chapter one is headed "You Devil!"

"There was a great silence in the school-room. A young girl of 16 or 17, tall and strikingly handsome in figure, with abundant masses of raven-black hair, dark eyes under darker eye-lashes, and proud and well-cut lips, walked up to the school-mistress' table. There was scarcely anything of malice or mischief visible in the bold carelessness of her face."

This is Violet North, who has irritated her German teacher into calling her a devil, and now proposes to exact an apology by telling Miss Main all about it. After this follows an episode of school-girl depravity in the shape of a runaway for a day's larking with a youth named George Miller, whose acquaintance she makes without an introduction. The school-girl is well drawn. When Mr. Black feels it necessary to remember the heroine, one feels the numbing influence of the conventional novelist. Thus, a scene where Violet convulses the school-room, in the absence of Miss Main, gives charmingly the laughter-loving nature of such audiences, and the clannish reverence which school-girls often show to the handsome and audacious young women who assume to lead them in violations of decorous rules. But here is the same bread-and-butter miss who ran away for a day's drive with a comparative stranger, who then, having got that youth into a scrape, is suddenly seized with such twinges of conscience that she must "speak" on him and herself to every one whom she has in the remotest degree deceived. Here she is at a fancy dress ball:

"What wonderful vision was this—not the Violet North they knew, but Juliet herself, descended in all her beauty from the moonlit balcony, her face a little pale perhaps, but that may have been the reflected light of her robe of white satin, her magnificent black hair looking blacker because of this gleaming dress, her dark eyes full of fire, and light, and gladness, the proud sweet mouth partly opened in the excitement of the moment, and just showing a glimmer of milk-white teeth."

It is true that Violet in the meanwhile had gone to the United States with her father on a trip; but the United States is a strange place to get all these heroic attributes suddenly developed. The novel itself is, however, by no means free from an American influence. Whether it be intentional or not, Mr. Black seems to be drawing an American girl in many of the actions of Violet North, or if not a real American, then such a one as a European might suppose her to be. In character she is a rather commonplace young woman, who does wild things and runs to violent extremes. She is alternately slangy and melo-dramatic, but she is always doing, always on the go, and would interest in any case, from her perpetual motion alone. James Drummond, the philosophic writer and recluse, who loves her, and is really loved by her in return, is another character whose thoroughly commonplace nature is cleverly covered over with various pleasing attributes and interesting habits. He dies suddenly, after Violet has worried him into lung fever and consumption, and his death allows Mr. Black to put the finishing touch of incongruity to that vigorous young lady's character. For Violet shrieks, very naturally, but then proceeds to become a monomaniac who is always expecting a letter from her beloved—the dead James Drummond. This conclusion to a fresh and rather pleasant-reading novel would be harrowing, were it not so thinly done that there is little or no illusion. We are so sure that the Violet of the first part does not exist as a hopeless monomaniac that we lay the volume aside with a smile.

Very wisely, it seems to us, Mr. Black carries his actors off to the Highlands of Scotland where the people say "coot" for "good," and pronounce "is" like "iss," and there they all see delightful views, shoot ducks, and enjoy the maddening delights of yachting. There, too, Miss Violet runs away again, and by leaving her hat and bag near some slippery rocks induces her friends to consider her drowned. The whole novel is of a thin complexion, and requires no trouble in the reading. One feels also that Mr. Black had little trouble in writing it; in fact, there is a feeling that from the author of *A Princess of Thule* one may not unreasonably expect something more solid.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mr. John Lothrop Motley is said to be engaged upon his third novel.

Hepworth Dixon's novel, *Diana, Lady Lyle*, will be published by Hurst & Blackett shortly.

—George Eliot has earned, during the 18 years she has been an author, the sum total of $165,000.

—There will be a sketch of James Russell Lowell in the *Wide Awake* for March, with several capital illustrations.

—The complete works of St. Thomas Aquinas, in 33 volumes, edited by M. Frette, is to be published by Vives, Paris.

J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, announce as a second volume of the Star Series, a book by Mary Healy, called *Storm-Driven*.

—*A Life of St. Romauld*, founder of the Camaldolese Orders, has been written by the Abbé J. M. Frichaud, and published at Marseilles by Lebon.

—The printer's devil has leaked this time, and it is definitely stated that Mr. B. Ball has a hand in *The Great Match*, the next volume in the "No-Name Series."

—A compendium of the Moral Theology of St. Alphonso, for the use of the American Roman Catholic clergy, has been issued by the Messrs. Benziger, Boston.

—J. B. Lippincott & Co. have issued a school edition and a pocket edition of *Contanseau's French and English Dictionary*, and a pocket edition of *Longman's German and English Dictionary*.

—*Some Other Babies, Very Much Like Helen's, Only More So*—the new name for *Mies at Play*, has gone off with its new name to the number of 5,000 in the last fortnight. This author's babies are older than Helen's, but much the same.

—One of the great subjects of interest in England is still the Eastern question, and such well-known writers as Rev. Llewelyn Davies, Arthur Arnold, and Rev. W. Denton are some of the persons who are preparing tracts upon it, which will include many topics of special interest.

—The new books which Lee & Shepard have in hand are another volume of "The Trail Hunter's Series," by Samuel Woodworth Cozzens, a second volume of "The Winwood Cliff Series," and *Abroad Again*, a companion to *Over the Ocean*, by Curtis Guild, editor of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*.

—Worcester's Dictionary has found a congenial atmosphere in Philadelphia, a city renowned for solid books. The Lippincotts have bought the stereotype plates of the entire series of Worcester's Dictionaries, seven in number, and will hereafter publish them under the copyright acquired with their sale.

—The latest guess as to the authorship of *Is That All?* in the "No Name Series" is Thomas W. Higginson and his wife, and the wise ones say that it is in the right direction. The authorship of *Kismet* is traced to Miss Fletcher, who is now abroad, and a bright little woman in the office of a Boston daily hunted after the secret till she found it.

—The reading public, as any bookseller in the large cities will testify, are eagerly inquiring for translations of Balzac's novels. Some were published in this City several years ago by Derby & Jackson, if we are not mistaken, but are now out of print. The publisher who brings out a good edition within the next three months will meet a real want and make money.

—E. P. Dutton & Co. are fortunate in being the publishers of Dr. Mozley's *Sermons*, which are specially notable in that department of literature, and now they are as prompt as they are fortunate in issuing his *Ruling Ideas in Early Ages*, a volume of lectures to graduates of the University of Oxford on the relation of these ideas to Old Testament faith, at the same time with the English publishers.

— *Harriet Martineau's Autobiography* will be issued simultaneously in England and America on the 1st of March, and will prove to be one of the most remarkable revelations of a strongly individual life and of intellectual studies and literary intimacies which has been published. It will make two handsome 8vo volumes, together amounting to about 1,200 pages. J. R. Osgood & Co. are the American publishers.

—*The Cradle of the Christ: A Study of Primitive Christianity*, is nearly ready at the Putnams'. This is not a volume of Mr. O. B. Frothingham's sermons, but a separate work of critical analysis, to which some years of special preparation have been given. They will also publish in a week or two the second volume of Van Laun's *History of French Literature*. The first volume, issued last Fall, has been very generally commended as an indispensable book to all students of French literature. The second volume embraces the period from the Renaissance to the close of the reign of Louis XIV.

—A certain English statesman exclaimed, on hearing of the death of a leading author, "Oh, how glad I am! Now I can bind him up." It is not exactly this feeling, but it is a source of great comfort to the public, when an eminent literary man dies, that his friends gather up the memories of his life and give the proper details of it in a compact book. "Barry Cornwall" was a man who mingled so freely with the celebrities of what is now beginning to be the past generation that his memoir, which Roberts Brothers (not J. R. Osgood & Co.) will shortly publish, is likely to be a work of great interest. The real name was Bryan W. Procter, and the biography is produced under the joint editorship of Mrs. Procter and Coventry Patmore.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
12—Blydenburgh vs. The Mayor, &c.
35—Eagle vs. Peck.
53—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Monaghan.
63—Earle vs. Strahan.
76—Whitlock vs. Rowe.
94—Priest vs. Priest.
100—Mills vs. Rodewald.
104—St. John vs. Maxim Gas Machine Co.
110—De Camp vs. Dempsey.
114—Miller vs. Bd of Police Commissioners.
119—Matter of the First Presb. Church.
126—Bates vs. Rice.
128—Campbell vs. Green.
129—Clews vs. Florida R. R. Co.
137—Mayer vs. The Mayor, &c.
138—Hamill vs. The Mayor, &c.
139—Dowley vs. The Mayor, &c.
140—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.
141—Starin vs. Freeman.
142—Owen vs. Clerde.
144—Wormser vs. Hoffman.
161—Greer vs. Allen.

Nos.
162—Lyon vs. O'Connell.
165—Hudson vs. Schiller.
166—Matter of Conway.
181—Jarvis vs. Furman.
182—Ward vs. Ward.
190—Arctic Fire Ins. Co. vs. Selley
193—Rogers vs. Stillman.
205—Rogers vs. The Mayor, &c.
204—Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.
205—Greene vs. The Mayor, &c.
230—The People, &c., vs. The 23d St. and other R. R. companies.
250—Minat vs. Allegretti.
252—La Rue vs. Hatfield.
254—Osburn vs. Taggert.
255—Matter of the E. Ridge & J. R. R. Co.
257—Clegg vs. Elastic Truss Co.
258—Ubl, &c., vs. Neuman.
259—Matter of opening Eleventh avenue.
263—Livingston vs. Ebbet.
264—Same vs. Same.
Call from No. 269 to end of calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
14—Brainerd vs. Bertram et al.
15—Same vs. Same.
22—Grant vs. Anderson. Law and Facts.
47—Reilly vs. Dillon et al.
100—Fowler vs. Mehrbach et al.
50—De Zavala vs. Hart et al.
122—Bucking vs. Hausolt et al.
128—Grinsier et al. vs. Powers, &c.
133—Busteed vs. Busteed.
135—Jacobs vs. Miller.
141—Steinbrecher vs. Beyer et al.
142—Guidet vs. Brown et al.
143—Lynes vs. Brander, Jr., et al.
148—Hatch vs. Atlantic & Pacific Tel. Co.
281—Nicoll vs. Seymser.
114—Kinney vs. Cohen.

Nos.
115—Kinney vs. Beach et al.
283—Duncan vs. Duncan et al.
67—Herriot vs. Herriot.
26—Bard vs. U. S. Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.
76—Burtis vs. Thompson et al.
38—The Law. Gran. Mow. Co. vs. The O. S. Coaling Co.
53—Taylor, &c. vs. Roche.
74—Andrews et al. vs. Ryan.
87—Alden vs. Dlossy.
29—Green vs. Milbank et al.
334—Whiting vs. Gearty et al.
110—Auffarth vs. Schmedeke et al.
149—Buel vs. Paine et al.
151—Ten Eyck vs. Cory.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
2011—Rodman vs. King.
1825½—Duryea vs. The Mayor, &c.
2719—Haden vs. Coleman.
2725—Strauss vs. Wolf.
2591—Gill et al. vs. Connor, &c.
2637—Picard vs. Bernheimer.
1993—Fiils et al. vs. Onderdonk.
1—Latourette vs. Clark.
2589—Boyd vs. Jackson.
1513—Brown vs. Decker, &c.
2091—Carroll vs. Cassidy.
2364—Excelsior Petroleum Co. vs. Fowler, &c.
902½—Heulin vs. Powers.
4297—Gray et al. vs. Jobes.
2751—Beaumont vs. Newman.
2083—Laflin & Rand Powder Co. vs. Gaillaudet.
2849—Franc vs. Del., Lack. and West. R. R. Co.
2871—Archer vs. O'Brien.
2883—Burbank vs. Burr.
2891—Connor, &c., vs. The Mayor.
2901—Hann vs. Sheffield et al.
2906—Bacon vs. Muloch et al.
2943—Bonney vs. Pasch et al.
2957—Cohen et al. vs. Waters.
2985—Harlem Bank vs. Adams.
2995—Springer et al. vs. Herman.
3001—Dowell vs. McGuire.

Nos.
3007—Hughes vs. Rubino, (No. 1)
3009—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)
2549—Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c.
2517—Vallely vs. Amend et al.
2741—Miller burger versus Ger. Evangel. Luth. St. John's. Church of New-York.
1657—Goldsmith vs. Daly et al.
2831—Emerson, &c., vs. O'Reilly.
1583—Collins vs. The Mayor, &c.
1341—Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor, &c.
1436—Purcell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1437—Hays vs. The Mayor, &c.
3045—Vogel vs. The Mayor, &c.
3053—London, N. Y., and Hartford Pub. Co. vs. Lawrence.
3055—Unkart vs. Benner et al.
3057—Holmes vs. Mott.
3059—Hecker et al vs. Howland.
3061—Andrew vs. Curtis.
3063—Hart vs. Bennett.
3065—Sanches vs. Stone.
3069—Obright vs. Whitman.
3071—The Mayor, &c., vs. The B'way & 7th Av. R. R. Co.
3073—Diamant vs. Met. Ins. Co. of N. Y.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
280—Lynch, Sheriff, vs. Butler.
1784—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1834—Collins vs. Pierson.
1822—Morris vs. Elliott.
1826—Ballard vs. Schackelford, et al.
1586—Roth vs. Mora.
1478—Skidmore vs. Fuller.
3582—Ring et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1036—Schall et al. vs. Collier.
2110—De Lavalette vs. Wendt, ex'x, &c.
1680½—Doolittle vs. Butler.
1550—Fallenbee vs. Silverstone, impld.
1874—Barrett vs. Hall et al.

Nos.
1880—Woodruff vs. Imperial Fire Ins. Co. of London.
2552—Lewis vs. Chicago Mutual Gas Light & Coke Co.
2786—Vial vs. The Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
3444—Lithauer vs. Conner, Sheriff.
3216—Muldoff vs. The Mayor, &c.
1862—Hilton vs. Al. Fire Ins. Co.
1820—Schmid et al, vs. Illig.
1724½—Fire Ins. Agency Co. vs. Voorhees.
4388—Simons vs. Cohen.
1902—Seyfert vs. Parsons.
1906—Ross, Jr., vs. Campbell.
1908—Miller et al. vs. Sackmaner.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
3022—Mack vs. The D. D., E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
278—Reek vs. The Phœnix Fire Ins. Co.
718—Wann vs. Ashley.
151½—Hugart vs. the Mayor, &c.
2277—Delemater et al. vs. Amer. & E. C. Egg Co.
1148—Loughran, Jr. vs. Matthews.
2287—Blake et al. vs. Obright et al.
636—Davison et al. vs. Willetts et al.
1741½—Faulkee vs. Hammond.
413—McComb vs. The Excelsior Mfg. Co.
419—McComb vs. Jones.
1097—Norton vs. Buckey et al., Adm'rs.
554—Penn vs. Ward.

Nos.
557—Tyng vs. Serrell.
923½—Fessenden vs. N. J. Car Spring & R. Co.
301—Lee vs. Sayles et al.
1735—Henderson vs. White et al.
2000—Hart vs. Taylor et al.
1611—Dickinson vs. Dudley.
2159—Abrahams vs. Hyman.
31—Meyer et al. vs. Amidon.
2720—Hook, Ex'r, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
2561—Mensel vs. Mallory et al.
638—Wellwes, Ex'r, vs. The Mayor, &c.
2288—The People, &c., State of N. Y., ex rel. Bowne vs. O'Brien et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

52—Reed vs. Livingston.
54—Boody vs. Tilden et al.
56—Mitzscherling vs. Van Winkle et al.
128—Offinger et al. vs. Dewolf.
26—Bradford vs. Bissel et al.

Nos.
28—Mutual Life Ins. Co. of N. Y. vs. Davis et al.
40—Fowler vs. Butterby.
64—Milbank vs. Nat. Bank of Norwalk.
68—Weil vs. Fischer et al.
78—
58—Diets vs. Farish.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
1053—Caffe vs. Lord, Jr., et al., Ad'r.
405—Kneeland vs. Spitka.
477—Cooper et al. vs. Smith.
312—Thomas vs. Knight.
179—Moore vs. Tower.
488—Wray vs. Pedderke.
365—Diamont vs. White.
318—Solling vs. Legendre et al.
924—Hannigan, Adm'x vs. Timmins et al.
687—Furman vs. Titus.
294—McElevey, Adm'x, vs. Lodewick.
65—Copeland vs. Ellsworth.
975—Woodruff vs. Beckman.
456—Gilman vs. Stevens.
475—Morgan, Adm'x, vs. McVickar.

Nos.
446—Boyd vs. Phœnix Ins. Co. of Hartford.
631—Johnson, Trustee, vs. Oppenheim.
486—Schmidt vs. Leasman.
758—Melvin vs. Carey.
400½—Schuster vs. McKfliop & Sprague Co.
506—Payne et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
319—Whomington, impleaded, vs. 42d and Grand st. Ferry R. R. Co.
1095—Cornwall, Adm'r, vs. Mills et al.
300½—Sparman, by Guardian, vs. Kein.
822—Moller, Jr., et al. vs. Sandford.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
347—Farmers' & M. Nat. Bank of Buffalo vs. Brown et al.
634—Rness vs. Hoops.
636—Franklin vs. Catlin, Jr., et al.
637—Same vs. Same.
572—Harrison vs. Reford et al.
573—Harrison vs. Ross.
743—Uhl, Receiver, versus Cremer.
744—Same vs. Same.
314—Germania Bank of N. Y. vs. Frost.
513—Gerken vs. Conner, Sheriff.
515—The Union Banking Co. vs. Siegel.
518—Gilman vs. Fitch et al.

Nos.
523—Corn et al. vs. Davis.
524—Leighton et al. vs. Perkins et al.
580—Volkening versus De Graaf et al.
582—Weisner vs. Muller.
589—Dye et al. vs. Adriance.
633—Matthews vs. Driscoll.
632—Von Glahn vs. Lowenstein.
645—Banfield vs. Gould.
354—Etzel vs. Byrne et al.
857—Raynor, Executor, vs. Martin.
858—Davis, Receiver, vs. Wood et al.
859—Hanford vs. Barlow.
860—Dunscomb vs. Bunges

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos.
790—Bauer vs. Daumann.
798—Newman, &c., vs. Beach.
538—Ford vs. Stagg.
663—Riley vs. New Jersey M. L. Ins. Co.
686—Odell vs. Keller.
713—Farrell vs. Van Tuyl et al.
715—Plumbett vs. Appleford.
823—Byerson et al. vs. Tone.
825—Wyman et vs. Curtin.
826—Highlands Chem. & M. Co. vs. Parsons.
827—Lippman vs. Dittlehoefer.
828—Banks et al vs. Congdon.
830—Becker, Adm'r, vs. Kunz et al.
831—Manchester et al. vs. Kendall.
832—Johnston vs. The Mayor, &c.
833—Woodward vs. Lafferty.
834—Wood vs. Cutler.

Nos.
835—Keefe vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
836—McGeorge vs. Gunst.
837—Briggs vs. O'Donnell.
838—Jagger Iron Works vs. Bruff.
840—Fiefenhauser versus Meister.
841—Jagger Iron Works vs. Walker.
842—Jagger Iron Works vs. McAnerny.
843—Green, Adm'x, vs. Cit. S. B. Co. of Troy.
844—De Witt vs. Cit. S. B. Co. of Troy.
846—Salter vs. Ebervale Coal Co.
847—Wheeler vs. Perdon.
848—Gibson et al. versus Yaquierdo.
849—Deering vs. Boynton.
851—McKennes vs. Crosby et al.
852—Same vs. Same.
853—Ruggles, Recr, vs. Wilmont.
854—Parker vs. Tuska.
855—Andrews vs. Hatch.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday of March.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
883—Walker vs. New Central Coal Co. of Maryland.
1004—Lamberti vs. Monte-gazza.
877—Wilson vs. Pine.
583—Howard, Jr., vs. McCullough.
723—O'Donnell vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
959—Bierwecker vs. Camp
1281—Demarest vs. The Mayor.
600—McCormack vs. N. Y. L. & H. R. R. Co.
693—Wellington vs. Newton.
1156—Seligman vs. South & North Alabama R. R. Co.
1206—Germ. Hor. Society vs. Webster.
1342—Broadway StableCo. vs. Connor.
1223—McIntyre vs. Carroll.
865—Flynn vs. Dayton.

Nos.
352—Giles vs. Warshar.
945—Dean vs. Brown.
934—Mott vs. Consumers' Ice Co.
1142—O'Brien vs. Royal Ins. Co., &c.
1070—U. S. Reflector Co. vs. Buston.
899—Andrews vs. Farley et al.
688—Schenck vs. Barker.
592—Ketcham vs. Stevens
76—Danoby vs. Drake.
590—Drayton vs. Crosby.
214—Baird vs. The Mayor.
1374—Same vs. Same.
1103—Palmer vs. Clark, Marshal.
1209—Mulcahy vs. N. Y. Floating Dry Dock Co.
722—Stevenson vs. Hopkins.
1130—Trask et al. vs. Solomon.
1168—Briggs vs. Berdan.
766—Duke vs. Ridder.
998—Hogg vs. Beach.
1149—Lunny vs. Garrity.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
1072—Keys vs. Haskin.
996—Seligsburg vs. Goldstein.
1131—Conroy vs. Boyce.
1095—Friessen vs. Nichols.
143—Hunt vs. Roberts.
1311—Metropolitan Gas-L't Co. vs. The Mayor.
1159—Fitch vs. Bergen.
1197—Sylvester vs. Bernstein.
659—Solomon vs. Fischer.
560—Shelly vs. Yard, Jr.
1091—Werwick vs. Ohlweiler.
175—Sweiver vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
516—Malone vs. Derby.
915—Bogert vs. Clark.
1454—Lewis vs. The Mayor
789—Risner vs. Morgan.
785—Donnelly vs. Mayor.
1126—McGowan vs. McGowan.

Nos.
1090—Raubort vs. Leroh.
786—Schroeder vs. Lubenstein.
1093—Raidy vs. Shaw.
1136—Levy vs. Potsdam.
497—Brown vs. Patterson.
897—Wealden vs. Ishaaf.
1066—Cohn, Assignee, vs. Conner.
1087—Thompson vs. Gray.
1137—Paulding vs. Compressing Company.
1193—Lace vs. Yfor.
907—Schemerhoun versus Devlin.
739—Smith vs. Maclay et al.
604—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Wood et al.
954—Dettelbach vs. Berens.
814—Devlin vs. Gallagher.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
478—Earle vs. N. Y. Life Ins. Co.
647—Emanuel vs. The Mayor, &c.
430—Johnson vs. The Mayor, &c.
920—Oakley vs. Baron.
921—Same vs. Same.
942—Hewison vs. Samuels.
1194—Weidling vs. The Mayor, &c.
570—Israel et al. versus Nicholson.
1179—Nessel versus The Mayor, &c.
493—Brower vs. Dayton.
1249—Nusebaum vs. Lyons et al.
1079—Spencer vs. O'Brien.
730—Roe vs. Brophy.
887—Walsh vs. N. Y. Flt'g Dry Dock Co.

Nos.
843—Second Nat. Bk. of Paterson vs. Porter et al.
1166—Martin vs. Gallagher
1190—Seaman et al. vs. Noonan.
710—Shipman vs. Pielsticker.
1256—Isaacs vs. Baer.
1257—Wilson vs. Wood.
1140—Wynen vs. Schapper, &c.
471—The People, &c., of State of New-York vs. Lamson.
1114—Gonondo vs. Flood.
541—Schlag vs. Schlag.
603—Schenck vs. Munzinger.
929—Cook vs. Clark.
1115—Vaude Wiele vs. Callahan.
1023—Levene vs. Brush.
937—Hoppenheim vs. Horzheimer.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
15—Goldshear vs. Levy et al.
8—Pearistrom vs. Bennett
17—Heim vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.
27—Malcolm vs. Holmes et al.

Nos.
21—Weiner, Jr., vs. Morange.
Demurrers.
3—Gomperts vs. Wood.
1—Orphius &ay. Society of New-York vs. Waterbury.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.
5014—Hirsch et al. vs. Howard et al
5766—Mackintosh et al. vs. Rogers et al.
4082—Holler et al. vs. Sherrard, Jr.
3244—

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 12, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WILD OATS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS: OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. P. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FIFTH AVENUE—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA PETITE MARIEE (Opera Bouffe) Mlle. Marie Aimee.

BELMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &C.—Day and evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—MONSIEUR ALPHONSE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &C. Day only.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS. Day and evening.

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NOTICE.

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The fifth section of the Electoral law declares, referring to the joint meeting of the two houses for the purpose of witnessing the counting of the Electoral votes: "Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of Electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared; and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any such votes, or otherwise under this act, in which case it shall be competent for either house, acting separately, in the manner hereinbefore provided, to direct a recess of such house not beyond the next day, Sunday excepted, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon. And while any question is being considered by said Commission, either house may proceed with its legislative or other business." It is perfectly plain that the sole purpose of this provision was to enable the ordinary business of Congress to go on during the sessions of the Commission. Such business could not be done in joint meeting, nor by the houses separately, while considering the business of the joint meeting. Therefore each house was allowed to lay aside the work of the joint meeting, by declaring a recess from day to day. To postpone this work in order to delay it, is a plain defiance of the intent of the law.

It is quite possible that DAVID DUDLEY FIELD has conceived the notion that the Commission can be broken up by the withdrawal of the Democratic members, but it is a mistake. The law directs how the Commission shall be "constituted," and it has been so constituted. No provision is made for a vacancy, except one caused by death or physical inability to perform duty, and vacancies caused in any way not only need not, but could not, be filled. The law provides that the decisions of the Commission, reached by a majority vote, shall stand, if not reversed. If all the Democrats on the Commission chose to withdraw, decisions could still be reached by the same vote as in the Florida case, and would still have to stand.

The Democrats are worried about the partisan Judges on the Commission and the impression which their conduct will make abroad. The easiest, simplest, and straightest way out of this difficulty, which weighs so heavily on the Democratic mind, is for Judge CLIFFORD or Judge FIELD to vote with the Republicans. The Democrats claim that the injury to the country from the presumption that the Supreme Court is partisan is too great to be made up by the benefit from any possible solution of the Presidential question. If this is true, they will be obliged to us for pointing out so perfect a means of avoiding that injury.

The present condition of the streets of this City illustrates at once the vicissitudes of our climate and the imbecility of the so-called Street-cleaning Bureau. It is a bureau which does not clean. After tedious weeks spent in wrangling, the proper authorities did remove the bulk of the snow, ice, and slush from the main thoroughfares. To-day those streets are loaded with disagreeable dust, while the lateral streets are still encumbered with ice. Yesterday sweepers were at work raising a cloud of dust on Broadway, while a layer of ice, a foot thick, and holding in its bed a mass of indescribable nastiness, covered the pavements of the side streets. The Street-cleaning Bureau should be credited with an effort to sweep Broadway for Monday's inspection; but why the paleocrystic deposit in other portions of the City should remain undisturbed so long is a puzzle to most people.

At first glance, the penalty accompanying conviction for "hazing" in the Naval or Military Academy may seem too severe. A cadet proved guilty of this practice is not only expelled, but is declared forever ineligible for reappointment. Expulsion has little terrors for students in these Governmental institutions than it has for those in colleges and universities. It is generally the rule that a lad whose friends had enough influence to secure the original appointment can manage to put him back again if he has been expelled for misconduct. The rules of most colleges are more rigid than the moral sense of the average Congressman. The Congressman relents when a Faculty will not. In the case of the young man whose application for reinstatement in the Naval Academy went to Congress, Senator SARGENT, in his report, has put the law and the facts very clearly. The practice of "hazing" is not only brutalizing and vulgar, but it is subversive of all discipline. The law was enacted in the interest of good government. It was passed to relieve Congressmen of the importunities of friends of an expelled cadet. To suspend the operation of the statute now would be to open the door to all future offenders desirous of returning after expulsion. It would effectually put an end to a reformation which has already been a real benefit to the educational institutions of the whole country.

Moving-day will soon be here, and the question of rents has already become so important to our readers, that we surrender considerable space to-day to a fair review of the whole subject. Information covering a wide area may be said to point to still greater reduction in rents. Real estate has been depressed, and this depression has affected current rates of rent. On the other hand, it is certain that many tenants have begun to repent the extravagance which betrayed them into hiring expensive offices and stores in which costly finish and showy decorations, rather than their own needs, increased their annual expenses. The same is measurably true of house tenants. What now passes for extravagance in living was thought frugal enough before the hard times came in. There is a general complaint that rents have not yet been reduced to suit the altered condition of things. But how far this not unusual complaint will affect the market cannot now be determined. The number of "To Let" bills on Broadway is an indication that many shop-keepers have sought cheaper localities.

A cable dispatch, a few days since, said that the Pope would shortly denounce the "Clerical Abuses" law lately enacted by the Italian Parliament. An encyclical letter will probably be the medium through which the pontiff will express his displeasure. A letter from the Rome correspondent of THE TIMES informs us that the project of law, while yet before Parliament, met with much opposition, and that its passage was as much due to the fact that it was a ministerial measure, and could not be allowed to fail, as to anything else. The anomalous condition of the Papacy in Rome is sure to precipitate other and similar difficulties. This legislation is designed to adjust some of the unsettled relations between the clergy and the political government of Italy. But the offensive point in the law is that it prescribes penalties for "disturbing public order and the peace of families," said penalties being solely for the benefit of the clergy.

A QUESTION FOR THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

There is no doubt that a plan has been formed by the more desperate Democratic leaders to put off action on the count of the Electoral votes until after the 4th of March. The recess from Saturday until to-day was a step toward carrying out that plan. It was not a decisive step, and it can be retraced, if deemed best; but it can also be followed up, or if retraced in the present instance, can be renewed.

There is nothing in the law to justify any such course, but the majority of the House, under the rulings of Mr. Speaker RANDALL, could not by any ordinary means be prevented from carrying it out. Whether they will do so or not depends on the decision of the leaders of the Democratic Party. With such a question before them, they need no advice from a Republican source, and are not likely to heed any. For our own part, we are as little inclined to offer any. But there are a few facts which we shall take the liberty of stating, and which, sooner or later, will have to be taken into account. Perhaps it would be better soon than late.

The great body of the people of the country accepted the Electoral Commission as a means of escape from a confused dispute, which they saw no other easy way of settling. The voters of the Republican Party — the men who give it strength throughout the country, and who have nothing to make or seek from the party —believed that in accepting the Commission they gave up rights which were clearly theirs, and ran the risk of losing the control of the Government, which by the letter of the Constitution, and by the ancient modes of action, must otherwise be confirmed to them. The compromise was only endured because it was taken to be offered in good faith; because, if followed in good faith, it would lead to an easy and early and lasting settlement; and because there was no apparent means by which it could be perverted or the country cheated of its benefits. On this view the people generally accepted it. On this view the Republican Party would quietly abide by its result, though that result, fairly reached, were a death-blow to their fondest hopes and a denial of their most cherished rights.

But this is as far as they ever ought to go, and as far as they will go. Having given up a certain means of getting what belonged to them for an uncertain one, they will not now see the agreement they have consented to evaded, overturned, or bent from its plain meaning to serve the ends of Mr. TILDEN or his followers. If the Republican Party had fully determined to use the means the law gave them to declare their candidate to be, as he is, the chosen President of the United States, they would have backed that decision in any way that was necessary to give it full effect. They waived their rights under the Constitution for new ones under the Electoral law, because the Democrats conceded the latter, and bound themselves to respect them. The new rights will not be surrendered, and they will be even more firmly enforced than the old ones would have been. The country is in no mood for trifling. If the Democratic leaders wish a peaceable and orderly decision of the Presidential question they can have it by promptly carrying out the Electoral law in letter and in spirit. If they wish to stake their hopes on the arbitrament to which JEFFERSON DAVIS appealed, they *can* do that.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN.

The country is to be congratulated that the President has thrown the weight of his recommendation in favor of funding the surplus greenbacks as a preparation for resumption, thus following up the policy recommended by both Gen. BRISTOW and Secretary MORRILL, and supported by the ablest advocates of specie payments. Readers of THE TIMES do not need to be reminded how persistently this policy has been advocated in these columns. We take a special pleasure in noting the growing strength of the views to which we have given so great prominence. We have not been very sanguine heretofore of any favorable action by Congress upon the proposal, partly for the reason that one branch of that body is pretty thoroughly permeated with the inflation heresy, and partly because of the lack of agreement, even among the advocates of resumption, as to the need of any further legislation in aid of that result. But now that the plan, after being recommended with great force and ability in two successive finance reports, is again brought forward by the chief magistrate of the nation, it is difficult to see how Congress can refrain from at least expressing an opinion concerning it. The House, being Democratic, and not very much in favor of reaching specie payments by any road, cannot be expected to take the initiative. If it should desire to rise to the level of the occasion, it could not do a better thing than to pass the simple and business-like bill of Mr. CHITTENDEN, which has been pending for two sessions. It is to the Senate, therefore, that we shall look for the first step in the right direction. The Finance Committee of that body will be inexcusably derelict in its duty if it fail to perfect and report a bill at once, giving force and effect to the President's recommendations. The question of specie payments has been so long before the country, and has been so thoroughly discussed in all its bearings, that the Senate ought to be able to reach a prompt decision on such a measure, without opening the flood-gates of that sea of talk by which the Senate chamber is so often deluged. If the bill should promptly pass the Senate and be sent to the House, it would bring the two parties face to face on the question of resumption. It would present to the consideration of the Democratic House "a judicious system of preparation" for specie payments, which the Democratic platform of last Summer demanded, and would give that party an opportunity to prove the sincerity, or otherwise, of the professions of its candidate and platform.

It is a significant fact that the Democracy, while condemning the present Resumption act as a hindrance to resumption, because it does not provide adequate means to that end, has utterly failed and neglected to even make an attempt to repair the assumed defects of that measure, although it has been in complete control of one branch of Congress for two years. The presentation by the Senate to the House of such a measure as we are discussing would give the Democratic branch of Congress an opportunity to supply this omission. If it should adopt the proposal, it would do a patriotic act, which we should be the first to applaud; if it should reject it, it would prove the justice of the charge that the Democratic professions of friendship for resumption are hollow and insincere.

There is one feature of the financial situation to which the President has not given as much prominence as it deserves. We refer to the remarkable reduction of the circulation which has taken place since the Resumption act was passed. The act removed the limitations on the bank circulation, but required that for every hundred dollars in bank notes issued eighty dollars in legal tenders should be retired and destroyed. The act of June 20, 1874, had already provided that the banks might surrender any portion of their circulation on depositing a like amount of legal tenders in the Treasury. The effect of the joint operation of the two acts was fortunately wholly unforeseen by their projectors. If it had been, the acts would never have been passed. Senator SCHURZ was almost the only man in either house of Congress to foresee that the necessary result would be to reduce the volume of the circulation, and he prudently held his peace. This result arose from the fact that every issue of bank notes under the Resumption act retired 80 per cent. of their amount in greenbacks, while the retirement of bank notes under the act of June 20, 1874, was absolute and unaccompanied by any reissue of legal-tender notes. The inevitable consequence was to contract both the bank notes and the legal tenders. The total amount of circulation actually or virtually retired under the operation of the two acts from June 20, 1874, to the 1st instant, according to the last statement of the Controller of the Currency, reaches the aggregate of $62,301,763, or nearly 9 per cent. of the total circulation outstanding on the date first mentioned. To those who believe that the chief cause of the depreciation of the currency is its redundancy, these facts are almost sufficient to account for the great fall which has taken place in the gold premium. Congress builded better than it knew. The two acts, both of which were the results of compromise, and neither of which would have been passed had its consequences been foreseen, have accomplished results as comprehensive as the sturdiest contractionist could desire. If it were certain that their operation would continue on the same scale for the next two years, there would scarcely be any need of further legislation in aid of resumption; the gradual voluntary contraction of the circulation alone would suffice to bring the currency to par by Jan. 1, 1879. But there is no reason to hope that such will be the case. The surrender of bank circulation has almost wholly ceased, and there is no likelihood that it will be renewed, unless there should be an unforeseen rise in the price of Government bonds. Such being the case, there is need of further legislation to get rid of the surplus currency before the day fixed for resumption, and the simplest, easiest, and most feasible way to accomplish this result is to authorize the funding of the greenbacks into long-time Government bonds, bearing a low rate of interest. No more "judicious system of preparation" than this can be devised.

A SCRAP OF HISTORY.

An account has lately been given of certain so-called archæological discoveries in Japan, as though two or three centuries were antiquity in a country that was old when COLUMBUS discovered America. The Empire of Japan had a language and a literature when our ancestors were well-dressed so long as they wore the skins of beasts; it was a civilized state when CARACTACUS was led captive through the streets of Rome. Nevertheless, the records and objects alluded to as being just brought to light in Japan have a peculiar interest, though they may not be so antique as the jewelry of CLYTEMNESTRA and the shield of AGAMEMNON. The true antiquity of Japan far ante-dates the beginning of the Christian era. The Japanese philosopher looks upon the faith of the Western Christian as a modern invention, akin to those religious theories which prevailed for a brief space in the twilight of his own ancestral faith, flourished, passed away, and were lost in oblivion. It is well enough for the time, he says; it will not endure; it is as the fashion of an hour. Nevertheless, intrenched as we are in the inviolability of the Christian faith, we regard any story of its earlier struggles with great interest. The discoveries alluded to are simply the recovery of the records of some of the first attempts to Christianize the pagan Empire of Japan.

From some dusty depository in that part of Japan which is yet unopened to foreigners has been dragged a curious collection of so-called antiques. These date back as far as the seventeenth century—a modern era in Japanese history, but old to us. One of the objects is a painting of European origin, representing what is supposed to be one of the first ambassadors from Japan to a European power. Besides this is a painting on copper of the Virgin and Child, two bronze crucifixes and several rosaries, medallions, fragments of bronze plates with religious devices, and a variety of equestrian trappings, all of European workmanship. Considering that Japan has been for centuries a sealed Empire to the rest of the world, the finding of these relics, to say the least, stimulates curiosity. The key to this puzzle of the antiquaries was a parchment scroll found with the rest, which turns out to be a document issued by PAUL V., Pope of Rome, and dated in the year 2366 from the building of the City, and 1615 from the redemption of the world. It is duly blazoned with the Roman arms and sundry heraldic devices which illustrate the historic period to which they refer, as well as to the personages therein celebrated.

This curious document is a certificate given by PAUL V., who was Pope of Rome from 1605 to 1621, to an embassy from Japan. European history makes mention of several of these earlier embassies. The first was that of VALIGNANI, a zealous Jesuit, who, in the latter part of the sixteenth century, visited Japan, and made many converts to Christianity. Chief among these was one CIVAN, King of Bungo; and, in order to open communications with the Pope, VALIGNANI and two selected young nobles were sent to Rome bearing messages of friendship and many rich gifts. The Pope, GREGORY XIII. then reigning, received them with great ceremony, and with much fervor. The King of Bungo subsequently fell into disgrace, and the embassy resulted in nothing that was permanent. This King (or Daimio, as we should now say,) was dubbed FRANCIS I. by the Jesuits, and his pagan wife, whom he repudiated, was named JEZEBEL by the pious missionaries, who seem to have regarded her with thorough disgust. The dynasty of "FRANCIS" lapsed, but was revived again in the next century, when Fra SOTELO, of the Franciscan order, penetrated Japan and persuaded the reigning sovereign of Bungo to embrace the Christian faith. He was unwilling to do this openly, for certain reasons, but one DATE MASUMUNE, Daimio of Oshiu, agreed to send an embassy to "the illustrious City of Seville," in Spain, and to the Pope of Rome. It is the missive of this Prince and the answer of PAUL V. which have just been brought to light. The Japanese Daimio, in his letters, touches on "the excellent truths of the divine faith and religion" which he has received, and desires to know if "the navigation of Japanese waters by trading ships, even to the Spanish Sea, is to be expected." He manifestly favored the divine truths and the aforesaid commerce, and prayed for further instruction in the same.

It is a matter of record that SOTELO and the Japanese nobles who accompanied him were received with pomp in Seville and in Rome, and were sent away with due ceremony and information. Before they returned, however, commercial intrigues detained them at Manila, and, meantime, the Japanese Christians were rigorously persecuted. When SOTELO reached Japan he was delivered up to the imperial authorities and put to death. Latterly, the Vatican Council has considered the expediency of canonizing him as one of the early Christian martyrs. It is curious that, after the lapse of so many years, these memorials of his life and mission should have been brought to light. The discovery verifies an ancient tradition. Moreover, it illuminates and illustrates one of the most singular missions which has ever been undertaken by any people. SOTELO and his companions journeyed to Spain by the way of Acapulco, then a prominent port of New-Spain, on the Pacific coast. The annual Spanish galleon from Manila took them thence around Cape Horn to a Spanish port, and their journey to Rome occupied about two years. The voyage across the Pacific was made in a Japanese vessel. Such a craft would now be regarded as a curiosity of naval architecture in any American port. But such an embassy would be a nine days' wonder, though the "divine truths" and the commerce which they sought are now free in Japan.

ELECTIVE STUDIES.

The complaint now being made in England concerning university education by many intelligent and impartial critics is, that the present methods of teaching do not make thorough scholars. Until within a generation two very good systems were pursued at the English universities, each of which furnished young men with good educations. The undergraduate became either a good classical scholar or a good mathematician. The training was no doubt faulty and left much to be desired; but this much, at least, could be said in its favor, that it was an education. Within the last few years, however, special sciences have started into existence in many directions. The field of mental activity has vastly widened; and there has been an effort to represent this extension in university life. The student is tempted to know a little of history, a little of art, a little of biology, philology, &c. The scholar's horizon is widened, but at the same time he himself is weakened. He gains some slight knowledge of a number of subjects, but misses, after all, the best result of an education, that energy, that sense of power which comes of the mastery of a single subject.

The same need of concentration is felt in this country; the movement toward increasing the number of elective studies in our colleges has had much to do with this idea. The devotion to a particular line of study has, however, never been a feature of our American colleges; hence, with us, the narrowing of the scholar's field of study is not, as with the English, a return toward an old plan, but is rather an experiment with a new one. The great argument for the increase of elective studies is that men cannot pursue with zeal and success more than one or two subjects. There is no such educator as energy; there is nothing like earnest and enthusiastic work to develop and strengthen the thews of the mind. But the plan of education in our colleges has not hitherto recognized this principle. We think we may say with truth that the tendency of American instruction has not been to encourage the earnest pursuit even of the studies of the course. Our general American notion of the duty of an undergraduate has been that he should pursue faithfully and perfectly the course laid down by his instructors; but that the manner with which he should pursue his labor in college ought to differ in some way from his manner of pursuing his work after leaving college. The ideal of study inculcated by the silent feeling of our American places of education has been that of a quiet and orderly acceptance of tasks. Enthusiasm has had in some way a bad name. It was distracting when employed upon pursuits other than those laid down by the instructors; it was not especially encouraged even in the regular studies of the course. Certainly, we see that in the general affairs of life great things are only accomplished by persons deeply interested in their tasks. When men lose that *elan* which accompanies their best enterprises, their day of effective work is nearly past. Hypochondriacs and valetudinarians generally regard enthusiasm as a kind of insanity; but it is the sign, we might almost say the condition, of all successful labor. It, indeed, is life, and the reverse is death. But it appears to have been held by American Professors that undergraduates and the Professors themselves were exceptions to this rule. We believe that very many university men in this country, in looking back upon their college career, will say that the instructors who really sought to make their studies interesting to them were few. To be sure, a student was at liberty to go to a Professor and seek assistance and information, yet there was a sentiment among the students which forbade much intercourse of their own seeking with their teachers, as having an appearance of currying favor with them. This sentiment was largely due to the apathetic bearing of the instructors; it was one, moreover, which the Professors made very little effort to break through. The notion that Professors should strive to interest students in the special studies they conducted really appeared to be regarded by the college society as Utopian and impracticable. That it was not impracticable was proved by the fact that there were teachers who succeeded in interesting scholars in their work. In omitting the appeal to the interest and enthusiasm of scholars, the instructors lost a strong ally to that industry which they inculcated—an ally needed by men at all times, but never more than at that period of life when the conscience and self-respect are not sufficiently mature to compel them to do their work.

It would have been a great help in enlisting the zeal of scholars and in giving them a real education, had they been able to pursue at least one study to a considerable point of advancement. This is what the reform in the direction of elective studies seems likely to accomplish. As it used to be, a hundred young men left the university, not one of whom could read at sight a page of Greek, and very few of whom could translate Latin with any ease. They left college, having mastered no one study to the point of feeling that they really possessed or enjoyed it. They were told that they had been brought to a point where they could enter with zeal upon the pursuit of knowledge, but their experience of knowledge was such as to give them the impression that knowledge was an elusive phantom which might, indeed, be pursued, but which would not be likely to be overtaken. But we are sure that a young man who should, during the last three years of his course devote the half of his time to one special line of study would leave college in a different frame of mind. He would feel that he had at least one piece of solid ground for his feet to stand upon. Besides the knowledge gained, he would have the sense, always invigorating, that he had done something. The certainty that he had done one thing would cause him to approach new tasks with confidence. Few qualities are of greater service to young men than intelligent confidence. DISRAELI said in his address before the University of Edinburgh that youth was a period of mistaken confidence and of mistaken diffidence. In matters of knowledge and scholarship a young man is extremely apt to exaggerate the difference between himself and an older and wiser man, to make a difference in kind of what is only a difference in degree. An education which acquaints a young man with his strong points and sets him forward upon the path he is best fitted to pursue with hope and zeal, does him a great service.

No doubt, the reform is one which the universities should approach with caution. There are, of course, many circumstances which, at the best, will modify the good which it may accomplish. There will be youths so idle or so stupid that no kind of education can do them much service. There will be young fellows of a strong, practical bent, who can never be more than half awake over a book. But it is, nevertheless, plain that universities should endeavor to suit themselves more to varieties and conditions of mind, that clever and zealous young men should have their natural paths open to them, and that they should be permitted to pursue these at their natural pace, that the hard outlines of college life should be made more to resemble the conditions of mundane society in general. Of course, the opposition to the new reforms is honest and often intelligent; but may it not be also due to a dislike of the trouble and vexation which the discussion and establishment of them will necessitate, and to an unwillingness to own that during all these years our colleges have been pursuing a mistaken course?

WANDERING HOUSES.

The wild animals of Long Island have been pretty thoroughly extirpated, except, of course, at Huntington. There is an occasional deer to be shot on Montauk Point, and the fierce and sanguinary woodchuck still lingers in the forests of the North Shore, but the bold German huntsman, who tramps over Queen's County in company with his Spitz dog and Belgian gun, rarely slays anything more dangerous than the wild robin and depraved cat-bird. Nevertheless, a strange tendency to revert to the savage state has of late been shown by the houses of Long Island. The meekest meeting-houses and the tamest cottages have developed a lawless thirst for adventure, which impels them to wander away from their accustomed localities, and to roam the face of the country as if they were habitual photographic wagons or confirmed gypsy tents.

This singular tendency was first developed among the houses of Flushing. A quiet Baptist meeting-house, which had never shown the slightest sign of restlessness, suddenly left its usual haunt, and proceeded at a leisurely rate up the main street of the village. It was at first supposed that it intended to make its way to the water, but instead of so doing, it wandered wantonly through the village, until it was finally caught by a few determined men, and confined in a strongly-fenced yard. Its example was soon followed by a full-grown Methodist meeting-house, which escaped from its yard one afternoon, and created a panic among the horses by its obstinate determination to monopolize the highway. For fully a fornight this frivolous building infested the streets. Every morning it would be found in a new locality, and bearing the most painful evidences of having been out all night. On one or two occasions it was found in the gutter in a muddy and frightfully disreputable condition, and it was at one time feared that it would make a violent attack upon the Episcopal church, so prolonged was its stay in front of that inoffensive edifice. After a time the more hardy villagers rallied, and by a vigorous attack overpowered it, and dragged it into a side street, where it was hastily secured. It has since been quite docile, but should the sexton accidentally leave the front gate open, it is very probable that it would seize the opportunity to make its escape and renew its wandering and dissolute habits.

Seven miles from Flushing is Hunter's Point. Whether the houses of the latter place heard in some mysterious way of the conduct of the Flushing meeting-houses is not known. It is certain, however, that the general outbreak of the Hunter's Point houses occurred soon after the disturbances at Flushing. Whole rows of houses were simultaneously affected. At one period the streets were full of wandering houses. Here a disreputable grocery staggered shamelessly through the mud, and there a timid cottage crept through an unfrequented street with the evident intention of concealing itself in the distant meadows. The Hunter's Point citizen who left his house in the morning never knew where to look for it at night. This state of things naturally became intolerable, and the stray houses were finally captured by the aid of well-trained steam-engines and sagacious hydraulic jacks, and the town has now resumed to some extent its normal appearance.

So far, the Long Island houses had shown no actual hostility to mankind, and had apparently no other object in view than that of escaping from confinement. The other day, however, an escaped house made a determined attack upon a Long Island railway train. The incident occurred near the village of Hillside, and although it caused much anxiety and hindrance, it did not result in bloodshed. The house, which, though undersized, was powerfully built, had certainly been at large for some time, for it had a soiled and travel-worn look, and was perhaps suffering from the pangs of hunger. It placed itself directly across the railroad, and for several hours disputed the passage of any train. It could not be coaxed from its position nor driven away by threats. The whistle of the locomotive did not terrify it in the slightest degree, and the tempting display of prize packages of candy could not lure it from the track. In this emergency the threatened passengers felt that there was no hope except in POPPENHUSEN. To him they appealed, and he generously heard their cry. A fearless and furious locomotive was brought from Hunter's Point, and loosed upon the still defiant house. With a hoarse yell the locomotive sprang upon its prey, and in a few moments so severely lacerated it that it could no longer offer any serious resistance.

There is every reason to believe that this strange form of madness—which has already seized upon so many houses—will continue to spread. It is evidently infectious in its character, though sporadic cases also occur, the origin of which cannot be traced. Darwinians see in it a new confirmation of the development theory, since the return to savage and nomadic life on the part of a staid meeting-house, and other civilized buildings, is a fresh proof that our present race of houses has been developed from the wild tent of pre-historic ages. The evil must be met with prompt repressive and preventive measures, or Long Island will become a howling wilderness, swarming with ferocious houses, which, either singly or in packs, will hunt down the railway trains and waylay incautious men, women, and cattle.

Common prudence suggests that every Long Island house-owner should look well to his gate fastenings, and keep his houses chained up night and day. Where fences and chains cannot readily be procured, large yokes, modeled after the familiar pig-yoke, should be fastened upon the houses, so that in case they do escape, they cannot leap fences or force their way through narrow openings. All houses found on the streets should be instantly destroyed by proper officers appointed for the purpose. In addition to these measures, the Long Islanders should treat their houses with kindness, and thus strengthen their attachment to their owners. A few coats of paint, or a new tin roof, judiciously bestowed upon a house may secure its lasting affection. The truth is we do not treat our houses with the care that they deserve, and doubtless this has had its share in reviving in the houses of Long Island the long dormant love of the wild, free life of the Asian steppes.

VIEWS OF THE JUDGES OF APPEALS.

A NOTE FROM CHIEF JUSTICE CHURCH—THE OPINIONS ATTRIBUTED TO HIM BY THE TIMES CORRESPONDENT CRITICIZED AS TO FORM, BUT REASSERTED IN SUBSTANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Albany correspondent, in a letter published to-day, has drawn inferences from familiar and casual conversations with friends, which may create, unintentionally on his part, I presume, an erroneous impression. I entertain and have expressed doubts about the constitutionality of the Electoral law; but, in common with the public generally, have felt disposed to acquiesce in it as a compromise measure passed in the interest of fairness and harmony. I have also expressed the opinion that the authentication of the election of Presidential Electors, according to the laws of each State, is final and conclusive, and that there exists no power to go behind it, but I have never undertaken to determine what questions may arise for decision by the counting power consistently with this general proposition, and I have not formed, much less expressed, an opinion as to which of the candidates is entitled to receive the vote of either of the disputed States. For my associates, it is but just that I should say that the subject has never been discussed and scarcely alluded to at any of our daily meetings, and I do not know the views of either of them upon any of the contested points involved. I will thank you to insert this note. Truly yours,

S. E. CHURCH.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1877.

OBITUARY.

SIR WILLIAM FERGUSSON, BART., F. R. S.

The announcement is made by telegraph from London of the death, on Saturday last, of this eminent surgeon and medical author. Sir William Fergusson was born at Prestonpans, East Lothian, Scotland, March 20, 1808. He received his early education at Lochmaben grammar school, and continued his studies in the High School and University of Edinburgh. He began his professional studies at the age of 18, under the noted anatomists Drs. Knox and Turner, the latter of whom occupied the chair of Surgery in the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh. His progress was so rapid that in less than a year he became the confidential assistant of his learned and skillful preceptors in the preparation of their "subjects." He continued his intimate professional relations with Dr. Knox for nine years, and thus enjoyed opportunities for pursuing his favorite study—anatomy—rarely presented to the medical students of his day. He became a licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1828, and a Fellow of that corporation the year following, and in 1831 he began to lecture on the principles and practice of surgery. In 1836 he was appointed Assistant Surgeon to the Royal Infirmary, and was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh in 1839. A year later he removed to London, where he was made Professor of Surgery in King's College and Surgeon to King's College Hospital. He was chosen a member of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and for some time was Professor of Surgery and Human Anatomy in that institution. For five years he was Examiner in Surgery at the University of London, and was chosen member of most of the medical and scientific societies of Great Britain, being a Fellow of the Royal Society of Great Britain, Vice President of the Royal Medico-Chirurgical Society, a Fellow of the Obstetrical Society, and President of the Pathological Society. At the time of his death he was President of the Royal College of Surgeons. He was also consulting surgeon to the Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, to the British Home for Incurables, to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, to the Scottish Hospital, to the Caledonian Asylum, and honorary Surgeon to the St. George's Hospital. He was also Surgeon Extraordinary to the Queen. Among his works relating to his special branch of the medical profession he has left *A System of Practical Surgery*, which is held in high estimation among surgeons and *Progress of Anatomy and Surgery in the Nineteenth Century*, which was published in 1867; besides special papers on Cleft Palate, Lithotomy, Lithocrity, Excision of Joints, Aneurism, and other subjects. He was also the inventor of numerous surgical instruments, in the construction of which he displayed great ingenuity, besides making many improvements in instruments already in use. He was created a baronet in 1865, "in consideration of distinguished merit and eminence as a surgeon."

OBITUARY NOTES.

Mr. Charles Edward Benton, one of the editors and proprietors of the Fredonia *Advertiser* and Dunkirk *Union*, gave up business on account of failing health, and started six weeks ago with his wife and child for Florida. Stopping at Middletown, Orange County, for rest, he was advised by his physician to go no further, and died there yesterday morning of consumption. He was 36 years of age. His body was sent to Fredonia last night, and the funeral will take place there on Wednesday.

Rev. John Wiley, aged 71 years, who was for 30 years a minister of the Protestant Episcopal churches in Cecil and Charles Counties, Md., died in Baltimore yesterday of heart disease. He is said to have been the oldest ordained minister of the Episcopal Church.

HAWAII AND AUSTRALIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The steamer City of Sydney, from Sydney via Honolulu, arrived here to-day. Among the passengers are Mile. Di Murska and Elisha H. Allen, late Chancellor of Hawaii, who, it is understood, has accepted the appointment of Hawaiian Minister Residentat Washington.

News from Australia is unimportant. Small-pox is prevailing at Sydney. A number of vessels arrived from Chili and China with the disease on board, and the steamer Australia also brought it on her last trip from San Francisco.

The Victoria gold statistics for the year show a falling off of about 100,000 ounces. Business in New-Zealand is reviving. Sir Donald McLane, Minister of Defense, died on Jan. 5.

MR. MORRILL'S CONDITION IMPROVED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Dr. Pope reports at 6 P. M. that Secretary Morrill's condition has improved decidedly within the last 26 hours. The preliminary symptoms are much relieved, and the fever almost gone. He sleeps quietly, takes nourishment freely, and the indications of his recovery are promising.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 11.—The boiler of Harrison Jones' saw-mill, nine miles from Noblesville, Ind., exploded on Saturday morning, instantly killing Pleasant Gillam and James Page, and injuring Marion Stewart and Thomas Jackson so seriously that they have since died. Three other men were slightly wounded.

HIGH ART IN BOSTON.

PHILLIPS BROOKS' NEW CHURCH.

Second Notice.

It does not take a long consideration of the interior of Trinity Church, Boston, to conclude that the architect has been very successful in more ways than one. The great tower, of which mention has already been made, composes the main part of the church, while transepts, chancel, and nave are so shallow, comparatively speaking, that the whole interior is bound together in a way which must make the church remarkable for its acoustic qualities. At the same time, the shape brings into good view the fine spaces that have been left for decorations. In carrying these out, Mr. La Farge has continued the work begun by the architect, by uniting all the limbs firmly to the body of the church. Thus the horse-shoe arches, resting on cups that spring from the four masses of pillars which support the tower, draw a sharp line between the tower space—the well of the church, if that term be allowable—and each of the four above-mentioned portions. To soften this sharp division between (for instance) chancel and tower, the gold on the ceiling of the chancel has been repeated in a broad gold band above the arch and on the inner walls of the tower. The result is that between this band and the gold ceiling of the chancel the edge of the arch has been softened down according to laws of what are called "values" in color. Every painter uses these laws more or less; only the best artists have them at command so as to use them to increase certain illusions of the eye or lessen certain others. Each of the four great arches have been treated in the same manner. The absence of this artful system of decoration is left when the eye reaches the end of the ceiling of either of the transepts. There, where the ceiling makes a right angle with the wall, the absence of decoration on this same dull red wall brings out somewhat jarringly the harsh line of meeting.

Speaking of the walls, the groundwork of all these decorations is, as it has been noticed, a kind of deep red, which in some lights assumes a bricky color. Where the sun-light strikes, however, a luminous tone is at once seen. One of Mr. La Farge's secrets is painted into these red walls. Instead of holding always to one exact shade of red, he has made different spaces ever so slightly different; and thereby breaks intuitively any suspicion of monotony. At night the different shades are much more manifest, for the gas-light is so hard that there is no chance for that mellow effect which sunlight gives, an effect that brings the shades apparently into nearer harmony. Yet by gas-light, the church, and especially the tower, is well worth a study. The tower has a row of gas jets high up under the twelve narrow windows near the top. From the centre a chandelier of gilt metal hangs well down into the middle of the church, and smaller ones light the nave. When all these jets flash out, the effect on the gigantic saints and the angels that seem to lean out from windows in the tower is curious. Colors that were most rich and luminous by daylight, now take on a harder tone or change in color, while on the other hand, some that looked pale by day, now are at their best. Gas is a rude test, but the paintings stand it well.

But after all, it cannot be other than a mistake to have the chandeliers handsome and in excellent taste though it be, hanging down through the most important space of the church. From the gallery, above the vestibule in the nave, it interferes grievously with a view of the chancel and the semi-circle of paintings that will some day decorate the wall of the apse. If there is one point more than another where nothing should divert the straight course of a glance toward mural decorations, toward painted windows, or whatever objects of still higher art this church may hold, it is the central and axial point. It is true that such things as this chandelier exist in great cathedrals; but then one is so overcome by their size, that a chandelier dropping a long line from high up, is not disillusioning. On the contrary, it forms a measure to realize somewhat the immensity of the building. But with Trinity Church the size is not great enough to warrant such a trifling with comparisons and proportions, notwithstanding the great inner height of the tower itself. The golden color of the chandelier also introduces complications with other colors, which only artists would be likely to appreciate.

In a former notice the decorations of chancel, nave, and the east or chancel side of the tower were spoken of. It has been mentioned above how the note of gold on the capitals of the olive-colored piers and on the ceiling over the chancel has been struck again above each arch on the four inner walls of the tower. The south wall is decorated as elaborately as the east wall, described both in a former notice. High up and over the three narrow windows on this side are three small compartments representing respectively Samson and the lion, the Good Shepherd, and the story of Jonah. On the space to the left of the windows is the symbol of St. Matthew—an angelic being, reading in a book. His robe is of a fine blue, which speaks well for Mr. Lathrop's eye for color, for the figure is said to be of his own creation. A companion figure, on the other side of the window, is the eagle used to represent St. John, said to be by Mr. Maynard. The eagle is treated in a somewhat symbolical way, that is, not realistically. Under the window (and this holds good for all four sides of the tower) runs a broad gold band with inscriptions in plain Roman text, which repeats once more the gold bands over the arches before mentioned. Between these two, and high on the arch, are two compartments, with some angel apiece. These angels are distinguished for their wings of skillfully blending colors, violet predominating. The coat of the left-hand angel is of a very beautiful green mixed with gold. On a lower plane and on the two sides of the arch stand two more gigantic figures like those described above the chancel. That on the left is Isaiah; that on the right, Jeremiah. Isaiah is in a red robe, very plainly seen against the red wall, both shades being very different and neither harsh. His position is somewhat exaggerated, although the painter had good reason to make his gesture more violent than the dignified St. Peter and St. Paul above the chancel. The same criticism cannot be withheld from Jeremiah, who looks tilted back, as if the artist had desired to make his figure—since it is a decoration—follow a little the bend of the arch beside him. Jeremiah has a reddish body-garment and a green robe of a very agreeable shade. Both these prophets, and perhaps the angels between, have hands of excessive size. The result is powerful, but a little too strong. As to the colors on the wall, one is at a loss to find a fault. Mr. Maynard has done some of it, Mr. Lathrop a great deal, but of course, as Generalissimo, Mr. LaFarge goes over everything for retouches or alterations. To him is due all the praise, and on his head must fall whatever blame there is.

The wall on the north side of the tower, above the north transept, is divided in exactly the same fashion as the southern wall. St. Mark and St. Luke have their symbols to the right and left of the high triple windows. These windows are surmounted by little paintings of Biblical scenes, which are wonderfully distinct, considering their great height from the ground. Medallion heads of angels occupy the spaces between the bases of the windows, while below the straight inscribed band of gold come the two compartments for angels, just above the arch. Each has a scroll; one is looking up, the other down, as if they were singing. On the left of the arch stands King David, a stalwart young man with ruddy hair, whose legs seem too large for the best effect. He supports his lyre on his shoulder. The raised elbow causes the whole figure to follow the space left by the arch and fill it; still, to leave aside its character as a piece of decoration, David is a little too athletic to be merely shouldering a small lyre. Of course such criticism can be called frivolous, but a figure should not suggest such an idea. Nor is the general attitude of legs and body pleasing. The draping is blue, the body-garment whitish. The figure was painted, unless we are mistaken, by Mr. Millet. On the other side of the arch stands Moses with the tablets of the law. The cloak of this figure is yellow of a low tone, and is carried over the head. The right hand angel over the arch has good sentiment, but looks faint in color. On the whole this group is not as satisfactory in color as that on the other side of the church. All the main figures, of which there are six, stand on little platforms that jut across above the cusps of the arches. This must be considered a movement in the direction of realism, for the figures, since they throw no shadows on the wall before which they seem to stand, may be called in so far forth unrealistic.

There are not eight of these figures, because the fourth wall over against the chancel has not been decorated in that way. The omission is an excellent idea, for there is plenty to occupy the thoughts already, and a further crowding of figures would produce overloading. As it is, the tower space is thoroughly filled from the very top. It is rather the lower spaces of the church, the walls at rear of the transepts, and, notably, the semicircle of the chancel, that are free of decorations. The west tower wall has tables of inscriptions, and the other paintings, but no figures. Lowering the eyes from the tower, one finds that in the north transept, the corresponding space occupied by the organ in the south transept has been invaded by Mr. La Farge with the brilliant figure mentioned in a previous notice, a St. Thomas, setting and turning the leaves of a folio; but it seems a departure from the plan heretofore preserved, and may possibly carry the eye away from the figures about the arch of the chancel, and so confuse by overloading. As a contrast to the clive of the great main piers, the short, thick pillars that uphold two peculiarly charming little lobbies on either side of the nave have been painted chocolate. These lobbies give access to the galleries in the transepts, and although they themselves are so powerfully supported by the pillars just mentioned, yet the galleries they lead to run from side to side of the wide transepts without a prop of any kind. Minor criticisms of this nature may be made at more than one point, especially on the exterior of this church, but as a whole it must be conceded to be a success. For the present, the windows are of white glass with borders of stained panes. The intention is to fill their places with elaborate memorial windows. These, together with the rich and significant decorations by Mr. La Farge and his young assistants, will make Trinity a model church in the United States. Let us hope that the art displayed in its decoration, and not the sum of money expended, will form a kind of standard which other congregations will surpass if they may, but can fall short of if they can help. But let us also hope that no congregation will give so short a time to the painting of what they will be forced to look at for years. The painters having been compelled to take this decoration on contract, have been harassed by money considerations, in addition to the thousand annoyances attending any affair of the kind. But the severest tug has been to do all within a few months. The paintings cannot be considered at all finished, from an artist's standpoint, but they were made ready for Consecration Day, by concentrating excessive labor into a few weeks. The actual putting on the paint takes little time. It is the perfecting of sketches and the alteration of mistakes that devour weeks and months. Isolated paintings that are perfectly satisfactory by themselves, have to be entirely repainted to bring them in harmony with others, and to get them into tune with the ideal, the grand unity that is in the chief artist's mind.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

Three additional representations of "La Petite Mariée," an opera bouffe, by Lecocq, new to American audiences, are to occur at the Eagle Theatre this week. "La Petite Mariée" embodies an opera bouffe story wedded to opera comique music. The libretto, in other words, abounds in the amusing incidents essential to works of the peculiar plays typified by "La Grande Duchesse," while the score being richer in graceful and sentimental than in ultra-vivacious numbers, approaches more closely to the achievements of Auber's successors than to the sprightly measures of Hervé and Offenbach. The new work turns upon the domestic misfortunes of an aged village magistrate who, by threatening to turn the tables upon his enemy, keeps the culprit, who has just taken to himself a wife, in constant terror of the *lex talionis*. It is constructed after the usual fashion, and the librettists—MM. Vanloo and Leterrier—have handled their theme with the deftness which characterizes most French performances of the sort. M. Lecocq's tunes are fluent and have a certain air of distinction, if we may so put it; but the lack of a well-marked rhythm in many of the pieces is such that the score of "La Petite Mariée," interesting though it must be to the admirers of daintier music than is habitually listened to in opera bouffe, will scarcely enlarge the popular repertoire of easily-remembered melodies. Mlle. Aimée, of course, fills the leading rôle in the work, and her portrayal of *Graziella* is characterized by a clever commingling of ingenuousness and of worldly knowledge, implied by all kinds of suggestive glances and gestures. No artist before the public can hope to compete with Mlle. Aimée in performances of this description, and if, now and then, dangerous ground is near at hand, it is invariably passed over with a lightness of foot and an airiness and unconsciousness of bearing quite inimitable. The rôle of *St. Carlo*, the repentant and tremulous sinner, falls to M. Raoult, and M. Reine personates the injured official. "La Petite Mariée" is placed upon the stage with fresh scenery and dresses; it can be witnessed until Thursday, on the evening of which day it is to make way for "La Périchole."

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Burbank is to read at Chickering Hall this evening.

"Round the Clock" will be acted to-night at the Olympic Theatre.

"Monsieur Alphonse" is to be acted at the Grand Opera-house this evening.

TWO ART EXHIBITS.

A very good collection of pictures, now on view at Leavitt's Broadway Art Gallery, is to be sold this evening and to-morrow evening. The original owner of these works seems to have made his selections judiciously; his patronage was about equally divided between American and foreign artists. Of the former the names of J. W. Casilear, J. F. Kensett, M. F. De Haas, G. H. Story, J. G. Brown, and W. H. Beard give a certain value to the collection. Of the foreign painters, Paul Weber, Fortuny, Pinchat, Guillemin, and Robbe probably furnish the best examples. Paul Weber's picture of "The Monastery, of the Madonna del Sasso, Lake Maggiore," is a celebrated and remarkable example of that master. Theodore Weber is represented by a marine view, "Off Ostend," in which his favorite effects of air and water in motion are cleverly introduced. W. H. Beard's well-known "Bears on a Bender," a humorous but not over-refined work, is in this gallery also. Three or four sketches by C. R. Leslie and C. Stanfield and others of the London Sketching Club, will attract connoisseurs and amateurs. Half a dozen spirited pen-and-ink sketches by William Hart will also interest curious students. The picture by Robbe is a capital example, and is in his very best pastoral vein.

At Leavitt's rooms in Clinton Hall building, Astor place, may be seen a collection of Oriental articles, most of which are of the best. In textile fabrics, there is a showy display of Turkish Persian and Daghistan rugs, embroideries and wraps, and some rich Chinese silks. The Chinese porcelains are all good, and many of them are quite rare and curious. Several specimens of carved teak-wood are unusually fine. In Japanese goods the pieces of cloisonné are uncommonly good, and some specimens of Banco and Hizen ware are fine in color and design. The sale takes place on Thursday and Friday afternoons of this week.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and East Atlantic coasts, stationary or falling barometer, warmer south-east to south-west winds, and partly cloudy or clear weather.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	37°	32°	3:30 P. M.	61°	42°
6 A. M.	39°	32°	6 P. M.	47°	40°
9 A. M.	42°	36°	9 P. M.	49°	37°
12 M.	45°	42°	12 P. M.	47°	35°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 37½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 44½°

NINETY-ONE DOGS, AND ONE POOR FOX.

The Carnarvon correspondent of the Reading (Penn.) *Eagle* says that the most exciting fox chase witnessed in Conestoga in many years took place on Tuesday from Ammon's Mountain House, on the turnpike, two miles west from Waynesburg. Ninety-one dogs were housed for the chase. Brisban Skiles, "the boss hunter of Lancaster County," put in 35 dogs of his own; Everett Henderson, of Glen Moore, Chester County, put in 18; Brubaker Bros., from Bearstown, put in 13—making 66 dogs entered by three firms. The remaining 21 were owned by different parties. At 12 o'clock Reynard was let run. When scarcely out of sight the Bedlamites were sent pellmell after him, taking a zig-zag course down the Welsh Mountains. He made a splendid chase until 3:30 o'clock. Directly after turning the eastern terminus of the mountain, nine miles from the starting point, he was overtaken by about 12 dogs and killed. Messrs. Skiles and Henderson were the first among the 50 horsemen to arrive at the place of slaughter, after which a number of men and dogs put in their appearance, but too late. Reynard presented a sad appearance when his remains were conveyed to Lancaster County, at the request of a Mr. Miller, who wanted the lights, which he says are a sure cure for consumption.

GOSSIP FROM LONDON.

FLUNKEYISM IN OLD ENGLAND.

WHY AN INTELLIGENT LAD WAS REFUSED A SITUATION—HOW IT HAPPENED THAT A BALL-TICKET WAS REFUSED THE DAUGHTERS OF A LORD MAYOR—THE SNUB DIRECT GIVEN A HIGH SHERIFF—JOURNALISTIC NOTES—CHARGE AGAINST A SECRETARY OF LEGATION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Jan. 27, 1877.

If you think flunkeyism in England died out under the sarcasm of "the Snob Papers," you have complimented us grievously, as Dogberry Skipwith would say. It is on record that last week a boy, educated at the City of London school, was nominated to a clerkship in the City of London Docks. He passed a satisfactory examination, but was informed that his services would not be required. Why? Because his father was a coachman! Yet Lord Beaconsfield was an attorney's clerk, and his wife a milliner. Mr. Adams, Queen's counsel, who was Governor of Hong Kong, was a printer's reader, and his wife a seamstress. It may well be asked who are these snobs of the City of London Docks, who disqualify a young fellow on grounds that are no bar to the learned professions, nor to the civil service. Some years ago I had the honor of a special engagement to attend a grand national ball at the dowager City of Bath, to describe the scene for the leading journal there. I was requested to go by a back staircase into the orchestra, as it was impossible to get a newspaper man an invitation, for the committee had refused tickets to the daughters of the Mayor because their father was a linen-draper. I need hardly say that I described that ball, but not in the local paper, and I afterward learned that no tradesman was allowed to sit in the dress circle of the Bath Theatre. I once resided in a western country. For the time being the High Sheriff of a county is the direct representative of the Queen. It is an honorary office and costs the man who holds it ten or fifteen thousand dollars at least. He meets the Judges of Assize in State, attended by his javelin men and retainers. The Judges are forbidden to receive his hospitality, however, for some old-world reason or another. They are therefore entertained at dinner once at least during the Assize by the Lord Lieutenant. I had the honor of an invitation to dine at one of these banquets by the Earl of B., but he excluded the High Sheriff because he was a manufacturer. Not even the royal seal of majesty protected the plebian Sheriff from the aristocratic snub direct. The late Lord Fitzhardinge was almost feudal in his aristocratic brutality to all who were beneath him. He was a great hunter, and as great a swearer. One day he encountered a new tenant in the hunting-field—a Scotchman, who had come West to farm in the Southern valley. The Scotchman somehow crossed the track of the hard-riding Lord, who turned upon the Northerner with a volley of oaths, "a—— you; who the —— are you, Sir." The Northerner put his horse at the noble Lord and nearly spilled him, with a volley of oaths quite equal to his Lordship's, and "a —— you, an' whae the —— are ye; and de ye think there's naebody in the field can curse and swear but ye!" Lord Fitzhardinge was a man although he was a Lord, and the cannie Scot dined at Berkeley Castle many a day afterward, and never again had he any cause to try a cursing bout with his noble landlord.

The report that Mr. Delaine is about to relinquish the editorship of the *Times*, is once more in circulation, and is just as untrue now as it was a year ago. It is also untrue that Mr. Hepworth Dixon is going to edit the *Gentleman's Magazine*. The publishers think that respectable periodical old enough to edit itself. Messrs. Lewis & Allenby are going to bring an action against *Truth* for saying that they send their young men to applaud the Miss Terry's at any theatre where those ladies are engaged. If anybody said that I applauded the Terry's, I think I should be inclined to bring a libel suit myself. The young lady whom Gilbert has been coaching to play *Galatea* at the Haymarket, makes a pitiable exhibition of it, and she is the youngest and best looking of the Terry's. *Coming Events* is the title of a new daily paper, which will be out with the opening of Parliament. It will devote itself to lifting the veil on to-morrow. There was a paper started a few years ago called the *Future*, but the *Future* was soon a thing of the past. *Mayfair* is doing fairly well. Its editor, Mr. Lucy, quarreled with Yates, of the *World*, because Yates put pressure on him to describe the home life of the O'Gorman and Mr. Cowen, Member of Parliament, with whom he has some acquaintance.

The *World*, it would seem, has changed its tactics with regard to the Prince of Wales, upon whose home life there is this week a fulsome toadying article worthy of an editor with the three-button glove and the pink and white complexion. Mr. Yates is making $45,000 a year out of the *World*, (as large an income as that returned by *Punch*,) which is a success unequaled by any journal in so short a time. *Mayfair* is written entirely by *Daily News* men, five of whom contribute five articles a week. Mr. Lucy, the editor, is a young man, little over five feet in height, with hair that stands on end, and gives the idea of a continual state of wild excitement. I mention this as a warning against "judging by appearances," for Lucy is "the coolest hand" on the *Daily News*, for which paper he has done some very good work. Sir Harry Havelock, who expected to be the star-writer of the last number of the *Fortnightly Review*, was overshadowed by Mr. Gladstone, and doesn't like it. He is asking everybody if they have seen his article; nobody has, because all their attention was exhausted upon the essay by the ex-Premier, who is now devoting himself almost exclusively to literary work. Mr. Schuyler, Secretary of the United States Legation at Constantinople, was charged by Mr. Labouchere in *Truth* with sending telegrams to a London journal *(? Telegraph)* giving information which he had no right to divulge. Mr. J. C. Huetson has written to the *Times* denying this assertion, "because Mr. Schuyler's position as Secretary of the United States Legation forbids him from writing for the press." Mr. Labouchere takes the following notice of the denial: "I specifically repeat my assertion, and if Mr. Huetson is right in his statement that United States diplomatists are forbidden to send press telegrams, I have only to add that Mr. Schuyler has violated a rule of the United States diplomatic service." The senior wrangler this year is Mr. Donald McAlister, a Scotchman by birth and education; and it is a notable fact that the two next to him, as well as himself, are not public school men.

The *Whitehall Review* has made a somewhat snubbish attack on Dublin society, to which the *Freeman* has replied. The drift of the article in the *Review* is that in Dublin society the professional classes are everything and the commercial nothing; that wealthy trades people are always persistently endeavoring to gain a social footing in Dublin, but are sternly resisted by the "Professionocracy;" that no seamstress works so hard as the wives of Dublin traders to fight their way into the charmed ring of lawyers and doctors. The *Freeman* says this is nonsense, but to say so is no proof to the contrary, and "gentility," it must be confessed, lingers in the Irish city, but not more than it lingers in the old clerical cities of England. As America grows old it is to be hoped she will not imitate the mother country in the practice of what is called gentility.

THE NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS.

THE TAXABLE VALUE OF THE PROPERTY AS ASCERTAINED BY THE RAILROAD TAX COMMISSIONER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Sunday, Feb. 11, 1877.

The report of James S. Yard, the Railroad Tax Commissioner of the State of New-Jersey, shows that although the valuations of taxable railroad property in the State amounted to over $12,000,000 last year, the valuations this year aggregate only $7,701,476. This is because the Tax Commissioner has not returned any property belonging to the United Railroads of New-Jersey, valued at over $4,500,000, the Supreme Court having adjudged that under the laws of 1873 the possessions of that company are exempt from taxation. The total valuation, however, does not include the property in all sections of the State. Of the 262 municipal corporations, reports have been received from only 189. Thirty-eight returned property liable to taxation upon which action was had; 145 showed that their property had been already valued, and was not liable to revaluation this year, or that they had no property within their corporate limits liable to taxation under the law; 73 townships made no report whatever; five townships reported too late, and one report was laid over because of error in serving the necessary notices. The report embraces valuations of 24 railroad corporations, which, with the places in which their property is situated and the valuation in such places, are as follows: Belvidere Delaware Railroad Company—Property in Hunterdon County, value, $25,600; in Mercer County, $5,800; and in Warren County, $5,400; total, $36,800. Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company—Atlantic County, $3,600; Camden County, $4,650; total, $8,250. Camden and Burlington Railroad Company—Burlington County, $600; Camden County, $700; total, $1,300. Camden, Gloucester and Mount Ephraim Railroad Company—Camden County, $1,500. Chester Railroad Company—Morris County, $5,000. Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company—Mercer County, $300. Erie Railway Company—Hudson County, in the township of Weehawken, $778 525; and in Harrison township $3,400; total $781,925. Freehold and Jamesburg Railroad Company—property at Manalapan, $1,600. Jersey Dock Company—Jersey City, $4,782,200, with deductions amounting to $795,739, leaving the net value of taxable property at $3,986,461. Mercer and Somerset Railroad Company.—Property in Hopewell township, Mercer County, $2,000. Montclair Railroad Company—Hudson County, $12,000; Passaic County, $1,800; total $13,800. Morris and Essex Railroad Company—Newark, $106,300; Harrison, $28,300; Jersey City, $2,022 600; Morris County, $117,900; Warren County $60,084, making a total valuation in the State of $2,335,184. Newark and New-York Railroad Company—Newark, $377,500. New-Jersey Midland Railroad Company—Jersey City, $77,400; Passaic County, $3,800; Sussex County, $1,800; total, $83,000. New-Jersey and New-York Railroad Company,—Total valuation in Burlington, Camden, and Monmouth Counties, $8,325. New York and Long Branch Railroad Company—Middlesex County, $3,600; Monmouth, $300; total, $3,900. Northern Railroad of New-Jersey—Bergen County, $13,000; Hudson County, $500; total, $13,500. Paterson and Newark Railroad Company—Newark, $4,000. Salem Railroad Company—Pilesgrove, $200. Sussex Railroad Company—Sussex County, $6,100. Tuckerton Railroad Company—Ocean County, $400. Warren Railroad Company—Washington, Warren County, $26,100. West Jersey Railroad Company—Cumberland County, $750; Gloucester, $3,550; total, $4,300.

ANCIENT GARDENS OF MICHIGAN.

At the late meeting of the Michigan State Pioneer Society in Lansing, Mr. Bela Hubbard, of Detroit, read a paper on the "Ancient Gardens of Michigan." The first descriptions of the remains of these gardens, he said, was made by Schoolcraft in 1827. They are relics coeval, apparently, with mound-building. John T. Biois in 1839 again mentions them, and a later writer mentions them as being found along the shore of Lake Michigan. In Cass, St. Joseph, and Kalamazoo Counties these garden beds have been numerously found. They consist of beds from 5 to 15 feet wide, 16 to 100 feet long, and about 18 inches high. These beds are regularly arranged, with paths between them, and while some are as narrow as 5 feet, others are as wide as 16 feet. Mr. Hubbard has charts representing the forms of these beds, which he explained to the audience. Some plats have been drawn by Schoolcraft. He says the plats upon which these beds are found are from 20 to 300 acres in extent. Gardens of this kind were found by the early settlers of Cass County, Kalamazoo, Prairie Ronde, Barr Oak, and many others. Old settlers say that the beds which they have seen are about five feet wide, and are regularly laid out throughout the plat. There have been found eight different kinds of beds; most of them are rectangular, some circular in form. These beds denote some species of cultivation, and were undoubtedly the work of people who inhabited the country prior to the Indians. The Indians cultivated only maize, and this was not grown regularly in rows. Historians tell us that the Aztecs had gardens, in which they cultivated various plants for medicinal uses, as well as for ornament. Was there not something analogous to this in the Michigan natives? Did the latter also have botanical gardens? These extensive indications of ancient culture necessarily imply a settled and populous community. All testimony agrees that almost none of the usual aboriginal relics were found, no pottery, no spears, no arrow-heads, and no implements of stone, not even the omnipresent pipe. Tumuli or burial mounds of the red man are not uncommon, though not numerous, in Western Michigan, but have no recognized association with the garden race. There are no traces of dwellings and there is nothing to indicate their homes. It seems strange that these garden-beds should be the only remains of a people who inhabited and cultivated the earth. It is evident they were a peaceful, and to some extent cultivated, civilized, and scientific people. The date of the abandonment of these beds may be determined to some extent by the age of trees which have grown upon them. One writer finds that a tree growing upon one of these beds was over 300 years old, but how long they were abandoned before the tree started cannot be known. The tools used by them were evidently of wood and have decayed, and everything relating to them must be left to conjecture.

AN ILL-PLACED FROG.

The Troy *Times* of Saturday evening says: "A stomachic singularity culminated in an upheaval last Sunday evening. Seven years ago Lena Crapo, an amiable, bright, and worthy French girl, drank from the waters of a babbling brook. During the draught Lena felt a live lump distending her esophagus, which she gulped down. From that date her health was increasingly impaired with an internal disturbance. Two years since, although then an invalid, she was employed by the family of Dr. M. W. Campbell, of this city, in the capacity of a waiting-maid. For a time she was slightly serviceable, but her difficulty soon became more aggravated, until she was completely disabled. An ulcer in the stomach was the hypothesis professionally put forth by the physicians whom Lena consulted: but she always stoutly maintained that a foreign substance was secreted. She was a great sufferer, and almost daily experienced protracted paroxysms of pain. For the past four or five months, however, Dr. Campbell has used a galvanic battery, which greatly mitigated Lena's sufferings, although her general condition remained unimproved. Inability to retain food was one of the most unpleasant characteristics of the case. Only certain dishes were favored with retention. A few weeks ago Lena was removed to the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, No. 77 Federal street. Sunday evening she vomited violently, and, feeling a substance rising in her throat, she thrust her fingers down between the tonsils and seized the offending lump, which was triumphantly captured. It was submitted to the examination of Mrs. Wilson and another lady present, who pronounced the slimy lump to be a dead frog. Lena, with true French impulsiveness, viewed the ejected substance for a moment and hurled it into the stove, foolishly preventing an intelligent analysis of the squab. Lena is now slowly improving, and able to retain butter, sugar, cream, juicy fruit, and fat food, all of which her stomach has heretofore rejected."

SENATOR ELECT HILL.

Hon. Benjamin H. Hill, lately elected United States Senator from Georgia, has written to a friend in Douglasville, that State, as follows: "I was deeply touched by the resolutions of the Democracy of Douglas County, passed in the very midst of the late Senatorial contest. Happily, the will of the people was respected by the Legislature, and that, after all, in a representative Government, is of more consequence than the advancement of any public man. Yet I confess there were phases of the late contest that emphasize in the people's triumph my own personal vindication, and it is for this reason that I make haste to ask you to thank the Democracy of Douglas for their special zeal. The contest is now ended, and we must all be united again. I have neither exultation nor revenge to gratify. My sole purpose in the Senate will be to serve the people that trust me, and among these none will take precedence of the generous Democracy of Douglas."

EPIDEMICS IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Post* of the 3d inst. says: "During the week 159 deaths were registered at the Health Office, 24 more than last week. Males, 98; females, 61. Whites, 145; black, 3; copper-colored, 11. The deaths for the corresponding week last year were 91, and the average for the preceding five years, 74. Of this total 91 were natives of the United States, and 68 foreigners. The principal causes of death were as follows: diphtheria, 32; phthisis, 21; small-pox, 18; and pneumonia, 11. There were 27 cases of small-pox reported during the week. Diphtheria is still epidemic, and appears to be pretty well diffused over the city."

THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.

GOVERNMENT AND THE VATICAN.

THE FUTURE STATUS OF THE PAPACY—PASSAGE OF AN IMPORTANT LAW—PENALTIES TO BE VISITED UPON THE CLERGY FOR CERTAIN OFFENSES—160,000 ECCLESIASTICS SWORN TO OBEY THE POPE—THE CONDITION OF THE PEASANTRY—BRIGANDAGE IN SICILY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1877.

The bill which has been under discussion for more than a week, fixing penalties to be visited upon the clergy for offenses "disturbing public order and the peace of families," was passed in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday by a majority of 50, among 250 members present. If the discussion has not been very profound, the question of the position of the clergy and the rights of the State has been entered into in all its details, and every phase of it held up more conspicuously than ever before. Indeed, there is no question left unsettled which so intimately concerns the vital interests of this political society, and Catholic society throughout the world, as that of the future status of the Papacy in this its central seat. The law just passed has met opposition from all parties, and does not seem to give full satisfaction to anybody. On the one hand, complaint is made that it promises to accomplish too little, and on the other, that it is calculated to make the evil worse. Some who made objection to the project of law voted for it on the ground that the measure, being a ministerial one, it was necessary not to let it go by default, nor give the priests opportunity to say that the Chamber had not the courage to take so advanced a step in its aggressive course. As I can attest, having followed the discussion from the beginning, the conduct of the deputies was calm, decorous, and self-assured to a degree not to be expected, and hardly to be equaled, perhaps, in any other Catholic country in which a similar conflict of opinions and interests is going on. It cannot be doubted that the Italian Government feels assured of its position, and while it is not disposed—unless it is forced to it—to exercise any undue pressure upon the Vatican, it is at the same time determined to make its authority respected. The Chamber of Deputies—as also the Italian Ministry before this and all along—has recognized the solidarity of the great Catholic community of both hemispheres, and has tried to temper its action so as not to offend more than necessary the prejudices of the more strict devotees of the hierarchy. The Government has paid even more regard to foreign susceptibilities than to those of its own subjects, with scruples and interests more immediately affected by legislation. It has been said that the present Chamber of Deputies has in it so many free-thinking, or radical elements—so far as matters of theology and religion are concerned—that it forms a body of rationalists. Examining some of its component parts, or the views held by some of the individual members, the change seems not without a certain ground of justification. If it be true, the fact is a curious one presented to the world by the oldest of Catholic communities. Signor Mancini, the Minister of Grace and Justice, the author of this measure of law, in his speech, repeated the fact, known before, that there are more than 160,000 ecclesiastics in the Kingdom of Italy. It is a formidable army, and if it is remembered that even a larger part of the priests belong to the *basso clero*, or rank and file, than the soldiers of the regular Army—sworn to unquestioning obedience—it will be seen what a quantity of fighting material, using, of course, spiritual weapons, the hierarchy has at its command. It may be a cause of surprise that at the very moment of discussing and voting a law of so much importance, only 250, or less than one-half of the number of Deputies belonging to the Chamber, were in their places. To us here, the matter is not one of marvel. The confident optimism of Italians, whether in triumph or defeat, is one of those happy national qualities which excites our admiration, and which has carried this people through the vicissitudes of many hundred years.

Next to the ecclesiastical or religious question, and intimately connected with it, is that of the melioration of the condition of the peasant classes, which form the great bulk of the laboring population of Italy. This not being in any pre-eminent degree a manufacturing country, those who cultivate the soil have no choice but to remain in their native districts, with their miserable pay and no prospect from generation to generation of improved condition, or emigrate to some distant country. The Western Continent is the land of hope to which many have already gone, and the bourn to which the aspirations of a great many more are turned. The pay of one franc per day, with no work to do for three or four months in the year, is the sad fact in the story of woes of nearly all of this class. The subject is engaging the attention of writers and law-makers more and more every year, and there is hope that whatever can will be done before long to bring about a change for the better. It is already clearly ascertained that the disordered condition of the southern provinces, and the complete derangement of the system of public security, is in a great degree owing to the neglected and hopeless state in which the laboring, and particularly the rural, populations find themselves. A great deal of fault has been found, and a loud cry raised, by the English more than by any others, because these evils have not been removed by the action of the Italian Government. But the evils complained of are the growth of generations, and other generations must pass before they can be entirely got rid of. The interest, the good name, and the spirit of humanity of the nation are pledged to the work of finding a remedy, and the country is at last addressing itself to it with resolution.

In connection with this matter, a question between certain British subjects who have been sufferers and this Government has arisen, and the English authority has lately had the matter more intimately than before brought home to it. But there does not seem much probability that any direct satisfaction, or in the mode desired by the aggrieved ones, will be obtained from the Italian Government. Today in the Chamber the question was asked of the President of the King's Cabinet what was meant by the notice received by telegraph that British subjects residing in Sicily had petitioned Lord Derby to exercise a pressure to bring about the redress of injuries suffered here. The Minister replied that at the moment he knew nothing more about the matter, or the intentions of the British Cabinet, than that about which others were informed, but gave it to be understood that if any action should be taken or correspondence ensue, the Italian Government will know how to defend its dignity and its rights. The ground taken is—and the position seems to be just—that foreigners coming to reside in the country for business or pleasure must take their chances with the rest, with the hope of no special protection or immunity from damage.

The Pope has been suffering for some days past more seriously than for a considerable period before; but from trustworthy evidence his case is not so bad as has been reported, or such as need excite anxiety for an immediate fatal issue. Pius IX. is within a few months of the date (the 13th of May) when he will, if he holds on, pass into his 86th year. The weather is fine and favorable to enjoyment and health, but visitors do not come, and the inn-keepers and money-changers are all forlorn. The air is clear and crisp with the sharpness of northern latitudes, and the sun is showering down rays bright as the javelins tipped with hoar frost of an American Winter. Let none come to Italy, led away by old illusions of romance, believing that the climate is so gentle that Spring or Summer coverings for the person will suffice. Such errors cannot be indulged with impunity. With few exceptions of detail the same apparel is needed here as in the more rigid North. It is true that the trial to which the system is exposed is not severe from the intensity of cold; for, except among the mountains, ice does not form of any considerable thickness. It is the quality of cold, and the element of frigid damp with which the air is so often laden, and the treacherous gust which comes out of some unsuspected cave or crevice, which gives the fatal blow to the careless or unprepared visitor to these "sunny regions." It is not fever miasma alone against which one must stand guard, but the changes of temperature which strike suddenly the vital organs.

A. H. STEPHENS' CONDITION.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* prints a telegram from Washington, dated Feb. 7, which says: "I called on Mr. Stephens to-day. The change in this great man is truly pitiable. Beyond the physical emaciation, which is marvelous, he has literally lost hold of all earthly affairs, and has turned his eyes toward a better world. When asked how he felt, he replied, 'Very bad—sinking.' He called constantly for his brother, and being unable to pronounce the word kept muttering a syllable at a time all day long. In his delirium he talked pathetically of his mother, whom it is said he never saw. Talking with Mrs. Felton, who has been his constant nurse since his sickness, he said, 'I want to go. What is there left to tie me to this world? My brother, my comrades, my friends have all gone, and I am ready to go to them. I am weary of this world and its sufferings.' Mr. Stephens seems to have lost all earthly animosities, and to have perfectly resigned himself to whatever fate is in store for him. There is very little room to hope that Mr. Stephens will ever recover sufficiently to sit in a chair again. His doctors think he may be able to sit up in bed for an hour or so each day, if he continues to improve, but it is easy to see that they fear that the end may come at any moment. He is seized at frequent intervals during the day with spasms of coughing, during which he nearly suffocates, and it is feared that the end may come during one of these fearful attacks. His patience and gentleness have won for him the love and reverence of every one who is about him. He has scores of visitors daily. He is next door to the room in which Henry Clay died, and within a few doors of the room in which Daniel Webster died. Four doors off is the suite of rooms in which Crittenden, the splendid Kentuckian, dispensed the princliest hospitality, and next to that is the suite from which Buchanan went to his inaugural ceremonies. If the worst should come to him, the 'Old National,' so rich in historical remembrance already, will have a new claim upon the hearts of the people."

SALE OF WINES IN GEORGIA.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* of the 9th inst. says: "Yesterday, Alexander Philip, Executor of the estate of James Hope, deceased, sold the remnants of the stock of wine belonging to the estate of Mr. Hope. This lot was perhaps the oldest wine in the South, if not among the old

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 10, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	46	Spirits Turp., bbls.	496
Bullion, bars	229	Tar, bbls	92
Beans, bbls	1,863	Resin, bbls	3,548
Cotton, bales	9,007	Oil-cake, pks	1,080
Copper, bbls	193	Pork, pks	1,199
Dried Fruit, pks	12	Beef, tcs. & hfs	194
Eggs, bbls	178	Cut-meats, pks	2,697
Flour, bbls	13,232	Grease, pks	193
Wheat, bushels	16,100	Lard, pks	668
Corn, bushels	54,000	Stearine, pks	13
Oats, bushels	16,850	Butter, pks	3,135
Rye, bushels	1,642	Cheese, pks	1,416
Malt, bushels	7,062	Tallow, pks	110
Barley, bushels	84,202	Lubricat'g oil, bbls	50
Peas, bushels	300	Dressed Hogs, No	1,005
Grass-seed, bags	1,173	M. Seed, bags	1,979
Flax-seed, bags		Rice, pks	343
Corn-meal, bbls	2,132	Sugar, (N.O.,) hhds	393
Buck w't Flour, bush	400	Sugar, bbls	13
Hemp, bales	22	Syrup, bbls	2
Hops, bales	548	Spelter, pcs	3,067
Hides, No	33	Staves, pcs	1,176
Hides, bales	771	Skins, bales	679
Leather, sides	13,679	Tobacco, hxs. & cs	92
Lead, pigs	2,460	Whisky, bbls	1,013
Molasses, (N.O.,) bbls	911	Wool, bales	90
Moss, bales	15	Wine, (Cal.,) pks	173
Oil, bbls	92		

COFFEE—Dull; quotations nominally unchanged.

COTTON—A very moderate call was noted for early delivery at former figures....Ordinary quoted to-day at 11 3-16c.@11 5-16c. Low Middling, 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Middling, 12⅞c.@13c....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 530 bales, (of which 170 bales were on last evening,) including 430 bales to spinners and 100 bales to speculators....And for forward delivery business has been on a restricted scale, but at firmer rates....Sales have been reported since our last of 21,2600 bales, of which 6,800 bales were on last evening and 14,300 bales to-day, with 2,100 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options, closing at 12 15-16c.@12 31-32c.; March, 13 7-32c.; April, 13⅜c.; May, 13 9-16c.; June, 13 23-32c.; July, 13 1-16c.@13 27-32c.; August, 13 29-32c.; September, 13 17-32c.@13 9-16c.; October, 13 7-32c.@13¼c.; November, 13 1-32c.@13 1-16c.; December, 13c.@13 1-16c., ₱ lb., showing an advance of 1-32c.@3-32c. ₱ lb., closing barely steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 9,007 bales, and at the shipping ports 15,388 bales, against 27,471 bales same day last week. The week's exports hence have been 13,417 bales, including 12,317 bales to Liverpool and 100 bales to Bremen....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 1,868,437 bales of which 1,318,788 bales were sent to the British ports and 549,649 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Strict Ordinary	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Good Ordinary	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Strict Good Ord	12 3-16	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Low Middling	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
Strict Low Mid	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Middling	12⅞	12⅞	13	13
Good Middling	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	13¼
Strict Good Mid	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½
Middling Fair	13¾	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Fair	14½	14½	14⅝	14⅝

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10 13-16	Low Middling	11¾
Strict Good Ord	11 7-16	Middling	12¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour ruled quite dull to-day, varying, however, as to values. Export inquiry unusually limited. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,500 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour at $3 50@$9 75; (of which 225 bbls. unsound Extras at $6@$6 50;) Sour Flour at $4 70@$6 75; poor to fair Extra State, $5 45@$5 85; choice do. at $5 95@$6 90; very poor to very choice Superfine Western, $5 40@$5 90, mainly at $5 65@$5 85, with fancy Michigan do., Winter Wheat product, $5 90; very poor to good Extra Ohio, $5 75@$6; good to choice do. at $6@$6 30; City Mills Extra shipping grades, $5 75@$7 10, mostly for West Indies, on the basis of $6 70@$7 10 for good to very choice, and quoted at $8 @$8 50 for very good to fancy, for the South American trade, and quoted nominally at $5 90 asked for brands suited to the English trade; inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $5 20@$5 80; common to fair trade, $6 30; and other grades within our previous range.....Included in the sales have been 2,350 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 1,300 bbls. City Mills; 950 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras; 600 bbls. do. Patent do.; 400 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment at $7 25@$8.) 350 bbls. Superfine, 550 bbls. No. 2, and 225 bbls. unsound Extras, at the quoted rates....Of southern Flour, 850 barrels sold, in lots, to the home trade at unchanged quotations....Of Rye Flour, 270 bbls. (in lots) chiefly fair to choice Superfine State, at $4 70@$5 10; market as before quoted. ....Of Corn-meal, 1,100 bbls. sold, including 500 bbls. Brandywine at $3 50, and 450 bbls. Yellow Western, in lots, at $3, of which 100 bbls. Prize Medal, from dock, at $3. Market rather weak. And of Corn-meal, in bags, 2,300 bags were reported on the basis of $2 10 for choice City....Buckwheat Flour in some demand at $3 50@$4 10 for very poor to very choice ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Wheat very quiet to-day. Spring was held more firmly and offered sparingly, but was dull. Some speculative call was noted for No. 2 Chicago Spring, but to a very limited extent. Winter Wheat without movement.....Sales were reported to-day of only 8,000 bushels prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, on speculation, at $1 43; New-York No. 2 do., 800 bushels, at $1 38; and sundry small lots of Spring at $1 18@$1 35, of which 2,000 oushels ungraded at $1 35; rejected at $1 20; and "no grade" at $1 18. Corn has been in less request, with new crop again quoted down, in instances, 1c. a bushel, under free offerings; old crop sb ut steady, but inactive.. Sales have been reported since our last of 145,000 bushels, including new York steamer Mixed at 56c.@56¾c., closing at 56c. for new; New-York No. 2 White, 400 bushels, at 56½c.; New-York No grade, (old classification,) and No. 3, (new grading,) at 55¾c.@56c., to the extent of about 19,500 bushels; new crop Mixed Western, canlots, at 55¾c.@57c., (of which 4,400 bushels at 55½c. @55¾c.) ungraded, sailing-vessel Mixed Western, old crop, (nominal,) at 55¾c.@56¼c. to arrive; and about No. 2 Chicago, in store, quoted at 56c.@56½c., and afloat, at 61c.@62c., with no further sales reported; very choice Round Yellow, 400 bushels, at 80c.; Yellow Western at 57c.; Yellow Southern, from dock, within 55c. range of 55c.@57c.; and White Southern at 58½c. ....Rye and Peas as last quoted....Barley heavy, with sales of 10,000 bushels No. 2 Canada at $1, in store, or $1 01½ delivered from store; 2,500 bushels ungraded Canada, in store, quoted at 95c.@97½c....For Peas, and, rumored, of a boat-load of ungraded do. at $1....Of Barley-malt, 3,500 bushels very choice two-rowed State sold at 85c., cash. ₱ bushel....Of Buckwheat, 70 bags State sold at $1 ₱ bushel....Oats have been very quiet, as a rule, to-day, at somewhat irregular prices for either than the best samples, which were held firmly, in view the scarcity of this class.... Sales reported since our last of 50,000 bushels, including White Western at 40c.@49c. for very inferior to very choice; (of which 2,250 bushels fair, afloat, at 46c.); White State, ordinary to choice, within the range of 51c.@55c., from track and afloat; Mixed Western at 39c.@48c., as to quality; No. 2 Chicago, average quality, in store quoted at 48c; New-York extra White, 750 bushels, at 55c.; New-York No. 1 White, 750 bushels, at 53½c.; New-York No. 2, 2,250 bushels, delivered, at 46c.; New-York No. 3 White at 45½c., (as against 45c. yesterday; New-York No. 2 at 45c.@45½c., (of which 3,750 bushels at 45¾c.); New-York No. 3, 6,750 bushels, at 44½c., of which 1,250 bushels at 44¾c.; New-York Rejected, 1,500 bushels at 39c., and Mixed State at 47c.@53½c. for inferior to choice, from track and afloat; (of which 2,250 bushels very common at 47½c.)..... A fair inquiry has been reported for Feed, which has been quoted generally steady....We quote: 40-lb. at $18 50@$19 50, chiefly at $19@$19 50; 60-lb. at $19 75@$20 50; 100-lb. at $20@$22 50; Rye Feed at $23@$25; bharps at $22 50@$25, the latter for choice, delivered.....Of Clover-seed, further sales of only small lots of prime State reported at 16¾c.; very choice do. at 16¾c.; fair do. at 16c.; prime Western at 15½c.; market dull and heavy.....Other Grass Seeds inactive, with prices quoted generally as before....Of Calcutta Linseed sales were made of 38,000 bags, from store, at $2 05; and 2,000 bags at equal to $2 06½ gold, showing a decline..... Bale Hay has been in moderately active demand, with shipping qualities quoted steady, within the range of 70c.@75c., and retailing qualities at 75c@$1 05, the extreme figure for choice, ₱ 100 lb.; Clover, 65c.@75c.; Salt Hay, 60c.@65c. Straw has been in request, including rye Straw within the range of 60c.@85c.; Oat 55c.@70c. ₱ 100 lb... The week's export clearances hence, for European ports, included 9,025 bbls. Flour, 136,973 bushels Wheat, $22,709 bushels Corn, 26,991 bushels Rye, (of the latter, 24,991 bushels to Bremen, and 2,000 bushels to Hamburgh.)

HIDES—Have been in less demand at rather easier rates....The week's receipts have been 40,481 Hides and 1 bales do....Sales reported of 36,645 Hides, including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 4,825 Dry Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios, 22½ to 23 lb., at 24½c. gold, four months, usual selection; 635 Dry Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios Seconds, 23 lb., at 19c. gold, cash, as they run; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios Kips, 10¼ lb., at 19c. gold, four months, usual selection; 9,860 River Platte Kips, 11 lb., private terms; 1,850 Dry Cordova Seconds, 21 to 24 lb., at 16c. gold, four months, as they run; 1,000 Dry Rio Grande, Cow, 20 lb., private terms; 5,070 Dry California, 22 to 23 lb., at 21½c.@22c. gold, 30 days, usual selection; 2,855 Dry Texas, mostly Cow, 22 to 24 lb., at 19c.@19½c. gold, 60 days, selected; 645 Dry Mexican, 21 to 22 lb.; 440 Dry Port au Platte, 17 lb., both private terms; 4,275 Dry Texas, part to arrive, 22 to 27 lb., part at 19¼c.@20½c., currency, four months, selected; 550 Dry Texas Kips, 11 lb., 905 Wet-salted Texas, 60 to 70 lb.; 905 Wet-salted Uruguay, from Europe, 40 lb., all private terms, and 1,100 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 8¼c., currency, cash..... Stock in the hands of dealers to-day, 109,900 hides, and 10 bales do., against 80,800 Hides and 1,040 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in request at from 48c.@58c. for about good to fancy; sales —— bbls. Market otherwise dull and nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull on the basis of $2 15 @$2 25 for common to good Strained, ₱ 280 lb ....Tar and Pitch as last quoted....Spirits Turpentine in slack demand with nominal quotations for prompt delivery, at the close, at 42½c.@43c. ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been offered more freely and quoted lower, on a moderate inquiry, with Western, in bags, quoted at $25, currency, at which price 150 tons sold; City, nominal, $26 50, gold....Exports for the week, 18,086 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been very quiet and quoted down to 11¼c., in barrels, and 14½c. in tanks, under....Refined inactive; quoted by refiners at 26¾c., but from second hands down to 20c. for small lots, for early delivery....Refined, in cases, quoted at 30c.@ 31½c., City Naphtha quoted 13c., and Philadelphia and Baltimore Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted by refiners at 26¾c., but in small lots from second hands down to 20c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in less demand and less Pork has been in less request for early delivery at about former rates....Sales reported of 200 obls. of uninspected, for shipment, at $16 75@$16 80....Other kinds dull: Extra Prime, inspected, quoted at $15 50@$16; Western Prime Mess at $15 75@$16.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess has been also in less demand; quoted for February at $16 50; March, $16 40@$16 50; April, $16 70@$16 75.....Sales reported of 500 bbls. February at $16 50; 1,000 bbls. April on private terms; and 500 bbls. May at $16 75.....Dressed Hogs have been moderately inquired after, with Western quoted 7¾c. City at 8¼c.@ 8½c.....Cut-meats have been inactive at rather easier prices.....Sales include small lots of Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 9¾c.@9¾c., and sundry small lots of other City Cut-meats within our previous range....Of Bacon, for Glasgow delivery, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear at $8 60@$8 62½; and 250 bxs. do., March delivery at $8 62½. Market about as last quoted....Western Steam Lard has been dull for early delivery, and quoted weaker.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of only small lots of prime at $11 15, closing nominally at this rate.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam has been moderately active. ....Western Steam, for February quoted at the close at $11 15@$11 17½; March, $11 22½@$11 25; April, $11 32½@$11 35. May, $11 45.....Sales were reported of Western Steam to the extent of 500 tcs. for February, at $11 15; 3,750 tcs. March, at $11 20@ $11 25; 2,500 tcs. April, at $11 32½@$11 37½; and 1,000 tcs. May, at $11 42½@$11 50.....City Steam and Kettle dull; quoted at the close $10 87½@$11; sales at $10 87½@$10 87½, and No. 1 quoted nominal....Fine Lard inactive; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at $11 37½, and for the West Indies at $10.....Sales reported unimportant.....Beef and Beef Hams inactive and quoted as before.... Butter has been very moderately sought, and quoted weak throughout.....We quote State tubs, fair to very choice, 20c.@33c.; Welsh tubs, 16c.@26c.; do. firkins, fair to fancy, at 18c.@22c.; State Butter, whole dairies, fair to choice, 20c.@26c.; Western ends, fair to very choice, 25c.@34c.; do. tubs, common to strictly choice, 13c.@ 17c.; rolls, fair to very choice, 14c.@21c.....Cheese has been in fair demand, and the finer makes quoted firm as to values....We quote State Factory at 14½c. @15½c. for choice to strictly fancy, and 11c.@14½c. for fair to choice, and 4c.@9c. for Skimmed and Western Factory, at 10c.@14½c. for fair to strictly fancy; State, dairy-made, poor to very choice, 8c.@14c.....Eggs have been in quite moderate request at drooping prices.....We quote fresh Eggs within the range of 22c.@26c. for fair to fancy marks, with the dealings reported as mostly in good to choice at from 23c.@25c., in round lots, ₱ dozen....Tallow has been fairly active at essentially unchanged rates.....Sales, 155,000 lb. prime to choice at 6⅝c.@6 3-16c.....Stearine has been quiet to-day; choice City, in lbls., quoted at $11 25; prime Western, in tcs., at $11@$11 12½.... Domestic Rice has been quoted firm, and a moderate inquiry, in a jobbing way.....We quote fair to strictly fancy at 6c.@7¾c., with job lots at $6 25@$7. Louisiana at $4 25@$6 ₱ 100 ₱.....East India Rice has been in demand, with Rangoon quoted at $3 12½ @$3 25, gold, in bond; Patna at $7@$7 25, currency, free, and Siam at $4 50@$4 75, gold, ₱ 100 lb.....The week's exports to Europe have been 1,728 pks. Pork, 919 pks. Beef, 12,951 pks. Bacon, 6,229 pks. Lard, 13,300 bxs. Cheese, 5,294 pks. Butter; also, 1,418 pks. Tallow.

SKINS—Deer has been in slack request and quoted easier as to price.....The week's receipts have been 42 bales; sales, 1,000 lb. Central American, 5. 00 lb. Mexican, and 5,000 lb. Matamoras on private terms.... Goat has been in fairly active demand and quoted firmer; receipts, 1,457 bales; sales, 50 bales Mexican, 30 bales Curacoa, and 62 bales Payta on private terms. .....We quote Deer thus: Vera Cruz, 30c.; Guatemala, 26c.; Para, 25c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 24c.; Puerto Cabello, 30c.; Honduras, 32½c.; Central America, 29c.@32½c. ₱ lb. ...And Goat thus: Tampico, 47½c.@50c.; Matamoras, 47½c.@50c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52½c.; Payta, 47c.@50c.; Curacoa, selected, 55c.@57½c.; Cape, 35c.; Madras, 55c.@57½c.; Patna, 40c.@42½c.

SUGARS—Raw have been in very moderate demand, but quoted at unchanged figures; with fair to good Refining Cuba quoted at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.; sales reported of 500 hhds. French Island at 9¾c.; and 200 hhds. New-Orleans at $8 88¾.....Refined Sugars have been quiet with prices quoted as on yesterday.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 50 bbls. at $1 07, cash; and 50 bbls. at $1 07½, regular, closing at the lower rate. And of Alcohol, — bbls. at $2 03 per gallon.

FREIGHTS—Both rates for Grain were quoted firmer again to-day, with more inquiry for accommodation from the Grain interest, chiefly for the British ports. Apart from this feature, the general market was without change of moment, on a restricted business.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 1,900 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. per bbl; 160 tons State ₱ 32 ₱ ton, with room for Grain quoted at 6d. ₱ 60 lb. from store bed, and 5½d. ₱ standard bushel asked; and by steam, small lots of Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb; 24,000 bushels Grain, in bulk, (one bin) at 5d. ₱ 60 lb., with 5½d. subsequently bid for room for single boat-loads;) 150 tons Measurement Goods within the range of 12s.6d.@17s.6d.; 11,000 boxes Cheese at 35s.; 1,900 bxs. Bacon, chiefly at 30s.; small lots of Leather at 40s. ₱ ton, and (in addition to the fresh shipments mentioned in our last) 1,100 bbls. Apples at 3s.3s. 6d. ₱ bbl And by steam, from Philadelphia, (contracts made there,) 1,500 bales Cotton—part through freight—at 5-16d.@9-32d. ₱ lb., and 25,000 bushels Corn on private terms, and from the West, by rail and steam, on through freight account, 500 bxs. Bacon, via Boston, at 50c. ₱ 100 lb.; also a British brig, 221 tons, hence, with petroleum on private terms; a British ship, 728 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo. .....For London, by sail, 300 bbls. Resin, and 40 tons Measurement Goods, on private terms; and by steam, 1,000 tcs. Beef, at 6s. ₱ tierce; 2,000 pkgs. Cheese and Butter, at 35s. ₱ ton.....For Glasgow, by steam, 2,800 pkgs. Lard, Butter, and Cheese, at 30s.@35s. ₱ ton; 1,500 bbls. Apples, reported at 4s. ₱ bbl.....For Bristol, by sail, 25 tons Tallow at 25s. ₱ ton, and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 6½d. ₱ standard bushel; 110 bbls. Tallow at 30s. ₱ ton.....For Hull, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 6½d. ₱ standard bushel, and 50 tons Oil-cake at 20s. ₱ ton ...For the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, 532 tons, reported with general cargo, from Savannah on private terms; a Norwegian bark, for Cork and orders, lumber for Grain was in some request, and quoted here at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d.; at Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d., and at Baltimore, at 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter.....For the Continent, a Swedish bark, 850 tons, with resin, from Savannah, reported on private terms, quoted nominally at 3s.; also, rumored, a British bark, 371 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,400 quarters Grain, on private terms, but chiefly coal, not confirmed. .....For Havre, the French steamer cleared to-day with 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,200 bxs. Bacon, 1,000 tcs. Grease, 1,300 bags Coffee, 600 pks. Hides, 170 pks. Sundries, and a quantity lots of miscellaneous cargo, engaged some time since, at market rates.....For Bremen, by sail, 500 bxs. Starch, at 20s. ₱ ton.... For Hamburg, by sail, 250 bxs. Bacon at 30s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, of recent contracts, 4,000 bags Coffee, on private terms; and small lots of Bacon at 2.50 reichmarks; and of Measurement Goods at 90 to 100 do.....For Stettin, by sail, some inquiry was noted for room for Bacon and Lard within the range of 35s.@40s. ₱ ton. .....For Gibraltar and orders, the Italian brig, 322 tons, with Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, mentioned in our last, at 6s. ₱ bbl, gold 2-3 of the cases.....For Genoa or Leghorn and back, a British bark, 593 tons, with general cargo, on private terms, taking out Kentucky Tobacco on private terms, quoted at $3 50@$4 ₱ 100 pounds, and back, with Marble.....For Cadiz, an Italian bark, 414 tons, hence, with staves on the basis of $40 for heavy and $50 for extra heavy Pipe, and 2,000 cases Petroleum at 12s. ₱ case.....For Trieste, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Resin, reported on private terms.....For St. John's, N. F., a British brig, 380 tons, hence, with Flour and Provisions, at 65c.@70c. ₱ bbl.....For Rio Janeiro, a British brig, with about 3,000 bbls. Flour from Richmond, reported at $1 ₱ bbl, and a brig, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $20.....For Cuban ports, a bark and brig, with Coal, from Baltimore, reported at 50c.@75c., and a schooner, with do., from Philadelphia, at $1 75 ₱ ton.....For Barbadoes and Demerara, a British schooner, 188 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at 50c. ₱ bbl.....For Hayti, two schooners, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, as $7 50@$8.....For Ponce, a brig, and, rumored, of a boat-load of ungraded do. at $1.....Of Barley-malt, 3,500 bushels very choice two-rowed State sold at 85c., cash. ₱ bushel....Of Buckwheat, 70 bags State sold at $1 ₱ bushel....Oats have been very quiet, as a rule, to-day, at somewhat irregular prices for either than the best samples, which were held firmly, in view the scarcity of this class.... Sales reported since our last of 50,000 bushels, including White Western at 40c.@49c. for very inferior to very choice; (of which 2,250 bushels fair, afloat, at 46c.); White State, ordinary to choice, within the range of 51c.@55c., from track and afloat; Mixed Western at 39c.@48c., as to quality; No. 2 Chicago, average quality, in store quoted at 48c; New-York extra White, 750 bushels, at 55c.; New-York No. 1 White, 750 bushels, at 53½c.; New-York No. 2, 2,250 bushels, delivered, at 46c.; New-York No. 3 White at 45½c., (as against 45c. yesterday; New-York No. 2 at 45c.@45½c., (of which 3,750 bushels at 45¾c.); New-York No. 3, 6,750 bushels, at 44½c., of which 1,250 bushels at 44¾c.; New-York Rejected, 1,500 bushels at 39c., and Mixed State at 47c.@53½c. for inferior to choice, from track and afloat; (of which 2,250 bushels very common at 47½c.)..... A fair inquiry has been reported for Feed, which has been quoted generally steady....We quote: 40-lb. at $18 50@$19 50, chiefly at $19@$19 50; 60-lb. at $19 75@$20 50; 100-lb. at $20@$22 50; Rye Feed at $23@$25; bharps at $22 50@$25, the latter for choice, delivered.....Of Clover-seed, further sales of only small lots of prime State reported at 16¾c.; very choice do. at 16¾c.; fair do. at 16c.; prime Western at 15½c.; market dull and heavy.....Other Grass Seeds inactive, with prices quoted generally as before....Of Calcutta Linseed sales were made of 38,000 bags, from store, at $2 05; and 2,000 bags at equal to $2 06½ gold, showing a decline..... Bale Hay has been in moderately active demand, with shipping qualities quoted steady, within the range of 70c.@75c., and retailing qualities at 75c@$1 05, the extreme figure for choice, ₱ 100 lb.; Clover, 65c.@75c.; Salt Hay, 60c.@65c. Straw has been in request, including rye Straw within the range of 60c.@85c.; Oat 55c.@70c. ₱ 100 lb... The week's export clearances hence, for European ports, included 9,025 bbls. Flour, 136,973 bushels Wheat, $22,709 bushels Corn, 26,991 bushels Rye, (of the latter, 24,991 bushels to Bremen, and 2,000 bushels to Hamburgh.)

HIDES—Have been in less demand at rather easier rates....The week's receipts have been 40,481 Hides and 1 bales do....Sales reported of 36,645 Hides, including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 4,825 Dry Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios, 22½ to 23 lb., at 24½c. gold, four months, usual selection; 635 Dry Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios Seconds, 23 lb., at 19c. gold, cash, as they run; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios Kips, 10¼ lb., at 19c. gold, four months, usual selection; 9,860 River Platte Kips, 11 lb., private terms; 1,850 Dry Cordova Seconds, 21 to 24 lb., at 16c. gold, four months, as they run; 1,000 Dry Rio Grande, Cow, 20 lb., private terms; 5,070 Dry California, 22 to 23 lb., at 21½c.@22c. gold, 30 days, usual selection; 2,855 Dry Texas, mostly Cow, 22 to 24 lb., at 19c.@19½c. gold, 60 days, selected; 645 Dry Mexican, 21 to 22 lb.; 440 Dry Port au Platte, 17 lb., both private terms; 4,275 Dry Texas, part to arrive, 22 to 27 lb., part at 19¼c.@20½c., currency, four months, selected; 550 Dry Texas Kips, 11 lb.; 905 Wet-salted Texas, 60 to 70 lb.; 905 Wet-salted Uruguay, from Europe, 40 lb., all private terms, and 1,100 City Slaughter, 70 lb., at 8¼c., currency, cash..... Stock in the hands of dealers to-day, 109,900 hides, and 10 bales do., against 80,800 Hides and 1,040 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been in request at from 48c.@58c. for about good to fancy; sales —— bbls. Market otherwise dull and nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull on the basis of $2 15 @$2 25 for common to good Strained, ₱ 280 lb ....Tar and Pitch as last quoted....Spirits Turpentine in slack demand with nominal quotations for prompt delivery, at the close, at 42½c.@43c. ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been offered more freely and quoted lower, on a moderate inquiry, with Western, in bags, quoted at $25, currency, at which price 150 tons sold; City, nominal, $26 50, gold....Exports for the week, 18,086 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been very quiet and quoted down to 11¼c., in barrels, and 14½c. in tanks, under....Refined inactive; quoted by refiners at 26¾c., but from second hands down to 20c. for small lots, for early delivery....Refined, in cases, quoted at 30c.@ 31½c., City Naphtha quoted 13c., and Philadelphia and Baltimore Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted by refiners at 26¾c., but in small lots from second hands down to 20c.

PROVISIONS—Pork in less demand and less Pork has been in less request for early delivery at about former rates....Sales reported of 200 obls. of uninspected, for shipment, at $16 75@$16 80....Other kinds dull: Extra Prime, inspected, quoted at $15 50@$16; Western Prime Mess at $15 75@$16.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess has been also in less demand; quoted for February at $16 50; March, $16 40@$16 50; April, $16 70@$16 75.....Sales reported of 500 bbls. February at $16 50; 1,000 bbls. April on private terms; and 500 bbls. May at $16 75.....Dressed Hogs have been moderately inquired after, with Western quoted 7¾c. City at 8¼c.@ 8½c.....Cut-meats have been inactive at rather easier prices.....Sales include small lots of Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 9¾c.@9¾c., and sundry small lots of other City Cut-meats within our previous range....Of Bacon, for Glasgow delivery, 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear at $8 60@$8 62½; and 250 bxs. do., March delivery at $8 62½. Market about as last quoted....Western Steam Lard has been dull for early delivery, and quoted weaker.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of only small lots of prime at $11 15, closing nominally at this rate.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam has been moderately active. ....Western Steam, for February quoted at the close at $11 15@$11 17½; March, $11 22½@$11 25; April, $11 32½@$11 35. May, $11 45.....Sales were reported of Western Steam to the extent of 500 tcs. for February, at $11 15; 3,750 tcs. March, at $11 20@ $11 25; 2,500 tcs. April, at $11 32½@$11 37½; and 1,000 tcs. May, at $11 42½@$11 50.....City Steam and Kettle dull; quoted at the close $10 87½@$11; sales at $10 87½@$10 87½, and No. 1 quoted nominal....Fine Lard inactive; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at $11 37½, and for the West Indies at $10.....Sales reported unimportant.....Beef and Beef Hams inactive and quoted as before.... Butter has been very moderately sought, and quoted weak throughout.....We quote State tubs, fair to very choice, 20c.@33c.; Welsh tubs, 16c.@26c.; do. firkins, fair to fancy, at 18c.@22c.; State Butter, whole dairies, fair to choice, 20c.@26c.; Western ends, fair to very choice, 25c.@34c.; do. tubs, common to strictly choice, 13c.@ 17c.; rolls, fair to very choice, 14c.@21c.....Cheese has been in fair demand, and the finer makes quoted firm as to values....We quote State Factory at 14½c. @15½c. for choice to strictly fancy, and 11c.@14½c. for fair to choice, and 4c.@9c. for Skimmed and Western Factory, at 10c.@14½c. for fair to strictly fancy; State, dairy-made, poor to very choice, 8c.@14c.....Eggs have been in quite moderate request at drooping prices.....We quote fresh Eggs within the range of 22c.@26c. for fair to fancy marks, with the dealings reported as mostly in good to choice at from 23c.@25c., in round lots, ₱ dozen....Tallow has been fairly active at essentially unchanged rates.....Sales, 155,000 lb. prime to choice at 6⅝c.@6 3-16c.....Stearine has been quiet to-day; choice City, in lbls., quoted at $11 25; prime Western, in tcs., at $11@$11 12½.... Domestic Rice has been quoted firm, and a moderate inquiry, in a jobbing way.....We quote fair to strictly fancy at 6c.@7¾c., with job lots at $6 25@$7. Louisiana at $4 25@$6 ₱ 100 ₱.....East India Rice has been in demand, with Rangoon quoted at $3 12½ @$3 25, gold, in bond; Patna at $7@$7 25, currency, free, and Siam at $4 50@$4 75, gold, ₱ 100 lb.....The week's exports to Europe have been 1,728 pks. Pork, 919 pks. Beef, 12,951 pks. Bacon, 6,229 pks. Lard, 13,300 bxs. Cheese, 5,294 pks. Butter; also, 1,418 pks. Tallow.

SKINS—Deer has been in slack request and quoted easier as to price.....The week's receipts have been 42 bales; sales, 1,000 lb. Central American, 5. 00 lb. Mexican, and 5,000 lb. Matamoras on private terms.... Goat has been in fairly active demand and quoted firmer; receipts, 1,457 bales; sales, 50 bales Mexican, 30 bales Curacoa, and 62 bales Payta on private terms. .....We quote Deer thus: Vera Cruz, 30c.; Guatemala, 26c.; Para, 25c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 24c.; Puerto Cabello, 30c.; Honduras, 32½c.; Central America, 29c.@32½c. ₱ lb. ...And Goat thus: Tampico, 47½c.@50c.; Matamoras, 47½c.@50c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52½c.; Payta, 47c.@50c.; Curacoa, selected, 55c.@57½c.; Cape, 35c.; Madras, 55c.@57½c.; Patna, 40c.@42½c.

SUGARS—Raw have been in very moderate demand, but quoted at unchanged figures; with fair to good Refining Cuba quoted at 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.; sales reported of 500 hhds. French Island at 9¾c.; and 200 hhds. New-Orleans at $8 88¾.....Refined Sugars have been quiet with prices quoted as on yesterday.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 50 bbls. at $1 07, cash; and 50 bbls. at $1 07½, regular, closing at the lower rate. And of Alcohol, — bbls. at $2 03 per gallon.

FREIGHTS—Both rates for Grain were quoted firmer again to-day, with more inquiry for accommodation from the Grain interest, chiefly for the British ports. Apart from this feature, the general market was without change of moment, on a restricted business.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 1,900 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. per bbl; 160 tons State ₱ 32 ₱ ton, with room for Grain quoted at 6d. ₱ 60 lb. from store bed, and 5½d. ₱ standard bushel asked;) and by steam, small lots of Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb; 24,000 bushels Grain, in bulk, (one bin) at 5d. ₱ 60 lb., with 5½d. subsequently bid for room for single boat-loads;) 150 tons Measurement Goods within the range of 12s.6d.@17s.6d.; 11,000 boxes Cheese at 35s.; 1,900 bxs. Bacon, chiefly at 30s.; small lots of Leather at 40s. ₱ ton, and (in addition to the fresh shipments mentioned in our last) 1,100 bbls. Apples at 3s.3s. 6d. ₱ bbl And by steam, from Philadelphia, (contracts made there,) 1,500 bales Cotton—part through freight—at 5-16d.@9-32d. ₱ lb., and 25,000 bushels Corn on private terms, and from the West, by rail and steam, on through freight account, 500 bxs. Bacon, via Boston, at 50c. ₱ 100 lb.; also a British brig, 221 tons, hence, with petroleum on private terms; a British ship, 728 tons, placed on the berth hence, for general cargo. .....For London, by sail, 300 bbls. Resin, and 40 tons Measurement Goods, on private terms; and by steam, 1,000 tcs. Beef, at 6s. ₱ tierce; 2,000 pkgs. Cheese and Butter, at 35s. ₱ ton.....For Glasgow, by steam, 2,800 pkgs. Lard, Butter, and Cheese, at 30s.@35s. ₱ ton; 1,500 bbls. Apples, reported at 4s. ₱ bbl.....For Bristol, by sail, 25 tons Tallow at 25s. ₱ ton, and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 6½d. ₱ standard bushel; 110 bbls. Tallow at 30s. ₱ ton.....For Hull, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 6½d. ₱ standard bushel, and 50 tons Oil-cake at 20s. ₱ ton ...For the United Kingdom, a Norwegian bark, 532 tons, reported with general cargo, from Savannah on private terms; a Norwegian bark, for Cork and orders, lumber for Grain was in some request, and quoted here at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d.; at Philadelphia, at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d., and at Baltimore, at 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter.....For the Continent, a Swedish bark, 850 tons, with resin, from Savannah, reported on private terms, quoted nominally at 3s.; also, rumored, a British bark, 371 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,400 quarters Grain, on private terms, but chiefly coal, not confirmed. .....For Havre, the French steamer cleared to-day with 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,200 bxs. Bacon, 1,000 tcs. Grease, 1,300 bags Coffee, 600 pks. Hides, 170 pks. Sundries, and a quantity lots of miscellaneous cargo, engaged some time since, at market rates.....For Bremen, by sail, 500 bxs. Starch, at 20s.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward voyage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 47 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA....WED., Feb. 14 | BATAVIA....WED., Feb. 28
CHINA.....WED., Feb. 21 | ABYSSINIA..WED., March 7

Steamers marked "o" do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes, recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 24, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $30.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown.)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA.....Feb. 13, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 13, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and AUX CAYES.

ATLAS.....Feb. 8

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ANDES.....Feb. 14
ALPS.....Feb. 28

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 14
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 17

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 8 Bowling Green.

Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Feb. 22
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 8
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 15
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 29

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 20th st., Hoboken.

RHEIN.....Sat. Feb. 10 | HERMANN.....Sat. Feb. 24
ODER.....Sat. Feb. 17 | NECKAR.....Sat. March 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE.—MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24, Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Alsatia....Feb. 17, 8 A. M. | Ashford, March 3, 8 A. M.
Anchoria....Feb. 24, 2 P. M. | Ethopia March 10, 2 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $30; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Italia.....Feb. 14, 2 P. M. | Utopia, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $85 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:

CANADA, Frangeul.....Saturday, Feb. 24, at 2 P. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

R. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 17, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CRESSMAN, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator; also, with the steamer J. B. SCUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA.

Caution to travelers! Great reduction in fare via the inland route from Savannah to all Florida ports. Only 48 hours to Jacksonville. Meals and state rooms extra. The elegant steamer J. B. SCHUYLER makes close connection with all Savannah steamers, thus forming the quickest and most agreeable route as well as the lowest in fare. Accommodations for passengers unsurpassed. Travelers are cautioned against purchasing through tickets via any other route.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Thursday, Feb. 15

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Thursday, March 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Feb. 28

For freight or passage apply to

WM. H. NEWDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42, N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAILS.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Feb. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 28

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 23 and March 16 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
P. LANDAVANDER & SONS, Nos. 41 and 43 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MORELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, sailing for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG, GELLERT.....Feb. 15 | SUEVIA.....March 1
COMMERANIA.....Feb. 22 | LESSING.....March 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England. First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $65 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

CUNARD & CO., C. R. RICHARDS & BOAS,
Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP LINE

Between Philad'a & Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, Thursdays from Philad'a, Wednesdays from Liverpool.

Steamers to sail from Philadelphia as follows:

Pennsylvania.....Feb. 1 | Illinois.....Feb. 22
*City of Limerick....Feb. 8 | *Lord Clyde.....March 1
Indiana.....Feb. 15 | Ohio.....March 8

Price of passage in currency:

Cabin, $75 to $100, intermediate, $40. Steerage, $28.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, Philad'a.
No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN McDONALD No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.

GREECE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, Feb. 17, 7:30 A. M. | The Queen, Mar. 3, 7 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 8 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 8 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7: 30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7, A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 12:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50 9:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6.30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON. D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA via PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON. D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 12 M. Boston and Providence Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PRIDY & HENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON AND THE EAST.

FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 4:30 P. M.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Massachusetts District, } ss.
Seal. }

Boston, February 3d, 1877.

Pursuant to a monition to me directed, I hereby give notice to all persons concerned that a libel, or petition, is filed before the Hon. John Lowell, Judge of the District Court for said district, by Mr. Frederick Nickerson, Frederick W. Nickerson, Alfred A. Nickerson, and Elkanah C. Crosby, partners under the firm of F. Nickerson and Company; Harrison Loring, Joseph Nickerson, and William T. Glidden, owners of the steam-ship "Seminole," her machinery, tackle, apparel, and furniture, and freight, against John Maguire, claiming to be the late owner of the steam-ship "Montgomery;" and all persons making or alleging any claim against said steam-ship in a cause of collision, civil and maritime, wherein and whereby said owners claim the benefit of limitation, of liability, as by law provided, and upon the facts and circumstances set forth in said libel or petition; said collision being alleged to have occurred between the said steam-ship "Montgomery" and said steam-ship "Seminole," on the morning of Sunday, the seventh day of January, now last past; and pursuant to said monition, I cite all persons claiming damages for any loss, destruction, damage, or injury, by reason of, or caused by, or arising out of said collision, to appear before said District Court, at the United States Court-house, in Boston, in said district of Massachusetts, on or before the first day of June next at 10 o'clock A. M., and make due proof of their respective claims.

ROLAND G. USHER, United States Marshal.
fa-law3wM

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!! We will during these Hard Times dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand, of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices for cash or installments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS & ORGANS are the BEST MADE. AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, etc. Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufrs. and Dealers, 40 East 14th st., Union square, N. Y.

A SOPRANO DESIRES CHURCH POSITION; Reference A. Errant. Address SOPRANO, care of A. Errant, No. 328 East 14th st.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETH CITY 7s,

MATURING 1878 TO 1898,

FOR SALE BY

VERMILYE & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau St.

NEW-YORK CITY 6s,

DUE IN 1879.

OSWEGO CITY 7S,

DUE IN 1888.

ELIZABETH CITY 7S,

DUE IN 1896.

FOR SALE BY

DANIEL A. MORAN,

NO. 40 WALL ST.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Alabama State 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of 1870,

ISSUED TO THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA R. R.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1877.

Having been appointed by the English Committee of Bondholders agents for the United States to receive the deposit of Bonds accompanied by a contribution of Ten Dollars Gold for each bond, we respectfully request holders to deposit with us at our office, No. 51 William st., their Bonds and the stated contribution, for which proper receipts will be issued.

Printed forms for deposit of Bonds and copies of the resolution under which the said Committee act will be furnished on application at our office.

PLOCK & CO.

CHASE & ATKINS,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

Choice and Safe Investments.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS.
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS AND BONDS.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.

PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.

INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.

For sale at desirable prices by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,

NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—INVESTMENT SECURITIES OUR SPECIALTY 26 YEARS.

THE NEW-YORK MINING STOCK EXCHANGE,

No. 19 Broad st. Organized in 1864.

This association has been reorganized for the purpose of facilitating dealings in the stocks of the prominent mining companies, and thus meeting the demands of business arising from the increased developments and growing importance of the mining interests of this country; 135 of its members are also members of the NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE; 50 of its members are also members of the NEW-YORK GOLD EXCHANGE.

Parties desiring information relative to the business of the Exchange or membership therein, may apply to the Secretary, J. WYMAN MORRIS, at its temporary rooms, NO. 19 BROAD ST.

JOHN STANTON, JR., President.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.

ASSETS AT AUCTION,

MARCH 27, 1877.

For catalogue apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 7 Pine st., or to the Receiver, No. 21 Nassau st.

THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver.

CINCINNATI 7 3/10 PER CENT

MUNICIPAL BONDS, DUE 1906. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

KUHN, LOEB & CO., NO. 31 NASSAU ST.

A. C. BURNHAM, NO. 33 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.—Investment securities paying eight to ten per cent. for sale. Western mortgages a specialty for six-teen years. References in NEW-YORK, Boston, Hartford, and Philadelphia. Send for lists.

A HAND-BOOK OF COMMERCE, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS.—The FINANCIAL REVIEW, (Annual,) price $1 25, is now ready. Address for book or circular of contents. *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, No. 79 William st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

$150,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on New-York City improved property. Apply to GRANT BROTHERS, No. 2 Exchange court.

DIVIDENDS.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Feb. 8, 1877.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of four (4) per cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable at the banking house of the Company's Agents, Messrs. W. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders of record at the time of the close of business hours on the 17th day of February, inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 2d day of March next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.

Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 3, 1877.—Dividend No. 74. A regular guaranteed quarterly dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent., per annum on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st March proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will close on the 10th inst. and reopen on the 2d March.

G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND COLORADO COMPANY,
PARK BANK BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1877.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.—A DIVIDEND OF ONE PER cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at this office on and after March 1, 1877, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books, which will close on the 20th day of February instant, and reopen March 2, 1877. H. GROENEMEYER, Secretary.

THE ST NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 7 Wall st. NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1877.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 13th proximo.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES FOR THE past due coupons of the First Mortgages on the Main Line of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company may present them to the Metropolitan National Bank, and have the interest on the coupons added to the certificate.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of President and Directors, and transaction of other business, will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 23d inst.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and election of Directors of the St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held on the 26th of March, 1877, at the office of said company, No. 417 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo., at 1 o'clock, P. M.

N. E. GOULDY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the sixth Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the Depot, 6th av., corner of 43d st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1877, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

H. S. MOORE, Secretary.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—RIDGELY & CO., IMPORTERS OF Lace curtains and embroideries, have removed from No. 110 Worth st. to Nos. 79 and 81 Worth st., between Broadway and Church st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1877.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 4 WEST 14TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM 5TH AV.—Newly and handsomely-furnished suites and single rooms to Families and gentlemen, with or without breakfast; bath-rooms and running water on each floor; house heated by steam throughout; appointments and location unsurpassed; best references given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING AN elegant house, in close proximity to fashionable restaurants, would accommodate single gentlemen with rooms and service; French breakfast if desired; none but first-class parties treated with. Address K. Y. K., Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PRIVATE CLUB, 28TH ST., NEAR BROADway.—Gentleman wanted to join; breakfast at all hours; table d'hote at 6:30 o'clock; also rooms; terms reasonable. Address "CLUB," Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 244 EAST 40TH ST.—SQUARE ROOM, suitable for gentleman or lady; nicely kept; bath, hot and cold water same floor; fire evenings; private family; $3 week.

SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE TABLE. Spacious rooms, en suite, with elegant parlor, bath, &c.; vacated by family going South; references. Call at No. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison ave.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, No. 2 West 39th st., has rear suite, second floor, to offer, with or without private table, and one front upper room.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH and 12th sts.—Spacious suite of well-furnished rooms on parlor floor, with or without private table.

NO. 42 WEST 19TH ST.—HANDSOME SUITE of apartments, with or without board, in private house; references.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITE OF handsomely-furnished rooms; with or without private table; references.

A LARGE, WELL-FURNISHED SECOND-story front and hall room, with board; reference. No. 338 West 23d st.

TWENTY-FIFTH ST., EAST, NO. 132.—A private family would let one or two rooms to a married couple or gentleman, with or without meals.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent with board, en suite or singly, at moderate prices; references. No. 108 East 23d st.

NO. 5 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR WINDSOR Hotel.—Second floor, well-furnished, with first-class board; also, a large room on fourth floor.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS on second floor; also single rooms; table first-class; reference.

NO. 122 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms; also, single room with board. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—FRONT AND REAR rooms, to gentleman, on fourth floor; excellent table; moderate terms.

NO. 236 WEST 34TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor; also other rooms; with board; references.

NO. 264 WEST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

SUNNY FRONT SECOND-FLOOR SUITE—Superior board; low price for balance of season. 33 West 33d st.

NO. 30 EAST 22D ST.—WITH BOARD; PARLOR and bed-room first floor; parlor and bed-room third floor; single rooms.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—ROOMS FOR GENtlemen, with excellent table.

A THIRD FLOOR FRONT ROOM, WITH OR without board. No. 127 East 24th st.

NO. 6 WEST 16TH ST.—THREE LARGE rooms, furnished, with board; references.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.—TWO FRONT ROOMS on second floor at reduced price, with board.

NO. 6 EAST 34TH ST.—SINGLE ROOMS WITH board; house newly furnished; terms moderate.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor of three rooms, with board; terms moderate.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—REFerences. No. 116 West 45th st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 19 East 46th st.; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET—FURNISHED—TWO ROOMS WITH ALL conveniences for housekeeping; also large sleeping room, very pleasant for one or two persons. No. 316 West 27th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, without board; references. Call at No. 34 East 20th st.

HOTELS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS.

For full information apply to
JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO.,
No. 738 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL.—LODGINGS, 50c.; 200 light single rooms for gentlemen only; weekly, $2 to $3. Corner Bowery and Bayard st.

PROPOSALS.

TO QUARRYMEN AND GRANITE DEALERS.

PROPOSALS FOR CUT STONE.

OFFICE OF LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER,
THIRD DISTRICT,
TOMPKINSVILLE, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1877.

Proposals are solicited, and will be received until noon of Tuesday, 20th inst., for furnishing the cut stone for the dwelling and tower for Stratford Shoals Light-house, Long Island Sound, New-York.

The stone (granite) is to be cut according to plans and specifications, which, with any other information desired concerning the work, will be furnished to bidders upon application to the undersigned.

The proposals will state the lump sum for which the stone required will be delivered at the dock at Bridgeport, Conn. The stones are all to be delivered, cut and dressed, ready for setting. The labor of erecting the structure will be done by the United States, and nothing need be included in the proposals.

The stones are to be delivered in parcels, according to sizes, and the order in which they will be required for use, commencing the delivery not later than the first of May, 1877, and the entire lot to be delivered within one month thereafter.

Proposals will be in duplicate, with two sureties in an amount equal to the bid attached to each. Indorsed by some officer of the Government known to the Treasury Department.

They will be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for cut stone for the Stratford Shoals Light-house," and addressed to the undersigned, who reserves the right to reject any bid for proper cause.

I. C. WOODRUFF,
Colonel of Engineers, United States Army,
Engineer Third Light-house District.
Post Office Box No. 4,032, New-York City.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1877, and until 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, for furnishing sliding doors, &c., in Grammar School house No. 18, on East 51st st., near Lexington av.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the superintendent of school buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder.

The party submitting a proposal and the parties proposing to become sureties, must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all

RENTS STILL DROPPING.

BOTTOM FIGURES NOT YET REACHED.

A LARGE REDUCTION IN RENTALS ALL OVER THE CITY—VIEWS OF REAL ESTATE AGENTS AND OTHERS—A LARGE NUMBER OF STORES ON BROADWAY UNOCCUPIED—A GENERAL DEMAND FOR LOWER RENTS, BOTH FOR STORES AND PRIVATE HOUSES.

"Looking up? yes; real estate is looking up, just as Martin Van Buren said once of the Federalist Party when a friend asked him if that party was not looking up. It is on its back, and the only way it can look is up." This was the reply of a veteran real estate man in this City when addressed by a reporter of THE TIMES on the subject of house and store rents, and the prospects for landlords and tenants for the coming year. And this opinion is the opinion of not one only, but of all the large operators and Trustees of real estate in this City, down town, on the east and west sides, in the centre of town, and throughout the upper part of the island. The prostration of real estate has been the prostration of rents. Sales, few and far between, have come to be not matters of price so much as questions of title. Property has been passing from the hands of those who purchased it at rabulous prices into other hands that seized it as it was sacrificed upon the auctioneer's block, under orders of the Referees into whose control it had drifted, with loads of incumbrances so heavy that nothing but a return of inflation, a new whirlwind of speculation, could have saved its unfortunate holders. This condition of things, in the opinion of sober, conservative business men, has been accelerated in this City by rascally mis government, the imposition of taxes for improvements that were not needed, the dissipation of huge sums of money expended in a pretended spirit of enterprise, while it was really devoted to the enrichment of a horde of base politicians and in retaining the allegiance and support at the polls of their servile followers. The effect of this ruinous course of things has been to deepen the depression into which all sorts of business has fallen. While rents have, in obedience to an imperative necessity, been dropping constantly for two years or more, they have by no means in all cases reached the lowest figure to which they must come—in short, they have not touched "bottom." To ascertain truly the prospect which will open before business men the coming Spring, and also to learn, if possible, what inducements would be offered to old and new tenants in houses of all classes, diligent inquiry has been made in the real estate offices, and also among tenants themselves, with the view of laying a truthful report of the situation before the readers of THE TIMES. It is by no means a simple thing to reach a conclusion upon the subject with the statements of only two leading agents. Brokers anxious for business, confident that they can accomplish wonderful victories over landlords, and secure all classes of property at their own terms, declare that the story of depression is far from being told. They defy the unpopularity they are likely to gain by their bearish assertions, turn with open arms to the economical public in search of cheap rents, and take no pains to conceal the fact that they are looking for customers and are hastening the downward course of events, with a view to reaping a harvest of commissions while there is yet opportunity to do it. On the other hand, there are brokers who hold prime or fancy property in desirable neighborhoods for business or residence, and they maintain with as much sturdiness and apparent honesty as their rivals that bottom prices have been touched, that there will be no further decline, that landlords will be immovable on the 1st of May, and that renewals of leases will be made on the basis of prices made a year or two years ago. Judging not from the statements of two only, but from the compared statements of a large number of real estate agents, the only conclusion that can be reached is that a reduction must and will be made, but that it will not be a uniform one. There is a general spirit of hopefulness among the calmer dealers. Some of them, in charge of large estates, say that landlords are arranging to a much greater extent than last year with their old tenants, and are disposed to be conciliatory. The inquiry among many of these custodians of property is reported as decidedly better; and, while all inquirers ask greater concessions than landlords are willing to grant, the owners are inclined to meet them on a middle ground. The disposition of business men to scatter, where they have for years been in the habit of locating gregariously, has improved many hitherto neglected portions of the City. The property considered best to own just now is that which was not too highly overvalued when the spirit of speculation was rife, because that property—having never been made too expensive to those who needed it for their business or dwelling purposes—still commands a comparatively high price, and the demand for lower rents does not press so heavily upon its owners. With one agent there was no inquiry whatever for the high-priced Broadway stores that were in request a year and two years ago.

BROADWAY STORES.

The assertion that Broadway property is strong can scarcely be made good except in a few isolated instances. From the Bowling Green to Thirty-fourth street, bills stare the passer-by frequently in the face, and it is not an unusual thing to find bills on one store bearing the address of two different agents. Not alone in stores are these bills found in great numbers; they are posted thickly in the windows of lofts and offices, and on many blocks offices will be found unoccupied in two or three floors of the same building. An agent may say that the owners of this property have every confidence in their ability to obtain tenants at last year's prices. He may say that nearly all the stores below Canal street are filled on the west side of Broadway, and that the tide of business that set away from that quarter is returning. The occupants of stores whose leases expire on May 1 do not agree entirely with these views. Many of them frankly say they must have lower rents, or they will be compelled to move out. There undoubtedly is a disposition to decline the expensive district north of Canal street, along Greene and Mercer streets, and an equally strong tendency to occupy the more convenient section along Church street; although the cry of hard times, the complaints of stagnation and bad debts are heard in these busy and apparently flourishing streets. Men who have paid $10,000 for the use of a store, knowing that their business will not support the charge, are seeking release from their agreements with the owners or surrendering leases as too onerous to be borne. An instance is related of an insurance company that took a lease of property on a prominent corner on lower Broadway. The company agreed to pay $10,000 a year for the property. A little more than a year ago the Trustees became aware that not only clerk hire but also rent must be reduced. A release from the agreement was sought for, but could not be obtained. The effort was then made to obtain a tenant for part of the office, and it was offered at $3,500. No tenant appeared. The office room was offered in January a year ago at $2,500, afterward at $2,000, then at $1,500, again at $1,200, and still no success. For a time the office was vacant, and a short time ago it was occupied by a company that obtained the use of the partitioned office for $900 a year. The surplus space in stores, lofts, and offices on Broadway is estimated by an old operator to be at least one-third of all the available space, but this is undoubtedly a despondent opinion and exaggerated estimate. Hotels that were let on 10 years' leases cannot pay their rent-bills and live, according to another authority, and are either making quiet arrangements with the proprietors of estates or neglecting to pay, as the best of them cannot pay within 40 per cent. of the old-time prices and keep out of bankruptcy. One broker having stores on Broadway said yesterday very glibly that stores all along Broadway were holding their own stiffly, that the owners were renewing leases at old prices, and that the resistance to further encroachments were maintained as well on the side streets as on Broadway. But out of 20 stores visited the proprietors of all but two expected reductions, and said they had already demanded a concession of from 10 to 20 per cent., which they had no doubt their agents or landlords would make rather than allow a bill to go up. One large iron-front store, occupied by a well-known firm at a yearly rental of $50,000, is said to be a load upon the firm's hands, and a property that could not be let to-day for more than $30,000 if it should be put upon the market. Above Canal street, along up Broadway, vacancies are met with frequently, and the neighborhood between Bleecker and Fourteenth streets is so heavily "filled" that nothing but a positive improvement in trade will justify the maintenance of high prices for these stores. The disposition of most owners is to take a good tenant at the best price he can get, rather than destroy the business character of a neighborhood by permitting stores to remain continually idle. This is not so in every case. A number of stores not far from Bleecker street, and the lofts above them, which have been only partly occupied during the last five years, are still held obstinately and with apparent indifference on the part of the landlord as to whether they are occupied or not, although business men in the neighborhood say that these closed shops have been a positive injury to them for years, and would better have been occupied at merely nominal rents, if only to retain for the buildings a good business reputation. From Fourteenth street up to Twenty-third street the stores are likely to bring about the same prices as were paid last year. The locality is a desirable one for retail trade, and there is always a greater demand for stores in this section than can be supplied, so that the eagerness of dealers to locate there will sustain the owners of property in picking their tenants and naming their own figures. Above Twenty-third street the same inflexibility is not found to exist among the landlords. On a few blocks which may be considered particularly desirable for retail trade, the stores are said to be held by the agents very firmly, but an instance is told of a store recently rented in the neighborhood of Thirtieth street, which indicates that landlords thereabout are ready to meet their tenants half way. A store that has been vacant for some time, and for which $2,000 were demanded without succeeding in closing an arrangement with anybody, was rented for $1,600. Shopkeepers in this neighborhood are not backward in declaring that if prices are maintained on last year's basis, they will be compelled to relinquish their stores, as they could not continue in business another year and come out straight on May Day, 1878. Above Thirty-fourth street there is no demand for store property, and the few stores now in that district are by no means all occupied. All along Broadway, from the lower to the upper part, there is a feeling of indifference among tenants as to what landlords may do, and agents are disposed to encourage the apathy of both landlords and tenants until April, when in the hurry of the few days that are left for decision it may safely be anticipated that terms will be more quickly reached. "There is now," in the language of one large broker, "really no market. The settlement of the Presidential controversy will undoubtedly have a good effect, and the adoption of some good plan of relieving the City of its present burden of expenses would unquestionably have a better effect. Lower rents will not pay the taxes, interest, and the cost of keeping property in repair; and the City must expect to bear its part of the burden which dishonesty and lack of political sagacity has imposed upon us."

THE EAST SIDE.

The depression of business in manufacturing circles is felt by owners of property on the East side, where floors have been fitted up with especial reference to light manufacturing purposes. The hard times have shut many of these places up, and have caused a great number of vacancies in the section of the City east of Broadway as far up town as Fulton street. Tenement property is generally fully occupied, but it is too often inhabited by families the heads of which have been irregularly employed, and have been able only to pay at uncertain intervals in short amounts. Small shops are in good demand on the Bowery, which always has its throng of purchasers, and along Grand street there are few vacant shops. While the tenement district, from Grand street up to Fifty-ninth street, is well populated, it is also occupied by persons who cannot always promptly pay their rent. Bowery stores hold their own—last year's prices—very well, one or two cases are related of an advance rather than a decline in the rents of stores. In a few cases the tenants are preparing to ask a reduction, but it is not believed that more than 10 per cent. can be obtained in good locations. On Third avenue there are great numbers of stores with bills upon them, and the same thing is observable on Second avenue, where business is in a very languishing state. Landlords on Third avenue have in many instances signified to their agents their willingness to yield something to their tenants. One agent, who handles a great deal of property between Forty-second and Sixtieth streets, said that the reduction of the rents of stores would be greater than those in living property. He estimated the decline at about 25 or 40 per cent. in stores, while it would not be more than 10 or 15 per cent. in dwellings. Houses in fair neighborhoods which rented a year ago for $1,200 have been offered at $800, and could be hired for $700. In really good neighborhoods there is an easy market for houses at $1,000 and $1,200, but when the figures advance beyond that price there is great difficulty in obtaining parties to fill them. Leases just expiring on stores, the rents for which have not been changed in three years, will be very materially reduced. Near Fifty-fourth street, which is considered a good business neighborhood, a row of stores which have been rented at $1,100 each will come down to $900. Above Sixty-ninth street the demand for stores is almost dead, and many shops of various kinds that were opened in new buildings a year and more ago are closing out, leaving the rooms to wait perhaps for months before they are filled. There is a good inquiry for flats or tenements, at prices ranging from $25 to $50 monthly, and even for cheaper rents. In respectable double houses, where a family could a year ago have a full suite of rooms, opening on a common hallway for all inmates, at $25, it is now to be had for $22, and lower rents in the same house have fixed on the same rule. There are a few more than the usual number of bills on houses, which is accounted for by the landlords on the supposition that a good many poor families have combined to reduce their expenses, and other families had taken the members of broken parties into their circles. Numbers of private houses have also been pressed into new service, so that they are private no longer, but floors, in suites of four and five rooms, which now bring $30 and $40, where $1,500 was formerly obtained for the whole house. On Murray Hill, in Madison and Lexington avenues, in neighborhoods where handsome houses were put up in large numbers a few years ago, the story of reduction is heard again. Where leases are running out, no change of prices having been made for three years, it is difficult to make new prices at less than 40 per cent. off the old. On Madison avenue the same distress is to be felt by the owners of fine property. Houses that brought $4,000 and were considered cheap, now wait for a tenant at $3,500, and a case was heard of where a house that had commanded $4,000 has been rented for $2,500, after it had been reduced from $4,000 to $3,500, then to $3,000, and finally to the figure on which the bargain was closed. This is not an uncommon circumstance. While owners of this property cannot afford to let it go at such prices, their purpose seems to be first to get a good occupant, and afterward to get the best price obtainable for the house. Four-story houses are harder to dispose of than three-story ones. The reports from all parts of the City agree that the smaller houses are those most needed just now. Some of these places can be rented at the figures given, because they have recently gone through the hands of the Referee, and the last holder is able to make a low price and yet not lose money by the operation. Houses on Madison avenue, near Sixty-first street, which were built to be sold for $40,000 or $45,000, and which should have been rented at $3,500 or $4,000, were rented for $1,500. At Eighty-third street, near the Central Park, a handsomely-finished three-story and basement house, with hard-wood trimmings, was rented at $500, when the agents would not have listened, a year or two ago, for anything short of $1,500 or $1,800. Good flats in the neighborhood of Seventy-second street, furnished with all improvements, are readily taken up by families who have been living in private homes. The prices are by no means so high as those asked at the west side apartment hotels. Many of the real estate agents complain of the difficulty of getting their rents, even when they are made at the lowest figures. In the lowest classes of tenements, where two rooms for suites of apartments ranged a year ago as low as $12 a month, they are now dropped to $8, and in many cases the loss of employment by the men of families has made it impossible to collect from them even this small charge. In Harlem there is a decline equal to 25 per cent., and small houses formerly occupied by one family only are in many cases made to accommodate two, so that many houses are left vacant, and more are likely to become so before the middle of May.

THE WEST SIDE.

The same conditions are discovered to exist in the business parts of the west side of town as in the east side, but to a slighter degree in the district below Canal street and west of Broadway. Only in the extreme lower part of Greenwich and Washington streets does business appear to be so dull as to compel the closing of a few shops. Real estate agents say that a movement has been apparent among many merchants who moved a few years ago into the district above Canal street to get back into neighborhood of Church street, or in the streets that cross it, both for the sake of greater convenience and greater cheapness. While nothing has been said by landlords in this section to convey an idea of what they will do, and as they are shrewd enough to wait until the last moment shall decide whether business is to be good or dull, tenants are talking very confidently about what they expect. The firmness of the market will depend altogether upon business movements, and it may be that the expected reductions upon last year's prices may not be made. Along Canal street there are empty stores enough to show that the street is not what it once was as a thoroughfare. On Hudson street above Canal there are some vacancies, and on Eighth avenue there are many bills. The prices will be lower on all of these streets, but the reduction will not be large on Eighth avenue. There have been during the past year many small failures on Eighth avenue, and the frequency of the notice "to let" may point out the danger of creating a business purely on speculation. At Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets, and again at Thirty-fourth street, the prices are held very firmly, but the tenants all talk lower prices, and expect to get a concession of at least 10 per cent. In the Fifteenth Ward and Tenth Ward, where large quantities of moderate priced property is situated, there is said to be less inclination to yield prices than in other parts of the City. It is curious to know that the rents here have scarcely kept pace for five years with the advance in other parts of the City, and now they stand much more nearly at a right point than the properties which have obeyed every fluctuation. Houses rented last Spring in Ninth and Tenth streets for $3,000 and $4,000 will in many instances be reduced to $2,500 and $3,500, and the fears are filling up with a good class of people. In the neighborhood of the Fifth Avenue Hotel the depression of business and shrinkage of values have told most seriously. A house on a corner of the avenue, below the hotel, once rented for $7,000, has been vacant for six months, and was recently offered to a gentleman who looked over the house for $3,600. No one can be found to take it, as it would, it is believed, cost not less than $30,000 to furnish it in appropriate style, and that is an expense which even the most extravagant real estate agents is not prepared to put over. For houses that will rent for $1,200, $1,600, or $1,800, there is a demand that can scarcely be kept up with. Houses above the highest figure, while they are numerous enough, can find no takers at the prices fixed. An agent, who has a great deal of "fancy" property on hand, said that he knew his customers would suffer most. They would be compelled, and he was advising them to bend gracefully to the duty, to accept rents much smaller than they would like to collect. On Sixth avenue the disposition is to hold store property at last year's prices, but west of Sixth avenue there is no mark as would induce landlords and tenants to stop. Many persons in this district, finding that the reduction will be an inducement to avoid the expense of removal, will accept their landlords' rates rather than remove. The demand for flats, in the upper part of the City, on the west side, is excellent. The houses on the Astor estate have all been put at cheaper rates. Houses rented last year at $2,200 are this year put at $2,000, and the price will be inflexible for the remainder of the year. The same houses rented two years ago for $2,600. The demand for houses at $1,200 and $1,500 is greater than agents can supply. Flats at $35, $50, and $45 have been reduced each $5. While but few writings are made for renting property, it is reported that there are many persons looking for bargains in purchases, and houses in Twenty-ninth street built, to be sold for $40,000, have recently been sold for $25,000 ready money. In the Albany Apartment-house, where the prices have ranged from $80 to $100, the tenants are looking for a reduction of 10 per cent., a reduction having been made in the Newport recently. The Albany is not full, and but 19 out of 30 apartments in the Rockingham, the newest of the apartment hotels, have been rented at the rate of $100 to $145—charged for the suites. Inquiry is daily made at these apartment-houses for suites at from $50 to $75 by persons who cannot or will not pay as much for a few rooms as they would be asked to pay in Brooklyn for an entire house.

STABBED AND KILLED.

FATAL ENDING OF A FEUD BETWEEN TWO GANGS OF YOUTHFUL ROUGHS IN WILLIAMSBURG—THE LEADERS FIGHT IN THE STREET AND ONE IS KILLED—THE SLAYER NOT IN CUSTODY.

For months past there has been a feud in Williamsburg between two gangs of young roughs aged from 17 to 19, known respectively as the "North Side Crowd" and the "Broadway Crowd." Frederick Hertfelder was the leader of the former, and William Abernethy, alias "English," of the latter. Robert Carr, who had formerly been one of the followers of Hertfelder, left him recently and associated with Abernethy. Whenever Abernethy and Carr met Hertfelder or any of his friends a skirmish would occur, and recently, in one of these fights, Hertfelder got worsted and threatened that he would get "square" with Abernethy and Carr. The Hertfelder gang used to meet on Grand street, and their opponents on Broadway and Union avenue. On Saturday evening, Hertfelder, with a number of his friends, among whom were Lawrence Ryan, of No. 164 Bushwick avenue; Frederick Brenner, of No. 200 Stagg street, and John Somerdyke, of No. 318 Humboldt street, started to find Abernethy and Carr, and saw them standing in a doorway in Broadway, near Boerum street. Hertfelder rushed at Carr and seized him by the throat. Abernethy sprang to Carr's assistance, and Ryan and Brenner attacked Abernethy. Hertfelder and Carr moved into the middle of the street, where Carr broke loose from Hertfelder and ran to the opposite sidewalk, but was pursued and caught by Hertfelder. In the meantime Ryan and Brenner had driven Abernethy, whom they were badly beating, to the same sidewalk. Carr again got away from Hertfelder and escaped by running up Lynch street, and about the same time Abernethy succeeded in releasing himself from Ryan and Brenner and ran up Boerum street pursued by Hertfelder, who drove him to the middle of the street, when Abernethy turned and struck at him, and he immediately called out: "I am stabbed," and was taken into the drug store of Henry Kissam, No. 410 Broadway, and thence to the Eastern District Hospital, where he died at about 10 o'clock from loss of blood. His body was taken to the Morgue yesterday morning and from thence to his residence. The wound was inflicted on the left side of the neck, just behind the ear, by a large-sized jack-knife, which Abernethy threw away and which was picked up by a boy named George Greber and brought to the Sixth Precinct Station-house. All the parties to the fight, except Abernethy, were arrested. He went home, changed his clothes, got some money, and said he was going to New-Jersey. Inspector Waddy, who has charge of the case, said that the record of Abernethy and Hertfelder was bad, and that he believed he would soon have Abernethy in custody. Abernethy is about 19 years old, and Hertfelder was of the same age. Abernethy does nothing in the winter, but frequents country resorts during the Summer, picking up money as opportunity may offer.

Following is a description of Abernethy, furnished by Superintendent Campbell: "William Abernethy," alias "English," alias "William Jackson," born in Ireland, five feet eight inches high, stout build, dark complexion, dark complexion, smooth face, gray eyes, black hair, worn well back from forehead; nose bruised, scratch on left ear, dark sack overcoat, black vest, dark check pants, rather short; heavy shoes, laced in front; blue flannel shirt, high black soft felt hat.

PROBABLE MURDER IN HARLEM.

The Police of the Thirty-third Precinct telegraphed to the Central Office at 11 o'clock last night that Victor Oese, aged 33, residing at No. 37 Delancy street, Newark, had shot his father-in-law George Charlton, aged 48, at the residence of the latter, Tinton avenue and One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, at 6:30 P. M. The bullet from Oese's pistol lodged in the neck of his victim, and the wound is considered very dangerous. Oese was arrested, and when arraigned at the Morrisania Police Station admitted that he went from his house in Newark to the house of his father-in-law expressly for the purpose of shooting him, because Mrs. Oese preferred to live with her father. Charlton is employed in the capacity of engineer in Janes & Kirkland's Iron works, Westchester avenue, and the occupation of his would-be murderer is that of a maker of sachel and traveling-bag fastenings. In consequence of the lateness of the hour at which the news reached Head-quarters, no additional particulars could be obtained.

A ROTTEN WAR VESSEL SINKS.

The United States steamer Delaware sank at the Brooklyn Navy-yard about two weeks ago, and a board of officers appointed to inquire into the affair has now reported to Commodore Nicholson, commandant of the yard, that the vessel was thoroughly rotten; that upon the removal of her machinery her central timbers sprang up and cracked, and that finally the weights of her stem and stern "hogged" her—in other words, broke her in two amidships. Her hull will be taken apart and the old metal saved. The wood-work is so rotten that it cannot be used for any other purpose than fuel. The Delaware has been laid up in the Brooklyn Navy-yard for several years. She was built in 1863 to meet an emergency. Twelve or 15 other vessels were built at the same time, but some of them were not taken off the stocks, where they are now rotting away. Seasoned wood could not be procured, so they were built of green timber. It was considered that if they did service for three years they would pay for their construction. It has been thought remarkable by naval officers that the Delaware should last so long. She did some good service in the latter part of the war, and afterward made several long cruises abroad. Eight months ago she was thought to be in good condition, and the Navy Department then rejected an offer of $28,000 for her. The work of taking out her machinery was begun about a month ago and completed just before she so unexpectedly broke in two.

COL. JOHN O'MAHONY'S OBSEQUIES.

The Sixty-ninth regimental armory, Grand and Essex streets, was besieged all day yesterday by crowds of people anxious to take a last look at the dead Head Centre, Col. John O'Mahony. A detachment of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, under command of Col. Cavanagh, and Gen. Bourke, had charge of the remains. The funeral will take place to-morrow, at 11 A. M., from the armory. The following gentlemen have been appointed pall-bearers: Richard O'Gorman, John Savage, Charles O'Conor, James P. Mitchel, William E. Robinson, M. J. Heffernan, Thomas Clarke Luby, Thomas Francis Bourke, A. E. Costello, D. P. Conyngham, Dr. John Dwyer, Robert White, Dr. John Griffin, Patrick Ford, Frank McKean, H. E. Talmadge, Thomas O'Loghlen, Patrick J. Duffy, O'Donovan Rossa, John Devoy, William F. Foley, John J. Breslin, John C. O'Sullivan, John Warren, John Conman, Hugh A. Curtin, and James Foley.

INSTALLATION OF A PASTOR.

Rev. G. H. Humphrey was installed last evening as Pastor of the Thirteenth Street Welsh Presbyterian Church, between Second and Third avenues. Rev. W. C. Roberts, of Elizabeth, N. J., preached an impressive sermon; he was followed by Rev. E. T. Bromfield, who delivered the charge to the Pastor. Rev. Hugh Davies, of Middlegranville, N. Y., instructed the congregation in their duties in relation to the church and their Pastor. The new Pastor is a graduate of Allegheny Seminary, Pittsburg. He was called from the seminary to take charge of an English Presbyterian church in Birmingham, Penn., where he remained for five years, laboring most successfully. Recently he received a unanimous call from the Thirteenth Street Welsh Presbyterian Church, and finally accepted it.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Bowdoin Alumni Association will hold its seventh annual dinner at the Hotel Brunswick to-morrow evening, at 6:30 o'clock.

The Order of United American Mechanics will commemorate Washington's birthday, with special exercises at Cooper Institute, on Feb. 22, at 1 P. M.

Mr. John Elderkin will address the Goethe Club at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, next Wednesday evening, upon the subject: "Goethe as a Teacher of Art."

Eunard Perowice, aged 18, of No. 37 Crosby street, accidentally shot himself in the right leg yesterday morning, while carelessly handling a revolver.

The opening reception of the female department of Grammar School No. 36, Ninth street, near Avenue C, will take place to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock.

Theodore Solari, of No. 44 University place, and Abraham Krausander, of No. 32 University place, were arrested last evening for violating the Sunday liquor law.

A grand jubilee concert by the National Sable Quintet Club, in aid of the proposed hospital for the cure of chronic diseases, will be given this evening at Steinway Hall.

The "Life and Services of Abraham Lincoln," is the subject of a lecture to be delivered by Hon. Schuyler Colfax, at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, next Thursday evening.

The sixth annual meeting of the American Fish Culturists' Association, will be held at the Aquarium, Thirty-fifth street and Broadway, on Wednesday and Thursday next.

James O'Mahoney, aged 65, of No. 55 Mulberry street, who was arrested on a charge of intoxication early yesterday morning, died soon after in a cell of the Fifth Precinct Station-house.

The Atlantic District Board of the Board of Appeals will meet for organization at the New-York Hotel next Wednesday. At the same time and place the Board of Stewards will hold a meeting.

A concert will be given by Miss Arabella Root at Chickering Hall next Friday evening for the benefit of the poor of this City. The previous entertainments given for the same object by this lady netted $100 each.

Mr. A. P. Burbank, the elocutionist, will make his last appearance in this City, for the present season, at Chickering Hall, on Monday, the 19th inst. In addition to the readings selected, a programme of music will be rendered by W. R. Johnston, organist.

Rev. Dr. R. R. Booth will deliver a lecture upon the "Adaptation of the Bible to the universal needs of the soul, and witness of Christian men to its divine power and grace," at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Bayard Taylor will deliver a course of twelve lectures on German literature at Association Hall, commencing next Friday, and continuing on each subsequent Tuesday and Friday during Lent, at 11 A. M. The first lecture is entitled "The Beginnings of German Literature."

Thomas Colwell and Michael Welsh, watchmen, quarreled early yesterday morning in Fifty-fifth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, Colwell striking his antagonist on the head with a club, inflicting severe scalp wounds. Welsh was attended by Dr. Waterman, and Colwell was arrested.

The next meeting of the Yale alumni will be held at Delmonico's, Twenty-sixth street and Fifth Avenue, on Friday evening next. A Glee Club will be in attendance, and Hons. B. K. Phelps, Steward L. Woodford, Chauncey M. Depew, and William C. Whitney will take part in the literary exercises.

A meeting of the Academy of Sciences will be held at the School of Mines, Fourth avenue and Forty-ninth street, this evening, at which papers will be read by Dr. C. F. Chandler, on "The Composition of Petroleum and the Proper Standard of Safety," and by Prof. C. A. Seeley, on "Devices for Securing Pressure in Filtration."

The new extradition treaty between this country and Spain having been completed, another effort will shortly be made by the United States Government to secure the arrest of William J. Sharkey, who escaped from the Tombs in January, 1873, while under sentence of death for the murder of William Dunn. Sharkey has recently been living in Madrid, where he was earning a livelihood by acting as interpreter for visiting Americans.

Philip McGuire, aged 26, a clerk, who resided at No. 128 St. Mark's place, on Saturday evening applied for admission to Bellevue Hospital, to be treated for opium-poisoning, and died at 3:30 A. M. yesterday. Coroner Woltman investigated the case yesterday, and discovered that death resulted from disease of the kidneys. No signs whatever of opium-poisoning were found in the system, and it was subsequently ascertained that McGuire had merely taken two grains of the drug last Thursday in accordance with the advice of a physician.

A correspondent who was a passenger on the Minnahanonck on Friday night, and witnessed the sinking of the lighter while passing through Hell Gate, writes that as soon as Capt. Byrd saw the disaster he said to his men, "I want you to have all your ropes ready, all your poles, and everything you can lay your hands on to save the lives of those men." A boat was also sent to their relief, but when it was seen that other boats were also coming to the scene of the accident, and there was no need of help from the Minnahanonck, the latter passed on.

Joseph Hatcher, a colored man, who has hitherto borne a good reputation, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington Place Police Court, on a charge of theft. The complainant was Mrs. Phebe Robertson, who keeps a large boarding-house at Nos. 51 and 53 West Twenty-fifth street. The lady alleged that Hatcher had stolen a dress coat valued at $30 from one of her boarders, and she also suspected him of having stolen a valuable diamond cross. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing the coat, and was held by the Justice for trial. In a search made of Hatcher's room, in a house in which he boarded in Thirty-second street, there were found in his trunk several libles, a dark lantern, a set of women's false teeth, and a number of pawn tickets.

BROOKLYN.

Emanuel Herbert, aged 19, broke into the stable of his employer, Louis Bradt, No. 88 Fleet street, on Saturday night, and stole a horse and wagon with which he escaped.

Mrs. Susan Conklin, residing at North Eleventh and First streets, died at 3 o'clock yesterday morning from the effects of burns received by her clothes taking fire from a stove on Saturday night.

Owen Huzzy, aged 35, of No. 191 Front street, was arrested early yesterday morning on a charge of felonious assault in firing a pistol at his wife, Bridget, several times, and threatening to take her life.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., will read a paper entitled "The Maypole of Merrymount," before the Long Island Historical Society, at the Second Presbyterian Church, corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, to-morrow at 8 P. M.

George Machemer was arrested in East New-York on Saturday night and held to answer a charge of bigamy preferred by his wife, Emilie, who resides in New-York, and alleges that he married a Miss Nellie Gaynor on Jan. 15.

LONG ISLAND.

A large sailing vessel, said to have been the largest in the world, was being built at the shipyard of Mr. James M. Baylis, Port Jefferson, for Capt. James Davis, of Brooklyn. Capt. Davis had advanced the sum of $60,000 toward the project, when financial embarrassment compelled him to abandon it, and the craft was sold at auction last Thursday to Mr. Baylis for $8,500.

NEW-JERSEY.

An investigation has been ordered by the authorities of Kearney Township into the accounts of the Township Treasurer.

Jacob Clark, a resident of Bloomfield, went away from home on Friday and has not been seen since. He is thought to have been laboring under mental aberration, and fears for his safety are entertained.

It is said that suit is about to be commenced against W. N. Truesdel, of Newark, to recover $60,000 in bonuses for advances made to Samuel Barber, the contractor, who laid the South Broad street pavement. Barber was paid in four-months temporary bonds and Truesdel discounted them.

BARTHOLDI'S STATUE OF LIBERTY.

The committee having in charge the reception and location of Bartholdi's statue of Liberty, has been divided into sub-committees. The first committee will prepare a national appeal, setting forth the desirability of framing an expression of the friendship and amity existing between France and the United States, and is as follows: Hon. William M. Evarts, Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, and Parke Godwin. The second committee is on ways and means, as follows: Samuel D. Babcock, William H. Appleton, Henry F. Spaulding, Theodore Roosevelt, John T. Denny, John Taylor Johnston, Anson Phelps Stokes, William A. Wickham, and J. Beaver Page. The Printing Committee comprises Samuel P. Avery, William H. Appleton, and Clark Bell. The committee for selecting a site comprises Hon. William M. Evarts, Hon. Edwin D. Morgan, Hon. John Jay, Parke Godwin, and Clark Bell. Messrs. Theodore Weston, Worthington Whitredge, and Samuel P. Avery will have charge of the artistic and practical execution of the work.

SUNDAY AT THE TOMBS POLICE COURT.

Judge Duffy presided at the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning and disposed of a number of cases of intoxication and disorderly conduct. Among the prisoners arraigned were several men and women from Brooklyn and Jersey City who came to New-York to make purchases at the end of the week, and having indulged too freely in alcoholic stimulants were obliged to pass the night in the station-houses instead of returning to their families. In all cases where the offense charged was trivial, and especially where the prisoner seemed to be an industrious, hard-working man, upon whom a family depended for support, Judge Duffy dismissed the accused with a word of advice not to come before him again. Patrick Walsh was held in $500 bail to answer for stealing a pair of shoes from the store No. 503 Broadway. A respectable-looking married woman, who was found in the streets under the influence of liquor, in company with two colored men, begged pardon of the Judge, and implored him not to disgrace her before her husband and children, and was discharged. "How long since you were here last?" I remember your face!" inquired the Justice of a disheveled female named Mary McDermott, whose countenance indicated that she was no stranger to street brawls and midnight wanderings. "Four months, your Honor," was the reply. "What penalty did I impose upon you?" said the Judge. "Five days," she answered. "Then I will have to make it ten days this time," added the Court. "You are back here again," said the Justice to a young girl named Mary Quinn. "Yes, sir," the girl sobbed out. "You were staggering along Mulberry street at 3 o'clock in the morning?" inquired the Court. "Yes, sir," the girl answered. "What do you work at?" asked the Judge. "On a machine in Hester street," she replied. "I will have to give you a month this time," said Judge Duffy. Upon hearing this the poor girl burst into tears, and was going away in charge of the officer, making the court-room resound with her lamentations, when Judge Duffy was touched with pity and called her back and told her he would make it 10 days. An old woman, whose face bore marks of dissipation, was brought up to the bar charged with being intoxicated. "How many times have you been arrested?" asked the Judge. "Many a time, your Honor, but only once last year," was the reply. "I will have to give you 10 days," said the Court. "If you don't forgive me this morning," pleaded the unfortunate woman, "I will lose my work." "I am afraid," answered Judge Duffy, "you work more at whisky than anything else." "Upon my word I don't, your Honor," she replied in a supplicating tone. "Will you promise you won't drink for a whole year?" continued the Judge. "I will promise until May morning," she responded after some hesitation, which clearly evinced that she was doing great violence to her feelings and natural propensities. "Why don't you say a whole year?" continued the court. "Well, I will say a whole year," quickly responded the prisoner, evidently dreading that if she hesitated for another moment to accept the Judge's suggestion she might be sent to the Island. This had the desired effect upon Judge Duffy, who told her to go home and keep sober in future.

THE RACING SEASON OF 1877.

The turf season of 1877 is heralded by the opening of the stakes for the Spring campaign in the eastern circuit, which are to close on March 1. Seven of these important events are to be run at Jerome Park, and the first is the Fordham handicap of one mile and a quarter; $50 each, and $10 if declared. Then comes the Westchester cup; $50 each, play or pay, and $1,500, two miles and a quarter. Since the weights were raised the Jockey Club has done away with the penalty clause. The Juvenile Stakes for two-year-olds of $100 each, half forfeit, with $500 added, half a mile, has furnished sharp work since the Jockey Club determined to race the youngsters in the Spring, and as it is nearly a straight course the time has been very fast. The Jockey Club handicap of two miles is also an important contest. Its conditions are $100 each, half forfeit, and $20 declaration. The grand national handicap steeplechase finishes the Spring events. It is over the regular steeplechase course, and the conditions are $100 each, half forfeit, and $20 if declared by May 20. The great increase in the number of horses available for turf purposes should insure more than the usual number of entries.

On Wednesday next the Board of Stewards of the old Septilateral trotting circuit, will meet at the New-York Hotel, to devise a plan for giving running meetings on the courses within the circuit. The yearly increase in the number of thoroughbreds has long decsed a sufficient inducement for the combined associations to consider the question.

A meeting of the Board of Appeals for the Atlantic District will be held at the New-York Hotel tomorrow. The district comprises the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, New-Jersey, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, and all cases of fraud in those States will be considered.

FUN AT A MULE RACE.

A mule race afforded considerable fun to the sporting population of Jamaica, Long Island, last Saturday afternoon. The contest was for a purse of $100; distance 800 yards, best three in five heats. Three entries were made, as follows: John Morton's Jennie, W. Mount's Oyster Bay, and Sam Fleet's Jamaica. The start was effected very nicely, but Oyster Bay conceived the muliah idea of stopping short before he traversed twice his length. Another start was made, when Jamaica proved intractable, and the bell was rung for a third start. Oyster Bay was evidently disgusted, and after using his hind legs vigorously in motion he succeeded in landing his rider on his back in a very few moments. After starting nine times the animals concluded to make a race of it, and Oyster Bay came in ahead, followed by Jamaica. In the second heat all went well until Oyster Bay, who held the lead, had accomplished one-third the distance, when he stopped short. Jamaica stopped also, upon reaching Oyster Bay. Jennie took advantage of the opportunity thus afforded, and keeping on won the heat. In the third heat all three reached the goal simultaneously. The fourth was a dead heat between Jennie and Oyster Bay. Oyster Bay bolted in the fifth heat, after covering 900 yards, and depositing his rider on the road made for the woods near at hand. Jennie won the sixth heat and the race.

BALLS AND RECEPTIONS.

Although the approach of Lent practically terminates the ball season, there are a few prominent events yet to be given, among which the following are worthy of notice:

A Martha Washington reception and garden party will be given under the auspices of St. John's Guild, in aid of the poor of this City, at the Academy of Music and Nilsson Hall, on Thursday, Feb. 22. Bewitching toilets, exquisite floral decorations, and enchanting music will form the principal attractions of the entertainment.

The Eastern Boulevard Club will hold a grand Mardi-gras carnival at Harlem River Park, Second avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, this evening.

The Twelfth Regiment will give a ball at its armory, Forty-fifth street and Broadway, to-morrow evening.

The Blooming Grove Park Association will hold its annual reception and dinner at the Hoffman House to-morrow evening.

A Spanish sociable will be given at Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, this evening.

A ball will be given by the Ninth Regiment in aid of the uniform fund of its band, at the armory in West Twenty

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7931. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE COUNTING OF THE VOTE

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA REACHED.

FLORIDA RECORDED FOR HAYES AND WHEELER—GEORGIA, INDIANA, AND KENTUCKY COUNTED FOR TILDEN, AND ILLINOIS AND KANSAS FOR HAYES—A LONG LIST OF OBJECTIONS TO THE COUNTING OF LOUISIANA FOR HAYES—ARGUMENT ON LOUISIANA TO BEGIN AT 11 A. M. TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The proceedings in the count of the Electoral vote were, to-day, exactly according to the programme explained last night. The count was continued down to Louisiana, and the double set of returns was sent to the Commission, which will meet at 11 o'clock to-morrow, to begin the examination of them. The debate in the House on the objections to the decision in the Florida case was much tamer than it would have been if it had taken place on Saturday. There were several wild speeches, temporarily suppressed on the consideration that abuse of the Commission would not improve the prospect of a decision favorable to Tilden in the Louisiana count. The speeches were, nevertheless, extremely partisan on the Democratic side. The day began with a notable attempt, headed by J. Proctor Knott, to have the decision referred back to the Commission to be revised. He pretended, with mock sincerity, to desire to give the Commission an opportunity to explain an inconsistency into which they had fallen. Mr. Hale made the absolutely sound point of order that the bill gave neither house the right to vote upon any such proposition, and Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, made the further objection that it was not in the power of the House, acting without the concurrence of the Senate, to refer anything to an outside Commission. Speaker Randall will not sustain a point of order made by Mr. Hale, no matter how plain the case may be, and so he overruled the point on Mr. Hale's objections, and sustained it on Mr. Wilson's, the effect being, of course, the same. The debate on the point of order lasted nearly an hour. The Democrats did not seem inclined to insist upon sustaining Knott, as that course was no part of the programme. The agreement was to go on and make a new fight over Louisiana, and that resolve having been taken the Democrats were no less anxious than the Republicans to have that State reached.

The debate on the Commission's decision was not marked by any able speeches against sustaining it, the burden of the Democratic complaint being that the country, as they say, expected the Commission to elect Tilden, and now it had already disappointed them and was likely to disappoint them to the end. Some speakers, indeed, endeavored to express hope of the future, but it was clearly hope without expectation. There was one remarkable speech on the Democratic side by Mr. Carr, of Indiana, the successor to the late Speaker, Mr. Kerr. He was one of those who voted against the bill when it was before the House, and to-day he gave the Democrats who voted for it a terrific scoring. He told them they must stand by the measure, and they could not got rid of the responsibility of passing the bill by abusing the Commission. They had abandoned all to their opponents when they voted for the bill, and their betrayed constituents would heap condemnation upon their treacherous heads. He made many points which produced applause and laughter. It was a speech which will deservedly give Mr. Carr much reputation.

On the Republican side the action of the Commission was sustained and supported with ability and candor. It was curious to see Boodins, of North Carolina, who is on record as having sold his vote in the State Legislature for $20, declaiming in favor of a decision of the Presidential dispute on the broad grounds of equity. The refusal to sustain the decision of the Commission was made by a strict party vote, no Democrat being honest or fair enough to break away from his party and vote according to justice and right.

The joint meeting assembled at 2:25 o'clock, and in an hour had counted through the list of States from Florida to Louisiana. The two houses not agreeing in overruling the Commission in the Florida case, the vote of that State was simply placed upon the tally sheets and announced without further formalities. the State of Illinois was passed without objection, Springer having been in some way suppressed, probably by the consideration stated last night that, counting Chaffee's vote, it he were proved ineligible, would be a strong precedent for the Republicans to carry before the Commission. Springer sat fidgety and self-conscious, and wore a simple smile, while all eyes were upon him expecting the objection which he did not make. The certificates from Louisiana were very long and occupied an hour in the reading. There was a return received by mail, without any duplicate by messenger, which was opened and read. It was the Republican certificate, but after it was mailed some real or fancied informality was remembered and a new set of certificates was made with the proper correction, and one was mailed and one sent by messenger. The Tilden certificates were read, and then the corrected Hayes certificates. The Vice President, to the surprise of everybody, opened a fourth envelope, received by mail, and indorsed as containing the Electoral vote of the State. It proved to be a burlesque document, and set forth that various John Smiths, numbered one, two, and so forth, had been chosen Electors and had cast the vote of Louisiana for Cooper and Cary. There were several suggestions to stop the reading but unanimous consent could not be obtained and it was read through, amid roars of laughter. It was finally suppressed from the record and destroyed, though it may be doubted whether this course was proper, since in reality the Cooper certificate was as good as that for Tilden. The brilliant and reckless author of it remains unknown.

The Commission was in session to receive the papers, and in a brief meeting the announcement was made that Representative Jenoks and Senator McDonald would present the case as Democratic objectors, and Senator Howe and Representative Hurlbut will appear as Republican objectors to the counting the Tilden vote. Two hours on each side is alloted them for argument. The same time is granted to the counsel, and it is understood that Trumbull and Carpenter, lately professed Republicans are to represent the Democratic case, and Mr. Evarts and Stanley Mathews will probably speak for the Republicans. The arguments are now expected to be concluded in two days, but in any event will not extend beyond Thursday. The decision of the case may be hopefully expected this week. Republicans feel entirely confident of the result, and there is not so much hope on the part of the Democracy as is pretended.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE.

The House met at 10 A. M.

THE FLORIDA VOTES.

Mr. MCCRARY, of Iowa, rose for the purpose of opening the discussion upon the objection to the decision of the Electoral vote of Florida.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, raised the point of order that there was no quorum present, and unanimous consent was given that the debate on the question should not commence until 10:30, and that no business should be transacted until that time.

The House resumed its session at 10:30, when Mr. FIELD, of New-York, for the purpose of bringing the matter before the House in due form, offered the following order:

Ordered, That the counting of the Electoral votes from the State of Florida shall not proceed in conformity with the decision of the Electoral Commission, but that the votes of Messrs. Call, Yonge, Milton, and Bullock be counted as the votes from the State of Florida for President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, moved an amendment, as follows:

Ordered, That the counting of the Electoral votes from the State of Florida shall proceed in conformity with the decision of the Electoral Commission.

Mr. KNOTT, of Kenntucky, offered as a substitute an order reciting the language of the Electoral act, that the Commission might take into view such petitions, depositions, and papers as shall, by the Constitution and now-existing law be competent; reciting also the fact that in the Florida case the Commission had decided and determined that no evidence should be received or considered which had not been submitted to the two houses in joint convention by the President of the Senate; that certificate No. 1 (that of the Hayes Electors) contained no evidence whatever, while certificates Nos. 2 and 3 (those of the Tilden Electors) did contain evidence fully and specifically showing the fact that the latter had been duly elected and appointed as Electors, and, therefore, ordering that the decision of the Commission and the grounds thereof be remanded and recommitted to the Commission, with the request that the same be so corrected or explained, and that the Commission be further requested to furnish in detail the true reason of its decision, so that the House may be enlightened as to the course it ought to pursue in the discharge of its duties, and that in the meantime the vote of the Hayes Electors be not counted.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, made the point of order that under the Electoral Commission law it was the imperative duty of the House, at the end of the two hours' debate, to vote on the main question, which was, whether the votes should be counted in conformity with the decision, and that nothing in the shape of delay, in whatever form presented, could now arrest the execution of its decision.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, added to Mr. Hale's point of order, that this House could refer nothing to the Commission; that would require at least concurrent action.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, declared that any intimation of a desire on the part of the Democratic side of the House to interpose any factious opposition to any decision of the Electoral Commission was entirely gratuitous, and unwarranted by anything that had taken place.

Mr. HALE, of Maine—Has anything been said this morning to indicate any charge of that kind?

Mr. WOOD—The gentleman has just spoken of delay, and has intimated that there is an intentional disposition on the part of the House to delay action. I can assure the gentleman that there is no such intention. While we are ready in good faith to carry out, in all respects, the Electoral Commission law, and the result that may be reached in pursuance of it, still, at the same time, we demand the right of free expression of opinion.

Mr. KNOTT, of Kentucky, contested the point of order, and thought there was nothing in the law which prevented the House, with the concurrence of the Senate, from remanding back to the Electoral Commission, for their further consideration, the decision when it had made in the Florida case, in order that it might have an opportunity to explain the glaring inconsistencies which existed in that decision.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, said that under the provisions of the Electoral act the House was compelled to give an affirmative or negative vote upon the decision of the Commission. It would not be respectful to the Commission to remand the decision to it.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order made by Mr. HALE, but sustained that made by Mr. WILSON, holding that there was nothing in the Electoral Commission law that authorized a recommittal of the question back to the Commission, and also ruling that it was not competent for one house to refer a bill or any other matter to an outside Commission. The substitute offered by Mr. KNOTT was, therefore, not in order.

THE DEBATE—MR. M'CRARY'S ARGUMENT.

The House thereupon, at 11:15, proceeded to the discussion of the objection to the decision of the Electoral Commission.

Mr. MCCRARY, of Iowa, addressed the House in support of the Commission. He said that the decision of the Commission embraced several important propositions, upon the correctness of which the two houses were to decide; that these propositions were eminently sound and fully supported both by reason and authority, seems to him entirely clear. He said the first point decided was that the two houses of Congress, in the exercise of their powers to count the vote for President and Vice President, could not go into an inquiry as to the number of votes cast at the polls for the Electors in the several States. In other words, it was held that the decision of that question was left to the proper authority in the States, and that when that authority canvassed the votes, declared and adjudged the result, and certified the election of the Electors in the form, that is the appointment of Electors required by the Constitution. He claimed that this was in accordance with the precedent established by the bill of 1800, which passed both houses of Congress, and was only lost by a failure to agree upon the form of a single provision. That bill, he said, created a Grand Committee, to whom were to be referred questions arising upon the count of the Electoral vote of the States, but it was carefully provided both by the Senate and the House bill that no inquiry should be made as to the number of votes cast for the Electors at the polls; that being regarded by all the statesmen of that day as a matter within the exclusive control of the States. He said the House bill of 1800, drafted, reported, and advocated by John Marshall, afterward Chief Justice of the United States, embodied the views of that great constitutional lawyer upon this question. After providing for this Grand Committee, it defined their jurisdiction in these words: "And the persons thus chosen shall form a joint committee, and shall have power to examine into all disputes relative to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, other than such as might relate to the number of votes by which the Electors may have been appointed."

He held that the ruling of the Commission was also abundantly supported by most cogent reasons, and that to have ruled otherwise would have been to assert a jurisdiction to inquire into and overturn the action of all the States in the appointment of their Electors, and to institute proceedings in the nature of an action of *quo warranto* to try the titles of every one of the persons appointed as such. He argued that the power of the two houses, and, therefore, of the Commission, was centered by those words of the Constitution: "And the votes shall then be counted," and that the Commission had decided upon the soundest reasons that these words confer no judicial power whatever, and that they describe, and very aptly describe the ministerial duty only. The words of the Constitution, he maintained, would be the last words that would have been chosen by which to confer that immense power, that vast jurisdiction, which has lately for the first time been claimed for the two houses, and that the impossibility of exercising this power was a strong argument against its existence. How could the two houses of Congress, he asked, entertain and try a suit to determine the title of Electors to their offices? He claimed that if it could be done in one case it could be done in all, and that there might be brought 369 contests over elections for Electors, with witnesses numbered by hundreds in each, all to be determined within the brief interval between the meeting of Congress in December and the counting of the votes in February. He said it was plain that to establish this doctrine was to give the election of President and Vice President hereafter into the hands of Congress, and take it out of the hands of the State, where the Constitution placed it. The Commission had, therefore, very properly, he thought, decided that the record of the final canvass and decision and declaration of the result made by the proper State authority was final and conclusive, and that when this record was presented duly authenticated, and accompanied by the return required by law and the Constitution, there was but one thing that could be done, and that was to obey the mandate of the Constitution, which declares that "the votes shall be counted." The Commission, he said, decided one other point of importance, which was that the appointment of Electors made and certified in the manner prescribed by State law prior to the time when the Electors were to meet and vote for President and Vice President was final and could not be set aside by subsequent State action after the votes had been cast and the return thereof had been duly made to the President of the Senate. This decision rested upon the following among other grounds: First, for reasons of great public importance it was provided by the Constitution that the Electors should meet in the States upon the same day and cast their votes, and Congress was authorized by the Constitution to fix the day for such meeting. This power was exercised by the passage of the act of 1792, fixing the first Wednesday in December as the day on which Electors should meet and vote in all the States. The great wisdom of this provision of the Constitution was apparent, as its purpose was to prevent the very mischief which was attempted in the Florida case. It was to prevent a State from withholding its vote until it could be seen how it would affect the result. It was to prohibit a State from changing its vote after it had once been cast in order to change a result, and above all, it must be seen that the Constitution could not be so construed as to allow a new State administration, coming into power in January, to proceed to set aside and reverse the action of the State Government under a previous administration in the matter of appointing Presidential Electors, especially where it appeared that the Electors were chosen and returned as duly elected, and met and performed all their functions, including a return of their votes to the President of the Senate on or prior to Dec. 3, and nearly a month before such new administration came into power. Second, if proceedings, either by the State Legislature or the State courts, had in the latter part of January, could be allowed to set aside the constitutional action of the State in this respect, and in December, it must result not only in a violation of the constitutional requirement that the votes of all the States should be cast on the same day, but must also lead to the most serious consequences in the future. If a judgment in an inferior court in Florida, rendered on the 27th of January in an action of *quo warranto*, could annul the vote of that State cast on the 6th of December, it followed that similar judgments in any or all of the other States might be certified to the President of the Senate, and must govern the count. The vote of the great State of New-York would generally be decisive of the result of a Presidential election. In that State, he said, he believed there were more than 30 Judges possessing jurisdiction in *quo warranto*, and asked whether it should be decided that any one of those might, after the Presidential election was over, transfer the vote of that State from one candidate to the other. If so, how many of those Judges would hereafter enter the list and contend for the first chance to determine the Presidency? And what should be done if several of them, each claiming priority of jurisdiction, should render conflicting judgments? Who could fail to see that such a doctrine would result in confusion, disaster, and ruin? He wanted to know if, by an *ex post facto* judgment in one State one party should secure an advantage, why, by a similar movement in another State, a corresponding advantage might not be sought for by the other party? and claimed as a result of such policy that, instead of counting the votes under the Constitution and law at the time prescribed, it would become necessary to count the judgments in *quo warranto* rendered in the various States, and enter into an inquiry as to the regularity and conclusiveness of these judicial proceedings. There must be authority somewhere, and at some time, to decide who were appointed Electors, and that the only safe or sound or constitutional rule that could be found was that adopted by the Commission—to wit, that the decision made by the proper State authority, prior to the time fixed by the Constitution and law for electing the President and Vice President of the United States, was final, and not subject to be set aside by Congress. The power of Congress was to count, not to reject, duly certified votes of the States.

SPEECH OF MR. TUCKER.

Mr. TUCKER, of Virginia, followed on the opposite side of the question. He said he did not propose to criticise, much less to censure the action of any member of the Commission, but he did propose to criticise its judgment. The members of that Commission had taken an oath to render judgment according to the Constitution and law. The Commission in passing upon the eligibility of Humphreys had declined to pass upon the question of the validity of the vote of an incompetent Elector. Did the Commission mean to decide that the ineligibility of the Elector was to have no effect upon the validity of his vote? If a State appointed an ineligible Elector, was he, notwithstanding, to be declared by the Commission and by the two houses to be a competent Elector, and his vote to be counted a valid vote? If so, then the act of the Canvassing Board of a State was valid, and the Constitution, *quoad hoc*, was void. In regard to the main question, the decision of this Commission was to the effect that the only voice permitted to speak for a State in the matter of a Presidential election was the voice of a Canvassing Board, and of an Executive, and that the voice of the Judiciary and the Legislature must be hushed into silence before the omnipotent voice of a Canvassing Board and Executive. He contended that all the organism of a State must speak its voice, but the Commission had decided that the only organism to speak it was the organism of the Canvassing Board and the Executive.

Mr. Tucker's time expired before he had finished his argument.

MR. BANKS' ARGUMENT.

Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts, said that it would be one of the highest privileges accorded to him to be able to cast his vote in support of the decision and report of the Electoral Commission. In regard to the question of the ineligibility of Humphreys, there was, according to the decision of the Commission and according to the facts of the case, no pretense of ineligibility. He had been a United States officer, but he had resigned his office. Unless the fact that a United States office had been once held incapacitated a man forever from being an Elector, this man was clear from any objection upon that ground. If people used due diligence in informing themselves of the eligibility or ineligibility of an Elector, and, notwithstanding the effort to gain that information, an Elector should be incapacitated, the people ought not to be deprived of their choice on that account. In regard to the main question he held that when an Elector had cast his vote he had fulfilled his duty and exhausted his functions, and no State court or United States Court could change that act. There was no court in Florida, nor any form of political party, nor any defeated candidate who had a right, or a shadow of a right, to reverse the decision of the Electoral College.

MR. SPRINGER'S SPEECH.

Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, opposed the decision because the Commission had adopted an order to receive and consider no evidence that had not been submitted to the Joint Convention, and because that order excluded evidence which would have showed conclusively that a majority of the legal votes actually cast and canvassed was in favor of the Tilden Electors. He quoted Mr. O'Conor's declaration that "There lives not a man, so far as I know, on the face of the earth, who, having the faculty of blushing, can look an honest man in the face and assert that the Hayes Electors were truly elected," and said that it being a conceded fact that the people of Florida had not voted for the Hayes Electors, and the Commission having adopted the procrustean rule which prescribed it from considering any question of fraud that might have arisen in the case, the House was brought face to face with a gigantic fraud, and the decision of the Commission rendered it utterly impossible to defeat the accomplishment of that fraud. He also opposed the decision because the Commission had held that it was incompetent to go into evidence *dehors* of the papers opened by the President of the Senate. He held that that decision was not law, and quoted Cushing's Manual in support of his own view. He regretted that the decision had come with the significant vote of 8 to 7. He regretted it the more, because it was contrary to the spirit of the law, and disappointed the expectations of those who framed it that it would be carried out in a spirit of patriotism and impartiality, and in pursuance of the counsel from Mr. Hoar's speech in support of the Electoral bill where it was asked whether there were not in all this Sodom 10 men who would obey any other mandate than that of party, and he [Mr. Springer] replied that this decision gave the answer, "No, not one."

MR. FRYE DENOUNCES DEMOCRATIC EFFRONTERY.

Mr. FRYE, of Maine, denounced the unblushing effrontery with which charges of fraud were made against the Republican Party. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Springer] in his speech had charged gigantic frauds, and out of the eight objections filed by the gentleman from New-York [Mr. Field] four charged fraud against the Republican Party. There was no Republican in the House who would not court investigation into the frauds of Louisiana or the frauds of Florida. The most searching investigation also into the frauds of the City of New-York, the frauds in New-Haven, Bridgeport, and Hartford, Conn., and the frauds in Indiana.

SPEECH OF MR. HURD.

Mr. HURD, of Ohio, said that he did not rise to complain of the decision of the Commission as it might affect the candidate of his choice, but as a member of the legal profession, and as a member of the House he wished to enter his protest against the novel and dangerous doctrine upon which that decision rested. When the President of the Senate submitted to the Joint Convention the certificates from the State of Florida, certificate number "one" had been objected to on the ground that it had been procured through fraud, and was the result of a conspiracy entered into by the Returning Board, by the Canvassers, and by the Governor of the State. Evidence had been also submitted tending to show fraud and conspiracy; the Commission had excluded this evidence and refused to hear it, and he solemnly protested against that action. Fraud vitiated everything. It poisoned the source of all judgment. It canceled every obligation, annulled every contract, and repealed every law. The judgment of the highest tribunal might be regarded as null and void if there was a taint of fraud attaching to it; and yet the Commission had decided that fraud would be secured and protected in this greatest case of all time. Any judgment reached by that Commission by the exclusion of evidence which would prove the fraud would not satisfy the country, and would not be sustained. Peace and prosperity would not come, and whoever assumed to assume the duties of the Presidential office with the stain of fraud (which it would be possible to prove) would be regarded as an usurper by a large majority of the American people. [Applause.]

MR. CARR SPEAKS HIS MIND OF HIS POLITICAL FRIENDS.

Mr. CARR, of Indiana, next took the floor, and made a speech which created much amusement on the part of the Republicans, and of those Democrats who opposed the Electoral bill. He said: "I have no hesitancy in saying that the Electoral Commission, in refusing to receive any other evidence as to the genuineness of the Electoral votes than that presented in the certificate of the Governor of a State, has sought to establish a destructive principle, and in this particular, for a partisan purpose, has ignored its duty to inquire into the facts, which was plainly imposed upon both these houses, and through them upon their Committee of the Constitution. I have no further hesitency in saying that my convictions are that, under the palpable facts behind the Governor's certificate, the vote of the State of Florida should have been returned for Tilden and Hendricks. But, Sir, I hold at the same time that the Democratic majority of this House has no moral right to complain that the Commission has rendered a partisan decision in reporting the four Electoral votes of Florida for Hayes and Wheeler. While I assert that this decision is contrary to the facts, and contrary to the will of a large majority of the people of the United States, yet I as boldly assert that the wrong is chargeable to a cause further back than the Commission. The wrong rests upon the shoulders of those who established this partisan tribunal. When the Democratic majority of this House adopted this law, with a full knowledge that a majority of the Commission would be Republican, governed by Republican instincts, controlled by Republican interests, warped by Republican biases, and moved by Republican motives, they deliberately abandoned every claim which the Democratic masses asserted to a control of our National affairs. The Commissioners have done no more nor less than what could or should have been expected or required of them. You erected a political tribunal, invested it with political attributes, and gave them political questions to determine, which they have settled from a political standpoint. Being Republicans, they believed that the Republican candidate for the Presidency was and ought to be elected. In making their declaration they have been true and faithful to their political sentiments, education and associations. No legal wrong can attach to them for this, but when you, as Democrats, deliberately put such power over such questions in the hands of a tribunal so constituted, you committed a bold and daring wrong to your pretended political convictions, and assuredly to your political associates whose political sentiments and rights you betrayed and abandoned to your political adversaries. I arise to remind the Democratic majority that in common decency your votes on this measure have estopped you from indulging in even one word of criticism against the decision of that tribunal. Sirs, it is your own offspring; you brought it into being; you gave it life and power, and you, and you alone, are responsible for the result. It is no excuse for you to assert that you did not anticipate such a result, that you expected higher and better things from your foundling. You had no more right to expect a tribunal so constituted to produce a different result than to expect a thornbush to bring forth figs. You will search the vocabulary of the English language in vain for terms adequate to express the indignation, and the blame will at last lie where it properly belongs. The few only who had the moral courage to stand here upon the floor, and amid the derision and contumely of the Democratic majority dared to warn you of the inevitable results of that day's work, have a moral right to complain of the end of the labor. But, Sirs, while they have deep regrets as to the action of the Commission, they have deep and bitter denunciations and condemnations to heap upon the heads of those who, claiming to be leaders of the great Democratic Party in this trying hour of its existence, have proven themselves selves unfaithful, inconsistent from ignorance or unworthy for base reasons. [Renewed laughter and applause on the Republican side.] Here then, in the name of the Democracy of the whole country, I absolve that Commission from all charges, save it may be that of an innocent mistake, and in the name of the same great power I denounce the majority of this House as being responsible for the wrong, and recreant—ignorantly or corruptly recreant—to the confidence which has been reposed in them, and faithless to the trust confided in them. [Applause.]

THE COMMISSION DENOUNCED.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts, declared that the finding of the Commission was not in accordance with the facts, but was declaring the falsehood to be the truth. It had refused to examine the evidence which would prove beyond any doubt that the Tilden Electors had been elected in Florida. What a spectacle for the eyes of the whole world! A Government which, though it could defend itself against its enemies, was helpless before internal fraud and corruption, that the known fraud of a few men could usurp the Government, and the people were not only powerless to resist that act, but the Army and Navy could be used to put into execution that fraud, and compel the people to accept the usurper as their lawful ruler.

REMARKS OF MR. DUNNELL.

Mr. DUNNELL, of Minnesota, who had been a member of the Florida Investigating Committee, denounced the action of that committee in excluding from evidence all that had been before the Canvassing Board of that State in influencing its decision, and he characterized the statement of the majority that that State had gone for Tilden as surely as Massachusetts had gone for Hayes as a stupendous fiction, showing that the age of romance had not yet passed away.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts, (Chairman of that Committee,) desired to ask Mr. Dunnell a question.

Mr. DUNNELL declined to yield, stating that he had been voted down in Florida, but proposed to have his 10 minutes now. The rest of his speech was devoted to the question of the Florida election.

MR. WALKER REPLIES TO MR. CARR.

Mr. WALKER, of Virginia, said that he was one of the Democrats who had supported the Electoral bill in good faith, and he would say to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Carr] that it would take more than him, and the few Democrats who voted with him against that measure, to read the majority of the House out of the Democratic Party. The vote for that measure had been one of the grandest and loftiest evidences of Democratic faith in the honesty of mankind. If the Commission had not risen to the full heighth of the great occasion, the Democrats who supported the bill would have the satisfaction of knowing that they, at least, had done their duty, and made every effort to settle the great question according to law and right. He did not agree with the decision of the Commission, and he was glad that objection had been made to it, because it gave the Democratic Party an opportunity to enter its solemn protest against the consummation of an outrageous wrong under a mere legal fiction.

ANOTHER VIRTUOUS DEMOCRAT.

Mr. ROBBINS, of North Carolina said that he expected that a decision would have been reached on the lofty principles of right and justice, but he had been disappointed. He was, however, proud of the position of his party; it demanded the Presidency on the merits of the case. The other party said: "If you can give us the Presidency through any legal technicality, give it to us through that technicality." The country would take notice of the moral attitude of the two parties, one asking that the question should be decided on the truth of the matter, and the other resting its case on legal quibbles. If the latter party received the Presidency on those grounds it was welcome to take it; but history would write that party down, would write down the man who took the office, and would write down the Electoral Commission to a place from which the hand of resurrection could never raise them to the respect of mankind.

MR. KASSON'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, submitted that the debate had wandered rather widely from the main question. The Commission had made its report; objection to it had been filed, and on this subject only two houses had been asked to act. There was no evidence before the House on which it could act in the case of Florida. The question presented was purely a question of law, and that question was whether the Commission had acted contrary to the Constitution and the law. If it had it ought to be overruled, and if it had not the House, of course, ought to concur. If the Commission was right the House had no jurisdiction in the recanvass of the vote of Florida. If the Commission was wrong, then possibly it might be urged that the House had that right. The declaration that the Republican Party was relying on legal fictions to elect the President was incorrect, unless the Constitution itself was a legal fiction. Unless the gentleman could point him to some clause or phrase in the Constitution which gave to the two Houses the power to revise the action of State Governments in canvassing votes, then the attempt to do it was a usurpation of authority on the part of the House, or whatever body made the attempt. There were mere improvised charges of fraud, and the House has been told by the gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Hurd,] that fraud vitiated everything. On that declaration he took direct and pointed issue with the gentleman, even if the fraud existed. For example, if a bill passed the House by a majority of one vote, and if it afterward turned out that one of the members voting for it had not been duly elected, and if he were unseated, or if it were shown that his vote had been purchased by bribery or fraud, that fact would not affect the bill itself; it would stand as law and could not be impeached. The courts had decided that principle over and over again. It was therefore incorrect to say that fraud vitiated everything in the sense of its vitiating a public and completed act.

CLOSE OF THE DEBATE.

Mr. FIELD, of New-York, closing the debate said: Scarcely had the election taken place in November when the President invited representatives of the Republican Party to visit disputed States in the South for the purpose of witnessing the counting of the votes, declaring as he did so, that no President could afford to be elected by fraud. When Congress met in December, acting in the same spirit, it sent committees of investigation into the same States to ascertain the truth. Those States have been ransacked, hosts of witnesses have been examined, piles of evidence have been laid upon the table, and yet now, all at once, it is discovered that the invitation of the President was an act of superfluous folly, and that his messengers and the committees of this House went upon a fool's errand. This discovery is made by Republicans. There is not a Democrat in either house of Congress who does not disown and reject it. It is to be seen now whether the Republicans disown or accept it. Is it now to be that the Republican Party has so forgotten the great words and the heroic deeds of its early days as to cry "Evil be Thou my God," and endeavor to install a falsehood in the chief magistracy of the land? The act is against all the history of Congress and all the precedents of the past. The Electoral Commission which you have constituted has resolved—first, that no evidence can be received beyond the certificates submitted to the two houses by the President of the Senate; and, second, that of those certificates and papers none can be received of any act after the voting by a State. This decision, Mr. Speaker, means—for it can mean nothing else—that the certificate of the Governor of a State, in accordance with the certificate of the State Canvassers, is to govern, unless before the vote is cast the State rejects the act, and this as if in, I was about to say, insolent mockery. We know that in scarcely a State is the canvass made until within a few days of the Electoral votes being cast, and we know, moreover, that in the State of Florida the Canvassing Board completed its canvass at 3 o'clock in the morning, and that the Electors voted at 12 o'clock the same day. And yet we are told by this Commission that unless the State of Florida within those nine hours had roused itself—acting through its departments—and rejected the action of this Canvassing Board there is no power to do it. In short, the doctrine is this: If the General commanding in Florida had on the morning of the 6th of December marched a Corporal's guard into the State-house, told off four of his soldiers and forced the Returning Board to certify their election, the Governor to supersede his certificate, there is no power in the land to prevent the votes of these four soldiers from being counted. We are to see whether it is the judgment of the House, the solemn judgment of this House composed of both parties, that that is the law of this land. Let me show you what is the consequence: We offered to prove fraud; we were forbidden. And how does it turn out? One of the Electors of the State of Florida, Charles H. Pearce, is certified by one vote of the Commission to be a lawful Elector of the State of Florida. Here [holding up a volume] is the record in the reports of Florida that this man is a convicted felon. In the Fourteenth of Florida is the record of a case against Charles H. Pearce, colored, a minister of the Gospel, and a Senator of Florida, showing that he offered a bribe of $500 to a member of the Legislature to vote; he was convicted by a jury; he appealed to the Supreme Court; the Supreme Court affirmed the sentence, and that man, a pardoned convict, is the one man whose vote elects (if he is elected at all) Mr. Hayes to the Presidential office. Mr. Speaker, the decision of this tribunal as it has been made is entitled to no respect. It is unfounded in morals as it is unsound in law and injurious and pernicious in its consequences. The spectacle of successful villainy is corrupting in proportion to the extent of the theatre on which it is enacted and to the prize which it wins. The Presidency of the United States has never yet been won by fraud. If it is won now, the example will be more injurious to our good name, and more corrupt to our people, than all the peculations and robberies and the frauds of all our history.

THE VOTE TAKEN.

The debate having closed, at 1:15 P. M. the House proceeded to vote on the question. The amendment offered by Mr. Hale was rejected by yeas 97, nays 167, and the original resolution offered by Mr. Field, of New-York, was adopted by yeas 168, nays 103, a party vote, except that Mr. Whitehouse, of New-York, voted with the Republicans. It was then ordered, on motion of Mr. Field, that the Clerk inform the Senate of the action of the House, and also that the House is now ready to meet the Senate in the hall of the House.

PREPARING FOR THE SENATE.

A recess of five minutes was then taken to allow preparations to be made for the reception of the Senate. During the discussion and voting the seats in the area fronting the Clerk's desk were occupied by Messrs. Evarts, Stoughton, Mathews, and Shellabarger, counsel for the Republican Party before the Commission, and by Messrs. Merrick and Green, counsel for the Democratic Party. The galleries were fully occupied by spectators, some ladies having to content themselves with seats in the gentlemen's reception-room, however, the colored people who usually lounge there appeared to be completely excluded. Ulysses S. Grant, Jr., occupied a member's seat on the Republican side.

THE JOINT MEETING.

At 2:25 P. M. the Senators arrived and took their places.

Mr. FERRY, President of the Senate, and presiding officer of the joint session, rose and said: The joint meeting of Congress resumes its session. The two houses separately have considered and determined the objection submitted by a member of the House to the decision of the Commission on the certificates from the State of Florida. The Clerk of the Senate will now read the decision of the Senate.

The decision of the Senate was read by its Clerk, and that of the House by its Clerk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER said: The two houses not concurring in ordering otherwise, the decision of the Commission will stand unreversed. The counting will now proceed, in conformity with the decision of the Commission. The tellers will announce the vote of Florida.

Senator ALLISON, one of the tellers, thereupon announced that the State of Florida had given four votes for R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, as President, and four votes for William A. Wheeler, of New-York, as Vice President.

THE VOTES OF GEORGIA.

The VICE PRESIDENT then opened the certificate from the State of Georgia, and handed it to the tellers. It was read by Representative Cook, of Georgia. A slip in the reading by which the one hundred and first year of independence was rendered as the one thousand and first, created a ripple of laughter throughout the audience.

The PRESIDING OFFICER asked whether there was any objection to the vote of Georgia.

None being made, he announced that the vote would be counted, and directed the tellers to declare it.

Mr. COOK then declared that the State of Georgia had given 11 votes for Samuel J. Tilden, of New-York, as President, and 11 votes for Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, as Vice President.

THE VOTES OF ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, AND KENTUCKY.

Next followed in succession the State of Illinois with 21 votes for Hayes and Wheeler, Indiana with 15 votes for Tilden and Hendricks, Iowa with 11 votes for Hayes and Wheeler, Kansas with 5 votes for Hayes and Wheeler, and Kentucky with 12 votes for Tilden and Hendricks.

THE VOTES OF LOUISIANA OBJECTED TO.

Then came the certificate from the State of Louisiana, showing eight votes for Hayes and Wheeler, and the usual certificate stating that the certificate had been received by mail, and that no corresponding one had been received by messenger. [The messenger appointed for that purpose was Thomas C. Anderson of the Returning Board.] This was authenticated by Kellogg as Governor, he being himself one of the Electors. The certificate having been read, the presiding officer handed to the tellers another certificate from the same State, with a corresponding one received by mail, showing eight votes for Tilden and Hendricks. This was authenticated by McEnery as Governor of the State. Still a third certificate was opened and read, a corresponding one having been received by mail, with votes for Hayes and Wheeler, authenticated by Desloude, Secretary of State.

The PRESIDING OFFICER opened and presented another certificate received by mail, no corresponding one having been received by messenger.

Mr. BROOKS, of Mississippi, one of the tellers, proceeded to read it; but it was obvious from the first sentence that it was a mere burlesque. It commenced by certifying that John Smith had been chosen an Elector from the First District; John Smith No. 1 from the second; John Smith No. 2 from the third; John Smith No. 3 from the fourth; John Smith No. 4 from the fifth; John Smith No. 5 from the sixth, and John Smith "A" and John Smith "B" Electors at Large.

When the reading had proceeded thus far, Senator SARGENT rose and said it was obvious that the certificate was a mere burlesque.

The Presiding Officer said it was his duty to submit all the papers received by him. He asked whether the paper should be suppressed. [Voices—"No, no; read it."] The reading was proceeded with, to the great amusement of the audience. It follows the usual formalities, showing that John Smith had been duly chosen as Chairman, and John Smith "B" as Sergeant at Arms, and that John Smith No. 1 and John Smith "A" were appointed tellers; that the eight votes of the State had been cast for Peter Cooper of New-York, and Cary of Ohio.

At this stage of the reading, Senator MCDONALD of Indiana, suggested that the two houses should not be compelled to listen to the reading. The Presiding Officer directed the address on the envelope to be read. It read—"To the Vice President of the United States, Washington. Vote of the Electoral College of the State of Louisiana for President and Vice President, 1876." He then directed the teller to proceed with the reading. After a few more sentences had been read, Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, inquired whether the Chair had decided that it was not in order to dispense with the further reading of the paper. The presiding officer said that he had asked unanimous consent, but that objection had been made. Mr. Hoar requested that any person objecting, should rise in his place and do so. Mr. MILLS, of Texas, rising, said: "As this is a burlesque act, I object." The reading was then proceeded with to its close; it purporting to be signed by John Smith, Company Two, Bull-dozers, Governor of Louisiana, and winding up with the motto: "Such is Life in Louisiana." Subsequently the Presiding Officer directed the paper to be omitted from the proceedings of the Joint Convention.

Senator MCDONALD, of Indiana, rose and submitted an objection to the Hayes and Wheeler certificates.

The objection was based on the ground that the Hayes Electors had not been duly elected, and that their election had been certified by William P. Kellogg who claimed to be, but in fact was not, Governor of the State of Louisiana, and because the Returning Board of said State was without jurisdiction, for the reason that the laws of Louisiana conferred no power on the Returning Board to canvass or compile the votes since they constituted but four of the five persons required by law, since those four were of the same political party, and since there was a vacancy in said board which the four members had refused to fill; because the four members of the Returning Board had full knowledge that a true compilation of the votes would have shown that the Tilden Electors had been duly elected; because said board had offered for money to sell the vote of Louisiana, and because A. B. Levisse and C. H. Brewster, of the Republican Electors, had held offices at trust under the Government of the United States at the time of their appointment as Electors.

The objection is signed by Messrs. McDonald of Indiana, Stevenson of Kentucky, Saulsbury of Delaware, and Bogy of Missouri, Senators; Messrs. Jenks of Pennsylvania, Gibson of Louisiana, Tucker of Virginia, Levy of Louisiana, Ellis of Louisiana, and Morrison of Illinois, representatives.

Mr. GIBSON, of Louisiana, also sent up objections to the Hayes and Wheeler certificates, because, first, the Government of Louisi

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE SITUATION IN THE EAST.

PROBABILITY THAT THE POWERS WILL NOT ANSWER THE RUSSIAN NOTE—THE ENGLISH LIBERALS IN FAVOR OF COERCING TURKEY—THE SERVIAN PEACE NEGOTIATIONS—THE GREAT SKUPOCHTJINA TO BE CONVENED.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A dispatch from Vienna says: "It is stated here that the powers will probably not answer the Russian circular at all. If an identical answer were given the five powers would tacitly acknowledge Russia's claim for herself of freedom to withdraw from common action whenever she pleased, while separate answers would destroy the effect on the Czar's resolutions, which an enunciation of all the powers might have. The circular itself did not ask nor require an answer. It simply instructed the Russian representatives to ascertain the views of the Cabinets to which they are accredited. Curiously enough, Russia does not seem very anxious to know the views of the Cabinets, for the Russian representatives have not yet taken any steps toward ascertaining them."

The Birmingham *Post* asserts that the Liberal leaders after consultation have determined to submit a motion declaring that it is the duty of England, in concert with the European powers, or, failing this, with Russia alone—to enforce upon Turkey the adoption of necessary provisions for the security of Christians in the disturbed provinces.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A Vienna dispatch says Russian advices confirm the reports that the number of arrests made of Communist and Nihilist conspirators in Moscow and neighborhood is increasing daily. The Russians are distributing notices in Poland threatening with severe punishment all persons who join the Turkish Army.

A dispatch from Belgrade reports that M. Christics, who has been appointed Envoy to Constantinople, and is empowered to sign a treaty of peace, is expected to start for that city to-day, Servia having so far accepted all the Turkish conditions except that relating to Jews, and having appointed a Turkish Commissary to reside in Belgrade. The appointment of M. Christics would ordinarily be very reassuring, as he is one of the most prominent advocates of peace, but extraneous influences complicate the situation. The Servian Government are much embarrassed because the Russian Government have not answered their appeal for audience. New causes of disagreement may be started at any moment should a favorable opportunity occur of securing assistance against the Porte. The district officials have received orders to prepare for elections for the Great Skuptschina, which is only convened on extraordinary occasions. As it comprises a larger number of members than the ordinary Skuptschina, the electoral formalities are cumbrous, and it will be impossible to complete them before the 1st of March. Therefore if the treaty is to be negotiated for ratification by the Great Skuptschina a prolongation of the armistice will be necessary.

It is stated in Belgrade, on very good authority, that Montenegro has not accepted Turkey's proposals for peace.

A new insurrection has broken out in the Districts of Tuzela and Maglay in Bosnia.

A Vienna correspondent says the Porte has dropped its demand about the Jews.

A correspondent at Pera writes under date of Feb. 5, that the only business of the Turkish Government seems to be to send soldiers, and yet more soldiers, to the Danubian frontier. Every nerve is strained, and every farthing lavished, to prepare as if for an inevitable contest. Muskets arrive from America by hundreds of thousands, and cartridges by millions.

OCEAN CABLE COMPETITION.

THE MEETING OF THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CABLE COMPANY—EFFECTS OF COMPETITION—THE CONTEST BETWEEN THE COMPANIES.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The *Times'* money article of Saturday, Feb. 10, referring to a meeting of the Anglo-American Cable Company, says: "In connection with the meeting of the stockholders of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company, held to-day, it is worth calling attention to the distinct threat uttered by the Chairman against the Direct Cable Company, that he and his board were determined to institute what he called "an internecine war' till the weaker went to the wall, should the attempt now being made by the Globe Telegraph and Trust Company party to destroy the Direct Cable Company fail. He was frank enough to tell the shareholders that this war might be very costly, but none the less, it is the determination of his board to have no rival if a fight could destroy that rival."

The following is a report of the Anglo-American Cable Company's meeting on Friday last: "The ordinary general meeting of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company (limited) was held yesterday at the City Terminus Hotel, Viscount Monck, the Chairman, presiding. The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, briefly alluded to the great depression of trade. Their own business was not less sensitive to the effects of the depression than other modes of employing capital, but notwithstanding the fact, there had been transacted during the last year as large a business in telegraphy across the Atlantic as in the year preceding. The company, however, had not obtained, as the shareholders had felt in their dividend, the full amount of the business, a fact attributable to the existence of a competitive company, which, of course, by carrying a portion of the business, had to that extent deprived them of their profits. The obvious and ordinary mode of meeting a competitive rival in the field would be to carry on what he might call a sort of 'internecine war' with him till they had brought him to such a condition as would induce him to come to an amicable arrangement. Such a course, however, would involve a certain loss of revenue to both companies, and, having the fact before their minds, they desired to exhaust every means at their disposal for arriving at an amicable arrangement with their competitor before they 'drew the sword' and embarked in a hostile competition with him. To show the anxiety of the Directors not to embark in any hostile competition with the Direct Cable Company as soon as that company had begun work he, though representing the senior company, requested an interview with the Chairman of the Direct Cable Company, and asked if they could not come to some terms enabling them both to live without expending the capital and money of their shareholders in a hostile competition. The Chairman of the Direct Cable Company met him with a point-blank refusal to do what he proposed, but he did not tell him that it was impossible. That was subsequently discovered. This point, however, was now to be decided by a court of law, and the Directors had come to the conclusion that they should wait and see how the question was decided before they adopted any alteration in their policy. He had heard it said that the Globe Company was only the 'creature' of this company in these transactions. The Globe Company, however, was interested in this company to the extent of $1,250,000, over a seventh part of their whole capital, and they were also largely interested in the Direct Cable Company. It was therefore obvious to any one that the contest between those companies, in both of which the Globe Company was deeply interested, must be prejudicial to the interests of that company, and therefore it was their duty to prevent it. As stated in the report, they intended to send out an expedition this year to repair the cable of 1865. The cable of 1866 was recently broken, but in very shallow water, and he believed the break was capable of easy repair. The repair of these two cables and the consequent information they would obtain would be of the highest interest, not only to themselves, but to all proprietors of telegraph cables. The great difficulty which they had all had hitherto was their absolute ignorance, so far as experience was concerned, of the length of time on which they might calculate on the service of any given cable. The state of these cables when they were taken up would go far to remove that ignorance, and it would enable them in a great degree to economise with reference to the necessity for future restoration and repair.

Sir D. Gooch, M. P., Director, seconded the adoption of the report which was carried unanimously without discussion, and the dividends, in accordance with the report were declared."

Application has been made for a mandamus to compel the Direct United States Cable Company's Board of Directors to reconsider the votes which the Chairman of the late meeting of shareholders decided invalid, and declare the resolutions of Mr. Pender (who represents the amalgamationists) adopted. It is believed that a decision will be obtained within a fortnight.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

REPORT THAT SIR EDWARD THORNTON IS TO BE TRANSFERRED TO THE PORTE.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—A special dispatch from Pera says it is reported that Sir Edward Thornton, now British Minister to the United States, will be appointed English Ambassador to the Porte. The report creates a favorable impression.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Twycross vs. Albert Grant et al., to recover money alleged to have been obtained by fraudulent representations regarding the Lisbon Steam Tramway Company, has been denied and judgment given against Baron Grant, according to the jury's verdict.

The British bark Queen of Hearts, Capt. Brennan, from Greenock for Hampton Roads, in ballast, is ashore on the Island of Arran. The crew have landed.

Silver closed to-day at 57½d. per ounce.

MADRID, Feb. 13.—The Spanish Government has decided that all foreigners living in Spain, including Englishmen, are liable to residence tax, unless specially exempt by treaty.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A correspondent at Paris says it is reported as probable that the Duke Decazes will resign the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and be sent as Ambassador to St. Petersburg.

The India Office publishes a telegraphic dispatch from the Viceroy, Lord Lytton, dated Feb. 11, stating that the condition of the distressed districts is practically unchanged. The numbers receiving relief have further decreased 40,000 in Madras and 25,000 in Bombay. Sir Richard Temple telegraphs that throughout the entire Presidency of Madras starvation is prevented. Some deaths from want, however, are reported in districts near Madras.

A dispatch from Rome reports that the Pope is much displeased at the reply of the Cardinals concerning the resumption of the Vatican Council.

A Madrid dispatch says Captain General Campos telegraphs that the Cuban insurrection will be almost entirely suppressed by May, when he will be able to return to Spain.

DOOM OF THE NEWARK MURDERERS.

FAILURE TO PASS THE WRIT OF ERROR BILL IN THE NEW-JERSEY SENATE — THE EXECUTION TO TAKE PLACE ON THURSDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 12.—In the House this evening 28 bills were offered, but none of public interest. The only thing of any interest in either house was the consideration in the Senate of Gov. Bedle's veto, of Friday last, of the bill granting the writ of error in murder cases. After all the calendar business had been disposed of, Senator Magie, who introduced the bill, addressed the Senate in its support. He denied that the pending execution of the Newark murderers was the cause of the bill. It was, however, the occasion of it, because it was while engaged in the effort to secure a new trial for his convicted clients that the anomalous character of the old law was brought to his notice. He thought it monstrous that greater safeguards should be thrown around the liberty and property of a condemned man than around his life. He also took up the objections of the Governor, set forth in the Message, and discussed them *seriatim*. Senator Ward arose in reply, and warmly supported the veto. Senator Bergen, having been called to the chair, President Abbett took the floor. He said that he partly differed from the gentlemen who had preceded him. The old law which made a writ of error a writ of right in minor cases, and a writ of grace only in capital cases, was an outrage. It ought not to stand on the statute books. At the same time the Governor pointed out one objection to the bill which he regarded as of sufficient weight to justify him [the Senator] in sustaining the veto. It was the fact that no time was fixed in which the writ of error must be applied for. That error was, to his mind, a fatal one. The question whether the bill should pass notwithstanding the Governor's veto was put and negatived by the vote of 15 Senators sustaining the veto and 6 against it. The six who voted in favor of the passage of the bill over the veto were Senators Hill, Hobart, Leaming, Ludlow, Magie, and Schultze. This defeat destroys the last hope of the Newark convicts for their lives, and they will be executed in the Essex County Jail, next Thursday, in accordance with the terms of the Governor's respite.

TILDEN'S "GOBBLE" DISPATCH.

THE TRANSLATORS SUMMONED TO APPEAR BEFORE THE SENATE ELECTION COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Feb. 12.—A. B. Hinman and A. W. Shaw, of this city, constituting the firm of A. B. Hinman & Co., oil dealers and mining operators, have gone to Washington on a subpœna of the Senate Election Committee. They are the decipherers of the "Gobble" dispatch, who furnished its translation, published last week by the Detroit *Tribune*, and they have taken to Washington the dictionary used for the cipher, namely, *The Household Dictionary*, published by T. Nelson & Sons, of Paternoster row, London. They have used it repeatedly in the past for mining operations with Patrick, of Omaha, and will explain the method to the Senate Committee.

LITTLEFIELD FINALLY DISPOSED OF.

HIS ATTEMPT TO SELL HIS "TESTIMONY" TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The *Journal's* Davenport, Iowa, dispatch says: "Hon. Ira M. Gifford, who Clerk Littlefield swore offered him money to go to Washington with the Vernon Parish return, saying he could get $100,000 from the National Republican Committee for the suppression of that evidence, this morning published a denial of this story. He says Littlefield said prominent Democrats, including Gov. Palmer, had approached him and offered him large sums of money to disclose what he knew of the Returning Board. He being a Republican, however, preferred to keep silence for a less sum than the Democrats offered. Gov. Palmer approached him in various ways, and intimated he could get $10,000 for his information. Mr. Gifford says he is ready to make these statements under oath.

A WHISKY WAR IN GEORGIA.

LIEUT. M'INTYRE, OF THE SECOND INFANTRY, KILLED BY AN AMBUSHED PARTY OF SMUGGLERS—EIGHTY-FOUR ARRESTS MADE AND THIRTY-THREE DISTILLERIES DESTROYED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A dispatch to the Internal Revenue Commissioner from Agent Chamberlain, dated Cartersville, Ga., mentions that upon a raid in the northern part of that State 84 arrests were made and that 33 distilleries were destroyed. Lieut. McIntyre, of the Second Infantry, was killed in the Frog Mountains by illicit distillers in ambush. The attack upon the Government forces was made by the distillers, 30 in number, under cover of night.

ATLANTA, Feb. 12.—On Friday night a detachment of United States Infantry accompanying Revenue agents were attacked by ambushed distillers in Gilmer County, and Lieut. McIntyre, of Company E, Second Infantry, was killed. A detachment which was sent out to recover the body, is said to have killed three distillers before compassing that end.

A COAL COMPANY IN TROUBLE.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 12.—In the United States Circuit Court this morning, Samuel Dickson, of Philadelphia, made a motion for the appointment of Edward W. Clark, Benjamin Williamson, and William H. Tillinghast, as Receivers of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, and after argument, the persons named were appointed. They were required to file bonds to the amount of $300,000 for the faithful performance of their duties. An injunction was granted restraining all parties from interfering with said Receivers in taking possession, and in the transaction of all their business as Receivers.

WILKESBARRE, Feb. 12.—The announcement here at head-quarters that the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company had to-day applied for a Receiver was not entirely unexpected. It has caused no panicky feeling as yet. It is thought the mines will be worked as usual.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12.—The coal interests here were much depressed to-day by the news of the appointment of the Receivers of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company.

THE OLD SOUTHERN WHIGS.

THEIR STATUS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

THE OLD WHIGS THE MOST VIOLENT MEN IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—HOW THE SECESSION ORDINANCE WAS PASSED—THE PEACE MOVEMENT OF 1862 AND WHAT CAME OF IT—OLD DEMOCRATS KEPT OUT OF OFFICE AND WHIGS KEPT IN—REPUBLICAN PROSPECTS IN THE OLD NORTH STATE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

RALEIGH, Friday, Feb. 9, 1871.

Much has been said and written about the old Whig element of the Southern States, and it has been prophesied that this portion of the Democratic Party will, sooner or later, join the Republican Party. This prophecy, so far as North Carolina is concerned, will never be realized. Strange to say, the most bitter and unrelenting men of the Democratic Party are the old Whig leaders—men who loved the Union—some of whom remained true to their principles during the entire war, and yet, after the war was over, joined the enemies of the Union, and became the most violent men in the State. In 1860 the Whigs of this State polled 44,990 votes for Bell for President. All these men were Unionists, and bitterly opposed to secession. In February, 1861, when the people voted upon the question of convention or no convention, and for delegates, the Union men defeated the convention, and elected two-thirds of the delegates by 30,000 majority. There were many Democrats who were loyal to the Union, and they helped to swell this vote. After Sumter was fired on, and Lincoln issued his proclamation calling for 75,000 troops, a convention was called without submitting the question to a vote of the people. The secessionists worked up public sentiment to such an extent, because Lincoln proposed to coerce the Southern States, and browbeat Union men by denominating them "submissionists" to Lincoln and his hirelings, that a large majority of the delegates elected to the convention were original secessionists. George E. Badger, one of the ablest men this State has ever produced, was elected from Wake County, and William A. Graham was elected from Orange County. These two men were the leaders of the Union delegates, and so powerful was the current of secession that Mr. Badger introduced an ordinance of secession, and so arrogant were the secession delegates that they voted down the ordinance introduced by Mr. Badger and adopted that introduced by Burton Craige, of Rowan. After the secession ordinance was enrolled, every member of the convention signed it; the Union delegates were afraid to refuse, because they would have been hanged to the trees in the Capitol square. From this time until January, 1863, the ostracism and oppression of the Union men by the secessionists was worse than that endured by the white Republicans of the South since 1868.

As the war progressed, and men and boys were conscripted and hurried to the front, the people began to murmur, and the war began to grow unpopular; and when the writ of habeas corpus was suspended, the murmurings broke into open denunciation of Jefferson Davis and his Government. This was in 1863, and while the Legislature was in session peace resolutions were introduced and voted down. The movement spread, and in less than two months peace meetings had been held in nearly every county in the State. The result was the election of Z. B. Vance by the Union men in August, 1862, as Governor. While there was no fixed understanding, it was tacitly understood among the Union men and old Whigs that Gen. Vance was to embrace the first opportunity that presented itself, to recall the North Carolina troops from Virginia, and call a convention and take the State out of the Confederacy, and thus break the back-bone of the secession movement. Up to this time the old Whigs had maintained their principles, and were opposed to Jefferson Davis and his government. In an evil hour Vance went to Richmond to see Davis, and from that time forward, he was a changed man—from an outspoken Union and peace man, he became the most vigorous War Governor in the South, and carried with him the great majority of the old Whigs. This was the beginning of the departure of the old Whigs from the Union or Conservative Party; and when the war ended, Gov. Vance and every Whig who followed him, were the most ultra in opposition to the Government in the State.

The appointment of W. W. Holden in 1865, as Provisional Governor by President Jonnson, angered the old Whigs, and when Gov. Holden refused to recommend the pardon of W. A. Graham and other old Whigs who had followed Vance into the camp of Jeff Davis, they set about at once to organize a party in opposition to Holden. In looking around for an available man, Gov. Graham and his followers united upon Jonathan Worth, who was an old Whig and a Union man who had been appointed State Treasurer by Gov. Holden. Worth became a candidate for Governor at the election in November, 1865, and was elected by 6,000 majority. From this election sprang the present Democratic organization. The whites refused to vote on the question of calling a convention in 1867 to frame a Constitution under the Reconstruction Acts. In February, 1868, the Democrats held a State Convention in this city, with W. A. Graham as President, who announced in his speech, on taking the chair, that the line of demarkation between the two parties was the line of color. Vance, Leach, Turner, Gilmer, Davidson, and almost every old Whig leader followed Graham as they did Vance, and in this State they have taken absolute control of the Democratic Party, and have held nearly all the offices since 1870. Therefore there is no discontent among the old Whigs in this State because they control the party and run it in their interest. What hope is there under these circumstances that these men are going to break with their party and attach themselves to the Republican Party? None whatever. The party lash is brought into play at the slightest sign of independence on the part of any Democrat, and he is driven back into the party or crushed out at once. There are few Democrats in this State who have opinions other than those laid down for them by party caucuses and conventions, and not one of them dares to oppose any party movement, on pain of being driven out of the party and denounced as a Radical. Therefore, if Northern Republicans are expecting an addition to the party in this State from the old Whig element, they are counting on a broken reed.

To show that the party in this State is controlled by the old Whigs, it is sufficient to mention the following who are now in office: Z. B. Vance, Governor; A. S. Merrimon, United States Senator; J. J. Yeates, A. M. Waddell, J. J. Davis, W. M. Robbins, and R. B. Vance, Congressmen; M. L. Eure and John Kerr, Superior Court Judges; T. J. Jarvis, Lieutenant Governor; J. M. Worth, State Treasurer, and many others, while there are not more than six old Democrats now in office.

When the Republican Party was organized in this State in 1867, the following old Whigs enrolled themselves under the Republican banner, to wit: John Pool, Alfred and Oliver Dockery, G. W. Logan, C. L. Harris, William Barrow, D. M. Carter, D. R. Goodloe, W. A. Smith, D. L. Russell, A. H. Jones, J. W. Bowman, C. C. Jones, and as many more. Of the old Democratic leaders the following took sides with the Republican Party: W. W. Holden, Thomas Settle, W. B. Rodman, R. P. Dick, Rufus Barringer, J. W. Albertson, and a few others. Admitting that the negroes voted their full strength in April, 1868, that is 79,000, Holden's vote for Governor being 92 235, it will be observed that only 13,235 white men voted the Republican ticket at the April election in 1868. Granting that 5,000 negroes did not vote in April, 1868, this would give 18,235 white men who voted the Republican ticket at that election. At the election in November last not more than 80,000 negroes voted for Settle, making the white Republican vote 30,000—a gain of 12,000 since April, 1868. Vance's vote being 123,000 shows that only one white man out of every five voted the Republican ticket. With every department of the State Government, with every railroad and other corporation in which the State has a controlling interest, and with two-thirds of the counties in the hands of the Democrats, it will be seen that there is every reason why the Democratic vote should be increased at every election. Should Hayes be declared President, with the changes which are to be made by the present Legislature in the county governments, in the judiciary system, and in the election of officers, there may be a chance for the Republicans to rally and make a vigorous campaign in November, 1878.

OPPOSED TO BIENNIAL SESSIONS.

The Legislature of Maine is considering the subject of biennial sessions, and the papers of that State print a letter from Mr. Lewis B. Hibbard, editor of the Vermont *Farmer*, in which he alludes to the experience of Vermont, and advises against the proposed change. He says:

"*First*—You will get a lower average standard of ability in your biennial than your annual sessions. I shall not stop to dwell upon this point. The fact is quite patent with us for reasons which thinking men will see.

Second—Very few old members are returned the second session. The American peculiarity—a hankering after office—is so great and powerful that it becomes a marked exception for a man to be returned the second time. I heard this evil deplored in a recent farmers' meeting by the farmers themselves, and yet, in 1878, they will elect new men, as so many wish to go to glory and shame too, I may add, in too many cases. Consequently, a few scheming lawyers or other wire pullers manipulate things to their liking with much greater ease. A few days since one of our Vermont farmers said in a public assembly—and he was a witty member of the last Legislature—that a dozen or so lawyers practically had to fit a string for the farmers of the body, because they are 'green' and not familiar with the outs and ins of legislative experience.

Third—It is poor economy. That was used as an argument when the State went into it, but it was a delusion and the figures used by scheming men did 'lie' most egregiously. The State will not save a dollar practically.

Fourth—The average of your Legislature will be lower than now, for reasons above enumerated, unless you are very much wiser than we are in Vermont."

SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION DISPOSED OF AT VERY LOW FIGURES—THE PRICES REALIZED.

Messrs. Leavitt & Co. disposed of a large number of valuable oil paintings by auction, at their art sales-rooms, No. 817 Broadway, last evening. Very few of the paintings brought their value, and in many instances works of art valued at several thousand dollars realized as many hundred. The principal painting offered was Paul Weber's "Monastery on Lake Maggiori," for which $9,000 had been refused, and which was sold last night at $1,100. The work is eight feet long and six feet wide, and is surrounded by a massive gilt frame. The paintings and frames were sold together. Following is a list of the principal paintings, with their artists and the prices realized:

Weber	Monastery on Lake Maggiori	$1,100 00
Beard	Bear Dance	690 00
Fortman	Scene in the Tyrol	255 00
Vaini	Episode of the French War	200 00
De Haas	Wreck on Long Island Coast	400 00
Ferrari	Salutation to the Cross	525 00
Van Hove	The Happy Mother	750 00
Fabrius	Catching Herrings near Holland	200 00
Pinehart	Dressing for the Ball	205 00
Madon	Popping the Question	175 00
Roser	The Orphan	200 00
Plassan	The Luncheon	110 00
Luminais	The First Ride	220 00
Robbe	Pastoral Scene	250 00
De Jonghe	Reverie	400 00
Fortman	Scene near Tyrol	250 00
Sauner	The Widow Van Olfenbarrevelt	115 00
Weber, T	Scene of Ostend	155 00
Ferrari	Austrian Merchants	210 00
Garland	Crossing the Stream	360 00
Chapman	The Doge's Palace	110 00
Garland	The Sudden Attack	100 00
Winkenkler	Scene from Faust	100 00
Goupil	The Sad News	230 00
Baron	The Troubador	100 00
Guillaman	The Traveling Musicians	142 00
Brown	Hide and Seek	155 00
Mansuni	Coast of Dover	100 00
Story	The Letter	90 00
Sohulise	Taking a Nap	85 00
Wust	Icebergs of Newfoundland	80 00
Chapman	Gathering Grapes	75 00
Bulk	Street Scene in Amsterdam	90 00
Middleton	Army near Paris	75 00
Van Sebon	Skating	55 00
Van Beest	The Pilot-boat	65 00
Pevnes	The Conversation	55 00
McCord	Landscape—Lake George	55 00
Verna	Spring-time	46 00
Neret	Gypsy Encampment	40 00
Cooman	Autumn	45 00
Coleman	Landscape—North Conway	60 00
Hamilton	Liverpool Harbor	65 00
De Fauld	On Matlin	111 00
Smillie	Farmington, Conn	50 00
Brown	Fruit	50 00
Casileur	Scene in the Alps	65 00
Wiles	Shelter from the Storm	70 00
Buchanan	Will o' the Wisp	65 00

There was besides a large number of good works, which brought from $10 to $25. A collection of drawings from the sketches of the English Club, and a few fine water colors were also disposed of. The sale will be continued this evening.

THE PRESERVATION OF GAME.

MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF GAME—THE AMENDMENTS TO THE GAME LAW LIABLE TO BE PASSED—LEGISLATION RECOMMENDED TO PREVENT THE SPEARING OF FISH.

The monthly meeting of the Association for the Protection of Game was held last night at the residence of Mr. Charles H. Housman, No. 19 East Fifty-fourth street, Mr. Clinton Gilbert, President, occupied the chair. The Secretary read a mass of correspondence from persons in other States, asking for information and advice on the subject of the preservation of game, and stated that the most cordial co-operation had been extended to all such inquirers. Senator Wagstaff reported that the amendments to the Game laws would undoubtedly be passed at the present session of the Legislature, with the exception of section 8, which reads as follows:

"In any prosecution or trial under the provisions of this act of any person for having in his possession any quadrupeds, birds, fish, or shell-fish in the months or parts of months in which it is forbidden to have the same, it shall be lawful to be shown in evidence that the quadrupeds, birds, fish, or shell-fish in question were not taken or killed within the time prohibited by law, or were not taken or killed within this State; and such evidence, when deemed sufficient by the court having jurisdiction of the offense alleged, shall be a sufficient defense to such action."

This section, Senator Wagstaff explained, would entirely nullify all previous legislation for the preservation of game, and had caused the defeat of the bill last year. With the objectionable section stricken out, the bill would undoubtedly pass. He would suggest that the next night of meeting be altered to Friday, so as to give them an opportunity of inviting the members of the Legislative Committee on Amendments to the Game law, and discussing the subject in all its bearings. The suggestion of was adopted, and the next meeting night changed to Saturday. J. W. Whitehead reported that no venison could now be found in the markets, nor was there any in the City except what was secreted by some commission merchants, who managed to elude the vigilance of the officers of the association, but would unquestionably be entrapped some day. J. W. Whitehead also commended to the notice of the meeting that section of the Pennsylvania Game laws prohibiting the pollution of streams and rivers by the refuse of oil factories and gas-works, which practice was terribly destructive to fish. The matter was referred to the Committee on By-laws. On motion of J. W. Cuthbert the Executive Committee was authorized to invest a surplus of $500, in addition to the fund of $4,000 already invested.

Hon. Seth Green, who was present, said that in his opinion one of the greatest mistakes made in framing the Game laws was in allowing the spearing of fish in any season. The practice had been extended into the spawning season, and as a consequence bass, bull-heads, and other fish were being destroyed. He asked Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt to also alluded to the practice of spearing in the spawning season, and said that legislation was absolutely necessary to stop the wholesale destruction of fish. The State Fishery Commissioners had stocked Owasco Lake, in this State, but no sooner did the fish begin to thrive than the residents of the locality commenced the practice of spearing, and continued it through the spawning season, taking in as many as 300 pounds of fish a night. So defiant and lawless did they become, too, that nobody dared interfere, and the consequence was that the fish which had been placed there at such immense trouble and expense was speedily exterminated. The subject was one of very great importance, and he hoped the association would meet the Fishery Commissioners and agree upon a joint plan of action for securing legislation and to do away with the evil. The meeting then adjourned, and the members were entertained by J. W. Housman with a fine game supper.

NOMINATION FOR ASSEMBLY.

A meeting of the Tammany Hall delegates from the First Assembly District was held last evening at Cahill's saloon, in Park row, to nominate an Assemblyman to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. James Healey. The convention was called to order by Justice Duffy, who occupied the chair. The Conference Committee, which had held a meeting in the afternoon to consider the subject of the nomination, reported in favor of Mr. Edward Cahill. That gentleman having declined to accept the nomination, however, the convention proceeded to ballot for a nominee, the candidates being John F. Berrigan and Thomas Madigan. A motion for a recess having been declared carried by the Chairman, the supporters of Berrigan retired in a body. As they did not return, the remaining delegates went into session, and, after considerable debate, nominated John Moore in place of James Madigan, their first choice. Moore was formerly an Alderman under the Tweed régime.

AN IMPERIAL BALL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORFOLK, Feb. 12.—The Grand Duke Alexis will give a grand ball and reception on board his ship, the Svetlana, to-morrow, in Russian style, the reception commencing at midday and closing with a ball in the evening. All the military and naval officers at this station have been invited, and the civil functionaries of this city and Portsmouth also. Admiral Shinkin, the Russian Minister, and other invited guests from Washington, will grace the occasion. New-York will be represented by Commodore McCready, President of the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company.

AN ENGINEER RUN OVER AND KILLED.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 12.—As the Philadelphia through express train, on the Boston and New-York Air-Line Road, was passing Westchester Station, in the town of Colchester, on Sunday morning, it slowed up to let engineer Andrew Bacon on board. He seized the hand-rail of the engine, but slipped so that the tender wheels passed over his right leg above the ankle, and left foot, crushing them. He was taken to his wife's home in Westchester, where he died on Sunday night.

LAW REPORTS.

A REMINDER OF THOMAS C. FIELDS.

A SUIT TO FORECLOSE A MORTGAGE MADE BY HIM—HOW HIS SURETIES FARED.

Some interesting statements are contained in the papers in the case of the Mutual Life Insurance Company against Thomas C. Fields and others, in which Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday rendered a decision on an application made by Hawley D. Clapp, one of the defendants. Mr. Clapp, in his petition to the court, set forth that the action was brought for the foreclosure of a mortgage for $22,000 made by Thomas C. Fields and wife on July 1, 1872. In October, 1871, Fields had been arrested by the Sheriff in one of the "Ring" suits, and held in $100,000 bail, Mr. Clapp and William Florence becoming his sureties. On Dec. 14, 1871, before the execution of the mortgage referred to, Fields and his wife executed and delivered a deed of trust to Henry Parsons of some property, including the premises covered by the mortgage. This deed Mr. Clapp says he believes was made so that the property might be sold, and he and Florence indemnified in case they should be called upon to pay anything, or should suffer any damage by reason of their becoming sureties for Fields. A year later Fields and his wife executed a deed of the premises, in which the consideration was stated to be $1, and in which the names of the grantees were left blank. This deed was made at Havana, Cuba, and after its arrival in this City the names of Messrs. Clapp and Florence were inserted also, for the purpose, as Mr. Clapp says, of indemnifying them against loss on account of their suretyship. Mr. Clapp says he never bargained for nor purchased the premises, nor agreed to pay any consideration for them. The mortgage on the property was foreclosed by the plaintiffs. When the summons and complaint in the suit were served on him, Mr. Clapp says he paid no attention to them, but merely turned them over to Mr. Fields' attorney. He found out afterward that the mortgaged premises had been sold for less than the amount of the mortgage and that judgment for $8,684 66 had been entered against him and Florence on Feb. 17, 1876. Florence, he says, has succeeded in having the judgment, as to him, set aside, and in having a trial ordered to ascertain his liability. Mr. Clapp seeks the same kind of relief. On the other hand, however, Mr. McClure, one of the plaintiffs' attorneys, makes affidavit that Clapp had knowledge of all the proceedings in the foreclosure suit, was represented by counsel in the same, and never denied his liability under the mortgage. Judge Barrett denied the motion to have the judgment for the deficiency set aside as to Mr. Clapp, but without prejudice to a renewal by the latter on affidavits in answer to the allegations in the affidavit of Mr. McClure.

IS A LIVERY STABLE A NUISANCE?

The case in which Mrs. Caroline G. Reed seeks to enjoin Matwin Livingston from conducting a livery stable business in East Fifty-third street, on the ground that it would prove a nuisance to the neighborhood, came on for trial yesterday in the Special Term of the Superior Court, before Judge Sedgwick. Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham appeared for Mrs. Reed and Mr. Waldo Hutchins for Mr. Livingston. Mr. Peckham, in opening the case, said that Mrs. Reed owned the two residences Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third street, and that before purchasing the property she had been assured that the character and standing of the owners of the vacant lots adjoining were such that no use would be made of them unworthy of the select and fashionable quarter in which they were situated. While in Europe in the Summer of 1876 she heard from her brother that Mr. Livingston contemplated erecting a livery stable on two of the lots immediately adjoining her houses, and she quickly returned and opened negotiations with Livingston for the purchase of the lots, for which he wanted $55,000. As Livingston had paid only $33,000 for them and property was greatly depreciated in value, she refused to pay the amount asked, and was referred to a builder, Mr. James Nailor, to make terms with him, Mr. Livingston saying he would be satisfied with any arrangement Mr. Nailor might make. Mr. Nailor made the extraordinary proposition that for a bonus of $6,000 he would see that two good houses were erected instead of the stable. This proposition was indignantly rejected and the present proceedings instituted. Mr. Peckham said that the existence of a livery stable in such a first-class neighborhood was a nuisance which ought to be abated. The building had been erected, and presented an unsightly appearance, projecting out some distance beyond the front of the residences adjoining. Mr. John H. Sherwood, a lawyer, called by Mr. Peckham, described the neighborhood as first-class, and said that the effect of permitting this stable to be constructed would be injurious in the highest degree, depreciating the value of property near by to the extent of from 30 to 50 per cent. Messrs. Charles Duggin, an architect, and E. H. Ludlow, the real estate agent, corroborated the testimony of Mr. Sherwood. Dr. Matthew D. Mann, of No. 8 West Forty-fifth street, testified that he had resided next door to a livery stable, and found it an intolerable nuisance, on account of the noise, offensive odors, unsightly objects connected therewith, and swarms of flies in warm weather. Other testimony of a similar character was given, and much amusement was created by Daniel Harnett, keeper of a livery stable in East Thirtieth street, who had been called by Mr. Peckham to prove that in his opinion a livery stable was a nuisance in a first-class neighborhood, testifying that he believed that they were in every respect not only unexceptionable, but were great and desirable improvements to any neighborhood, no matter how select.

The further hearing was adjourned to the 24th inst., when the defense is to offer testimony.

ON TRIAL FOR PERJURY.

James Sutton, President of the *Aldine* Publishing Company, was placed on trial for perjury, before Recorder Hackett, yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. From the opening of Assistant District Attorney Herring it appeared that on the 24th of June, 1875, a fire broke out on the premises occupied by the *Aldine* Company at Nos. 23 Liberty street and 58 Maiden lane, and raged for over two hours on the third and fourth floors of the Liberty street house, extending to the roof of that and the Maiden lane building. After the fire, in making out his proof of loss, Mr. Sutton, as alleged, swore that his loss by the fire in the Maiden lane building was $122,966 62; and in the Liberty street building $83,000, while his insurance on both buildings amounted to $109,190. A sworn investigation, the District Attorney contended, revealed the fact that the losses on both premises did not exceed $40,000, and that of the 3,700 pounds of valuable electroplates which Sutton swore were with other valuable property absolutely consumed in the fire, only 49 pounds could be found in the débris. On this state of facts Mr. Sutton was arrested for perjury, and, as already stated, is now on trial. John de Stevens, of the Insurance Patrol, proved the fire at the premises in question. The Fire Marshal testified to the statements made by Sulton in his sworn examination. The case will be resumed to-day.

MR. LENHEIM LIBERATED ON BAIL.

On Wednesday last Lewis S. Lenheim, of Great Bend, Penn., father of the younger Lenheim, at present in the Tombs awaiting trial for forgery, was brought on to this City to answer a similar charge, connected, however, in no way with the transaction in which the younger Lenheim was concerned. It is alleged that in October last Lenheim offered for discount to the Park Bank in this City a note for $9,560, purporting to be signed by H. N. & S. I. Clark, of Great Bend, Penn. The note as alleged was a forgery, and it was to answer that charge that Lenheim was brought within this jurisdiction. The accused was committed to the Tombs in default of $10,000, and remained there until yesterday, when he furnished the necessary amount of bail, in the person of Nathaniel Van Sickel, of Goshen, Orange County, N. Y. The bail was accepted by Recorder Hackett, and the accused was liberated.

OYER AND TERMINER CASES.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday days were set as follows for the trial of the principal cases on the calendar: James Rice, indicted for the murder of Hugh McCabe during a fight between butchers in Washington Market, was remanded for trial on Friday next. The case of Robert Gerrity, indicted for the murder of John Smith, was set down for trial to-day. The trial of August Rose for the murder of Dennis Leary, by stabbing him with a knife on the 3d of last September, was put down for to-morrow. On application of counsel for Warren N. Herrick and William Swanston, for the forgery of Milwaukee and St. Paul Railro

vented, and temporary injunction dissolved with $10 costs to abide the event. See memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Lawrence.

Dowling vs. The Mayor, &c.—See memorandum.
Cara vs. Kiarney.—Case and amendments settled.
Snyder vs. Lowery.—See opinion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Barrett.

Lorb vs. The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.—Judgment for the plaintiff upon the demurrer with costs, with leave to the defendants to answer within twenty days upon payment of such costs. See memorandum.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Kelly vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer.
Ball et al. vs. Belden et al.—Motion for new trial denied with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

The Tribune Association vs. Smith.—Remittitur filed, and appeal dismissed with costs.
Schoen vs. Baier.—Order allowing defendant to serve answer, &c.
Ettlinger vs. Steamuller.—Order denying motion with out costs. and with leave to renew, &c.
Dye et a'. vs. Adriance.—Reference ordered.
Jenkins vs. The Central Park N. and E. R. R. Co.—Order restoring cause to calendar.
The People, &c. vs. Starkweather.—Case and exceptions ordered on file.
The Union Banking Company vs Sigel.—Order allowing complaint to be answered, &c.
Davis vs. Burt.—Order of reference to Hon. Freeman J. Fithian.
Serfert vs. Heppe.—Undertaking approved.
Schemerhorn vs. McGeorge.—Order allowing amendment of summons and complaint, &c.
Franklin vs. Catlin.—Motion denied without costs.
Gould vs. Homan et al.—Order for commission.
The &c., Association vs. The Tribune Association.—Case settled.
Orders Granted.—Cook vs. Evans et al; Sauer vs. The Mayor, &c.; Smith vs. Thomas; Shuster vs. Killop, &c.; Ferguson vs. Forshay et al.; The Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company; Hale vs. Barrett.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions Filed.—Rowland vs. Wheeler; Wolff vs. White; Pollak vs. Meyer.
Provost vs. Palmer.—Order of arrest vacated conditionally. (7 Hun., 195.)
Decision Indorsed on Papers.—Fino vs. Atwater; Ketcham vs. Green.
Schaffer vs. Meyer.—Motion to open default denied.
Complaints Dismissed.—Kavanaugh vs. Meyer; Kuckenbacker vs. Firner; Meader vs. Jaeger; Fierres vs. Bonnett; Schnitzer vs. Willman.
Railway Advertising Company vs. House.—The default complained of was taken at the General Term and the matters now offered in excuse for the default were there presented as a cause for postponement. The General Term decided that the excuse was insufficient. That decision is conclusive upon me. The motion to open default will therefore be denied.
Sage vs. Stone.—The fact that the execution was returned before the expiration of sixty days only constitutes a bar when it is the result of a collusion with the plaintiff. It is the fraudulent act of the plaintiff which vitiates the execution and not the mere fact that it arrives him of his equitable action in the nature of a creditor's bill. (*Forbes vs. Waller*, 25 *N. Y.*, p. 438.) The proofs presented fail to show fraud or collusion on the plaintiff's part, and the motion to return the writ will be denied.
Motions Granted.—Montrose vs. Steinhardt; Lyden vs. Cook; Wemple vs. Searles; Douglass vs. Neville; Woolley vs. Lee; Huff vs. Foran; Hart vs. Schelder; Coffin vs. Koppel.
Defaults Noted.—Eleventh Ward Bank vs. Seward; Sierackie vs. Schoning; Lasc.u vs. Boese; Blim vs. Heim.
Walter vs. Coghlan.—Commission ordered.
Beach vs. Sheridan.—Motion to open default denied.
Belding vs. Behrend.—Allowance of 5 per cent. granted.
Anthone vs. Kelly.—Judgment vacated, and supplementary proceedings set aside.
Page vs. Hodges.—Proceedings dismissed.
Belding vs. Behrend.—Judgment for plaintiff.
Orders Granted.—Lynch vs. St. Joan; Brooks vs. Conner; Childs vs. Cochran; Cohen vs. Cohen; Cartwright vs. Gurans; Keisel vs. Sturch; Gilsey vs. Guggenheim; Herts vs. Stuart; Duryee vs. Harrison; Thorne vs. Thompson; Dobelman vs. Pottier; Bramson vs. Bramson.
Halleppy vs. Mussi.—Damages assessed at $307.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	
96—Priest vs. Priest.	
114—Miller vs. Board of Police Commissioners.	
119—Matter of the First Presb. Church.	
144—Wagner vs. Hoffman.	
146—The Mayor, &c., vs. Seiter.	
149—Hoffman vs. Burke.	

Call from No. 289 to end of calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	Nos.
44—Reilly vs. Dillon et al.	114—Kinney vs. Cohen.
100—Fowler vs. Mehrbach et al.	116—Kinney vs. Basch et al.
102—Miles et al. vs. Titus et al.	283—Duncan vs. Duncan et al.
105—Harlem Bank vs. Decker et al.	67—Matter vs. Herriot.
50—De Zavala vs. Hart et al.	26—Bard vs. U. S. Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.
122—Bueking vs. Hauselt et al.	33—The Law. Gran. Mow. Co. vs. The O. S. Coaling Co.
128—Grissler et al. vs. Powers, &c.	53—Taylor, vs. Roche.
133—Brunswick vs. Busteed.	74—Andrews et al. vs. Bynan.
136—Jacobs vs. Miller.	87—Alden vs. Diossy.
141—Steinbrecher vs. Beyer et al.	29—Green vs. Milbank et al.
142—Guidet vs. Brown et al.	334—Whiting vs. Gearty et al.
143—Lynes vs. Brander, Jr.	110—Auffarth vs. Schmaedere et al.
148—Hatch vs. Atlantic & Pacific Tel. Co.	151—Ten Eyck vs. Cory, &c.
181—Nicoll vs. Scrymser.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	Nos.
2011—Rodman vs. Kunz.	2741—Milderburger versus Ger. Evangel. Luth. St. John's Church, New-York.
2719—Haden vs. Coleman.	
2591—Gill et al. vs. O'Connor.	
1637—Pecard and vs. Barnheimer.	1657—Goldsmith vs. Daly et al.
1992—Fitts et al. vs. Onderdonk.	1533—Colins vs. The Mayor, &c.
1—Latourette vs. Clark.	1341—Patterick vs. The Mayor, &c.
2538—Boyd vs. Jackson.	
1513—Brown vs. Decker, &c.	1436—Purcell vs. The Mayor, &c.
2091—Carroll vs. Cassidy.	1437—Mayo vs. The Mayor, &c.
2364—Excelsior Petro eum Co. vs. Fowler, &c.	2769—Vas vs. Third av. Railroad Company.
2024—Henlin vs. Powers.	
2397—Gray et al. vs. Jones.	2721—Sinsman vs. Emanuel.
2751—Beaumont vs. Newman.	2845—Quinsigamond Nat. Bnk. vs. Sewing Machine Engine Co.
2803—Band Powder Co. vs. Gallaudet.	
2849—Kane vs. Nat. Lack. and West. R. R. Co.	2851—Longman vs. Chamberlain.
2871—Archer vs. O'Brien.	2918—Acen et al vs. Acheson et al.
2883—Burbank vs. Lurie.	
2891—Connor, &c., vs. The Mayor.	3079—Boraiski vs. Bogatski.
2901—Harm vs. Sheffield.	3077—The Mayor, &c. vs. D. D. & B. & B. R. Co.
2903—Breen vs. Rubicch.	
2943—Kenney vs. Lasch.	3079—The Mayor vs. Ninth av. R. R. Co.
2957—Conen et al. vs. Waters.	
2985—Harlem Bank vs. Adams.	3081—The Mayor versus Bleecker et. & F. F. R. R. Co.
2995—Springer et al vs. Herman.	3083—The Mayor vs. C. P. R. R. Co.
3007—Hughes vs. Rubino, (No. 1.)	3085—Asgall vs. Jacobs et al.
3009—Same vs. Same, (No. 2.)	3087—Goldman vs. Martz.
2549—Kelley vs. The Mayor, &c.	3089—Rogers vs. Maltoy et al.
2517—Valley, &c., versus Amend et al.	3091—Wilbur vs. Taylor.
	3093—Worth vs. McSweeney.
	3095—Goddard, &c., vs.——.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1784—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.	1906—Russ, Jr., vs. Campbell.
1822—Morris vs. Elliott.	1644—McLane vs. Eno.
1586—Roth vs. Mora.	1062—Castanos vs. Burr.
3082—Ring et al. vs. The Mayor.	1486—Levy et al. vs. Jacobs et al.
1036—Schall et al. vs. Collins.	1754—McGraw vs. Allaire, &c.
1550—Fallenbee vs. Silverstone.	1764—Chapel vs. Bateaux et al.
2552—Lewis vs. Chicago and China Tea Co.	1432—Herrick vs. Smith.
2786—Vial vs. The Mayor, &c.	1888½—Atkinson vs. Mortimer.
3444—Lilhauer vs. Conner.	4470—Baer vs. Ucles et al.
1880—Schmid et al. vs. Hine.	1742—The Gruder Cotton G. Mfg. Co. vs. N. Y. C. Mfg. Co.
1724½—Fire Ins. Agency Co. vs. Voorhees.	1794—Elliot vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
3388—Ramona vs. Cowden.	500—Bailey vs. Dodge.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	Nos.
3023—Mack vs. D. D. & B. Eway, & B. R. R. Co.	1735—Henderson vs. White et al.
478—Peck vs. The Phœnix Ins. Co.	2096—Hart vs. Taylor et al.
377—Delemater vs. The Amer. & R. C. Egg Co.	1611—Dickinson vs. Dudley.
1143—Vaughran vs. Mathews et al.	81—Meyer et al. vs. Amidon.
2287—Blake et al. vs. Obrishter et al.	2720—West Hook vs. The Mayor, &c.
686—Davison et al. vs. Willetts et al.	2561—Morengel vs. Malforv et al.
1741½—Faulkee vs. Hammond.	2283—People ex rel. Bowne vs. O'Brien.
413—Mcomb vs. Knickerbocker Mfg. Co.	634—Donohue et al. vs. Sherwood et al.
419—McComb vs. Jones.	1841½—Dunphy vs. The Mayor, &c.
2551—Penn vs. Ward.	2237—Reynolds vs. Baird et al.
557—Tyng vs. Sentwell.	2677—Wood vs. Erie Railway Co.
2251—Rossenden vs. N. J. Car Spring & R. Co.	513—Winter vs. White et al.
2051—Lee vs. Sayles et al.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.	Nos.
563—Walker vs. New Central Coal Co. of Maryland.	945—Dean vs. Brown.
1004—Lanchard vs. Montegasse.	284—Mott vs. Consumers' Ice Co.
877—Wilson vs. Pine.	1070—U. S. Reflector Co. vs. Euston.
568—Howard, Jr., vs. Mc-Fadden.	899—Andrews vs. Farley et al.
723—O'Donnell vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.	688—Schenck vs. Barker.
959—Heydecker vs. Ostrop	392—Ketonam vs. Stevens
900—McCormack vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.	590—Drayton vs. Crosby.
393—Wellington vs. Newsam.	1103—Palmer vs. Clark, &c.
1156—Seligman vs. South & North Alabama R. R. Co.	1208—Mulcahy vs. N. Y. Floating Dry Dock Co.
1206—Cent. Hor. Society vs. Webster.	1130—Trask et al. vs. Solomon.
1542—Broadway Stables Co. vs. Conner.	1163—Briggs vs. Brandon.
1022—McIntyre vs. Carroll.	766—Duke vs. Ridder.
1—Bryan vs. Dayton.	1149—Lunny vs. Garrity.
196—Olden vs. Weaton.	1135—Jaggar vs. Cunningham.
	369—Redmire vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
	966—Amadell vs. Garde et al.
	855—Burke vs. Carten.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1072—Keys vs. Haskin.	789—Risner vs. Morgan.
996—Selisburg vs. Goldstein.	786—Donnelly vs. The Mayor, &c.
1131—Conroy vs. Boyce.	1126—McGowan vs. McGowan.
1095—Priessen vs. Nichols.	
143—Hunt vs. Roberts.	1090—Haubert vs. Lereb.
1311—The Metropolitan Gas-light Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.	786—Schroeder vs. Leubuscher.
	1093—Raidey vs. Shaw.
1159—Fitch vs. Bergen.	1136—Levy vs. Potsdam.
1197—Silvester vs. Bernstein.	497—Brown vs. Patterson.
	897—Wasldeu vs. Schaaf.
659—Folsom vs. Fischer.	1066—Cohn, &c., vs. Conner.
580—Shelly vs. Yard, Jr.	
1091—Werwick vs. Ohlweller.	1193—Lee vs. Yfor.
175—Newitter vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.	907—Schemerhoin versus Devlin.
516—Malone vs. Derby.	604—The N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Cromer.
915—Bogert vs. Clark.	314—Devlin vs. Gallagher.
1454—Towle vs. The Mayor, &c.	1097—Uhlman vs. Heyman.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	Nos.
478—Earle vs. N. Y. Life & Ins. Co.	710—Shipman vs. Pielsticker.
647—Emanuel vs. The Mayor, &c.	1256—Isaacs vs. Baer.
430—Johnson vs. The Mayor, &c.	1140—Wynen vs. Schappert.
920—Oakley vs. Baron.	411—The People, &c., vs. Lamson.
921—Same vs. Same.	1114—Gononde vs. Flood.
942—Hewson vs. Samson.	541—Schlag vs. Schlag.
1194—Weldling vs. The Mayor, &c.	603—Schenck vs. Munsinger.
570—Israel et al. versus Nicholson.	929—Cook vs. Clark.
1179—Nessel versus The Mayor, &c.	1115—Wiele vs. Callahan.
493—Brower vs. Dayton.	1023—Reeve vs. Rush.
1249—Rusnaum et al. vs. Ferris et al.	937—Kuppenheim vs. Pforsheimer.
1079—Spencer vs. O'Brien.	1053—Follett vs. Spencer.
730—Roe et al. vs. Brophy.	1054—Follett vs. The Leech Ant. Machine Co.
837—Walsh vs. N. Y. Fl'g Dock Co.	631—Kuse vs. The N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co.
843—Second Nat. Bk. of Paterson vs Porter	1221—Brink vs. Fray.
1166—Martin vs. Gallagher	327—Kolnical vs. South Side R. R. Co. of L. I.
1190—Seaman et al. vs. Noonan.	1184—Ackerman vs. Mc-Arthur.
	1182—Hodges vs. Muspratt et al.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.	Nos.
54—Boody vs. Tilden et al.	8—Fleming vs. The Consolidated F. Ins Co.
56—Misacherling vs. Van Winkle et al.	16—Oakley vs. Hyett.
18—Offinger et al. vs. De Wolf.	20—Whitney vs. Martine.
26—Bradford vs. Bissel et al.	24—Armstrong vs. Noll et al.
98—Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Davis et al.	60—Curran vs. McIntyre.
40—Forbes vs. Satterby.	71—Whitney vs. The Con. R. R. Co. of N. J.
64—Milbank vs. Nat. Bank of Norwalk.	9—Arnold et al. vs. Angell
68—Well vs. Fischer et al.	21—Doyle et al. vs. Lord, Jr.
73—The Real Estate Trust Co. vs. Balch et al.	23—Starr vs. Moore et al.
58—Dietz vs. Fariah.	72—Boese, &c., vs. Luckey. Demurrer.
	5—Koch et al. vs. Whitehouse et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	Nos.
1053—Caffe vs. Lord, Jr., et al., &c.	758—Melvin vs. Carey.
405—Kneeland vs. Spitzka.	506—Payne et al. vs. Conner, &c.
312—Thomas vs. Knight.	813—Wherrington, &c., vs. 42d st., &c., Ferry R. R. Co.
463—Wray vs. Fedderke.	
365—Diamont vs. White.	
318—Seiling vs. Legendre et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	Nos.
347—Farmers' & M. Nat. Bank of Buffalo vs Brown.	590—Yates et al. vs. Smith &c.
636—Franklin vs. Catlin. Jr. et al.	361—Wireman vs. Remington S. M. Co.
637—Same vs. Same.	864—Stafford, &c., vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
572—Harrison vs. Reford et al.	365—Shaw vs. Seavon.
573—Harrison vs. Ross.	866—King vs. Kelly.
743—Von Glahn vs. Cremer	367—Raub vs. Mather et al.
314—Germania Bank vs. Frost.	369—McDermott vs. Lycoming Fire Ins. Co.
528—Corn et al. vs. Davis.	370—Wheelock vs. American Mutual Insurance.
569—Dye et al. vs. Adriance.	371—Johnson vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
633—Matthews vs. Driscoll.	372—Hedges et al. vs. H. & H. R. R. Co.
637—Von Glahn vs. Lowenstein.	373—Lockwood vs. Farrington et al.
645—Banfield vs. Gould.	374—Terkes, Jr., vs. Gould et al.
521—Lord et al. vs. Allen.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos.	Nos.
790—Bauer vs. Dammanne.	900—Shannon vs. Stafford.
715—Pinkett vs. Appleton.	902—Wilkinson et al. vs. Orvis et al.
828—Banks et al. vs. Congdon.	903—Cowing, &c., vs. Smith et al.
799—Olwell, &c., vs. Hasbrouck et al.	904—Benschea vs. Mayorga
884—Naylor vs. Meehan.	905—Scott et al. vs. Conner, &c.
885—Same vs. same.	907—White et al. vs. Gilsey et al.
886—Walling vs. Bensel et al.	908—Ryan vs. Wilson.
887—Pray vs. Bensel et al.	909—Gent vs. Mooney.
888—Pray vs. Savage.	910—Woodruff vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
889—Littman, &c., vs. Sullivan et al.	911—Same vs. Same.
890—Gogorza vs. Gillies et al.	916—Knabe et al. vs. Farnham, &c.
892—Mitchell vs. Jarrett.	918—Brightnupt vs. Brooks
893—Schoen vs. Cook et al.	919—Perle vs. Brooks.
894—Savage, &c., vs. Thayer.	920—Rassup vs. Brooks.
895—Talcott vs. Browner et al.	921—Johnson et al. vs. Colins et al.
896—Diehl vs. Clark et al.	922—Peck vs. Kennedy.
897—Ham et al. vs. Ham.	923—Schermerhorn vs. Dudley et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	Nos.
5766—Mackintosh et al. vs. Rogers et al.	6100—Lukes vs. Blake.
4682—Holler et al. vs. Sherrard, Jr., &c.	6102—The Providence & N. Y. S. S. Co. vs. Gilpeke.
5244—Kahn vs. Kahn.	6103—Gomez et al. vs. Hoguet.
3201—Phelps vs. Gelsenheimer.	6104—Fisher vs. Baker et al.
6077—Jaeger vs. Bucher.	6105—Hildebrandt versus Henev et al.
5907—The Tradesmen's Fire Ins. Co. versus O'shea.	6108—Schillinger versus Libieg et al.
7651—Furcht va. Zink et al.	6107—Bailey vs. Maguire.
6094—Alites vs. Conner.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.	Nos.
9083—McFadden vs. Elastic Truss Co.	7435—Clement vs. Moran.
5947—McGregor vs. Conner.	7436—Same vs. Same.
5948—Same vs. Conner.	7592—Arnold et al. vs. Allen.
5949—Huber vs. Conner.	5860—Wanderlich vs. Ernst.
5862—Kasemeyer vs. Dresler.	5712—Hance vs. LeHuray et al.
5897—Bumby vs. Graf.	4161—Savage vs. Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
9038—Magnu vs. O'Day et al.	9199—Chevalier vs. Johnsimmon.
5750—Lippe et al. vs. Rief.	8902—Brown vs. Furby.
5657—Kupfer vs. Brigg et al.	6743—Colt vs. Stevens.
5886—Nieficker vs. Katz.	6905—Camman vs. Doll et al.
5528—Curry vs. Farley.	5832—Koeller vs. Young et al.
7458—Same vs. Bergan.	5086—Klis et al. vs. Schenck et al.
5885—Mills vs. Blouk.	9173—Brooklyn Bank vs. Menard et al.
5710—Weisel vs. Schaaf.	5820—Raogborn et al. vs. Cohen.
2987—Hunter vs. Dorsey.	5564—Turnbull vs. Reed.
5907—Mandelick vs. Sanders.	5245—Metz vs. Aaron et al.
1589—Howell vs. Paul.	
5852—Heris vs. Schachtel.	
7402—Hasemeyer versus Brooks.	
5838—Hawkins vs. Palmer.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.	Nos.
7105—Leon vs. Conner.	5996—Riley vs. Laughlin.
5742—Bowes et al. vs. Hopkins.	6094—Lord et al. vs. Brady.
6085—Silverstein vs. Hermen.	6594—Grammick et al. vs. Dusmore, &c.
5795—Meikel vs. Roeser.	6061—Donnolly vs. Kelly et al.
5805—Newsturger vs. Sturtevant.	5797—Feinkerhoff vs. Van Cleeve.
5819—Gedney vs. Conner.	6062—Cordts vs. Horstmann.
5131—Newitter et al. vs. Metzler.	6099—Trenchshorn vs. Egener et al.
5789—Boyd vs. Belton.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder, and Sutherland, J.

James Sutton, perjury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Thomas Garnes, robbery.
William Block, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas Crystie, felonious assault and battery.
Frank Wheeler, burglary.
Thomas Kenny and Betsey Kelly, burglary.
John Williams, burglary.
William Schroder, burglary.
Mary Dunleavey, grand larceny.
George Gordon, grand larceny.
John Rothers, grand larceny.
Mary Jane Jenkins, grand larceny.
Nelly Greene, Edward Mc Lean, and Frederick Brown, grand larceny.
James Barry, grand larceny.
William Husie and James O'Neil, grand larceny.
John N. Meckitn, receiver of stolen goods.
Oscar Hoox, (four cases,) petit larceny.
David Young, Patrick Bradley, and John Smith, petit larceny.
John Smith, violation of lottery laws.
David Side, violation of lottery laws.

A CHANCE FOR BOSTON'S ANXIOUS AND AIMLESS.

The Boston *Traveller* of Saturday prints an advertisement which reads: "A Christian gentleman, widower, over 50, in splendid health, no liquor or tobacco, pleasant manners, desires to make the acquaintance of a lady of intelligence, position, and good health, not over 40, with a view to matrimony." The *Traveller* indorses this as follows: "The advertiser, we have taken pains to prove, is all he claims to be, and even more—a Christian gentleman of high taste, the character, blessed with intelligence and personal good qualities, and moreover, of considerable wealth. His advertisement is inserted in perfect good faith."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500	West. Un.....	71⅛	
400	do.....	71⅝	
500	do.....	71⅜	
1200	do.....	71⅜	
500	do.....	83	71
700	do.....	71⅛	
200	do.....	71⅛	
700	do.....	71⅛	
400	do.....	71⅛	
1000	do.....	71	
600	do.....	70⅞	
2300	do.....	71	
900	do.....	71⅛	
500	do.....	71	
200	do.....	83	71
100	do.....	71	
700	do.....	70⅞	
300	do.....	70⅞	
400	do.....	70⅝	
500	do.....	70½	
600	do.....	70⅝	
300	do.....	70⅝	
300	do.....	70⅝	
100	do.....	c. 70⅜	
500	do.....	70⅝	
300	do.....	70⅝	
300	Del. & Hud.....	b.c. 85	
100	do.....	at 52¼	
254	do.....	52	
400	do.....	52⅜	
200	do.....	52⅝	
10	do.....	53⅜	
300	do.....	52⅜	
200	do.....	52¼	
200	do.....	51⅞	
100	do.....	52	
100	do.....	52⅛	
100	do.....	52⅜	
100	do.....	c. 52⅜	
100	Pacific Mail.....	25	
400	do.....	24⅞	
420	N. Y. Cen. & H.....	101	
100	do.....	b.c. 101⅛	
100	do.....	s15. 100	
100	do.....	100⅛	
100	do.....	100⅛	
100	do.....	100⅛	
100	do.....	100⅛	
100	do.....	100⅛	
100	do.....	100⅛	
100	do.....	100	
200	do.....	99⅞	
600	do.....	100	
2100	Mich. Cen.....	44⅞	
200	do.....	s5. 44⅝	
1700	do.....	44⅞	
100	do.....	45⅜	
200	do.....	45⅝	
100	do.....	45⅜	
100	do.....	s.b3. 45	
1500	do.....	45⅜	
100	do.....	45⅝	
100

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 13, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WILD OATS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS; OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. P. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FIFTH AVENUE—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—OUR BOYS.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA PETITE MARIEE (Opera Bouffe) Mlle. Marie Aimee.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—MONSIEUR ALPHONSE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS. Day and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—PIANO CONCERT—Mme. Annette Essipoff.

ALLEN STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—CONCERT—By Tennesseean Colored Singers.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

It is satisfactory to learn, on authority so unexceptionable as that of FERNANDO WOOD, that the Democrats in the House "are ready in good faith to carry out, in all respects, the Electoral Commission law, and the result that may be reached in pursuance of it." As the representative of the "invincible in peace" party, Mr. WOOD might naturally have been expected to be one of the first to repudiate in advance any decision that should fail to elect TILDEN. The country will, doubtless, breathe more freely for the assurance that the Democrats do not propose to add falsehood and bad faith to their campaign of fraud and violence. It hardly needed the home-thrusts at his own party of Mr. CARR, of Indiana, and the virtuous indignation of Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, to make the Democratic speeches of yesterday as suggestive as they were amusing. Mr. CARR was good enough to absolve the Commission from all charges, save, it may be, that of an honest mistake, but he was most emphatic in denouncing the majority in the House as "ignorantly or corruptly recreant" to the confidence reposed in them that they would by hook or crook make TILDEN President. Mr. FIELD very justly remarked that "the spectacle of successful villainy is corrupting in proportion to the extent of the theatre on which it is enacted and to the prize which it wins." That will explain, among other things, the very strong odor of rascality that is inseparably associated with the name of DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

The presentation of a burlesque Electoral certificate from Louisiana yesterday served to show how easy it would be, under the principles adopted by the authors of the Compromise bill, to throw into doubt and confusion the results of a Presidential election. Absurd as this document was, it was really no more irregular, when tested by the requirements of law, than the so-called Tilden certificates, to whose consideration the Commission are about to devote several days, and which will furnish occasion for another day or two of useless speech-making in the House. In the exercise of his constitutional functions, the President of the Senate could as justly have thrown aside the bogus certificates of the persons claiming to be Tilden Electors as he did the burlesque return of the mythical John Smith. To order all reference to the latter production to be expunged from the record was a stretch of authority to which the supporters of the Compromise plan should logically have objected. It was clearly an overstepping of the purely ministerial powers which are supposed to be the sole attributes of the President of the Joint Convention.

The statement that the engineers appointed to examine the Washington monument have agreed to recommend its being taken down, indicates that that hapless pile has not yet reached the end of misfortune. It is said that the ground on which the structure has been so far built will not permit any more weight being put into the monument. If the stones are to be taken down, it is unlikely that they will ever be put together again in a new and more prosperous design, though a plan of some sort is under consideration. The unfortunate part of this business is that blocks of material from foreign Governments and associations, as well as from various American States, have been built into the work, or are now on hand awaiting resumption of operations. If these could be utilized in some way, we might as well relinquish the project of obelisk or shaft for this generation. Clearly, the monument cannot beg its way toward the skies.

There was another Municipal conference yesterday, with what result is not known, only the proceedings are believed not to have been harmonious. This fact is at least a consoling one, since it shows that the members of the Citizens' Committee are beginning to realize that the interests of the tax-payers are irreconcilable with the demands of the office-holders. The attempt to convince our local rulers that the affairs of the City are extravagantly and incompetently managed, is as likely to prove unsuccessful as the attempt to secure their co-operation in legislation which must be based on that assumption. Republicans at Albany have no excuse whatever for misapprehending the public demand that a very sharp turn shall be made in the direction of economy and efficiency in our local Government, and they certainly cannot afford to allow the City to be once more cheated out of some radical measures of reform. An office-holder's lobby has already been organized to stave off or defeat all measures tending to reduce offices or cut down expenses. The persuasive efforts of these persons will be as narrowly watched as the course of weak or mercenary Republicans, to whom their efforts will be chiefly directed.

The too familiar proposal to turn a certain portion of the Central Park into a Parade Ground for the National Guard is up again at Albany. It will be generally conceded that our City regiments need a convenient parade ground, but there will be but one opinion about the inadmissibility of any plan for surrendering to them any portion of Central Park. There is but one way to preserve our beautiful pleasure ground in such a condition as to make it an object of pride and admiration to our descendants, and that is to resist all encroachments whatever upon the purposes for which it was created. The public opinion of the City has, so far, successfully resisted the numerous efforts which have been made to pervert the Park to uses incompatible with the plans of those who laid it out, and it ought not to be very difficult to defeat this latest one.

THE NEXT CASE FOR THE COMMISSION.

The Electoral vote of Louisiana was yesterday submitted to the Commission on two sets of objections to the Hayes Electors, and one set of objections to the Tilden Electors. If the former are examined with reference to the decisions already made by the Commission, it hardly seems probable that they will present a very formidable case for consideration, or that they will occupy any more time, at most, than was spent on Florida. Though the counsel on the Democratic side are much stronger than in the case of Florida, including Judge TRUMBULL and Mr. CARPENTER, both of them far more able than any Democratic lawyer yet heard by the Commission, and particularly familiar with the political history of Louisiana; and, though they will make every possible effort to convince the Commission, we shall not be surprised to see a decision reached by Saturday night.

The Democratic objections are as follows:

1. "That the Hayes Electors were not duly elected." This is a question which the Commission has decided that it cannot go into.

2. "That their election was certified to by WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, who claimed to be, but in fact was not, Governor of the State of Louisiana."

That Mr. KELLOGG was not of right the Governor of Louisiana is a position long since taken by the Democrats in Congress. That he was not so in fact is a statement which it will be difficult to prove. He occupied the office; his signature gave final effect to the laws of the State; his veto defeated proposed legislation; his commissions were the evidence of authority for State officials recognized by the courts; his orders were obeyed by the Militia; his acts, and his alone, were those proper to the office, and were respected as such. The Commission has decided that in the case of the Florida Electors, it would recognize the *de facto* officers; it can hardly refuse to do the same thing with Gov. KELLOGG.

3. Various objections are made to the competency and jurisdiction of the Returning Board, all turning on the alleged failure of the Board to fulfill the conditions imposed by the law creating it. The principal objections are that the board was constituted of four, instead of five, persons; that the four members were all of the same political party, and that they refused to fill the vacancy. There is nothing, however, in the State law which makes these objections in any sense fatal to the authority of the board's action. The law says that five persons "shall be the returning officers for all elections in the State," but it adds, "a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum and have power to make the returns of all elections." The law requires that the five persons originally appointed by the Senate shall be "from all political parties," but it makes no such requisition as to the majority which "shall constitute a quorum and have power to make returns of all elections." Finally it says that any vacancy "shall be filled by the residue of the Board of Returning Officers;" but it does not declare, and it cannot be inferred, that if a vacancy is not thus filled the action of the board will be invalid.

4. "The four members of the Returning Board had full knowledge that a true compilation of the votes would have shown that the Tilden Electors had been duly elected." To sustain this objection the Democrats must break down the certificate of the board that a true canvass gave the election to the Hayes Electors, and they can only do this by going into the facts as to the popular vote, which the Commission, according to the decision in the Florida case, will not allow.

5. "Said board had offered for money to sell the vote of Louisiana." It is not alleged that the board did sell the vote of Louisiana, and the Commission is not likely to go into an inquiry as to an offer which, in fact, had no effect on the action of the board

6. "A. B. LEVISSE and O. H. BREWSTER, of the Republican Electors, held offices of trust under the Government of the United States at the time of their appointment as Electors." LEVISSE was appointed by the remaining Electors, having previously, but after the popular election, resigned his Federal office. His appointment, therefore, dates from the 6th of December. The Commission has decided, in the case of HUMPHREYS, in Florida, that under substantially like circumstances, the Elector was eligible. BREWSTER resigned before the election, but was reappointed after the meeting of the Electors. The Democrats will maintain that, under the Tenure-of-office law, he retained his office until the new appointment or reappointment was made. But the law in question only provides that an officer is "entitled" to his office until his successor is appointed and confirmed. It does not compel him to retain it, and there is grave doubt whether it could compel him, even if it so declared. The right of an officer to free himself from office by his own act, independent of the acceptance of the appointing power was sustained by Mr. EVARTS in the case of HUMPHREYS by both argument and authority. The question in BREWSTER'S case has not been distinctly adjudged by the Commission, but it is not likely to give any trouble.

There was also submitted to the Commission yesterday a batch of objections proposed by Representative Gibson, of Louisiana, and Senator Saulsbury. But they do not amount to anything. They start off with the familiar dogma that Louisiana has "not a republican form of Government," a proposition about as pertinent to the question before the Commission as a statement that the "Miltonian hypothesis" of creation is erroneous. They cite various instances of alleged ineligibility of Electors under State laws, which also, of course, the Commission has nothing to do with.

On the other hand, Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, for the Republicans, objected to the Tilden Electors, that there was no evidence that they had been appointed, and none that MCENERY, who certified to their appointment, was Governor, which covers the whole case. We venture the prediction that the argument in the Louisiana case will be more obstinate than important, and that unless "MATT" CARPENTER manages to infuse into it some of the vivacity for which he was noted in the Senate, it will be rather tedious. We have no misgivings as to the result.

DEBTORS DICTATING TERMS.

The tone assumed by the advocates of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, in the controversy with Congress and the Treasury, is a very good imitation of the tone adopted by the agents of Mr. TILDEN in his contest for the Presidency. "Let us have our own way," say the Democrats, "and there will be no further trouble. Let the Electoral Commission decide every disputed vote in our favor, and we shall extol its wisdom and impartiality. Let it decide against us, and we shall denounce the Commission as a fraud and the Judges concerned in it as unfit for their judicial positions." Substitute the Senate for the Commission, the united Pacific railroads for the Democracy, and Messrs. C. P. HUNTINGTON & CO. for Mr. TILDEN and his agents, and we have in this sentence a specimen of the style of argument which is relied upon to influence the action of Congress on the question of the companies' indebtedness. The letter we print in another column adheres to this method of influencing public opinion in their behalf. The substance of the writer's statement is this: The Supreme Court having decided that, by the terms of the existing law, the companies are not bound to make any payment to the Government on account of the principal or interest of the bonds it issued to aid the construction of the roads prior to the maturity of the bonds, the companies are under no obligation to accept any modification of the contract which is not convenient to them. They are desirous, however—so the plea runs—to terminate a harassing contest, and they accordingly submit certain propositions. True, these propositions fall far short of the equities of the case as determined by the House last session, and as sustained by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate; but unless Congress allows the companies to dictate the mode of discharging their indebtedness to the Government, they will resist in the law courts any measure which may be enacted. "You had better, therefore, acquiesce in our view," remarks the person put forward to state the companies' case, "or there will be endless litigation, and we shall pay only when and how we please." There is nothing like a frank declaration of this sort for enabling the country to appreciate the moral weakness of the companies' position.

The question is confessedly beset with many difficulties. Whether the companies are correctly advised as to the alleged constitutional inability of Congress to amend provisions of the original acts, or whether, as the Senate Judiciary Committee maintain, the reserved right to amend which the original acts assert covers the right to do what may be necessary for the protection of public interests, as between the Government and the roads, is a matter which the Supreme Court should be left to decide. The members of the Judiciary Committee are, to say the least, quite as likely to be right as the lawyers retained by the companies, and certainly their conclusions are fortified by the ordinary considerations of justice. They have not, however, pushed to an extreme the claim of the Government to protection. A rapidly accumulating debt which, in less than twenty years—when the whole, principal and interest, matures—will amount to $150,000,000, makes some new arrangement necessary. To leave the matter open, in its present shape, would be to insure the transfer of the roads to the Government in 1895, when their indebtedness will so far exceed their ability to pay that all securities after the second mortgage, which is held by the Government, and all the stock of both companies, will be worthless. On the other hand, it is clearly inexpedient to impose upon the roads conditions too onerous to be borne. Common sense suggests a compromise, and this is what the Judiciary Committee's bill really amounts to. It provides that the annual payment to be fixed, together with the half of the earnings for Government transportation, and the five per cent. of the net earnings, shall not, all told, exceed twenty-five per cent. of each company's net earnings. The counter-proposition of the companies, and which at the time received the sanction of the Senate Railroad Committee, was so grossly inadequate that it could not be regarded as a practical approach to any agreement. Its main feature was the sale to the Government of many millions of acres of the land which the Government, in its liberality, had granted to the companies; the cash payments to be made in addition being less than half the amounts fixed by the Lawrence bill, which the House passed last Summer, and which was in all respects moderate and fair.

As the companies are, on their own showing, sufficiently prosperous to pay good dividends on their stock, there can be no pretense of inability to meet the demands even of Mr. THURMAN'S bill. The dividends would be less, of course, but the intrinsic value of the stock would grow with the provision for discharging a debt that will otherwise extinguish the stock. The alternative the stock-holders have to consider is, a temporary sacrifice of profit or an ultimate forfeiture of principal. There might be less difficulty in coming to an understanding upon this point if the controversy were not complicated with a question which goes to the bottom of the companies' business. They are compelled by the law as it stands, to pay into the Federal Treasury five per cent. of their net earnings. The Lawrence bill retains this feature. So does the bill reported from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. The latter bill, moreover, uses the phrase "net earnings" as the measure of the maximum which the companies shall be required to pay. What, then, are net earnings? The Judiciary Committee hold that they are the sum remaining out of gross earnings after the operating expenses have been paid. The companies, on the contrary, contend that the net earnings are only so much of the total receipts as may be left after meeting running expenses, and also after payment of interest on bonded debt, on improvements, and under various other heads, all indicating an enhancement of the value of the property, and consequently of the stock. The question is pending in a suit in California, and will probably in the end reach the Supreme Court. On its face, however, the position assumed by the Judiciary Committee would seem to be the equitable one. So far as the stockholders are concerned, the sum available for a dividend is the sum left after payment of all current liabilities, including the five per cent. due the Government. And the five per cent. should be taken off the total net earnings, which, according to all business analogies, are simply the difference between the gross income and the outlay required for maintaining and running the road.

The companies will commit a mistake, we think, if they adhere to their policy of dogged resistance to the demands for an effective settlement, and a dogged refusal to accede to any terms not made—as in the case of the Gordon bill—notoriously in their interest. The country has no disposition to force upon them conditions needlessly harsh, or that would impair the working of the roads. But it is growing weary of the studied attempts of the companies to frustrate legislation which aims simply to compel them to do something toward the payment of their honest debts. The longer the delay, the less will be their chance of obtaining easier terms.

THE FOREIGN TRADE OF NEW-YORK.

The vexed question of the relative standing of New-York with reference to the foreign trade of the country is one which, like most other vexed questions, has two sides to it, and which the advocates of either extreme view can very easily misrepresent. On the one hand, there is no doubt that the Cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore not only do a good deal more foreign trade than they used to do, but that they do a considerable amount which New-York might reasonably have expected to do. On the other hand, there is no need to suppose that New-York has lost all that Baltimore and Philadelphia have gained, or that what it has lost is beyond recovery. In this connection some statistics recently reproduced by the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce from the reports of the Washington bureau have been, it seems to us, misunderstood, mainly because they have been used in a fragmentary form, and not in comparison with the fuller statements from the same source covering longer periods of time.

The statistics referred to set forth in some detail the foreign trade of this City, and of all other ports in the country in certain leading articles for the year ending June 30, 1876. They also compare the increase or decrease of the foreign trade of New-York with that of all other ports from the year 1871 to 1876 inclusive. By these figures it appears that the total amount of foreign imports, less foreign exports, into New-York for 1875-6 was $297,844,589, (gold value,) while the amount for the entire country was $455,407,836. At the same time the domestic exports from New-York (mixed values, chiefly in paper,) were $294,705,902, against $655,463,969 for the entire country. By comparing these figures it will be seen that for the fiscal year 1876, New-York made 65 per cent. of the imports, 45 per cent. of the exports, and 54 per cent. of the foreign trade of the country.

Comparing decrease and increase only, we find that the foreign trade of the United States advanced from 1871 to 1873 inclusive, and declined for the three years next following. The advance was $349,002,332; the decline was more than one half of that amount, or $187,487,346. Of the advance, New-York contributed $234,121,582, or 67 per cent. Of the decline, New-York suffered $138,136,356, or 74 per cent. In other words, compared with the remainder of the country, New-York appears to lose more rapidly than she gained. The explanation of this is found in some of the more detailed statements.

Thus, we find that in 1871 New-York supplied all but a few hundred thousand of the total increase of foreign trade in the country. In 1872 she supplied a little more than one-half. In 1873 her share of the increase fell to 42 per cent. In 1874 the foreign trade fell away, and New-York lost almost exactly one-half of all that was lost. The next year she rallied somewhat, and lost only 40 per cent. But last year—that is the year ending with June last—she lost $93,054,516, while the remainder of the country gained $11,435,223. These figures are certainly not encouraging. They tend to show that New-York has a weaker hold on its trade than the remainder of the country; that it does not get as large a relative share of increase when trade is prosperous; that it loses more rapidly in times of depression; and that during the last year its loss has been made in the face of an actual gain by other cities.

But while these inferences are correct, so far as they relate to the tendency of the trade of New-York, a wider view shows that the City still occupies a position of scarcely varied importance in the commerce of the country, and that it has what may be called a solid capital of trade transacted, from which everything can be hoped in the future, if her commercial leaders are true to their own interests. During the last four years the percentage of the foreign trade of the country done by New-York has been as follows:

	1872-3. Per cent.	1873-4. Per cent.	1874-5. Per cent.	1875-6. Per cent.
Imports	64	66	66	65
Exports	48	48	51	45
Total	56	56	58	54

It will be seen by the above that New-York still holds more than one-half of the foreign trade of the country; that her imports are relatively larger than three years ago, and that her exports have fallen away but 3 per cent. of the entire exports of the country. This particular fact is of great interest, and deserves to be carefully examined; but it would be idle to reason, in the face of such figures, that New-York has lost and must lose her commercial supremacy. It is threatened, but it is for her merchants to say whether it shall be properly and fully defended or not.

In conclusion, we refer our readers to the following tables of the exports and imports of the four principal seaboard cities of the country for the past three years. The figures for 1875 cover the twelve months ending May 31, but are substantially of the same value, for comparison, as the others, which cover the respective fiscal years:

IMPORTS.

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Baltimore	$22,163,866	$28,045,073	$29,122,540
Boston	36,199,379	50,419,511	49,937,382
Philadelphia	22,433,797	24,127,252	26,424,605
New-York	297,844,589	356,651,715	380,500,159

EXPORTS.

	1876.	1875.	1874.
Baltimore	$31,216,807	$27,517,918	$27,513,111
Boston	36,041,893	28,908,495	28,315,627
Philadelphia	40,254,075	28,686,934	33,098,905
New-York	294,705,902	323,916,647	340,360,269

It will be seen that all the cities have lost in imports, while all the cities, except New-York, have gained in exports, Philadelphia having gained the most, relatively. The statistics for the calendar year, which must soon be forthcoming, will, however, throw some light on the question whether the changes here shown are still going on, and at what rate.

A CASE OF MISTAKEN SYMPATHY.

A working men's organization in Philadelphia has committed the amazing folly of holding a mass-meeting to protest against the sentence of the convicted "Mollie Maguires" of Schuylkill County. The meeting was held last Sunday night, and is called by the local papers "a rousing affair." The proceedings, in order to give them the sanction of a large society, were held under the auspices of what is known as the Philadelphia Section of the Working Men's Party of the United States. Making all allowance for the unthinking ignorance of the speakers, it must be confessed that the spirit of the meeting was alarming. There was no pretense that the convicted men were innocent of the frightful crimes charged against them. The plea urged in palliation of their guilt was that they had been oppressed by a rich monopoly. One speaker said "the unfortunate men had been led into what they had done for the cause of the working men." That is to say, the murders were planned and committed in the interests of a class, and not for private revenge or gain. Another speaker said that "the people were fast drifting into a condition where revolution would be necessary to obtain and retain the people's rights, of which they were being defrauded by monopoly." The condition of the working men was described as being one of "frightful feudalism," and that of the miners as slavery. The resolutions which were adopted, besides demanding commutation of punishment for the convicted murderers, denounced the privileges of "capitalistic classes as the primary and ultimate cause of the crimes which had been committed in Schuylkill County." It is a wonder that these men were willing to admit that the murders of mining bosses were crimes. Since these deeds were committed in the interests of working men, they ought to be chivalrous and honorable.

It should not be necessary to say a word to describe the enormity of the crimes which have been perpetrated in the Pennsylvania mining regions. Nor is there any doubt as to who were the criminals. The record in Schuylkill County for less than four years shows a total of fifty murders, to say nothing of innumerable murderous assaults. In most instances, the victims were men who had notoriously incurred the enmity of the Mollie Maguires. They were mining bosses, informers, or workmen who had taken contracts outside of the pale of the secret organization known as Mollies. The tales of the machinations of the *carbonari* of Southern Europe are not more revolting than the disclosures made at some of the trials in Schuylkill County. Frequently, when prisoners at the bar have seen their own conviction becoming certain, they have made confession. KERRIGAN, on trial for the murder of Policeman YOST, was one of those whose revelations showed the wickedness of the great conspiracy. MCPARLAN, the detective, who played the part of a desperate adventurer, and consorted for months with the Mollies, unraveled a chain of evidence which was as damning as it was conclusive. And KELLY, another witness familiar with the inside operations of the gang, has just divulged a similar story of murder in the trial now in progress at Bloomsburg, Penn. The secrecy of the movements of the oath-bound ruffians and the unanimity with which they usually stand by each other in their crimes, have made convictions difficult. Nevertheless, several of these murderers have been found guilty on evidence which cannot be disturbed.

The fact that the organization which is variously known as the Mollie Maguires, or the Ancient Order of Hibernians, is a widely-ramifying conspiracy has been the cause of its great strength. So many murders were committed, and so many persons were implicated, that the members of the order seemed to think their arrest, conviction, and execution a physical and moral impossibility. One of the imprisoned Mollies was heard consoling his accomplice in the next cell with the remark that it would not be fair to hang two or three men and let the rest get off; and that, if all were to be hanged, it would be too outrageous for the community to endure. Gradually, too, these monsters have so accustomed themselves to the shedding of blood that men and women alike regard their "enemies" as fair game. They have no more compunction at perpetrating murder than if the deed were a trivial proceeding for their own convenience. One of these ruffians, when remonstrated with for being party to the killing of an obnoxious workman, replied, with naïveté, "Sure, wasn't he warned?" as though that justified the subsequent proceedings.

It is a frightful error for honest and law-abiding working men in any part of the country to profess sympathy with the convicted murderers of Schuylkill. That they have been thus convicted in communities where the weight of public opinion was made by their accomplices and sympathizers is conclusive of their guilt. In a county where bloodshed has been common, it is now proclaimed that the guilty men should be spared. They spared nobody. The gang which these brutal ruffians represent spared nobody. If a mining boss or a casual laborer incurred their displeasure, he was executed with the coolness and deliberation of a judicial proceeding. Perhaps the hanging of a few of these monsters will have no deterring effect upon their surviving comrades. Certainly, nothing short of this will terrify them.

INEXPENSIVE GIRLS.

Every intelligent man knows that what is popularly called "perpetual motion" is an impossibility; nevertheless, the constant idiot who believes that he can make an engine which will furnish its own motive power never loses faith in perpetual motion. He goes on, from year to year, spending his money in cog-wheels and other vain machinery, and dies in the full conviction that if he could have lived a fortnight longer he would have proved the practicability of perpetual motion.

Closely analogous to this curious delusion is the theory that it is possible to construct a girl who shall live without food. As science has conclusively shown, the mysterious object commonly known as the human girl is merely an engine which consumes caramels and other miscellaneous fuel, and which is built of weak materials, which cannot last much longer than seventy years. To invent a girl that will furnish her own motive power and will consume no fuel whatever is as impossible as to invent any other variety of perpetual-motion machine. And yet ignorant persons are constantly engaged in this hopeless task, and about once in every year we are told that the desired girl has been successfully constructed and is in full operation. The latest announcement of the kind comes from the town of Galesburg, Ill., which boasts the possession of a girl who has eaten nothing since last July, but who has nevertheless been in constant motion ever since that date.

There is no doubt that, were it possible to manufacture girls who could live without food, they would speedily supersede the kind of girl now in use. At present girls are undeniably dear. The first cost of a well-built girl is not very great, but the necessity of supplying her with food three times a day entails a constant outlay of money. There is no economy in feeding her with an inferior quality of food, or in diminishing the amount which she is calculated to consume. Scientific persons have ascertained the precise number of "units of work" that are contained in a single pound of pure caramels, and if a girl is constructed so as to perform a certain amount of flirtation, piano-playing, and novel-reading upon one pound of caramels, she can do only half as much work upon half a pound. The worst of it is, the girl requires to be regularly supplied with food and to have her steam constantly kept up, so to speak, no matter whether there is any demand for her services or not. In this respect she is decidedly inferior to the ordinary steam-engine, the fires of which may be banked or even entirely extinguished when the engine is not in use. No such expedient can be adopted in the case of a girl, for as soon as she is deprived of food her machinery falls to pieces, and she becomes entirely valueless. It is true that occasionally she may be sold for a trifling sum to the junk department of some medical college, but the demand for scrap-girls is usually very limited.

There would obviously be a great saving effected if this daily consumption of fuel could be avoided. If, during Lent, for example, girls could have their fires banked, and their machinery could remain inactive until they should be needed to set society once more in motion, the saving thereby effected would be enormous. Every scientific person, however, knows that this is impossible so long as the law of nature, which strictly prohibits the production of effects without adequate causes, remains in force. When, therefore, the inventor of the Galesburg girl grimly asserts she has used no food for six consecutive months, and is, nevertheless, in good running order, we know that he is an impostor. It is admitted that the girl does not develop as much power as an ordinary girl of the same dimensions would develop. She walks slowly, and a local young man who has experimented with her asserts that she swings on the front gate in a feeble and listless manner, and that her stroke, when engaged in croquet, is weaker than that of the average theological student. Still, the fact that she is capable of any work whatever proves that she consumes food. The quantity may be, and probably is, smaller than that used by other girls, but that she is regularly supplied with food is an absolute certainty.

The inventor claims that the girl consumes her own adipose tissue by some mysterious system of absorption, and that as fast as it is consumed it reappears in its original shape. Were any one to assert that the smoke and gases arising from the coal consumed by a Cunarder could be collected and solidified into precisely the original quantity of coal, and that this could be again used as fuel, he would be instantly advised to go West and edit the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. Yet there are persons not entirely devoid of intelligence who really believe that the Galesburg girl constantly accomplishes quite as impossible a feat. When it is remembered that they believe this solely upon the bare word of her inventor, we can hardly wonder that purchasers have been found for the stock of the Keely Motor Company.

There is a very simple way of exposing the false claims made for this Galesburg girl. Let her inventor allow her to be thoroughly searched for concealed sausage and other condensed food, and then let her be confined for a week in a cell where no food can be secretly brought to her. Before that time has expired the girl will either beg for food or her machinery will have ceased to act. Of course, the inventor will not consent to do this, since it is much more profitable for him to exhibit his girl at popular prices, but his unwillingness to allow her to be thoroughly tested will be a sufficient proof that he is imposing upon the Galesburg public and raising false hopes among unscientific fathers who are dissatisfied with the annual cost of operating girls of the usual pattern.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD DEBATE

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The discussion now progressing in the Senate over the Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund turns upon the question as to which of the two bills reported—one by the Judiciary and the other by the Railway Committee—is, on the whole, the best adjustment for the Government and the Treasury. They differ in principle as well as in details. That of the Judiciary Committee is drawn on the theory of compulsion and legal enforcement of the harshest policy against the railroad companies; that of the Railway Committee treats the subject as a dispute between two business concerns not necessarily hostile. The one points to a long litigation, the other to a definite and final settlement of all disputes in regard to these bonds. It is, therefore, a choice of methods of procedure.

It is characteristic of the bias which training gives to men's minds to find the lawyers (or rather a part of them) on the Judiciary Committee inclining toward and recommending a plan for enforcing assumed legal rights; and that the business men of the Railway Committee (which, however, contains good lawyers also) should, with great unanimity, incline to a practical, counting-house plan of adjustment as the best for both parties. To the average lawyer the prospect of a law suit, with its successive appeals and delays, which strikes terror to the heart of all but angry laymen, is a matter of course; it is in the line of his profession. But to the average business man, with his off-hand methods of settling things as they arise, a protracted litigation is regarded as about the worst possible conclusion. It means, in most cases, not only a possible loss of the case itself, but also a certain loss of time, money, and labor. In short, as a mode of recovery of bad or doubtful debts, or for anticipating debts not yet due and ill-secured, it is equivalent to throwing away good money after bad. Too often the winner of the suit is a loser by it.

The Judiciary bill attempts to define "net earnings" as the gross receipts, less only the expense of operation, allowing no deduction for interest payments, taxes, renewals, &c. It then requires 25 per cent. of the net earnings, so ascertained, to be paid into a sinking fund to cancel the United States bonds at maturity, together with the whole of the transportation bills for Government freights, &c. It further declares this claim, so set up, a lien on the property of the company ahead of the later issues of bonds, floating debt, and capital stock. It is contended by its friends that Congress has reserved the power to change the contract in these particulars, and to this extent.

This position is resisted by other Senators on the ground that the power to alter or amend the original acts was expressly limited to certain purposes, for the completion of the road, and keeping it in repair; and that, at any rate, the vested rights of the companies are saved in the same clause. Senators Conkling, Mitchell, Boutwell, Hitchcock, West, and Logan, attack the compulsory bill as unconstitutional in this respect, as it violates the contract with these parties, and breaks the public faith to no good purpose, and describe it as "a legislative blunder," because all that it seeks to obtain by coercion and costly collision in the courts, can be had without it, by the peaceful and arbitrative measure introduced by Senator Gordon as a compromise.

The Railway Committee have had this dispute before them for two years, and last session adopted a plan for the creation of a sinking fund, and for taking the unsold land of the company as security for the debt. Meanwhile the House has passed a bill similar to that now pending. The Gordon bill, as amended by the Railway Committee, deems it wise not to enter upon any such mode of settlement as percentages of net earnings—wherein the Government would always be at a disadvantage—but to adopt, instead, a specific sum adapted to the probable ability of the companies to meet, and which will cancel the debt within a reasonable time, the equities on both sides being duly regarded.

The Substitute bill goes upon this principle, and requires a sinking fund of a million at the start from each of the two solvent companies, (all the rest are either insolvent or without any net earnings to divide) and at least $750,000 annually, which will overtake and extinguish the subsidy bonds and interest thereon by 1912. It should be remembered that the United States bonds do not mature till 1895-1900, and that by the decision of the Supreme Court the companies are not liable to pay them till then. The Government is not, therefore, entitled to any interest upon interest, compounding; but if the companies pay in advance they are entitled to interest on their money. The mistake commonly made, and into which even Senator Wallace fell in his remarks, consists in treating the delivery of the subsidy bonds as so much money paid out of the Treasury, instead of promissory obligations, and concluding therefrom that the Government is entitled to interest upon what it owes. The Government had not the money, hence it borrowed it and pays interest. The bonds not having been paid yet, the companies only owe it in the sense that they are liable to pay it when it is due, some 20 odd years hence. This is a matter which accountants and bankers understand perfectly well; and if Congress, instead of exploring the books for precedents, upon what must be confessedly as an unprecedented operation, the proper organ of the Government, were to leave it to some such body as the Arbitration Committee of our Chamber of Commerce, there would be no difficulty in reaching a satisfactory decision by which both sides could abide.

In the absence of any such body the Railway Committee has perfected a short, simple bill, after a full examination into its merits. Of course, these powerful railroad companies will resist anything like harsh or compulsory measures. They are advised by the ablest legal talent in the country as to their rights under their contract with the Government; and the result of the litigation up to this time shows how much better they have been served than the nation has by its legal counsel. There is no rational doubt as to the fate of the Judiciary bill if it goes before the Supreme Court. On the ground that if this Congress can take 25 per cent of their revenues, the next one may take 50 per cent., the companies will be bound to have their rights determined by the tribunal charged with that function by the Constitution. The Judiciary bill, if it were passed, settles nothing. It only invites these companies into court, and tempts them to besiege future Congresses to repeal it. Whoever wants to see the legislation of the country exempted from these influences, and at the same time see this second-mortgage debt, of doubtful collectability, paid, should desire to see the Substitute bill prevail. The Government and the companies can accept that, and that is an end of these conflicting contentions. C.

THE NEW-JERSEY CONTROLLERSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 12.—Both parties caucused this evening to prepare for the joint meeting to-morrow. The Republicans made no nomination, but will reconvene in the morning. In the Democratic caucus, on the first ballot, William P. McMichael, for State Controller, received 21 votes, being a majority, but before the result had been announced, Paxton, of Hudson, went over to Robert Stockton, who was declared the nominee of the caucus. An effort was made to make the nomination unanimous, but this was stoutly resisted by McMichael's friends, and it failed. There is serious talk of a bolt, and one prominent Democrat is offering to bet $1,000 that Stockton will not be elected to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

CONGRESS BEHIND IN ITS WORK.

A BILL ADOPTED IN THE HOUSE REMOVING THE BARRIER TO LEGISLATION CAUSED BY THE ELECTORAL COUNT—ONLY ONE OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS THUS FAR PASSED—THE TEXAS PACIFIC SUBSIDY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Since the first day the two houses met in joint convention to count the Electoral vote, a technical barrier has precluded all legislative acts except action upon the Appropriation bills, and such business as might be transacted by unanimous consent. The Electoral Commission act prevents an adjournment pending the counting of the vote, and each house has been required to take a daily recess until 10 o'clock the following day. By a sort of legislative fiction the sessions of Congress since Feb. 1 are regarded as a continuation of the session of Thursday, Feb. 1, and the records of both houses show that everything done since was done as of that date. The result has been a kind of legislative deadlock, from which there was no relief except by legislation. To-day the House Committee on Rules reported an amendment to the rules, providing that pending the Electoral count and while the House is not engaged in that business the regular legislation may proceed each calendar day the same as if an adjournment had taken place, this rule not to interfere in any way with the progress of the Electoral count or the consideration of the decisions of the Electoral Commission when presented to the Joint Convention. The new rule was adopted. The necessity for this relief was imperative. There are now only 17 legislative days remaining to the present Congress, and the calendars of both Houses are crowded with business, some of it quite important in character. Of the 12 regular appropriation bills only one has been enacted and much of the time yet remaining to the session will be required to complete these. On the private calendar of the House there are 240 bills, and on the public calendar, 60. In addition, there are 30 bills set aside as special orders. Considering the time that must necessarily be occupied with the Electoral count and the consideration of the regular appropriation bills, it is plain that very little pending legislation of a general character will be passed upon at this session. There is one unfortunate feature of the affairs and that is, the opportunity it affords to the Texas Pacific Railroad people to get a vote upon their subsidy bill. It is also likely that the railroad influence was more pressing than the demands of public business for the adoption of the rule. Because of the false economy of the Democratic House the appropriation for the printing has been completely exhausted for several days, and there is now a halt in the consideration of the appropriation bills because they cannot be printed for the Senate. Representative Holman, of Indiana, the Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, is temporarily unfitted for work, and it is impossible to get the Conference Committee together to adjust the difference between the two houses in the Deficiency bill for the public printing.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

A PROPOSAL TO CARRY THE CHINESE MAILS FOR THE POSTAGE AS COMPENSATION—CALL FOR THE REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS—PRESIDENT GRANT PREPARING TO VACATE THE WHITE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A member of the House Committee on Appropriations said to-day that the committee has before them a proposition from the Occidental and Oriental Steamship Company to carry the mails between San Francisco, Japan, and China for the postage only as compensation. There is an amendment to the Post Office Appropriation bill before the Senate, reported by Senator Hamlin, to renew the contract for monthly service with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, and appropriating $500,000 for that service; but this amendment cannot, it is said by members, be passed by Congress, as it is viewed in the light of a subsidy. The probability is that nothing will be done on this subject, as the Postmaster General, under the present laws, is authorized to contract for ocean mail service, giving the postage only as compensation.

The Acting Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the thirty-ninth call for the redemption of 5.20 bonds of 1865, May and November. The call is for $10,000,000, of which $7,000,000 are coupon and $3,000,000 registered bonds. The principal and interest will be paid at the Treasury on and after the 12th day of May next, and the interest will cease on that day. Following are descriptions of the bonds: Coupon Bonds—$500, Nos. 31,501 to 35,800, both inclusive; $1,000, Nos. 70,551 to 79,000. Registered Bonds—$50, Nos. 401 to 450, both inclusive; $100, Nos. 5301 to 5,950; $500, Nos. 3,601 to 3,800; $1,000, 13,351 to 14,300; $5,000, Nos. 5,101 to 5,350; $10,000, Nos. 9,301 to 9,750.

The requisition of the War Department in favor of Capt. Eads for half a million dollars worth of bonds, on account of his work in the Mississippi River, has been honored at the Treasury Department.

A statement having been published that the late parade of the Knights of Momus in New-Orleans was a gross travestie of the President, his Cabinet, and other prominent Republican officers, Gov. Nicholls telegraphed Col. Burke to-day as follows: "The sentiment of the whole community is opposed to what appeared at the celebration on Thursday last. It was the act of a few private individuals, entirely unauthorized and unknown, and universally condemned and regretted."

Dr. Pope this evening reports that Secretary Morrill is steadily though slowly improving.

Until further notice the President will not receive visitors on business after 12 o'clock, as he is busily engaged in packing up his papers, &c., preparatory to vacating the White House.

The Board of Engineers appointed to examine into the stability of the foundation of the Washington Monument has decided, it is understood, to suggest to Congress the advisability of tearing down the present neglected structure and the removal of the stones to the circle at the intersection of Massachusetts avenue and Fourteenth street, where they could be used as a base for a granite shaft of imposing height and design. The site selected is the most elevated point in the District, and is surrounded by some of the finest dwellings. This action on the part of the engineers is believed to be instigated by the fact that in boring to ascertain the stability of the foundation of the monument they discovered that there is not firmness enough in the soil to bear the increased weight of the addition proposed to be put upon the shaft.

A petition, signed by 275 influential citizens of New-York, was presented to the President to-day by Jared Sanford, of New-York City, asking that W. H. H. Ely, of Tarrytown, who is confined in the Kings County Penitentiary for aiding and abetting in naturalization frauds which were practiced at Tarrytown during the late election, be pardoned. Letters favoring the petition from numerous officials of Westchester County were also presented.

Lieut. Emory H. Launt is ordered to the Portsmouth Navy-yard. Ensign George E. Hutter is ordered to the Ranger. Lieut. George C. Clay is detached from the Colorado and ordered to the Brooklyn Navy-yard. Lieut. R. E. Carmody is detached from the Brooklyn Navy-yard and ordered to the Colorado. Chaplain George Crawford is detached from the receiving-ship Wabash and ordered to the Boston Navy-yard.

A dispatch from the United States Consul General at Berlin contains information that the cattle disease commonly known as the Rinderpest has made its appearance in different parts of Germany, and is rapidly spreading and increasing throughout the country. Consequently the Treasury Department prohibits the importation of neat cattle and the hides of neat cattle into the United States from Germany until further orders.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Richard A. Watts, to be United States Attorney for Wyoming Territory; John B. Keeter, to be a Paymaster in the Army with the rank of Major. Postmasters—Henry Little at Auburn, Me.; Robert F. Milliner, Newnan, Ga.; M. A. Breeden, Santa Fé, New-Mexico.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day:

Currency, $11,802,153; special deposits of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $35,985,000; coin, (including coin certificates, $54,718,300,) $88,618,227; outstanding legal-tenders, $356,984,812.

The receipts from Internal Revenue to-day were $550,902 17, and from Customs, $433,566 33.

THE FAMOUS MADDOX'S CHARACTER

MORE WITNESSES WHO WILL TESTIFY REGARDING HIS FRAUDULENT TRANSACTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12.—Gen. Charles C. Edgerton, Deputy Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives, arrived here this morning and summoned Robert Goldsborough Keen, William A. Fisher, Enoch Pratt, Col. Charles Marshall, and W. H. Allen. These gentlemen left for Washington to-day, and will appear to-morrow before the House Committee on Powers and Privileges and testify in regard to the character of Maddox. It has been ascertained that the gentlemen named are cognizant of frauds perpetrated by Maddox in the issue of bogus stocks of the Parkersburg branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Other prominent Baltimore Democratic politicians, who know more about "the ways that are dark" than they care to divulge, will at once be called upon to visit Washington.

AMUSEMENTS.

"WILD OATS" AT WALACK'S.

O'Keefe's comedy of "Wild Oats" was a favorite with audiences in very old times, and it still keeps its hold upon the stage—by virtue of its incidental vindication of the player's art, and its satire of hypocrisy, not to speak of its two or three amusing passages of equivoque and its well-contrasted group of characters. This piece was played in a remarkably spirited manner last night, at Wallack's, and was received with the heartiest approbation by a crowd that filled the theatre. Mr. Wallack rattled through *Rover* with nimble grace, and gave the quotations after the manner of Charles Kean, and was very happy in burlesque of stage mannerism. He had two recalls upon the scene. Mr. John Gilbert, as *Sir George Thunder*, gave a taste of his best quality in the choleric scene, and was recalled with quite an affectionate enthusiasm. Mr. E. M. Holland made a neat little hit, as *Sim*. Mr. Arnott and Mr. Beckett were notably good as *John Davy* and *Ephraim Smooth*. The reception accorded to "Wild Oats" justifies anticipation that it will have at least a week of success.

LOCAL MENTION.

A concert complimentary to Mr. S. Lasar will take place at the Strong Place Baptist Church, in Brooklyn. Rossini's "Stabat Mater" is to be sung.

Mr. Daly's adaptation of "Monsieur Alphonse" is the current attraction at the Grand Opera-house. Next week, "The Two Orphans" will be acted there.

Mme. Annette Essipoff will give the first concert of her second series of performances at Steinway Hall, this evening. She will have the co-operation, as heretofore, of M. Vivien and of Mlle. Paima.

"Cymbeline" was acted at the Walnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia last night for the first time (except on one benefit night) since the days of Ellen Tree. The scenery was very fine and the stage attire unusually elegant. Miss Neilson's creation of *Cymbeline* was poetical and touching in no ordinary degree. The representation bore the character of a great Shakespearean revival, and was witnessed by a thronged house. The applause was frequent.

Mr. Daly's "local folly," entitled "Round the Clock," was produced at the Olympic Theatre yesterday evening. This well-remembered panorama of scenes of life in New-York is exhibited under very favorable circumstances at the Olympic, the distribution of rôles calling into requisition the services of Messrs. Owen Fawcett, Lamb, Leclercq, Davidge, and Barrymore, and those of Misses Drew and Mary Wells, and the stage attire of the work leaving nothing to be wished for.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Straus and Métra each receive $2,800 for conducting the four masked balls at the Paris Opera.

Götz's unfinished opera is to be completed by Herr Frank, of Mannheim, and revised by Herr Brahms.

Herr Strauss' buffo-opera, "Prince Methusalem," has met with a cordial reception in Vienna, and will probably become popular.

The production, at the Brussels Monnaie of "Aida," with the French book of MM. du Locle and Nuitter has been entirely successful.

It is announced in Paris that M. Gounod has sold the French publishing right of "Cinque Mars" to the house of Grus for the large price of £5,000.

A critical journal, entitled the *Theatre*, is to be produced in London at once. Mr. Oxenford, formerly of the *Times*, is to be one of the contributors.

A comedy by Mr. W. S. Gilbert, entitled "On Bail," was announced for production at the Criterion Theatre, in London, on the 3d of February.

Mr. Irving is acting in "Richard III.," the version of the tragedy being partially freed from Colley Cibber's interpolations, at the Lyceum Theatre in London.

M. Sardou's comedy of "Fernande" has been revived at the Paris Gymnase, with Mlle. Legault as the heroine, a part in which she is not seen to the highest advantage.

M. Humbert's latest production, "Jeanne, Jeanette, et Jeanneton," has proved as successful as it has already done in Paris. The opperetta has also been produced at St. Petersburg.

Two important sales by auction will take place in London, this month, namely, those of Her Majesty's Theatre and the Alexandra Palace, in the late of both of which the musical circles are much interested.

The subventions granted for 1877 to some of the Paris theatres are, Grand Opéra, 800,000 francs; Comédie Française, 240,000 francs; Opéra Comique, 140,000 francs; Lyrique, 100,000 francs; Odéon, 60,000 francs.

M. Baudmann, a German actor, who has achieved a certain celebrity by playing, in English, Shakespeare's characters at London and in the provinces, is now obtaining great applause at the Theatre Royal, Berlin, by personating *Othello*, *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, &c., in German.

Mr. Frederick Sullivan, whose funeral took place a fortnight ago in London, was a brother of the composer, and, although he had practiced as an architect, took to the lyric stage, having a bass voice. He distinguished himself in the part of the Judge in the comic operetta, "Trial by Jury," by Messrs. Gilbert and Arthur Sullivan.

The death is announced at Florence at the age of 86 of Pietro Romani, the celebrated composer, vocalist, and singing-master. The Italian papers say that Romani, who was an intimate friend of Rossini, really composed *Bartolo's* air in "Il Barbiere," and also orchestrated several of Rossini's operas, but this statement must be accepted with a very large grain of salt indeed.

The inauguration of the monument to Auber, the composer, was to take place on Jan. 27 in Paris, at Père la Chaise Cemetery. In the evening there were to be performances of his works at the National Grand Opera-house and at the Opéra Comique, (Salle Favart;) at the latter the début of Mlle. Fecter, daughter of the French actor, in the "Maçon" was to take place.

The anniversary of Molière's birth was, as usual, signalized at the Paris Francais and the Odéon by the production of apropos sketches. At the former house the novelty is entitled "Le Magister," and at the latter, "Le Barbier de Pesenas." Both pieces are in verse, and in both Molière is introduced. At the Français, he is presented by M. Coquelin, at the Odéon, by M. Porel.

Herr von Suppé, the composer of "Fatinitza" and various similar works—extremely popular in Austria and Germany—is not, as people generally suppose, a native of Vienna. He was born at Cremona, in Italy. Before adopting the musical profession, he studied first philosophy, and then jurisprudence, at Bologna, in order to qualify himself for a post in the public civil service, but the love of music predominated, and brought him to the Austrian capital, where he has for years officiated as conductor at the Karl Theatre.

MRS. SPARR'S LODGER.

NEW WAY OF ADVERTISING ROOMS.

THE SINGULAR SPECTACLE ON SUNDAY—MAJOR CORLISS GIVES AN EXHIBITION OF PICTURES BY DAY, AND AN ILLUMINATION AT NIGHT—A DISTRESSED LANDLADY, AND A PUZZLED POLICE FORCE—STRANGE INFATUATION OF THE DAUGHTER OF A BROOKLYN CLERGYMAN—IMPRISONMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ACTOR.

In THE TIMES of yesterday there appeared a report of a singular disturbance that occurred on the preceding day and evening in the house No. 189 Second avenue, occupied by Mrs. Mary Sparr, a widow. About 10 o'clock on Sunday morning Major G. W. Corliss, who occupied two rooms on the third floor of the house in question, exhibited a number of placards in his windows, bearing the words "Rooms to Let" in large letters, some of the placards being fastened to large pictures in gilt frames which he had taken from the walls of his room. After dark he changed his programme, and illuminated the windows by placing a number of candles in them. This, of course, caused a large crowd to assemble in front of the house, and at one time so many persons had assembled that the passage of the street cars was obstructed. The Police were called upon by Mrs. Sparr, and an officer was sent to the house. Upon rapping at the door of the Major's room, he refused to open it, and finally fired a pistol-shot through the door, the ball passing within an inch or two of the officer's breast. Capt. McCullagh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was then informed of what had taken place, and went to the house. He also spoke with the Major, and endeavored to induce him to open the door. He persisted in his refusal, and swore that he would shoot the first man who came in, should the door be broken open. Capt. McCullagh, thinking that he had to deal with a madman, decided that it would be better to proceed cautiously, and avoid bloodshed, and to that end withdrew his men from the door, telling them to arrest the man so soon as he should leave his room. The officers remained on guard until 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and when Major Corliss was in the act of leaving the house arrested him. Upon being searched at the Seventeenth Precinct Station-house a small four-barreled revolver was found upon his person. Officers were then sent to search his rooms, and there a large navy-size seven-barreled revolver was found, with five of the chambers loaded with ball cartridge. Upon comparing the size of the hole in the door of the room with the diameter of the hole of this pistol, it was evident that the shot which had passed so near the officer had been fired from it. From the Station-house Major Corliss was taken to the Essex Market Police Court, before Justice Wandell, where Mrs. Sparr appeared against him. After hearing the case the Justice fined the prisoner $10, and held him to bail in the sum of $1,000 to keep the peace for one year.

In order to learn all the facts in the case, a TIMES reporter called on Mrs. Sparr at her residence yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Sparr, who appears to be a very respectable lady, was still suffering from the agitation caused by the events of the day before, and her appearance in the Police Court as a complainant. She said that she would prefer to say nothing about the trouble she had with Major Corliss, but under the circumstances, she had come to the conclusion that it would, perhaps, be better to make a full statement of all that had occurred, in order that her actions might not be misconstrued. On Jan. 24 Major Corliss had come to her house and had engaged two furnished rooms on the third floor at the rate of $30 per month, and had paid her that sum in advance. He represented himself as being a literary man, connected with the *Insurance Critic*, a journal published in Chicago, and said that he hoped there would be no objection made to his sister calling on him. He also said that he would be called upon occasionally by ladies whom he employed to do literary work for him. To all of this she consented, and he then remarked that his sister would probably come to his rooms on the next day "to strew Autumn leaves." On the following afternoon a young lady rang the front door bell and asked for Major Corliss. Upon being told that he was out, she said that she was his sister and would go to his rooms and wait for him. Mrs. Sparr said that if she was his sister there was no objection to her doing so. The young lady was then shown to the Major's rooms, where she took off her wraps and made herself at home. The Major came in shortly after, and the two remained in his apartments until 6:30 o'clock, when they went out to dine, and shortly after returned, and stayed in his rooms until between 9 and 10 o'clock. On Sunday morning the young lady came again, and passed the whole day in the Major's rooms. On the next day (Monday) the Major asked to see her, (Mrs. Sparr,) and spoke to her about the smell from the kitchen which pervaded the house, saying that his lady friend objected to it. She thought it strange that he should speak of his sister in that way, and it aroused her suspicions that all was not right. She said nothing about that, however, but contented herself with saying that there was only one way to stop the smell, and that was by doing without eating, and she did not propose to do that. On that day and on Tuesday two other ladies called, and on Wednesday the young lady who had represented herself as being his sister came again. The Major was not in, and she proposed to go to his rooms and wait for him as before, but she was not permitted to so. She then went to the St. Denis Hotel, and telegraphed him as follows: "I am waiting for you.—Grace." In about half an hour the Major came in with the young lady, and, after leaving her in his rooms, asked to see Mrs. Sparr, and complained that his sister had been insulted. He said that she would grace any parlor to which Mrs. Sparr replied that she should not grace hers. He then asked her whether she had any man to back her, and told her that he would "fix" it. He took his hat and left. When the young lady left the house, Mrs. Sparr, determining to find out who she was, followed her, and learned that she was the daughter of a clergyman residing in Brooklyn. The next day, after consulting with a legal gentleman of her acquaintance, she decided that she would see the young lady's mother and tell her of what was going on. Upon arriving at the house she asked the lady to allow her a few moments private conversation, and was requested to walk into the back parlor. There she found the young lady who had been in the habit of calling on her daughter and whom she knew as Grace. Upon disclosing the object of her visit the mother was much affected, and told her that two years before she had insisted that Major Corliss should not visit her house. Her daughter had become infatuated with him, and would not believe any ill of him. She, [the mother,] however, had heard that he had a wife living in Fair Haven, Conn., and had gone there and had found a lady dying of grief who had told her that she was his wife. This lady had also told her that he had been trying to get a divorce from her. She then begged Mrs. Sparr to tell what she knew of Corliss, and said that if she would do anything to break the infatuation of the daugh er she would be extremely grateful. Mrs. Sparr then told of the frequent visits of ladies to Major Corliss, but the young lady refused to believe what she said, and stated that she was married to him. Mrs. Sparr, who had also ascertained something of the character of a woman whom Corliss was accustomed to visit in Eighteenth street, told the ladies what she had learned about her. She then took her leave, and returned to New-York.

A few days afterward the clergyman's wife called on Mrs. Sparr, with her daughter, and asked her to go with them to the house in Eighteenth street in order that the young lady might be assured of the truth of Mrs. Sparr's allegations. Mrs. Sparr then accompanied them to the house, where the landlady gave them conclusive evidence of the veracity of her statements. When Major Corliss learned of her visit to Brooklyn he was very much incensed, and again said that he would "fix" her. Among other things he was in the habit of letting the gas burn in his rooms until a very late hour, and sometimes all night. In order to save her gas she had four of the five burners in his room sealed up on Saturday last. He complained of this very bitterly, and told her to give him the money he had paid in advance and he would leave the house. This she refused to do, and he then went out and bought a lot of candles and placed them all around the room to the great danger of burning the house. On Sunday morning he pinned up the lace curtains, and just as the people were going to church hung her pictures out of the windows with placards on them announcing that the rooms were to let, and also displayed the tidies that were on the furniture and other things in the windows. Mrs. Sparr remonstrated with him, but he paid no attention to her, and kept up the display until 3:30 o'clock, when he went out. She then had the pictures taken in and the rooms put in order. At night he returned, accompanied by a lady, and having procured a large lot of candles made a regular illumination in his room. She again remonstrated with him and he renewed his threats of "fixing" her. She then applied to the Police for protection, and an officer was sent to the house. Upon being asked to open the door he refused, and upon the officer turning the knob, fired at him through the panel, the ball just grazing his breast. Capt. McCullagh afterward came to the house and endeavored to prevail upon him to open the door, but he still refused, and declared that he would kill the first man that entered his room. Capt. McCullagh then made a reconnoisance through the keyhole and saw the Major standing opposite the door with a cocked revolver in his hand. He then detailed two officers to remain in the house, with orders to arrest the Major as soon as he should attempt to go out. This was done, and he was taken to the station-house and afterward to the Essex Market Police Court, as has already been related.

Capt. McCullagh, of the Seventeenth Precinct, when called upon, corroborated Mrs. Sparr's statements in regard to the proceeding of the Major on Sunday, and said that he had never seen such conduct in a sober man in all his experience as an officer of the Police. He thought from his actions at the time that he was crazy, but after having seen him and conversed with him in the station-house and in the court, he had no reason to believe that he was.

Major Corliss, who up to a late hour had not been able to furnish bail, was found by a reporter of THE TIMES in the Essex Market Jail. He said that he had advertised for rooms as follows:

"WANTED—By a literary man, a second-story, well-furnished and heated room, with running water; absolute independence, without question; state terms."

In reply to this advertisement he had received a letter from Mrs. Sparr, telling him that she had rooms she thought would suit him. This letter was signed "Widow Lady," bearing at the bottom a postscript to this effect, "All the quietness you wish." He had gone there and taken the rooms and had told her that he would have to receive a number of ladies, as he had business to transact with them, and for that reason rented a parlor as well as a bed-room. She had agreed to the arrangement. She had, however, objected to their coming, and had followed several of them to their homes. A young lady whom he had represented as his sister, and who had come to see him quite often, was really not his sister, but his betrothed. For private reasons he could not visit her at her house, and she came to see him. Mrs. Sparr had followed this young lady to her mother's house, and had afterward called on her mother and made many false statements about himself. Finding that she had done this, he told her that she had done him an irreparable injury, and that he would make trouble for her. He did not mean that he would do her bodily harm, and she did not so understand him. He meant that he would seek legal redress. Annoyed at this interference with his private affairs, he offered to give up the rooms if she would return him the rent for the time still to be completed. She refused this, and he then informed her that he would advertise them, in order to try to get some one to take them off his hands. To this she made no objection, and he inserted the following in a morning journal:

"No. 189 SECOND AVENUE.—Furnished parlor and bed-room; thiru-story, front; heated; hot and cold water; rent very moderate to suitable parties; absolute independence without question."

Several persons called to see the rooms thus advertised, and she showed them in his absence, not knowing that he had advertised them. Besides interfering with his visitors Mrs. Sparr adopted other ways of annoying him, and on Saturday last she had caused four of the five gas-burners in his rooms to be sealed up. Under these circumstances he was compelled to use candles, and as he had no candlesticks he was obliged to place them around the room as he best could. On Sunday morning he thought that as his advertisement in the newspaper had not brought him any return, he would adopt another mode of letting the people know his rooms were for rent. Seeing some family pictures around the room, he thought it would be a good thing to exhibit them as an inducement to the passers by to take the rooms. He accordingly hung one of them out of the window and attached a card to it with a notice that the rooms were for rent. Other pictures he placed in the windows, and also displayed several tidies in a way he thought would attract attention. He then waited patiently until 3:30 in the afternoon to receive applicants for the rooms. None came, however, and he then went out to dinner. He returned a little before dark accompanied by a lady, and found that his advertisements had been taken down. At nightfall he tried to light the gas, but upon finding that it would not burn he went out and purchased some candles. Going back to his room he thought that it would be a good thing to continue his advertising, and to this end he placed a number of candles in the windows and again stuck up some cards. Shortly after this the lady went away and he remained alone in the rooms, still hoping to have an application for them. During the morning and afternoon he had received several messages from Mrs. Sparr asking him to take down his cards, but he had refused to do so. Shortly after he had illuminated his windows he had another message to the same effect, and, later on, a man, who said he was a policeman, rapped at the door and ordered him to open it. He refused, and the man said he would "send it in." Fearing personal violence he took out his pistol and called out that he was in his rooms and would not permit any intrusion, and that he would fire on any one who attempted to enter. Several efforts were then made to break open his door, and he fired through it. About 10 o'clock some gentlemen from the Police Station called at his room, and he let them in, as he knew one of them by sight. He told them what had taken place, and put out some of his lights. Later on he heard another rap, and upon asking who was at his door, was told that a friend wanted to see him. Not recognizing the voice he declined to admit the person, who then said he was the Captain of the Police of the precinct, and told him he must put out the lights. He would not, and the Captain threatened to break down the door. He, in his turn, threatened to shoot any one who came in. He was then let alone for the night, and was arrested early the next morning. He had communicated with his friends, and would be bailed out to-day, when he would take steps to obtain legal redress for what had been done to him.

ALBANY.

LAST EVENING'S SESSIONS OF BOTH HOUSES—THE EQUALIZATION OF ASSESSMENTS—THE ATLANTIC AVENUE FERRY—A PARADE GROUND FOR THE FIRST DIVISION IN CENTRAL PARK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 12.—The greater portion of the session of the House this evening was occupied with the discussion of a bill to amend the law in relation to the equalization of assessments. There was a warm debate between Messrs. Alvord, Post, Hogeboom, and Hepburn, and, it appearing that no agreement could be reached, the bill was progressed.

The ferry bill of Mr. Bradley, of Kings, was ordered to a third reading without opposition. It requires the Union Ferry Company to run a boat from the foot of Whitehall street to the foot of Atlantic avenue, in Brooklyn, once in every 12 minutes, from 5 in the morning until 10 at night; and from 10 at night till 5 in the morning, once in every 30 minutes.

Mr. Langbein introduced a bill to establish the ball ground or Green of Central Park as a parade ground for the use of the First Division of the National Guard. The bill requires the Commissioners of the Park Department to set aside this portion of the park, to be used for parade purposes between the 1st of May and the 1st of July in each year. The Park Commissioners and the Commander of the First Division of the National Guard are empowered jointly to make all needful regulations for the proper control of the Parade Ground. Mr. Langbein states that this bill has powerful support from the military commanders on account of the proposed repeal of the Parade Ground act. It is certain the bill will be pushed, though it is by no means the first time that a proposition to use the Central Park for a parade Ground has been fought and defeated.

Among the bills introduced in the House were the following:

By Mr. Hogeboom—For the relief of George W. Phelps, for reconstructing the abutment to a bridge over Genesee River.

By Mr. Gallagher—To punish acts of cruelty to children, giving jurisdiction to Justices of the Peace and Police Justices.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate:

By Mr. Sprague—To confirm the official acts of John Otto, a notary public of Erie County.

By Mr. Schoonmaker—To amend the laws relating to the adjournment of Circuit Courts and Courts of Over and Terminer.

By Mr. Schoonmaker, providing that the following sentence shall be added to section 121 of the Code of Procedure: "A cause of action shall not be affected by death of a person jointly liable with others upon the same obligation or instrument, nor shall the estate of such person be discharged from liability by his death, and an action against persons so liable may be continued against the survivors and the legal representatives of a deceased party."

The following bills were ordered to a third reading: Obliging telegraph companies to receive and forward messages from rival lines; for funding part of the debt of Troy.

Senator Emerson's bill relative to women holding elective school offices was made the special order for Wednesday evening.

Senator Woodin introduced Mr. Cowdin's bill introduced in the Assembly on the 11th of January for the purpose of securing greater economy in the government of the City of New-York. The bill is printed and known as No. 115 of the Assembly.

A CLUB RECEPTION.

The Lotos Club-house was thrown open yesterday afternoon to the ladies and other invited guests. The rooms were crowded, and the usual display of pictures was much admired. A light musical and elocutionary entertainment was provided for the guests. This comprised vocal music by Mrs. Isora Elder, Miss Field, Mr. Humphreys, Mr. Rouse, and Mr. Thomas Whiffen; piano solos by Mr. G. W. Warren, and violin solos by Mr. William Withers. Recitations were given by Messrs. A. P. Burbank and W. S. Andrews. The whole programme was admirably arranged and well received. Among the notable pictures exhibited was a brilliant landscape by J. F. Cropsey; also portraits by Thomas Hicks and David Johnson, and a capital study of a horse's head by Schreyer. A new picture by T. W. Wood, "The Peddler's Wagon," attracted much attention. A. F. Tait exhibited a capital and carefully finished picture representing two terriers overwhelmed by a basket of champagne while pursuing their game. Mr. Ralph showed an admirably composed group of cattle. Two strong marine studies represented Edward Moran's genius; and there were contributions of high merit from R. S. Gifford, L. C. Tiffany, Eastman Johnson, C. H. Miller, J. H. Beard, A. D. Shattuck, Clinton Ogilvie, George Inness, and others.

THE HARTFORD BANK FRAUDS.

THE ALLEGED FALSE ENTRIES AND OVERCHARGES—THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRESIDENT AND CASHIER—HOW THE IRREGULARITIES WERE DISCOVERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Feb. 12.—There are no new developments in the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank affair. It is, however, the general topic of discussion in business circles. Few persons knew of the arrest of the President and Cashier till this morning. Many rumors are afloat as to the criminal responsibility of one or both of the officers. While both are accused in the official prosecution with falsifying returns, separate charges are made against Mr. Chapman, the Cashier, for embezzling $7,500 and charging the same on the books to the First National Bank of Suffield. The false entries include an overcharge of $120,000 against the American Exchange National Bank of New-York, and also one of $100,000 against the Continental National Bank of New-York, and both the President and Cashier are involved. The discovery of the rascality is attributed to various sources. One report is of a supernatural order to the effect that a leading stockholder and Director dreamed two nights in succession that something was seriously wrong in the bank, and that he went to Mr. Tracy, the President, and related his suspicions. Mr. Tracy assured him that all was right, but on the following day went to him and made a full confession. Mr. Tracy himself admits that he first denied to the Director, but went to his home that night in West Hartford and admitted all his shortcomings to his wife, and thus having once cleared his mind, was prepared to make a clean breast of everything without restraint. At the Brokers' Board to-day 80 was bid and 85 asked for the stock of the bank.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States, north-west to south-west winds, cooler followed by warmer, partly cloudy, or clear weather, and rising barometer.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M. 43°	33°	3:30 P. M. 52°		51°
6 A. M. 42°	34°	6 P. M. 49°		38°
9 A. M. 42°	36°	9 P. M. 44°		34°
12 M. 47°	43°	12 P. M. 41°		22°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 36½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 45°

SALE OF THE BEAUMONT COLLECTION.

This evening there is to be a sale at No. 845 Broadway of a collection of oil paintings and water-colors belonging to the late J. P. Beaumont. The sale will occupy the two following evenings, and will be conducted by Henry D. Miner. A large number of American, Roman, French, and Netherland painters are represented. W. T. Richards has a small study in trees; Daniel Huntington, Cole, J. F. Weir, Kensett, Cropsey, Church, William Hart, Bierstadt, and Thomas Moran, are also represented. There is a very genuine-looking specimen of Henry Inman, and a portrait of President Madison by Thomas Sully, said to be that from which the engraving was taken. Eastman Johnson is represented by a very successful head of a New-England peddler. Among the foreigners Oswald Achenbach, Willems, Verboeckhoven, Frantz, H. Corroene, (Ginaut, and Backuysen are notable. There is an interesting "Rest of the Caravan" by Gentz, of Berlin, and two specimens of Chavet, of Paris. These last are remarkably clever. There is also a Toulmouche as good as usual, although evidently not a recent picture. As pleasing a picture as any is a water-piece by Robbe, of Brussels, who appears to have been appreciated, while living, with medals and honors. The only picture assuming the position of an old master is a "Venus and Adonis" by Carlo Cignani, a Bolognese artist living at the beginning of the last century. There are a number of Roman pictures in this collection, especially among the water-colors. Galofre, of Madrid, appears in three specimens. D. Nitty, of Rome, has two most excellent ink and sepia drawings—small, full-length figures. Louis Leloir has a small drawing. There is an ambitious "Death of Seneca" by Domingues, of Madrid—a water-color. Jimenez, of Rome, and Frere, of Paris, have good work, while Tiffany and Bricher represent America in the same line of art.

A CARD FROM THE SEA CIFF TRUSTEES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Our attention has been called to an article in your edition of Sunday last purporting to be a report from a committee appointed by the Trustees of the Sea Cliff Grove Association to investigate certain allegations of a misappropriation of funds by some of the members of the board. Permit us to say that no such report either in words or substance was ever presented to our Board of Trustees; nor did either of us (though present at all the meetings of the board when the question referred to was considered) ever hear of that alleged "report" until we saw it in your paper. The report of the committee, which was signed by all the members except one, (and he was absent and made no minority report,) declared that "no fraud had been committed," and that "value was given for value received." That report was adopted by a unanimous vote, only one Trustee, (John Falconer,) not voting, and he stated in the presence of the board that he did not believe any fraud had been committed.

The charges that there was any misappropriation of funds in the purchase of the Sea Cliff dock property referred to are utterly unfounded. The facts show (of which there is abundant proof) that the seven members of the Board of Trustees who purchased the said dock property did so for the benefit of the Sea Cliff Association, and at the request of a majority of the board, and that they subsequently transferred it to the Association without a single dollar's profit.

Hearing afterward that certain designing persons were covertly charging a wrong in the transaction, the Trustees selling the property to the board offered to repurchase it, paying therefor the same amount in value and kind as that received from the board. This offer was declined by the board.

The present members of the board (15 in number, and all well-known citizens,) are in full accord in the administration of the Sea Cliff affairs. The only complainers, so far as we know or believe, are those whose recent efforts to be elected Trustees have failed of success.

E. RINEHART, President.
H. L. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

THE TAX-PAYERS WIN.

In the case of J. W. Simington (acting for the Tax-payers Association) against the Trustees of the Village of New-Brighton, Staten Island, the Supreme Court has rendered a decision sustaining the tax-payers' complaint and granting the permanent injunction asked by plaintiff. This injunction restrains the Trustees from making this village into debt or contracting any obligations in anticipation of realized revenue, or making road improvements out of general funds of the village, such as plaintiff claimed were legal under the charter, only at the expense of the ward in which located.

THE NEW LIFE INSURANCE LAW OF MAINE.

There is no subject of more interest or importance to the general public at the present time than that of Life Insurance. The new law which was passed by the Legislature of Maine, a few days ago, affords the most perfect security to policyholders, and for the benefit of the thousands of insured in this country, we print below the law in full:

SECTION 1. Every policy of life insurance issued on and after the 1st day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, by any company chartered by the authority of this State, which may be forfeited for non-payment of premiums (including all notes given for premiums or interest thereon) after it shall have been in force three full years, and which shall not contain provision for a surrender value at least equivalent to the value arising under the terms of this act, shall, nevertheless, be continued in force to an extent and for a period of time to be determined, as follows, to wit: The net value of the policy when the premium becomes due and is not paid, shall be ascertained according to the combined experience or Actuaries' rate of mortality, with interest at 4 per centum per annum; after deducting from three-fourths of such net value any indebtedness to the company or notes held by the company against the insured, which notes, if given for premium, shall then be canceled; what remains shall be considered as a net single premium of temporary insurance, and the term for which it will insure shall be determined according to the age of the party at the time of the lapse of the policy, and the assumptions of mortality and interest aforesaid; but if the policy shall be an endowment payable at a certain time or at death, if it should previously occur, then, if what remains as aforesaid shall exceed the net single premium of temporary insurance for the balance of the endowment term for the full amount of the policy, such excess shall be considered as a net single premium, or single endowment, payable only at the same time as the original endowment, and in case the life insured survives to such time, and the amount thus payable by the company shall be determined according to the age of the party at the time of the lapse of the policy, and the assumptions of mortality and interest aforesaid. For the purpose of this act, when the premiums upon any policy shall be payable oftener than once in every year, and default shall be made in the payment of any premium after the policy shall have been in force for three full years, the policy shall be valued in the same manner as it would have been had the whole premium for the policy year last entered upon been paid in full, and the balance of said year's premium actually unpaid shall not be deducted from the reserve as an outstan

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 12, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	11	Hides, bales	196
Fallow, bbls.	713	Leather, sides	16,509
" S. Peru, bags	1,200	Linseed, bags	1,793
Beans, bbls.	168	Molasses (N.O.), bbls	190
Cotton, bales	2,826	Oil-cake, pks.	984
C. S. Cake, bbls.	100	Pork, pks.	969
Copperas, bbls.	408	Beef, pks.	61
Dried Fruit, pks.	8	Cut-meats, pks.	4,211
Eggs, bbls.	1,000	Grease, pks.	328
Flour, bbls.	11,190	Lard, pks.	2,388
Wheat, bushels	20,040	Lard, kegs	1,732
Corn, bushels	84,442	Stearine, pks.	150
Oats, bushels	30,480	Butter, pks.	2,491
Rye, bushels	1,325	Cheese, pks.	993
Malt, bushels	4,250	Tallow, pks.	35
Barley, bushels	2,500	Lard-oil, bbls.	89
Grass-seed, bags	1,903	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,250
Flax-seed, bags	20	Pea-nuts, bags	1,080
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,480	Starch, bxs.	2,150
Buck'w't Flour, pks.	7	Skins, bales	31
Buck'w't Flour, bush	400	Tobacco, hhds.	118
Oat-meal, bbls.	100	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	594
Hops, bales	79	Whisky, bbls.	741
Rice, pkgs.	100	Wool, bales	1,849

BREADSTUFFS has been generally dull to-day, with values quoted essentially as before. Of Rio, 3,000 bags by the Nautilus were taken from stock.... We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17½c. @17¾c.; fair, 19c.@19¾c.; good, 20c.@20¾c.; prime, 20¾c. @21c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit: Rio, in job lots, 17¾c.@22½c., gold....Santos, fair to good invoices, 18¾c.@19½c., and in job lots, ordinary to very choice, 16¾c.@21¾c., gold....Maracaibo, 21c.@22¼c., gold....Mar-acaibo, 18½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@20c.; Mexican, 18c.@20c.; Costa Rica, 18c.@21c.; Jamaica, 17c.@18c.; Savanilla at 18½c.@20c., and San Domingo, 16¼c.@ 18¾c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been dull to-day for early delivery at unchanged quotations....Ordinary quoted to-day at 11 5-16c.@11 7-16c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.@12¾c.; Middling, 12 7-16c.@13c.... Sales were officially reported as follows, for prompt delivery of 204 bales, of which 70 bales were on Saturday evening,) all to spinners....And for forward delivery business has been quite extensive, but at reduced figures....Sales have been reported since our last at 41,800 bales, of which 1,100 bales were on Saturday evening and 40,700 bales to-day, with 2,300 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling with February options, closing as follows: 12 5-32c.@12 13-16c.; March, 12 31-32c.@ 13c.; April, 13 3-16c.@13 7-32c.; May, 13⅜c. @13 13-32c.; June, 13 17-32c.@13 9-16c.; July, 13 21-32c.; August, 13 25-32c.; September, 13 7-16c.@13 15-32c.; October, 13⅝c.@13 1-16c.; November, 12 27-32c.@12 29-32c.; December, 12 27-32c.@12 29-32c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of 3-32c.@3-16c. ₱ lb., closing steady....The receipts at this port to-day were 2,826 bales, and at the shipping ports 29,028 bales, against 28,146 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 44,396 cales, against 55,617 bales same time last week. The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 3,329,290 bales against 3,224,913 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year....Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain, France and all the shipping ports, 23,393 bales; to the Continent, 7,938 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 273,9o6 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 883,722 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands	Alabama	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Strict Ordinary	11 9-16	11 9-16	11 11-16	11 11-16
Good Ordinary	11 15-16	11 15-16	12 1-16	12 1-16
Strict Good Ord	12 3-16	12 3-16	12 5-16	12 5-16
Low Middling	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
Strict Low Mid	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Middling	12⅞	12⅞	13	13
Good Middling	13⅛	13⅛	13¼	13¼
Strict Good Mid	13⅜	13⅜	13½	13½
Middling Fair	13¾	13¾	13⅞	13⅞
Fair	14¼	14¼	14⅝	14⅝

Stained.

Good Ordinary....10 13-16 | Low Middling....11¾
Strict Good Ord....11 7-16 | Middling....12¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—A freer movement was reported in State and Western Flour as generally unchanged prices, the feature of the day's business having been the activity in City Mills Extras, for shipment to the West Indies. Minnesota bakers attracted rather more attention from the home trade to-day, and, superfine and No. 2 brands were again more sought after, the former unusually scarce and quoted strong as to price. Purchasers for the European markets were in small amount, making an unimportant aggregate. Unsound Extras were in some demand, better reported. Otherwise the reports through the market were of very light transactions, even in the jobbing way....Sales have been reported since our last of 41,950 bbls. of flour, including unsound Flour at $3 50@$8 75; (of which 525 bbls. unsound Extras at $5 60@$8 50;) Sour Flour at $4 50@$6 75; poor to choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5, chiefly at $4 65@$5 for about good to choice, and down to $4 25 for common; very poor to very choice Superfine Western, $5 40@ $5 90, mainly at $5 65@$5 90, with fancy Minnesota do., from cook, 25 bbls., at $6; poor to good Extra State, $5 75@$6; good to choice do. at $6@$6 30; City Mills extra shipping grades, $5 75@$7 10, nearly all for West Indies, on the basis of $6 67½@$7 10 for good to very choice, and quoted at $8@$8 50 for very good to fancy, for the South American trade, and quoted nominally at $5 90 asked for brands suited to the English trade; inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $5 75@$6; good to choice do. $6@$6 30; very poor to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 15@$5 50; inferior to very choice do. do., Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, at $6 25@$6 50; part for shipment at $7@$8, (of which 650 bbls. sold;) ordinary to very choice White Wheat do. do., at $6 25@$9 25; very poor to very fancy St. Louis Extras, $6 25@$9 75; Extra Genesee at $6 35@$7 50, the latter an extreme; poor to very choice Minnesota clear and straight Extras at $6 85@$8 25, chiefly at $7 25@$8 25 for fair to very choice, (with very inferior lots called Minnesota, at $5 15@$6 25;) and Minnesota Patent Extras, ordinary to very fancy, at $8 25@$11, mainly at $9@ $10 25 for high up to $10 50@$11 for small lots of very choice....Nicely fancy, (and odd lots of very inferior, called Minnesota Patent, as low as $7 50@$8).... Included in the sales have been 3,500 bbls. Minnesota Extras, of which 7,300 bbls. City Mills; 1,450 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras; 700 bbls. do. Patent do.; 650 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment at $7@$8,) 4,25 bbls. superfine, 575 bbls. No. 2, and 525 bbls. unsound Extras, at the quoted rates....Southern Flour has been quoted steady, as a rule, on however a comparatively limited movement, almost exclusively in a jobbing way, for home trade purposes....Sales have been reported here of 950 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 for poor to strictly choice Superfine; $6 25@$7 50 for poor to very choice shipping Extras; $7 05@$9 50 for fair to fancy trade and family. The dealings were mostly in Extras at from $7 40@$8 90, or which 450 bbls. at $7 40@$7 75....Rye Flour was in sleek request and rather weak in price....We quote at from $4 40@ $5 10 for about fair Western to very choice State Superfine, and $3@$4 for poor to choice fine. ....Sales reported of 210 bbls. in small lots, chiefly at $4 75@$5 for fair to very good Superfine State; $5 10 for choice do.; $4 70@$5 for Pennsylvania, the latter for choice, and $4 40@$5 for about fair to very choice Western....Corn-meal has been in fair demand at about former figures....We quote at $2 80@$3 10 for fair to choice Yellow Western, $2 90@$3 10 for Yellow Jersey; $3 50 for Yellow Baltimore, and $3 50@ $3 55 for Brandywine....Sales have been reported of 1,075 bbls., including 350 bbls. Yellow Western, chiefly at $3, (of which 200 bbls. from cars, at $3, for shipment to Halifax, and 50 bbls. Brandywine at $3 50....Corn-meal, in bags, has been moderately active within the range of $2@$2 45 for poor to very choice ₱ 100 lbs. Most of the sales have been of coarse lots at $1 08@$1 10, leaving off at $1 08 for City Mills; $1 03@$1 10 for Western, and $1 for Baltimore, from dock, (of which latter 400 bags at the quoted rate of $1,) and 200 bbls. Corn-meal have been sold within the range of $6 25@$7 for fair to choice City and Western; very choice to fancy held higher; Canada, $7@$7 50....Buckwheat Flour has been in better supply and more difficult to obtain, demand having fallen off materially; prices were much depressed, lower, and irregular; quoted to-day within the range of $3@ $3 75 for very poor to strictly choice State, Jersey, and Pennsylvania....Most of the lots sold were at $3 50@$3 75 for fair to choice ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Under a somewhat better inquiry for shipment, local milling, and, to some extent, Western speculative account, Spring of prime quality was advanced 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel, closing firmly, on restricted offerings. Ungraded Spring was in request, and quoted irregular as to value, though, in most instances, held with increased confidence. Winter Wheat was very quiet, but stiffly held; prime offered sparingly....Sales have been reported to-day of 66,000 bushels, including prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, 24,000 bushels, represented as for export, at $1 48@$1 49, (of which 16,000 bushels at $1 48, and 16,000 bushels at $1 49, the latest trade at $1 48;) No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, 9,000 bushels, in store, for local milling, at $1 40, (with 8,000 bushels additional rumored as marketed at the same rate;) and ungraded Spring, in lots, about 18,000 bushels, within the range of from $1 25@$1 30, of which 13,000 bushels about fair ordinary Chicago, in store, for export, at $1 28, (with strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, quoted up to $1 43 nominal, with $1 43 reported bid on speculative account)....New crop Corn has been offered and purchased more freely at a further and slight reduction in prices, the leadings have been mostly for New-York and New-York No. 3, or "no grade," on home trade account, though, to a moderate extent, for shipment. No further movements were reported in old crop, which was quoted nominally at sales here as before reported since our last of 73,000 bushels, including New-York steamer Mixed, (revised grading,) at 56c.@56½c., closing at 56c.; do., old certificates, at 56c.@55½c.; New-York No. 2, quoted, nominally, at 56c.@57c.; New-York Mixed, old certificates, at 57c. asked; New-York steamer White, 56c.; New-York steamer Yellow, 800 bushels, at 56¾c.; New-York, no grade, (old classification,) and No. 3, (new grading,) at 55c.@ 55½c.; new crop Mixed Western, in store, at 50c.@57c., (of which 10,000 bushels at 56c., afloat, called steamer Mixed, sold by sample; ungraded, sailing-vessel Mixed Western, old crop, (nominal,) at 58c.@ 61c. in store, and 59c. afloat; No. 2 Chicago, in store, quoted at 59c., and afloat, at 61c.; Yellow Western at 56c. @57c.; New-York Southern, from dock, within the range of 56c.@57c.; and White Southern, from track, 800 bushels at 59c. ₱ bushel....Rye quiet and drooping; 5,000 bushels prime Jersey reported sold at 90c ....Canada Peas, in bond, quoted at 93c., bid, and 95c., asked; no sales reported....Barley offered freely and quoted heavy, with sales of Canada No. 1 and No. 2 Canada on private terms, quoted at $1 10@$1 12; and 13,000 bushels ungraded Canada within the range of from 92½c.@$1 05; and small lots of Feed sold at 55c.@56c. Oats were in fair request and narrowed state last sold at 55c., cash, ₱ bushel....Buckwheat quiet; prime State held at $1 ₱ bushel....Oats have been moderately dealt in at firmer prices for mixed to choice, and easier rates for inferior to desirable qualities, the latter constituting the bulk of the offerings....Sales reported of 25,000 bushels, including White Western at 42c.@50c. for inferior to very choice, and 2,000 bushels White State, afloat, at 50c.@52½c.; Mixed Western at 39c.@43c., as to quality, and 43c.@44c. for No. 2 Chicago, average quality, in store, quoted at 43c., New-York Extra White, 750 bushels, at 55c.; New-York No. 1 White at 53½c.; New-York No. 2 White, 1,600 bushels, at 52½c.; New-York No. 1 Mixed, 1,500 bushels, at 45c., New-York Extra, 1,500 bushels, at 54½c.; New-York No. 3, 3,000 bushels at 41c.; New-York Rejected quoted at 39c., and Mixed State, at 47c.@53c., the latter for choice, from track and afloat, mainly at 50c.@52½c.... Feed more sought after at very firm prices; 2,450 bags 40-lb. reported sold chiefly at $20....Clover-seed dull, with crime to choice Western quoted at 15½c.@ 15¾c.; State at 16¾c.@16¾c. Other Seeds quoted as before....Hay and Straw unchanged....The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 3,047,666 bushels Wheat, 2,114,245 bushels Corn, 374,142 bushels Rye, 602,578 bushels Barley, 363,928 bushels Malt, 956,696 bushels Oats, and 9,832 bushels Peas....The aggregate of Grain in store is 7,508,887 bushels, as against 7,755,075 bushels last Monday and 481,173 bushels on Feb. 14, 1876.

MILK—The contract prices paid for a supply of Milk for the month of February are 3c.@3½c. ₱ quart.

PROVISIONS—Western Mess Pork has been in limited request for small delivery at easier rates.... Sales reported of 130 bbls. of uninspected for shipment, $13 50@$16 62½; and 87 bbls. inspected on private terms....Other kinds quiet for early delivery; Extra Prime, inspected, quoted at $13 5o@$13 75; Western Prime Mess at $15 75@$16. Sales reported of Lard, delivery, of 300 bbls. Prime Mess, and 300 bbls. Extra Prime on private terms....and for forward delivery here. Western Mess has been very dull; quoted for February at the close nominal; March, $16 40@$16 50; April, $16 50, asked; and May, $16 60@$16 70....No sales reported. Dressed Hogs have been in fair request, with Western quoted 7½c.@7¾c., (sales, 7 cars;) and City at 8c.@ 8½c.; light Pigs at 8¾c....Cut-meats have been moderately active, at firmer prices, 750 pieces Pickled Bellies, 10,000 lb. Pickled Shoulders in bulk, at 7½c.; Pickled Hams at 10½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 8¼c.; Smoked Hams at 11¾c.@12¼c.; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, 20 to 15 lb., (nominally,) 10½c.@11c.; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 10½c.@11¼c....Lard has been in stock demand, with Prime Western Steam quoted at 8¾c.; and City do. at 9c.; Long and Short Clear, early delivery, at 9c. Sales, 50 bxs. Long Clear here at 8¾c....And for Chicago delivery Long and Short Clear for early delivery at 8½c., with sales reported of 500 bxs. at 8½c. and 1,500 bxs. for March delivery, at 8¾c., all reported as for shipment....Western Steam Lard has been very quiet for early delivery, and again quoted weaker, at 9c.; and City do. at 9c.; Long and Short Clear, early delivery, at 9c. Sales, 50 bxs. Long Clear here at 8¾c....And for Chicago delivery Long and Short Clear for early delivery at 8½c., with sales reported of 500 bxs. at 8½c. and 1,500 bxs. for March delivery, at 8¾c., all reported as for shipment....Western Steam Lard has been very quiet for early delivery, and again quoted weaker. Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, no sales have been reported of prime, which was quoted at $11 05; sales, 160 tcs. off grade at $10 12½@$11....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam has been fairly active, but lower, closing heavy....Western Steam, for February quoted at the close at $11 12; March, $11 17½; April, $11 27½; May, $11 40 asked. ....Sales were reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,250 tcs., for February, at $11 15@$11 17½; 4,500 tcs., March, at $11 17½@$11 22½; 6,250 tcs. April, at $11 27½ @$11 37½; and 250 tcs. May, at $11 40....At City Steam and Kettle very dull; quoted at the close $10 75; Sales 54 tcs. at $10 75....And No. 1 quoted nominal....Refined Lard quiet; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery at $11 37½, and for the West Indies at $9 87½@$10....Sales reported of 200 tcs. for the West Indies, at $9 87½@$10....Beef has been in light request at former rates....We quote Barrel Beef at $10 50@$12 50 for Extra Mess; at $10 50@$11 50; for Plain Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Packet ₱ bbl.... Pierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, new, at $19 @$20; Prime Mess, new, $20@$21; City Extra India Mess, $25; sales at Philadelphia, 100 tcs. Philadelphia Mess at $22 50....Beef Hams have been quiet, with choice Western quoted at $24@$24 50 ₱ bbl....Butter, Cheese and Eggs about as last quoted....Tallow has been moderately active at rather easier rates.... Sales, 95,000 lb. prime to choice at 8¾c....Stearine has been inactive; choice City, in hhds., quoted at $11 25; prime Western, in tcs., at $11.

TEAS—Have been moderately sought after within our previous range, with sales reported of 5,200 half-chests Green and 900 half-chests Japan on private terms.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 75 bbls., at $1 08, showing more firmness.

FREIGHTS—Trade has been quiet to-day in this line. Rates on Grain on berth have been quoted stronger. Into sailing vessels there was more movement, which was further impeded by the sharp rise in Spring Wheat here. The offerings of Provisions were fair, and of other general cargo, quite moderate, the main call for room coastwise having been for British ports. And in the chartering line a dull, but generally steady market was noted. Inquiry mostly for tonnage for Grain, Petroleum, Slate, and Lumber....For Liverpool, by steam, engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 200 bales Cotton at 5-16d. 1,800 bales do., (of through freight,) part reported at 5-16d. ₱ lb.; 5,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; 1,600 pkgs. Bacon and Lard at 30s.; 1,000 bbls. Rosin, 1,000 bbls. Lard, and 6 bbls. Measurement Goods, reported at 17s. 6d. @22s. ₱ ton....For Havre, by sail, 1,000 tons Agricultural Implements, on private terms, quoted 20s. @22s. 6d. ₱ measurement ton: 150 pks. Copper, also on private terms; and 200 bbls. Fish Oil at 2¾c. ₱ gallon; also a German ship, 750 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for Cork, or Queenstown, for orders. For a Mediterranean, American brig, 458 tons, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Norfolk, reported at 7s. ₱ quarter. ....For Bremen, the regular weekly steamer took out 13,900 bushels Corn, and 200 bales Rags; 550 pks. Bacon and Butter. 550 pks. Tobacco, 75 pks. Leather, and sundry small lots of miscellaneous cargo, engaged some time since at market rates....For St. John's, N.F., by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 65c. ₱ bbl.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

Considerable business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Monday,) Feb. 12, as will be seen from a review of the proceedings, as follows:

A. J. Bleecker & Son, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Sidney H. Stuart, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story frame house (front,) and four-story brick tenement-house (rear,) with lease of lot 25 by 100 on Pitt st., west side, 125 feet north of Grand st., for $2,850, to Abraham Newman plaintiff in the legal action. Leased May 1, 1872, term 19 years; g round rent $560 per annum.

The same auction firm, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. W. Lo ew, Esq., Referee, disposed of the six-story brick tenement-house, (front,) and four-story brick tenement-house, (rear,) with lot 25 by 100, No. 48 Clinton st., east side, 150 feet south of Stanton st., for $14,450 to T. Schappert, plaintiff. The same firm, under similar court order, James Wiley, Esq., Referee, sold two four-story brick tenement-houses, with lots, each 16.8 by 102.2, on East 41st st., north side, 255 feet east of 3d av., for $12,735 to George Rehfuss, plaintiff. Also, a similar house, with lot, 16.8 by 98.9, on East 41st st., north side, adjoining above, sold for $6,385 to same buyer.

Louis Mesier, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, David Thomson, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West 40th st., south side, 120 feet east of 8th av., for $8,990 to F. E. Kilpatrick.

R. V. Harnett, under a foreclosure decree by order of the Court of Common Pleas, J. R. Strong, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brick brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, No. 230 West 22d st., south side, 280 feet west of 7th av., for $13,500 to J. N. Borland, plaintiff in the legal proceedings. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, disposed of a four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18 by 100.5, on West 53d st., south side, 457.6 feet west of 6th av., for $12,750, to Walter J. Price. Mr. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, A. Czaki, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 23 by 63.6, on 1st av., east side, 46 feet south of 51st st., for $5,100, to Bernard Earl, plaintiff. Also, similar house, with lot 27 by 69, on East 21st st., south side, 69 feet east of 1st av., sold for $5,000 to same buyer. The same auctioneer, under a similar court order, George S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land, 37.6 by 100.11, on East 106th st., south side, 130 feet west of 4th av., for $5,000, to P. A. Morgan, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

Winans & Davies, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, L. G. Garretson, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100.11, with frame house on the rear thereof, on 11th av., west side, 50.2 feet north of 51st st., for $3,000, to Mary R. Prime, plaintiff.

James M. Miller, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, R. H. Cudlipp, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 20 by 100, on West 58th st., south side, 192.2 feet east of Broadway, for $11,000, to Robert R. Ellerson, plaintiff in the legal action.

Scott & Myers, also under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18.6 by 110, on 5th av., east side, 57.2 feet south of 130th st., for $7,050, to W. F. Platt, plaintiff in the legal action.

The following legal sales were adjourned: Sale by Peter F. Meyer of one lot on East 85th st., east of 3d av., to Feb. 19, and sale by Scott & Myers of a plot of land on 11th av., south-east corner of 111th st., to Feb. 21.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 76th st., south side, 300 feet west of Avenue A.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25.6 by 100.8, on East 87th st., south side, 158.8 feet west of 4th av.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Bernard Roelker, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land 49.11 by 100, on 10th av., north-west corner 111th st.

By D. M. Seaman, public auction sale of the following Brooklyn property: Five lots, each 20 by 100, on Thompkins av., north-east corner Witherspoon st., a house with four lots, each 25 by 100, on Thompkins av., south-west corner Witherspoon st.; six lots, each 20 by 100, on Witherspoon st., south side, 100 feet west of Thompkins av.; one lot, 25 by 100, on Thompkins av., south-west corner Willoughby av.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, FEB. 12.

NEW-YORK.

By A. J. Bleecker & Son.

1 three-story frame house, (front,) four-story brick tenement-house, (rear,) with lease of lot, Pitt st., w. s., 125 ft. n. of Grand st., lot 25x100; leased May 1, 1872, term 19 years; ground rent, $560 per annum	$2,850
1 six-story brick tenement-house (front) and four story brick tenement, (rear,) with lot, No. 48 Clinton st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Stanton st., lot 25x100.....	14,450
2 four-story brick tenement-houses, with lots, East 41st st., n. s., 255 ft. e. of 3d av., each lot 16.8x102.2.....	12,735
1 similar house, with lot, East 41st st., n. s., adjoining above, lot 16.8x98.9	6,385

By Louis Mesier.

1 three-story and basement brick house, with lot, West 40th st., s. s., 120 ft., e. of 8th av., lot 20x98.9.....	$8,990

By R. V. Harnett.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, No. 230 West 22d st., s. s., 280 ft. w. of 7th av., lot 20x98.9.....	$13,500
1 four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, West 53d st., s. s., 457.6 ft. w. of 6th av., lot 20x98.9.....	12,750
1 four-story brick tenement-house, with lot, 1st av., e. s., 46 ft. s. of 21st st., lot 23x63.6	5,100
1 similar house, with lot, East 21st st., s. s., 69 ft. e. of 1st av., lot 27x69.....	5,000
1 plot of land, East 106th st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of 4th av., 37.6x100.11.....	5,000

By Winans & Davies.

1 lot, with small frame house, 11th av., w. s., 50.2 ft. n. of 51st st., lot 25x100.....	$3,000

By James M. Miller.

1 lot West 58th st., s. s., 192.2 ft. e. of Broadway, lot 20x100.....	$11,000

By Scott & Myers.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, 5th av., e. s., 57.2 ft. s. of 130th st.....	$7,050

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Feb. 10.

West st., n. e. corner of Liberty, also No. 106 West st., also West st., 6 s. 66.3 ft. w. of Liberty; also West st., s. s., 83 ft. w. of Liberty; also 19 Liberty st.; early City reference from 10 years; also 143 Liberty st.; early City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 501 6th av., corner 30th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG Girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 317 East 37th st., Room No. 5.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a young woman in an American family; understands family baking; excellent City reference. Call at No. 142 West 28th st., rear, Room No. 6.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK AND ASSIST with washing and ironing, or house-work in a small family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 514 3d av., top floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; no objection to do coarse washing; City or country; excellent references. Call at No. 248 West 27th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT COOK IN A PRIVATE family; would assist with washing; City reference. Call at No. 244 West 33d st., between 7th and 8th ava.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable Protestant woman; no objection to a branding-house: good reference. Call at No. 237 West 35th st., first floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS Cook, and assist with washing; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 254 East 74th st., near 2d av.

COOK.—BY A STEADY RELIABLE PROTESTANT woman; good plain cook; willing to assist in washing; good City reference; City or country. Call at No. 230 1st av., near 14th st., grocery store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS Good cook, and would assist with the washing; best reference: can be seen for two days. Call at No. 141 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW WOMAN Of good cook, washer, and ironer, or general housework in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 234 East 40th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS First-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of cooking; best City testimonials. Call for two days at No. 30 West 43d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; THOroughly understands her business; is a good baker, &c.; City or country; best of references. Call at No. 403 West 29th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Scotch Protestant woman; is an general housework in a small private family; good City reference. Call for 2 days at No. 1,414 Broadway, first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Competent woman; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 West 33d st., basement, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN IN a private family; City or country; good reference. Call or address for two days No. 226 West 31st st., basement.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO PROTestant girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 356 West 52d st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHING AND Ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 142 West 28th st., second flight.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN PRIVATE family; country or City; best City reference. Call at No. 110 West 19th st., third floor, front.

COOK, AND ASSIST IN WASHING, IF REQuired; three years' City reference from last place: city or country. Call at 306 East 36th st., one flight up.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN AS COOK IN A PRIvate family or cook out by the day; good City reference. Call at No. 150 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN Can cook or house-work in a small family. Call or address M., No. 337 9th av., for two days.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL AS SECond cook in a boarding-house or restaurant; good reference. Call at 130 West 25th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS COOK AND Coarse washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 307 East 44th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS Good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A PRIvate family; is fully competent; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 37 7th av.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG WOMAN AS Cook; would do the fine washing of a small family; City reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th st., top floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK AND HOUSEKeeper; Kuglish and French cooking; good manager; can market if required. Call at 118 West 28th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; by the week or month; cuts, fits, and trims in the latest style; understands all kinds of family sewing; makes dresses over as good as new; has own machine; best City reference. Address M., No. 130 Greenwich av.

DRESS-MAKER.—PERFECT FITTER AND STYlish trimmer; will make theatrical costumes; remodeling; will go out by the day at $1 50, or work at home; French system of dress-cutting taught; reference. Call or address all week, V. B., No. 839 6th av., second floor.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN; as dress-maker of family clothing; perfect operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; $1 per day; 15 years' reference. Address K., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS dress-maker by day, week, or month; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; terms moderate. Call at No. 115 West 15th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RELIABLE, MIDDLEaged German lady, speaking French, to assist a lady in the management and care of the household duties; best reference. Address L. A., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WOMAN WITH A child 3 years old, to do general house-work; first-class laundress; moderate wages required; good reference. Call at No. 221 East 38th st., rear, second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL IN AN American family to do cooking, washing, and ironing; good references. Call at No. 223 East 42d st., top floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK AND WASHING AND IRONing, or will take a laundress' place in a private family; four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 503 West 40th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN to do general house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 101 East 30th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; IS A good cook and baker; thorough laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., 1 floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH Lmaid with a family going to Europe; does not object to children; first-class reference. Address Henriette, No. 661 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON; FIRSTclass seamstress and hair-dresser; excellent City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 320 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS A good dress-maker; understands cutting, fitting, and hair-dressing perfectly; no objection to travel; good reference. Call at No. 150 East 23d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl as lady's maid, and plain seamstress, or chamber work. Call at No. 119 East 11th st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRSTclass laundress; thoroughly understands flating and polishing. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, No. 41 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG COLORED WOman as first-class laundress; French fluting and puffing done in good style; good references. Call at No. 307 East 44th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS Like a private family; best City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 253 East 31st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass laundress; can use the scissors and assist in chamber-work; two years' City reference. Call at No. 245 West 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; Good City reference. Call at No. 210 East 56th st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, OR Would cook, wash, and iron; the best of city reference. Call at No. 255 West 22d st.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN; Is capable of taking out charge of an infant from its birth; very good with bottle baby; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 715 6th av., in millinery store.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN; can take care of an infant from birth; had children of her own; reference undoubted. Address F. A., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY IN a widower's family as nurse and house-keeper; is a good seamstress, can cut and fit, is fond of children, has good reference. Call in the millinery store, No. 507 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND TEMPERATE man as nurse or attendant to a sick or invalid gentleman; good City reference. Address Henry, No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHILD'S NURSE; Can take full charge from birth; willing and obliging; no objection to travel; best City reference. Call at No. 109½ West 10th st., rear house.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESpectable young girl; Protestant; best City references. Address X., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, unmarried, as nurse and seamstress, chamber-maid, or waiter. Call for three days at No. 244 East 39th st.

NURSE.—OF MANY YEARS EXPERIENCE IN ALL kinds of sickness or monthly nursing; satisfactory reference from patients and physicians. Inquire for Lady's Nurse at No. 314 East 15th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH PROTESTant girl, lately arrived in this country, willing to assist with up-stairs work. Address Nurse, Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWA

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the harness of collision on the steerage of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

In the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, steering to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 41 at 50, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
PARTHIA....WED., Feb. 14 | BATAVIA....WED., Feb. 28
CHINA.....WED., Feb. 21 | ERIN.....WED., March 7

Steamers marked "do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA

will embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., East River, at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 14th February, 1877. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lake Route, commencing at Saint Maury, U. A. N., going south at the Banks on the passages to Queenstown and the rest proved.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 24, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in accommodations for saloon, stateroom, music room and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $26. Currency Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 20th st., Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat., Feb. 17 | NECKAR.....Sat., March 3
HERMANN.....Sat., Feb. 24 | AMERIKA.....Sat., March 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:

CANADA, Frangeul.....Saturday, Feb. 24, at 2 P. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.

GREECE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, Feb. 17, 7:30 A. M. | The Queen, Feb. 24, 7 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. & HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

R. LIVINGSTON, Jr., Capt. HALLOCK, Wednesday, Feb. 14, Pier No. 43 North River. 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 17, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 42 Broadway.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator; also, with the steamer J. R. SCUDDER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. Nos. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA.

Caution to travelers! Great reduction in fare via the inland route from Savannah to all Florida ports. Only $2 to Jacksonville. Meals and state rooms extra. The elegant steamer J. B. SCHUYLER makes close connection with all Savannah steamers, thus forming the quickest and most agreeable route as well as the lowest fare. Accommodations for passengers unsurpassed. Travelers are cautioned against purchasing through tickets via any other route.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT

STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For the SAN FRANCISCO, via the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Thursday, Feb. 15

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Thursday, March 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Feb. 28

For freight or passage apply to
WM. F. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave Pier foot of Canal st., N. R., at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Feb. 21
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA.....Saturday, Feb. 28

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 23 and March 16 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
OLCOTT ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 41 and 43 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.

SILESIA.....Feb. 15 | SUEVIA.....March 1
POMERANIA.....Feb. 22 | LESSING.....March 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg or Hamburg, and all points in Europe, First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $30 gold; steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., 67 Broadway.
GEO. RICHARD & BOAS, 61 Broadway, General Passenger Agents.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP LINE

Between Philada. & Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Thursdays from Philada. We have two lines from Liverpool.

Steamers to sail from Philadelphia as follows:

Indiana.....Feb. 15 | Lord Clive.....March 8
Illinois.....Feb. 22 | Pennsylvania.....March 15
Ohio.....March 1 | Indiana.....March 22

Rates of passage in currency.

Cabin, $75 to $100. Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $28.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, Philada.
No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

Alsatia.....Feb. 17, 3 A. M. | California, March 3, 8 A. M.
Anchoria.....Feb. 24, 2 P. M. | Rhein, March 10, 2 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $50 to $80, according to accommodations; intermediate, $35. Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Italia.....Feb. 14, 2 P. M. | Utopia, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Return excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

Merchants' Steam-ship Line to Brazil.

FOR PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA.

Steam-ship CASSINI will sail about MARCH 1. Rates of passage and freight have been fixed on a low basis. For further information apply to the agents,

E. E. MORLAND, No. 70 Wall st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE

AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 3 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M.

Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 8:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 8:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

8:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 353 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, Trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 1 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11:30 A. M., and 12 M. (9 P. M. on Sundays) (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:30 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 9 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.

REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Fourteenth street, at 5 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILLETT, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR

BOSTON AND THE EAST.

FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 4:30 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

We will during these Hard Times dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, Square and Upright Pianos, new scale, in elegant Rosewood cases, at lower prices than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS & ORGANS are the BEST MADE. AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, etc. Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacrs. and Dealers, 40 East 14th st., Union square, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HARRIS & ROY,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL COMMISSION DEALERS in Country Produce, Poultry,

Game, Eggs, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Potatoes, Apples, &c.

NO. 223 FULTON ST., near Greenwich st.

CURE GUARANTEED.

Skin Diseases, Pimples, flesh worms, blackheads, white Skin Diseases, itchy and scaly tetter of the scalp, crusty Skin Diseases, and scaly tetter, and all skin diseases Skin Diseases cured by Dr. VAN DIEN, 6 West 16th st.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. Cocoa in packets is labelled, JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, No. 48 Threadneedle st. and No. 170 Piccadilly, London, England. New-York Depot, SMITH & VANDERSLICE, Park place.

A RESPECTABLE PERSON WISHES TO adopt his daughter, (motherless,) bright and intelligent, to a reasonable, childless couple. Address for three days, H., Box No. 120 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

CHOICE NOVELTIES.

SPECIAL ATTENTION is INVITED
To the
FRESH and ATTRACTIVE IMPORTATIONS of
NOVELTIES
In

Lace Curtains and Window Shades,

Comprising ALL the NEWEST and MOST FASHIONABLE DESIGNS
In
ANTIQUE, GUIPURE, TAMBOURS, NOTTINGHAM, EMBROIDERED SWISS, SAXONY MUSLIN, And REAL BRUSSELS LACE CURTAINS, Including
REAL GUIPURE D'ART And GUIPURE ANTIQUE.

Also, a FULL LINE of

Window Shades

In WHITE, BROWN, BUFF, BLUE, and

Cardinal Red.

The LATTER an ENTIRELY NEW ARTICLE, of SUPERB COLOR, and in VARIOUS WIDTHS, at EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

LACES

OF THE LATE

Empress Eugenie.

WE ARE EXHIBITING in OUR LACE DEPARTMENT THESE EXTRAORDINARY LACES, MADE EXPRESSLY for the EMPRESS EUGENIE By the MOST SKILLED WORKERS OF THE PRESENT AGE. WE INVITE the ATTENTION Of our FRIENDS to THESE

Lace Treasures,

EXCELLING in QUALITY ANYTHING HERETOFORE PRODUCED By the ART of LACE-MAKING.

In CONNECTION WITH THEM, WE DISPLAY an EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF LACES in EVERY GRADE and QUALITY, Presenting altogether An EXHIBITION of THIS CLASS of GOODS UNEQUALED in VALUE, TEXTURE, and PRICE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STREETS.

SPRING IMPORTATION

of
RICH and ELEGANT DRESS GOODS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

OFFER
An UNUSUALLY CHOICE SELECTION
of
SPRING DRESS GOODS and SUITINGS,
COMBINING the LATEST NOVELTIES
of
PARIS, LONDON, BERLIN, VIENNA.

BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

SPECIALTIES.

DRESS-MAKING.

BLACK DRESS SILKS. BOYS' CLOTHING.

UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.

CATALOGUES FREE.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE, N. Y.

DIVIDENDS.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

Office of the NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPY, NO. 72 WALL ST.
New-York, Feb. 5, 1877.

76th Dividend.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
CHICAGO, Feb. 5, 1877.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of four (4) per cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common stock of this Company, payable at the banking house of the Company's Agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 17th day of February, inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 2d day of March next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

THE 1ST NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 7 Wall st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1877.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent. has been declared by the Directors of this bank, payable on and after the 12th day of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to 13th proximo.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES FOR THE past due coupons of the First Mortgage on the Main Line of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company may present them to the Metropolitan National Bank, and have the interest on the coupons added to the certificate.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
New-York, Feb. 2, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of President and Directors, and transaction of other business, will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. The transfer-books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., On the 10th inst., and reopen on the 23d inst.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and election of Directors of the St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held on the 26th of March, 1877, at the office of said company, No. 417 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo., at 1 o'clock, P. M.

N. E. GOULDY, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN Directors of the sixth Avenue Railroad Company will be held at the Depot, 6th av., corner of 43d st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1877, from 12 to 1 o'clock.

H. S. MOORE, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

BANKRUPT SALE OF HOSIERY AND FANCY GOODS.—In the matter of JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Jr., EDWARD L. RUSSELL and GEORGE WILCOX, bankrupts.—The undersigned will sell at public auction at the premises lately occupied by said bankrupts, No. 61 Walker street, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of February, 1877, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., the stock of hosiery, gloves, suspenders, buttons, needles, worsted yarns, and other fancy goods, late of the business of the said bankrupts, together with the counters, shelving, office furniture, and other fixtures and furniture lately used in said business. JOHN R. PLATT, Assignee.

f6-law5wTu No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING AND DIKE.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA AV. AND 19TH ST.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3, 1877.

Sealed proposals for Dredging and the construction of a Dike in Rappahannock River, Va., will be received at this office until noon of WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1877, and opened immediately thereafter.

Specifications and blank forms for proposals can be obtained on application at this office.

A. T. ABERT, U. S. Civil Engineer.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Jan. 25, 1877.

Sealed proposals are invited from steel-plate engravers and paper printers, and will be received at this department until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 28th day of February, 1877, for furnishing all the postage stamps which this department may require for public and official use during a period of four years, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1877, viz:

1. Stamps for the use of the public.
2. Official stamps for the use of the executive departments.
3. Newspaper and periodical stamps.

QUALITY OF STAMPS.

The stamps must be furnished, subject to the approval of the department, from steel plates, engraved in the highest style of the art of steel engraving, and printed in such colors as may from time to time be selected by the department, in the best and most approved manner, upon paper of the best quality, suitable for the purpose and satisfactory to the department, thoroughly gummed with the best quality of adhesive gum, perforated in such manner that each separate stamp can be readily detached and used, the sheets to be well pressed, and packed so as to prevent them from adhering to each other; the same to be furnished with all reasonable dispatch in such quantities as may in each case be ordered by the department easily to fill requisitions from Postmasters and from the executive departments. The stamps must be printed on hand-roller presses.

DIES, ROLLS, AND PLATES.

The dies, rolls, and plates from which postage stamps are now printed, being the property of the United States, will be placed in the keeping and custody of the contractor on or before the first day of May, 1877, the same to be held subject to the order and control of the department, as hereinafter provided; and the contractor will be required, from said dies, rolls, and plates, and from such other dies and plates as may be necessary to be reproduced from the original dies, to have on hand, ready for issue on the day the contract term commences, a sufficient stock of stamps of the several denominations and kinds required, to fill the current daily requisitions from the department, without hindrance or delay.

The contractor will be further required to keep in repair all dies, rolls, and plates from which stamps may be printed, and to renew the same whenever required; and should new designs be required at any time to take the place of the present series of stamps for the use of the public, or of any of them, or for denominations of stamps not now in use, the same shall be furnished and engraved, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General, upon his request, within a reasonable time; all work shall be done and executed in the best style of steel engraving by the contractor, and at his own expense. No change will be made in the present designs of official postage stamps, or of newspaper and periodical stamps; but the contractor will be required to keep in repair, and renew when required, the dies, rolls, and plates for those stamps, the same as for the stamps for the use of the public. All dies, rolls, and plates made or used at any time in filling the contract shall immediately become the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered, in good working order, to the Postmaster General or his authorized agent whenever demanded.

BUILDING, PLACE OF MANUFACTURE, &c.

The stamps will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor—the work to be subject to the approval of the department—and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar-proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and constructed to the satisfaction of the department. The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

AGENT—OFFICE-ROOMS—INSPECTION.

A resident agent of the department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamps, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the stamps are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room, for the transaction of the business of the agency, without cost to the Government. The Postmaster General shall also have the right at any time to cause an inspection to be made, by any agent or agents whom he may specially designate for the purpose, of the apartments, safes, and vaults used for the manufacture and storage of stamps, and of the stamps in course of manufacture or in stock.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several denominations and kinds of stamps, subject to the control of the Post Office Department, its regularly authorized agent, or such other agents as may be specially authorized by the Postmaster General, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the department may be promptly filled, and the department shall have the right to require the contractor at any time during the existence of the contract to furnish an extra quantity of stamps not exceeding a supply for three months.

PACKING.

Stamps to be transmitted by sea routes must be securely packed in hermetically sealed tin cases, wrapped in strong manila paper; all others must either be packed in strong binders'-board boxes, bound on the edges and corners with manila, and enveloped in two thicknesses or strong manila paper, or inclosed in strong manila envelopes, as the quantity to be transmitted may require; all packages to be so inclosed as to enable the agent of the department to officially seal them.

DELIVERY.

The stamps may be required to be delivered by the contractor in separate packages, as above provided for, at the Post Office in the place where the same are manufactured, or at such other Post Office in the immediate vicinity of the place of manufacture as the Postmaster General may direct; or in such quantities at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. (each denomination and kind being kept separate,) as the Postmaster General may direct.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same, for each package, in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the department, together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the stamps; also, all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number and denominations of stamps furnished.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number, denomination, and kind of stamps manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled stamps to be destroyed by the contractor in the presence of the proper officer of the contractor or his representative, or otherwise disposed of, as the Postmaster General may direct.

AWARD.

The contract will be awarded on the basis of the number of the several kinds of stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, as follows:

1. Number of stamps for use of the public.698,799,090
2. Number of official stamps for use of the executive departments.....17,682,665
3. Number of newspaper and periodical stamps.....1,290,347

Total.....717,772,102

Bids must be made for each kind of stamps separately, the bidders stating in their proposals the price per thousand stamps, including everything required to be done by the contractor in the above agreement; and the contract will be awarded as a whole to the lowest responsible bidder in the aggregate, the amount of a bid to be ascertained by extending the above issues at the prices bid respectively, and then aggregating the amounts of the three several items. It must be understood, however, that proposals made under this advertisement shall include all the stamps needed by the department during the contract term, without reference to the above issues. Should the use of any of the above kinds of stamps be discontinued during the contract term, the contractor will not be entitled to damages on account of such discontinuance.

PROPOSALS—AGREEMENT—BOND.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or partnership making it, and when made by a partnership the name of each partner thereof must be disclosed, and the proposal accompanied by a guaranty, signed by at least two responsible guarantors, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as above specified, such supplies as may be furnished by him, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to such guaranty to be certified to by the Postmaster or United States Attorney where the bidder resides; and in such contract the contractor and his sureties shall covenant and agree that in case the said contractor shall fail to do or perform all or any of the covenants, stipulations, and agreements of said contract on the part of the said contractor to be performed, as therein set forth, the said contractor and his sureties shall forfeit and pay to the United States of America the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, for and as said forfeiture the said contractor and his sureties shall be jointly and severally liable, as liquidated damages to be sued for in the name of the United States.

If the bidder to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into a contract, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled, and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, if not deemed too high by the Postmaster General, and so on until the required contract is executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The contract will also provide that if at any time during its continuance the sureties shall die or become irresponsible, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within 10 days after notice and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interest of the Government requires it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there should be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the department stamps inferior to those required by the contract.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamps actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, the contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

ADDRESS.

All proposals must be made on the blank forms furnished by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed on the back "Proposals for Postage Stamps," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

JAMES N. TYNER, Postmaster General.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of School Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, as the half of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and 43d sts., until TUESDAY, Feb. 13, 1877, and until 4 o'clock P. M., of said day, for furnishing shining doors, &c., in Grammar School house No. 18, on East 51st st., near Lexington av.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

The responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from the successful bidder.

The party submitting a proposal and the parties proposing to become sureties, must each write his name and place of residence on said proposal.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

J. O. ALSTON,
F. T. HOPKINS,
E. H. POMEROY,
M. THALHEIMSINGER,
JOHN C. DONNELLY,
Board of School Trustees, Nineteenth Ward.
Dated New-York, Jan. 31, 1877.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NO. 4 WEST 13TH ST., TWO DOORS FROM 5TH AV.—Newly and handsomely-furnished suites and single rooms to families and gentlemen, with or without breakfast; bath-rooms and running water on each floor; house heated by steam throughout; appointments and location unsurpassed; best references given and required.

PRIVATE CLUB, 28TH ST., NEAR BROADway.—Gentleman wanted to join; breakfast at all hours; table d'hote at 6:30 o'clock; also rooms; terms reasonable. Address "CLUB," Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, No. 2 West 33th st., has rear suite, second floor, to offer, with or without private table, and one front upper room.

NO. 122 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms, also single room, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 42 WEST 10TH ST.—HANDSOME SUITE of apartments, with or without board, in private house; references.

NO. 8 EAST 9TH ST.—DESIRABLE SUITE OF handsomely-furnished rooms; with or without private table; references.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent with board, en suite or singly, at moderate prices; references. No. 108 East 23d st.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS on second floor; also single rooms; table first-class; reference.

NO. 236 WEST 34TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-furnished second floor; also other rooms; with board; references.

NO. 20 EAST 22D ST.—WITH BOARD; PARLOR and bed-room first floor; parlor and bed-room third floor: single rooms.

NO. 6 WEST 16TH ST.—THREE LARGE rooms, furnished, with board; reference.

NO. 6 EAST 34TH ST.—SINGLE ROOMS WITH board; house newly furnished; terms moderate.

NO. 46 WEST 32D ST.—ELEGANT SECOND floor of three rooms, with board; terms moderate.

NO. 31 WEST 18TH ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS to let with first-class board. References.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—REFerences. No. 116 West 45th st.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD, AT NO. 19 East

INSURANCE WRECKING.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

EXTRAORDINARY REVELATIONS BY A LATE AGENT OF THE CONCERN—THE "FREEZING-OUT" PROCESS FULLY DESCRIBED—THE PLAN ADOPTED FOR REDUCING THE RESERVE—HOW POLICIES WERE FORCED TO LAPSE.

Some startling disclosures regarding the manner in which the officers of the Continental Life Insurance Company, or, at least, some of them, managed that concern, were made yesterday at the hearing in the case of Stephen English and others against the company, before Mr. William Allen Butler, the Referee appointed by Judge Pratt. The witness who made known some of the inner workings of the company was Mr. S. M. Hammond, of the firm of Hammond & Grubb, of Cincinnati, and who was formerly employed as an agent of the Continental. He was called by Mr. Raphael J. Moses, of counsel for the policy-holders, and testified that he had not acted as the General Agent of the company in the purchase of policies, but he had purchased policies for them in California, Iowa, Nebraska, and the Southern States; witness made negotiations with the Southern Life Insurance Company of Memphis, Tenn., for the reinsurance of the Southern risks of the Continental Company, and the amount paid by the latter company was about $23,400. Mr. Hammond said, in answer to further questions, that he first went to California in September, 1875, and returned in February of the following year; Mr. L. W. Frost, the President of the company, went there with him and came back here in October, 1875; while in California witness purchased policies for the company, the reserve on which would amount to between $100,000 and $200,000; when he went out to California Mr. L. W. Frost gave him a descriptive list of the policies he was to purchase or change; in addition to these he found a great many others, not on the list, which, according to instructions, he ought to and did purchase; the highest limit he was allowed to pay for these policies was 50 per cent. of the reserve; he might at times have exceeded that amount, but if he did it was accepted. In answer to a question as to the manner of making these purchases the witness stated that an offer was made to the policyholder to buy his policy or to give in exchange for it another policy, which latter transaction was known as the "Continental plan," and consisted in the changing of the life policy for what is known as a 20-year term policy. The witness' impression was that this plan was the same as that in operation in the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, and in regard to which Mr. Barnes, the former Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State, had said there was 133 per cent. "loading;" it was a term policy on which there were mutual rates of premium, it being specifically agreed that the insurance should end after 20 years. Witness could not tell how many policies they got in Nebraska, but the amount of the reserve there would be about $25,000; he could not give the amount of the reserve that was run off, by the purchase of policies in the Southern States; his instructions when he went South were, he said, to buy up all the insurances he could get, and by so doing the liabilities of the company there were reduced from nearly $2,000,000 to between $500,000 and $600,000, and these were reinsured, as above stated, in the Southern Life Insurance Company of Memphis, which, however, failed about six months afterward; the contract of reinsurance he believed was drawn by Mr. Whitney, and the payment was made by draft from the Memphis company on the Continental.

Mr. Moses, who had thus far carried on the examination, then asked the witness what was done with the unexpended balance of the reserve on the policies purchased in the West and South by him, stating that he desired to show that the balance of the 100 per cent. was drawn out by Mr. Luther W. Frost and appropriated by him to his own use. The witness said he did not know what became of the balance; the payment of whatever percentage of the reserve the agent agreed to give the policyholder for a release of his claim was made by draft on the company. The witness was next asked if Mr. L. W. Frost kept a little book in which he calculated his [the witness'] transactions every morning, to which he replied that he did not think he did. He then related one instance where Mr. Frost had said the company (meaning the company that was purchasing the policies,) had made so much; witness did not remember the amount, but it was the balance of the reserve of a purchased policy. The witness added that he had asked Mr. Frost on one occasion how many persons there were in the company, and he replied that he could state the number but did not desire to do so; he afterward gave him to understand that this course was being pursued in order to make some money for himself and associates; the witness' report of his transactions was made to Mr. John Chaffee at the office of the Continental Company; he had nothing to do with the cash transactions, but only made the purchases; Mr. Blake, the company's coast agent, attended to the cash business; witness did not remember having bought a policy for $40 in Omaha, and sent a draft to New-York for $60, dividing the balance with Mr. Metzger, the agent of the company at that place; he remembered a man named Fitzgerald who held two policies—a life and an endowment policy; the amount of the reserve on one of these was about $6,000; they tried to purchase them, but were not successful. In response to further questions the witness said he did not carry the money from New-York to Memphis to pay for the reinsurance of the Southern risks of the Company; he did not pay to the officers of that institution $3,000 and divide the rest with Luther W. Frost; the whole amount was paid to the company; he could not say what disposition was made of the money subsequently. Mr. Hammond denied having said to Mr. Metzger in the Metropolitan Hotel, Omaha, in April, 1876, that he had divided $17,000 between Mr. Frost and himself.

In response to questions from Mr. Van Pelt, another of the counsel, Mr. Hammond stated that his compensation was a salary of $10,000 a year and expenses; he received the money from the Continental Life Insurance Company, and his vouchers were sent to the office of that institution. He was next questioned by the Referee as to the object of purchasing the policies, and said that he could only testify to what had been told him in regard to that subject. It was stated to him that the company could not meet certain obligations, and that there was necessity for purchasing them; the impression on the Pacific coast was that it was done to make money for the officers; when a policy-holder was called upon whose policy they desired to purchase, he was informed that the company was insolvent; this was as far back as 1874 and 1875, long before the company failed. "That was done," suggested Mr. Van Pelt, "for the purpose of operating on their fears?" "No, Sir," replied the witness, "at least it is what I cannot help in reply to a question as to whether or not the company had any such arrangement with parties other than himself, the witness said he believed they had agents here, but thought they worked on a slightly different plan; in California they had considerable rouble, and the Insurance Commissioner there denounced the Continental Company; the Governor of Alabama also denounced the company for its transactions there, but this was before the witness went South; they (the company) had resorted to the "freezing out" process, and all their agencies were dropped. The witness was called upon to explain the "freezing out" process, and said that when a company desired to force its policies to lapse they neglected to send notices to the policy-holders that their premiums were due, and subsequently, when these premiums were tendered, they refused to accept them unless the policy-holder would submit to a re-examination; in this way many policies were taken up; on being further examined in relation to the proposed transfer of the risks to the New-Jersey Mutual, the witness said that Mr. Frost had used language which led him to believe that the transfer would take place in September last; he did not know what had prevented it.

Mr. Robert Sewell, of counsel for the former Receiver, Mr. John J. Anderson, then examined the witness at length, and he testified that he never had any dealings with married women in whose names the insurance was effected; witness knew of the existence of a law in this State which prevented married women surrendering policies, but paid no attention to it, as his instructions were to have these ladies write their names across the face of the policy; he followed his instructions regardless of consequences; Mr. Frost had said it was a necessity that the policies should be purchased, and that if they could carry the matter far enough the company would again be made solvent; while in California, witness received 10 per cent of the reserve on every policy purchased or changed. When asked if he knew of any other companies that resorted to this process, the witness said there was not one in the South that was not practicing it; it was called the "recuperative process," but its technical term in insurance circles was "wrecking." There are, said the witness, various ways of wrecking a company, such as "freezing out," "sweating," "bulldozing," "intimidating," &c., witness was familiar with all these various modes of doing business, as he had been in the business a great many years; if the Continental had continued to do business he should have resumed the purchase of policies in January, for it was the intention that he should go all through the United States; he believed the process was to have gone on whether the company reinsured its risks or not; he had negotiated for the reinsurance of its Southern risks with the St. Louis Life Insurance Company, the Piedmont and Arlington Company of Richmond, the Equitable of Louisiana, and the Mobile Company of Mobile; the arrangement was that a certain quota of the reserve should be paid in cash and the balance when the risks were taken up; witness was simply the agent of the Continental Company to effect a reinsurance of its policies, if he could find any company foolish enough to take the risks.

Mr. G. H. Thomas, the book-keeper, was next called, and testified that Mr. L. W. Frost kept a private account which he (witness) was never allowed to see; there was a difference in the two accounts of $32,000, which Mr. Frost had credited to himself. The hearing was then adjourned.

SUIT AGAINST THE EQUITABLE COMPANY.

George K. Leet insured his life for the benefit of his wife in the Equitable Life Assurance Society for $10,000, and made 17 quarterly payments. He was not notified to make the eighteenth payment, which was for the last quarter of 1872, and he charged that the company in order to work a forfeiture of his policy fraudulently omitted to send him the usual notice. He subsequently offered to pay the premium, which was refused, and the officers, he said, persuaded him to surrender the policy without proper compensation, though enough of dividends was then due to buy two premiums. The case was argued some time since in Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge Barrett, on a demurrer to the complaint. In a previous case against the company, by A. Hicks, in which the allegation was that the company's officers had fraudulently neglected to send a notice, and that Hicks was induced by fraud to sell his policy for $300, Judge Barrett sustained a demurrer. But the Leet case he distinguished from the other by the allegation of a positive act of fraudulent suppression of notice which misled Leet and directly resulted in the destruction of the contract, and in that it was not averred that Leet received anything upon the surrender of the policy. He therefore gives judgment for Leet, holding that he has the right to sue, though the policy was for the benefit of his wife.

VERDICT AGAINST THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL.

In the Superior Court, before Judge Curtis, yesterday, a case was tried in which Catharine M. Kiley, widow of James Kiley, sued the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Newark, to recover on a policy of $5,000 issued to her husband, Kiley, who was an old employe in the New-York Post Office, obtained the policy on March 10, 1874, and died on the 2d of January, 1875. The defense set up was that at the time the policy was issued to Kiley, he "had the seeds of consumption," and knowingly concealed that fact from Moses Solomon, the agent of the company, through whom the insurance was effected. It was also set up that defendant had made application previously to the Arctic and Manhattan Life Insurance Companies and a third company, all of whom had rejected him, and that he had concealed the fact of his rejection from the Mutual Company. The plaintiff claimed that her husband was not disqualified at the time of making the application, and that, if he was, he was not aware of it; that his previous applications were not rejected, to his knowledge, and that, if they were, Solomon, [the agent,] must have been aware of the fact, as he was the agent he applied to in all these instances. It was further claimed that Kiley was not sick until the Fall of 1874, and that his illness was the result of overwork in the Post Office. From the testimony of Joshua G. Wilber, the Medical Examiner of the company, it appeared that on Kiley's representations and witness' examination of him, he reported favorably on his application. Judge Curtis said that it was simply a question for the jury whether Kiley had truly stated his condition, according to his best knowledge, and if he had, plaintiff was entitled to a verdict, otherwise a verdict should be given for the company. After an absence of a few minutes, the jury found for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed—$5,000 with interest, making $5,604 71. Wakeman & Latting for plaintiff; S. A. & D. J. Noyes for the company.

EFFECTING UNAUTHORIZED INSURANCE.

Judge Barrett yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, denied a motion, in the suit of the People ex rel. A. J. Gross and A. Faitout, to vacate an order of arrest against defendants. The suit is for $500 penalty, on the ground that defendants, as insurance brokers, had effected an insurance in a company outside of this State which had not filed security in this State. Judge Barrett said it was clear that the defendants aided in effecting an unauthorized insurance. The procurement of the policy completed the offense, and the fact that it was canceled for non-payment of premium made no difference.

THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE LEGISLATURE—GROSS IRREGULARITIES IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 12.—Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State, submitted to the Legislature this evening the report of the proceedings in connection with the New-Jersey Mutual Insurance Company. He says that when Steadwell, the President of the company, was informed of the appointment of Mr. Fackler as Actuary, he protested against it on the ground that Fackler's connections and preconceptions were such as to endanger his impartial performance of his duties, Mr. Fackler was nevertheless directed to go on with his examination. The evidences of gross irregularities of management, coupled with the fact that the alleged assets were kept mostly in New-York, and the probable actual insolvency were so clear at the very commencement, that Mr. Kelsey applied to the Attorney General to take steps for an injunction against the transfer of the company's assets. The Attorney General advised him that the Chancellor could do nothing under the law till a deficiency had been shown and an opportunity to make it good had been allowed the company. It further appeared by examination of Stedwell that he had hypothecated $45,000 or $50,000 of the company's assets to secure a loan of about that amount to himself personally. It finally became known that Noyes, the company's attorney had taken up the loan, in order, as Stedwell admitted, that the bonds might be produced on exmination. Mr. Kelsey's demand that the bonds be kept in Newark was demurred to, and his subsequent effort to take possession of them for the purpose of retaining them was forcibly resisted, and the bonds were taken to New-York again. Mr. Kelsey then recounts the transfer to the National Capitol Life Insurance Company and the subsequent proceedings before the Chancellor. He says, as to the alleged reinsurance of the business of this company by the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, that it may well be asked how a corporation which has not assets sufficient to discharge its own liabilities can procure them to be assumed by another corporation. And when it is understood, as in this case is the fact so far as known, that the company assuming such liability has not assets of the value of $1, the transaction becomes more unworthy and discreditable than before. The supplemental and final report of D. F. Fackler, the actuary, is appended to Mr. Kelsey's report. In making his policy valuations, he says it was assumed that all premiums should have a margin for expenses of from 5 to 10 per cent., according to the class of policy. In 225 cases the premiums fell below his extremely moderate standard. Some of the most striking cases were those of three-year endowments with the same premiums as 10-year endowments. In 3,547 cases entered by the company as term policies, the premiums were found to be in very very nearly all cases fully up to the ordinary participating rates for whole life insurance. In all these cases a double valuation was made, one as a term policy, and one as a whole life policy, and the excess of the latter over the former was considered as a special reserve which, in equity if not in law, should be held by the company on behalf of those policies. Quite a number of cases of term policies were omitted from the calculation because the premiums were not up to the participating standard, although far above the ordinary term rates.

The results of these valuations are briefly as follows: "According to the American experience mortality table with four and one-half per cent. interest, 10,836 policies, insuring $19,861,682, requiring on ordinary assumptions a "net" reserve of $1,556,266. For 225 cases of insufficient premium must be added $49,330 and for 3,547 cases of peculiar term policies must be added $91,421, making a total of $1,697,017. The valuation should be made much larger, for a great many policies bear special indorsements reducing the premium payable below the rate stated in the body of the policy and in the register, which indorsements are not in the registers nor on the lists furnished me by the company. It should also be added that about 100 policies were omitted from the company's valuation sheets by an oversight. It will be observed that the reserve on outstanding policies is actually $1,697,017, which alone increases the company's deficit by $197,000 beyond the amount approximated in the preliminary report, or to a total of $612,500, and this, too, on the assumption that the mortgages submitted and examined are worth their face."

The report was ordered to be printed, and on motion of Mr. Vail it was referred to the House Committee on Banks and Insurance.

NATIONAL POULTRY SHOW.

CHICAGO, Feb. 12.—The second annual poultry show of the National Association opened this afternoon in the Exhibition Building with a remarkably fine display of about 1,200 chickens. The exhibition will last until Saturday night, and premiums to the amount of $5,000 will be awarded. Prof. Giovanni has an exhibit of trained canaries, and a steam-hatching apparatus is at work in the building.

RIOTOUS STRIKERS DENOUNCED.

TRENTON, Feb. 12.—At the delegate meeting of the Potters' Association, and at the public meeting held this afternoon, the riotous proceedings of some of the strikers and the burning in effigy of certain men who have gone to work were denounced in strong terms, and it was resolved not to stand by the persons who have assembled during the last two or three nights for purposes of intimidation.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

SHOOTING HIS FATHER-IN-LAW.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER OF GEORGE CHARLTAN BY HIS SON-IN-LAW—PARTICULARS OF THE AFFRAY AT MORRISANIA.

Some further particulars in relation to the attempted murder of George Charltan by his son-in-law, Victor Oese, at the residence of the former on Linton avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-ninth street, Morrisania, on Sunday evening, were obtained yesterday. From the statements made by Mr. Charltan's family it appears that Oese married Miss Angie Charltan about two years ago, and with $400 which he received as a present from his relatives in Germany he set up housekeeping with his wife in Newark, N. J., where he was employed in a sachel factory. He spent nearly all the money in buying unnecessarily expensive furniture, and neglected his work so much that he was unable to support his wife decently. Mrs. Oese was taken sick, and as she was not receiving the care and nourishment rendered necessary by her condition, her father took her to his home in Morrisania, where she was tenderly cared for. Oese became dissatisfied at the absence of his wife, and called several times at Mr. Charltan's residence to induce her to return to him. Several altercations between him and his father-in-law were the natural consequences of these visits, and Charltan on one occasion called in the aid of the Police to eject Oese from the premises. Since that time the son-in-law has not intruded so frequently. On Sunday he went to his father-in-law's house with the avowed intention of shooting him. As Oese entered the house Charltan sprang to his feet, but before he could utter a word Oese drew a revolver and fired. The bullet entered the right cheek, grazing the jawbone and lodging in the muscles of the neck immediately behind and pressing upon the carotid artery. Mr. Charltan fell to the floor and Oese fired another shot at the prostrate form of his father-in-law, the bullet going wide of its mark. He was then secured. The wound is of a highly dangerous nature, and it is feared that it will result fatally. From its position the bullet cannot be extracted without laying bare the entire muscular portion of the neck, an operation which the patient is too weak to undergo at present.

Oese after his arrest made a statement charging his father-in-law with having endeavored to separate him from his wife. When his wife became ill and work was slack, the father-in-law proposed that they should both live at his house. He paid his wife's board whenever he was able, but it was soon apparent to him that his father-in-law was endeavoring to estrange his wife from him, and to separate them altogether. Charltan forbade him the house, and he was warned that it would be dangerous to him to meet his father-in-law, and he therefore armed himself with a revolver. He went to the house to see his wife and was refused admittance. He went there again on Sunday night for the same purpose, and on seeing his father-in-law his feelings overcame him and he did not know what he did. Oese was arraigned before Police Justice Wagstaff and remanded to await the result of the injuries to his father-in-law.

NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL TROUBLES.

AN ATTACHMENT AGAINT THE COMPANY'S BALANCE IN THE BANK OF COMMERCE—NOT AN AFFAIR OF STOCKHOLDERS.

Reports were in circulation yesterday that an attachment had been served by judgment creditors upon a balance held by the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company in the Bank of Commerce, and that this attachment was the beginning of a movement on the part of dissatisfied holders of securities. The officers of the bank admitted, when questioned, that an attachment had been served, but declined to give any more information on the subject. At the Sheriff's office the fact was also admitted, but further information was declined, as likely to interfere with the full operation of the attachment. The attorneys of the judgment creditors were ascertained to be Miller, Peet, Opdyke & Co., and from Mr. Peet a statement was obtained which will greatly relieve those shareholders of the company who had feared that the threatened Receiver was about to appear, and that the evil day in the railroad's history had come. It appears that the firm of J. & J. R. Gray sold the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company a ferry-boat, which the company considered was not what they wanted, and declined to take it. A verdict, upon suit, was given in favor of Gray & Co., and late last week a judgment was obtained in the Supreme Court for the amount awarded to the creditors. Upon this judgment an attachment was ordered, and the attachment having been placed in the hands of Sheriff Bailey, it was served on Saturday. Yesterday the Central Railroad Company made an arrangement with counsel for the creditors and gave security for the payment of the amount ordered by the judgment.

STEAM TO SOUTH FERRY.

COMPLETING THE ELEVATED ROAD ACROSS BATTERY PARK—CARS TO RUN TO SOUTH FERRY IN TEN DAYS.

Acting promptly upon the decision of Chief Justice Curtis in the Superior Court, rendered on Thursday last, the New-York Elevated Railway Company on Saturday took up the work which had been suspended when the suit of Jeremiah Spader to prevent it from building across Battery Park had been instituted against it, and an injunction had restrained them from finishing the road to South Ferry. A large force of men was employed, who diligently dug the holes and prepared the foundations for the uprights, beginning at a point opposite No. 10 Battery place, and operating at as many points as possible with the force employed to the end of the route on Whitehall street. The iron for all the uprights was already upon the ground, and some of the cross beams were also at hand to be placed across the uprights. Work was suspended on Sunday afternoon, as it was found that the iron-work for the beams upon which the tiles are laid would not arrive soon enough to warrant any further effort immediately. The structure across the Battery begins at a point opposite the end of Greenwich street, and describes the boundary of the park until it reaches Whitehall street. It passes between the trees standing in the park, and it will only be necessary to lop off a few overhanging branches to permit the cars to pass. The contractors in charge of the work promise to have it finished so that the company can run cars in 10 days from the time the work began. The Passaic Rolling-mill Company on Friday last began loading 30 cars on the Erie Railway with iron for the Elevated Railway, and this iron is expected to arrive to-day. Should no legal interference interrupt the work, it is expected that passengers will be carried from South Ferry to Central Park in less than two weeks.

A CASH BOY ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.

A man who gave his name as Hendricks, and who represented himself to be a boarder at the Metropolitan Hotel, entered the dry goods store of Messrs. Lord & Taylor, in Grand street, yesterday morning. The stranger selected 25 yards of black silk, which he ordered to be sent to his wife's address at the Metropolitan Hotel. At his request James Meehan, a cash boy, accompanied him to the hotel with the goods. On reaching the hotel Hendricks endeavored to obtain the silk by telling the boy to wait in the lobby until he took it up stairs to see if his wife liked the purchase. The boy refused to allow the parcel go out of his possession without its being paid for, however, and Hendricks then invited him to accompany him to his wife's room where he said the money would be given him. The boy consenting, they passed along the corridor toward the southern end of the building. When he had reached the staircase at the end of the corridor, the boy was suddenly struck a stunning blow from behind that buried him against the wall in a senseless condition. When he had recovered consciousness Hendricks had disappeared with the parcel. As soon as he was sufficiently recovered the boy returned to his employer's store, and, after relating his adventure, went to Police Head-quarters, where he recognized the portrait of his assailant in the rogue's gallery. Several detectives are now in search of the thief.

A PROJECTED STOCK EXCHANGE.

For a long time past many members of the Stock Exchange have fought persistently for a return to the low rates of commission prevalent a few years ago. They complained that the high rates drove away customers, but to no effect. The advocates of the high tariff have been too strong for them. Meantime business has continued to grow duller, and yesterday about 100 brokers held a preliminary meeting in Delmonico's, in Broad street, to consider the advisability of starting an opposition Stock Exchange. The proposition found much favor, and was finally agreed to and great enthusiasm. A committee was appointed to draft a set of by-laws and report on Thursday next. It seems from careful inquiry that this movement is a genuine one, and that its projectors are in earnest, whether they be successful or not.

A MERCHANT COWARDLY ASSAULTED.

At 9:30 o'clock on Friday night last, while a well-known carpet merchant, living at No. 107 East Thirty-first street, was passing along West Thirty-fourth street near Fifth avenue, he was suddenly struck from behind with some blunt weapon, which inflicted a severe wound in his right cheek. He turned upon his assailants and endeavored to grapple with them, until help should arrive. He called loudly for the Police, but no officer coming to his assistance, the men succeeded in making their escape, without, however, succeeding in their object of robbing him of his watch and money. The gentleman was subsequently found in a helpless condition by some passers-by, who summoned a carriage and had him conveyed to his residence. He now lies in a critical condition, and his friends are justly indignant at the fact that no Police officer was in the vicinity to answer his cries for help and aid in the capture of the ruffians. It is asserted that the neighborhood in which the assault occurred is never properly guarded and that a similar assault is liable to occur there at any time.

DISCUSSING THE DOCK SYSTEM.

FURTHER CONFERENCE OF COMMERCIAL BODIES ON THE SUBJECT—THE QUESTION OF SELLING THE DOCKS.

The conference of commercial bodies on docks held another adjourned meeting in the Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon, Capt. Snow in the chair. Mr. Webb, from Committee No. 1, said that on Thursday last the committee had sent a note to the Department of Docks expressing anxiety to have an early conference. No answer was received that day, but in the evening the speaker met President Wales in the Union League Club, and was informed that he had not his figures ready. He said, however, that the board would have a meeting next day, and if the committee would call the Commissioners would see them. The committee were present accordingly, but the Commissioners asked for further time to prepare some figures to show that the committee were mistaken in their estimates of the cost of stone bulkheads. Subsequently the Commissioners notified them that they will be ready next Thursday.

Mr. Schwab, of the same committee, said he had a personal conversation with Mr. Wales, who admitted to him that the books of the department were not kept in such a manner that any figures could be obtained from them. The money that had been spent in improvements had been put down to a general construction fund, and it was impossible to classify the items of past years without overhauling all the bills and pay rolls. This was the reason of the delay. The speaker had told Mr. Wales that such details would not be conclusive proof of the incorrectness of the committee's figures, and asked him to abandon the idea of controverting these figures; but he would not. The committee will require time to verify the Commission's figures when received, and Mr. Schwab suggested that when an adjournment was had it should be until the call of the chair.

Mr. Webb presented to the conference a map showing the plans upon which the Engineer of the Dock Department proposes to construct the wharves in the future. The comments of the members were not favorable to the Engineer's ideas.

Committee No. 5 reported progress and asked for further time, which was granted.

Committee No. 4 was then called out of order, the Chairman, Mr. Opdyke, not being present. Mr. Henry, one of the members, addressed the conference to the effect that it was impossible for the committee to agree. Three different reports had been written, and neither one had been signed by any two members. The Chairman was in favor of the City selling all its docks. Mr. Miller did not wish any sold. The speaker would sell a portion. Mr. Henry wanted to present his report. This gave rise to some discussion, and the conference finally agreed to allow the reports of Mr. Henry and Mr. Miller to be read as statements of those gentlemen's views only.

Mr. Henry presented a map showing that the management of the docks had not been satisfactory, from a financial or commercial point of view. He was, therefore, in favor of selling some of the docks to private persons, with the restriction that they should in no case sublet them, or impose excessive rates of wharfage. Nor should the sale be made indiscriminately. It is of paramount importance that no impediment should be offered to commerce. The docks can and should be made self-sustaining. Competition—not combination—should be the watchword. Mr. Henry combated Mr. Opdyke's views, and sustained his own at length.

Mr. Miller then took the floor. He said that the subject of wharfage is of vital importance to the commerce of the City. A considerable portion is already in private hands, and in no instance have proper accommodations been erected for the various steam-ship lines, although they have been a necessity for a twenty-four years. The largest steamships have all been driven over to the New-Jersey shore. While it is true to an extent that the sale of docks to private individuals does not prevent the City from subsequently exercising control over them, yet experience has shown that such control is not obtained without vexatious delays and annoying litigation. The value of the entire taxable real estate of the City depends upon commerce, and thus the rentals of the docks become a question of minor importance. Some might be sold to private persons with profit, but only under the most stringent restrictions. There should be a clause making them revert to the City in the event of non-compliance with the terms of sale, and the City should have the right to repurchase them at a price to be fixed by three appraisers when the parties owning them had no further use for them.

On motion, both reports were laid on the table, as were also a set of resolutions introduced by Mr. Henry, confirmatory of his views. The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

WORKING WITHOUT ORGANIZATION.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN ACTING UPON VARIOUS MATTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

During the past week the members of both political parties in the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met in caucus to agree on some method, if possible, by which the deadlock that disclosed itself at the first meeting, on the 8th of January, might be broken. It was tacitly understood when the board met yesterday that—no agreement having been reached—only a formal attempt at organization would be made. The business transacted was, for the most part, of a routine character. The report of the special committee to whom had been referred a resolution offered at the last meeting in reference to awarding the bids for street cleaning, caused a long wrangle rather than a debate, during which it was once tabled and afterward passed. City Works Commissioner Fowler tried to lobby through the board a resolution dividing the City for street-cleaning purposes into three districts, and instructing the Board of City Works to award the contracts in the said three districts to responsible bidders. Under such a resolution only contractors of very large means could undertake the work, thereby shutting off competition to a large extent. The resolution was promptly voted down by a decided majority. The report, which directs the Board of City Works to recommend to the Board of Aldermen the lowest bidders for street cleaning in each ward was formally adopted. The Special Committee on Salaries reported a resolution, which was adopted, setting forth that the salaries of city officials and employes should be reduced, and that the Common Council was the proper body to make such reduction. The committee also reported the draft of a short ordinance for the Aldermen to act in accordance with the resolution. Alderman Burnett, Republican, tried, but without avail, to have the matter laid over on the general objection that tinkering with the city charter was not advisable. He thought a law ought to be passed preventing the amendment of the city charter more than once in 10 years. He was in favor, however, of having a carefully-drawn charter framed before the passage of such a law.

Alderman Griswold, Republican, offered a resolution, which was passed, instructing the Corporation Counsel to draft an act reducing the Commissions by which the city is now governed to single heads. Resolutions were also passed instructing the Chairman pro tem. to appoint Special Committees on Printing and Supplies and on Lands and Buildings. Alderman Fisher, Republican, offered a resolution of respect to the memory of the late Col. John O'Mahoney, who was at one time a resident of Brooklyn. The resolution, which was passed, instructed the Chairman to appoint a committee of five to attend the remains of the deceased to the steamer which is to convey them to Ireland. Alderman Fisher said Col. O'Mahoney was an alien, always owning allegiance to the land of his birth, but that during the war of the rebellion he had fought bravely for the Union, and had during his life made many sacrifices in the cause of human liberty.

Alderman Duane offered a resolution directing the Controller to issue certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $197,624 to pay the salaries of 215 patrolmen, which it is proposed by the Commissioners to add to the force, if the Aldermen consent, from the 1st of next March. The resolution recites the reasons, which have already been repeatedly published, why the increase in the force is absolutely necessary for the proper protection of life and property in Brooklyn. With 40 more miles of paved streets than New-York, not more than 275 policemen can now be on duty in Brooklyn at one time. Many of the "posts" are so long that it takes an officer all the time he is on duty during each tour to walk once over his beat. The Chairman was instructed to appoint a temporary committee on Police and Excise, and Alderman Duane's resolution was referred to that committee. After the ordinary business of the board had been transacted, Alderman Sterling, Democrat, moved that a vote be taken *viva voce* for permanent President of the board. After the votes had been taken, no candidate receiving a majority of all the votes cast, the board adjourned. As most of the committees, to which it is needful to refer local legislation have now been temporarily appointed, and the public business cannot suffer to any great extent, it is not probable, from the present aspect of affairs, that a permanent organization will soon be effected. The majority of both parties still stick to their original candidates—the Republicans to William H. Ray, and the Democrats to Robert Black.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Charles E. Goodrich, Albert R. Searles, and Henry C. Dart, composing the firm of Goodrich & Searles, assigned their property, for the benefit of their creditors, to Edward Dart yesterday.

Charles Halstead, glycerine, at No. 62 Vesey street, has been adjudicated a voluntary bankrupt, with liabilities amounting to $100,000, and nominal assets $25,000. Claims to the amount of $65,000 are secured by bond and mortgages.

John Bogart, engineer, at No. 60 Broadway, has gone into bankruptcy; liabilities $25,000, nominal assets $10,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The semi-annual exhibition of the Senior Class of Columbia College will take place on Friday evening next at the Academy of Music.

The closing exercises of male evening school No. 32 will take place on Friday evening next at the school building in Thirty-fifth street, near Ninth avenue.

The body of Capt. William Kerr, of the ice-boat William Kerr, who was accidently drowned at the foot of Gansevoort street on Saturday night, was recovered yesterday at the foot of Horatio street.

Mrs. Laura Little, aged 66, an inmate of the Home for Respectable Aged and Indigent Females, No. 266 East Twentieth street, died yesterday morning from the effects of burns accidently received by he clothing getting in contact with a lamp.

The report of the mail matter collected and delivered by the carriers in this City for the month of January shows that there were 429 carriers employed at an expense of $23,408 25. From seven to eight delivery trips were made each day, resulting in the delivery of 5,268,340 letters, 415,797 postal cards, 837,497 newspapers, and 26,123 registered letters.

BROOKLYN.

During the last 13 weeks 215 deaths from diphtheria, and 150 from scarlatina have occurred in this city.

James Joy, a well-known sneak-thief and confidence man, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, in the Court of Sessions, yesterday, and was sent to the Penitentiary for eight years by Judge Moore.

William Abernethy, alias English, who stabbed and killed Frederick Hertfelder in Williamsburg on Saturday night during a fight between two gangs of roughs, of which Abenethy and Hertfelder were the respective leaders, has not yet been arrested by the Police.

Roundsman Stellwagon arrested yesterday morning a burglar named Michael Drum, on the bridge which connects Greenpoint with Long Island City. Drum is believed to be the man who committed a large number of burglaries which have recently occurred in Greenpoint.

Superintendent Campbell received a letter yesterday morning from J. M. Thomas, Chief of Police of Jefferson, Texas, asking him to arrest a man, whose description is contained in the letter, for the murder of a woman on the 21st of January. A reward of $5,000 is offered for the capture of the prisoner, whose name is said to be Monroe.

In the old City of Williamsburg, before its annexation to Brooklyn, it was the custom to pay arrears of taxes without default or interest. In accordance with this custom, the Aldermen passed resolutions yesterday exempting the taxation due on certain lots in that section of the city for the year 1844 from the penalty of default or interest.

Thomas Skelly, a wealthy and well-known builder, died at his residence, No. 205 Sixth avenue, yesterday morning from the effects of injuries received by being thrown from his wagon in Ocean Parkway on the 6th inst. The wagon driven by Mr. Skelly came into collision with a wagon driven by Charity Commissioner Storms. Both gentlemen were thrown violently out and the wagons broken, but Mr. Storms' injuries were not of a serious nature.

Professor Angelo Noziglia, of the late Brooklyn Theatre orchestra, will be the recipient, on Thursday evening next, of a grand complimentary concert and *soirée dansante* tendered by the Ancient Craftsmen's Association. The event will take place at the Atheneum, Atlantic avenue and Clinton street, and it is anticipated that a very large number of the beneficiary's friends will be present. Mr. Arbuckle, the cornet player, and other celebrated artists, have volunteered their services.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Diphtheria is very prevalent at Dobb's Ferry, and several deaths from the disease have already occurred.

The contributions from the different towns in Westchester to the Westchester County Bible Society, for the past year, amounted to $1,521 98.

At the annual meeting of the American Rifle Association, held at Mount Vernon, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. John T. Underhill; Vice President, Lieut Col. Charles M. Shiffelin; Secretary, Capt. Joseph Porter; Treasurer, Dr. Gill; Executive Committee, Capt. Corcoran, Lieut. J. Jarvis, and David F. Davids.

Counsel for the Board of Supervisors have sued out a writ of certiorari in the case of the City of Yonkers against the board, in which it is alleged that the city was illegally assessed by the former for $10,000 more than the amount for which it was liable. The writ has been served on the members of the Board of State Assessors, in order that the decision of that body recently made, and sustained by Judge Dykman, directing the Supervisors to credit Yonkers with the amount stated, may be reviewed in the Supreme Court.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jacob Clark, aged 45, of Bloomfield, is missing from his home since Friday. He is insane.

Mrs. Boylan, of No. 545 Market street, Newark, who was burned recently by the explosion of a kerosene lamp, has died.

The Newark Police are scouring that City for the supposed hiding-place of English, the murderer of Hatfield, of Williamsburg.

William P. Ackerman, an old and well known resident of Passaic County, died in the 86th year of his age on Sunday at his home in Clifton.

James Griffith, alias Spaulding, one of the Newark bank robbers, sentenced to the County Jail for 90 days, is dangerously ill. He is suffering from a dis ease contracted while in Joliet Prison.

The Randolph Light Guard, the pet Tilden Democratic club of Newark, has split, and the civil officers and a number of members will form a new organization. The Guard were to attend the inauguration of Tilden.

Andrew McKay, son of Hugh N. McKay, was arrested in Jersey City yesterday on complaint of his father, who charged him with forging his name to a check for $10 and attempting to pass it. The prisoner was held for examination.

Officer Vogel discovered two men in the act of taking down the shutters of the store corner of Eighth avenue and Boyden street, Newark, on Sunday morning. When he attempted to arrest them they ran, and the officer fired several shots after them. He secured James McCann, alias Bishop, who was recognized as an old offender. Denis O'Hare was arrested subsequently on suspicion.

Daniel Reardon and John Howe were arraigned in the First District Court in Jersey City yesterday morning on a charge of assault and battery, preferred against them by James Clare. When Clare went on the stand and gave his testimony he succeeded in convincing Justice Rose that he himself was the aggressor and the Justice ordered him into custody, while the prisoners were released and made a complaint against him. Clare was placed under $1,000 bonds to answer.

PRIVATE CONFERENCE ON CITY AFFAIRS.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Howard Potter, Dorman B. Eaton, Jackson S. Schultz, and a few other members of the Booth Citizens' Committee called at the City Hall for the purpose of consulting with Mayor Ely in regard to legislation at Albany for this City. The Mayor ushered them into a private room adjoining his office, and soon after left for the day. In the meantime, the Controller and the Corporation Counsel arrived, and a conference ensued which lasted over one hour. No reporters were admitted while it was in progress. At the close, however, the Corporation Counsel stated that nothing definite had been agreed upon. It is said that various amendments to the Woodin bill, such as were mentioned by Mr. Kelly at the conference on Saturday, were proposed at the meeting, and were approved by some of the gentlemen and rejected by others. The reports that were circulated in the City Hall about the conference indicates that it was not harmonious.

PLANS FOR A STRANGE UNION CHECKED.

About midnight Sunday night, a carriage stopped at Justice McCoy's residence, on Grand street, Jersey City, and a man who occupied it requested the Justice to accompany him for the purpose of performing a marriage ce

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7932. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

TILDEN'S LATEST PURCHASE.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE IN THE HOUSE—MR. PURMAN, A REPUBLICAN REPRESENTATIVE FROM FLORIDA, FORMALLY DELIVERS HIMSELF OVER TO THE DEMOCRATS AND DECLARES THAT TILDEN CARRIED FLORIDA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—One of the most humiliating spectacles ever witnessed in the House was presented to-day by William J. Purman, a Republican Representative from Florida, who in a brazen manner stood up and delivered himself to the Democrats in accordance with what may be properly termed a formal contract. During the Presidential campaign Mr. Purman supported Hayes, and until very recently was earnest in publicly expressing his belief that Florida had been fairly carried by the Republicans. During the days of doubt and uncertainty immediately following the November election Mr. Purman remained steadfast in his faith that Hayes had carried Florida, and sent numerous telegrams to Republicans in the North to this effect. Since his arrival in Washington and until within the last month Mr. Purman was bold in maintaining Hayes' election, and in conversation with members boasted of his own labors in procuring this result. He was a candidate for re-election to Congress and was duly returned, although his seat will be contested by his competitor. About three weeks ago Mr. Purnam began to exhibit symptoms of a change of mind. Finally it became known that he was preparing to take himself over to the Democratic side by a speech prepared for him, it is said, by a department clerk, from notes furnished by Mr. Purman. No one, therefore, was surprised when to-day he fulfilled the contract made with the Democrats, and in an hour's reading from manuscript declared, in the hearing of the House, that Florida had been given to Hayes by illegal and fraudulent acts on the part of the State Canvassers. When Mr. Purman had concluded, a number of Democrats, led by Messrs. Cox and Hewitt, presented their congratulations for the manner in which he had fulfilled his part of the contract, and welcomed him in the name of Democracy and reform. There is no secrecy about the motive which induced Mr. Purman to barter himself to the Democrats. About three weeks ago he informed a Republican member of the House that the campaign had ruined him financially, and that he would be compelled to do something to recover from his pecuniary embarrassment. "The Democrats," said he in substance, "have now the lines in Florida, and will manage to hold them. I cannot go back there unless something is done for me; and if these Republicans don't help me, I must help myself." To another member he said, that during the campaign he had spent about $5,000, one-half of which he had raised on property owned by his wife; that he was not able to redeem the collateral, and would be compelled to do something to obtain relief. He requested Senator Conover to interest himself in having retained in the departments certain relatives and friends appointed upon Purman's recommendation. Other evidences of Mr. Purman's shameful conduct are not wanting. In his eagerness to obtain relief from his pecuniary embarassment, he has been bartering his own vote and negotiating for the sale of the votes of other members, with reference to the Texas Pacific bill. It can be proved that Mr. Purman approached several members, informed them that the Texas Pacific people were willing to spend money to pass their bill, and requested them to join him in a combination to exact money for their votes on that measure. It is also said that he was in negotiation in Florida, prior to the canvass of the vote, with agents of Tilden for bribing the Returning Board. This Purman stated himself, but explained that he entered into the negotiation merely to prevent Tilden's agents from opening negotiations with other parties who, being less honest than Purman, would have made an assault on the board. Samuel B. McLin, a member of the Florida Canvassing Board, as long ago as Jan. 8 wrote to a gentleman here cautioning him against Purman. McLin, in his letter, said that Purman told him prior to the canvass that Tilden had too much money to be defeated, and that they should not stick with the Republican Party and lose the opportunity of doing something handsome for themselves. Such is the man who to-day as a Republican Representative, declared that Tilden carried the State of Florida. It is believed that in consideration for his speech the Democrats have agreed to place his name on the rolls of the Forty-fifth Congress as a member from Florida—that is, giving him a prima facie right to the seat, which will carry with it about one year's pay and mileage, even should the contestant be finally awarded the seat. Purman has been afraid that he would not be put upon the roll, and it is beyond question that this speech is made to secure the object above mentioned. This is the end of his career.

THE OREGON INIQUITY.

THE CASHIER OF TILDEN'S BANK TO BE COMPELLED TO TESTIFY REGARDING THE $8,000 DRAFT—THE GOBBLE DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Senate to-day spent a long time in the discussion of the third question whether the officers of the Third National Bank of New-York shall be compelled to show the Democratic accounts, particularly with reference to the money sent to Oregon. The Democrats feel greatly outraged by this proposition, though they saw nothing wrong in Field's committee getting Mr. Chandler's account. Senator Kelly was drawn into the discussion, and explained that the only money received in Oregon from New-York was the $8,000 about which so much has been said. There was some difficulty about getting this money, and duplicate drafts were made, which made it look as though $16,000 were received. Mr. Kelly says the $8,000 was changed into gold netting, $7,300. Of this, $6,200 had been expended, including the $3,000 paid to Cronin, which Kelly intimated was in his opinion more than the service was worth. It was decided that the Cashier of the Third National Bank should be called.

Senator Mitchell has secured the dictionary key to the "Gobble" cipher dispatch. The interpretation is substantially that which has been published. By it Grover is recorded to have said that he would decide in favor of the Democrats, and afterward he went through the farce of a hearing in the case and a pretended consideration of it.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Watts, the alleged ineligible Elector from Oregon, has returned to this city from the West, in view of objections being raised to the counting of the vote of Oregon as cast by the Republican Electors, on the ground of Dr. Watts being ineligible at the time the Electoral vote was cast, as well as at the time of his election. He will remain here for the purpose of giving testimony before the Electoral Commission when the Oregon case shall come before that body.

MR. FIELD'S COMMITTEE.

A LITTLE SCHEME OF THE REDOUBTABLE NEW-YORK BARRISTER FOILED BY JUDGE LAWRENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—David Dudley Field's committee continues to investigate the Louisiana case, with even less success than attended them at first. To-day a number of unimportant witnesses were examined, but no testimony of interest was elicited. Mr. Field was at his old tricks again, however, and seemed to be very much astonished when one of his little schemes was discovered and stopped. He had another pet witness to-day—a waiter—who he stated could testify to a conversation which he had overheard between Gov. Wells and the clerk, Littlefield, while they were at dinner in the restaurant where he served. Unfortunately, however, he could not speak English well, and Field wanted him to give his testimony through a French interpreter, who would, of course, be under no oath to give a true translation. Judge Lawrence objected to this, saying very pointedly that if the French waiter understood English well enough to comprehend the conversation which had been carried on between Gov. Wells and Littlefield he understood enough to testify in English. The objection was sustained amid considerable laughter, and Mr. Field's waiter was obliged to tell his story in a language which was understood by all present.

ELECTION-DAY LAWLESSNESS.

REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL REGARDING THE EMPLOYMENT OF DEPUTY MARSHALS AT THE POLLS — LAWLESSNESS AND INTIMIDATION IN SEVERAL STATES — THE NUMBER OF MARSHALS EMPLOYED—GREAT FRAUDS PREVENTED IN THE CITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—In the Senate to-day the President pro tem. presented a communication from the Attorney General in reply to the resolution of the Senate of Dec. 12, adopted on motion of Mr. Bayard, directing him to communicate the information in regard to the employment of Deputy Marshals throughout the United States in connection with the election held on the 7th of November last. The Attorney General states that the several Marshals give in their reports the reason for the appointment of deputies, and the results of their employment. These were made generally on the application of citizens, who believed it necessary to the security of voters. He refers to the act of Congress on which his instructions to the Marshals were based. They constituted in no case a military order, but embodied a *posse comitatus*. The only difference between the exercise of the power of the Sheriff or Marshal in calling out civilians and that of calling out soldiers is that in the latter case, when soldiers are organized under the command of officers they are called in their organized form with their officers. The number of Marshals appointed in Alabama was 150, with 125 voting precincts; in Arkansas, Eastern District 785, with 381 precincts; Western District 214, with 16 counties; in California 244, with 56 precincts; in Delaware 135, with 10 precincts in Florida, Northern District, 745, with 19 counties; in Georgia, Northern District, 155 in 1 county; Southern District, 52 in 1 county; in Illinois, Northern District, 113 in 81 counties; in Louisiana, 840 in 120 precincts; in Maryland, 1,302 in 115 precincts; in Massachusetts, 117 in 25 counties; in Mississippi, Northern District, 239 in 65 counties; in Missouri, Southern District, 1,028 in 90 voting places; in New-Jersey, 249 in 66 precincts; in New-York, 3,565 in 895 precincts; in North Carolina, 178 in 176 precincts; in Pennsylvania, 347 in 237 precincts; in South Carolina, 338 in 17 precincts; in Texas, 1 to each precinct, and, in Virginia, 201 in 35 precincts. In the remaining States very few deputies were appointed. There were a total of 2,737 voting places at which the attendance of 11,615 deputies was had.

The Marshal of Florida reports that in addition to his regular force he appointed 745 general deputies. There were 75 in Escambia County, 50 each in Jackson, Gadsden, Leon, Jefferson, Madison, Columbia, and Alachua, and small numbers in the other counties, including 10 in Baker County. The Marshal says with the exception of Jackson County nearly every portion of the State was peaceful and orderly, but in that county his efforts to secure a fair election were an entire failure.

The Louisiana Marshal's report merely states that 849 deputies were appointed, that they were equally divided among 120 precincts; that 750 of them served for one day, and the remainder from two to 14 days each.

The Marshal of South Carolina reports that 79 deputies were distributed to 17 precincts in the City of Charleston, and important precincts throughout the State, but he says in many counties men could not be found who were willing to incur the personal danger of attempting to preserve the peace around the polls, and to protect colored Republican voters from the intimidation and violence of the Democrats. Emissaries from Mississippi had visited all parts of the State, denouncing the Democratic organizations. A Republican majority in that State had been overcome, and what was termed the "shot-gun" or "Mississippi" policy was vigorously indorsed with telling effect against the Republicans. The Marshal, in the course of his long report concerning this state of affairs, says: "At a number of precincts the deputies were driven away without being allowed to vote themselves, and in several counties on the Savannah River (particularly in Edgefield) men who were voting the Democratic ticket boasted of being Georgians, and dared the authority of the Deputy Marshals." Similar reports as to the necessity of employing special deputies are inclosed by the Attorney General from the Marshals of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi. The Marshal of the Northern District of Mississippi concludes his report as follows: "I am justified in saying that to have carried out the law at any voting precinct in my district would have cost the life of the officer executing it. Myself and deputies were subjected to repeated indignities, and threatened with arrest for interfering to discharge our duties at the hands of the members of the party claiming to possess all the intelligence, virtue, and patriotism of the country. I have, therefore, to report that I was powerless to check the lawlessness which swept over this State at and prior to the 7th day of November, 1876, a lawlessness so organized and concerted and urged by madness that it paralyzed justice and made human rights a mockery."

The Marshal for the Southern Mississippi District reports that his deputies generally performed the duties required, but that in one instance a special deputy was obliged to flee from Jefferson County for safety prior to the election.

The Georgia Marshal does not report any lawlessness as having occurred in that State on the day of the election, but says: "Without the protection of the United States laws, and the officers appointed under them, the colored voters complained, and I believe justly, that they were unable to cast their ballots freely and fully for the candidates of their choice."

The Marshal for the Southern District of Alabama states the causes for the employment of deputies to be "the almost total disregard of the rights of Republican voters by the class in possession of the ballot-boxes." He continues as follows: "Bribery and cajolery is first attempted to control the vote of the colored people. This failing, violence and intimidation are practiced. This failing, fraud and obicanery are resorted to, and ballots cast for Republican candidates in the morning come out for Democratic candidates in the evening."

The Delaware Marshal reports that before the election it was repeatedly and publicly announced by prominent Democratic leaders that the Enforcement acts of Congress were unconstitutional and void, and that no officer of the United States in the State had the right to interfere with the November election, which was, they asserted, wholly under the control of State officers. In the morning of the election, in the Tenth Ward of Wilmington, a man who voted illegally was arrested, and at once rescued from the custody of the deputies. A force of 20 deputies was at once dispatched to the scene of the violence, who found the Mayor at the polls, and that official immediately gave orders for the arrest of the deputies, and three of them were arrested and one badly beaten. About 11 A. M. an illegal voter was arrested at the Fourth Ward polls, and while being conveyed to the Court-house the Mayor personally attempted to rescue the prisoner, when he himself was arrested by the Marshal and taken to the Court-house. Great excitement prevailed, and finally an agreement was made with the United States Supervisor, the Marshal, and the Mayor, that the special deputies and special police should all remain at a little distance from the polls, that neither class of officers should arrest men unless the United States Supervisor or Inspectors of election directed it. About 3 o'clock this arrangement was broken; a man voted illegally in the Fourth Ward; he was arrested by two Deputy Marshals and rescued by the Police, and four of the Deputies arrested; after some parley, the deputies were released, and from 3 to 5 P. M. the polls closed. There was a constant conflict of authority, the Police interfered with the Deputy Marshals, and rescued prisoners whenever and wherever they could muster sufficient force.

The Marshal of the Northern District of New-York states that the duties of the Deputy Marshal chiefly consisted in being present at the places of registration, where they were directly instrumental in preventing a great deal of illegal voting by a thorough personal scrutinty of the registry lists. In the Southern District of that State, the Marshal reports that the service of the deputies averaged one day to each man, and the causes and necessity for their employment were the excited condition of public feeling in connection with electing a President of the United States, the large fraudulent registration and naturalization, and the well-founded apprehension of serious disturbances occurring at the polling places. In the Eastern District the usual interest manifested in the election, and the great excitement, necessitated the appointment of a large force of Deputy Marshals in several districts of the two great cities. They were called upon to preserve the peace and assist in making arrests.

The Marshal of Pennsylvania reports that the Deputy Marshals employed in the Western District of the State were required to keep the peace at the polls and see that every man entitled to vote should have that privilege accorded him.

The Maryland Marshal reports that the outrages and frauds committed at the polls in Baltimore City at the election for Governor, in 1875, where voters were shot at and driven from the polls, produced such a state of terror that very many people, both white and colored, declared that they would be afraid to go to the polls on the 7th of November, 1876, unless protection by the United States authorities could be guaranteed to them, while others were afraid that by frauds in registration, and also on election day, they would be cheated of their votes if they ran the risk of making the attempt to vote against the regular Democratic ticket. These opinions were so generally and freely expressed that the Marshal felt it his duty to do all in his power legally to prevent fraud at the registration and election, and to secure protection to every voter in his effort to deposit his ballot. The result was that the election was very quiet. The duties required were to aid the Supervisors of Registration in preventing and detecting fraud, in keeping order at the places of registration, and to preserve the peace at the polls on election day and prevent fraudulent voting.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The investigation by the Treasury Department into the exaction of heavy fees for the collection of unclaimed interest, which practice has been going on for four or five years, will culminate to-morrow in the arrest of a New-York claim agent, and of a clerk in the office of the First Auditor. At least $50,000 have been collected through the connivance of this official and the New-York agent. The department does not yet consider it advisable to give their names.

By direction of the President Col. G. W. Getty, Third Artillery, is ordered to relieve Col. Barry, of the Second Artillery, of the command at Fortress Monroe, Va., and the Artillery School at that post, and Col. Barry, on being relieved, is ordered to assume command of his regiment. Lieut. Col. Emory Upton, First Artillery, is ordered to duty at the Artillery School in place of Col. James Roberts, Fourth Artillery. First Lieut. John M. K. Davis, First Artillery, is ordered to report in person to the commanding officer of the Artillery School at Fortress Monroe, Va., for special duty.

Manton Marble published a card in the *Daily Union* of this morning denying certain statements of Representative Frye made in the House of Representatives. He says: "First, there were no New-York politicians in Tallahassee at the time mentioned by Mr. Frye; second, Attorney General Cocke never agreed to throw out the vote of Monroe County; third, Attorney General Cocke never voted to throw out the vote of Monroe County; fourth, nobody ever proposed, and no member of the Canvassing Board ever agreed, or ever voted, to throw out the vote of Monroe County." He says: "When the two Republican members of the State Canvassing Board of Florida had completed their share of the shameful partisan fraud which has now reversed the verdict of the people of Florida—a fraud denounced by the Executive, the Legislature and the Judiciary of that State in every possible way—it was perceived that the process of fraud had been worked out mainly in four counties. They took away 1,500 votes from the Tilden Electors and 500 votes from the Hayes Electors, a ratio of about 1,000 to the Hayes Electors, which was ten times more than enough to overbalance the actual majority of 86 which the lower Tilden Elector had over the higher Hayes Elector, as shown upon the face of the returns."

Gen. Sherman and Secretary Cameron have gone to New-York, to be absent until Saturday.

Ensign George K. Peters is ordered to the Ranger; Ensign Charles W. Haskell to the Trenton; and Mate William Janny to the Navy-yard, Boston. Lieut. Boutelle Noyes has reported his return home, having been detached from the Richmond, South Atlantic Station, on Oct. 20, last, and placed on waiting orders. Lieut. W. McCarty Little is detached from the Saratoga and placed on waiting orders; Ensign O. W. Lowry from the Coast Survey and ordered to the Thalia, South Atlantic Station, per steamer sails of March from Philadelphia, and Ensign R. F. Nicholson from the Hartford and ordered to the Powhatan.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: R. A. Watts, to be United States Attorney for Wyoming Territory; L. P. Luckey, Secretary of Utah Territory; John Young, Indian Agent at Blackfeet Agency, Montana; H. W. Bingham, Indian Agent at Whetstone Agency, Neb.; G. R. G. Pitkin, United States Marshal for Louisiana; George Arthur and W. H. Rusk, Assistant Surgeons in the Navy; J. B. Keeler to be United States Army Paymaster, with the rank of Major. Postmasters: Miss S. E. Richardson at Gardner, Mass.; Henry Little, Auburn, Me.; R. F. Millmer, Newman, Ga.; Mrs. E. E. Colton, Versailles, Ky.; S. W. Osborn, Darlington, Wis.; E. P. Liscomb, Lebanon, N. H.; J. A. Hubbard, Lockport, N. Y.; James Harriman, Waterford, N. Y.; H. C. Stevens, Keeseville, N. Y.

The State Department has received a circular from the American Legation at Paris, announcing that an International Sericultural Congress will be held at Paris in 1878, on the occasion of the projected Universal Exposition. A committee for the organization of the congress has been appointed, which will meet on the 20th of January, at No. 44 Place Saint Germain des Pris, for the purpose of preparing a list of questions for discussion. All silk producers are invited to communicate the results of their observation and experience. It is requested that all communications be addressed to M. Gernez, Secretary Ecole Normale Superieure, Paris.

The funeral of Rear Admiral Bailey, of the United States Navy, who died on Saturday morning last, took place this afternoon, and was attended by a large concourse of friends, including many distinguished persons of every branch of the Government. A battalion of United States marines, headed by the full band, and under command of Col. Heywood, formed the escort.

THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL.

AN APPLICATION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER TO BE HEARD BY THE CHANCELLOR TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 13.—Rumors gained currency in this city this morning that an application would be made to-day for the appointment of a Receiver for the New-Jersey Central, and at 10 o'clock, when the Court of Chancery opened, John Taylor Johnston and others interested in the railroad put in an appearance in the Chancellor's Chambers. Ex-Chancellor Williamson, Attorney General Vanatta, Thomas N. McCarter, of Newark, and other lawyers who are to figure in the case, awaited an opportunity all day to have the matter heard by the Chancellor. At 6 o'clock a whispered conference was held with the Court, the result of which was ascertained to be that the Chancellor will not hear the application to-night, but set down the hearing for to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock.

HACKENSACK RAILROAD TROUBLES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 13.—The old Hackensack Railroad Company gave a first mortgage bond on its road for $100,000 in 1867. It was subsequently consolidated with the Haverstraw extension, the name of the consolidated companies being the New-York and New-Jersey Road. The consolidated roads passed into the hands of Receivers. The $100,000 bonds became due on Jan. 1, and were not paid. This morning Garret Aohersou, Trustee for the mortgagees, applied to the Chancellor for the appointment of a special Receiver to collect the mortgage. He claimed that the lien of the mortgage on so much of the road as was owned by the Hackensack Company was not impaired by the subsequent consolidation. Chancellor Williamson resisted the application. The Chancellor ordered the Receivers to keep their accounts so as to show the amount due the Hackensack Road; that a Master be appointed to ascertain the amount which should be paid the old company, and that the Receivers pay over such amount to the Trustee on account of the mortgage.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

ARGUMENT ON THE LOUISIANA CASE.

THE SECOND DISPUTED STATE REFERRED TO THE COMMISSION—SPEECHES OF MESSRS. M'DONALD AND JENKS, THE DEMOCRATIC OBJECTORS, AND MESSRS. HURLBUT AND HOWE ON THE REPUBLICAN SIDE—ARGUMENT BY DEMOCRATIC COUNSEL—A NIGHT SESSION—THE ARGUMENT TO BE CONCLUDED TO-DAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Electoral Commission resumed its labors this morning at 11 o'clock, all the members being present except Senator Thurman. It was known that he was seriously indisposed, and for a time it was believed that it would be necessary to adjourn the meeting until he could be present. He arrived shortly after the opening of the session, however, and the business of the day was proceeded with. The court room was densely crowded, as it has been at all the sittings of the Commission, and among the audience were seated nearly all the well-known members of both Houses. The venerable Judge Campbell, of Louisiana, occupied a prominent place on the floor, appearing as one of the Democratic counsel. It will be remembered that the Judge at one time held a seat upon the Supreme Bench of the United States. He resigned to cast his fortunes with the South.

After Senator Thurman's arrival this morning, Mr. Justice Clifford announced that the Commission would take up the consideration of the Louisiana case, and the two objectors on either side should have one hour each to present their arguments. Senator McDonald and Representative Jenks appeared on the part of the Democrats, and Senator Howe and Representative Hurlbut on behalf of the Republicans. Senator McDonald was the first speaker. He said that he and his associates and his party objected to the counting of the Hayes certificates, known as certificates numbers one and three, for five reasons. The first objection was that the Legislature of Louisiana did not provide for the appointment of Electors; second, the Hayes Electors were fraudulently returned as elected by the officers who were charged with the canvass and count of the vote; third, that two of the Hayes Electors were incompetent, under the Constitution of the United States, to serve in the capacity named; fourth, that others of the Hayes Electors were disqualified by the Constitution of the State; and, fifth, that at the time of their appointment Louisiana was not enjoying a republican form of government. Upon this somewhat remarkable foundation Senator McDonald built a very flimsy superstructure of words which would not be dignified with the name of an argument, and which certainly did not prove that any of the objections advanced by him and his party were well founded, either in law or in fact. He contended at great length that the Louisiana Election law of 1872 superseded and took the place of all laws previously passed, and that under it there was no provision for the appointment of Electors; that by its provisions all Electors had to be chosen at a popular election. Senator McDonald did not explain what his object was in making this statement, but it is presumed that he intended by it to show that the Electors Brewster and Levisse, who, because they held Federal offices at the time of the election, did not meet with the college, and who were appointed to fill the vacancies caused by their own absence, were not eligible to such appointment, and that such appointment was not legal. Mr. McDonald next referred to the constitution of the Returning Board and its action in throwing out the votes of certain polls and precincts. He repeated, with much noise and bluster, the old and long since exploded argument that there should have been five members of the board, who should represent all political parties, and that as there were only four members upon it at the time the votes for Electors were counted, their action was void and illegal. Referring to and misquoting the report made by Messrs. Hoar and Frye, as members of the Congressional committee that visited New-Orleans two years ago, he stated that the vote of Louisiana was not counted in 1872, not because there had not been an honest election in that year, but because the Returning Board had not been properly constituted, and because it had not acted in conformity with law. After attacking the members of the board in a way which was neither justified nor called for, and denouncing as a fraud their action in declaring the State for Hayes, Senator McDonald turned his attention to the Commission, and in not very choice language warned the gentlemen who composed it that they were watched by the whole country, and that they should do their duty without fear or favor. After this Mr. McDonald sat down amid a somewhat amiable smile occasioned by his rude and injudicious attack upon the Tribunal whose favor he was trying to gain.

Mr. Jenks was the next speaker. He commenced by going over the worn-out Democratic buncombe about truth, justice, and the universal rights of man. Then he succeeded in repeating a number of figures of speech which he had evidently carefully committed to memory. Referring to the refusal of the Commission to go into the evidence in the Florida case, he broke into a somewhat wild flight of eloquence. "If," said he, "if the Governor of Louisiana had been taken on board a ship by a party of pirates and compelled to sign the certificates of a set of rascals for the position of Electors, would it not be the duty of this Commission to go into an investigation of the matter. How much more, then," continued Mr. Jenks, "is it the duty of the Commission to investigate the acts of a set of insidious scoundrels, worse than pirates, who, under false pretenses, had secured to the Republican Electors the certificates of Gov. Kellogg." After this outburst Mr. Jenks went into a discussion of the Louisiana election laws, referring particularly to the provisions for the filing of protests, and claiming that these provisions had not been complied with by the local and parish election officers. He then went through a list of the parishes where, he claimed, the law had not been complied with, naming among others East Baton Rouge, Ouachita, and the Feliciannas. He did not state, however, that by the murder of a score or so of American citizens, the whipping and outraging of hundreds more, at least 4,000 votes in those parishes were suppressed and never went to the polls. He concluded by a long argument in which he tried to show that the Electors, Brewster and Levisse, were not eligible to the positions named.

Representative Hurlbut next spoke on behalf of the Republicans, appearing as an objector to the counting of the Tilden vote, certified to by the pretender McEnery. He argued very clearly that no man could cast a vote as Elector unless he had received a certificate from the chief magistrate of the State in which he had been elected. In the case of Louisiana it was a vital question which of the two gentlemen signing the rival certificates sent to the President of the Senate, was, in fact and law, the Governor of the State. Then there could be no question that Mr. Kellogg was that man. He had been repeatedly acknowledged as Governor, both by the President of the United States, by the two houses of Congress, and by the capitalists of the world who held many millions of dollars' worth of the bonds of Louisiana signed by his hand. Mr. McEnery could certainly lay no claim to that position, for by the terms of the Wheeler compromise he and his party had given up all the idle pretensions in that direction which they at one time held or professed to hold. If Kellogg was Governor, McEnery consequently was not. The importance which was to be attached to any certificate was to be attached to those signed by Gov. Kellogg. After referring to the fact that in 1873 the Supreme Court of Louisiana decided that it could not go behind the action of the duly constituted Board of Canvassers, Mr. Hurlbut argued that this decision should be accepted as a safe precedent, and that the Commission should refuse to examine any other evidence than that submitted with the certificates. In conclusion he referred to the strictures upon the Commission and the Returning Board which had been made by Messrs. McDonald and Jenks, and held that it was highly improper for gentlemen speaking in such a presence to make use of expressions which implied, even remotely, that the Commission would not act with strict justice and fairness to all parties, to all men, and to the people of the United States. Every menace which had been uttered against the Commission was in accord with the very spirit of intimidation, that very "bulldozing," so to speak, of which the Republicans of Louisiana complained.

Senator Howe closed the argument on the part of the Republicans. He referred to the charges of fraud which had been made by the Democrats against the Returning Board, and said he would like some gentleman who was familiar with the matter to tell him what fraud could be so great as McEnery's claim that he was Governor of Louisiana, and was authorized to sign certificates of election if Kellogg was Governor, which Mr. Howe, with all the rest of the world, claimed he was. Why, his right to the office had never been attacked by any tribunal or body, other than the White League. Senator Howe then went into an exhaustive discussion of the manner in which the last election was conducted by the Democrats in Louisiana, referring particularly to the reign of terror which had been established by the Tilden agents in the parish of Ouachita.

At the close of his address, Mr. Carpenter, on behalf of the Democratic counsel, asked that the time for arguments be extended to six hours on a side. Mr. Evarts said he could see no necessity for this extension, and pending the discussion of the question, the Commission took a recess for three-quarters of an hour. When they reassembled it was announced that the time would be extended to four hours and a half on each side, and then a further recess was taken until 5 o'clock, with the understanding that the Commission should sit till 9.

A NIGHT SESSION WITH CANDLES.

The Electoral Commission made an unsuccessful attempt at progress with the arguments this evening. The time of counsel was extended to four and a half hours on each side, on the understanding that there was to be a session of the Commission till 9 o'clock to finish four hours of the nine which the new grant of privileges provided for. The concluding five hours was to be taken to-morrow, so that the Commission could have the case on Thursday morning. Such a course would insure the decision of the Louisiana case before the end of the present week. The Commission met after recess at 5 o'clock, and Mr. Carpenter opened the Democratic argument. When the evening grew late the court-room presented a novel and picturesque scene. The room had not been used at night for many years, and perhaps not at all since the Senate met in it nearly 20 years ago. The Commission has had already one or two secret evening sessions, but to-night, for the first time, the public was admitted. There are no chandeliers, nor gas fixtures of any kind, and for light, about five dozen candles in as many painted tin candlesticks were scattered about the tables and along the desk, behind which the Commissioners are seated in a row, and three or four were set like beacons on the high shelf which serves the purpose of a reporter's gallery. The candles, of course, gave but a dim light, and the room abounded in deep shadows, as impenetrable as the Democratic revolutionists. Mr. Carpenter spoke till 6:20, and then complained of being unable to see, and of being made sick by the smoke of the candles, and he plead so tenderly with the Commission that a postponement was ordered till to-morow at 10 o'clock. Mr. Carpenter's excuse was probably valid enough, though he seems a healthy and rugged man, and quite able to endure as much as Senator Morton, Justice Bradley, and Justice Clifford, who are old and not very strong men, and they sat in the candle smoke till 9 o'clock not long since. The uncharitable suggest that Carpenter, who has about 40 minutes more to speak, has concluded his argument, and will spend the remaining time in making a display of oratorical pyrotechnics. This he desires to let off when the room is crowded, and there being but few persons present to-night, except the lawyers and the Judges, the time was not propitious, nor to his taste. Mr. Carpenter spent some time in attempting to explain to the Commission that they are a legislative body. He then quoted and expounded Louisiana State laws. He presented the case, and concluded that he did not care a fig what the decision of the Commission might be on the points made, because if they decided one way it would throw out all the Electoral votes, and if they decided the other way it would throw out two or three Hayes Electors, which he remarked would equally well answer the purposes of this case. Carpenter made a rather elaborate effort to show that Electors are Federal and not State officers. He was put in an unpleasant predicament by a question from Senator Edmunds as to the provisions of the Constitution that the President shall commission all officers of the United States. Carpenter flippantly disputed that there was such a provision, and when it was shown to him acknowledged that he did not know it, but still he adhered to his argument. In the beginning Mr. Carpenter took pains to declare that he did not appear as the counsel of Samuel J. Tilden. He had voted against him, and would vote against him again. He appeared as the counsel of 10,000 disfranchised citizens of Louisiana, for money, of course, though he did not say so. This is not the first time Mr. Carpenter has appeared as counsel for Louisiana people, disfranchised or otherwise. He is on record as having received $3,000 from Gov. Kellogg for services, the value of which is not stated. It is charged that the $3,000 was increased to $5,000, Carpenter being retained as Kellogg's counsel while the investigation of the State election was going on in the committee of which Carpenter was a member. Afterward, for some unexplained reason, Carpenter made a different report from what was expected, in which he undertook to have over half the people of Louisiana disfranchised. He did not mention these things in his speech, nor refer to sundry letters of his which would, it is said, upset his pretended anxiety about disfranchising 10,000 citizens of Louisiana.

It is the intention of the Commission, in spite of the forced adjournment to-night, to sit to-morrow till the arguments are concluded. There are seven hours and a half remaining, under the agreement to extend the time, but it is quite possible the Republican counsel will not use all the time to which they have the right. Only those points which relate to the ineligibility of Electors are regarded as needing much argument. The Democrats can gain nothing in any other part of their case, unless the ruling in the Florida case is reversed and evidence other than that sent to the Commission from the joint meeting be received. The Commission, no doubt, intended in the former decision to cover all the disputed States, and therefore the arguments of Carpenter and Trumbull will be more expensive than useful to the Democratic cause.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

The Electoral Commission convened at 11 A. M. to-day to hear the argument in the case of Louisiana. All the members were early in their places, with the exception of Senator Thurman, whose prolonged absence rendered it necessary to proceed without him. The minutes of the previous session were read.

Mr. Justice Clifford announced the three certificates that were before the Commission under objection. For convenience he said they had been numbered one, two, and three, and objectors to numbers one and three would first be heard.

Senator McDonald, for the Democratic side, before beginning, requested that the proceedings be delayed a few moments, until Senator Thurman could arrive, and inquired also as to the rule of the Commission in case of the absence of a member.

Mr. Justice Clifford replied that no rule was settled in regard to it, only in case of physical inability to attend measures may be taken to fill the vacancy.

Senator McDonald said he understood that Senator Thurman had been ill for some days.

Senator Edmunds said it did not seem to him that the Commission was justified in waiting in the absence of a single member of the Commission at the present stage of affairs. There were only 16 working days left in the month, and it seemed to him important and their duty to proceed. Of course, in case of the Senator's illness the vacancy must be filled, but without any evidence of his illness the Commission should proceed.

Senator Bayard here stated he had sent a message to the room of the committee of which Mr. Thurman was Chairman to inquire of the Clerk in reference to the Senator's absence.

Pending the interval that ensued while the messenger was on his way, Mr. Evarts, of counsel for the Republican side, called the attention of the Commission to certain laws of Louisiana which were not in the compilation before the court, and then the messenger arrived, bringing word that Mr. Thurman was suffering with neuralgia, but would attend during the day. The Presiding Justice then put the question whether the Commission should proceed, and, the question being carried, Senator McDonald was invited to express the views of the objectors to the certificates numbers one and three.

SPEECH OF SENATOR McDONALD.

Senator McDonald said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMISSION: The certificates announced by the President as first under consideration embrace the Electoral votes cast for Hayes for President and Wheeler for Vice President. If the evidences contained in these certificates are the evidences provided for in the Constitution then they are to be counted. To constitute them the votes provided for in the Constitution they must have been cast by Electors who are competent and who have been appointed Electors in the manner prescribed by the Legislature of the State. The objections that were made to the evidences embraced in these certificates are, first, that the Legislature did not provide the manner of their appointment; second, that they were fraudulently returned by the officers entrusted with the canvass and return of the votes; third, that two of them were incompetent under the Constitution; fourth, that others of them were disqualified from acting by the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana; fifth, that at the time of their appointment the State of Louisiana did not have a Government republican in form. With respect to the laws of the State authorizing the appointment of Electors, I shall call the attention of the Commission to the statutes which have heretofore been enacted, and which are understood to stand still upon the statute books. It will be found in the Session Laws of 1868 that a special law was enacted for the appointment of Presidential Electors, and that this special law was re-enacted in the Revised Code of 1870.

The speaker then gave a detailed history of the legislation on the subjects of elections in Louisiana, showing that a revision of the statutes was in progress while laws were passing in the Legislature. Continuing, he said: These acts embraced in the revised statutes are the revision of the law compiled by authority of the Legislature, and to take effect by its will, and at the same session in which it acted on revision it was passing laws. Its session acts were from day to day considered and passed by it, and in contemplation that there might be conflicts between these session acts and this revised code that was being prepared, they declared the force and effect of their session acts as well as with respect to those revised statutes; so it is not to be said that, when they passed, this act was restricting the operation and effect of the revised statutes, that notwithstanding that the revised statutes contained the last will of the Legislature made the last of April, or at a later period than the passage of this law, I have not time to elaborate this proposition, and can but state it for the consideration of the Commission; but if it had the effect which the law of the Legislature desired that it should have, the act of 1850 then went upon the statute book as the election law of 1870, and provided the mode and manner which the State designed to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution with reference to her right and authority to appoint Electors. If the section of that law to which I have called your attention fully covers this question, and in point of fact it was so considered by the authorities of the State of Louisiana, and when the election for the appointment of Electors in 1872 took place, the election took place under the special acts of 1870, both of election and the returns. The act of 1868, carried forward into the revised statutes, was ignored and the act of 1870 was the one regarded as in force, and was so regarded until the 20th day of November, 1872, when another act was passed. You will, perhaps, take notice of the fact, judicially, that at that time the Legislature of the State of Louisiana was not in session. The act had been passed at the previous session, but had not been signed by the Governor, and was not signed by him until the 20th of November, 1872. This he was authorized to do under the Constitution, and the law took effect from the date of his signature. The first section declares that the elections therein provided shall be styled the General Elections. The seventy-first section, which is the repealing clause, is as follows:

"That this act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all others on the subject of Election law be, and the same are hereby, repealed."

This unquestionably repealed the session act of 1870. It is an act on the same subject throughout, so far as the general elections of the State of Louisiana are concerned, but it omits to make any appointment of Electors. Section 29 is the only one that makes any reference to the subject of Presidential Electors. It is as follows:

"That in every year in which an election shall be held for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, such an election shall be held at the time fixed by the act of Congress."

And it follows that such elections should be held under the provisions of this act. You will see by comparing this section with the one I have already quoted on the the session acts of 1870, that while it refers to Presidential Electors and their appointment it makes no provision, as the other act does, for their election or appointment. If the act of 1868 stood unaffected by the Legislature of 1870, then this section would leave something to apply to, but the Session laws of 1870 repeal the act of 1868. Then this act could not be held to apply, for there can be no question but what the act of 1870 *in toto* was repealed by this act of 1872. If the provisions had not been such as would bring them in

genuine. If either fails to conform to the law of the land in those particulars, that is false. In reference to the McEnery certificate, or certificate No. 2, as it has been designated by the board, we claim and are prepared to prove that those Electors were elected in the manner prescribed by the State of Louisiana; second, we are prepared to prove that the Electors that are certified to by Mr. Kellogg were not elected in conformity with the laws of Louisiana. We are also prepared to prove that in pursuance of the statutes of the United States the one was elected on the 7th of November, and the other was not elected until the 6th of December, so; that affirmative law, in addition to the Constitution, will be in favor of counting certificate No. 2. We are also prepared to show that those who claim under certificate No. 2 voted and exercised their right of office on the day prescribed by law. That is a very essential point, and in this respect certificate No. 2 is in precise conformity with law. Certificates Nos. 1 and 3 lack, first, the qualifications that they are not elected in pursuance of the mode prescribed by the Legislature, and were not elected on the day prescribed by act of Congress. We propose to prove that the certificate, as signed by Gov. Kellogg, was procured through the fraudulent acts of the Returning Board. But it may be objected that we have no right to inquire into that. In Congress compelled to certify to what is known to be false, and to transmit it in history in that way? Has the State of Louisiana, Florida, or any other State the right to put in the food we all eat of, poison, and require us to eat it? The Government, until the votes are opened in the House, has no opportunity to know whether it is food or poison, and if a State violates the Constitution of the United States by force, we will call a million men to arms and crush her to the earth; but, if by fraud, we will take the poison and let the nation die. Is that true, or is it false? This nation is prepared to guard against fraud as she has force. Suppose the certificate of the Governor had been procured by a band of buccaneers sailing up the river to New-Orleans, who captured him and took him aboard and forced him to sign his name to the certificate—would you hesitate a moment to inquire into that? And if, instead of that, a band of more insidious scoundrels deceives him and induces him to sign it as certificate, does that render of the more sacred? Mr. Jenks claimed that the vote actually cast was in favor of Tilden Electors by a majority of 5,000 to 9,000. The papers that passed into the hands of the Returning Board were only ephemeral; they were not made records for preservation, and after they had passed into the hands of the board no one knew what became of them. The law provides no place for their preservation, and they are only used for the temporary purpose of canvassing. But there is recorded evidence by which you contest the veracity of the acts of this Returning Board. The only evidence preserved is that which the law directs. That the Commissioner of Election shall file his statement with the Supervisor of Registration in duplicate, and the Supervisor of Registration shall make his statement in duplicate, one finally passing to the Clerk of the court of the parish and the other to this Returning Board. That of the Returning Board is secretary, the other becomes a standing muniment of title. Then the only muniments of title that are placed on record in that a State are in the civil courts of record. But the result was changed in some way. It was changed so that a certificate was given by Gov. Kellogg and it was done by the excinding of 13,236 Democratic votes and 2,178 Republican votes, a difference of 11,653. It has already been elaborated before the Commission that where there is a protest filed, if the law be constitutional, there is power on the establishment of certain facts to exclude certain votes of certain polls. Now, this is a law conferring special jurisdiction, and is one where it must receive a strict construction. In order to obtain jurisdiction there must be a protest filed by the Supervisor of Registration, if there be any intimidation or fraud during the period of the registration. He has no power to file a protest with reference to violence or anything of the kind on election day—only during the registration and the revision of the registration. But the Commissioners of Election on election day may file protests because of fraud or violence. Now, if it be not shown by one of these parties there is no power to inquire concerning it, and if inquiry is made it is an usurpation, and, in addition to that, we will prove it is a fraud. Then, with this preliminary statement, and also this protest, there must be a duplicate in court in order that there may be a prosecution by the District Attorney, if there be any criminality attached. If there be no duplicate filed in court there is no jurisdiction. I may now state that, except in the Parishes of Bossier and Concordia, there was not a single protest in a single parish of Louisiana. The law of Louisiana requires that the parish officers shall be citizens of the State, and yet in Bossia Parish one man named Glover, who was appointed Supervisor of Registration in East Baton Rouge was a citizen of Misaissippi, and held two offices there until the 1st of January, 1876, whereas it requires one year's residence in Louisiana to become a citizen. He was appointed Supervisor of East Baton Rouge because it was known that that parish was becoming strongly Democratic. Clubs have been organized there in which there were from 500 to 700 colored voters, and it became necessary to put this parish under the charge of an approbriate Supervisor of Registration. This man filed no protest with the Clerk of the court, and none is found on file, and is so proved by this testimony. Then, this Supervisor of Registration of East Baton Rouge threw out 1,147 votes, making a change of 1,100 in that parish. That was before it came to the Returning Board. Mr. Jenks then enumerated the different parishes and gave a list of the number of votes thrown out in each, and then took occasion to call attention to this fact into consideration, that the acting Governor of the State is a Republican. He appoints the State Supervisor of Registration. He also appoints every Supervisor in the State and the Supervisors of registration appoint every Commissioner of Election in the State. The colored Supervisors of Registration were all Republicans. The general Republican; I believe there were one or two exceptions. Now, every single mistake that was made happened to go one way, and we suggest the possibility that there might be a design in it, because it seems to me conclusive evidence of design. If a claimant for an office has a right to come before this board and allege that he is elected, of course his opponent has a right to come and deny that allegation. We then find every element constituting a court, every judicial characteristic in all its particulars, and yet the Constitution says and the law of Louisiana says that all judicial powers shall be vested in certain courts, and that none shall be exercised by any other, and yet these parties claim that a certain man may come from the State and file a protest in the case, and I say that, if there was a protest by the officers that claim to be elected, there was no protest at all as contemplated by this act.

There are certain persons who are alleged to be disqualified. A. B. Leviase and O. M. Brewster who allege that disqualification under the Constitution of the United States. We will prove that Leviase was a Commissioner appointed by a certain court of the United States holding at the time of the election. We will prove that Mr. Brewster was Surveyor of the land district for the State of Louisiana. He swears himself that three or four days after the election he wrote a letter of resignation, asking that it might take effect as of the 4th of November. This was written on the 10th or 11th of November. It was received in Washington the 18th, and on the 23d he received a reply, accepting his resignation as of the 4th. Hence, on the day of the election he was disqualified from holding the office, and as we decided so promptly that, when the number is limited by the Constitution, it is our duty to decide equally promptly that the disqualification is binding equally upon us.

The disqualification of the Constitution does not extend to the officer alone, but goes down and pervades the whole country. The Elector who casts his vote for a disqualified person does the same as though he cast a blank vote, for he is as much bound by the Constitution as is the officer to be elected. The supreme fundamental law is binding every citizen, from the lower to the higher, and a disqualification made it equivalent to the absolute not voting for the party who threw a vote for a Constitutionally disqualified man. That is the view we take of that. Then, with reference to the other officers, we find that J. A. Birch was a State Senator from Louisiana. By the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana it is provided that no person shall hold any two offices under the said State, excepting those of Justice of the Peace and notary public. Mr. Birch was a State Senator prior to the election, and continued so, as we will prove, up to this date. By holding that which he held before then, the disqualifications of the State Constitution render the vote of a citizen and the vote of Birch the same as if not cast. He was not elected even if he had a majority of votes. Morris Marks, another of the Electors was, prior to the election, District Attorney for the district in which the Parish of St. Tamee is and continues to hold down to this date. He is disqualified by the Constitution of the State. We will also show that Oscar Jefferson was Supervisor of Registration from Point Coupee Parish. He is disqualified by the Constitution of the State, and also disqualified by this present enactment; because, in the Registration law, section 13, you will find that a Supervisor of Registration is expressly disqualified from being a candidate for any office voted for during the time of his officiating as Supervisor of Registration. The proviso is that no Supervisor of Registration, appointed under this act, no clerk of such Supervisor of Registration shall be eligible to any office of election when such officer officiates. So there is an express statute disqualification with reference to him, and we will prove that he was acting or connected clear through as Supervisor of the election of the Parish Point Coupee. We will show that in addition to this, prior to the meeting of the Returning Board, there was a telegram sent by John Ray, who was the attorney for the Returning Board, and went through all its sessions, public and private, in which he makes the following statement:

J. R. West, Washington.

"The returns to date leave a majority, throwing out five parishes."

That is dated Nov. 16, before the Returning Board met, showing that the attorney whom they selected to discharge the functions of their advisor, stated in advance that five districts were to be thrown out. We will corroborate that by predictions made from another source. On the 17th of November, 1876, J. R. G. Pitkins United States Marshal, telegraphs to J. R. West: "Our Northern friends stand firmly by us. The Returning Board will hold its own." This shows that there was no reliance on the votes of the people, but their hopes centred in the Returning Board. Then the attention of the board was called to the fact that it was their duty to fill the board and to deliver them from suspicion. Everybody knew that prior to this these man had been guilty of doing dishonest acts with reference to the election. The law was laid before them, and admitted it was the law. but submitted that they could regard or disregard a directory law as they pleased. Their attention was also called to the fact with reference to making their compilations from the statements of votes. They made in violation of the law their returns from the Supervisors of Registration, and thereby threw out the whole Parish of Grant, and excluded the statements which were not returned by the Supervisors of Registration, by which they made 2,000 difference in their action. History will judge and will know the truth, and we are asking now the simple truth, that the great moral law of the universe may be permitted to shine upon this transaction and clear out all this pollution, and let our country be free from the disgrace of being poisoned by the act of this vile Returning Board.

SPEECH OF MR. HURLBUT.

Mr. Hurlbut followed. He said: Mr. President I wish that my mind could be relieved of the difference of opinion expressed by the several members who objected in advance of me, and the important question could be determined either, as claimed by Senator McDonald, that this is a judicial tribunal, or, as claimed by Mr. Jenks, of the House, that it is a legislative tribunal. The judicial power is limited by the Constitution and you certainly possess not that. The legislative power is equally limited by the Constitution and you certainly possess not that. I apprehend that the duty of this Commission is to determine the laws as a committee—if I may call it so—appointed by the two houses to determine upon certain questions which have arisen with regard to this Presidential election, and that this committee, or this Commission, is supposed to pass upon these questions in conformity to well-settled and regularly-established principles, and not at all in conformity to any vague suggestion of matter which is before the record, which is among the things committed to you by the Vice President, and which already, if I understand the decision of the Commission, are barred by the decision made in the Florida case. Now, I am here in the discharge of a duty that has been cast upon me, to do two things, to object to the papers known as "No. 2"—the McEnery certificate. That may be done, as I understand it in two ways: First, by showing that the certificate itself is not good; second, by showing that McEnery himself is not Governor. That is an attacking process to the certificate and to the title of the man who gives it. Again the attack may be made just as well by supporting by law and the evidence the existence and legal effect of the other counter certificate, purporting to be given by William P. Kellogg, and the establishment of the Government to the satisfaction of this Committee and of the world that William P. Kellogg is and was, at the time when that certificate was given, the only legal and recognized Governor in the State of Louisiana. Fortunately there is an abundance of proof upon that question. There is no Governor that has held office in these United States that is so abundantly bolstered up by proof of his existence as a Governor. Here Mr. Hurlbut stated the many ways in which Kellogg had been recognized as Governor of Louisiana—by the State itself, by the President, by the Senate and the House of Representatives. Continuing he said: The committee of the House known as the Louisiana Committee, which has been referred to by Mr. Jenks in his argument, reported certain resolutions. On the Journal of the House of Representatives, page 603 of the session 1874-5, this resolution appears:

Resolved, That William Pitt Kellogg be recognized as the Governor of the state of Louisiana until the end of the term of office fixed by the Constitution of that State.

That resolution was adopted by a vote of 165 to 89. Among those voting for it, of which Mr. Waeeler and Mr. Hoar were members, were anxious, as all true men ought to be, to put an end to the bad state of things which confessedly prevailed then in Louisiana, and to that end they undertook, at the request of those parties (John McEnery, the contesting Governor, being one), to make an award which was to be carried out by certain changes by resignations on the one side, and putting into office on the other, in the Legislature of that State. That award was made by them, and in pursuance of that award the Legislature of Louisiana passed a resolution by which they agreed that the tenure of office of William Pitt Kellogg, during the time for which he had been elected, and until his successor should be appointed should not in any way be interfered with by that Legislature of the State of Louisiana in consideration of this award. Now, I will come back first to the question of his election. In 1872 the contest was between the McEnery and William Pitt Kellogg for Governor. Gov. Warmoth, who undertook to manipulate more things than he could carry, endeavored to complicate the matter by breaking up the legal Board of Returning Officers which existed under the act of 1870, and to create a board of creatures of his own, so that in fact at that election of 1872 there were two conflicting boards of Returning Officers of Election, one of them known as the Lynch Board and the other as the former board. Now, the court of the State of Louisiana has settled that question. The Supreme Court, in the twenty-fifth annual reports, in the case of *The State ex rel. Attorney General* against Wharton and others, renders this decision on page 14: "It is therefore ordered and adjudged that the Board of Returning Officers composed, &c., &c., was the legal Returning Board of the officers of election in Louisiana." And that was the board by whose certificate of election Kellogg derived his title.

Now, if it be true that William Pitt Kellogg was Governor of the State of Louisiana on the 6th of December, 1876, it is manifestly true that John McEnery was not, and whatever virtue or value in the way of evidence this Commission may attach to the certificate of a Governor must be given to the Governor, who, by election, recognition, and all other steps known to the law, was at the time actual Governor, and not to a mere pretender who retired from that contest by his own will in 1874, and has not in any way undertaken to assert or exercise any possible control over the office of Governor of that State from that day to this.

Again, I call the attention of the committee to the peculiar wording of the certificate given by McEnery. He was careful as far as he could not to commit himself to a statement of essential fact as appearing by evidence. This is a certificate that, "the following is a true and correct list of the names of the Electors of President and Vice President of the United States for the next ensuing regular term of the regular offices thereof, being the Electors duly and legally appointed by and for the State of Louisiana, having each received a majority of the votes cast for Electors in the election of the State of Louisiana, held in accordance with law, this certificate being furnished, as directed by law, by the executive authority of the State of Louisiana." There is no record there of any source known to the law from which he derives his recognition. There is no reference to any returns on file in his office, because he had no office. He had no returns. He had no Secretary of State. He had no man in all Louisiana who would come forward and verify the seal of the State and the signature of the Governor, by signing, "By the Governor; So-and-so, Secretary of State." Now, this brings me to consider what are the evidences that ordinarily, in the regular course of law in all cases of elections, come up before a canvassing or determining tribunal? Does any one contend for a moment that this Commission either has the power, the authority, or the means, or time to purge the election in Louisiana; to pass through the whole system as it was displayed there on the 7th day of November; to examine into every roll, or even to read that mass of balderdash under the name of evidence that is sent up here and half of which is not unprinted? Is it not true that this Commission is exercising, to a certain extent, a political, not a judicial power, and that you are exercising it as all political bodies, determining bodies, pass upon elections, not upon the very facts that may be taken place away down to the remotest poll in the different parishes, but upon the regular returns of the officers constituted for that purpose and sent forward to it. Now, it was stated, and stated correctly by the distinguished counsel who argued another case before this tribunal, [Mr. Mathews,] that an elaborate system consists of certain steps moving forward. Now, where you have a community in which general education is diffused, and in which there is a general desire to maintain fair dealing and support the law—as prevails fortunately in most of the States of this Union; but unfortunately not in Louisiana—then the election processes begin from the bottom, then commences in the community the lowest possible subdivision of political power, and the people themselves are fit to be trusted, and ought to be trusted, with the power of determining in those little local communities, under the inspection of their neighbors, who shall be judges of their election. So we have and we can have judges of election, and from that basis the election processes go up by returns from township to county, from county to district, from district up to the State Canvassing Boards, and in every one of those processes the subordinate tribunals—every one of them election tribunals—have and exercise the power properly meant by the power of making returns. They are Returning Officers. In Louisiana there has been a deliberate, settled, persistent resolution to crush out by violence and force all those things, no matter what they were, which stood in the way of the party that sought to make itself dominant by force, when it was not dominant by numbers; and thus the Legislature commenced in 1868 by first creating a sort of Returning Board, consisting of the Governor and certain officers, and using a Judge for the purpose of determining these facts of intimidation, and having constituted them Judges they make them the final judge and the only tribunal which has the right to give a prima facie certificate of election for all elections held in the State, and the question gravely resolves itself back to this: Whether the Presidential election of 1876, in which certain persons were chosen as Electors was an election held within the State of Louisiana. If it was, then these men have jurisdiction. Now, the election of Electors in Louisiana stands upon two statutes. There is one statute in the Revised Code, which is on the question of elections, which makes the provision that in every year (section 14, p. 110) in which an election shall be held for Electors such election shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, and such election shall be held and conducted in the manner and form provided by law for general and State elections. Now, there is another law in the Revised Statutes, on page 551, section 2,823. It is simply a repetition of section 1,410, and section 2,824 proceeds to direct the manner in which they shall vote, and sections 2,826 and 2,827 and others relate to a special mode of return provided by that law. Now, I apprehend that in considering the effect of statutes that are claimed to repeal the one or the other, the first question is as to what the probable intent and meaning of the Legislature was. No man pretends that it was the probable intent and meaning or purpose of the Legislature of Louisiana to repeal the right of the people to cast their votes for Electors for President and Vice President. Why? Because it is inconsistent with the actual state of things that has prevailed since that time; for there has been a Presidential election held since that in 1872, and held, by the same process of voting by the people. There has been a Presidential election held in 1876, and that held in the same manner and by the same process of ascertaining the choice of the people in the matter of appointment of Electors, so that the construction to be derived by the name of the Government itself is against the theory of repeal. And, besides, there comes in another great principle of interpretation, that laws repeal only so much of the preceding law as is inconsistent with the one to be enacted, and hence it has been held in practice in Louisiana, and undoubtedly is the clear law of the case, that the repealing act of 1870-2 creating this Returning Board, only interfered with the act in regard to Presidential Electors so far as to do away with the special tribunal provided under that prior act and to submit that election and all other elections held in that State to the ordinary arrangements and action of this Board of Returning Officers. Now, I may perhaps be pardoned in saying that, whatever may be the amplitude of the power committed by these statutes, under the will of the people of Louisiana, to this Board of Returning Officers, whatever may be the peril—and I can see it—of giving so large a jurisdiction to any board, the thing which was behind it and the cause of it, the cause of the enactment, is infinitely worse, and deserves the condemnation of every man who loves his country and believes in the rights of the down trodden and the oppressed. For I say here, from some knowledge and from the facts and the investigation, that the history of Louisiana since the reconstruction has been nothing more nor less than a series of deliberate attempts to overthrow existing law by force; that the old Anglo-Saxon method, by which existing evils are corrected in the form of law, never seems to have entered into the mind or imagination of that rash, rash, and imperious people; they have adopted rather the Latin form that their neighborhood to Mexico would induce—sounding pronunciamentos, revolution, followed up by forced loans upon the commerce and industry of the country, to support in illegal and irregular armed force in breaking down that which the Constitution and the laws give to the people of that State, and therefore the board with all its powers came into existence. Mr. Hurlbut then argued that the Commission could not go behind the action of the board.

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fused. It was simply an investigation carried on by a partisan majority, handled for a purpose, and handled solely for the accomplishment of that purpose.

Mr. PURMAN, of Florida, favored the resolution of the majority, declaring the Tilden Electors duly elected. In the course of his remarks he said: I solicit the indulgence of the House while briefly calling attention to a certain class of men by whose labors and bravery the Republican Party in the South was first ushered into organized existence. At the close of the war, these men who changed the uniform of the soldier for the garb of the peaceful citizen, and cast their lot in the States their valor had saved to the Union. With energy and brain, and often with capacity, they embarked in various employments and pursuits, seeking that reward and respect which never fail to come to the honorable and enterprising citizen. Ties of friendship, of marriage, of success in business, and of permanent investment, fixed many of this class so that they became indissolubly linked with the fortunes or misfortunes of the communities and States in which their destiny was now cast. I refer to that class of heroic men commonly but erroneously called "carpet-bag politicians." This opprobrious epithet only came into political parlance after the adoption by a Republican Congress of a civil and political reconstruction policy for the South, and which, for a time, seemed likely to fail for lack of proper agency to execute it. As is well known, the soul of this policy was the legal recognition and enforcement of the political equality of the colored race. Against this scheme of reconstruction the hostility and prejudices of the whites in the South at once arrayed themselves, and with such a degree of intolerance that to be even friendly to the scheme was enough to call down a visitation of the severest ostracism. The colored race, whose rights in the reconstruction measures were the bone of contention, were entirely unable from want of knowledge and experience to carry into operation so vast a system. At this important juncture in the political history of the South, the Northern-born men as a class stepped out to the front, took hold of the machinery of reconstruction, and carried into successful execution what, without their direct agency, might have been the thwarted and discarded policy of a Republican Congress. Then were opened the vials of a pent up wrath upon the heads of this class of men, and since then language has been exhausted to put upon them words of bitterness, detestation and epithets to apply to them. But uninfluenced by all this unjust opposition, States were reconstructed on new and improved Constitutions, and the statutes abounded with the wholesome and progressive laws born of a Republican dispensation. The more enlightened, and prosperous era, the State of Florida never saw than that which is distinguished as her eight years of experience under the rule of the Republican Party. When the Republican Party assumed possession of the Government of Florida in 1868 the sum of $1 50 was found in the State Treasury, and the public credit on her State bonds was down to 20 cents on a dollar, while less than three months ago, when the State Government again changed hands and passed under the control of the Democracy, the retiring Republican officers turned over $145,000 in the Treasury, and with a credit on State bonds of 94 cents on the dollar. In 1868 there was not enough money in the State Treasury to buy matches for one school-house; now there are common schools established in every county, and $30,000 in cash belonging to the school fund was lately turned over by the Republican to the Democratic Treasurer. When the Presidential campaign of 1876 announced the Republican Party in the Southern States buckled on its armor and entered the field band in hand with its Northern ally—I mean the Northern wing of the Republican Party—determined to do valiant battle for its candidates and principles. Every where in the South we labored under some disadvantages and discouragements, more particularly under a really depressing spirit caused by the determined front of the Democracy everywhere, who now carried upon their banners the prestige of their victory in Mississippi. To counteract the silent power of this prestige it became necessary to put forth renewed exertions and to invoke renewed enthusiasm, and the efforts of these new auxiliaries we partly succeeded, though unaided by our ally in the North, to whom we appealed in vain for a few public speakers and from whom we could obtain not one dollar of assistance to help defray the legitimate expenses of the Presidential campaign. A simple statement will complete how much in achievement and in rascality is expected from Southern Republicans in national elections, and yet how studiously they are unaided in their campaign emergencies, and ignored in the hour of victory and possession. Can any one solve the political conundrum, why it is that Republican speakers will eloquently vibrate from Maine to Indiana, and from New-Hampshire to Maryland, and yet never put a foot across the Potomac River to help us in the Southern States to fight the same great battles for principle and country? Can any one tell the reason why not a Southern Republican why money was collected from office holders in the South, and then why not one dollar was contributed by any of our National Committees for campaign purposes in Florida? Is it any wonder, Sir, that the Republican Party has been growing weaker and weaker each year in the South, and all for want of fostering care and encouragement from our national party functionaries? Is it any wonder that both our leaders and masses are filled with disgust and demoralization when, before the election and during the campaign, they were compelled to hear the proposition grave and learned, whether a "solid South" should not be encouraged and be permitted as the safest issue upon which to rally or fire a "solid North," and upon which sectional excitement, "that red sea of trouble in which so many of our countrymen were swallowed up in civil war," our candidate should ride in triumph into the White House. Yes. Ask your fellow Republicans in the South to calmly commit suicide. "Ask the colored voters to suspend their exercise of suffrage, and calmly accept the consequences of a Democratic Government." Ask these encouraging favorites before the campaign has advanced far enough to scatter your paper calculations, and leave only blank wonderment in their places, and then if we decline, "more in sorrow than in anger," refuse to send us either speakers or assistance, look indifferently or not at all upon a brave band struggling single handed against a well organized and powerful political foe, but wage a useless war against impregnable Democratic fortifications in New-York and Indiana; and then, on the day after election nervously ask yourself what is the result of this haphazard campaign. Sir, they reorganized "the people," and this, Mr. Speaker, brings me to the gravamen of my remarks upon the subject, which I now take occasion to present to the reflection of my countrymen who believe that the purity and exactness of the ballot are the first foundations upon which to rear and preserve the liberty and stability of our constitutions.

I waited impatiently for the Special Committee on Florida to submit the report of their investigation to this House, and again I looked forward with a reasonable expectation that the Electoral Commission would decide to admit evidence, at least at least to satisfy the country as to what Electors were really elected by the people of Florida, but I find now the appropriate opportunity to state from my own knowledge the true condition of the Presidential vote in my State concerning which so much is involved in misunderstanding and controversy. The Republican Party in my State, with all its dissensions healed, and with the whole machinery of the State Government in its hands, went into the last campaign determined to win if our resources and efforts, coupled with the most heroic devotion on the part of our voters, could achieve such an end. With the exception of the most peaceful election ever held in the State, and not one case of violence or disturbance on election day has come to my knowledge. It seemed the peculiar privilege of the Republicans to win under all these advantageous circumstances; but it is a fact, to which I can appeal to every one who can deny, and which every man, woman, and child in my State knows, that Florida was lost by the Republican Party in the late election, and that the Democratic Governor and the Tilden Electors were truly elected. I make this declaration now under the most solemn sense of public duty, and from an irresistible feeling of obligation to the people of my State, who have a right to expect that however partisan their representative may be in his political faith, he should at least, on questions of public fact, be an honest man.

Mr. WOODBURN, of Nevada, (a member of the committee,) criticised the statement of Mr. [Mr. Purman] for characterising the Canvassing Board of Florida as a bold, unscrupulous, and dishonest set. The gentlemen composing that board would compare favorably with the gentleman from Florida, or with any member on the floor, and he wished to remind that gentleman that he had been canvassed into this House by the very same board and in the very same manner in which the Hayes Electors had been declared elected. The testimony taken by the committee, upon which it based its report, would be totally inadmissable in any court of justice in the country. He referred to the details of the elections in the different States in order to show that if any fraud was perpetrated in Florida it was perpetrated by the Democrats. But, notwithstanding that fact, the Hayes Electors had been duly elected.

The previous question being seconded it was agreed that the vote on the resolutions should be taken to-morrow at 12 o'clock, although Mr. FOSTER, of Ohio, suggested that the funeral ceremonies should be finished to-night and the corpse buried.

On motion of Mr. COX, of New-York, the Senate resolution that each calendar day should be considered as a legislative day, and that the journal of the day before should be so dated, was adopted.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President, transmitting a memorial from citizens of New-York, asking for the passage of a law authorizing the proper department to set apart sufficient ground on either Bedloe's or Governor's Island, in the harbor of New-York, as a site for the statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," which has been presented to the United States by the French people. The memorial is signed by W. M. Evarts, E. D. Morgan, William C. Bryant, and others. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House, at 4:30 P. M., took a recess until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

INCOME OF ISAAC M. SINGER'S CHILDREN.

Application was made to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, by several children of the late Isaac M. Singer, for an allowance from the income of the estate. Caroline Virginia Fosdar, one of the applicants, says that under Mr. Singer's will she is entitled to about $260,000. She is a minor, being only 19 years of age, and is married. David Hawley, her testamentary guardian, has allowed her $500 per month. She says that her health requires that she should have a carriage and horses and ride out. She asked $2,500 for a team and an increase in her allowance to $1,000 per month. This application was referred to ex-Judge Mitchell as Referee. Three other children of Mr. Singer applied to have an allowance given them of $500 per month each. Judge Barrett awarded each $4,000 per year.

LAW REPORTS.

BOODY'S SUIT AGAINST TILDEN.

THE PLAINTIFF ALLEGES THAT THE DEFENDANT OWES HIM $26,000—HOW THE STOCK POOL OF 1864 WAS FORMED.

The long delayed suit of Henry H. Boody against Samuel J. Tilden and others was brought to trial yesterday morning in the Special Term of the Superior Court, before Judge Sedgwick. The suit is for an accounting, Boody alleging that Mr. Tilden owes him $26,000 on a stock pool formed in 1864 for the purpose of consolidating the Chicago and North-western Railway and the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad Companies, which amount, it is alleged, was overpaid to Mr. Tilden under a misapprehension as to the supposed profits of the pool. The other defendants are William B. Ogden and George M. Bartholomew, who were interested in the pool with Boody and Mr. Tilden, and who Boody alleges were also overpaid. Mr. Bartholomew, however, is only a nominal defendant, as he desires an accounting, having, as claimed, acceded to the justness of Boody's demands therefor. Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins appeared for Mr. Boody, and Mr. William W. Niles for Mr. Tilden, who is regarded as the real defendant.

The complaint recites that the pool was formed by an oral agreement on the 28th of March, 1864, to buy enough of the stock of the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad Company to enable those in the pool to control the next election of Directors of the Company to be held early in the following June, and thus enable them to consolidate that company with the Chicago and North-western, of which company Ogden was President, and of which all in the pool were Directors, and all except Bartholomew were members of the Executive Committee. Ogden was to have an interest of 6,000 shares in the pool, Tilden 2,000 shares, Bartholomew 1,000, and Boody as many shares as it should be necessary to buy of the Chicago and Galena Union stock, in addition to the 9,000 shares mentioned, and what proxies might be obtained to help to effect the consolidation, which interest of Boody turned out to be 9,450 shares, making 18,450 shares in the pool. Boody was to manage the pool, and all were to share profits or bear losses in proportion to their interest in it. Boody, in the interest of the pool, purchased, on the 28th of March, 1864, 11,000 shares of Chicago and Galena Union stock, and continued to purchase afterward until he obtained 18,450 shares, costing from 129⅞ to 144 per share, making the total costs, including commissions and incidental expenses, nearly $3,000,000. Tilden contributed no capital whatever, but, on the contrary, borrowed from Boody to the extent of $60,000, without security. Boody did not discover until long after Tilden and Ogden had received large payments from the pool that they had overdrawn their share of the supposed profits, the discovery not being made until the Fall of 1875, when Boody immediately demanded an accounting and settlement, to which request Bartholomew was willing to accede, but which was refused by Tilden and Ogden.

Mr. Hawkins, in opening the case, said that on Sunday, the 27th of March, 1864, the pool project was hatched by Tilden, Ogden, Henry H. Smith, the Vice President, and James R. Young, the Secretary of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company, while they were riding in Central Park.

Mr. Niles made a sarcastic objection that a contract made on Sunday was illegal.

Judge Sedgwick said that some contracts made on Sunday were found to be binding.

Counsel resumed, saying that Boody's office was at Nos. 8 and 10 Wall street, where the office of the Chicago and North-western Company was also located. On the following morning (Monday,) Ogden went early to Boody's office and told him about the project into which Boody entered. When it was found that enough stock had been accumulated to control a consolidation of the companies, Tilden told Boody that when the consolidation was effected they would have so much stock that it would be better for him (Boody) to begin immediately to sell the Chicago and North-western stock, and thus get the larger part of the stock sold before the consolidation was completed, as otherwise they might break the market down; and Boody went on and sold a large amount of the stock. A rough calculation was made by Mr. Boody in August, 1874, of the condition of the pool, and Tilden was allowed to pay only $10,000 for 500 shares of Chicago and North-western preferred stock at 90, the stock being worth $45,000 at that figure, but Tilden receiving credit for $26,000, which were supposed to be coming to him as profits from the pool. when, in fact, as an after examination showed, he was indebted to the pool instead of the pool being indebted to him. It would be claimed, on behalf of Boody, that the parties to the pool were copartners, and that the court should take the accounts and adjust them equitably.

When Mr. Hawkins had concluded his opening Mr. Niles moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that this was a suit brought for an accounting, when, on the allegations, it ought to be an action to recover an overpaid balance.

The motion was denied, Judge Sedgwick saying he would hear evidence to ascertain whether an accounting should be ordered, and that, if he so determined, the accounts would be sent to an auditor.

Mr. Boody was called by Mr. Hawkins, and testified that he had known Tilden since 1857, and had had several transactions with him before the one relating to the pool; Tilden had been counsel for the Illinois and Chicago North-western Railroad Company in 1859; witness saw Tilden at the latter's office in reference to the formation of the pool, on Monday, March 28, 1864, and found out he already knew all about it; witness asked Tilden what interest he intended to take, when Tilden, in his peculiar way, put his mouth close to witness' ear and whispered: "I never go largely into anything; I will take 2,000 shares;" Tilden and Ogden left town that day for the North-west; on their return they strongly approved of a coalition witness had made with other parties and he found were buying Chicago and Galena stock; when a large amount of Galena stock had been secured Tilden said it could not be carried on call loans, and he introduced witness to William G. Coleman & Co., with whom negotiations were made for time loans to carry the stock. When the panic came in Wall street witness thought he would be ruined, as he had invested all he had to carry the stock he had bought, and he went to Ogden and Tilden for aid; Ogden immediately loaned him $5,000 himself and got a loan of $50,000 from Mr. Booth, President of the American Exchange Bank, but Tilden gave no aid whatever; sold all of the common stock of Chicago and North-western, except a small portion, and been sold just previous to the consolidation of the two companies, and the sales of the preferred stock were continued after the consolidation had been effected up to the 9th of August; when Tilden said he would take 500 shares of the preferred stock at 90, and he was to be told how much he would have to pay for them after deducting his share of the profits of the pool; Mr. Young, Ogden's confidential Secretary, and witness went hurriedly over to the pool account to see what balance of profits there would be, and made up rough memoranda with pencil, which memoranda was afterward lost or destroyed. Witness then let Tilden know that if he took 500 shares at 90 it would require his check for $19,000 to balance his account; Tilden gave the check on the 22d of August, and the shares were delivered to him on the 31st; the shares at 90 were worth $45,000, so that in paying only $19,000 he got credit for $26,000 as coming to him from the pool. It would have been necessary, in making an accurate examination of the accounts, to have gone over at least seven books; but not more than four were examined. The books in which these accounts were kept were open to all those having accounts in them.

An adjournment was taken at this point to 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Tilden was not in the court-room during the day, and Mr. Niles, his counsel, said that he would not probably be present during the trial, unless it was necessary to call him as a witness.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 13.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were handed down:

Judgment affirmed with costs—Hoffman vs. The Union Ferry Company; Crawford vs. Everson; Billings vs. The Mayor; Van Schaick vs. The Niagara Insurance Company; Vanderlip vs. Keyser; Tuska vs. O'Brien; Stewart vs. Patrick; Lewin vs. Redfield.

Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event,—Nash vs. The Manufacturers' and Traders' Bank; Nash vs. White's Bank of Buffalo; Tyler vs. Brock; Marcus vs. The St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company; The Trustees of East Hampton vs. Kirk. Order granting new trial reversed and judgment entered on report of Referee affirmed with costs—Foster vs. Person. Judgment removing Commissioners from office and setting aside their proceedings reversed, and the appeal from the other judgments and parts of judgments dismissed—People ex rel. Corwin vs. Walter; People ex rel. Stockwell vs. Walter; People ex rel. Monts vs. Walter; People ex rel. Head vs. Walter. Order granting new trial affirmed, and judgment absolute for respondent on stipulation with costs—Long vs. Warren. Appeal dismissed with costs—Martine vs. Lowenstein. Motion denied, (when costs are given it means costs of this court to the successful party as against the unsuccessful party)—Sisters of Charity vs. Kelly.

The following was the business in the Court of Appeals Tuesday: Motions: No. 387—Greaver vs. Gouge; ordered forward to No. 160½ on judgment calendar. Appeals from orders: No. 416—The Union Consolidated Mining Company of Tennessee vs. Rahr; argued by Simon Sterne for appellant, and by William Man for respondent. General calendar: No. 134—Marston vs. Gould; argument resumed and concluded. No. 174—Flood vs. Mitchell; argued by C. Pond for appellant, and by L. E. Pike for respondent. No. 84⅞—The People ex rel. Kreeger vs. Fitzsimmons; argued by G. L. Stedman for appellant, and by A. J. Parker for respondent. No. 197—Laverty vs. Snethen; argued by James Carter for appellant, and by S. Hand for respondent.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, Feb. 14: Nos. 178, 192, 193, 194, 189, 71, 196, 198.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday ordered a reference in the case of Salina Ralph against Joseph E. Ralph. The parties were married in 1843, and the wife now seeks an absolute divorce on the ground of the alleged adultery of her husband.

Mary Dunleavy, a servant, who on March 1, 1875, stole a watch and chain, valued at $95, the property of Mrs. Jane Byron, of No. 402 West Thirty-first street, pleaded guilty yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. She was sentenced to one year in the State Prison.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, John Williams, a negro, who made a burglarious entry into the premises of Charles A. Greene, No. 79 King street, with intent to steal, pleaded guilty to burglary. Judge Sutherland sentenced the prisoner to three years in the State Prison.

The will of William Jay Haskitt, the lawyer, who died recently, is being contested by the widow on the ground of mental incapacity on the part of the testator. The matter was yesterday referred to Mr. W. J. McKenna as Referee, and will come up again to-morrow. The estate of the deceased is valued at $30,000.

The jury in Part III. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday gave a verdict for the defendant in the suit of Edward Aaron against Samuel Godchaud and another. The case, which has been reported hitherto, was brought to recover damages for an alleged wrongful seizure of the plaintiff's goods by a City Marshal acting for the defendants.

On the night of Jan. 27 William Schroeder, of No. 85 South Fifth avenue, broke into the stable of Patrick Slevin, No. 240 East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, and stole a turkey. He was arrested, and pleaded guilty yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Sutherland sentenced Schroeder to two years and six months in the State Prison.

The will of Margaret Fritz, who died recently, leaving property valued at about $30,000, is being contested before Surrogate Calvin by the nephew of the deceased on the ground that the will was not properly published. There is a codicil to the will, however, which is properly published, and the Surrogate yesterday held that this fact makes a publication of the will good and sufficient.

The trial of the suit of Duryea against the Mayor, &c., in which the plaintiff seeks $50,000 damages for injuries to his land caused by the discharge from the Thirty-fourth street sewer, was resumed before Judge Donohue and a jury in Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday. The plaintiff called several witnesses to prove the extent of his damage, and also called one of the Sewer Inspectors. The latter testified that he built the sewer outlet by the direction of Mr. Craven, of the Croton Aqueduct Board. It appeared, however, that the consent of the then owner of the land had been obtained. The City's side of the case will probably be opened to-day.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Lyon called the case of Elijah W. Houghton, of No. 47 East Twenty-eighth street, against whom three indictments had been found for grand larceny and embezzlement. It appears that Houghton, while engaged as book-keeper in the employ of Hamilton Gordon, No. 13 East Fourteenth street, appropriated to his own use a note of Gibbons & Stone, of Rochester, N. Y., for $175. He also appropriated a check for $60, and a number of bills for $38, and various sums of money, the property of his employers. On being arraigned Houghton pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to four years in the State Prison.

OVER FIVE HUNDRED CITY LOTS IN SUIT.

The trial of one of the most complicated of cases which have yet come before the courts was begun before Judge Van Vorst in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. The suit is brought by Robert L. Fowler against Solomon Mehrbach, and numerous others, and in it the plaintiff seeks fees, an accounting, and to be removed from a trust in regard to between 500 and 600 lots of ground in this City. The property is mainly between Ninety-seventh and One Hundred and First streets, First avenue, and the East River. It was formerly purchased by the Street Cleaning Association, a joint stock company of which the late John L. Brown, the street-cleaning contractor, was President. In this company were also interested William M. Tweed, Jr., and drew J. Smith, James M. Sweeny, E. F. Smith, Richard M. Tweed, Sheppard F. Knapp, Charles Devlin, William King, and John Scott. An agreement was made in 1873 between John L. Brown, as President of the association, and Solomon Mehrbach, by which the property was conveyed to the latter. Under the conveyance the mortgages, which, in all, aggregating $79,000, were to be paid, and Brown, as President, was to retain an interest in one-half the profits of the sale of the lands. Mr. Fowler and one McCahill were afterward appointed Trustees, and the property was conveyed to them, they giving back a trust deed according to which they were to sell the lots at certain specified rates before May 10, 1875, and distribute the proceeds properly between Mehrbach and Brown as President. Only four lots were sold, and the prices brought aggregated $7 000 less than they should have been. However, Fowler now seeks to make up the difference. Mr. Fowler now seeks to be released from his trust and to have the court determine the claims of different parties to the property. The trial will be resumed next week.

A PUBLISHER ON TRIAL FOR PERJURY.

The trial of James Sutton, President of the *Aldine* Publishing Company, indicted for perjury in swearing falsely to the amount of his losses by a fire at No. 23 Liberty street and No. 58 Maiden lane, June 24, 1875, was resumed before Recorder Hackett yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. The evidence of the Fire Marshal has been concluded, Assistant District Attorney Herring called Julius Bien, of No. 16 Park place, as an expert in lithographs and chromos. Mr. Bien estimated that the lithographs and chromos held in stock by the *Aldine* Company at the time of the fire, could be produced for a much less sum than that sworn to as their value by Mr. Sutton in his proof of loss. Frank Lawrence, a former employe of the *Aldine*, testified that he had packed up a pile of stereotype plates ready for removal previous to the fire, and had seen some of the chromos damaged. He had heard it said among the employes that the firm was about to collapse, and that the fire insurances were to be renewed. The witnesses were cross-examined at length by Col. Fellows. At the adjournment of court, Assistant District Attorney Herring asked the court to hold the accused in additional bail of $5,000 during the trial. Recorder Hackett granted the desired motion, and the necessary bail was furnished by John Silsby, of Brooklyn.

A HIGHWAY ROBBER PUNISHED.

On the afternoon of the 3d inst., as Mrs. Catherine Chauncey, of No. 49 West Thirty-second street, was walking toward her home, she was attacked by a ruffian who struck her a violent blow on the shoulder with his clenched fist, nearly throwing her to the ground. While the lady was suffering from the shock of the blow, her assailant seized her hand, in which she held a pocketbook containing $20, and forcibly twisted it until he compelled her to relinquish her hold. The highwayman then ran, but was subsequently arrested and identified by the lady. When the case was called by Assistant District Attorney Phillips yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, the prisoner, a well-known thief named Thomas Burns, alias James Murphy, living at No. 235 East Twenty-eighth street, pleaded guilty. Judge Sutherland sentenced him to six years and six months in the State Prison.

MAJOR CORLISS DISCHARGED ON BAIL.

Several friends of Major G. W. Corliss, Mrs. Sparr's belligerent lodger, called at Essex Market Police Court yesterday just before the hour of closing, and deposited with Justice Wandell $1,000 in bank notes as temporary security for the reappearance in court of the Major to-morrow with regular bail. His fine of $10 was also paid, and, being released, he left the court bowing with Chesterfieldian grace to the Magistrate.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

In the Matter of Matthews; *in the Matter of Matthews*; *in the Matter of Matthews*.—The amount reported seems to be extravagant. These young people should have an allowance in accordance with their condition and expectations, but the court ought not to encourage, and will not authorize, extravagance and waste. For all proper purposes of education and comfort I think $4,000 per annum would be ample.

Banman vs. Frychtrecht,—motion for a new trial on the ground of newly-discovered evidence, &c., denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of Foster.—The guardian in such matters should not consent. The question should be left to the court.

Perry vs. Chave.—I cannot read much of those papers nor understand the matter. The plaintiff should proceed upon legible papers. The motion was really, so far as I can make out, erroneously made for January and not February. The plaintiff should get somebody to copy his papers in a legible manner and, if possible, get his proceedings clearly before the court.

Hudson vs. Schiffer.—Without passing upon the necessity or propriety of the amendment the plaintiff may amend as she may be advised upon payment of $10 costs of motion.

Lyon vs. Connell.—Order granted.

By Judge Donohue.

Horsndt vs. Chase.—Motion denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Findings Signed.—Hebrew Benevolent, &c., Society vs. The Mayor, &c.; Uhl, &c., vs. Mühlsaner.

Berchsimer et al. vs. Willis et al.—Decree signed.

Merchants' Bank of Canada vs. Barrett et al.—Findings settled and signed.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Solomon vs. Hoare.—The parties herein being in contempt in not appearing before me for oral examination on the 10th inst., at 2 P. M., in order that I may intelligently determine which of them is telling the truth.

Coyle vs. McCool.—Motion denied without costs.

Metzger vs. Lowry.—See indorsement on papers.

Boorman vs. Gassin.—Leave to sell granted.

Hirshberg vs. Smith.—Complaint dismissed.

Railway Advertising Company vs. Hoase.—Order settled.

Hoagland vs. Gesmer.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

Harlon vs. Kane.—Referred to C. A. Peabody, Esq.

Motions Granted.—Coulon vs. Harway; Ambrogetti vs. Demons; Barth vs. Kelly; Anspach vs. Greenfield; Arkell vs. Hancock; Williams vs. Kinds.

Cohen vs. Schmonsies.—Proceedings dismissed.

Emmerich vs. Lyons.—Defendant discharged.

Fliers vs. Rauch.—Defendant discharged from imprisonment under Fourteen Day Act.

Schubach vs. Wuistein.—Motion denied. No costs.

Eimer vs. Fleischer.—Motion to amend granted, on payment within three days of $10 costs, answer to be served at same time.

Nordelli vs. Marina.—Two per cent. allowance granted.

Steigerland vs. Hardis.—Motion granted for March 9, 1877. No costs.

Saenger vs. Settgas.—Default.

Burke vs. Lyons.—Judgment for plaintiff, $90.

Willcox vs. Van Raast.—John A. Ballistier appointed Receiver.

Appleton vs. Stephens.—Receiver's bond approved.

Harlon vs. Kane.—Order of reference granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Kessler vs. Kessler.—Divorce granted.

Steinhardt vs. Steinhardt.—Notice of motion to confirm new report must be given.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
144—	Wormser vs. Hoffman.	181—	Jarvis vs. Furman.
146—	The Mayor, &c., vs. Selter.	140—	Arctic Fire Ins. Co. vs. Selley.
149—	Hoffman vs. Burke.	214—	Smith vs. Hodgdon.
178—	Lord vs. Tiffany.	217—	Smith vs. Smith.
188—	Ahern vs. Weir.	219—	Cockroft vs. Ahern.
196—	Whiton vs. Mauury.	220—	Master of Cockroft.
74—	Smith & Griggs' Mfg Co. vs. Talcott.	228—	Earle vs. Bowden.
92—	Riggs vs. Purcell.	232—	Brisbane vs. Travers.
113—	DeCamp vs. Dempsey.	238—	McDonald vs. Rosenstein.
113—	Sellers vs. Tuckiaber.	241—	Henry vs. Backman.
129—	Clews vs. Florida R. R. Co.	258—	Uhl, &c., Receiver, vs. Newman.

Call from No. 269 to end of calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
47—	Reilly vs. Dillon et al.	115—	Kinney vs. Busch et al.
102—	Miles et al. vs. Titus et al.	283—	Duncan vs. Duncan et al.
105—	Harlem Bank vs. Decker et al.	67—	Herriot vs. Herriot.
50—	De Zavala vs. Hart et al.	26—	Bard vs. U. S. Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.
122—	Bowling vs. Hansell et al.	38—	The same vs. Gram. Mow. Co. vs. The O. S. Coaling Co.
128—	Grissler et al. vs. Powers, &c.	53—	Taylor, vs. Roche.
133—	Bustard vs. Busteed.	74—	Andrews et al. vs. Ryan.
135—	Jacobs vs. Miller.	87—	Alden vs. Diossy.
141—	Steinbrecher vs. Peyser et al.	29—	Green vs. Milbank et al.
142—	Gudet vs. Brown et al.	334—	Whiting vs. Gearty et al.
143—	Lynes, &c. vs. Brander, Jr.	110—	Aufarth vs. Schmadeke, &c.
148—	Hatch vs. Atlantic & Pacific Tel. Co.	151—	Ten Eyck vs. Cory, &c.
281—	Nicoll vs. Scrymser.	35—	Burrows vs. Atlantic National Bank.
114—	Kinney vs. Cohen.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
2011—	Rodman vs. King.	2517—	Vallely, &c., vs. Amend et al.
2719—	Haden vs. Coleman.	2741—	Milderburger vs. Ger. E. L. St. John's Ch.
2591—	Gill et al. vs. O'Connor.	3905—	Sanchez vs. Steme.
2637—	Pecard vs. Bernheimer.	1657—	Goldsmith vs. Daly et al.
1903—	Pitts et al. vs. Onderdonk.	1583—	Collins vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
1—	Latourette vs. Clark.	1341—	Haspatch et al. vs. Same.
2589—	Boyd vs. Jackson.	1436—	Purcell vs. Same.
1513—	Brown vs. Decker, impl'd with, &c.	1437—	Hays vs. Same.
2091—	Carroll vs. Casaldy.	2769—	Voss vs. Third Av. Railroad Company.
2364—	Excelsior Petroleum Co. vs. Bowler, &c.	2721—	Thielman vs. Emanuel.
902½—	Heulin vs. Lowera.	2913—	Ader et al. vs. Achelis.
4297—	Gray et al. vs. Jobes.	3679—	Bogatzski vs. Bogatzski.
2751—	Beaumont vs. Newton.	3091—	Wilbur vs. Taylor.
2803—	Laflin & R. Powder Co. vs. Gallaudet.	3785—	Ubrig vs. Brodie et al.
2849—	France vs. Del. Lack. and West. R. R. Co.	3097—	Cecarino vs. Beardsley.
2883—	Burbank vs. Burr.	2891—	Nenor, Adm'r, vs. The Mayor, &c.
2871—	Archer vs. O'Brien, &c.	2901—	Hann vs. Sheffield et al.
2891—	Nenor vs. Same.	2909—	Bowen vs. Mulock et al.
2943—	Kenney vs. Basch.	3009—	Same vs. Same. (No. 2.)
2967—	Cohen et al. vs. Waters.	2549—	Kelley vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
2995—	Spinger et al. vs. Herman.	3007—	Hughes vs. Rubino. (No. 1.)

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1098—	Hewlett vs. Wood.	1644—	Hamilton vs. Eno.
1784—	Hewitt vs. The Mayor, &c.	1486—	Lawrence et al. vs. Jacobs et al.
1536—	Roth vs. Mora.	1888½—	Atkinson vs. Mortimer.
3582—	Ring et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	500—	Bailey vs. Dodge.
1036—	Schall et al. vs. Collier.	1508—	Newman vs. The Mayor, &c.
2110—	De Lavalette vs. Wendt.	3254—	Ganning vs. The Mayor, &c.
1550—	Fallenbee vs. Silverstone.	1596—	National Bank of P. vs. Collier.
2552—	Lewis vs. Chicago and China Tea Co.	1664—	Tunison vs. Camp.
2786—	Vix vs. The Mayor.	1792—	Bell vs. McCook.
3444—	Lithauer vs. Conner, &c.	1844—	Dunkin vs. Allerton et al.
3216—	Maidhoff vs. The Mayor &c.	1820—	Ballard vs. Shackleford.
1820—	Schmid vs. Illig.	883½—	Vanderhoef vs. Tucker et al.
1724½—	Fire Ins. Agency Co. vs. Voorhees.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
278—	Reck vs. The Phœnix Ins. Co.	1611—	Dickinson vs. Dudley.
2277—	Delemater vs. Amer. & E. C. Egg Co.	31—	Meyer et al. vs. Amidon.
1148—	Loughran vs. Mattison et al.	2720—	De Wint Hook, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
2287—	Blake et al. vs. Obright et al.	2561—	Menzel vs. Mallory.
636—	Davison et al. vs. Willets et al.	2283—	People ex rel. Barne vs. O'Brien et al.
1741½—	Faithee vs. Hammond.	634—	Donohue et al. vs. Sherwood et al.
413—	McComb vs. Excelsior Mfg. Co.	3393—	Brown, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
419—	McComb vs. Jones.	2352—	Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
554—	Penn vs. Ward.	1739—	Corn vs. Connor, &c.
557—	Tyng vs. Sercell.	775—	McKeone vs. Miller.
1273—	Pessenden vs. N. J. Car Spring & R. Co.	2890—	Miller vs. The Mayor, &c.
301—	Lee vs. Sayles et al.	4327—	Fox et al. vs. Whiteman.
1735—	Henderson vs. White et al.		

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1053—	Caffe vs. Lord, Jr., et al., &c.	606—	Payne et al. vs. Conner. &c.
405—	Kneeland vs. Spitzka	300½—	Scarman, &c., vs. Keim.
312—	Thomas vs. Knight.	376—	The Manufrs and Builders' Bank vs. Pangborn.
468—	Wray vs. Fedderke.	619—	Cleary, &c., vs. Gambling.
365—	Diamont vs. White.	1049—	Bell vs. Spotts.
318—	Selling vs. Legendre et al.	375—	Atwater vs. Skiddy.
687—	Pelham vs. Titus.	878—	Peck, &c., vs. Cohen.
65—	Copeland vs. Ellsworth.	248—	Cooper vs. Opdyke et al.
456—	Gilman vs. Stevens.	450—	Earle vs. Fink et al.
475—	Morgan, &c., versus McGhee.	435—	Hall vs. Barrett, &c.
446—	Boyd vs. Phœnix Ins. Co. of Hartford.	925—	Boutiller et al. vs. Torrey.
631—	Johnson, &c., vs. Opdyke et al.	926—	Durant, Jr., versus Auendroth et al.
486—	Schmidt vs. Leatham.		
758—	Melvin vs. Carey.		

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
347—	Farmers' & M. Nat. Bank of Buffalo vs. Brown.	529—	White et al. vs. Talmage et al.
636—	Franklin vs. Catlin, Jr. et al.	591—	Seymour vs. Fellows, &c

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 14, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WILD OATS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS; OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FIFTH AVENUE—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—OUR BOYS.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiraify Brothers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA PETITE MARIEE (Opera Bouffe) Mlle. Marie Aimee.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—MONSIEUR ALPHONSE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS. Day and evening.

CHICKERING HALL—CHARITY CONCERT—By Slavin's Georgia Cabin Singers.

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NOTICE.

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We fear that but few of our readers will find either time or patience to wade through the somewhat tedious speeches made before the Electoral Commission yesterday. The orations of the Democratic objectors are largely occupied with the rhetorical flourishes by which the Congressman of the period delights to dazzle his constituents and bring down the gallery. What they ought to have been, is a clear and concise statement of the reasons which are alleged in support of certain well-defined positions. What they are, is a loose and wordy argument about the Democratic complaints against the Louisiana election in general and the character and methods of the Returning Board in particular. No attempt is made to discriminate between matters not before the Commission and the questions to which alone they can address themselves, and there is an equal absence of any effort to avoid imputations of motives where they are equally irrelevant and incapable of proof. Senator CARPENTER made the remarkable announcement that he did not appear as counsel for Mr. TILDEN, but for the ten thousand disfranchised citizens of Louisiana. It happens that most of the disfranchised voters of the State are on the other side, but Mr. CARPENTER is probably less concerned about pleasing his clients than earning his fee.

The Senate has adopted Mr. MITCHELL'S resolution for an attachment to bring to Washington CONRAD N. JORDAN, the Cashier of the Third National Bank. His testimony is required in regard to the bank accounts of Messrs. TILDEN, PELTON, and HEWITT, and when it is forthcoming some very interesting developments may be expected. The cool remark of Senator KERNAN that "there never was a suggestion that money should be used for improper purposes in Oregon," is about as good as Senator SAULSBURY'S solemn utterance about it being "no slight thing to arrest a citizen and deprive him of his liberty without due process of laws." Democrats in Congress are quite agreed that it matters a good deal whose ox is gored.

Mr. SALGAR, Consul General for the United States of Colombia, writes a courteous note correcting an impression which might have been made by a recent comment in these columns on the revenue derived from the Panama Railroad by the Colombian Republic. Mr. SALGAR points out that the Republic receives only $250,000 annual rent from the railway company, and that the franchise and other concessions are worth much more than this. In addition to this, it is urged that the duty of Colombia to protect the lives and property of passengers has made it necessary to maintain an expensive garrison at Panama. Nothwithstanding this, however, more than $150,000 was paid to the United States Government as damages arising from a riot in Panama in 1856. It is evident, therefore, that the direct receipts of the Colombian Government from the railroad company cannot afford that republic its main subsistence.

The State Senate has taken up the reform bills for New-York City in a spirit which means business. The first of the Woodin bills for cutting down expenses—that relating to the remuneration of Coroners—was ordered to a third reading yesterday. The tone of the debate on this measure showed that members of both parties in the Senate are pretty thoroughly impressed with the fact that the people of New-York will stand no more trifling with their demand for a less expensive City Government. Senator MORRISSEY reiterated the sentiments which he expressed at the Municipal conference the other day, and for which he has justly received so much credit. He expressed his determination not only to vote for all properly considered measures of reform, but also to test the sincerity of the desire for better and more economical government expressed by the Mayor and his colleagues. It is to be hoped that the sleepy movements of the Assembly Committee on Cities will be perceptibly accelerated by the very prompt and business-like action of the Senate.

The bill defining the powers and providing for the remuneration of the new Superintendent of Public Works passed the Assembly by a vote of ninety-nine to one. A good deal of credit is due to Mr. BAKER, of Washington, the Chairman of the Committee on Canals, for the vigorous and persistent way in which he has pushed this very important measure through the House in the face of an adroitly managed opposition which sought to defeat the bill by loading it down with unnecessary amendments. It is to be hoped that it may find an equally pertinacious advocate in the Senate. It would also be well for the Assembly committee which has in hand the Senate bill providing for the appointment of the Superintendent of State Prisons to take some prompt action on that matter. It has had ample time for deliberation and the necessity for carrying out the prison amendment to the Constitution is too pressing to be made the subject of partisan or personal intrigue.

The strike of the locomotive engineers and firemen on the Boston and Maine Railroad is a fair sample of demonstrations of this kind. The men demanded an advance in wages. This was refused. At a certain hour in the day, previously agreed upon, engineers and firemen abandoned their engines wherever they happened to be. Trains in transit were brought to a standstill, and the road was at once blocked from end to end with deserted locomotives. The damage to the corporation was considerable. The inconvenience to passengers was very great. Yesterday, an attempt was made to resume business, and passenger trains were run by men who do not belong to "the Brotherhood," as the organization is called. This excites the ire of the strikers, who try to bribe the new men to quit work. They also threaten to stop business on all the Boston roads, if other railroad corporations assist the Boston and Maine Company. It is urged that the men need higher wages. But it is noticeable that they are now paid a daily stipend equal to the amount which they formerly received for their labor. Besides this, large sums are offered to the new men to induce them to leave work. This money, so freely disbursed, is part of the savings of the strikers. Like most dissatisfied men who engage in this species of warfare, they are wasting time and money, and depriving their cause of public sympathy.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE COMMISSION.

Probably most men of intelligence recognized as the worst feature of the Commission scheme, the injury it was sure to work to the Supreme Court. It gave to the Judges of that court purely political duties, and it gave these to them not as Judges, but as politicians. Nothing could have been worse for the future of the court, for its own self-respect, for the influence it would exert, for the reputation it would have with the people, and for the position it would hereafter be assigned in the governmental system. The law, almost in terms, published the Justices as partisans, because it employed them as partisans. The plea that the selection of the Justices was made from considerations of their sectional distribution, only made the real motive plainer and more injurious. It added the taint of false pretense to an act which was in itself a grave error. It was an acknowledgment that the real motive was unjustifiable, and an attempt to cover it up by a device which only made its actual character more apparent.

With such an implication involved in the law creating the Commission, it is not surprising that the Judges who sit with that body should already be the subject of bitter partisan attack. Up to the present time, the action of the Commission has been favorable to the Republicans, and it is the Democrats who are assailing it. But if the action of the Commission had been in the contrary direction, we should no doubt have plenty of Republicans ready to accuse any one of their own party among the Commissioners found on the Democratic side of having been controlled by unworthy motives. Democrats call the Republican Judges partisan now; had their decision been the other way they would hardly have escaped even harsher epithets. We have no doubt, from our standpoint, that the judgment of the Commissioners has been entirely impartial, and that both the Democrats and the Republicans have decided in sincerity as they believed the law and their duty required. We should hold the same opinion if the number who agreed with our own view had been seven instead of eight, and though the Presidency had been turned over to Mr. TILDEN on the Florida case, because we know of nothing to cast the slightest suspicion on the fairness of any one of the Judges. But it would have been idle for us to try to convince a great part of the Republican Party that a Republican Judge could sustain Mr. TILDEN'S cause in the Commission honestly. Still more difficult is it to persuade the Democrats that the Republican Judges can and do consider the Democratic arguments with clear and unprejudiced minds. Moreover, it must be added that the more intelligent Democrats, who can themselves conceive of the Republican Justices being wholly candid, make little effort to spread that impression.

Indeed, the most unpleasant illustration of the evil influence which the Commission plan is having on the Supreme Court is the persistency with which the Democratic press is trying to warp the action of the Judges by considerations wholly foreign to their real duty. The allegiance of the Judge is to his own conviction of what the law demands. He is bound to ask himself the single question, what is the law? He is bound to inform himself by all available means; but the moment he sets up any other standard than his own clear conclusions from his own examination of the case before him, he departs from his line of duty. He has no right to inquire what the public will think of him, or of the court of which he is a member. There is only one absolutely safe way for him to guard his own reputation and that of his court, and that is by strict fidelity to his own conscience. When, therefore, the *World* asks the Judges on the Commission to change their view of their powers and of the scope of their jurisdiction in order to defeat the accusation of partisanship, that moment it seeks to pervert their action and to introduce a motive at once specious and bad. In substance, it declares that if the Justices who are Commissioners, and who have been classed as Republicans, do not allow the Democrats to go behind the certificates, the public will lose all faith in their judicial integrity. But obviously this is a mere threat addressed to the Judges. It is an appeal which no lawyer would be allowed for a moment even to suggest before the Commission. It is a plain attempt to frighten the Judges, and it shows that the *World* has a very imperfect conception of what judicial impartiality really is.

If it were proper to make any suggestion to the Judges at all, as to what would be the effect of their course on their own reputation, and on that of the Supreme Court, the *World* should address itself to the Democratic Judges, and should tell them that the only way in which the absence of partisanship can be completely proved is for them to act with the Republicans. This would have a double effect. It would, of course, be conclusive proof that the Democratic Judges were not acting as partisans, and it would be strong presumptive proof that the Republicans were guided only by the law, which their Democratic associates interpreted in the same way as themselves. Surely, never was there a simpler means of doing so great a good, and we wonder that the *World* has not adopted this suggestion which we took the trouble to make for its benefit some days ago. Whatever real basis there is for prejudicing the public mind in regard to the Justices on the Commission is contributed quite as much by the Democrats as by the Republicans. If the Judges have divided on a party line, the minority have recognized that line quite as much as the majority. Under the law, the vote of the majority prevails, but the members of the minority have the same responsibility with their fellows. A change of one of their votes would destroy the presumption of partisanship at once. If the Democratic organs really cared for the reputation of the Court, and wished to see it redeemed, and believed it proper to advise the Justices how to redeem it, they would urge them to straightway divide on the next political question which arises, or, better yet, to both vote for Mr. EVARTS' side.

THE GREAT SUBSIDY SWINDLE.

Innocent people may have imagined that the amendment to the rules adopted by the House of Representatives on Monday was intended to facilitate the transaction of legitimate public business. A great deal of work remains to be done, and the time available is too brief to be wasted. Hence, we are told, has arisen the new rule. The influences which contributed most to its adoption, however, suggest other and less creditable considerations. The great subsidy swindle of the session happens to be at the bottom of the calendar, with no possibility of rising to the surface without extraneous help. The predicament was not a pleasant one for the schemers and jobbers, great and small, who are associated in support of the Texas-Pacific bill. It is the measure by which the feasibility of other subsidies may be tested. The well-organized lobby who look to Messrs. SCOTT and HUNTINGTON for orders are reinforced by representatives from the States which are to be benefited by the construction of the branch lines. These, again, have the assistance of the Southern members generally, who imagine that their section is to be a great gainer from the projected transcontinental road, and who, moreover, see in it a precedent that would make the way easy for other attacks upon the Treasury.

If no other reason than this could be found to justify the new rule, we should not regret its acceptance by the House. The question whether the subsidy system shall be revived for the benefit of the South, or any other section, is one that ought to be answered decisively and without delay. The Northern Democrats have claimed credit for the support given to Mr. HOLMAN'S resolution of last session, condemnatory of all subsidies. The Southern Democrats declare that the passage of that resolution was a trick, designed to produce effect upon the Presidential campaign. Their newspapers state explicitly that the Democratic Party never proposed to be bound by the Holman declaration any longer than might be expedient for election purposes; and the election being over, they insist that the Northern wing of the party shall fulfill its bargain with the Southern wing, and concede the material aid which is called for in behalf of various Southern enterprises. None of them pretend that the Texas-Pacific bill will fully satisfy them. It is to be the beginning of a fresh era of subsidies, that shall include the Louisiana levees and we know not how many other plans for squandering the money of the United States to enrich the South. We desire to see the subject disposed of, one way or another. Was the Holman resolution a sham, so far as the Democrats are concerned? Are the Southern Democrats so completely dominant in the direction of their party's affairs that they can commit it to the various plans which have been heard of for overloading the credit of the country, and heaping burdens upon its tax-payers? These inquiries have an obvious significance in connection with the Texas-Pacific bill, and the proceedings in Congress within the next few days will probably supply an answer.

Certainly, no more searching test could be applied than that which Mr. LAMAR'S Texas-Pacific scheme supplies. Nothing more impudent or more profligate has been before Congress in many years. If it can be passed, we can conceive of no swindle that might not claim Mr. LAMAR'S indorsement with a good chance of success. The main line alone—that is to say, the Texas and Pacific, west from Fort Worth, and the Southern Pacific, east from Fort Yuma—would require a Government loan amounting to nearly $48,000,000. Add the five branches provided for in the bill, and which are the bribes offered to certain States to secure the support of their Senators and Representatives, and the bonds to be guaranteed by the Government will be somewhere between $81,580,000 and $89,470,000, the difference depending upon detailed estimates of routes. The interest to be paid by the Government, in gold, is at the rate of five per cent., and the duration of the liability is to be fifty years. The total payments on account of interest involved in this guarantee, as calculated in Mr. KASSON'S minority report, amount, on the lower estimate as to distance, to $203,950,000, or, on the higher estimate, to $223,675,000. Either amount is sufficiently formidable to startle those who recognize the necessity of guarding the credit as well as husbanding the resources of the Government.

What security do the companies propose to furnish for the reimbursement of either of these enormous sums? The net proceeds of the land sales are one item; in other words, the sales of the nation's own property, with part of the Texas grant added, are to be relied upon by the Government as in part an equivalent for its guarantee. A portion of the earnings of the roads is another item. A lien on the roads and their equipments is a third. The Government transportation is a fourth. But who supposes that these sources will be at all commensurate with the drain which for fifty years is to be kept up on the national Treasury? The contest now going on between the Union and Central Pacific Companies and the Government may serve to throw some light upon this inquiry. The total bonded indebtedness of the two companies to the Government is $55,092,192, or $34,377,808 less than the amount on which it is proposed to guarantee interest for the Texas Pacific. We know what the Union and Central Companies say in reply to the demand that they shall make provision for reimbursing the Government on account of the interest payments in their behalf. They are finished roads, well equipped, and doing a large business; yet they plead that they are unable, without detriment to the working of the roads, to contribute to the proposed sinking fund the sums required to save the Government from loss. No man in his senses can believe that the Texas Pacific will be able to pay $4,473,500 interest yearly, for fifty years, out of its earnings and land sales. From first to last, the burden will rest upon the Government, which the successors of Messrs. SCOTT and HUNTINGTON, borrowing a leaf from the record of the latter gentleman, will probably propose to pay by selling to the country all that may remain of its land grant.

The whole scheme is a fraud. It is a proposition to the effect, as Mr. KASSON'S report puts it, "that the Government shall create a property by a definite and absolute liability of its own, and shall accept what it creates as security against its liability." Not a word is said about capital stock. The Government is to supply the money and the stockholders are to spend it. The checks which the Government is empowered to apply would be, as experience has proved, practically worthless. The stockholders are to have the manipulation of $89,470,000, while of their own *bona fide* interest in the concern we have no knowledge whatever.

We think, then, that the Texas Pacific bill affords an excellent opportunity for determining whether the subsidy system shall or shall not be renewed. Messrs. SCOTT and HUNTINGTON are not open to the imputation of mock modesty. They scorn paltry pretenses. They make no parade of public virtue. They go to Congress boldly and ask that it shall assist them in perpetrating, at the public expense, a colossal fraud. Now let us see how many votes they control in the House of Representatives? There can be no mistake about the demerits of the bill. It is as bad as it can be. If it have any chance of passage, the country is entitled to be informed of the fact in order that it may understand the liabilities that are in store for it.

THE TRIBUNE METEOROLOGIST.

In these times of doubt and uncertainty at least one public man keeps his head. We refer, of course, to the meteorological philosopher of the *Tribune*. There may be convulsions of nations, foreign wars, and internal commotions; the philosopher goes on his cheery way, picking up the fragments of yesterday's broken prophesies, and putting them together again as if nothing had happened. Every morning he exhibits his checker-board, with the track of a fly in milk across it, with the serene indifference to disaster of a man whom no catastrophe can shake, no cataclysm alarm. Such an optimist is invaluable in a community like ours. It is a pity that he has such a limited clientage. The few people who read his newspaper derive solid comfort from his historical statements of the weather of yesterday and day before. Therefore, though they know that what he predicts is valueless, they enjoy his poetic descriptions of what has happened and is beyond recall. The way in which he accounts for a failure of all his predictions is ingenious; and though he never guesses rightly, the ease with which he, next day, explains why he didn't is beautiful to see. A philosopher who divines the past so clearly cannot be expected to be equally sure of the future. It is an old saying that one's "hindsight is much better than his foresight." This is especially true of the *Tribune* philosopher.

It is entertaining, in these days when the newspapers are full of politics and Electoral debate, to read a history of yesterday's weather. It is as fresh as last year's almanac. And the *Tribune* philosopher thereby escapes the necessity of saying what the weather will be to-morrow. For example, he cautiously predicted for Monday "another pleasant day, with a slight increase of warmth and haziness." The cold rain of the afternoon and the freezing blast which succeeded it did not dismay the philosopher in the least. He rose next day, equal to the occasion, and cheerfully declared that "the erratic curve of air pressure, yesterday, faithfully mirrored in advance the rapidly changing weather of the day." To those who expected warmer and hazy weather, and went forth with umbrellas and light wearing-gear, this was consolatory. They were overtaken with a freezing gale, to be sure, but it was due to the "erratic curve of air pressure." In the midst of the commotion of Tuesday morning, while the poorly-informed Governmental observers were flying their danger signals, the smiling philosopher proclaimed that "the present wind-storm will not be of long duration," and that "decreasing and warmer winds will follow." This was not true; but it reads well. The good man, of course, knew what the weather would be, but he did not want to come upon us too suddenly with it. It was far better to break it to us gently—to let the gale tell its own story, as it were. Why should the philosopher of the *Tribune* distress his readers with Cassandra-like prophesies when, if he amused them for a while, they would know the worst in time?

The philosopher is aged. He delights chiefly in reminiscences of the past. The wayfarer who, shivering in last night's icy gales, blamed him who had promised decreasing winds and warmer weather, expects too much. Let him be content and read to-day the elegant language in which yesterday's weather shall be described. If he wants to know just how much he has been deceived, let him gaze on the *Tribune's* checker-board, where he will see "the erratic curve of air pressure faithfully mirrored." We venture to say that no living man can describe yesterday's weather so beautifully as the *Tribune* philosopher. It never rains with him, but there is a precipitation of moisture, accompanied by increased cloudiness. He never stoops so low as to say that the wind blew, but there was a decided elevation of air pressure. And at the worst, he applies to the weather no more opprobrious epithet than "marked depression of the barometric curve."

We commend the cheerful philosophy of this sage observer to politicians. The political atmosphere is confessedly cloudy. A great many people are running about and watching the barometer, and betting for or against TILDEN, as the indications seem to justify. How much better it would be if they would imitate the philosopher of the *Tribune* and wait until they can find their politics in history. They would save themselves much wear and tear of mind; and then they could eloquently describe how it all happened. Instead of predicting that in the national game of poker, the objectors on the part of the House would see the Senate and go one better, they could, next day, record how Judge STANLEY MATHEWS went out on a blind, and Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S erratic curve showed that he had four aces in his shoe. Of course, this would not be so satisfactory to a community which declines to invest in pea-nuts until it knows precisely who is elected; but it would be a much safer way of doing business. It is easy to say that a Kentucky statesman will produce 100,000 unarmed Democrats from the cellar of his Washington boarding-house and seize the Presidency for TILDEN, wherever he finds that useful office lying around loose. It does not cost anything to predict that Justices FIELD and CLIFFORD will resign from the Commission in order that two Republicans may be put in their places. But all these vaticinations, like certain weather prophecies, are extra-hazardous. Besides, they worry people by exciting false hopes and false alarms. How much better it is to follow the example of the *Tribune* philosopher, and confine one's self, as far as possible, to what has happened. When predictions are exacted, the philosophic politician may mystify the public with parabolic curves, precipitations, and learned nothingness. Then, when caught tripping, he may escape by a neat and "chipper" description of his own mistakes.

ROTATION IN ANIMALS.

Rotation in crops is one of the fundamental principles of scientific agriculture. If a particular field is sown year after year with the same kind of seed, the soil becomes exhausted; whereas, if it is sown one year with oats, another year with maccaroni, the next year with grass or cheese, and the fourth year with oats again, the soil is constantly in good condition, and is always prepared to answer any reasonable requisition which may be made upon it.

This great principle of rotation in crops is, however, capable of a wider application than that usually given to it. Years ago an ingenious person proved experimentally the wisdom of rotation in animals. He had swallowed a mouse, and, thereupon, in order to avert the abdominal disasters that might follow the exclusive swallowing of mice, he swallowed a young cat. There is no doubt that this ingenious man grasped the principle of rotation in animals, but centuries passed away before the true value of his discovery was appreciated. The recent action of the Australian colony of Queensland is the first instance in which any attempt to apply the principle of rotation to wild animals in a thorough and systematic way has been made.

Several years ago the pastures of Queensland were so thickly infested with weeds that the sheep began to perish from starvation. No hoe wielded by merely human hands could eradicate these weeds, and there was a prospect that the grass would be completely exterminated and the business of sheep-raising destroyed. It so happened that these weeds were of a variety which is held in high estimation by the ordinary English rabbit, and it therefore occurred to certain wise men that the introduction of rabbits would save the Queensland pastures. The suggestion was promptly adopted, and a whole cargo of particularly hungry rabbits was imported and let loose in the fields.

The result more than answered the popular expectation. The rabbits devoured the weeds with a steady energy worthy that of a small boy at a Sunday-school strawberry festival, and before very long there was not a weed left in the colony. Unfortunately, the rabbits did not pause when their legitimate business was finished, but fell to at the grass and vegetables, as if the latter were a second course and they had only whetted their appetites on the weeds. Moreover, they increased with alarming rapidity. As a multiplier, it is well known that the rabbit can give odds to the ablest mathematician now living; and the Queensland rabbits multiplied rather faster in Australia than they would have multiplied had they remained in England. Not only did they evince a determination to eat any given thing in the colony, but they swarmed in the streets and houses to that extent that life became almost unendurable to the unhappy colonists. They galloped over the beds of troubled sleepers at night, they infested the kitchen and the store-room, and they gnawed the books, household linen, and the extremities of helpless infants with insatiable appetite and impudent boldness. Heavy old gentlemen were daily tripped up by rabbits on the sidewalk, and even during church services ladies were in the constant habit of leaping upon the seats, violently shaking their skirts, and frantically imploring the nearest man to "take it away." It was plainly evident that unless something was speedily done to suppress the rabbits, Queensland would become a wilderness howling exclusively with those hungry beasts. The rabbits had exterminated the weeds, but a new kind of animal was imperatively needed to exterminate the rabbits.

Now, the weasel is the natural foe of the rabbit, and hence it was determined that the next crop of Queensland animals should consist of that sleepless and penetrating beast. A ship-load of weasels was accordingly imported, and at present they are reveling in rabbits. The rabbits fairly melt away before them, and the weasels, with delight beaming from their happy faces, pursue them to their hiding-places and massacre them by thousands. It is estimated that within the next six weeks there will not be a live rabbit in Queensland, and that the soil, enriched with the remains of millions of the departed beasts, will produce grass at a rate never before known.

So far the Queensland people have practiced the system of rotation with eminent success. The four successive crops of grass, weeds, rabbits, and weasels have thriven wonderfully, and they are now ready for a new crop. If, however, they undertake to return at once to grass, they will make a serious mistake. Wild-cats, and not grass, are the crop which Nature intended should follow weasels. In fact, unless the colonists import a very large quantity of the very best quality of wild-cats they will soon find that their weasels are quite as unprofitable as were their rabbits. To sow weasels one year and grass the next would be unscientific and unsatisfactory; whereas wild-cats, if sown the next season after a harvest of weasels, will not only flourish luxuriantly, but will completely crowd out the undesirable second growth of the previous crop.

After a crop of wild-cats, science points unmistakably to a crop of tigers. These might be distributed over the land at intervals sufficiently wide to permit of the simultaneous growth of a crop of wolves—just as the farmer plants pumpkin-seeds between his hills of corn. As to what should succeed the tigers, authorities differ, but it is probable that the early elephant would prove a good and remunerative crop. The truth is, rotation in animals is wider in its scope and necessarily slower than rotation in vegetables. The Queensland colonists should not, however, be discouraged. Let them go on in their present path, sowing new animals every year, and trusting that in time they will arrive at the proper period for planting grass, and thus complete the most satisfactory experiment of rotation that agriculturists or zoologists could well desire.

NEW-JERSEY CONTROLLERSHIP.

THE REPUBLICANS LOSE AN OPPORTUNITY BY THE ABSENCE OF A SENATOR—GEN. SEWELL'S FLYING TRIP FROM CAMDEN—A SPLIT IN THE DEMOCRATIC RANKS—INSURANCE MATTERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1877.

All of last night the greatest excitement prevailed over the joint meeting of the houses for the choice of a State Controller. The feeling against Gen. Stockton because of his affiliation with the State-house Ring was bitter. More than 10 members declared they would not support him. They were all strict party men. This morning they were as obstinate as ever, but at the joint meeting time they kept their bile measurably under control. The greatest solicitude was felt over Kreuger, the German Democrat, of Newark, on whom the party traces rest but lightly. He emphatically avowed that he would not vote for Gen. Stockton, and that if Samuel Morrow, of Newark, who is his counselor, were accorded the Republican nomination, he would give his support to that gentleman. The reason which he assigns for his defection is this: That his district is largely Republican; that he was returned to represent it by the aid of Republican votes, and that his constituents expect some independence of action on his part. To his intimates, a different reason is given. He wishes the Governor to appoint ex-Judge Ise a lay Judge on the Essex County bench, and as Gen. Stockton is generally understood to be the "Governor's candidate" for Controller, he refused to cast his vote for the nominee till the Governor should have appointed Ise. This effort to intimidate the Executive was not successful, and as the proceedings of the caucus showed to-day, Mr. Kreuger could not be induced to recede from his position. This morning the Republican caucus nominated Mr. Morrow, but when the joint meeting assembled it was discovered that Gen. Sewell, one of the 40 Republicans, was absent. That left the Democrats 41 votes, including Kreuger, and the Republicans but 39. When nominations for Controller were called for, Mr. Bergan, for the Democrats, named Stockton; Mr. Hill, for the Republicans, presented Morrow's name; Mr. Egan, for a bolting faction of Democrats, named William P. McMichael. On the roll-call, Kreuger voted with the Republicans for Morrow, leaving him short but 1 vote, which Gen. Sewell, had he been present, would have cast for him. Thirty-six of the Democrats gave their votes to Stockton. Egan, Winants, Hannon and Harris voted for McMichael, but they changed their votes to Stockton, giving him, like Morrow, 40 votes. There was a tie and no election. It was known that Sewell was in Camden, attending the yearly meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and a dispatch was sent directing him to come on at once. He had a locomotive attached to a place-car, and started for the capital at the rate of 50 miles an hour. Meanwhile, the Republicans, seeing their opportunity, filibustered vigorously for time to allow Sewell to make his distance, and succeeded in staving off unfavorable action for an hour. Speaker Rabe finally got in a motion to adjourn till Tuesday next, and called the previous question. President Abbett refused to entertain the intervening dilatory motions, and the vote was taken. Kreuger voted with the Democrats, and the meeting arose. At the same moment, the special train bearing the one needed vote thundered into the depot. Senator Sewell alighted, and jumping into a carriage drove at break-neck speed for the Capitol building. As he arrived at the gate, he received the unwelcome intelligence from the members who were pouring out of the doors, that he was too late by five minutes, to be of service.

The bill abolishing commissions in Jersey City was called up in the House this morning. Mr. Drohan moved the suspension of the rules, so that it might be put on its final passage. The motion was agreed to without opposition. Then Drohan made a speech in which he detailed the iniquities of commission rule. Finally it was laid over till the afternoon, and at the opening of the 3 o'clock session was laid over till to-morrow morning.

The agitation of insurance matters has led to the introduction into the Senate by Mr. Sewell of a bill forbidding any insurance company organized under the laws of the State to reinsure the whole or any part of its obligations in any other company, unless effected within 60 days after the date of the issue of the policy, and only after that date by the consent of the owner of the policy, and only upon the sanction of the Superintendent of Insurance and Attorney General. The Receiver of any life insurance company may reinsure the policy obligations, or percentage of them, in any other solvent company, whenever the assets are sufficient to effect such insurance on the omitted names.

ALBANY.

CITY BILLS IN THE SENATE.

THE DEBATE ON THE CORONERS' BILL—IT IS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING—THE COMMISSIONER OF JURORS' BILL PROGRESSED—IMPORTANT STATE LEGISLATION IN THE ASSEMBLY—THE PUBLIC WORKS BILL PASSED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1876.

In the Senate the special order was the consideration of the four bills introduced by Mr. Woodin, making the County Clerk, Register, Commissioner of Jurors, and Coroners of the City of New-York salaried officers. The Coroners bill, being first in order on the calendar, Mr. Woodin read to the Senate extracts from a communication made last year by Controller Green to Coroner Croker, exposing the practical workings of the Coroners' office as now administered in New-York. The facts detailed in this communication, Mr. Woodin thought, were amply sufficient to show the need of a radical reform in those offices, and it was the design of this bill to effect such reform. He said it met with the approbation of tax-payers of both parties. It would reduce the cost of Coroners to New-York $60,000 annually, and he knew of no one who would oppose it except politicians who wished to retain patronage for party purposes.

Mr. Gerard was in favor of retrenchment and reform, and, in the main, was in favor of this bill; but he doubted whether the two Coroners provided for in the bill were enough for a city like New-York, and he thought their salaries should be $5,000 each instead of $4,000.

Mr. Bixby also believed in the principle of reducing the compensation of officials in New-York, and approved of the main features of this bill. Heretofore the efforts at reform had been mostly in the reduction of the wages of labor, and he thought it was about time that the occupants of fat offices were looked after. The office of Coroner in New-York was worth at present about $17,000 a year. He thought that $5,000 would be a fair compensation, and he also believed, with Mr. Gerard, that there should be three Coroners.

Mr. Morrissey said that in regard to those bills introduced by Mr. Woodin he was in favor of all of them, with, perhaps, some slight amendments. He said he attended, by invitation, last Saturday a meeting of seekers after reform at the Mayor's office in New-York. All the heads of departments were there, and they all appeared to be entirely satisfied with their present condition. Not one of them could see where the expense of his department could be reduced a cent, or how anybody could be discharged. None of them had apparently ever seen or heard of Woodin's bills. Now, for his own part he would like to go further than these bills proposed. A number of the departments, in his opinion, ought to be abolished altogether. There was the Department of Docks, for instance, which spent more money and gave less satisfaction than any other department in the City; it ought to be made a bureau in the Department of Public Works. The Building Department ought to be consolidated with the Fire Department, and the Excise with the Police. It cost the City $40,000 to run the Excise Department when it ought not to cost more than $3,000. He said he would like to have these bills postponed till the heads of departments, who were all coming to Albany this week, could see them. He wanted to see whether they were really in favor of reform or not. He would take the bills to these heads of departments himself, and ask them whether they were in favor of them or not, and it made no difference whether they were or not, he would vote for them. He wanted to see whether Tammany Hall was for reform or not. The leaders were all present at the meeting the other day, but they did not say how they stood.

Mr. Woodin thought that if all the New-York heads of departments were coming up here this week, it was the best reason in the world why the bills should not be postponed. He could well understand how Mr. Morrissey might have a motive for compelling Tammany Hall to take a position for or against the bills, but he could not see the necessity of delaying action on them.

The bill was then read and discussed section by section, and ordered to a third reading without opposition, after being amended so as to provide for three Coroners with salaries of $5,000 each. The provision prohibiting Coroner's Juries except on the certificate of the physician that they were necessary, was also amended so as to provide for a jury whenever the Mayor or District Attorney shall demand it, or whenever any citizen shall make affidavit that he has reason to believe that death was caused by violence or foul play. With these amendments the bill will probably pass to-morrow unanimously.

The bill relating to the Commissioner of Jurors was next considered. Mr. Woodin explained that the Commissioner, under the present law, received the enormous salary of $15,000 a year—more than the Mayor of the City or the Governor of the State, and that the fees, amounting to $20,000 more, were all spent by the Commissioner in clerk hire. It appeared during the discussion of this bill that the law does not fix the term of office of the Commissioner of Jurors. Mr. Bixby, on being asked what was the term of office, said he didn't know; he only knew that the present incumbent had held office continuously in New-York for a period of about 50 years. [Laughter.] Pending the discussion of the bill the Senate adjourned, Mr. Woodin having first given notice that he should offer an amendment that the term of the present Commissioner of Jurors expire three days after the passage of this act and that his place be filled by the Mayor.

THE ASSEMBLY.

In the Assembly the following important bill was presented by Mr. Husted this morning, as Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and on his motion it was read twice, ordered printed, and committed to the Committee of the Whole, thus greatly advancing it toward final passage. The bill reads as follows:

The Treasurer of the State shall pay on the warrant of the Controller, the sum of $2,169,543 71, which is hereby appropriated from the moneys in the Treasury to the credit of the general fund debt sinking fund, to be applied to the payment of that portion of the general fund State debt held by the Controller in trust for various funds, including $4,000, reimbursable July 1, 1875, not paid.

The explanation of this bill, as substantially stated by Mr. Husted to the House, is this: On the amount of debt referred to in the bill the State has to pay interest at 7 per cent.; on the amount of money which is now in hand and ready to reduce the debt the State only gets 4 per cent. interest. By paying off this portion of the debt the difference in interest, being 3 per cent., is saved, and the saving amounts to about $150 per day, or about $50,000 per year. The bill was drawn up at the suggestion of the new State Controller, Mr. Olcott.

Mr. Dimond, of the Fifteenth District, has already one bill in the House to reduce the rate of interest on arrearages of assessments from 12 to 7 per cent., and this morning he brought in another bill to make the same reduction in regard to unpaid taxes, the reduction to apply to the tax for 1876 and every year thereafter. Interest is to begin one year after the confirmation of the tax.

Mr. Cowdin introduced a bill which recites that hereafter no local improvement shall be made in, on, or along any street or avenue in the City, and the expenses of such improvement or of any part be assessed upon the property intended to be benefitted, unless said improvement be made on the petition of the owners of at least one-half of the lineal feet of frontage on such street or avenue.

Mr. Grady, Democratic member from the Second District, introduced another Police bill, which is as follows:

SECTION 1. The Board of Police of the Police Department of the City of New-York is hereby authorized and empowered to make contracts for one or more years with any responsible person or persons for the removal of ashes, garbage, and street sweepings, or any one of them, from the City of New-York; provided such removal can be effected at less cost and with greater efficiency by means of such contract than by the methods heretofore employed.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

There was a long and warm debate in the Assembly this morning on the bill to prohibit pool-selling. The point of attack being the amendment inserted on motion of Judge Hogeboom when the bill was under consideration last week. Rochester and Buffalo, where there are very costly driving parks, were against the bill so long as the prohibition of selling pools on race tracks was continued in it. At the conclusion of the debate, in which endless questions of parliamentary law had been raised and ruled upon, the bill was recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, to allow further hearing upon it. It will be reported back to-morrow, and every effort made to push the bill to immediate passage. Just before the

fined, Mr. Alvord put in one on this subject, which proved to be the pool-selling bill, as it appears on the printed files, but the clause prohibiting pool-selling on elections was stricken out. He explained that if the bill which had been recommitted was going to be confined simply to pool-selling on elections, he would have another to prevent the selling of pools on horse races.

The bill in relation to the office of Superintendent of Public Works was read a third time and passed by the Assembly this morning. It now goes to the Senate. This is one of the two most important State measures of the session. The other is the bill in relation to the office of Superintendent of State Prisons, which was passed by the Senate some time ago, sent down stairs, and for some unaccountable reason seems to stick firmly in the Ways and Means Committee. It is a comparatively simple bill, but it appears to require a long time for its consideration. The Public Works bill is so important that it is given entire, as follows:

SEC. 1. The Superintendent of Public Works, to be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall receive a salary of $6,000 per annum, together with all necessary traveling expenses, to be audited, allowed and paid monthly by the Auditor of the Canal Department, by warrant, to be countersigned by the Controller. Before he shall enter upon the duties of his office he shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and file the same in the office of the Secretary of State, and shall execute a bond to the people of this State in the penal sum of $25,000, with two or more substantial freeholders of this State as sureties, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office and for truly accounting for all moneys intrusted to him as such Superintendent, which bond shall be subject to the approval of the Controller, and when so approved shall be filed in the office of the Controller, and shall be renewed whenever and as often as the same shall be required to be by law, or by concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly.

SEC. 2. The Assistant Superintendents, to be appointed by the Superintendent of Public Works, shall each receive a salary of $3,000 per annum, together with all the necessary traveling expenses, to be audited, allowed, and paid monthly by the Auditor by warrant to be countersigned by the Controller. Before either of them shall enter upon the duties of his office, he shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and file the same in the office of the Secretary of State, and shall execute a bond to the people of this State in the penal sum of $10,000, with two or more substantial freeholders of this State as sureties, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office and for truly accounting for all moneys intrusted to him as such Assistant Superintendent; which bond shall be subject to the approval of the Controller, and when so approved shall be filed in the office of the Controller, and shall be renewed whenever and as often as the same shall be required to be by law, or by concurrent resolution of the Senate and Assembly.

SEC. 3. The Superintendent of Public Works shall have the power to purchase, from time to time, all materials which shall be necessary for use in keeping the canals and structures thereof in safe condition for good navigation; and for that purpose he may designate and authorize any one of the Assistant Superintendents of Public Works to purchase all such materials as may be required for the repair, maintenance or improvement of the canals, under such regulations as the Superintendent may adopt, subject to modification by the Legislature.

SEC. 4. The Superintendent of Public Works shall divide the canals of this State into sections, and shall appoint a competent foreman to take charge of each section and to oversee and direct the work of such mechanical and common laborers as shall be required for the repair, management and improvement thereof, and such patrolmen or watchmen as may be employed thereon. The foreman of each section shall, on the first day of each month, make a monthly statement of the names of all laborers employed upon his section under him, including his own, the kind or labor performed, the price per day or per month allowed, and the amount due each for the preceding month, which statement shall be duly verified by him and forwarded by him to the Superintendent of Public Works, who shall thereupon file the same with the Auditor, together with a statement duly verified by him of all bulk materials purchased and delivered on account of the canals for the preceding month, and payment for all such labor done and performed, and all materials so purchased and delivered, shall be made on or before the 15th day of each month.

SEC. 5. All payments for labor and materials done and provided on account of the canals shall be made under the direction of the Auditor of the Canal Department; for that purpose, he shall appoint one or more, and not exceeding three paymasters, who shall hold office for one year, or until their successors are appointed, whose duty it shall be to pay off and discharge all claims and demands contracted by the Superintendent of Public Works, or by his authority, on account of the canals, subject to such rules and regulations as may be adopted therefor by the Auditor and the Superintendent of Public Works. Each of the several paymasters thus appointed shall execute such bonds to the people of this State as the Controller shall require of him for the faithful performance of his duties and for truly accounting for all moneys intrusted to him as such paymaster. The Auditor may direct a paymaster to attend upon the occurrence of any break in the canals or their structures requiring immediate repairs, and the employment of labor and the use of materials beyond the ordinary estimate and allotment, and payment therefor shall be made under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund and the Superintendent of Public Works, and approved by the Auditor.

SEC. 6. Whenever any work for construction or improvement shall be ordered by the Legislature or Canal Board to be done upon any of the canals of this State the labor and materials shall be paid for as provided by the Superintendent of Public Works, and the execution of the work be charged upon him, after surveys, maps, plans, specifications, and estimates therefor shall be made by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, with his approval indorsed thereon, and which may be adopted by the Canal Board and the Superintendent jointly, payment for such labor and materials shall be made in the same manner as is herein provided for the payment of ordinary repairs.

SEC. 7. The salary of the paymasters shall be fixed by the Auditor, subject to the approval of the Commissioners of the canal fund, and shall be subject to suspension or removal by the Auditor. The compensation for all officers and employes under the superintendent of Public Works, not hereinbefore provided for, shall be fixed by the Superintendent, subject to the approval of the Canal Board, and when so fixed, the schedule of prices shall be filed in the office of the Controller.

SEC. 8. The offices of Superintendent of Canal Repairs, and of Division, Resident, and Assistant Engineers on the line of the canals are hereby abolished; and whenever the services of an engineer may be required by the Superintendent of Public Works upon any portion of the canals undergoing repairs and involving substantial changes of plans or the construction of new work, the Superintendent may call upon the State Engineer and Surveyor for assignment of said Engineer, who shall receive such compensation for the time employed as may be determined by a schedule of prices previously adopted by the Canal Board.

SEC. 9. In case any officer or employe in the service of the State, under the provisions of this bill, shall use his power, position, or patronage for the promotion or defeat of partisan or party purposes, shall be deemed guilty of misconduct in office, and in case any superior officer, having authority, shall refuse or neglect to take cognizance thereof, and to remove therefor, the question of such violation may be tried and determined by any Justice of the Supreme Court having jurisdiction in the county wherein such alleged violation occurred, upon the written charges made and sworn to by five substantial freeholders of the neighborhood, and in case the said Justice shall sustain such charges he shall certify that fact to the Superintendent of Public Works, or, in case of the hearing of charges against the latter, to the Governor, who, upon the receipt of such certificate shall remove such implicated officer or employe. And no increase of the force upon the canals shall be made at any time within 60 days preceding any annual election for State officers, except when the Superintendent of Public Works shall certify that the needs of the public service make such increase necessary at that time, which certificate shall be immediately published when made in the official State journal.

The Committee on Cities gave a hearing this afternoon on some Brooklyn bills, in regard to which Mayor Schroeder appeared, and on the Salary bill of Mr. Langbein, and on the bill to repeal the Parade-ground act. There was no time for the discussion of any other measure. The last-named bill was argued on behalf of the property-owners by a representative, and on behalf of the tax-payers by Mr. Fitch, of the Council of Political Reform. The committee will probably report the bill favorably. In respect to the salary bill Mr. Fitch also spoke, but only in general terms. Indeed, the object of getting him to speak at all was mainly to see how the Democrats would act, and they left no doubt on the subject. Almost from the first moment they began to interpose objections, push interrogatories, and question statements. Mr. Grady, who appeared to come forward as the self-appointed champion of the Tammany obstructionists, was so constant in his interruptions that the committee had to call him to order to keep him quiet. He made the extraordinary statements that the New-York members of the Assembly had expressly agreed at the conference on Saturday that they would advance no measure in the Legislature until Mayor Ely had been consulted upon it and given his consent thereto. This was instantly and flatly denied by Mr. Langbein. When Mr. Fitch had finished speaking the committee intimated they were ready to hear Mr. Grady. Then commenced one of the most laughable farces which has been enacted in a committee-room at Albany for some years. The young man prepared himself to speak with solemn deliberation. Taking off his overcoat and carefully laying it on his chair, he cleared his throat, struck an oratorical attitude, and instantly was soaring away into such cloudy regions of rhetoric and politics that he had to be brought down by several requests of the Chairman and others to speak on the bill under consideration. This he tried to do, and to answer the numerous questions put to him. Each moment he waxed warmer under the inspiration of his own eloquence until he was wildly pacing the floor, throwing aloft his arms, sprawling over the table, striking tragic attitudes, and altogether making such a spectacle of himself that at last everybody in the room gave way to continuous and inextinguishable laughter, and the committee had to adjourn. This only could be gathered from the proceedings of the afternoon, that in whatever shape or form the proposition to cut down the City expenses is put—whether it comes with Mayor Ely's sanction or without it—it will be fought to the last extremity by the Democrats. Come in what shape it may, or under any auspices it will, they will favor nothing that looks like retrenchment. Let any other idea be abandoned at once. The spirit displayed this afternoon was unmistakable. For instance, when Mr. Grady was declaiming about the right and justice of allowing the Mayor of the City to determine what reforms should be made, he was asked if he was ready to agree to any reductions which Mayor Ely should suggest. He at once declared he was not, asserting he was not to be caught in any such trap. Mr. Cowdin also must have been convinced by what he heard to-day of the essentially mischievous and useless character of his Advisory Council bill, for while the City Democrats are seizing upon this as their main hold for effecting delay, they intimate that they do not bind themselves to support what such a council may propose. Delay and delay is the whole policy until it is too late to do anything. It is abundantly evident that any measure of real reform for New-York will have to go through on a strict party vote, and with a call of the House to back it if necessary.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

An adjourned meeting of the Committees on Ways and Means of the House and Finance of the Senate, was held at No. 148 State street this afternoon. The committees were present in full numbers. Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer addressed the committees on behalf of the Advisory Board, during which he stated under the law passed last Winter the Advisory Board are only authorized to advertise for bids and report to the Legislature, which they have done. He charged that the interior of the old plans was a sham and deception, while the interior of the new plans was a reality. Under the old plans the cost would be $1,369,569, and under the modified plans, $793,796. The Advisory Board made a statement that the cost of the entire building, including approach stairs on the east front, without terrace, would be $4,368,366 76; terrace, $851,097 extra; cost of building from its present state to top of cornice, without roof, cornice, chimneys, or exterior finish, $1,045,891; cost of building from present state to top of roof, finish inside and out, $3,651,131 75.

Architect Fuller presented a statement showing that the total cost of the building under his plans up to the roof was $4,245,222. The estimate for putting on the roof, including dormers and chimneys, was $1,553,754. These figures were based upon the estimates of last year. The Joint Committee went into executive session, and on coming out adjourned.

THE BOSTON ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

EFFORTS MADE TO BUY OFF THE NEW MEN — NO VIOLENT DEMONSTRATIONS MADE—OTHER ROADS THREATENED IN CASE THEY AID THE MAINE COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—The strike of the engineers and firemen on the Boston and Maine Road continues. Thus far no outbreak has occurred, though crowds have been all day long at the Maine station and about the engine-houses, and the substitutes who have been put on—"scabs" the strikers call them—are jeered and hooted at as they go about their work. The strikers appear to be quite as confident of the ultimate success as when they left their machines. The Brotherhood of Engineers have ample funds, and are caring for the men who are out, giving them the same amount per day they were receiving when at work. Officers of the brotherhood have been busy during the day endeavoring to buy off the new engineers, but they have succeeded in only a very few cases. The railroad company offer the substitutes the same wages paid regular men, and in some cases a bonus. The running of trains to-day has been a trifle more regular than yesterday, after the strike. There is no denying the fact that the business of the road is seriously interfered with. The running of freight trains has been entirely discontinued. The through Portland passenger train, due in this city at 7:30 Monday evening, which was abandoned between Biddeford and Kennebunk by the engineer, did not reach here until 7:30 this morning; and the trains which left this city at 12:30 and 3:30 Monday afternoon for Portland were joined at Kennebunk, and carried along to Portland as one train, arriving there at 1:15 this morning. The road was cleared entirely of abandoned trains during Monday night, and all the stray locomotives were brought to shelter. Nearly all the local trains were sent out on time to-day and to-night. Superintendent Furber to-day sent the following dispatch to leading railway superintendents in New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore:

"Our engineers have all struck, and the brotherhood are buying up every man whom we can employ. If you can send us any men who will be true and will stick, please do so."

A dispatch sent this evening to the same points states that the brotherhood has paid as high as $500 in one instance to one of the newly-employed engineers to quit, and Mr. Arthur, the head of the organization, states that if the other roads continue to furnish help to the Boston and Maine, he will stop every road running out of Boston. The head-quarters of the engineers at No. 47 Hanover street have been thronged all day. The men say they are determined to hold out to the bitter end, and no man who "struck" will be allowed to go back till all are reinstated. They say that they hold themselves ready at any moment to meet the officials of the company, and they think that if a fair and impartial hearing was given them the matter would be adjusted. Many of the men who have left their engines have been in the employ of the company for years. Two of them for 30, 12 or 15 for 25, and a large number for from 8 to 15 years. The action of other roads in sending engineers to run the trains on the Boston and Maine is severely criticised by the organization.

To-night a strong Police force guards the station and the yards, prepared to prevent any interference with the new engineers. None, however, is expected, as no attempt was made in the city or along the line in the suburbs to create a disturbance, or to make trouble with the new men. Travel on the road is much lighter than usual, and fewer trains are run. There is no doubt that the strikers have the public with them in their demand for better wages and better treatment, though their action in leaving their machines is condemned. To-night a large meeting was held in Faneuil Hall, called by the strikers' committee, to listen to P. M. Arthur, the Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood. He defended the organization, maintaining that it had done much toward raising the standard of character among locomotive engineers, and was an organization for their good and for the benefit of their families. He asserted that it was opposed to strikes, only as a last resort; that in the case of the Maine Railroad there had been every effort to settle the difficulties amicably. Had there been a courteous spirit shown by the managers of the road, and those of the New-Jersey Central and the Grand Trunk there would have been no strike along the lines of either. The brotherhood had gained the victory over the New-Jersey Central and the Grand Trunk, because they had asked only their rights, and manfully defended them, and they would gain the victory over the Boston and Maine. They could hold out till the grass grew green over the rails of the road. Mr. Arthur denounced the engine dispatcher, Smith, as a perjured villain who had violated his oath. He gave warning to the Old Colony Railroad managers that if they did not immediately desist from giving aid to the Maine Road they would have a strike on their road.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ESSIPOFF CONCERTS.

Mme. Essipoff gave the first of a series of three concerts at Steinway Hall, yesterday evening. Her reappearance brought together a tolerably numerous audience, and her performances were heartily applauded. After what has been written of Mme. Essipoff, in this place, time and again, it will scarcely be thought necessary to dwell upon the artist's talent. Volume and quality of tone, and breadth and elegance of phrasing are still conspicuous characteristics of her style, and a more beautifully sonorous, varied, and tasteful delicacy of the compositions she interprets is not likely to be enjoyed in many years. Beethoven's sonata numbered Opus 110 opened the concert, and subsequently Mme. Essipoff rendered a nocturne by Chopin and the well-known and vigorous polonaise in A minor, the Chopin-Liszt "Chant Polonais;" excerpts, if we are not mistaken, from Schumann's "Phantasie stück" and "Faschingschwank," and Rubenstein's pretty Romance in F and odd "Study on False Notes." M. Vivien contributed to the programme a violin and piano sonata by Rust and a fantasia on operatic airs by Vieuxtemps, and Mlle. Palma sang several songs.

THE WEATHER

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States, cooler, followed by warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather, north-west to north-east winds, and stationary or rising barometer.*

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

TURKEY'S MENACING ATTITUDE.

PRINCE NIKITA DETERMINED TO NEGOTIATE FOR PEACE AT VIENNA—DISTURBANCES FEARED IN CONSTANTINOPLE—THE RUSSIANS ASSUMING THE OFFENSIVE—THE INSTRUCTIONS TO THE VARIOUS DELEGATES TO THE RECENT CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A telegram from Constantinople says, despite the Porte's request that a Montenegrin delegate should be sent to Constantinople to negotiate for peace, Prince Nikita persists in his desire to have the negotiations take place at Vienna.

The uneasiness on the Stock Exchange and the Paris Bourse, in consequence of the uncertainty of Eastern affairs, is intensified by various adverse rumors that Russia will precipitate a conflict; that negotiations with Montenegro are suspended, &c., none of which are traceable. No business is doing in international stocks, and the tone of the general market is flat.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A dispatch from Berlin says that despite all the official denials, disturbances are feared in Constantinople. The troops are confined to their barracks, and numbers of the "Young Turkish" party have been imprisoned.

A letter to the Cologne *Gazette* from South Russia reports that the Police have been ordered to hasten the general levy, which will defend the country and maintain order, but is not liable to service outside of Russian territory. This is thought to indicate that the Southern Army will soon assume the offensive.

A correspondent at Paris summarizes the instructions given to the various foreign delegates to the conference. Gen. Ignatieff, he says, was instructed to press three points, viz., the occupation of Bulgaria by a Russian force, the autonomy of the Christian provinces, and the disarmament of the Mohammedans therein. He had the widest discretionary powers, being even authorized to order an advance of the Russian Army. The following telegram was sent to Ignatieff on his "name day:"

"The General of the Army of the South and the Generals under his orders, and his Imperial Majesty's troops address the sincerest congratulations to Gen. Ignatieff on the occasion of his fête, and impatiently await his order to begin their march."

The foregoing was not in cipher, and was consequently known to the Porte. MM. De Chandordy and Burgoing, the French representatives, were instructed not to agree to the occupation of Bulgaria by any regular army; to concur with any design intended to prevent or modify an occupation so as to render it inoffensive, to try to prevent any rupture between Russia and England, to maintain constant accord with all the neutral powers, and to agree to no proposal which would conflict with the will of Germany. The instructions of Count Corti, the Italian delegate, were almost identical with those to the French delegates. Count Zichy, the Austrian Ambassador, was instructed to refuse any proposal for occupation by Austria in order to be able to oppose Russian occupation; to join the neutral powers in any proposal designed to prevent war, and to sound Baron Von Werther's decisions as far as possible. Baron von Werther, the German Ambassador, was directed to associate himself with Russia and Austria in all questions on which they agreed. The above are the open, as distinguished from the secret, instructions to the Plenpotentiaries.

Roumanian papers again assert that a treaty has been signed to permit the passage of Russian troops through Roumania.

M. Ristics has left Belgrade for Constantinople.

A special from Pera says the Grand Vizier at a recent interview, said he was quite sanguine that peace would be concluded with Servia in three days after Ristics' arrival.

It has been decided to grant Montenegro's request for a rectification of her frontier. An amicable arrangement is also probable as to the place where negotiations shall be held.

THE POSITION OF ENGLAND.

A DISCUSSION OF THE SITUATION—THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE TO BE ABANDONED TO ITS FATE—POSSIBILITIES OF INTERVENTION—THE WARLIKE PREPARATIONS AT PERA—THE FORTHCOMING PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The *Times*, in a leading article discussing the momentary lull in the Eastern dispute, says:

"The opening of Parliament has shown the direction in which English influence will be exerted. There is no radical difference between the views of the Ministry and the opposition. Thus at home and abroad the conditions of the problem are now better discernible. We cannot approach a moral certainty, but as regards things of utmost moment which were previously in doubt, we have the very highest degree of probability—we know what Turkey has done; we can speak with the greatest confidence of our own country; we think we know what Russia will do. Even the policy of Germany and Austria is defining itself, while it comes to this, that taking the political situation as it supervened on the dissolution of the conference, there is imminent danger of a great war between the Russians and Turks in which the European Governments will leave the Ottoman Power to its fate, reserving to themselves the right of interference at some future time should the disposal of the occupied or conquered territory affect their interests. This contingency is not even provided for, but it has generally been met with a sort of incredulity that danger would ever become urgent. Some subsidence of national excitement, some return of prudence and reflection, the conscience of an Emperor, the remonstrances of a Finance Minister might remove the causes for apprehension; or when the two adversaries stood opposed to each other they would find means to come to terms; or, finally, Europe would reconcile them by the conference. Nothing of this has been done, and seemingly the inevitable hour draws nearer and nearer. The pause of which we are conscious arises from the feeling that the die has been cast—that perhaps the power to change the course of events exists no more. There is no longer anything properly in suspense. The crisis is past so far as diplomatic influence is concerned, and any further appointment must be of a different order. But such a phase of feeling cannot endure long. When the people recover from the bewildering effect of all these events and revelations, they will combine and compare them in their minds and ask whether there is nothing more to be done. That is a question which will daily, hourly become more urgent, and will animate the forthcoming parliamentary debate, which would otherwise take the form of an historical disquisition. It is pretty certain that on both sides there will be a disposition to admit that the European Statesmen ought not to gaze in scandalous helplessness on a terrible catastrophe. But the nature of the intervention, which might range from the whisper of a dragoman to the thunder of an 80-pounder, will exhibit as wide diversities of opinion. The debate will be pointed by the knowledge that the Russian ultimatum has been dispatched and requires an answer. It has been said that the Governments objecting to answer in a body, and finding it inconvenient to answer singly, may take refuge in a resolve not to answer at all, but the worst of this would be that when a document is not answered the author has a certain right to assume that it cannot be answered. If the Governments content themselves with formal phrases, the decent veil of the admission that they have nothing to say, we give a moral advantage to a power which we may be sure will not be slow to use it. These considerations tend to show that the Government cannot better pursue a policy which, during the last three months, has conciliated national confidence, than by using every opportunity, and if possible making one, to retrieve the errors into which the Porte has been led by its own natural obsinacy and the suggestions of thoughtless or interested Europeans. This may indeed be a difficult task. Our correspondent at Pera describes the preparations for war, the effect of which is that while they ruin the State industrially, they bring a large armed force into Europe, and fill the capital with martial spirit, and make a compromise almost impossible. Every nerve is strained, every farthing lavished to make ready as if for an inevitable contest. The Asiatic provinces have been for a whole month drained of able-bodied men, muskets come from America by hundreds of thousands, and metallic cartridges by millions. Though it is impossible to refuse our admiration to a people who thus prepare to defend themselves, we cannot forget that they are outnumbered many times by the population of the hostile Empire, and seem to be entering on a perilous struggle with mistaken notions of their own strength and of the relations of the other powers toward them."

THE EXTRADITION CONTROVERSY.

LORD DERBY'S EXPLANATION OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—In the House of Lords this afternoon Lord Derby, Foreign Secretary, in reply to a question by Earl Granville, gave details regarding the extradition controversy. He said the difficulty arose because America intimated that she would try Lawrence, who was extradited, for another offense than the one named under the treaty, if the first failed. America communicated in August that she never intended to try Lawrence for a second offense. The British Government, therefore, while maintaining the construction it adopted, felt that there was no reason for longer suspending the operation of the treaty. The surrender of Brent, the Louisville forger, was unconditional because conditions were not required, arrangments continuing as before. Negotiations are now pending for a new treaty.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—A correspondent at Paris telegraphs: "There is a coalition in the Chamber of Deputies against the Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and his position is regarded as endangered. It is reported that he will shortly exchange his present post for the St. Petersburg Embassy. Though the same report has been circulated several times heretofore, I cannot say that it is now at all improbable. In that event, M. Jules Simon will become Foreign Minister. This change, or any disturbance of the Cabinet at this time, would be little short of a public calamity.

A later dispatch says it is stated in official circles that the importance of the attacks on the Duke Decazes, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has been exaggerated. It is certain that the Cabinet and the leaders of the majority in the Assembly are now disposed to exert all their influence to sustain him.

ANOTHER FIGHT WITH CRAZY HORSE.

THE STORY TOLD BY AN INDIAN RUNNER—ATTEMPTS OF SAVAGES TO AMBUSH 350 SOLDIERS—THE RESULT ONLY A SKIRMISH.

CHEYENNE, Feb. 13.—A Red-Cloud Agency special to the Cheyenne *Sun* says Red Sack, an Indian runner from Crazy Horse's village, brings particulars of a fight which occurred near there about Jan. 3. This runner has been closely questioned by different parties, but adheres strictly to the following which he told yesterday to Gen. Crook and other officers: About a month ago the main body of hostiles, consisting of 800 lodges, was encamped on Tongue River near the mouth of Hanging Woman's Creek. A small band of Cheyennes were encamped further down, and about Jan. 3 they discovered some 350 infantry advancing from the direction of the Yellowstone. A skirmish ensued, the Indians retreating to the main village. The small squad of savages gave the alarm, and a large force of the Crazy Horse warriors advanced 18 miles down Tongue River to meet the soldiers. A few Indians were thrown forward as a decoy, while the remainder arranged themselves along the cañon to ambush the advancing troops. According to Red Sack, however, the Indian skirmishers were not followed into the trap, and after a desultory fire of three or four hours the military returned northward by the same route by which it had advanced. The Indians had three men badly wounded, two of whom died. The village has since moved westward to the head water of the Rose bud.

FIRST WARD ROWDIES.

A NICE SPECIMEN OF A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSMAN—"NICK" MULLER'S AMUSEMENT IN SHAUN RYAN'S LIQUOR SIORE.

A fierce free fight, in which political loafers of the First Ward were the participants, took place at 1 o'clock yesterday morning in "Shaun" Ryan's liquor store on State street, opposite the Battery Park. The affray is made specially disgraceful by the fact that one of the actors in it was Nicholas Muller, who was elected a member of the United States House of Representatives last Fall, having been nominated by Tammany Hall. After the antagonistic Assembly Conventions of Monday night, at which ex-Alderman John Moore was nominated to fill the place of the late Assemblyman Healey by the Tammany-Duffy faction, and John F. Berrigan by the Mullerites. Both parties enjoyed themselves after the usual manner of Tammany politicians. About midnight, Nick Muller, accompanied by four or five followers, entered "Shaun" Ryan's drinking-saloon. They found there a party of men who favored the election of Moore to the Assembly. An acrimonious discussion immediately arose. Muller and his party denounced Moore and the others condemned Berrigan. A young man named John O'Connor, said something which was resented by Congressman elect Muller, who deliberately spat in O'Connor's face. O'Connor struck at him, other persons interfered, and a free fight began. Muller struck at a person called Matt Stripp, and in return was knocked under a table. While he lay there the conflict raged about him. When he arose he drew a pocket-knife, opened it, and uttering an oath, ran toward Stripp. He struck at him once, but failed to hit him, and before he could repeat the blow a burly laborer, named Thomas Coughlin, wrested the knife from his grasp. He was then held back, and the conflict was stayed for a moment. It was reopened, however, by Mike Connors, who is employed by Muller to look after his business in Castle Garden. Connors struck John O'Connor, and was hit in return. Once more the crowd struggled around the room, and, although their oaths were loud, no policeman appeared to prevent possible murder. When the fighting ceased again in the saloon Mike Connors was not satisfied. He challenged a little tailor, whose name nobody appeared to know, to fight him, and the challenge being accepted, the two repaired without friends to the Battery Park. There in the darkness they fought nuseed, but, when they reappeared in the bar-room Mike's face was much worse looking than his diminutive but sturdy opponent's. When Ryan's bar-room and State street generally were quiet once more, Congressman elect Nick Muller was lighted to his home by "Torchlight" Docharty, a gentleman who owes his title to the ruddy cund character of his visage. The First Ward is now in a condition of ferment, and it is likely some fierce fighting will occur previous to and at the election of the successor of the late Assemblyman Healey, which occurs to-day.

ACCIDENT TO MR. ARTHUR CHENEY.

Mr. Arthur Cheney, proprietor of the Globe Theatre, Boston, was an inmate of the Mercer Street Police Station last night. An officer of the Fifteenth Precinct, while on patrol, noticed a man sitting on a doorstep in Fourth avenue near Thirteenth street. He was well dressed, being attired in a full dress suit, and was bleeding profusely from a severe cut on his forehead, and was almost unconscious from loss of blood. Assistance was procured and the man was taken to the station in a wagon. His injuries were carefully attended to, and after he regained consciousness he informed Capt. Byrnes that he was Mr. Arthur Cheney, and that he had dined during the evening with Mr. W. R. Floyd, the well-known actor at the Union Square Theatre, and with some other friends. After dinner he started to visit the Union Square Theatre, and on his way he slipped and fell heavily on the sidewalk, cutting his head severely. He became unconscious, and some passers by picked him up and seated him on the stoop where the officer found him. Owing to his condition, Mr. Cheney remained at the Station-house for the night.

SHORTCOMINGS OF LAWYERS.

At the meeting of the Bar Association last evening, Mr. R. Darling, from the committee appointed to investigate the charge made against William C. Barrett, a late member of the association, reported they had every reason to believe that he had been guilty of gross irregularities in his practice. They had presented the matter to the Judge of the Supreme Court, who had promised to look into the matter. The Executive Committee reported that the case of Titus H. Eldridge, who was accused of irregularity in practice in the Surrogate's Court, had been referred by the Supreme Court to William H. Leonard, Referee, to take testimony and recommend that the association appropriate $500 for counsel to prosecute the matter. It was so ordered. A general and lengthy discussion on the question of the morals of the Bar followed. Mr. Charles Price said that he knew of at least two members of the association who should be made the subjects of discipline, and that it would be well for the Executive Committee to take the work in hand. Mr. Clifford H. Rand said that the condition of the Bar of New-York was fast becoming a source of public discussion. He believed there was a terrible amount of piracy and extortion practiced in some of the courts by members of the Bar, and the Supreme Court Bench should be aided in bringing the offenders to justice. He moved a resolution to the effect that the Executive Committee should investigate the matter, with power to appoint sub-committees or employ counsel to aid the Supreme Court of the district in its efforts to remedy the evil. The resolution was adopted.

A BUSY LIFE ENDED.

DEATH OF A NOTED BROOKLYN MAN.

DEATH OF HON. CYRUS P. SMITH—A CAREER THAT COVERS THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF BROOKLYN'S HISTORY.

In the death, yesterday morning, of Mr. Cyrus P. Smith, the City of Brooklyn lost one of its most prominent and respected citizens. Passing away full of years, his life is the history of Brooklyn during the period in which it grew up from a mere village into a great city, and the influence that Mr. Smith exerted in developing the trade and commerce of the city will gain for his memory in years to come a meed of heartfelt and deserved recognition. Cyrus Porter Smith was the son of Edward and Hannah Smith, and was born April 5, 1800, at Hanover, N. H. He worked on his father's farm during his boyhood, gaining such an education as could be obtained by irregular attendance upon district schools. Determined, however, to have a liberal education, he studied hard with his brother Noah, then in college, and entering Dartmouth when he was 18 years of age, paid his way by teaching district schools during the Winter in New-Hampshire and Vermont, and was graduated with honor in 1824. Entering the office of Chief Justice T. S. Williams, in Hartford, Conn., he studied law under the direction of that jurist, and was admitted to the Bar in 1827. While studying in Hartford, to eke out his scanty resources, he taught singing schools in different parts of the State, and on one of these excursions became acquainted with the lady who afterward became his wife. He looked about for a place in which to practice his profession, and decided to locate in Brooklyn, to which village he removed from Hartford in September, 1827. He was a lawyer without a client until the following April, when he earned his first fee of $5. He was not discouraged with tardy success, but determined to trust his fortunes with the growth of the town. He made many friends, and having connected himself with the First Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Cox was Pastor, was its chorister from 1827 to 1833. During the Presidential campaign of 1828, when Jackson was a candidate, Mr. Smith came into notice as an active Whig. He was Clerk of the Village Board of Trustees from 1833 to 1835, and Corporation Counsel of the new city from 1835 to 1839, enjoying during this time a practice as large as that of any lawyer in the city. He was the fourth Mayor of the city in 1839, when he was elected by the Board of Aldermen. An act of the Legislature having sent the election of Mayor to the people, he was elected to that office by a popular majority in 1840, holding the office until 1843, or, in both terms, a period of three years and four months. He was Supervisor in 1836 and 1837, and in 1843, seeking to establish a company for supplying the City with gas, was elected Alderman from the Third Ward, and to his efforts in public and private was largely due the successful inception of the first gas company in Brooklyn. Being deeply interested in public education, he became an active and influential member of the School Board, and was the President of the Board of Education for 21 years. The present system was put into practical operation during Mr. Smith's official connection with it, and when he retired in 1867 the association undertook with his committee the important duty of definitely establishing the shore-lines of New-York and Brooklyn. Taking always a deep interest in ferry communication between the two cities, he became in 1839, upon the organization of the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, one of the Directors of that corporation. In 1844 he was appointed one of a committee selected at a public meeting where it was resolved that measures should be taken to ascertain whether the assumed right of the City of New-York to lease the ferries was a franchise or simply a privilege to be recalled by the State. Subsequently, on July 4, 1844, when the Brooklyn Union Ferry Company was organized, he became a Director, and with Mr. George Wood—who, like Mr. Smith, was fully conversant with the previous condition of the ferries—submitted the articles of association. Upon the consolidation of the Fulton, South, Catharine, Hamilton avenue, Wall street, Roosevelt street, and Governeur street ferries, on Nov. 10, 1854, under the name of the Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn, Mr. Smith was chosen as Director. In 1855 he was elected Managing Director, and retained that position to the day of his death. In 1839 an accident occurred in Fulton street near the City Hall, by which a stranger had his leg broken. Mr. Smith witnessed the accident, and learned that there was no public provision for such cases nearer than the alms-house at Flatbush, four miles distant. He met the late Gen. Robert Nichol a few moments later, and had the injured man conveyed to a house near by. The two gentlemen defrayed the expenses of the injured man, and the circumstances impressed upon both of them the necessity for a city hospital. This was effected, after many obstacles had been overcome, in 1839, during Mr. Smith's first term as Mayor, when an appropriation was made for the purpose by the Common Council. In January, 1869, Mr. Smith was appointed Acting President of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, with which he had been connected for many years, thus becoming controller of the two leading means of egress and ingress for the city. He was President of the Board of Trustees in the First Presbyterian Church, was one of the corporate members of the Brooklyn Savings Bank, the wealthiest institution of the kind in the City, a member of the Board of Directors of Green-Wood Cemetery, a Trustee of the House of Refuge, a Director of the Packer Female Collegiate Institute, also a Director of the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, and was a member of the Advisory Board of the Graham Home for Aged Women, on Washington avenue.

Mr. Smith had been affected with a troublesome complaint for five years past, but fought bravely against it. He was present on Saturday afternoon at a meeting of the Directors of the Brooklyn City Hospital, and Saturday night at a reception at the house of Hon. Jonathan Ogden to Rev. Mr. Hall, recently called to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church. He complained of illness during the evening, was very ill later in the evening, but was better on Sunday, and saw several friends. He sank rapidly on Monday, the visits of friends being forbidden, and without rallying declined until between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when he peacefully died. He leaves a widow and five children, four sons and a daughter. He leaves an ample fortune. He will be buried to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, in Henry street. The Common Council and the organizations of which he was a member will take formal action in recognition of his death to-day. The flags on the boats of the ferry companies, at the ferry-houses, on the City Hall, and other public buildings were yesterday displayed at half mast in respect to his memory.

A DOWN-TOWN CLUB-HOUSE.

About the beginning of the year a movement was started in Wall street to form a Down-Town Merchants' and Bankers' Association. The initiation fee was set at $100, and the annual dues at $50. The membership was limited to 500, and it was stated that when 300 persons should have subscribed the club should be considered as established. The lists rapidly filled until they now contain the names of nearly every prominent banker, broker, lawyer, and business man having dealings in the vicinity of the street, and it is announced the requisite number of members having been secured, that negotiations have been entered into for the lease or purchase of the old Merchants' Exchange, Nos. 50 and 52 Pine street, with a view of converting it into an elegant club-house, after the style of the London Merchants' and Bankers' Coffee-house. The best cooks that can be obtained will be secured, and all the luxuries the market can afford will be served to members at cost price. The idea of the club is to provide a place of reception for out-of-town customers, and also a place where meals and refreshment can be had at moderate rates. The new club-house will be richly fitted up, and will contain every convenience that modern taste can suggest.

REWARDING MERITORIOUS CONDUCT.

The ceremony of formally presenting medals and complimentary resolutions to five members of the Police force took place yesterday in the President's room, at Police Head-quarters, in the presence of the full Board of Commissioners. Capt. Murray, of the Fourth Precinct, whose clever capture of the Astoria masked burglars received complimentary recognition from the board, was formally presented by Gen. Smith with an engrossed copy of the resolutions recently adopted. The President, in making the presentation, expressed his gratification that Capt. Murray, whose promotion from the rank of Sergeant had been earned by faithful performance of his duty, had proved by his conduct that the board had not erred in elevating him to the rank of Captain. After Capt. Murray had thanked the board in appropriate terms, Roundsman John McDowell, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who, about six weeks ago, was shot by a burglar whom he arrested, was presented with a silver medal, a series of complimentary resolutions, and a check for $1,000 voted to him by the Riot Relief Fund Committee. Roundsman John Gannon, of the Mounted Squad, received a silver medal and resolutions in consideration of his bravery in stopping a runaway team in Central Park. Roundsmen John Murphy, Christopher Wall, and Patrick F. Byrnes, who were instrumental in saving the lives of persons imperiled in burning buildings, were presented with

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 13.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000 L. & W.B.con.. 36
2,000 do.....b3. 36
3,000 do..... 36½
100 West. Un..... 69¾
3000 do..... 69⅝
800 do..... 69½
2700 do..... 69¾
100 do..... 69¾
700 do.....c. 69¾
700 do..... 69¾
700 do..... 69⅞
100 Del. & Hud..... 43
400 do..... 43½
300 do..... 49½
200 do..... 48¾
100 do.....s15. 48
300 do..... 48½
200 do.....c. 48½
700 do..... 48¾
100 do..... 48¾
5 do..... 48⅜
27 do..... 48¾
200 Atl. & Pac. Tel.... 18½
25 do..... 18¾
75 N. Y. Cen. & H.... 99⅞
500 do..... 99⅝
100 do..... 99¾
100 do..... 99¾
400 do..... 99⅝
1700 Lake Shore..... 61¾
700 do.....s3. 61⅝
27 do.....s7. 61⅞
1100 do..... 61½
1000 do..... 61⅝
300 do.....s4. 61½
400 do.....s3. 61½
100 do..... 61½
100 Mich. Cen.....b3. 44¾
100 do.....s3. 44⅝
100 do..... 44¾
1700 Lake Shore..... 61¾
700 do.....s3. 61⅝
1100 do..... 61½
1000 do..... 61⅝
300 do.....s4. 61½
400 do.....s3. 61½
100 do..... 61½
100 Mich. Cen.....b3. 44¾
100 do.....s3. 44⅝
100 do..... 44¾
200 do.....s60. 44½
100 do..... 44¾
100 do..... 44⅝
100 do..... 44¾
100 do..... 44⅝
100 do..... 44¾
100 do..... 44⅝

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE R. S. N. A. M. S. P. CO. LIMITED.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage, from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, approaching to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 41 latitude, going south of 42.

From New-York for LIVERPOOL and QUEENSTOWN.

PARTHIA....WED. Feb. 14 BATAVIA....WED., Feb. 28
CHINA.....WED., Feb. 21 ABYSSINIA..WED., March 7

Steamers marked to carry passengers. Steerage passengers, through passage, $30, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very lower rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PARTHIA will embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 14th February, 1877. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAILS.

The steamers of this line take the large Southern route recommended by Capt. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 24, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. J. MCGEE, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED)

LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 13, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $55 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ANDES.....Feb. 14
ALPS.....Feb. 28

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and AUX CAYES.

ATLAS.....March 14

Superior first-class passenger accommodations.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 14
CHAMPION.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 17

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to Southern ports one-half usual rates. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and all transfers at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASSELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Feb. 22
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 8
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 15
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 29

First cabin, $70, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Currency Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms, amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 5th st., Hoboken.

ODER.....Sat., Feb. 17 NECKAR....Sat., March 3
HERMANN...Sat., Feb. 24 AMERICA...Sat., March 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets, at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:

CANADA, Frydell.....Saturday, Feb. 24, at 2 P. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.

GREECE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England...Feb. 21, 11 A. M. | The Queen..Mar. 3, 7½ A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

R. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14, Pier No. 43 North River. 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 17, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamer City Point and Dictator; also, with the steamer J. B. SCUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA.

Caution to travelers! Great reduction in fare via the inland route from Savannah to all Florida ports. Only $2 to Jacksonville. Meals and state-rooms extra. The elegant steamer J. B. SCHUYLER makes close connection with all Savannah steamers, thus forming the quickest and most agreeable route as well as the lowest in fare. Accommodations for passengers unsurpassed. Travelers are cautioned against purchasing through tickets via any other route.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship COLON.....Thursday, Feb. 15

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Thursday, March 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Feb. 28

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAILS, S. S. CO.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North st., E. R., at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Feb. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 28

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 23 and March 16 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
LAIDLAW, ADEE & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14
CLIFTON.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLAR, LYLING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, Hamburg direct, CASTLEBOURG and HAMBURG.

GELLERT.....Feb. 15 BOLIVIA.....March 1
FONSECA.....Feb. 22 LESSING.....March 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg; and to points in Saxony, First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency

KUNHARDT & CO.,
Gen'l Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y.

C. H. RICHARD & BOAS,
General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Alsatia....Feb. 17, 8 A. M. | California, March 3, 9 A. M.
Anchoria...Feb. 24, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia, March 10, 7 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabin $60 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Italia.....Feb. 14, 2 P. M. | Utonia, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $25. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

RED STAR STEAM-SHIP LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

TO ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND.....Feb. 15 KENILWORTH.....Feb. 3
NEDERLAND.....March 10 SWITZERLAND....Feb. 27

Latest passage in currency:

First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $26.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philada.
No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.

Open daily, Sundays excluded, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl capable of assisting in any other kind of work; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 350 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A good and tidy colored girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress or nurse. Call or address No. 141 East 16th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 149 East 50th st., between 3d and Lexington ave.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a nice family; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 502 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING.—Four years in her last place. Apply at No. 166 Elm st., Julia Inge.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid or do general house-work. Call at No. 301 East 61st st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman; will take care of growing children; best City reference. Call at No. 796 6th av.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters in one house; both good laundresses; to do the work of a small family if required; City or country; the best of City references. Call at No. 40 East 41st st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS, who want to live together—one as excellent cook and help with the washing, the other as chamber-maid and assist with the washing; City reference. Call at No. 406 East 18th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable American woman as plain cook; first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Address S. Box No. 261 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK IN A private family; superior family cook; can take entire charge of a kitchen; no objection to Brooklyn; six years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 135 West 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT WOMan; understands all kinds of cooking, French and American, and all kinds of fancy dishes; willing to take charge of kitchen; will go in the country; reference. Call or address No. 218 East 21st st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESpectable girls; one as good cook; will assist with washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; together preferred; best reference. Call at No. 193 West 28th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A private family as cook, and assist with the washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give 10 years' City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 501 6th av., corner 30th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO YOUNG girls, one as cook, washer, and ironer, and the other as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 317 East 37th st., Room No. 5.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; excellent references. Address D. F. Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT GIRL; will assist with washing and ironing; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 238 Avenue A, corner 19th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON AS GOOD cook and assist with washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker; City reference. Call at No. 324 East 36th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking and baking; country preferred; good reference. Call at No. 134 west 17th st., basement.

COOK.—KNOWS HER WORK THOROUGHLY IN all its branches; good baker; will assist with washing; best City reference. Address or call at No. 246 East 27th st.; ring bell.

COOK.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan; is a good plain cook; first-class washer and ironer; two years' City reference. Call at No. 779 7th av., near 52d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A COMpetent person in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 344 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; no objection to do coarse washing; City or country; excellent references. Call at No. 243 West 27th st., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable Protestant woman; no objection to a brandling farm; good reference. Call at No. 237 West 35th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN IN A private family; City or country; good reference. Call or address for two days No. 226 West 31st st., basement.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO PROTestant girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer; other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 358 West 52d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent young woman; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NO OBJECtion to help with the washing. Can be seen at the residence of present employer, No. 110 East 45th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; country preferred; good reference. Call for two days at No. 144 East 15th st.

COOK.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, Washer, and ironer; four years' experience. Call at No. 158 East 42d st.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Person as first-rate cook and good manager; can take entire charge. Call at No. 118 West 26th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; by the week or month; understands all kinds of family sewing; make dresses over as good as new; has lock-stitch machine; best City reference. Address M., No. 130 Greenwich av.

DRESS-MAKER.—THOROUGHLY UNDERstands cutting and fitting in latest style; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would like a few more engagements by the day. Address Advertiser, No. 204 East 63d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker; by the week or month; understands different machines; also understands millinery; terms moderate. Call at No. 221 East 31st st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RELIABLE, MIDDLEaged German lady, speaking French, to assist a lady in the management and care of the household duties; best reference. Address L. A., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN as working housekeeper; understands all kinds of house-work; can operate; is good hand sewer; wages not so much an object as a pleasant home; City or country. Call at No. 317 East 24th st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS TO do the work of a house together; good City references. Call at No. 119 West 46th st., in the store near 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do house-work in a small private family; good reference. Call at No. 336 Avenue A.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A CAPABLE GIRL; UNDERstands hair-dressing and dress-making; obliging and accustomed to travel; City reference. Apply for two days at No. 471 6th av., in the milliners'; ring first bell.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH Canada with a family going to Europe; does not object to children; first-class reference. Address Henriette, No. 661 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RELIABLE PERSON; speaks several languages; will wait on an elderly lady; is a good seamstress; best references. Apply at No. 562 8th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCH girl a first-class laundress, understands fluting; no objection to a large family; good reference. Call at No. 43 Ferry st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass laundress in a private family; has first-class City reference. Call at No. 215 East 29th st., Room 13.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; has no objection to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 201 Lexington av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO fine washing and chamber-work; the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 413 East 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as children's nurse; is capable of taking care of a child from its birth; or has no objection to chamber-work and fine washing; the best of City reference of five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 264 West 47th st., up one flight stairs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY IN No a widower's family as nurse and house-keeper; is a good seamstress, can cut and fit, is fond of children, has good reference. Call in the millinery store, No. 507 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as nurse; plain sewer. Call at No. 235 West 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to take care of children or to do chamber-work. Call for two days at No. 257 West 40th st.

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FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth or bring it up on the bottle; first-class City reference. Call at No. 348 West 47th st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT ENGLISH Protestant girl as maid, or as nurse and seamstress; understands the bringing up of children thoroughly. Can be seen at present employer's, for two days, No. 19 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL OF 14 to take care of children in a private family; a good home more of an object than wages. Apply at No. 158 East 30th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT person; is excellent to bring up an infant on bottle from birth. Call at No. 469 West 21st st., present employer.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHILD'S nurse; growing children; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 139 East 40th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN; CAN take entire charge of an infant from birth; best City reference. Seen for two days at No. 273 6th av., over corset store.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESpectable young girl; Protestant; best City references. Address X., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—OF MANY YEARS EXPERIENCE IN ALL kinds of sickness or monthly nursing; satisfactory reference from patients and physicians. Inquire for Lady's Nurse at No. 314 East 15th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent Protestant woman on invalid lady; best City references. Seen for two days at No. 210 East 23d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESpectable young girl, Protestant. Call at No. 340 East 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Woman as seamstress; is perfectly competent; no objection to assist with children; five or more years' excellent City reference. Address M. E. M., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL, Sand take care of growing children; understands sewing on machine; good reference. Apply to E. C., at Frantzen's, No. 26 West 13th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GENERAL FAMILY SEAMStress and dress-maker, also boys' suits; by the day or month. Address Advertiser, 129 West 19th st.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as wet nurse; milk six weeks old; has doctor's lines. Apply at No. 147 East 32d st., in the milk store.

WET NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN as wet nurse. Call at No. 498 2d av., third floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; can do up salads and care for silver; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 221 East 21st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver and making of salads, &c.; is also capable of filling a man's place; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 18 East 38th st.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A private family as cook, and assist with the washing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give 10 years' City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 501 6th av., corner 30th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; can do up salads and care for silver; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 221 East 21st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver and making of salads, &c.; is also capable of filling a man's place; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 18 East 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, Protestant, in a private family; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address J. J., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE waiter; two years' first-class City reference from last place; in private family; City or country. Address S. T., No. 417 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; can do up salads and care for silver; willing and obliging; no objection to the country; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 221 East 21st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver and making of salads, &c.; is also capable of filling a man's place; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 18 East 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, Protestant, in a private family; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address J. J., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE waiter; two years' first-class City reference from last place; in private family; City or country. Address S. T., No. 417 6th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young girl; willing and obliging; best reference from last place; country preferred. Call for two days at No. 420 West 39th st., fancy store.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands her business thoroughly; would make herself useful; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 742 3d av., corner 46th st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, a few ladies' or gentlemen's washing; all kinds of fine muslin; fluting done by machine; terms moderate; best reference; Manhattanville place for bleaching; by the month or dozen. Call at No. 349 West 43d st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor; Mrs. Moore.

WASHING.—FAMILIES PREFERRED, BY A SWEdish woman, formerly in private families; the very best City testimonials; will do cheap and splendid work; widow, no children. Call at Mrs. Eriksen, No. 320 East 22d st., rear house.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; ladies' and gentlemen's washing; understands fluting and fine washing; 50 to 75 cents a dozen; best of reference. Call or address Mrs. Malone, No. 113 West 46th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO go out by the day or month; can do all kinds of fluting; laces, &c.; can do curtaining; children's clothes splendidly; has the best of reference from last employer. Call at 326 East 36th st., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A SWEDISH LAUNDRESS, WITH first-class reference: ladies' or gentlemen's or families' fine washing; the clothes well done up and carefully attended to. Call at No. 159 52d st., between 3d and Lexington ave.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, washing and ironing at her home; would go out by the day; good City reference. Call at No. 1,009 6th av. corner 58th st., Candy store.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN gentlemen's or families' washing; City references. Call or address Mrs. Leroy, No. 106 West 26th st.

WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS; gentlemen's or family washing at her own house; best of reference. Address No. 417 West 32d st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; UNDERstands his business in all its branches; take care of silver and lamps; understands marketing; has good City reference and no objection to the country. Address H. R. B., No. 115 East 27th st.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN OF 15 YEARS' experience, both in England and this City, as first man (where a second is kept); unexceptionable reference. Address A. B., Box No. 350 West 46th st.

BUTLER.—FIRST-CLASS; WILLING AND OBLIGing; City or country; best City references. Address Camille, Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man; married; experienced; capable and trustworthy; knows the City well; make himself useful; is every way a good man; first-class reference from late employer, who can be seen. Address for two days T. H., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A WELLexperienced man; understands the care and management of horses, carriages, &c.; is a careful driver; is a good vegetable gardener; can milk and make himself useful; good reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 241 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY Understands his business; willing and obliging; no objection to country; understands the care and treatment of horses; highly recommended, living six years in one place. Call or address for two days G. B., No. 486 8th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A COMPETENT single man; has a first-class knowledge of his business; experienced groom; careful City driver; willing and obliging; excellent City reference from most respectable families. Call or address C. W., at J. B. Brewster's warerooms, No. 145 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO THOROughly understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful City driver; best City reference; can be seen at present employer's. Call or address No. 163 West 56th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the business; can give satisfactory reference as regards honesty and sobriety. Call or address, for 3 days, M. O., No. 145 5th av., cor. 21st st., J. B. Brewster & Co.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant married man; no family; is a good groom and careful City driver; best City references; City or country; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address G. W., No. 32 East 40th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO UNDERstands the business thoroughly; seven years' best City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Address P. N., No. 131 West 32d st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG single man capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; is a good driver; can milk, &c. Address John, No. 238 East 12th st.

FARMER AND GARDENER, OR WOULD GO as first-class gardener; seven years' reference from present place; married; no family. Address T. O., care Peter Reid, florist, 236 Clinton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GARDENER.—REQUIRES THE CHARGE OF A first-class place, where one or more men are kept; is a man very trustworthy and capable in all branches of his business; is a Scotchman, and can bring forward the highest references from Scotland and this country as to character and ability; present employer will satisfy all inquiries as to the cause of leaving, &c. Address J. H. T., New Utrecht, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER A first-class place; is thoroughly versed in everything appertaining to flowers, lawns, walks, hothouses, &c. Call on or address Gardener, care of I. Davidson, No. 237 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands greenhouse, graperies, fruit trees, grafting, mushrooms, and mushrooms, and farming thoroughly; twenty years' experience. Address T. L., Rutherford Park, N. J.

GARDENER.—A THOROUGH GARDENER; WELL up in culture of grapes, peaches, roses, &c., under glass; references as to character and ability first-class. Address J. M., care Isaac Buchanan, Esq., No. 1 West 17th st.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, Scotch, (married,) thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; 15 years unexceptionable reference as to character and ability. Address L., Peter Henderson, Esq., No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, AGED 28, single, on a gentleman's place; is a first-class and consistent man; a first-class place wanted; best of reference from last employer. Address Lennan, No. 238 East 12th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, SMALL family; has a thorough knowledge of every branch of the business, and can give good references. Address Gardener, No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, GERman; good nursery and vegetable gardener; best reference. Address T. L., Boardman, Westchester County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN; without family; understands all kinds of vegetables, green-house, grapery; with willing to assist in house. Call or address F. Oaven, No. 7 Barclay st., seed store, for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER; Scotch; married; is open for an engagement; understands the business in all its branches; first-class references. Address J. P., care of Peter Henderson, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A SINGLE German; understands the culture of hot and greenhouse plants, and all outside gardening in all its branches; good references. Address A. B., Tremont, N. Y.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A YOUNG German as gardener and farmer; best references; Address W. J., Williamsbridge Post Office, New-York.

GARDENER.—THOROUGH, PRACTICAL, (ENGLish;) age, 28; married; first-rate reference as to character and ability. Address F. W., No. 67 Nassau st.

GROOM AND FOOTMAN.—BY A MARRIED man as groom and footman; first-class references from present employer. Address T. C., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND TEMPERATE man as nurse or attendant to a sick or invalid gentleman; good City reference. Address Herrov, Box No. 285 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PORTER OR JANITOR.—BY A PROTESTANT young man; is willing to work; can give four years' satisfactory reference. Address D. L., Box 551 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE, PROTESTANT MAN IN a private family; first-class City references from his last places; no objection to the country. Address for two days G. H., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS WAITER in a private family; speaks French and English; best of reference from last and present employers. Address for two days E. B., Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER—LAUNDRESS.—BY A FRENCHMAN and wife; man is a first-class waiter; woman as laundress; first-class; does general house-work; wages $36; City references. Apply at No. 144 West 24th st. Ring bell twice.

WAITER.—BY A PRIVATE WAITER; HAS LONG and good references from high families, both here and in England. Call or address No. 204 West 27th st., for two days.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH waiter; understands service at table; has taken charge of silver for a private family; best City references. Address N. Y., No. 255 West 35th st.

WAITER.—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business, and refers to his last employer where he lived for a number of years. Address Waiter, No. 398 4th av., fish store.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; with first-class City references from his last places. Address, for 2 days, G. G., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, Protestant, in a private family; willing and obliging; five years' best City reference. Call for two days at No. 104 West 31st st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, Protestant, in a private family; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address J. J., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FEMALE waiter; two years' first-class City reference from last place; in private family; City or country. Address S. T., No. 417 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business, and refers to his last employer where he lived for a number of years. Address Waiter, No. 398 4th av., fish store.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; gave satisfaction at last place. Address R. J., Box No.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A CHARGE OF ABANDONMENT.

THE WIFE OF A PROMINENT BROADWAY MERCHANT COMPLAINS THAT SHE HAS BEEN DESERTED BY HER HUSBAND—PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION IN THE YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

On Monday last a warrant was procured from Justice Bixby by Mrs. Adelaide Kinzey, of No. 125 East Thirty-first street, for the arrest of her husband, William Kinzey, of No. 767 Broadway, a well-known dealer in fancy goods. Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock Mr. Kinzey appeared in the company of an officer in the Forty-seventh Street Police Court, where he was confronted by Mrs. Kinzey and her counsel, Mr. John D. Townsend. The circumstances of the alleged abandonment of his wife by Mr. Kinzey were then detailed to Justice Bixby by Mr. Townsend, as follows: Mr. Kinzey employed the plaintiff for several years previous to 1870 as a clerk in his store. Needing funds to carry on his business successfully, he borrowed from his clerk the sum of $1,600, the accumulated savings of years of labor. He was at this time, it was alleged, paying attentions to her, and later on he married her. Previous matrimonial experiments of the couple had resulted unhappily. Mr. Kinzey's former wife had procured a divorce from him in Connecticut. The second Mrs. Kinzey only promised her husband to contract a second alliance through the absence of her first husband from her for more than 10 years. The absconding husband was, it was said, a worthless fellow, to whom she had been married when only 15 years of age, and it was said he was compelled to leave this City, though the nature of his difficulties was not revealed in the court yesterday. The law of this State permits a woman who has not heard from her husband for five years to marry again, but also declares that the second marriage may be set aside by the Supreme Court without detriment to the character of the woman, or the legitimacy of the issue of the marriage. When Mr. Kinzey proposed to marry his lady clerk she accepted him, both parties according to Mr. Townsend, knowing the facts related by him. Their union proved happy, and for six years there was apparently no trouble in the Kinzey household. The couple visited Long Branch and other pleasure resorts last Summer, and sought the "best society" in those places. About two months ago Mr. Kinzey left the plaintiff, alleging that she had another husband and was therefore not his wife. He did not, however, immediately cease to provide for her support, but sent her $20 a week for a month or more. At the end of that period he wrote to Mrs. Kinzey, saying that he had heard she claimed as hers of right the weekly sum he gave her in kindness, and he would therefore cease to send it. Mrs. Kinzey, therefore, procured counsel, and the result was the arrest of her husband on a charge of abandonment. During Mr. Townsend's remarks Mr. Kinzey said, loudly, referring to one of the statements, "That's a lie." The lawyer turned and said fiercely, "If you make that remark again with reference to me, I'll pull your nose." Mr. Kinzey explained that he did not mean Mr. Townsend's statement was false within counsel's knowledge. When Mr. Townsend had finished his statement Mr. Kinzey asked that the examination into the case be postponed. After some discussion Justice Bixby adjourned the case on condition that Mr. Kinzey should pay his wife at the rate of $20 per week from the time the payments had ceased.

NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION.

SESSION OF THE BOARD OF APPEALS OF THE ATLANTIC DISTRICT—SEVERAL CASES HEARD AND REFERRED TO THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Board of Appeals of the Atlantic District of the National Trotting Association commenced its sessions at the New-York Hotel yesterday afternoon, Mr. C. W. Hutchinson, Vice President, in the chair. The members present were Edwin Thorne, of Millbrook, N. Y.; Gates H. Barnard, Troy, N. Y.; George Sturges, Philadelphia; C. J. Hamlin, Buffalo; W. M. Parks, Brooklyn, and Charles W. Hayes, Washington. The first case which came up for review was that of Mr. S. J. Hellings, of Williamsburg, Long Island, against the Brooklyn Driving Park, owned by M. Williams & Son, at Parkville, Long Island, asking for the removal of a suspension entered against the plaintiff by that association, on the ground that he withdrew his horse from a race in disobedience to a rule of the association, which provides that "no horse shall be drawn except by permission of the judges of the race, unless at or before 7 P. M. of the day preceding the race the proper party shall have lodged with the President or other officer of the course a written notice of his intention not to start." The plaintiff declared that Mr. Williams had made several entries after the purse had closed, at which time the latter informed him there were only eight entries in the race. Mr. Hellings subsequently found that there were 11 entries in the race, and he had withdrawn on that account. Besides this, he had made his entry conditionally upon his being able to drive his horse at the time of the race, as the plaintiff had been thrown from his sulky and had received injuries which disabled him. Mr. Williams, on the other hand, claimed that no conditional entry had been made, and submitted the original entry in writing, in which it did not appear that any special conditions were entered. The case was adjourned until this morning. A recess of one hour was next taken, after which the case of Hiram W. Howe, of Gravesend, Long Island, who had been suspended by the Point Breeze Park Association of Philadelphia, was considered. Mr. Howe had entered a horse named Delhi, belonging to Charles N. Kimpland, of Brooklyn, at a race in Philadelphia last year, had won the race and a purse of $750, which had been paid to Mr. Howe, when it was discovered that Delhi was formerly known as Flash, and owned in the South, where he had made a record of better time than was expressed in the limit of the race in which Delhi was entered. He was therefore not eligible to trot in the race at Philadelphia, and Mr. Howe was accordingly suspended. Mr. Howe, in his own defense, testified that he took the horse of Mr. Kimpland, trained him, and took him to Philadelphia, and had won the race "open to horses who had never trotted in 2:45;" he had never heard that Delhi had formerly been known as Flash, or that the horse was not a green horse, as he had been represented to be by Mr. Kimpland. The case was referred to the board for action in executive session. The next case was that of Mr. Charles B. Gilman, of Brooklyn, N. Y., against the Point Breeze Park Association of Philadelphia, for the removal of the decree of suspension against himself and his bay gelding Bay, and for reimbursement for his expenses, in taking his horse to Philadelphia, to the amount of $100. He claimed that he had received a notice of the race from Mr. Towne, Secretary of the Point Breeze Park Association of Philadelphia, in which he had solicited him to enter in the races at the Spring meeting of that association. In reply Mr. Gilman wrote Mr. Towne that if he felt disposed to "trust" him, he would enter in a specified race, but he had not the ready money to pay the entrance fees. He received no reply from Mr. Towne, and considered his silence an acceptance of his proposition. He arrived at Philadelphia with his horse Bay, and when his horse was placed on the track he was ruled off because Mr. Gilman had not paid the entrance fees. Mr. Towne, on behalf of the association, said that Mr. Gilman had not come near him at all on the day of the race, and that had he known that Mr. Gilman was there he should have seen him and arranged his entrance money for him. The case was referred to the board in executive session. The case of Hiram Schriner, of Reading, Penn., against the Point Breeze Park Association, W. H. Dobie, and John Turner was next tried. Mr. Schriner entered his mare Little Mary, in a race at Point Breeze Park, Philadelphia, on June 13, 1876. A jockey named William Hughes was employed to drive the mare, and, after winning two heats, Mr. Schriner discovered that Hughes was "pulling" Little Mary, evidently with the view of throwing the race into the hands of other parties. The plaintiff relieved Hughes, and drove the final heat himself, during which Levi Morris, the driver of the horse John S. Reid, deliberately crossed his track several times, thus "cutting" him, and preventing him from winning the race. All kinds denying the charges were submitted by Messrs. Dobie and Turner, and the Secretary of the association testified that the money had been withheld from all parties, and was still in the hands of the association. The case was then referred to the board for action in executive session. After trying some causes of minor importance the board adjourned until this morning.

HUMILIATING HIS OPPONENT.

About 11 o'clock on Monday night a cowardly assault was committed in presence of a number of ladies behind the scenes of the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Mr. Thomas F. Clark by one Douglass Walker, a young man who is said to be engaged in the insurance business. At the time of the assault a large audience was assembled in the Academy to witness an amateur performance given for the benefit of Mr. Leonard D. St. George, a well-known amateur actor. During an intermission in the performance Walker abruptly left a box which he occupied and passed on to the stage, which was crowded with ladies and gentlemen. Walking up to Mr. Clark he pulled from under his vest a slender riding-whip and with an oath struck the former across the face. Half a dozen blows, accompanied on the part of Walker with very foul language, fell on the head and shoulders of Mr. Clark before the astonished spectators of the outrage could interfere. Walker was arrested by Police Officer Mills as the conclusion of the performance, and yesterday morning he presented himself at Justice Walsh's Court, at 9 o'clock, but, as no person appeared to prosecute, he was allowed to go free. Mr. Clark is a member of the Wallack Amateur Society, and Secretary to Gen. Eckert, President of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company. Walker, who is entered on the Police return as a "clerk," gives as his reason for assaulting Clark that he had sworn to humiliate the latter in public. Mr. Clark's assailant is a member of the Amaranth Dramatic Society.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE REFEREE—MR. GEORGE W. THOMAS, THE BOOK-KEEPER, GIVES EVIDENCE REGARDING CERTAIN ENTRIES IN THE JOURNAL.

The hearing before the Referee, William Allen Butler, in the matter of the Continental Life Insurance Company, was resumed yesterday afternoon at No. 20 Nassau street, when Mr. Robert Sewell, of counsel for the former Receiver, John J. Anderson, stated that the receipts which were to be given by Mr. Grace for the assets of the concern were not yet ready, and that more time was desired. The receipts will probably be ready to-day, and a schedule of the assets will then be put in evidence. Mr. George W. Thomas, the book-keeper, was recalled and gave testimony regarding certain entries found in the journal that was missing from Oct. 24 until Jan. 23. One of these entries was as follows: "Dr. to purchased policies account, $355,312 50." This item, Mr. Thomas said he was led to believe, referred to, and was intended to account for the bonds and mortgages that were sent to the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company at the time the contract for reinsurance was made by the Continental Company. This impression was caused by the entries on the credit side of the journal which corresponded in amount with that on the debit side, and were as follows: "Bonds and mortgages surrendered as per account, $291,900; United States bonds, $63 412 50." These two amounts added together make a total the same as the amount above-mentioned charged to purchased policies account. Mr. Thomas said he did not know anything about the actual transfer of these securities, but there was nothing else that he knew of at that time to which the amount could be charged; it had no reference to the purchase of policies in California and the Southern States.

Mr. L. V. Stiles was then called, and gave testimony referring to the same subject, his conclusions being the same as those of Mr. Thomas; he had kept the bond and mortgage account, and found that there was $291,400 missing about the time of the transfer; these securities, he thought, were in the office within 30 days before that time; witness examined the account about five days after Mr. Anderson's appointment, and asked that gentleman for some explanation of the matter, which he was unable to give; he then asked Mr. Anderson's attorney, Daniel J. Noyes, and was informed that some of the securities had gone to the New-Jersey Mutual, and that others were still in his [Noyes] hands. At this point the hearing was adjourned until to-day.

The resettlement of the order appointing William R. Grace Receiver of the Continental Company, was again before Justice Pratt yesterday. No important changes, other than those already reported, were made in it.

THE BROCK MURDER.

NO HOPE FOR OSCHWALD AND RYAN—THE DOOMED MEN TO BE HUNG ON FRIDAY.

Sheriff Harrison, of Essex County, New-Jersey, was notified late on Monday night that the Senate had sustained Gov. Bedle's veto of the bill passed by the Legislature for the benefit of Ryan and Oschwald, the men who murdered Policeman Brock in Newark in August last. There is now no hope of escape for the two men from the penalty imposed by the court, and preparations are making for their execution on Friday morning. The scaffold will be erected on Thursday night in the main corridor of the Newark Jail, between the cells and the eastern wall, about 20 feet north of the cells in which the prisoners are confined. Yesterday morning the condemned men were informed officially of the action of the Senate, when they evinced a painful sense of the danger which threatened them. The two men are confined together in cell No. 24 on the second tier. Ryan hung his head when the news was communicated to him, and did not make any reply for a moment. After a while he said: "I am, then, to be murdered for a crime I never committed. The Police will gloat over it. They have hunted me like a dog." To the question whether he would make any speech on the scaffold, he replied that he had nothing to say except that he is innocent of the murder, and that the people know it. When Oschwald was told that he must die he buried his head in his hands, and tears were seen to trickle down his face. He is about 23 years of age, of good appearance, and wore black side whiskers and mustache. He declined to say much, asserting that he was innocent, and that as he must die there was nothing to be done but to prepare himself for death. He expressed great concern for his parents, and said that he could stand his disgrace, but that its effect upon them would be terrible, and that he could not bear the thought that he had been born for such a fate. He declared that he would keep up and die like a man, and knowing his innocence it would aid him to meet his fate. A Methodist minister will tender spiritual advice and consolation to the doomed men until the execution.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

REPORTS OF THE SANITARY INSPECTORS ON THE DIRTY CONDITION OF THE STREETS—MORTALITY STATISTICS.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday reports from the Sanitary Inspectors in relation to the disgracefully filthy condition of the streets were received and referred to the Board of Police for their action. Dr. Morris reports that all the streets in the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards, north of Houston street, were in a terrible condition, and the advent of warm weather would certainly bring with it disease. The present method of cleaning (!) the streets was a disgrace to the City. Dr. Bryant states that large piles of filth are to be found in Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, and Tenth avenues so as almost to impede travel, and in all the side streets between Fourteenth and Fortieth streets, and from Sixth avenue to the Hudson River, especially West Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, and Twenty-ninth streets, between Ninth and Eleventh avenues, Sixteenth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, and Thirty-third street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Dr. Hughes reported that Greenwich, Sullivan, Thompson, King, Clarkson, Watts, West Houston, Downing, Gansevoort, Jones, Cornelia, and Spring streets, west of Varick street, are in a fearful condition. Dr. Ewing also reported that the streets in his district are in a terribly filthy condition. In West One Hundredth street, where, within the radius of 1,000 feet, 77 families reside, the roadway is in a disgusting state. The street has not been cleaned for a long time, and the ashes and garbage are not removed, but are thrown into the street, where the accumulations almost prevent the passage of vehicles. All the Inspectors condemn the present method of street-cleaning and removal of ashes and garbage, and make suggestions for a thorough cleansing of the City, which must be accomplished before the warm weather sets in, or a pestilence will result.

The following is a synopsis of the weekly report of Dr. John T. Nagle, Deputy Register of Records: There were 423 deaths reported to have occurred in this City during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 10, which is a decrease of 29 as compared with the number reported the preceding week, and 187 less than were reported during the corresponding week of 1875. The actual mortality for the week ending Feb. 3 was 413, which is 146 less than the average number of deaths for the corresponding week of the past five years, and represents an annual death-rate of 20.05 per 1,000 persons living, the population estimated at 1,070,880.

THE QUARANTINE COMMISSION.

REPORT OF THE BOARD FOR THE YEAR—THE EXPENSES REDUCED, AND A BALANCE OF LAST YEAR'S APPROPRIATION ON HAND.

The Commissioners of Quarantine, W. L. B. Steers, David W. Judd, and James McQuade, yesterday presented their report for the year 1876 to the Legislature. The report gives a detailed history of New-York Quarantine from its establishment in 1794 on Governor's Island, until the present time. The State appropriations began in 1857, and have amounted to more than $2,000,000. Last year the Commissioners recommended that the appropriations should cease and that the department should be made self-sustaining by applying the revenues to the payment of the expenses. Following this recommendation only $10,000 were applied for Quarantine expenses last year, whereas the appropriations averaged for the 10 preceding years $203,000 annually, including construction fund. This nominal sum of $10,000 has been sufficient, and a balance still remains on hand. The cost of maintaining the artificial islands, the Officer's residence, and steam-boats has been greatly reduced. The steamer Nelson K. Hopkins, which in previous years has cost the State $10,000 annually for running expenses, last year paid her own expenses, and the Governor Fenton was run without expense to the State. The Quarantine Commission pain for lawyers' fees from 1870 to 1873, $24 000. From 1873 to 1875 the counsel fees were only $1,000, and in 1876 they were nothing. The fees for boarding vessels have not been charged since 1820, and were $6 50 for foreign, and from $1 50 to $3 for coast-wise vessels. The fees for foreign vessels are collected at the Custom-house, and the coasters pay their fees when boarded. The fumigation charges were reduced by the Commissioners at the beginning of last season. Believing that Hoffman Island, which is an unused artificial structure that has cost the State nearly half a million of dollars—could be permanently utilized for the purposes of the Commissioners of Emigration, it was offered to that board when Castle Garden was burned. The lower artificial island has been named Swinburne, in conformity to legislative enactment. The Commissioners believe that no apprehension need be felt as to the ability of the board to control cholera and yellow fever in the future. During 1876 99 vessels arrived on which yellow fever cases had occurred.

BET ON TILDEN AND LOST.

A SCENE IN AN UP-TOWN HOTEL—HOW THE PEOPLE VOTE.

The betting propensity is one that the Democrats have even more credit for possessing than they have deserved, but that they do possess it sometimes in a foolish degree was illustrated last evening in the lobby of a well-known up-town hotel. A company of gentlemen were discussing the prospects of the election of Hayes or Tilden, among the number being a popular gentleman who is a firm believer in the election of Hayes and a very loud and positive Tilden man. The argument came at last to a warm conclusion, when the ardent Republican offered to bet any man in the crowd $5,000 that Hayes would be the next President of the United States. Democratic confidence was not quite up to that point, but the gentleman's proposition was followed by a milder and less expressive one from the Tilden'te, who wanted to wager drinks for the crowd that there were more Tilden men than Hayes men in the room. Just then the elevator stopped at the floor and dropped out the elevator boy, whom the anxious Democrat was immediately desirous should be included in the count. A loud murmur of dissent was heard, the ineligibility of the boy either to vote or drink being urged without regard to party politics. The boy's ineligibility having been accepted without further complaint on the Democrat's part, and the party numbered and found to consist of 17 men, the Tilden champion took his stand at one side of the room and said, "As many of you as are for Tilden for the election of Mr. Tilden raise your right hands." The hand of the Democrat went up in solemn solitude. The gleeful and handsome Hayes man's turn had come, and he put the question for Hayes. Sixteen hands went up and the Democrat's chin went down, but without hesitation he led the party, which consisted of persons from every part of the country, who had only happened to be together, to the bar to receive the wager he had lost.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

IMPORTANT RECOMMENDATIONS ADOPTED—APPROVING OF FIXED SALARIES INSTEAD OF FEES.

At the meeting of the Bar Association last evening, the following resolutions were, on motion of Mr. Dwight H. Olmstead, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the recommendations contained in the report made in 1872 by the Committee on Jurisdictions are approved by this association, and that a committee of three be appointed by the Chair to procure such legislation as shall give effect to said recommendations.

Resolved, That this association approves of such parts of the bills pending in the Legislature, introduced by Senator Woodin, as provide that the County Clerk and Register in this City receive salaries instead of fees for their compensation.

The following are the recommendations above referred to:

First—The preparation and adoption by the Legislature at once of a new Fee bill for all the offices above named; making it uniform for the State, and the repeal at the same time of all the existing statutes relating to the fees and perquisites of those offices, with suitable provisions for enforcing conformity to such new Fee bill.

Second—All said offices to be salaried, and, so far as practicable, fees abolished; but when fees are retained, they to be as small as the services will warrant, and in the more important offices be paid to a person specially designated to receive them, give receipts therefor, and pay them over into the public Treasury. In this manner it will soon be found what offices are self-supporting, and what reduction or increase of charges is proper.

Third—For the purpose of facilitating the transfer of titles to real estate, and lessening the expenses thereof, the following changes to be made. (1.) The number and duration of liens on real estate to be materially reduced. (2.) All such liens, and also wills and decrees, affecting real property, to be recorded in the same office in each county where deeds are now recorded; and no judgment hereafter recovered, or other lien hereafter created, to be operative as such, until the same, or a transcript or a notice thereof be filed in the recording office.

THE MAYPOLE OF MERRYMOUNT.

LECTURE BY HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR., BEFORE THE LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY—A HUMOROUS EPISODE IN EARLY NEW-ENGLAND HISTORY.

Hon. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., read a paper entitled "The Maypole of Merrymount" before the Long Island Historical Society, in the Second Presbyterian Church in Brooklyn, last evening. Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs presided, and a distinguished company, composed of the leading citizens of Brooklyn, filled the church. The hero of Mr. Adams' interesting sketch was a roistering Englishman named Thomas Morton, who settled near Mount Wollaston, on the shore of Massachusetts Bay, somewhere between the years 1625 and 1630. While the other colonies at Plymouth and elsewhere were composed of God-fearing and gloomy-visaged Puritans, Morton and his followers were a set of perpetual holiday-makers, and endeavored in a small way to introduce and establish the roistering customs of "Merrie England" on the savage shores of the New World. In the intervals of hunting and trading with the Indians, they set up a Godless Maypole, and celebrated its erection with drunken frolics which scandalized their Puritan neighbors greatly. They also took unto themselves companions from among the female "salvages" without the ceremony of marriage. These things continued until they began to injure their pious neighbors in pocket, by offering the Indians unlimited arms and whiskey, in return for pelts, and then the long pent up indignation of the Puritans burst forth. Ineffectual efforts to suppress the roisterers of Mt. Wollaston, otherwise known as "Merrymount," were made by the authorities of Plymouth and Massachusetts Bay, and finally Capt. Miles Standish was dispatched with a force of eight men to arrest Morton and his comrades. After several mishaps the job was accomplished, and Morton ultimately sent back to England. Here the "Lord of Misrule," as the Puritans termed him, spent his time in plots against Gov. Winthrop and others of the colonists, and at one time enlisted in his favor the sympathies of Archbishop Loud and others nigh in the King's confidence. In 1637 he appeared in Holland, where he published a book entitled *The New-England Canaan*, in which he ridiculed the Puritan authorities in no gentle strain. In 1643 the founder of the Merrymount Maypole returned to Boston, where he was subsequently arrested and condemned to pay a fine of £100 for his share in the contumacious against Gov. Winthrop. Morton subsequently died at Agamenticus, in Maine, in or about the year 1648, and Mount Wollaston passed into the hands of a descendant of Miles Standish's celebrated sweetheart, whose charms have been sung by Longfellow. Mr. Adams' paper was listened to throughout with close attention, and received the hearty laughter and applause of the audience. At its close a reception was given to the author at the residence of Hon. Henry E. Pierrepont, at which a large and fashionable assemblage was present.

THE SHORTEST CHARGE ON RECORD.

A very good example, which might be followed with advantage, was set by the court, counsel, and the jury in the suit of John H. Earle against the New-York Life Insurance Company, which was tried before Judge Joseph F. Daly, in Part III. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The suit was brought by the plaintiff as the Assignee of the Executor of one Daniel Ladd, deceased, to recover $3,025 and interest, as the balance due on a $5,000 policy of insurance issued by the defendants. The company resisted payment because there were conflicting claims to the money, and principally because in one suit for the recovery of the money by Georgia creditors of the deceased, the plaintiff had been attached under the garnishment or trustee process at Savannah. The plaintiff's counsel summed up his case in about four sentences. The defendants' counsel said he did not wish to bore the jury, and said no more. Judge Daly merely remarked: "Gentlemen of the jury: If you believe the plaintiff, you will find a verdict in his favor for the whole amount claimed." The jury, without leaving their seats, found a verdict for the plaintiff. The summing up and charge and finding occupied less than three minutes. Raphael Moses appeared for the plaintiff, and S. R. Ten Eyck and Henry E. Knox appeared for the defendants.

CANNOT HAVE A DOUBLE SALARY.

The case of Billings against the Mayor, &c., was decided by the Court of Appeals yesterday. The action was brought to recover a salary of $2,000 per annum for services as Supervisor since Jan 1, 1875, in addition to the salary received by the plaintiff as Alderman. The defense urged by the Corporation Counsel was that by the amendment of the Constitution in 1874, all the powers of Supervisors in the City of New-York devolved upon the Aldermen and were exercised thereafter by them as Aldermen, and that the salary received by them as Aldermen was all the compensation to which they are entitled. The Court of Appeals has sustained the defense and relieved the City Treasury from claims preferred by the City Fathers, amounting to upward of $100,000. George F. Comstock appeared for the plaintiff, and D. J. Dean, Assistant Corporation Counsel, for the City.

SERGT. MILLER AGAIN DISMISSED.

The second trial of Sergt. Augustus Miller, late of the Twenty-second Precinct, before the Police Board, resulted yesterday in his dismissal from the department. Miller was tried in March, 1875, on the charge of playing cards in a liquor store, and was dismissed. By order of the Court of Appeals he was reinstated, but was tried again on the old charges, which were sustained to the satisfaction of the board.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Slavin's Georgia Cabin Singers will give a concert this evening at Chickering Hall for the benefit of the destitute poor.

Judge Wallace, yesterday, denied the motion of counsel for the defense in the Emma Mine case for a dismissal of the suit on the ground of a lack of evidence.

Joseph Schmidt, wholesale dealer in tobacco at No. 126 Water street, has been adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt on the petition of his creditors. Liabilities, $64,000; nominal assets, $24,000.

The further hearing in the case of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. was yesterday adjourned "without day," by Register Ketchum, the counsel for the creditors not being present to continue the examination.

Harriet McNeil, aged 68, of Lockport, N. Y., who was run over by a Madison Avenue stage at the corner of Broadway and Pine street on Friday, the 9th inst., died yesterday at the Chambers Street Hospital from the effects of her injuries.

James O'Brien, residing in Hicks street, Brooklyn, while employed in loading lumber on the wharf at the foot of West Fourteenth street, yesterday, fell overboard, and was rescued from drowning by Patrolman Helme, of the Ninth Precinct.

Gen. Sherman, Senator John Sherman, and Secretary Cameron arrived in the City yesterday for the purpose of inspecting the forts in the harbor. Last evening Senator and Gen. Sherman called at the Windsor Hotel and paid their respects to ex-President Lerdo, of Mexico.

The meeting of the American Fish Culturists' Association will take place to-day at the Aquarium, Thirty-fifth street and Broadway. In the evening at 8 o'clock a dinner will be offered by Mr. Coup to the members of the association, at the Gilsey House. The *menu* will be composed entirely of fish.

Mr. Thomas J. Creamer has addressed a letter to Controller Kelly, in which he asserts that the burden of taxation is increased in consequence of the evasion by various corporations, dry-dock companies, life insurance associations, and merchants of the taxes which should be imposed upon them.

The committee appointed on the 6th inst. to investigate the condition of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey have agreed on their report, and have notified the officers of the company to that effect, and requested them to call a meeting of the stockholders for Thursday, Feb. 15, at noon, to receive the same.

President Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, pronounces the statement that a combination with the New-Jersey Central is contemplated by his company "an infamous lie." The assertion that the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western has not paid its November vouchers is, he said, equally false. It is now paying its December dividends.

Isaac Van Winkle delivered, at the Columbia College Law-school, last evening, the third of a series of lectures on Comparative Jurisprudence. The subject was, "Paternity; or, the Powers of the Father in the Different Ages, and among the Different Nations." The lectures are free, and are delivered each Tuesday evening. The next lecture of the course will be on "Civil Law, from the time of Alexander Severus to the time of Justinian." The addresses are not only for lawyers, but also for laymen, and are intended for the discussion of various interesting topics in jurisprudence in the light of historical research.

BROOKLYN.

Some of the friends of Mr. H. N. Conklin, the old gentleman who disappeared from home on Jan. 30, believe that he is not dead, but in the hands of some men who hold him for a ransom. Private detectives are at work on the case.

A number of the longshoremen who have been on strike for the past month, offered yesterday to go to work at the reduced rates. The employers having engaged a sufficient number of new men, refused to take back the strikers. Some trouble is anticipated as the result of this decision of the Warehousemen.

In the City Court yesterday, Ellen M. Pike, widow of the late S. N. Pike, of Opera-house fame, recovered $657 48 from Isaac Bristow, a former partner of her husband. Bristow bought a coupé from Mrs. Pike for the amount named, but subsequently refused to pay more than $400, on the ground that he had to have the coupé repaired.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The case of William H. Hammond, Keeper of the County Alms-house, who was charged with misappropriating county supplies and ill-treating paupers, which has been under investigation for some weeks past by a committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors, came to a conclusion yesterday, the committee acquitting Hammond of all the accusations preferred against him.

Some months since Ellen Frayne, of Yonkers, preferred a charge of seduction against a man named John Mack, and he fled to New-Jersey to avoid the consequences. On Monday Deputy Sheriff Ford, of Westchester County, armed with a requisition from Gov. Robinson, proceeded to Newark, where he arrested Mack. He was brought to White Plains on Monday night and lodged in the County Jail.

During the meeting of the Board of Supervisors of Westchester County yesterday, a communication was received from County Treasurer Davids, containing an order from the Supreme Court of New-York City, ordering him to show cause why a mandamus should not issue compelling him to produce certain certificates of sales and leases of land for non-payment of taxes on property in the annexed district. Accompanying the letter was an affidavit made by Controller Kelly, to the effect that the City and County of New-York has repeatedly but without success, attempted to get possession of the documents in question. The matter was referred to the counsel for the board.

LONG ISLAND.

At an election held in the town of Babylon yesterday, the advocates for the creation of the proposed County of Nassau were in a majority of 109.

NEW-JERSEY.

The subject of annexing Bayonne to Jersey City is again being agitated by a number of large property owners of the former City who are anxious for a change.

William Stickles was sentenced yesterday, in the Essex County Court, to five years' imprisonment in State Prison on six charges of burglary, to which he pleaded guilty.

Mary Wagner, a widow, residing at No. 76 Chambers street, Newark, was struck by a locomotive yesterday morning, while picking coal on the Newark and New-York railroad track, and was fatally injured.

William Campbell, Alderman from the Second Ward of Paterson, died yesterday morning at his residence in that city, at the age of 59 years. The immediate cause of his death was lung disease superinduced by a cold, which he contracted on election day.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday morning lying on the track of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Dover, with both legs severed from the body. It is not known how the accident occurred, and no one has been able to identify the body.

An unknown man dressed in sailor's clothes attempted to commit suicide Monday on the Jersey City ferry-boat John S. Darcy by cutting his throat with a knife. Some of the passengers prevented him from accomplishing his purpose, and gave him in custody of an officer.

Mrs. William Madden, residing on St. Paul's avenue, Jersey City Heights, went out yesterday, leaving two small children in the house. A few minutes later smoke was seen issuing from the windows, and some of the neighbors rushed in just in time to save the lives of the children. The fire, which originated from a defective chimney, was extinguished before any material damage had been effected.

A woman giving her name as Josephine Keefe, and who had a six-year old child in her custody, was arrested in Morristown Monday night on suspicion of having kidnapped the child. The woman said she lived at No. 32 Oxford street, Newark, and the authorities of that city being communicated with stated that the child's name was Mary Hackner, and that she had been kidnapped from her parents' residence, No. 30 Oxford street. The woman and child were sent to Newark yesterday.

VICTOR E. MAUGER'S AMERICAN PLAYING CARDS, new designs, sold by the trade generally.—*Advertisement.*

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sunrises....6:55 | Sun sets....5:34 | Moon sets... 6:59
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook...8:39 | Gov. Island...9:23 | Hell Gate...10:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, FEB. 13.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Dakota, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, via Queenstown, Williams & Guion; Wyanoke, Couch, Norfolk City Point, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Agnes, Burdick, Philadelphia; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston, H. F. Dimock.

Barks Anna Walsh, Lawrence, Buenos Ayres, J. Norton & Sons; Traveler, (Br.,) Covert Havre, Bovd & Hincken.

Brigs Stephen Bishop, Gilkey, Cadiz, E. P. Buck & Co.; S. V. Nichols, (Br.,) Chase, Matanzas, Rionda, Benjamin & Co.

Scns. Kate Carleton, (Br.,) Grant, Port of Spain, Howland & Aspinwall; Jamestown, Hazleton, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Bro.; Rosina Arabell, Carberry, St. Pierre, Mark., B. J. Weuberg & Co.; J. J. Harris, Hudson, Bluefields, Nicaragua, Strout & Bro.; Lizzie Lee, Stubbs, Jacmel, L. R. Staples; Snow Bird, (gr.,) Cripps, St. John, N. B., F. I. Nevius & son; Amelia Augusta, Mott, New-Haven, Cartwright & Doyle.

VOGEL BROTHERS,
THE
LEADING CLOTHIERS,
BROADWAY, CORNER HOUSTON ST.,
8TH AV., NEAR 42D ST.

The Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company.
NO. 145 BROADWAY.
New-York, Feb. 12, 1877.

CIRCULAR.

An exclusive arrangement, taking effect to-day, has been made with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the use of its wires and for an exchange of public telegraph business with all the offices on the lines of that railroad, in connection with the system of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, instead of the Western Union as heretofore.

Nearly all the places named below will now be reached only by the lines of this company.

All the offices and lines on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Main Stem and Branches, (total, 175 offices, and 3,000 miles of wire, heretofore included in the reports of the Western Union Company as the Seventh District, Southern Division,) will from this date constitute the *Baltimore and Ohio Division of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company.* Robert Stewart, General Superintendent, Baltimore, Md., to whom all reports and remittances will be made. The Section rate shown on Map Circular, Dec. 1, 1876, will apply to these offices.

Adamstown, Md.	Columbus Depot, Ohio, Ck.	Kingston, Ill.	Rockville, Md.
Altamont, Md.	Cromwell, Ind. [Columbus.]	Keedysville, Md.	Rowlesburg, W. Va.
Akron, Ohio.	Doe Gully, W. Va.	Kanawha, W. Va.	Sandy Hook, Md.
Alida, Ind.	Deer Park, Md. Summer	Littleton, W. Va.	Salem, W. Va.
Albion, Ind.	Defiance, Ohio. [office.]	Lexington, Ohio.	Sir John's Run, W. Va.
Auburn Junction, Ind.	Dessler, Ohio.	Loans, Ind.	Sykesville, Md.
Avilla, Ind.	Delaware Bend, Ohio.	Locust Point, Md., Ck. Bal-	Spencer's, Ohio.
Benwood, W. Va.	Ellicott City, Md.	Martinsburg, W. Va [timore.	Shelby, Ohio.
Berkeley Sp'gs, W. Va. Sum-	Edinburg, Va.	Moundsville, W. Va.	Strasburg, Va.
Bellaire, Ohio. [mer office.]	Fairmont, W. Va.	Mt. Airy, Md., Ck. Baltimore.	Sandusky Depot, Ck. [San-
Belmont, Ohio.	Farmington, W. Va.	Mt. Clare, Md., Ck. [Balt-	Somerset, Ohio. [dusky.]
Barnesville, Ohio.	Flemington, W. Va.	Mt. Vernon, Ohio. [more.]	River Spring, Md.
Black Hand, Ohio.	Frederick, Md.	Mt. Jackson, Va.	Shawnee, Ohio.
Big Walnut, Ohio.	Frederick Junction, Md.	Mansfield, Ohio.	Summit, Licking Co., Ohio.
Belleville, Ohio.	Fostoria, Ohio.	Mansfield Depot, Ohio, Ck.	Summit Point, W. Va.
Baltimore Junction, Ill.	Fredericktown, Ohio.	Monroeville, O. [Mansfield.	Sumac, Ind.
Bremen, Ind.	Glover's Gap, W. Va.	Milford Junction, Ind.	Stephenson's Depot, W. Va.
Boyd's, Md.	Grafton, W. Va.	Middletown, W. Va.	St. Joe, Ind.
Bloomdale, Ohio.	Green spring Run, W. Va.	Newburg, W. Va.	Syracuse, Ind.
Broadway, Va.	Garrett, Ind.	No. 12 Water Station, W. Va.	Tunnelton, W. Va.
Chicago Junction, Ohio.	Gaithersburg, Ind.	Norwich, Ohio.	Thornport, Ohio.
Cairo, W. Va.	Harper's Ferry, W. Va.	Newark, Ohio.	Union, Licking Co., Ohio.
Cameron, W. Va.	Hagerstown, Md.	Newark Depot, O., Ck. New-	Union Mills, Ind.
Central Station, Dodd Co.,	Hogate, Ohio.	New-Baltimore, Ohio. [ark.]	Utica, Ohio.
Clarksburg, W. Va. [W. Va.]	Hickaville, Ohio.	Oakland, Md. Summer	Volcano, W. Va.
Cornwallis, W. Va.	Hoyt's Corners, Ohio.	Parkersburg, W. Va. [office.]	Weverton, Md.
Cranbury Summit, W. Va.	Harrisonburg, Va.	Paw Paw, W. Va.	Wheeling Depot, W. Va.
Cherry Run, Md.	Ilch

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7933. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

TILDEN'S OREGON TRANSACTIONS.

THE TRANSLATORS OF THE "GOBBLE" DISPATCH DECIPHER THE OTHER OREGON TELEGRAMS—$5,000 THE PRICE OFFERED FOR A REPUBLICAN ELECTOR—THE "GOVERNOR ALL RIGHT WITHOUT REWARD"—CONTINGENT FEES "INCREMABLE SLIGHTLY" THE MUNIFICENT REWARD PROMISED BY TILDEN.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections were in session until a very late hour this evening, occupied with the examination of Alfred B. Hinman and A. W. Shaw, of Detroit, Mich., who have had business transactions with J. H. N. Patrick, of Omaha, Neb., and who have communicated with him by telegraph in cipher for some years past. The key to the cipher used by them is the Household English Dictionary, and by the aid of this key the following translations of cipher dispatches relative to the Oregon Electoral case were made:

PORTLAND, Nov. 28.

W. T. Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New York:

Certificate will be issued to one Democrat. Must purchase a Republican Elector to recognize and act with Democrats and secure the vote and prevent trouble. Deposit $10,000 to my credit with Kountze Brothers, Wall street. Answer.

J. H. N. PATRICK.

I fully indorse this. JAMES K. KELLEY.

PORTLAND, Nov. 30.

W. T. Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New-York:

Governor all right without reward. Will issue certificate Tuesday. This a secret. Republicans threaten if certificate issued to ignore Democrats claims and fill vacancy, and thus defeat action of Governor. One Elector must be paid to recognize Democrat to secure majority. Have employed three lawyers; editor of only Republican paper as one lawyer; fee, $3,000. Will take $5,000 for Republican Elector; must raise money; can't make fee contingent. Sail Saturday. Kelly and Bellinger will act. Communicate with them. Must act promptly.

[No signature.]

PORTLAND, Dec 2.

W. T. Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New-York:

Impossible to convene Legislature. P. left before telegraph arrived. Can't draw the eight deposit, Charles Dimon, No. 115 Liberty street, to order Bush & Ladd, Salem. Must have it Monday. Can't understand laughable Everett House last, your telegram.

K. for P.

PORTLAND, Dec. 3.

W. T. Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New-York:

P. will be at Grand Hotel, San Francisco, Monday. Be Salt Lake three days thereabouts. Have to borrow money on my individual responsibility, in trust you can replace it

K.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29.

J. H. N. Patrick Portland, Oregon:

No. How soon will Governor decide certificate? If you make obligation contingent on result in March, it can be done and incremable slightly, if necessary.

[No signature.]

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1.

J. H. N. Patrick:

Can't you send special messenger and convene Legislature by Tuesday and elect Electors, necessary expense would be paid. See proceedings in other States telegraphed you. Consult Governor and Senator. Answer. [No signature.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.

Hon. James K. Kelley:

The eight deposited as directed this morning. Let no technicality prevent winning. Use your discretion.

[No signature.]

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3.

Hon. James K. Kelley:

Telegraph Hemlock go ahead. You shall be reimbursed. Do not fail. All important. Advise progress.

[No signature.]

SALEM Oregon, Dec. 5.

W. T. Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New York:

Can't you deposit the eight, Charles Dimond, subject the order Ladd & Bush, Salem? Can't get money here; must have it Wednesday. Telegraph me Salem. Vier will not fail. DOCTRINAL.

THE MORIEUND FLORIDA CASE.

DEMOCRATS STILL ENGAGED IN THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION—PURMAN SOLD AND DELIVERED—REMARKABLE ACTIVITY OF DUDLEY FIELD AROUND THE CORPSE—HE ENCOUNTERS A BAD WITNESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—In the House today the discussion of the report of the Florida Investigating Committee was continued, occupying most of the session. Upon its conclusion, the resolution reported by the majority of the committee, declaring the Tilden Electors to have been legally chosen, was adopted by a party vote. Purman, of Florida, ratified his bargain with the Democracy by voting for the resolution.

David Dudley Field is kept busy skipping between the Electoral Commission and the committee over which Proctor Knott was appointed to preside. Field continues his examinations of witnesses when not attending the sessions of the Electoral Commission, but for what purpose he persists in taking testimony is not apparent. To-day a number of witnesses were examined, but nothing material was developed, except in the case of Green, who was Assistant Secretary to the Louisiana Returning Board, and who Littlefield testified was present when he made the alterations in the Vernon Parish returns, and heard Wells issue instructions to make the alterations. Green was not a good witness for Field. He testified that he did not hear Wells issue such instructions to Littlefield; did not see Littlefield making alterations, and knew nothing about any fraudulent or irregular transactions on the part of the Returning Board or its officers in connection with the canvass and return of the vote of Louisiana.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC DISCOVERY.

E. GLOVER'S COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING VARIOUS DISTRICT SCANDALS—AN ALLEGED BRIBERY OF CONGRESSMEN BY A FIRM OF CONTRACTORS—TWO DEMOCRATS IMPLICATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Mr. Glover's Real Estate Pool Committee, which has authority to investigate universally, is again at work conducting some half-a-dozen investigations into District of Columbia, as well as other affairs. To-day they had the most interesting meeting of the present session. Col. William A. Cook, an attorney here, was before the committee for some time, and was examined upon every conceivable subject of scandal in and about the District. There was little of interest and nothing of importance in his testimony. He was followed by Mr. Taylor, of the late firm of Taylor & Filbert, who were large contractors under the late Board of Public Works. This firm did several hundred thousand dollars worth of work, and when they came to close up the business of the firm, Mr. Taylor claims that there was over $60,000 between the partners. It was claimed by Filbert, so Taylor says, that this amount had been expended in feeing certain lobbyists and members of Congress, and in subsidizing certain newspapers and correspondents to puff the Board of Public Works. He objected to the expenditure, and it has become the subject of litigation between them. Therefore, Taylor appears before the Committee, and produces what he calls a cash-book, containing certain memoranda as to the payment of money. The book was deposited with the committee to-day and Filbert summoned to appear to-morrow and produce his check-book to verify the story of the cash-book. It is claimed that this book, now in the hands of the committee, shows payments of $4,500 each to ex-Congressman Charles A. Eldredge, of Wisconsin, and Judge Woodward, of Pennsylvania, and $3,500 to C. Harmer, of Pennsylvania. Woodward and Eldredge are Democrats and Harmer is a Republican. It is also said that the names of Col. J. W. Forney, D. C. Forney, and a newspaper correspondent now deceased, are recorded as having received certain sums. What explanations Mr. Filbert's stubs and check-book may give of these entries will be seen to-morrow, and whether they were legitimate business transactions or not remains to be explained. Mr. Glover thinks he is on the track of something very interesting and important, and therefore the cash-book presented to-day has been carefully guarded, and when Mr. Filbert appears to-morrow the whole mine is to be exploded.

THE PACIFIC RAILROADS.

THE SINKING FUND BILL CONSIDERED IN THE SENATE—MR. BOOTH DENOUNCES THE LOBBY, AND SUCCEEDS IN DEFEATING ITS SCHEMES FOR THE PRESENT AT LEAST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The bill providing for the establishment of a sinking fund to reimburse the Government for money advanced to the Pacific railroads, was considered in the Senate to-day. The bill under consideration is that reported by Senator West from the Committee on Railroads, and is known as the bill favored by the companies, and for the passage of which a large and influential lobby daily besieges the Senate wing of the Capitol. The operations of the lobby have become so bold and persistent that Senator Booth to-day called attention to their operations, and denounced them in a very sharp and vigorous speech. A vote was taken to-day on a very material amendment to the bill, resulting in a defeat of the lobby scheme. The third section of Mr. West's bill provides that the payments to be made for sinking-fund purposes shall be in lieu of all payments or other requirements from the companies under the act of 1862. Mr. Dawes offered an amendment providing that the sinking-fund payments shall be in addition to the payments now required, but subsequently withdrew it. Mr. Booth immediately renewed it, and it was sustained by a vote of 22 to 20. This vote, close as it was, alarmed the friends of the companies, and, fearing to proceed further, a motion to go into executive session was adopted upon the motion of Mr. Ingalls. The motion for an executive session was made in order to give the friends of the West bill, in and out of the Senate, an opportunity to muster additional forces. The Senate was very thin when the vote was taken. Forty-two votes were recorded and five pairs were announced, which makes the record equivalent to 52. It is reasonable to suppose that of the more than 20 absentees the proportion of those who would have voted for the bill is the greater, because the lobby had gotten together as many of the friends of the Railroad bill as possible. The result shows that there is need of great vigilance, however, to prevent the Senate from passing the bill. The amendment destroys the West bill, so far as it is of use to the roads, but it was made in Committee of the Whole, and there is, therefore, another chance to vote directly upon it before the main question on the bill can be put. The passage of the bill without this amendment would make the ending of this Congress infamous, though up to this time the legislation during two sessions has been unusually clean and free from jobs.

A CONSPIRACY EXPOSED.

CLAIM AGENTS DETECTED IN COLLECTING UNCLAIMED INTEREST ON REGISTERED BONDS—A CLERK IN THE FIRST AUDITOR'S OFFICE IN LEAGUE WITH THE SWINDLERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A short time ago the existence of a conspiracy among certain New-York lawyers and Treasury officials, for the purpose of collecting unclaimed interest on registered bonds, was exposed in THE TIMES. The attention of Secretary Morrill having been directed to the matter he at once took steps to ferret out the guilty parties. The case was placed in charge of William B. Moore, Supervising Special Agent, who detailed W. H. Timmons, of that division, to conduct the investigation. Mr. Timmons proceeded to New-York and after two weeks' labor obtained a clue which enabled him to fasten guilt upon a prominent claim agent in that city. This claim agent was discovered to be in frequent correspondence with Thomas G. Douglass, a clerk in the First Auditor's office, and further investigation developed the fact that Douglass has been in the habit of furnishing information from the records of the department upon which the claim agent operated, the collection of unclaimed interest thus fraudulently made being divided between him and Douglass. Douglass was arrested this evening at his home in this city by Mr. Timmons, and the arrest of his New-York accomplice has been ordered. It is believed from certain evidence in the possession of the Treasury officials that other parties in New-York and Washington have been engaged in the swindle, and other arrests may shortly follow.

THE NAME OF THE NEW-YORK CLAIM AGENT ASCERTAINED.

The New-York claim agent referred to in the above dispatch from Washington is said to be a lawyer named Jenkins. The officer detailed by Mr. Moore to work up the case gained the confluence of Jenkins and soon got the matter into a shape, and Mr. Moore was compelled to ask the co-operation of the United States Treasurer to identify the parties in the Treasury Department who were furnishing information to Jenkins and others to enable them to carry on their swindle. He reported what had been ascertained by the officer referred to, to Secretary Morrill. Douglass, the Washington clerk, has been dismissed from the service and placed under arrest, and Jenkins has been disbarred from practice before the department. Jenkins, who it is estimated has made about $25,000 out of the swindle, has not been arrested, but is known to be in the City. Others who are supposed to be implicated in the frauds will be shortly exposed.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—A bill has been drafted to meet substantially the recommendations of the President in his recent special Message with regard to early specie payments, and submitted to him, as it probably will be to the Committee of Ways and Means. Its provisions differ in several respects from the suggestions of the President, but there is reason to believe that he will not seriously object to the changes. The bill provides for the issue of the 30 years 4 per cent. stock already authorized by the act of July, 1870, and by the Redemption act of January, 1875. The amount of greenbacks to be funded into this stock is $100,000,000, limited to $10,000,000 in any one month. A further sum, say of $30,000,000 in greenbacks, is authorized to be withdrawn in exchange for subsidiary silver, and to this end the coin is to be increased to the aggregate of $80,000,000, including the $50,000,000 at present authorized. The theory of the provision is that silver change will take the place of the small greenback ones and twos below the denomination of $5. These are limited by the act of 1868 to $35,000,000. But the amount now outstanding is believed to be below $30,000,000. No commission is allowed for the funding or exchange of the greenbacks for bonds or silver coin. The expenses of engraving, printing, &c., of the bonds are limited to one-fourth of one per cent. Some assurances have been given that the bill will meet with favor from both sides of the House of Representatives after the Presidential trouble shall have been settled.

Owing to the arduous duties of the five Justices of the Supreme Court on the Electoral Commission the court, instead of commencing business on the 19th inst., pursuant to adjournment, will probably take a further recess until the 26th inst.

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Committee on the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House this morning recalled Charles H. Brush, one of the telegraph operators from Florida, who, during his previous examination, had declined to answer certain questions. He stated that he had been present ever since, holding himself in readiness for the committee; he said that he was appointed a member of the Provisional Capitol Police force by Sergeant at Arms Thompson, at the request of Mr. Finley, member of Congress from Florida; he said that he did not communicate his knowledge of telegrams, in reference to which he had testified before this committee, to any one except operators who, like himself, were bound not to divulge these telegrams; he thinks he told De Berry and Mills about the contents of these dispatches; Sergeant at Arms Thompson sent for witness yesterday, and told him that when he [Thompson] appointed witness he was under the impression that witness had been discharged as a witness, and told him to report this morning; witness was not aware that the fact of his being a witness precluded his accepting an appointment on the Capitol Police force, and was not aware that Brewster had testified himself that he wrote it on Nov. 4. [The application of Brewster for reappointment is dated Dec. 9, and not Nov. 19, as erroneously stated yesterday.]

Q.—Is it the practice of the department to accept a resignation as of a time past? A.—If they are tendered in that manner.

Q.—Is it the opinion of the department that an officer can be relieved of his duty by such an act? A.—I can't say that he could not receive his pay.

Q.—Was not the application post dated in this instance to enable him to be eligible as an Elector? A.—Not that I know of; I did not even know that he was a candidate.

Q.—How was it that Brewster was reappointed to his office shortly after voting as an Elector? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Was it not in pursuance with a prearranged plan that this course was pursued? A.—Not so far as I know.

Q.—Who would know here in Washington when Mr. Brewster's letter of resignation was received? A.—I don't know whether the President, or the Commissioner of the Land Office, or I myself received it.

Q.—Would the President's Private Secretary know? A.—I can't tell.

William H. Green, the colored Assistant Secretary of the Louisiana Senate, and former Minute Clerk of the Returning Board, stated that he knew that the board and the clerks dined together on Sunday, Dec. 3. They were at that dinner when witness returned to the office. Gov. Wells, when he returned from dinner, asked witness to bring him the returns from various parishes. Those of Vernon Parish may have been among them; saw Littlefield at work on returns from some parish; could not say whether it was Vernon Parish or not.

Q.—Did you see Gov. Wells at a desk in the clerk's room that evening? A.—To my recollection I did not.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Littlefield at the desk that evening? A.—I can't say whether I did or not; he may have been there.

Q.—Did you see Littlefield apparently trying to conceal some papers from you? A.—I did not, to the best of my recollection. The witness stated that the board ordered the returns from the Parish of Vernon to be compiled on Dec. 5; a minute-book of the proceedings was kept by the witness; no minute was made of the findings of the board in any particular parish; no mention of any particular poll in Vernon Parish was made; after the promulgation of the returns witness, during a conversation with the other clerks, asked what was the matter with Vernon Parish, but nobody answered; two days later he asked the same question, but he could not say whether anybody replied or not; Green said that he looked at the compiled returns in the Secretary of State's office, but brought none back to the office of the Returning Board, and could not say whether anybody else had done so or not; could not say that he had seen any in the office of the board after they had been in the Secretary's office; has seen the original return from Vernon Parish, but has not seen it since it has been altered; does not know that the original was brought back from the Secretary's office and a copy substituted for it; has not written any of the affidavits used before the board; has not seen any written in his presence; on Dec. 3 nearly 1000 affidavits came to the board; about one-half were signed by persons who made their mark; about one-half of the affidavits were from Republicans, and were mostly sworn to before Mr. Wolffley; witness had some affidavits relating to Vernon Parish; cannot say whether there were three or four; does not know what names were signed to them; kept an index-book of all signatures.

Q.—Were there not three affidavits—one signed Samuel Collins, his mark; the other Tom Brown, his mark; the third Samuel Carter, his mark? A.—I remember the name of Collins, but not the other two.

Q.—Were not these received on Dec. 5? A.—Oh, no, Sir; witness turned over to Judge Cavanac all the affidavits he [witness] had in his possession; believes there were protests and affidavits received by the board after the canvass of the Supervisors of Election were in; did not know that affidavits were daily manufactured at the Custom-house; heard such rumors on the streets; never mentioned it to his fellow-clerks.

Q.—Did you not make a remark that if anything was going to be divulged regarding the actions of the board you were not going to be left out? A.—I may have made that remark.

Q.—Did you not see some of the clerks making the cross marks on the affidavits? A.—I did not. In reply to questions by Mr. Lawrence witness stated that most of the Democratic affidavits were sworn to before Mr. Henston; had not heard of any affidavits being manufactured by the Democrats; does not know of any alteration of the returns by any of the clerks or by members of the board or by their direction; has no knowledge of any place being burned; knows of no clerk making affidavits, and had not heard of anything of the kind while the board was in session.

By Mr. Field—Did you think the preponderance of evidence was rather on the Democratic side? A.—You told me a minute ago not to think. [Laughter.] Witness was handed the original returns from Vernon Parish, and stated that the votes now stated on the same for the Hayes Electors were 178, but that when it was first received by the board there were only two votes for them; how this came is one of those mysteries which I cannot explain. The witness stated that he did not hear Judge Davis give any clerk instructions to alter any papers or sign any name to any affidavit, although he might have done so without witness knowing anything about it.

ALLEGED INELIGIBLE ELECTORS.

The Committee next proceeded to the examination of alleged ineligible Electors. George D. Chaffee, one of the Electors in Illinois, testified that he received verbal notice of having been appointed Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the Southern District of Illinois; never took the oath of office or entered into any bond, or had any papers from or connection with the Government, but has signed some affidavits; never resigned, or tendered any resignation, because he never received any but a verbal notice of his appointment. A copy of the record of the court showing Chaffee's appointment was put in evidence.

Mr. Lawrence said what he objected to was that a witness who was under a contempt to the committee should be appointed as a guard. In reply to a question by Mr. McDill, the witness stated that he did not communicate the contents of the dispatch which he had heard going over the wires to any one in Florida; did not tell De Berry about it. In answer to Mr. Field, witness said he was discharged from the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company for testifying to the truth, and that he did not think it any harm to accept the position here. He also said he was paid his witness fees and mileage up to Jan. 30.

Sergeant at Arms Thompson made a statement to the effect that he appointed Brush under the impression that the latter had been discharged by the committee.

Hon. Z. Chandler, Secretary of the Interior, was called, and produced papers relating to the resignation and application for reappointment of Orlando H. Brewster, one of the Louisiana Electors. He said he supposed that Brewster's letter of resignation, dated Nov. 4, was received on Nov. 15 or 16; did not know whether he received it from the President or not; did not know it was ante-dated.

John H. Moore, of Tennessee, Elector of the State, testified that he was in the Naval Academy from 1859 to 1860 as Acting Midshipman; failed to pass the examination, and left the Academy; but has no recollection of ever having tendered any formal resignation; entered the Confederate service in 1861, and served during the war. The committee then, at 2:45 o'clock, adjourned until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

LOUISIANA STILL UNDER DEBATE.

DEMOCRATIC TRICKS TO GAIN TIME FOR TALK—A QUESTION OF RECEIVING EVIDENCE THRUST IN—ARGUMENTS ON THE POINT BY MESSRS. TRUMBULL, STOUGHTON, AND SHELLABARGER—A TELLING POINT MADE BY READING JUDGE CHURCH'S LETTER TO THE TIMES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Electoral Commission met this morning at 10 o'clock, and Mr. Carpenter concluded his speech, talking, during the last part of his time, to the Commission as if he were addressing a jury. He was particularly sharp in reading a portion of Mr. Hoar's report on the Returning Board two years ago, and in alluding to Mr. Edmunds' speeches on the Pinchback case, and he seemed to be sorry that he could not find some old document to hurl at each member of the Commission severally. He had something to say about the prospect of the Government going to "smash" in the Centennial year. Carpenter spoke till he had occupied in all two hours of the four and a half allotted to his side. At this point a new Democratic trick was displayed. It was expected that the Louisiana case would be fully discussed in all its phases in the time first granted, but Mr. Trumbull in the middle of the argument, after Mr. Carpenter's speech, made an offer to submit evidence to sustain the Democratic objections and asked for time to argue its admissibility. The reading of the statement of what the Democrats offered to prove took a full hour. Then followed a talk between the Commissioners and the counsel about the new arrangement of time for discussion made necessary. Trumbull asked for three hours on each side to discuss this interlocutory question. Each of the Commissioners expressed his views about the order of argument, the point being whether the admissibility of evidence should be first argued and decided, or whether arguments should embrace the entire subject. Justice Strong moved to give each side two hours to argue the question of evidence. Senator Edmunds moved a substitute to give each side three hours to argue the case as it stood with the offer of evidence made, and his purpose was to have the proceedings in such form that when the Commission retired, if it decided to exclude evidence, it could finish the whole case without further argument Mr. Thurman spoke rather complainingly that counsel would not agree to submit all the evidence and argue the effect it would have if considered. This, of course, the Republican counsel never dreamed of consenting to. Finally it was arranged that two hours should be given to each side to argue the question of testimony, with the further privilege that more time could be taken by either side on this branch of the case by deducting from the four and a half hours previously allowed on the general discussion. Except for this permission the first question would have gone to the Commission with two hours more of argument on the Democratic than on the Republican side, because Carpenter's speech related as much to the consideration of evidence as though prepared on that subject. This was the trick in postponing the offer of evidence till Carpenter had spoken. The arrangement as finally made was equitable, and was only subject to the criticism of causing unnecessary delay. There can be no harm from this, however, for if the evidence is excluded, as is expected, there is time enough, and it there should be an attempt to examine the evidence offered by Mr. Trumbull, a decision could not be reached by the 4th of March, if that day were still six months distant instead of less than two weeks; and the liberality of the Commission in granting time for argument may be taken rather as an intimation that the evidence will not be considered, except, as in the Florida case, such as relates to the ineligibility of Electors.

At 12:30 the Commission took a recess of half an hour, and at 1 o'clock began the hearing of the new question raised by the offer of evidence. Mr. Trumbull was the first speaker on the side of the Democracy. He made an exceedingly ingenious argument, which was, however, more notable for its sophistry than for any new light which it threw upon the Presidential complications. He said that the Electoral Commission was the only tribunal that could decide the vexed questions which had grown out of the recent elections. The Commission was not a returning board, nor could it be termed a court. It was, he contended, a body which had not only been created by Congress, but which fully represented the two houses, and had all the powers, as to the counting of the votes, which were possessed by them. Having such powers, it was competent to go to the bottom in any investigation which it was necessary to make regarding the recent election and its results. The Commission was to decide who had received the vote of Louisiana, and that question could not be determined without examination and investigation. If his party were allowed to do so, Mr. Trumbull continued, they would undertake to prove that their opponents entered into a conspiracy to capture the vote of the State by fraud and forgery. Not content with this general and sweeping allegation, which was made with a grand flourish that would have done honor to "Hamburg-Massacre" Butler, or unreconstructed Govey. Mr. Trumbull attacked Ex-Gov. Kellogg with a great deal of bitterness; then, rushing back to the question of how far the power of the Commission extended, he quoted from Cushing and other legal authorities to prove that it would be just and lawful for it to go into a full and exhaustive investigation of all the charges made by his party, and that to do this it would be necessary to examine and hear the testimony which he and his associates were ready to submit. Mr. Trumbull's next point was a rather lame one. He said that there was not a republican form of government in Louisiana when the recent election was held, and that the State Government of which Kellogg was the head could not have existed for an hour if it was not upheld by the power of the United States Army. Mr. Trumbull might have gone further than this, and stated that there was no republican Government in any part of the South which, unaided by the Federal power, could resist the attacks of the White League and other lawless and murderous bands of men organized in the interest of the Democratic Party. Mr. Trumbull was wise enough, however, to make no reference to these facts. He argued at considerable length that fraud, if proved, would be fatal to the returns made by the Louisiana canvassers, and then referred with great emphasis and more declamatory force than was ever displayed by him before to what he was pleased to call "the infamous fraud in the parish of Vernon." He alluded, of course, to the trumped-up tale which was told about Gov. Wells by David Dudley Field's pet witnesses, the Clerk Littlefield. Mr. Trumbull then spoke at length regarding the composition of the Returning Board, claiming, of course, that it was illegal because the vacancy upon it was not filled by the appointment of a Democrat. To support this charge, however, Mr. Trumbull was unable to bring anything which could be called proof. This part of his argument was very weak. He closed by stating, with a great effort at dramatic effect, that if the vote of Louisiana was counted for the Republican candidates, it might be so counted in accordance with the forms of law, but it could not be done in conformity to the spirit of the law or the rights of the people.

During the delivery of his address Mr. Trumbull was frequently interrupted by members of the Commission, who broke in upon his argument to ask him questions regarding it. These he answered with great politeness. He was not so courteous, however, to some of his associate counsel. Ex-Senator Carpenter tried three or four times to draw his attention to certain points but he would not listen to him, and once, amid considerable laughter, he told him plainly that he knew what he was about and did not want to be interrupted. At the close of Mr. Trumbull's speech, Mr. Carpenter obtained the floor under the pretext of reading certain legal references, and succeeded in making another buncombe stump speech about the rights of the down-trodden people, the majesty of the law, and all that sort of thing.

Mr. Stoughton came after him, appearing for the Republicans. His speech was the event of the day, and was, unquestionably, one of the best efforts yet made before the Commission. Referring to the charge that Mr. Kellogg, while acting as Governor, could not certify to his own election and serve as Presidential Elector, he called attention to the fact that Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, was in precisely the same situation, and acted precisely as Gov. Kellogg had done, yet the Republicans had made no idle objections to the counting of his vote. In his opinion such objections were unworthy the attention of the tribunal and should not be advanced. Regarding Mr. Trumbull's declaration that the Kellogg Government could not have stood without the support of the Federal power, Mr. Stoughton made a strong point by showing that the very fact that such support had been given to him, the fact that he had been recognized by the President and the National Administration, was sufficient proof that he had been, in fact and in law, the Governor of Louisiana. Mr. Stoughton then entered into a long and exhaustive legal argument which clearly proved that the States had the right to decide in what way the results of elections should be determined, and that Congress had no jurisdiction and could not legally go behind the action of the Board of State Canvassers, who were duly chosen and constituted. He read extracts from a report made in 1872 by the Senate committee of which Senator Trumbull was a member, and which agreed exactly with this opinion. Further on he created a sensation by producing the letter written to THE TIMES by Chief Justice Church, of New-York, in which that gentleman says: "I have also expressed the opinion that the authentication of the election of Presidential Electors, according to the laws of each State, is final and conclusive, and that there exists no power to go behind it." For a moment after this was read there was an uneasy movement among the Democratic counsel. Judge Trumbull turned about in his chair nervously, and then Senator Thurman, of the Commission, asked if he might see the letter. Mr. Stoughton handed it to him, and it was examined carefully by nearly all the members of the Commission. Referring to Mr. Carpenter's statement that he did not appear as the counsel for Tilden, and that he would regard the success of the Democracy as a calamity to the country, and also to Mr. Carpenter's remark that the rejection of two of the Louisiana Electors would answer the purpose of this case, Mr. Stoughton created some amusement by showing that if this latter statement was true Mr. Carpenter's object certainly was to bring about the very calamity referred to by him.

At the close of Mr. Stoughton's speech it was past sundown, and Mr. Shellabarger, the next speaker, was obliged to make his address in the dim and uncertain light afforded by three or four dozen candles placed on the tables of the Commission and counsel. He made a strong legal argument against the admission of testimony, and quoted from scores of authorities to show that the Electoral Tribunal had no power to go behind the action of State officers. When he closed, the Commission, after being in session for eight hours and a half, took a recess until 10:15 to-morrow morning. Mr. Evarts, on behalf of the Republicans, will be the first speaker. He will probably be followed by Judge Campbell, who will appear for Mr. Tilden.

The extension of time for argument, caused by the offer of evidence, prevented the Commission from getting to the consideration of the case to-night. At 1 o'clock there were still 11 hours for argument. About half of it was gotten through with to-night, and there are about five and a half hours left for to-morrow. Mr. Evarts will in the morning conclude the Republican argument on the admissibility of evidence, and one of the Democratic counsel will close on their side. The understanding is that the Commission will decide the question of evidence as in the Florida case, and then take testimony as to the eligibility of Brewster and Levisse, and hear arguments on the certificates if other evidence is excluded. But the case is somewhat mixed, and the arguments on evidence may be followed by the conclusion of the general argument, without any intermission. There can be no doubt that the rule made in the Florida case respecting evidence will stand, though many Democrats have plucked up courage and think testimony will be admitted. The arguments of Trumbull and Carpenter are so much above the Democratic arguments in the Florida case in point of dash and style, as to have produced this expectation. But Republican confidence is unshaken. The Commission, or at least some members of it, will strive to get the case into private consultation for decision on Friday, so that a joint convention may be called on Saturday, but the success of such an effort is now a little doubtful.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

The Electoral Commission assembled promptly at 10 o'clock this morning and resumed the proceedings so abruptly broken off at Mr. Carpenter's earnest solicitation last night. When the counsel rose to continue, he thanked the Commission for the humanity they had displayed in permitting him an intermission until morning, and stated that, owing to the disagreeable and suffocating odor from the candles, he really could not have stood on his feet 20 minutes more.

MR. CARPENTER'S ARGUMENT RESUMED

Mr. Carpenter then referred for a moment to a question put to him by Senator Edmunds in that part of his argument tending to show that Electors were Federal, and not State officers. The practical construction put upon the Constitution had always been that those officers appointed by the President must be commissioned by him. Those appointed by the heads of departments are invariably commissioned by such heads of departments. For instance, all Postmasters, after the first grade, which are not required to be confirmed by the Senate, are all commissioned by the Postmaster General. The appointment of Electors is provided for by the State; they are not confirmed by the Senate or appointed by the President, and upon the uniform action under this Constitution, they, of course, would not be commissioned by the President. Nobody would claim that a Senator is an officer of the State from which he is elected. He is an officer of the United States. No one would deny that the officers of the Internal Revenue Department are United States officers, for they are to-day under indictment and in prison as such, and yet they are not commissioned by the President but by the Secretary of State.

Commissioner Garfield here interrupted to say that the heads of departments of course appointed.

Mr. Carpenter—There are no such distinctions in the Constitution.

Commissioner Garfield—I think you will find the language is: "Such inferior officers as Congress may direct may be appointed," &c.

Mr. Carpenter—The question is not whether this man is an inferior or superior officer. The question is, whether he is an officer of the United States, and the clause here which requires the President to commission is, that he shall commission all officers of the United States. An inferior officer is an officer. The clause would, of course, include the inferior as well as the superior. Now, if your Honors please, I will proceed with the argument at the point where I stopped last night. We shall offer, and are able to show here conclusively by record, testimony that this Returning Board of Louisiana excluded some 8,000 or 10,000 votes given for the Tilden Electors, so-called. We claim that that law under which they pretend to act was, in the first place, wholly unconstitutional. The Constitution of the State of Louisiana is peculiar. It provides—Article 73—"The judicial power shall be vested in a Supreme Court, in District Courts, in Parish Courts and Justices of the Peace," and then, after defining the duties of the District Courts thus mentioned, it provides—Article 94—"No judicial powers, except as Committing Magistrates in criminal cases, shall be conferred upon any officers other than those mentioned in this title, except such as may be necessary in towns and cities, and the judicial powers of such officers shall not extend further than the cognizance of the cases arising under the Police regulation of the towns and cities of the State. In any case where such officers shall assume jurisdiction over other matters than those which may arise under Police regulations, or under their jurisdiction as Police Magistrates, they shall be liable to an action for damages in favor of the party injured or his heirs, and a verdict in favor of the party injured shall, *ipso facto*, operate a vacation of the office of said officer." So I have no doubt Your Honors will see that this is not only affirmative language which is founded on the Constitution of the United States, and in that of most States vesting the judicial power in certain tribunals, but in this Constitution there is the negative language forbidding the Legislature to base any judicial power upon any body except the courts mentioned in the first part of the Constitution. Now, the sections quoted in my brief here, and I have quoted them in full, without note or comment, on pages 25 and 26, being sections 3 and 26 of the Election law of 1872, undoubtedly premises to confer judicial power upon the Returning Board. The highest penalty that can be visited upon an American citizen is disfranchisement. That can only be done after the man has been indicted and tried, and punished in the court of judicial jurisdiction, according to the course of common law. Now, let us see whether this is disfranchisement or not, and see how it is we enjoy it. The Fifteenth amendment of the Constitution provides that "the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." Now, what would be said of the statute passed by a Southern State which should provide that the votes of all colored citizens should be received and deposited in the box, but should not be canvassed, and have no effect in determining the election. Would not everybody call that a palpable violation of the spirit and purpose embodied in the Fifteenth amendment? would not every lawyer say that disfranchisement had been visited in the result? And that to vote, as the word is used here in the Constitution, means not merely the right to deposit the ballot in the box, but to count it and to have effect in determining the result of the election. And anything which prevents that, in any of the stages to which the vote is made effective between its being put in the ballot-box and counted in the final result, would be disfranchisement. Now, then, a power granted to a Returning Board to exclude the vote of a whole parish is a power to visit disfranchisement upon the people of that parish, and that is judicial power. They are not, by the terms of this law, authorized to do it because they want it, but they are to do it in a particular instance—that is, when a foundation is laid for them to proceed upon—to wit, a protest by the officer holding the poll that there was riot and tumult sufficient to interfere with the result of the election; then the board, not otherwise, are authorized by law to proceed to investigate the matter, and, if they are satisfied that that statement is true, to exclude the vote of an entire parish. Is there any escape from the objection that that is an exercise of judicial power? Does it not on its face pretend and purport to be an exercise of the judicial power? Any man who has raised a tumult or practiced bribery or other corruption, should, on conviction thereof, be disfranchised; but before that result can be visited upon him he must be indicted; he must be notified and have a hearing and a trial, and there must be judicial conviction. All that is visited on a thousand people at once, without a hearing. We say for that reason that law is void. But let us concede that that law is perfectly valid; there is not a man in his senses, I think, that will claim that such a law vesting such sweeping consequences by the action of a board composed of four politicians, sitting alone and in secret, should be stretched beyond its letter. The doctrine is well settled that even a judicial court proceeding to execute a statutory power outside of its ordinary jurisdiction, is bound to have a case clearly within its jurisdiction, and to proceed strictly according to the method pointed out by the statute. Counsel here quoted from the well-known case of Thatcher vs. Powell, 6 Wheaton, 119 Marshall, C. J.]

Now, then, let me call your attention to how carefully this act has restricted this jurisdiction, and we will show you, if permitted to do so, that not in a single parish did this Returning Board have a certificate in the form and complying in substance with the twenty-sixth section. Mr. Carpenter then recited the provisions of the act in question on this point, and continued: Now, mark how carefully they have provided here that all this is to be done by the law in 24 hours, before any particular locality can have knowledge of what has been the general result of the election in other places, and therefore be subjected to a temptation of altering or corrupting that return. I am very glad to be furnished with the report made by the House Committee signed by Hon. George F. Hoar, William A. Wheeler, and William P. Frye, in which they say "upon this statute we are all clearly of opinion that the Returning Board had no right to do anything except canvass and compile the returns which were lawfully made to them by the legal officers, excepting in cases where they were accompanied by the certificate of the Supervisor provided for in the third section. In such case the last sentence shows that they would ordinarily exercise the grave and delicate duty of investigating charges of riot, tumult, &c." I never could have understood that this board, of its own motion, sitting in New-Orleans, at a distance from the place of voting, and without notice, should decide a case claiming to be elected. Let us turn to the twenty-sixth section and see what it says. It says that it "shall be so annexed to his returns of election by parish, as to form no inseparable substance, that the same can be kept together, and the other copy the Supervisor of Registration shall deliver to the Clerk of the court of his parish for the use of the District Attorney." In other words, we will show affirmatively that this board had no jurisdiction to exclude a vote, but that, in violation of every statute they were proceeding under, they excluded 10,000 given for the Tilden Electors. Won't Mr. Wheeler wake up astonished if he finds himself counted in Vice President by an utter disregard and violation of the very principle which he laid down in this report? Will not the American people think that is somewhat remarkable? But, says Judge Howe, there are streams in this State that run blood. Now I hate the sight of blood, and I hate the thought of it. I never vindicated it, or justified it. That there have been violations of the law, outrages unnumbered, is unquestionable. But is that to be cured by committing upon the whole State a wrong and outrage more dangerous even to our institutions than those bloody outrages themselves? They fall upon individuals, but if our institutions are to be stabbed, it falls upon the whole nation. If justice is to be slaughtered at our own temple, if the laws are to be immolated by our sworn priests, if fraud is to be sanctioned and solemnized as an instrument for electing a President of the United States, then farewell to the future hop

office of Surveyor General of the Land Office for the District of Louisiana; that Marks was District Attorney for the Fourth Judicial District of the State at the time he cast his vote, and that J. H. Birch was a member of the Board of Control of the State Penitentiary, and held other local offices. We also offer to prove that the statements and affidavits purporting to be made and forwarded to the Returning Board, in pursuance of the election law of 1872, alleging that riots, intimidation, and violence existed at certain polls, were falsely fabricated and forged by disreputable persons under the direction and with the knowledge of the Returning Board.

Commissioner Abbott inquired how much time counsel desired to argue these questions. Commissioner Bradley said he understood the decision to be that it was to come out of the time allowed to counsel on each side, though the time consumed in reading the printed brief should not be counted, but he thought it was breaking the rule if they allowed more than four and one-half hours on each side.

Mr. Trumbull thought their side should have three hours—an hour each.

Commissioner Strong did not understand the order of the court as to time as Commissioner Bradley had understood it, and thought the time occupied in offering evidence, or objections that might be made to its admissibility, or arguments made in support of the admissibility, was not to be taken out of the four and one-half hours which was allowed for the general argument, and he moved that two hours be allowed each side for that purpose.

Commissioner Edmunds said that the length of time required for the discussion depended upon whether the counsel should discuss the offer of testimony as a mere technical question, or whether the fact itself is one that falls within the scope and consideration of the Commission in its aspect of the case. In regard to the admissibility of the testimony and its legal effect, it covers the whole ground, and if counsel should manage to argue the whole subject presented as well as its materiality and the result to be deduced if the facts were proved—then, if the Commission should be of the opinion that it was competent to go into that subject, that would be the end of the matter. And if it should determine that it was competent to go into it or any part of it, then they would have determined the relevancy and effect of the facts if they should be established. The difficulty about taking proof provisionally is that if you admit it on the part of the objectors you must admit it also on the other side, and you at once go on to an indefinite period taking testimony to prove that certain circumstances already exist under which, if the law of Louisiana is constitutional, and be applied to this case, it was the duty of the board to proceed to reject the polls, &c. The result of the taking of evidence on both sides would be that they might find themselves at the end of a week or 10 days in the state of discovering that they had wasted all this time in going into a range of inquiry that they felt under the law they had no right to go into, and he thought that the rules adopted in the Florida case would be better than to hear the question argued now as to the effect of the evidence, &c. The result would be the same as the Florida case was.

Commissioner Bradley argued that the case should be argued the same as the Florida case was.

Commissioner Edmunds moved to modify the motion by allowing counsel to be heard on the whole subject as the case now stood, and four hours be given to each side.

Mr. Evarts thought that was hardly fair, as they had been proceeding upon the understanding that each side should have four and one-half hours, and one side had been consuming part of its time already.

Commissioner Thurman said if it was meant that the whole case should be submitted after four hours' argument on each side, he thought that not right, as one side had already occupied two hours, which would in effect give them six hours and the other but four. If after deciding whether we have anything in evidence or not at all, we come to take the whole case submitted and the argument finally closed, and then re fire and give our final decision, I do not know what kind of a judicial proceeding that would be.

Commissioner Abbott said it was an argument, not only upon the fact of the competency of the testimony and a demurrer to the evidence, but also an argument upon the whole case, so that when the argument was once made they were to decide the whole case unless they admitted the testimony.

Mr. Evarts said they did not wish to place themselves in the position of treating the evidence as all in, and then submitted to the effect. But they had to guard against any such implication. He said it would seem to enlarge a little the area of argument when, in addition to what was supposed to be the duty imposed on counsel when four and one-half hours was allowed, there is now a somewhat separate branch mentioned.

Commissioner Payne said there were twelve propositions, of course, to be argued, and if the limited time was allowed them that was suggested it would only give counsel fifteen minutes upon each proposition.

Commissioner Morton stated that in view of the limited time, he would be compelled to vote against any extension of time, and was in favor of proceeding under the rule as it now existed. He thought it was unfair to give six hours to one side and four to the other. The best way was to take up the question of admissibility of evidence and discuss it, and if it should be decided to admit any or all of it that the effect of what is admitted could be discussed.

Commissioner Hoar said that this was not an ordinary question of presenting evidence in a court. The question here is, is constitutional power vested in the two houses, or either of them, by the provision that they shall be present at the opening of these certificates, to hear the evidence, and impeach those certificates? If that power be vested in the two houses, then comes up the ordinary question of detail as to the evidence which is to be introduced. If that power be not vested in the two houses, and through them in the Commission, then to ask to exercise it is to ask them to do what is computed a crime in the case of a canvassing board now before the Commission—that is, to usurp power, to redress what we fancy is wrong. Now, if the evidence be inadmissible, it is so in consequence of one view of that question. If admissible, it is admissible in consequence of another view. Therefore, I think the amendment of Senator Edmunds brings up practically what we all know must be brought up practically.

Commissioner Garfield said the proposition of Judge Strong proceeded on the supposition that the order of last night, which was practically executed, had been carried out in the American Congress. Four and a half hours was the time allotted last night, and as far as anything was before the Commission then, it was on the final question. Two hours had been occupied on one side, and now the argument had been arrested by an offer of proof. It seemed to me much plainer and easier to arrest the progress of the Commission by a short discussion for two hours on a side, which being settled the Commission might proceed to hear the other side, which had yet two hours remaining for argument.

It was moved to strike out "two" in Judge Strong's resolution and insert "three." The question was put to the Commission, and decided in the negative by the following vote:

NAYS—Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, and Strong.

The question then came up on Mr. Edmunds' amendment to strike out the order substituted by Judge Strong, giving the counsel two hours. It was lost; only four members of the Commission—Messrs. Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Hoar, and Miller—voted in the affirmative. The motion of Justice Strong that the counsel be allowed two hours to argue the question of the admissibility of the offer of evidence upon each side, was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Evarts here asked if, after two hours had been consumed by each side on this matter of the introduction of evidence, then a day of yesterday allowing four and a half hours to his side would be in force.

Commissioner Clifford said that the question now, under the present decision of the Commission, was to allow each side two hours to discuss the question of the admissibility of the proofs offered. When that was concluded, then the question would come up on the execution of the former order.

Mr. Evarts alluded to the great disparity in the arguments of the two sides in case they were cut off from the two hours originally allotted to them.

Mr. Hurlbut suggested that, if it was found necessary to continue the question of admissibility a more long h than two hours, the counsel be allowed to continue the discussion, and subtract it from the two hours each had been allowed.

Commissioner Bradley said that the proposition now made seemed to him to be a very fair one. He moved that they be permitted to do so. Adopted.

Commissioner Clifford called upon Mr. Evarts to go on with his argument.

Mr. Evarts objected, saying that in the Florida case the opposite order was adopted, the Democratic side having the opening and closing of the case.

ARGUMENT OF MR. TRUMBULL.

Mr. Trumbull readily assented, and began his argument as follows:

Mr. President, under the ruling of the Joint Commission we are brought face to face with the question whether a President of the United States is to be made by forgery and fraud and conspiracy on the part of officials whose duty it is to certify the Electoral vote of the State, and it is submitted to this Commission boldly to decide that question. The power rests nowhere else. There is no tribunal in this land, judicial or otherwise, that can inquire into this matter except this Commission, and when I speak of this Commission I consider myself as addressing the two houses of Congress assembled together for the purpose of counting the Electoral vote from the various States. In my judgment there has been a very great misconception in regard to the powers of this tribunal. It is neither a canvassing board to determine who is elected a constable in some town, nor is it a judicial tribunal; but it is the Congress of the United States, vested with power to go to the bottom and investigate any question that it has a right to consider. It has been settled, and, therefore, is not now to be questioned, that the two houses of Congress are to count the Electoral vote, and you are now those two houses. The question has arisen that is submitted to you, how many and what votes shall be counted from the State of Louisiana, and there is submitted to you, not only that question, but the law of your organization declared all questions upon or in respect to double returns that have been submitted to your consideration. Now, does it turn out that this Commission is formed for the mere purpose of doing a sum in arithmetic, to add up certain figures, when it was said to the country that you were to decide all questions upon or in respect to such double returns? Does it need nothing more than that you should add one of the returns? When the oath was taken to examine and consider all questions submitted, did that mean that you were to take an oath simply to add together the figures? Does "examine and consider" apply merely to a mathematical proposition of that kind? You are required by the law to proceed to consider the objections, and to decide whether any and what votes from the State of Louisiana are the votes provided for by the Constitution, and how many and what persons were duly appointed in that State. Now, can you determine that—can you determine how many and what persons were duly appointed Electors in Louisiana—without inquiring whether the certificate which is laid here is a forgery? The House, said the speaker, has sent its committees and the Senate has sent its committees to Louisiana, and they have taken testimony, and we are prepared with it here to-day, and it is evidence taken under the well-established rule I have referred to. Now, one of these returns is as good as the other. It was said here yesterday by my distinguished friend from Wisconsin, in his quiet way, that you knew who William Pitt Kellogg was, but you did not know McEnery; that John McEnery had given his certificates to persons who came here knocking at the doors of Congress, but the gate was never opened. If I have not forgotten, hardly 12 months have transpired since a person came here knocking at the door of the Senate, with a paper signed William Pitt Kellogg, stating that he had been duly elected to the Senate. Did the Senate open its doors to him? Why, he has stood there knocking ever since Kellogg pretended to be Governor, until finally the Senate shut the door in his face and sent him away. Kellogg, then, is in no better condition than McEnery.

Mr. Trumbull then read from Story and other writers on the Constitution and commented thereon, saying that Story had predicted that if a monarchical government was established in one State of the Union it would bring on the ruin of the whole Republic. He continued: We are threatened to-day with that ruin that Mr. Justice Story foresaw years ago. The Constitution says that each State shall appoint in such manner as its Legislature shall direct, a number of Electors equal to the number of its Senators and Representatives in Congress. But it must be a State that does it. And what is meant by a State? Despotism or a State having a republican form of government where the people, not usurping Judges, rule? You have a certificate here from a person claiming to be Governor, a certified list as it is called in the statute, of the names of the persons elected Electors. What does the statute mean to do? Did the constitution require it? The Constitution said the Electors should meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves, and they should make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list shall be signed, certified, and transmitted sealed to the seat of the General Government, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate then, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, will open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. Now, if the Electors have got to do. This is a right not inherent in the State, but derivative from the Constitution of the United States, which is as much a part of the Constitution of every State as it is of the United States. Every word and every letter in this Constitution is as binding on the State as on the United States. It was there for the purpose of forming a General Government, and also for the purpose of protecting the States in certain national rights. The Constitution said to the State of Louisiana: "You may appoint Electors in such manner as your Legislature shall direct. They shall meet and cast their ballots in a certain way and send them to the President of the Senate, and the vote shall then be counted." Tell me by what authority Congress passes a law that they shall not be counted? By what authority has Congress said to the Governor of Louisiana or the Governor of any State, You may certify lists of the names of the persons voted for as Electors, or appointed Electors. It may be a matter of convenience, but it is entirely at the option of the Governor of the State to obey it or not. And old John Hancock, a century ago, before he would make any such certificate, sent a communication to the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to know whether it would meet their approval if he did it. And what was said by a committee of the Senate, in a unanimous report made by them on that subject in 1873? The twelfth section of the act of Congress of 1792 declares what shall be the official evidence of the election of Electors, and provides that the Executive authority of each State shall cause three lists of the names of Electors of such State to be made and certified, and to be delivered to the Electors on or before the first Wednesday in December, and the Electors shall annex one of such lists to each of their votes. The certificate of the Secretary of State is not required, and the certificate of the Governor as provided for in that section seems to be the only evidence as contemplated by the law of the State to cast the vote of the State. If Congress chooses to go behind the Governor's certificate and inquire who have been chosen Electors, it is not violating any principle of the Constitution of the State, but simply going behind the evidence as prescribed by the act of Congress. And thus going behind the certificate of the Governor, we find the official returns and the returns of the Electors from the parishes of Louisiana have never been counted by anybody having the authority to count them. What was the result of that report? The Senate and the House of Representatives voted not to count the Electoral vote of that State in Louisiana. Congress looked into it, and its committee reported that the votes had never been canvassed by anyoody having authority to canvass them, and the result was that the vote of the State of Louisiana was rejected.

Justice Bradley—Who made the canvass at that time?

Mr. Trumbull—It was required to be made by the Returning Board, which consisted of the Governor, the Secretary of State, the Auditor, and two other persons, and there was a controversy as to which was the true Canvassing Board.

Justice Bradley—It was held that the proper board had not made the canvass?

Mr. Trumbull—It was not decided in the report of the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Senator Morton—Have you the whole report there?

Mr. Trumbull—I have; one of the points stated is that the persons who in fact made the examination and count had no legal authority to do so.

Senator Edmunds—I understand you to say that the judgment of the Senate four years ago was on the question of fact as to what the real vote of the people of Louisiana was?

Mr. Trumbull—It is difficult to tell on what consideration Senators vote. The certificate of the Governor of Louisiana in that case was in proper form, and declared who both houses concurred in rejecting the vote of Louisiana. So that, if the amounts to anything, it is a decision that the duly-authorized certificate of the Governor is not conclusive on the two houses of Congress.

Senator Edmunds—The resolution adopted there was that all the objections presented having been considered, the vote proper to be counted is that of Louisiana should be counted. That was adopted by a vote of 33 to 16. Among the objections was one by Mr. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, on the ground that there was no proper return of the votes cast by Electors in the State of Louisiana, and because there was no State Government there republican in form, and because no canvass or count of the votes had been made prior to a meeting of the Electors. Another objection of a similar import was made by Senator Trumbull, of Illinois.

The Presiding Justice (interposing)—You are entitled to the floor, Mr. Trumbull; unless you yield, proceed.

Senator Edmunds (to the Presiding Justice, with some asperity of tone)—Do you mean to say that a member of the Commission cannot make an inquiry?

The Presiding Justice (authoritatively)—I say that Mr. Trumbull is entitled to the floor.

Mr. Justice Bradley (to Mr. Trumbull)—I understand that the decision of the Senate in that case went to the form, and not to the point whether the certificate of the Governor was not conclusive.

Mr. Trumbull read Gov. Warmoth's certificate in that case, and said that this one thing was certainly settled by Congress then, and that was the Governor's certificate (the same as that known as "No. 1" in the case) might be overruled by the concurrent action of the two houses. The report of the committee was that the vote had not been properly canvassed. Now, we propose to show that the vote of Louisiana was not canvassed; that the pretended canvass is a fraud; that the papers are forged; that the returns are altered and falsified; and I would like to know whether a count under such circumstances is any better than a count made by persons who had not any right to count. We propose to show that the President of the Louisiana Returning Board, with the connivance of his confederates, altered the return from Vernon Parish, took 178 votes from one side and put them on the other by a forgery of the paper. We offer to prove it, and we have the evidence to do it; and according to *McCrary on Elections* a fraud committed by an officer is fatal to his return.

Justice Miller—Allow me to make a point which came up in the Florida case, and to which I attach a good deal of importance. If the only thing that a Republican Returning Board can do is to determine whether certain polls are to be counted or rejected, your argument is a perfectly good one. But is it not also true that the jurisdiction of the board is commensurate with the duties and functions which it has to perform? And is it not true that the one fact which it has to perform is to ascertain who are Electors, and to declare that fact? And can it be said, if that board mistakes the law on some point while disobeying that fundion that the mistake is so jurisdictional as to vitiate its return?

Mr. Trumbull—No, sir; I do not contend for that.

Justice Miller—Then my suggestion is that the jurisdiction of that board is to ascertain and declare who were elected, and that all below that is the exercise of the means and mode of the procedure.

Mr. Trumbull—To that I cannot quite assent. I assent entirely to the proposition that in any matter over which this board had jurisdiction and discretion to act, its judgment is not to be disturbed; that the point which I make is whether it is its duty to canvass and compile the vote. It is also its sworn duty not to take jurisdiction of the question or rejecting votes unless a foundation is laid for it. We also offer to prove that the board was not so constituted as to have jurisdiction of the persons at all, because the law declares that five persons, to be elected by the Senate from all political parties, shall constitute the Returning Board of that State, and I insist that it was not competent for four persons to act. Three (a quorum) might act if the Board was full, but where a duty is to be performed by five persons of different political parties, it is not lawful to perform it by four persons, all of the same party.

Senator Edmunds—Your point is that no steps could be taken by the Returning Board until the board was full.

Mr. Trumbull—No steps could be taken until the board was full, they having authority to fill it. Possibly a different rule might apply if they had not the power to fill vacancies; but the power being there, and the constituent elements of this Returning Board being required to consist of persons of different political parties, I insist that the board could not go on without filling up the vacancy.

The Presiding Justice notified Mr. Trumbull that his time had expired, but in consideration of the various interruptions to which he had been subjected, some further time was accorded him, which he used in presenting the objections to the Electoral votes from Louisiana and certain persons who held Federal office at the time of their election.

Justice Bradley—Do you intend to prove that they were Federal office-holders at the time they were elected?

Mr. Trumbull—Yes.

Justice Bradley—And that they were office-holders at the time they cast their votes?

Mr. Trumbull—No; I understand that the proof will show that Brewster tendered his resignation on the 4th of November, and that it was accepted on the 16th, and that, very singularly, too, it was accepted to take effect on the 4th, some 19 days before it was received at the Interior Department.

Senator Thurman—Does not the law of Louisiana provide that if an Elector who has been chosen does not appear by a certain hour the remaining Electors may proceed to fill the vacancy?

Mr. Trumbull—There is such a provision in the act of 1868.

Senator Edmunds—But you say that law is not in force.

Senator Thurman—If that law was in force, and if Brewster did not appear at the time, then was there a vacancy under that law?

Mr. Trumbull—No; I do not consider that there was. The Statutes of the United States make two provisions: one is for filling any vacancy that may occur in the College when the Electors meet to give the Electoral vote, and the other when an election has been held and no choice has been made on the day prescribed by law. In that case the Elector may be chosen on a subsequent day. Here there was no choice. It was just as if two persons had received a majority of votes, if there had been no election on the 7th of November.

Senator Thurman—Is not the real question whether there was any power in the Electors to fill the vacancies? Suppose these persons had been qualified, but had not appeared?

Mr. Trumbull—Then if this statute of 1868 was in force, the other Electors could have filled the vacancies.

Senator Thurman—But suppose that law was not in force?

Mr. Trumbull—Then there is no law to fill the vacancies.

Representative Hunton—Except by election.

Mr. Trumbull—That brings up these complicated statutes. The statute of 1872 provides for filling all vacancies by popular election. If that statute was in force then these vacancies would have to be filled by popular election. If the law of 1868 was in force, then the absence of these two Electors would give the others authority to fill the vacancies, provided anybody had been elected. If the votes of Levisee and Brewster are to be counted, and if a man is to be made President of the United States by counting their votes as the votes of Louisiana, then it is done by mere forms of law, contrary to these principles of the Constitution of the United States and in violation of the rights of the people.

Senator Thurman—Is there any statute of Louisiana that requires the certificate of the Governor?

Mr. Trumbull—There is a statute which requires the Governor to commission all officers except certain persons therein named, and which do not include Presidential Electors.

Senator Thurman—That is the law of 1873; but is there any statute requiring him to issue certificates to Presidential Electors?

Mr. Trumbull—No, sir; not specifically.

At the close of Mr. Trumbull's argument, he filed, on behalf of Messrs. Hoadley, Green, and himself, a brief on the subject of the Electoral votes of Levisee and Brewster.

MR. STOUGHTON'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. Stoughton followed with an argument on the Republican side of the question. He expressed his surprise at the objection that the certificate of Gov. Kellogg was inoperative. It would be remembered that when the vote of Connecticut was counted, her Governor, Mr. Ingersoll, was a Presidential Elector at large, and that his certificate had been received without objection. Such objections were hardly suitable to the dignity of the occasion. It had also been objected to-day (and the objection had been urged with a good deal of zeal,) that Gov. Kellogg was not the Governor of Louisiana, and that Louisiana was governed by a military despotism. He supposed that that meant that a military force had been, on application of Gov. Kellogg to the President, ordered to Louisiana for the purpose of suppressing insurrection. The learned counsel [Mr. Carpenter, was right, (he supposed,) in saying that without such aid the Government under which Mr. Kellogg was the head would have been overturned. But counsel should have reflected that the very fact that Gov. Kellogg had made such an application, and that it had been granted, was decisive evidence that he was the Governor of Louisiana. What was the other here on the other side? It was that the Commission should, by a search and scrutiny of many, if not all, the polls in Louisiana, ascertain what had been the vote of Louisiana at the last election. It was proposed that the Commission should overrule and disregard and go behind the action of the Returning Board of that State and hold it for naught. He said he would satisfy the Commission beyond all question that the Returning Board, as constituted, had the power delegated to it by the statutes of Louisiana to determine the number of votes cast for Electors, and power to certify it finally, so far as the authority of that State was concerned, and he would also satisfy the Commission that the objection that a vacancy in the Electoral College could not be filled by the College itself, had no foundation whatever. It seemed to him that the decision of the Commission in the Florida case determined the entire question here raised as to the right of the Commission to go behind the action of the Returning Board, and he could not perceive that any question—much less the main question—was now open to argument. He quoted against Mr. Trumbull's argument to-day from a report made by Senator Trumbull to the effect that neither the Senate, nor the House, nor both houses jointly have power under the Constitution to canvass the returns of an election, and that the mode and manner of choosing Electors was left exclusively to the States. He also quoted on the same point a letter recently published from ex-Judge Church, of New-York, whom he characterized as a great lawyer, an upright Judge and even a pure politician, and who went on to argue that the State corrects the frauds of its own officers and does not apply to Congress for the purpose, and that Congress would best perform its duty by discharging it within its authority, leaving these occasional frauds that are sometimes assumed, and sometimes offered to be proved, to be taken care of by the tribunals having jurisdiction over them. Congress might have the power, but it did not have the right to disregard the highest legal authority of a State. The offer made on the other side would lead to proceedings endless in duration and of almost any nature, increasing tenfold the public excitement, which was already seen gathering about the tribunal. Here were offers of evidence, inflamed to the last degree by their mode of statement, involving inquiries of the most extraordinary and painful character, leading to testimony in reply—testimony in justification of the Returning Board that would be endless and difficult of procurement. And all for what? To enable this tribunal to violate the supremacy of the State. He had heard more than one threat couched under shields of language and so framed that they might not quite reach in plain terms their mark, but he understood them, and they were unworthy of the circumstances under which the tribunal was formed, and quite unworthy of those who sought its jurisdiction. He proceeded to discuss the laws of Louisiana as to the power to fill vacancies in the Electoral College, and in reply to a question by Mr. Hunton, whether the act of 1872 did not repeal the act of 1868 in that regard, he said that it did not touch it at all, and that it was an absurdity to hold that an express purpose of the Constitution which had been carried out by Federal legislation, supplemented by State legislation, could be defeated by giving violent construction to a clause which had abundance of other matter to feed upon without being applied to the case of Presidential Electors.

Commissioner Hoar suggested to Mr. Stoughton that it was hardly worth while for him to spend time in the endeavor to satisfy the Commission on that point.

Mr. Stoughton acted on the suggestion, and passed to other points. Coming, in the course of his argument, to the objection made to the Returning Board of Louisiana for not having filled the vacancy in the board, he said that the law on the subject was merely directory, and that a failure to obey the law did not interfere in any manner with the capacity or jurisdiction of the Board. If two of the five members had been Democrats, and had afterward changed their politics, would the board, he asked, cease to exist on that account? He stated the problem which had presented itself to be solved in Louisiana by the Democratic Party being that in 40 parishes about which there was no dispute there was a Republican majority of 6,057 voters, and that in the remaining 17 parishes there were 20,323 colored voters registered and 16,233 white voters. How was that problem to be solved? The records of these parishes showed that the problem had been sought to be solved by bloody hands. In conclusion, he said—talk to me about outrages, frauds, and the disfranchisement of voters? There are two sides to the question, and if you sit here to go back and canvass the votes you sit here to administer the laws of Louisiana, and you must administer them by learning who have been disfranchised, and what was the lawful vote of that State in harmony with her laws, and not in harmony with the will of a party.

SPEECH OF MR. SHELLABARGER.

Mr. Shellabarger, of counsel for the Republican side, next addressed the Commission. He said the first question was what are the statutes enacted by Louisiana directing the appointment of Electors, and what statutes were in force last year covering that matter? The Commission, after careful examination, would be unanimous in the opinion that the act of 1872 did govern in 1876 during the Presidential election, and that the Revisery act of 1870, which provided for a canvass of the returns by the board and Governor, was repealed, and was not in force in 1876. For that provision which made the Governor the canvasser for the purposes of the election was inconsistent with the fifty-fourth section of the session act of 1870 which expressly provided a different tribunal for all the elections, including the Electoral College. It was also repealed by the repealing clause of the session act of 1870. This act of 1872 purports to supply the machinery for every public election in the State by its several terms and provisions—its scope. But, more conclusive than all is this fact: In section 2 it is expressly declared that this Returning Board shall be the returning Board for all elections next in the State, and your have to simply disregard the express wording of the act, without any authority for so disregarding it, or else you have got so to treat this law.

The question, then, is this: How can you preserve and keep in force that provision of the act of 1870, revising that of 1868, which provides for filling the Electoral College by popular election, and which you have just been stating? I answer, first of all, that it is an exceedingly benign canon of interpretation that a law is never repealed by a new act unless either expressly done, or else the repugnance be such that it would be impossible for the two acts to stand together, and in making this language I am but repeating the words of the Supreme Court of the United States as announced on many occasions. Another rule of interpretation is this: That in cases of doubt, whenever an interpretation would lead to consequences that are either absurd or hurtful to the public welfare, that interpretation will never be tolerated, unless its exclusion is impossible. The next step is this: Is it possible to escape the conclusion that under the legislation of Louisiana, Louisiana was disfranchised? And I invite the gentlemen on the other side who may suppose this act is repealed, by which only the Electoral College can be filled, to show me some statute that forces upon you, either by direct provision or by any fair interpretation, the conclusion that Louisiana has been disfranchised in this process of legislation. There is nothing to repeal that section which provides for the filling of vacancies under the law of 1868 and 1870, except the repealing clause of the session act of 1872, which says that "all other acts on the subject of election laws are hereby repealed." Is it possible for the act of 1870 to stand, consistent with that repealing clause? If it is, you are bound by your oath, and by all rules of interpretation, to let it stand; first, because you must not make it repealed by implication if you can help it; and second, because if you do make it work a repeal you work a disfranchisement of the State. Another rule of interpretation is this—that where a statute has received what your Supreme Court calls a practical construction, and has been executed according to that practical construction, in every case of doubt the practical construction that has been given to the law is conclusive. The next question is, What was there left for doubt, debate, or dispute in regard to the question of the power of Gov. Kellogg to certify this election? I want to add to Mr. Stoughton's argument, by way of refreshing your memory, and will quote the words of the Supreme Court of the United States on that point, because they are so exactly apposite and conclusive that it seems to me to close forever, and to all intents and purposes, the discussion in regard to the question as to who was the rightful Governor of Louisiana, and who was entitled to make the certificate.

Mr. Commissioner Payne inquired of the counsel whether there were any provisions of the act of 1863 that the counsel claimed were not repealed by the repealing clause of 1872 except those named?

Mr. Shellabarger stated in reply that he had not gone over the law of 1870 in detail, but only in parts, and could not, therefore, answer the question categorically. "But," he said, "I understand that an examination will result in finding that all the provisions of the act of 1868 are superseded, without exception, by the revision of 1870."

Mr. Commissioner Hoar said that the law of 1870 was a revision of the whole statute law, and contained provisions for the appointment of the Presidential Electors and how they shall certify their acts, &c.

Mr. Evarts said he would like to suggest to Mr. Commissioner Payne that there was a General Election law of 1868, and an Electoral law of 1868, which are two independent acts, found in the session laws of the same year.

Mr. Shellabarger continued as follows: Now I take the language of the Supreme Court of the United States and apply it to the propositions. It is in these words: "It rests with Congress to decide what Government is the established one in a State and when the Senators and Representatives from a State are admitted into the council of the Union the authority of the Government under which they are appointed as well as its republican character is recognized by the proper constitutional authority, and its decision is binding on every department of the Government and could not be questioned in any judicial tribunal." That language is absolute and conclusive of this whole question. Now, as to the ineligibility alleged to be wrought as to certain of these Electors by the fact that some of them held State offices, I will make a familiar quotation from a speech made by Charles Pinckney on a bill that was pending in Congress in the year 1820, proposing to create a Commission like this, and I want to show by it that it was not the design of the Constitution to permit a State by any method to add to or substract from the qualifications of the Presidential Electors. He says that it was the spirit to give to Congress no right to interfere in any manner with the appointment of a President; that Congress could not object to any vote or say whether it was constitutionally given, but that was a matter left to the State Legislature and with that alone rests the power to look into the matter. He says the disqualifications against any citizen being an Elector are very few; they are the Officer of the United States shall be an Elector, and that no member of Congress shall be an Elector.

Mr. Commissioner Thurman inquired whether it would be unconstitutional for a State to require the Elector to be a citizen of the State in which he resides.

Mr. Shellabarger said that in his judgment it would be.

Mr. Commissioner Thurman asked whether a State could choose an alien for Elector or Senator?

Mr. Shellabarger replied that if there was any ineligibility on the part of an Elector it must be such as only made the two prohibitions already referred to. It was a long time doubted whether the States could appoint their Electors by an act of the Legislature; but that was settled long ago that there was no limitation of the power of a State in regard to the method of appointment, but that there was a prohibition in regard to what the qualification of the Elector should be. The next question is whether the Returning Board, as organized, was a legal board as to its members. It is said that because it had but four, when there ought to have been five, it was rendered incapable of action. Shellabarger read from various authorities, showing that this was not a defect in their action. In one of these cases it was shown that a board composed of 10 persons, with power to fill a vacancy, did, by a vote of five of its members, remove a Superintendent of Schools at a time when there was an unfilled vacancy in the board, and the question of legality could not be raised if there was a majority of nine. This was a case where the facts were much like those we are dealing with. In the case quoted the number of persons was fixed by statute. There was a vacancy at the time of the action, and there was power to fill the vacancy in the body. It was also a case where they failed to fill the vacancy, and, where, had they filled the vacancy, the vote by which the act was done, viz., five, would not have accomplished the removal. In this case the court was brought squarely to the question whether a board thus constituted could act. It is the exact case with which we are dealing.

In response to a question from Commissioner Abbott as to whether the board was full, and therefore the vacancy was a mere absence in the cases he had examined, the counsel replied that these cases were not so directly on all fours with the case at bar as the case he had read, because in most of them the absence was not by reason of death so as to create an actual vacancy; but all the reasoning of the court, said he, is entirely in harmony with our position, to wit: that the public interest will not be imperilled or stopped by absence, whether that absence is death, or what not.

Commissioner Abbott—I put the question because I am quite sure there are respectable cases where court has held that a majority may act if the board is full, but the action of a majority will not bind.

Mr. Shellabarger—The provision is, in its very nature and by the necessities of the case, directory, and it does not go to the essential power of that. You must know that, from the very common sense of the case, because how are you to test whether a man is a Democrat or a Republican? How are you to find whether his politics changed yesterday or to-day, or whether they will do to-morrow? It is most obvious, I submit, that this is a directory provision to be abided by and performed in good faith, and if there were no reason for its being omitted in this case then it is an act to be condemned, but it does not go to the jurisdiction of the party. Let me say, if you open this door I shall prove, if the gentlemen—and they seem ready to be of the very highest character—have not falsified to me, I will prove, if you compel me to go into this door, that we tendered again and again the filling of that vacancy, and it was refused by every man to whom the application was made, because they did not want to be mixed up with the troublesome affairs of Louisiana, and the long labor or some such reason as that. I only say that, in passing, to repudiate and repel these incessant inundations that we have in the way of denunciation, invective, and declaration of fraud.

I now come to the next point that I have marked on this brief, and that is the proposition that my friend, Senator Carpenter, seemed to attach some consequence to, though I do not know that anybody else on his side has specially discussed it, and it is the proposition that these functions of the Returning Board are judicial in their nature, that they cannot, under the Constitution of Louisiana, be conferred, and hence this law goes by the board for that reason. Let me, in the first place, give you a reference in the case of The State vs. Hufty, (Eleventh Annual Report,) which was decided in 1856. I quote that in order to get you away back of these unhealthy influences that are alleged to have pervaded this case since the rebellion. In all these cases which I give you the question of the validity of this law giving this power to the Returning Board is involved, although, perhaps, in no one of them, certainly not in all of them, was the question directly and expressly made. But it was involved, and in each one of these cases it was decided that it is a valid law, and that the quasi-judicial powers that are conferred upon the Returning Board are entirely competent to be conferred under the Constitution of Louisiana. Counsel also referred to Cooley's Constitutional Limitations (p. 623) in verification of what he had claimed, holding that, according to this authority, in every one of these cases there were special statutory tribunals and, in most of them, they were not the courts. I come now to the real question in this case, and really the only question there is, and that one is decided by what you have just decided in the case of Florida, and that is, whether or not it is competent for you to go behind the action of the Returning Board of Louisiana for the purpose of finding out what happened in its exercise of the jurisdiction believed by statute. I will not repeat what has been decided in Florida. I want to say that any intimation that when we deny the power of going behind the finding of that board, we are thereby covering up frauds or seeking to escape something, is, I submit, unutterably unjust. It has not even the semblance of fairness in it. Why? I was surprised with my friend Stoughton in the loud denunciation in which our friend on the other side indulged yesterday. I say the language was not worthy of my friend. It is not surely worthy of this tribunal. Why do I say that? First, of all, because it is begriming the whole question to say that you have a right to try the questions of fact that discloses this fraud in this tribunal. It is an insult to your intelligence to say that because as mere counters and mere ministerial officers, because you cannot go into frauds that, therefore, it is an attempt to cover up fraud. Why look at it a moment in another light. This first argument of the gentlemen contains in itself a true *felo de se*. How loud-mouthed was their declaration when they were talking about frauds in the Returning Board? What was that fraud? It was a fraud committed by them being mere ministerial officers, a fraud committed in usurping jurisdiction and going behind the returns from the precincts and counties and undertaking to throw out votes in violation of law. There was a case where you could not be inquired into according to your law. Stand up to it now and take its consequence. It is right, and it is right just because of what you put into your report in 1872, to wit, that the two houses combined have not the powers of a *quo warranto* court. You cannot go behind the returns therefore. You cannot talk to me about our position being one designed either by logic, law, or merit to shut out frauds. It ill-becomes our friend to talk to us about this being an attempt to put a man into the Presidency of the United States by fraud. Then, in another case we find these gentlemen coming and saying, "Oh! Mr. Kellogg is the Governor of Louisiana, and therefore he is no Elector; and then the next moment you have them coming forward and saying, "Oh! he is no officer at all; he is not the Governor of Louisiana, but McEnery is." So much for positions taken by Senators now eminently are driven, in this frantic endeavor to trample down or to escape from the familiar requirements of law.

Mr. Abbott—I would like to ask a question. What do you make of the provision that any person interested in the opposition, by reason of being a candidate, shall be entitled to be heard on making application within the time allowed for revising and correcting the returns of said election? Can the essential right of persons interested in an office to be heard before the Returning Board be preserved if you regards this—if you regard this as merely directory and essential?

Mr. Shellabarger—I answer that, first by saying that this suggestion, addressed to the consideration of evidence, that it is a useful provision beyond all doubt. It is a proper provision to be obeyed, but, it being a mere question or suggestion, going to the convenience, it is not of essence. Because this is a political process; because it is a step in government as distinguished from the usual process in rights of citizens in courts; because it is that, therefore, in every such case you will find the law directory. Look at the reason of the thing. Is it possible that you are going to hold with that same violence that rendered it impossible to vote, and at the same time rendered it impossible for officers safely to make their affidavits in their returns that they cannot do it at another time? Beware before you come to such a conclusion. If you do it, you will have to do it in the face of the law.

I now conclude this argument by an allusion to what has been the weight of evidence on the other side. It is in regard to this alleged outrages in the State of Louisiana. Why, gentlemen, can you shut your eyes to what is now, if not the saddest, certainly one of the saddest chapters in American history? By actual count through the aid of Gen. Sheridan, it is now set down as a part of your history that in this blighted and blasted State of Louisiana, 4,000 and odd citizens have been murdered; murdered by plan, murdered by system, by organization; murdered for the purpose of shutting down the right of the black man to vote, and that thing has been going on and on through these dark and terrible years. It was my misfortune, gentlemen, to go once myself, in 1866, to this State, sent by the Congress of the United States, and I saw, literally, the dead bodies of men, and when I was taking it literally was with my feet in pools of human blood, ahed in putting out the free Government of the State of Louisiana, and they did put it out—oh, right well and effectually. Gentlemen of America, you who have been in that 10 years a grand territory for your country in its general aspect, John Bright, of England, once said to me: "Sir, I have been a part of the British Government now for 30 years. In that time we have conducted great affairs. We have extended the right of suffrage to Englishmen who have abolished the rotten borough system; we have emancipated the Jews; we have elevated our colonies; we have extended the right of the children to be educated," and so he went on in a grand catalogue and concluded by saying, "Sir, notwithstanding what I have said about my country, I say to you that you have a darker record in the branch of legislation I advocate" [Republican] that Congress could not object to any vote or say whether it was constitutionally given, but that was a matter left to the State Legislature and with that alone rests the power to look into the matter. He says the disqualifications against any citizen being an Elector are very few; they are the Officer of the United States shall be an Elector, and that no member of Congress shall be an Elector.

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FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Feb. 14.

SENATE.

The Senate reassembled at 10 o'clock and immediately took another recess until 12 o'clock.

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Upon reassembling at noon, Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, reported favorably on the Senate bill for the erection of a fire-proof building for the National Museum. Placed on the Calendar. It appropriates $250,000 for the erection of such building, 300 feet square, on the west side of the Smithsonian Institute.

JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON'S DISABILITIES REMOVED.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, reported from the Judiciary Committee favorably upon the bill to remove the political disabilities of Joseph E. Johnston, of Virginia. Passed.

ALLEGED FRAUDS IN THE MEXICAN CLAIM AWARDS.

Mr. CONKLING called up the House bill to provide for the distribution of awards made under the convention between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, and asked that it be passed, but objection was made by Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama, who said he had a telegram from one of his constituents that there was fraud in the matter. The person who sent him the telegram was now on his way to Washington, and would be here in a few days.

INCREASING PENSIONS.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, from the Committee on Pensions, reported favorably on the amendments of the House to the bill increasing the pensions of those who have lost both an arm and a foot from $24 to $36 per month. He said the Senate passed a bill to increase such pensions to $37 per month, but the House reduced it to $36, and as there were only 16 persons on the pension rolls affected by it the committee thought it best to have the Senate concur. The amendments were concurred in, and the bill was passed.

THE TEXAS PACIFIC COMPROMISE.

Mr. DORSEY, of Arkansas, introduced a bill amendatory of and supplemental to the act of March 3, 1871, to incorporate the Texas Pacific Railroad, and the act of July 27, 1866, granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the States of Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Ocean. Referred to the Committee on Railroads. The bill is a copy of the so-called compromise Texas-Pacific bill recently reported to the House of Representatives by Mr. Lamar from the Committee on Pacific Railroads.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING-FUND BILL.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts, and to establish a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due the Government by the Pacific Railroad Companies.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, withdrew the amendment submitted by him several days ago to the bill of the Railroad Committee, providing that the payments of $750,000 per annum to be made by the railroad companies to the credit of the sinking fund shall be in addition to all payments on requirements of the companies under the original acts instead of in lieu of all payments or requirements under those acts.

Mr. BOOTH, of California, renewed the amendment. He also submitted an amendment to the second section of the bill of the Railroad Committee so as to provide that the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Companies shall each pay into the Treasury of the United States $750,000 per annum, in equal semi-annual installments on the 1st day of April and October in each year, commencing on Oct. 1, 1877, in lawful money, until said sums, with interest thereon as hereinafter provided, shall be sufficient, when added to the other sums to the credit of the sinking fund, to pay off and extinguish the Government bonds advanced, with 6 per cent. interest thereon from their respective dates up to the date when they are so paid and extinguished. Interest on all sums placed to the credit of said sinking fund shall be credited and added thereto semi-annually at the rate of six per cent. per annum, provided, however, that if the foregoing provision shall prove insufficient to extinguish the Government bonds and interest thereon at maturity, the semi-annual payments shall be increased to such a sum as will be sufficient for that purpose. He also moved to strike out the fifth section of the bill reported by the Committee on Railroads, which provides that each of said companies shall be entitled at any time to anticipate any or all of the semi-annual payments by the payment to the Government of the then present value of such sum, annual payments discounted at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum; but the sum so paid shall not be less than $1,000,000 at any one time. He also submitted an additional section of the bill providing that Congress shall have power at any time to amend, alter or repeal the act.

Mr. BOOTH reviewed at some length the history of Pacific Railroad legislation, and referred to the arguments of Messrs. Bourwell, Conkling, and others in opposition to the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee. He contended that the roads took what the Government gave them and enjoyed it, but now they come here and attempt to repudiate the conditions upon which the bounties were lavished upon them. He argued that the power reserved by the original acts to alter or amend them gave Congress power to enforce by proper legislation the terms of the original contract. He commended the bill reported by the Committee on Railroads, and argued that it would cause a loss to the Government. It would take more than $50,000,000 of the money of the people and transfer it to the coffers of the two corporations.

Mr. WEST, in reply to the argument of Mr. Sherman, in opposition to the bill of the Railroad Committee, made several days ago, read from the *Record* to show that several years since, when the subject was being debated in the Senate, the Senator from Ohio expressed the opinion that Congress had the right to make the railroad companies pay the interest on bonds as it became due. Subsequently the matter went to the Supreme Court, and that tribunal decided directly the opposite. Therefore, he was not disposed to accept the predictions of the Senator from Ohio now. He argued that unless Congress should properly deal with the Pacific Railroad indebtedness to-day, $125,000,000 belonging to the United States would be lost in 1898, and it was to prevent this loss that he urged the bill reported by the Committee on Railroads.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Harvey, WEST, Wright and others.

The question was on the amendment of Mr. BOOTH providing that the $750,000 to be paid by the companies to the credit of the sinking fund, shall be in addition to other payments instead of in lieu of other payments or requirements. The amendment was agreed to—yeas, 22; nays, 20.

Pending discussion, the Senate, on motion of Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, at 3:40 P. M., went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened the Railroad bill was laid aside with the understanding that it should be the unfinished business to-morrow.

THE EXPENSES OF THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, called up the Senate bill appropriating $7,000 to pay the expenses of the Electoral Commission, and it was passed.

THE PRINTING DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, from the Conference Committee on the bill appropriating $350,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for public printing and binding during the current fiscal year, made a report, which was agreed to, and the bill passed. The bill as passed provides that from and after the present session of Congress the Congressional Printer shall not pay a price exceeding 50 cents per 1,000 ems for composition, and 40 cents an hour for time work in binding, &c.

The Senate then, at 4 o'clock, took a recess until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock, and according to an agreement made yesterday, took a further recess until 11:55 o'clock. At the expiration of the recess prayer was offered by the Chaplain, and the journal of Tuesday, the 13th inst., was read and approved.

SPECIE PAYMENTS.

Mr. SAYLER, of Ohio, asked leave to offer a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House within 10 days the actual amount of gold coin and bullion and silver coin and bullion now in the Treasury, together with a detailed statement of all outstanding obligations payable on demand in coin, with the balance actually owned by the Treasury available for resumption of specie payments, and also whether any bonds or other interest-bearing obligations have been issued during the past or present year in the purchase of any such coin or bullion.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, objected.

THE FLORIDA ELECTION.

The House, at 1 P. M., resumed the consideration of the resolutions reported by the Special Committee, charged with investigating recent election in Florida, and was addressed by Mr. THOMPSON, of Massachusetts, the Chairman of the Committee. He defended the majority from the charges made against it by the minority report, and stated that the minority had been treated with the greatest fairness, and any charge to the contrary was utterly untrue. The minority had gone down to Florida in order to justify the illegal action of the Canvassing Board. He criticised that portion of their report which states that the action of that board was "singularly faithful." Faithful to what? Faithful to the country? No. Faithful to the State of Florida? No; it had undertaken to cheat the people of Florida out of their lawfully elected Governor. The majority had never refused to summon a witness when desired by the minority. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Hunnell] had charged on the floor of the House yesterday that Democratic fraud existed in Florida. Why had he not proved it when he was there? He had been given every opportunity to do so, and yet he could not. In short, he [Mr. Thompson] declared that the minority report was substantially untrue from beginning to end, although the facts were well known to them when they made the report. The Tilden Electors had been as truly elected in Florida as the Hayes Electors had been in Massachusetts.

The majority resolution declaring the Tilden Electors duly elected in Florida was then adopted. Yeas 143, nays 82—a party vote, with the exception of Mr. Purman, of Florida, who voted in the affirmative.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House, at 2:40 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Mills, of Texas, in the chair) on the Naval Appropriation bill. The bill appropriates $13,677,394 40.

Mr. WHITTHORNE, of Tennessee, said that in the proper place he intended to offer as an amendment a bill reported from the Committee on Naval Affairs to authorize the appointment of a mixed commission to decide upon the future naval policy of the United States. He called attention to the fact that since 1861 there had been expended on the Navy the sum of over $600,000,000, and yet it was not as efficient to-day as it was in 1861. The President had stated in his annual Message to Congress that the Navy was stronger now than it had ever been, but he [Mr. Whitthorne] did not wish the country to be misled by that statement. The strength of a navy did not consist in the number of its vessels or of its officers and men, but in its power to destroy, and the United States Navy had become as powerless as not to have a standard among the navies of the world. In the power of destroying its adversaries the United States Navy was in the rear of even the Brazilian and Turkish Navies. His opinion, personally, was that the days of vast navies and armored vessels had passed, and that the future naval policy of the United States should be alone confined to the idea of speed in the vessels. If a commission were appointed, the result would be that the United States Navy would again become the pride and boast of the American people.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, said that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Whitthorne] had last year discussed in a method the question of improving the Navy of the United States, which was by the impeachment of the Secretary of the Navy. That attempt had failed. Now he came forward with a proposition for a commission which was to be a panacea for all the ills which afflicted the Navy Department. That commission was to be made up of three persons who had passed their lives in the naval service, and of six persons who, in all probability, would know nothing whatever about the subject which they were to inquire into. He denied that the American Navy was in a worse condition than it had ever been before, and he believed that, if war had ensued between Spain and the United States during the Virginius excitement, the United States Navy would have come out conqueror.

The bill was then considered by sections, and various amendments were proposed; but without coming to a vote the committee rose.

THE PRINTING DEFICIENCY.

The conference report on the bill providing for a deficiency in the appropriations for the support of the Public Printing Office was agreed to.

The House then, at 4:55, took a recess until 7:30 this evening; the evening session to be for the consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

The House met at 7:30, and immediately went into Committee of the Whole—Mr. Mills, of Texas, in the chair—on the Naval Appropriation bill. The pending question was on an amendment offered by Mr. Hale, of Maine, increasing the appropriation for the pay of officers and men in the Navy from $6,250,000 to $7,000 000. After considerable debate the amendment was rejected.

A long discussion took place over the proposition of Mr. Seelye, of Massachusetts, to appropriate $5,000 for the reduction of the observations on the transit of Venus, Mr. Holman, of Indiana, taking the ground that naval officers should be detailed to do that scientific work, Mr. Seelye replying to him that such computations were a specialty to which very few officers had devoted themselves, and Mr. Conger, of Michigan, remarking, in his usual sarcastic tone, that Mr. Holman himself was the man to do the work, if he could show as much readiness in reducing scientific observations as he had shown in reducing the expenditures of the Government. Finally, Mr. Seelye's motion was carried, though Mr. Holman still characterized it as a ridiculous absurdity. Without finishing the bill, the Committee rose, and the House, at 10 o'clock, took recess until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Roberts Brothers propose to publish the new Goethe correspondence at an early day.

—John R. Bartlett has in press a new and enlarged edition of his *Dictionary of Americanisms.*

—The sale of the little companion to *Helen's Babies*, entitled *Annals of a Baby*, has already reached 10,000 copies in two weeks.

—Still the babies are ahead. D. Lothrop & Co. say that their new magazine, *Babyland*, is meeting with a success unprecedented in magazine literature.

—*The Life of Edwin Forrest*, the great actor, in preparation by Rev. W. R. Alger, may soon be expected. His manuscript is at length in the printer's hands.

—G. W. Carleton & Co. will publish in a few days a new novel, entitled *Madame*, by Frank Lee Benedict, who is passing the Winter with his family in Pau, Hautes-Pyrenees, France.

—The developments in life insurance are now specially attracting the attention of writers in that department of literature, and the March *Scribner* will contain the most complete and practical explanation of the subject recently given to the public.

—Mrs. E. A. Lawrence, of Marblehead, Mass., has had the good fortune to write the memoir of a female missionary, Mrs. H. A. L. Hamlin, which has already reached a ninth edition, and has permanent interest for the religious community generally. D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, are the publishers.

—D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, propose to publish early in March a volume entitled *The Great American Evangelists and their Work.* It embraces the work of Mr. Moody and Mr. Sankey in Europe and America, and will have a full account of the revival work now in progress. Biographies of the evangelists are to be given, with steel engravings of Mr. Moody, Mr. Sankey, Mr. and Mrs. Bliss, Dr. Tourjée, and cuts of Mr. Moody's birth-place, the Boston Tabernacle, &c.

—The present day being an era of haste and condensed food, we find a growing habit of condensing books into a kind of literary pemmican for use on travels. The disquisitions of Christopher North and his friends have been cut down from their former size into a handy volume. John Skelton, advocate, a littérateur of some note in England, has performed the operation, and the book appears from the presses of Lovell, Adam, Wesson & Co. under the title of *The Comedy of the Noctes Ambrosianæ.*

—Harper & Brothers have published another novel by B. L. Farjeon, the widely-read author of *Blade o' Grass, Grif*, and a host of other romances. It is in their cheap paper series, and is called *The Duchess of Rosemary Lane.* It need not be supposed that because there is a title in the name of the book the characters move in any lofty sphere of life. Mr. Farjeon sticks to the classes first thoroughly popularized by Dickens, and in his *Duchess of Rosemary Lane* relates with his accustomed animation the miseries of the poor. Squalid cellars and reeking by-ways are the scenes in which his actors live and move.

—Flammarion is a Frenchman who does not curb his imagination enough to suit the staidness of English taste. But his *History of the Heavens* contains so much that is good that it has been used as a basis for a more serious work by John F. Blake. The method has been changed from dialogue between friends to straightforward didactic language, and various facts and novelties recently discovered have been added which cannot be found in Flammarion's book. The English translation and adaptation is published in a pretty volume, octavo, by Macmillan & Co., of London, and contains a number of illustrations by French workmen.

—Mr. William C. Prime will publish immediately, through A. D. F. Randolph & Co., a somewhat curious little book, which will interest all readers of recondite history. It is a sketch of the entire history, so far as it can be gathered out of many books, of the wood known as the True Cross, which played so important a part in the world's history for hundreds of years. Mr. Prime does not believe in the verity of the wood, but rightly judges that its central importance in history justifies such a sketch. The subject drifts into all departments of history, literature and art, and is remarkably general in its interest.

—Tourgénief has taught Europe and America more about Russian life than any of his countrymen who preceded him in literature. But before Tourgénief became famous Jacob Grimm called the attention of a narrower audience to the existence of a great body of popular legends among the Russians, just as he had brought out the underlying strata of mythology among the folk-stories of other nations. A Canadian firm, having a branch in New-York, Messrs. Lovell, Adam, Wesson & Co., have republished here a volume of *Russian Folk-tales* by W. R. S. Ralston, of the British Museum. He has already written on Russian subjects like and very similar to this. *The Songs of the Russian People* and *Krilof and his Fables* are by him. Lovers of fairy tales will find the present volume a great treat.

—*The Emphasized New Testament*, now translated from the text of *Tregelles*, and critically emphasized according to the logical idiom of the original by means of underscored lines, by Joseph B. Rotherham, who furnishes an introduction and occasional notes, will soon be published by John Wiley & Sons, No. 15 Astor place. Its leading features are that it distinguishes all emphatic words, shows every recurrence of the Greek article, whether translated or not, renders the theological and ecclesiastical terms according to their simple meaning, and is an entirely independent translation made directly from the Greek, and is in no sense a revision of the old translation. The book is made in England, and Wiley & Sons have only imported an edition. The work has already attracted the attention of Biblical scholars.

LAW REPORTS.

BOODY'S SUIT AGAINST TILDEN.

CONCLUSION OF PLAINTIFF'S DIRECT EXAMINATION — TILDEN'S DEFENSE—HE PLEADS THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

The trial of the suit of Henry H. Boody against Samuel J. Tilden and others for an accounting in the pool transactions of 1864, resulting in the consolidation of the Chicago and North-western Railway and the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad Companies, was resumed yesterday morning in the Special Term of the Superior Court before Judge Sedgwick, Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins appearing for Mr. Boody, and Mr. William W. Niles for the defendants Tilden and Ogden—Bartholomew, the third defendant, having agreed to abide the issue of an accounting. Mr. Boody's direct examination was concluded by Mr. Hawkins, witness testifying that when he and Mr. Young examined the books in August, 1864, they ascertained the ratio per 1,000 shares of the supposed profits to be divided among the parties to the pool. Mr. Niles cross-examined Mr. Boody, who testified that he swore to the complaint in this suit on the 1st of May, 1876; witness had sworn in the complaint that Tilden was a Director and member of the Executive Committee of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company on the 28th of March, 1864, and had sworn in an affidavit made on Oct. 23, 1876, that Tilden was a Trustee at the time mentioned; witness, in the pool arrangement, was to buy enough shares, added to those bought by other members of the pool, to carry out the object of the pool. He was the private owner of 3,100 shares of Chicago and Galena Union stock prior to the formation of the pool; the other members of the pool did not know of witness' ownership of these shares until some days after the pool was formed; some fear had been expressed that the Chicago and Galena stock would go so high that it would not be profitable to secure enough of it to control the consolidation of the two companies, and then witness informed the other members of the pool that he had about 3,000 shares of the stock and that the vote on those shares and on the proxies he could command would be sufficient, added to other votes they could get, to insure the consolidation; witness had devoted 2,300 shares of his private stock at rates, running from $119 to $124 50 per share, to the success of the pool; he had not charged $139 per share for the stock, but gave it to the pool at the prices he had paid for it himself; witness failed in 1866; he owed at that time, according to the statement of his assets and liabilities, the Company, $134,000 to that company, which had been loaned to him by Mr. Ogden, which loan witness repaid, principal and interest, on the 9th of May, 1871; witness, about 1866, engaged with Mr. Ogden in silver, gold, and iron mining speculations; he made an assignment in March, 1866; he went on and paid all his creditors as fast as he got money enough to do so, and there was no person who had a claim against him in 1866 that had one now, to his knowledge.

To Mr. Hawkins—When witness looked over the accounts of the pool with Mr. Young, in August, 1864, there was no entry made in them of the losses witness sustained during the panic of 1864 in his efforts to carry the vast amount of stock he had bought in the interest of the pool; these losses amounted to over $71,000. In the midst of the panic call loans were demanded, and witness stated the case to Ogden and Tilden, and Ogden said that every effort must be made by witness to carry the pool through, as failure would be ruinous, involving the loss of about $600,000; witness used his endeavors to carry the pool through, and did so at every sacrifice, for he could get no aid from Tilden or Ogden, except $5,000 from Ogden.

Cross-examination resumed—Within one or two weeks after the panic, Chicago and Galena Union stock reached as high a figure as it had sold at before the panic; witness had not authorized Mr. Ogden to use moneys of the Chicago and North-western Railroad in this pool transaction. [Witness here gave, in great detail, in response to questions by Mr. Niles, statements in reference to his purchase of Chicago and Galena Union stock, and the incidental expenses connected therewith, during the time he was obtaining such stock to further the consolidation of the Chicago and North-western and Chicago and Galena Union Companies.] Witness resumed—Never had heard Tilden or Ogden give any instructions about entries in the books of the Chicago and North-western Company or the books of the pool; did not discover that he had overpaid Tilden, Ogden, and Bartholomew until about two years and a half ago; he had found that he was more straitened financially than he thought he ought to be, and this led to an examination of his books and the discovery of the overpayments; he had made a demand on the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the refunding of this money before making a demand on the defendants, but had finally made the demand on them because he was led to believe that they, and not the company, were responsible to him.

An adjournment was here taken until 11 o'clock this morning.

The answer of Mr. Tilden interposes three defenses—a general denial, the statute of limitations, and a claim of the release of Tilden and Ogden on the ground that Bartholomew, one of the defendants, has been released, and that his release releases them, if there was any claim against them.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY DISMISSED.

THE CASE OF DURYEA ENDED—THE DAMAGES CAUSED BY THE PLAINTIFF'S NEGLIGENCE.

The trial of the suit of Duryea against the Mayor, &c., was resumed before Judge Donohue, in Part I. of the Supreme Court yesterday. In this suit the plaintiff claimed $50,000 damages for injuries to his land resulting from a discharge thereon of the water from the Thirty-fourth street sewer. It was shown by the City yesterday that the plaintiff bought his lots, which were under water, with full knowledge of the fact that the sewer was discharging so near as to overflow them. It was next proved with regard to the "side-cut," which was the main cause of the damage, that so far from being built in violation of private right, a license had first been procured for its construction from George F. Tallman, who owned the land which the plaintiff subsequently bought, and on which the side-cut was built, and also houses on the line of the sewer, which were benefited by its erection. Mr. Craven, who was at that time the head of the Croton Board, refused to build it without Mr. Tallman's written permit, and one of the residents on Thirty-fourth street, who was Mr. Tallman's agent at the time, procured it. During the many changes of quarters which the Commissioner of Public Works has made during the past few years, this paper was lost, but its existence when the side-cut was built was shown by uncontradicted evidence.

The defendants then put one of their engineers on the stand, who testified that he had made a survey of the bulkhead which the plaintiff built, and that the same projected from 6 to 20 feet beyond the line established by law and known as the Harbor Commissioners' line. This, it was contended by the City, made it an illegal structure and foreclosed the plaintiff from recovering any damage which it helped to cause.

Mr. Avery, the City's engineer, testified that on the southerly line of Thirty-fifth street the Harbor Commissioners' line ran 332 feet easterly from the easterly side of First avenue, whereas Duryea's bulkhead ran 341 feet easterly.

Gen. Viele, who made the survey for the plaintiff when he began to fill in, was then called in rebuttal, and produced a tracing of a survey of Duryea's premises showing the Harbor Commissioners' line. On cross-examination by Mr. Lacombe, he testified that on the southerly line of Thirty-fifth street this line lay as shown on his survey, 333 feet 2 inches easterly from the easterly line of First avenue. The two Surveyors being thus at odds, the defendants produced the Harbor Commissioners' maps, and the course and distance tables, upon which the bulkhead line at the point indicated was described at 323 feet easterly from the easterly line of First avenue, thus showing the accuracy of Mr. Avery's survey in that particular.

Upon the conclusion of the testimony, Judge Donohue dismissed the complaint upon the ground—first, that the plaintiff, having bought the property with the knowledge of the existence of the "side-cut," could not ask damages for the natural results of its existence; and, second, that his own negligence contributed to the injury in that he did not protect himself by building a bulkhead on his southerly line. Mr. Fiero and J. Van Derpoel appeared for the plaintiff, and A. J. Requier and E. H. Lacombe for the City.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

On Aug. 19, 1867, John M. Worth, of this City, died while a passenger on board the steamship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall, and left a sum of over $698 39 in money, which was taken possession of by Public Administrator Roberts, deceased, as alleged, having left no relatives. After administering to the estate, and paying all expenses connected with the death of Mr. Worth, the Public Administrator, by order of the then Surrogate, deposited the balance, $511 44, in the City Treasury. Subsequently proceedings were instituted before the Surrogate for the recovery of this sum by a man representing himself as William H. Worth, a brother of the deceased and sole heir. The Surrogate appointed Cornelius Miner a Referee to take testimony in the case, and in the proceedings before that gentleman the claimant again swore that he was William H. Worth, a brother of the deceased. On these representations the Referee reported that "Worth" was the sole heir of John M. Worth, whereupon the Surrogate ordered that he be paid $511 44, with interest, the residue of the deceased man's estate. The money was paid over to the claimant, and it was subsequently ascertained that he was no relative whatever of the dead man, but a person named William Dwyer, who had personated the brother of the deceased in order to obtain the money in the hands of the City Treasurer. These facts being laid before District Attorney Phelps, that gentleman had Dwyer's case sent before the Grand Jury, who yesterday found an indictment for obtaining goods by false pretenses against the accused. Dwyer, who was arrested on Tuesday, will be arraigned to-morrow.

COURT NOTES.

Michael Ryan was arrested yesterday by Officer Crowley, of the United States District Attorney's office, on a warrant charging him with complicity with Eph Holland in the Cincinnati election frauds. He will be accorded a hearing to-day.

An order was entered by the Court of Common Pleas, General Term, yesterday, expunging from the docket of judgments, in the County Clerk's Office, the judgments for $14,000 entered against Charles Devlin, Tweed's surety in the criminal prosecutions.

The Sixth Avenue Railroad Company, having been successful in its suit to restrain the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company from building its road along Sixth avenue, has made a motion in Superior Court for an extra allowance of $2,000. The matter will be argued to-morrow.

Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday ordered a guardian to be appointed for Annie Beer, a minor, who desires to sue the Ninth Avenue Railroad Company for damages, on account of personal injuries received by her in being run over by one of the cars.

The jury in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, gave a verdict of $300 to the plaintiff in the suit of Joanna Lyons against Edward C. Richards. The plaintiff sued to recover $10,000 damages for personal injuries received by her in falling through an iron grating in front of the defendant's premises on Third avenue.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday reserved his decision on a motion for leave to file a supplemental complaint in the case of Charles Curtis against Adelbertus Mielcarcsey, and others. The action is for the foreclosure of a $28,500 mortgage on the property occupied by the Polish Roman Catholic Church, in this City.

The Grand Jury yesterday found an indictment for murder in the first degree against James Flood, who killed his wife Mary with a "reamer" on the stoop of No. 53 Crosby street, on Sunday morning, the 4th inst. Morrison, the boon companion of Flood, who witnessed the tragedy, was held as a witness, and committed to the House of Detention.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a writ of prohibition, restraining Judges Shea, Sinnott, and Alker, sitting in the Marine Court, General Term, from acting in the appeal in the case of Adolphus against Cantrell, in which, as alleged, Judge Alker sat as one of the General Term Judges to pass upon an order made by him at Trial Term.

The trial of the suit of Andrew J. Thomas against Henry Knight was begun before Judge Speir and a jury in Part I. of the Superior Court yesterday. The plaintiff seeks $2,500 for the alleged wrongful conversion of two diamond rings pledged by him with the defendant as security for a loan. The defendant claims the property is only worth $600, and that he has offered to return it. The case is still on.

William Smith was married to Mary Paul and Anton Steiner to Emma Woods by Judge McAdam, in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday. All the parties were in their work-day clothes, and the countenances of the grooms betrayed a remarkable absence of soap and water. One of the fair brides was also adorned with a black eye, whose color was not entirely owing to nature. All four came in court together, and departed in great glee after the ceremony had been performed.

Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, rendered a decision in the suit of John Oiendorf against Edward W. Wilson. In this case the plaintiff asked for an injunction to restrain the defendant from carrying on the business of coloring, re-coloring and re-firing teas, and also sought for a Receiver to take possession of the goods of a firm of which the plaintiff and defendant were partners. The motion for an injunction and a Receiver was granted.

On Tuesday afternoon the firm of Arthur W. Kipling & Son, jewelers, No. 24 Maiden lane, informed the Police of the First Precinct that a case of jet goods, valued at $700, which a truckman from the Appraiser's office had deposited in front of their store, had been stolen by two men, who had placed the case in a cart and driven away. Detective Malone arrested George Wilson in South street, finding the box in his cart, but upon being arraigned at Essex Market Police Court yesterday he was discharged for lack of evidence.

The case of Rodh against Mora was brought to trial before Judge Lawrence and a jury in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiff seeks to recover $4,122 50, sold, which he says the defendant collected on a draft on a house in Havana, Cuba. The draft was given for collection to Mora Feb. 26, 1863, and came back at first protested, but it was afterward collected. The plaintiff says the defendant failed to account for the money. Mora says, however, that he did account and afterward went into partnership with Rodh. The case is still on.

A sealed verdict was ordered by Judge Van Brunt, in Part III. of the Supreme Court, yesterday, in the case of Lintpold Mack against the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company. The plaintiff, it seems, was riding on the front platform of one of the defendants' cars on April 10, 1872. In Cortlandt street, near the ferry, a collision occurred by which the pole of a truck was driven through the dash-board of the car, and against the plaintiff's knee. The knee-pan was displaced, and the plaintiff sues for $10,000 damages. The company says the accident was the plaintiff's own fault.

In the case of Hoffman against Burke the plaintiff recovered judgment in a suit for the foreclosure of a mortgage for $35,000 on property near Ninety-seventh street and Third avenue. The mortgage was made in 1875, the property being then valued at $70,000. The defendant has appealed from the judgment of foreclosure, and made a motion before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday for a stay of proceedings under the judgment, pending the appeal, without his giving security. Burke claims the property is sufficient security for the judgment, but the plaintiff claims that the property has depreciated so much as no longer to be an adequate security. Decision was reserved.

William Conroy was working with a derrick, on June 9, 1876, among the ruins of a burned building on Broadway, between Grand and Howard streets, and while so occupied was run over and trampled on by a horse attached to a carriage, which were owned by a livery stable keeper named Ira W. Boyce. Conroy brought a suit for $2,000 damages in the Court of Common Pleas, and the case was brought to trial yesterday before Judge Larremore. Conroy claims the horse was left standing in the street by the driver, and that the animal was not fastened nor attended. Boyce claims there was no negligence, and that the driver merely got off the carriage to look after one of the horse's shoes. A sealed verdict was ordered. Charles S. Spencer appeared for the plaintiff and A. H. Hitchcock for the defendant.

In the suit of Cohen against Smith, decided by Judge Barrett in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, the defendant is a City Marshal, and was endeavoring to execute a warrant of dispossession against Cohen. The latter was not named in the warrant, but he was merely a sub-tenant, and the tenant was named in the warrant. Cohen obtained a temporary injunction restraining the Marshal from executing his warrant against him, because he had not been made a party to the proceedings. Cohen's sub-letting, however, began on the day the warrant of dispossession was issued, and Judge Barrett says there is a suspicion that the sub-letting was not in good faith. The injunction is vacated, Judge Barrett saying that if the Marshal exceeds his authority Cohen can sue for damages.

THE SUTTON PERJURY TRIAL.

The trial of James Sutton, President of the *Aldine* Publishing Company, charged with perjury in swearing to a false list of losses by a fire at the premises No. 23 Liberty street and No. 58 Maiden lane, on June 24, 1875, was resumed before Recorder Hackett yesterday, in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Herring, who conducts the case for the prosecution, produced a number of experts in the manufacture of chromos and electrotypes, by whom he showed that the estimates of losses sworn to by Mr. Sutton in his proof of loss, amounting to over $200,000, was greatly exaggerated. The witnesses were cross-examined at length by Mr. John R. Fellows, counsel for the accused. The case, from its nature, is necessarily tedious, and will occupy several days in trial.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—In Court of Appeals Wednesday, Feb. 14. 1877. No. 127.—Laverty vs. Snethern; argument resumed and concluded. No. 178.—Baird vs. Daly; argued by S. Hand for appellant; B. H. Vary for respondent. No. 192.—Van Wyck vs. Allen; argued by D. B. Eaton, for appellant; M. A. Halpers for respondant.

The following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Thursday, Feb. 15: Nos. 193, 194, 189, 71, 196, 198, 163, and 199.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Thomas vs. Brundage.—Motion for a Receiver denied.

Schrider vs. Corby.—Justification approved.

In the matter of the Petition of the First Presbyterian Church.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Thurber vs. Pyatt.—Motion granted for Feb. 23.

Bradley vs. McLaughlin.—Order of reference vacated and cause sent to the Circuit for trial.

In the matter of Clements, Jr., et al.—Report now confirmed and order granted.

Kelly vs. Sullivan.—This must be viewed differently from a foreclosure suit, or from a partition suit where the property has been purchased by a stranger. It is not denied that the property was bid in on behalf of the plaintiff in partition. Then there was certainly a misunderstanding, to say the least at the sale. Further, infants represented by a public official have a contingent interest. Lastly, a large increase upon the bid is offered. Under such circumstances, a resale should be ordered upon payment of the expenses thereof, and $10 costs of this motion, and upon Mr. Bracken depositing in this court (as security) 10 per cent. upon the increased bid offered, viz. $600; the Referee on such resale, in case Mr. Bracken shall be the successful bidder, to accept an assignment of the Clerk's certificate as cash to the extent of the face thereof.

Platt vs. Pfeffer et al.—This application must be denied. The certificate of the Chamberlain is not furnished, nor that of the County Clerk, as required by the rule. The report is not plumed to the testimony, and the latter is almost illegible. There seems to be another mortgage and no evidence of notice or proof as to priority. The whole proceeding exhibits undue haste.

Priest vs. Priest et al.—Referred to T. F. Smith, Esq., to take proof of the facts stated in the affidavits on both sides, the witnesses to be examined and cross-examined before him, and further witnesses to be called if either side be so advised; the Referee to report such testimony with his opinion thereon; the motion to be brought up upon such reported testimony and opinion upon two days' notice.

Cohen vs. Smith.—The injunction cannot be upheld. (1.) There should have been a verified complaint, making it appear that the plaintiff is entitled to the relief demanded. (Code sec. 219.) (2.) The undertaking was entirely insufficient. (3.) The defendant should not be enjoined, even if these objections were cured. He will execute his warrant according to its tenor. If he exceeds his authority, the plaintiff has an ample and adequate remedy at law. The opposing affidavits throw suspicion upon the good faith of the parties. It looks like a plan to evade the magistrate's process. Motion denied, and injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

By Judge Brady.

Ludington vs. Slauson.—Will hear this motion on Thursday at 10:30 A. M. at Court of Oyer and Terminer.

The Bank of Ohio Valley vs. Eccles.—Counsel will appear on Thursday at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Ward vs. Krumm.—Case and amendments settled.

Empire Building and Mutual Loan Association vs. Stevens et al.—Memorandum for counsel.

National Park Bank vs. Dwight.—Findings signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Zollendorf vs. Wilson.—Motion for Receiver and continuation of injunction granted.

Dreyfus vs. Phelps.—Order for commission settled.

Matter of Jackson.—Prisoner is entitled upon the proof to his discharge.

Bonus vs. The Ocean National Bank.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

By Judge Robinson.

Booth et al. vs. Ferguson.—See memorandum.

Hibbard vs. The Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.—Motion granted on terms.

Moeller vs. Angel.—Prayer of the petitioner denied, costs to the Sheriff and Gettinger.

Hayes vs. Noble.—Motion to open default denied, with $10 costs.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Motions Granted.—Herman vs. Rendskopf; Kelly vs. Sheehy; Bishop vs. Brook; Dugon vs. Mansfield.

Smith vs. Roberts.—The motion papers herein are required before the motion can be decided.

Loeb vs. Levy.—Costs taxed at $117 35.

Rayner vs. Brown vs. Same vs. Same vs. Cushing; referred to P. T. Buggles, Esq.

Wade vs. Amsin.—Referred to S. F. Randolph, Esq.

Foltzari vs. Feiss.—Security for costs ordered.

Bigelow vs. Solomon.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant. See indorsement.

By Judge Sheridan.

Dunn vs. Wells.—Findings settled.

Hunt vs. Woodruff.—Order settled.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	
106—Bryan vs. Paoli Belt Co.	
144—Wormser vs. Hoffman.	
166—Matter of Conway.	
235—Sweet vs. Adams.	
242—Same vs. Same.	
256—Mina vs. Allegretti.	
252—La Rue vs. Hatfield.	
258—Uhl, &c., vs. Newman.	
268—Citizens' Ins. Co. vs. Hall.	
278—Leng vs. Ballard.	
280—Wolff vs. Hamel.	
283—Platt vs. Platt.	
284—Stewart vs. Harris.	
293—Gillihan vs. Mittnacht.	
294—Bryan vs. Paoli Belt Co.	
302—Gouraud vs. Spencer.	

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 15, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WILD OATS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS; OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FIFTH AVENUE—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &C.—Day and evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—MONSIEUR ALPHONSE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES

CHICKERING HALL.—CONCERT OF ENGLISH GLEES—Miss Beebe, Mr. Ellard.

CLINTON HALL, Astor place.—STATUARY AND PAINTINGS, (Italy's Centennial Exhibit.)

SPRING STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—CONCERT by The Hampton Singers.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.—LECTURE AND CONCERT—Mr. G. C. Rockwood, Miss Kate Stark, Mr. J. Lumbard.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS. Day and evening.

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No more important duty can devolve upon the Governor of this State, at the present time, than the nomination of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department. The services required of that officer were never of a more arduous or complex character, nor have they at any time involved the care of public interests of so much gravity. The office needs, more imperatively than it has ever done, an incumbent as free from the entanglements of partisan politics as he is elevated above the reach of undue influence on the part of the companies. He should bring to the discharge of his duties mature experience, judicial impartiality, and unbending resolution. It cannot be said that Postmaster SMYTHE, of Albany, is deficient in all these qualifications, but he is certainly wanting in most of them. He is a trading politician of a rather low order, a man totally destitute of the special kind of experience needed in the head of the Insurance Department, and one whose appointment to that office would be in every way calculated to excite public distrust instead of allaying it. A man who has been chiefly distinguished for incompetency in the management of a third-rate Post Office is about the most unfit person who could have been thought of for Superintendent of Life Insurance.

Of course the nomination by a Democratic Governor for a highly important office of a hack politician of the opposite party excites a great deal of speculation at Albany. It is rumored, with what justice we have no means of judging, to be the first fruits of an assumed Tilden-Conkling "trade" for place and power. Politically, Mr. SMYTHE is simply the creature of Senator CONKLING, and has always been one of his most active and least scrupulous agents. There is nothing in the character of either party to the supposed transaction to exclude the supposition that the theory in question is the true one. But the nomination is sufficiently disgraceful without connecting it with any corrupt political bargains. No one knows better than Gov. ROBINSON what are the requirements of the office which he proposes to fill so unworthily, and if he is acting in the matter as the cat's-paw of the arch-intriguer TILDEN, he is simply placing in a more shameful light his betrayal of the interests of thousands of life insurance policy-holders. Since the scandalous partisan dicker by which Gov. TILDEN brought about the present maladministration of our Police Board, there has been no more unworthy prostitution of the Executive office than this to which Gov. ROBINSON has just lent himself.

There is some danger that the Pacific Railroads may succeed in evading the just demands of the public Treasury. The Sinking Fund bill of Senator WEST, which is favored by the companies, was under discussion yesterday in the Senate, and it was only by the very close vote of 22 to 20 that Senator BOOTH's amendment was adopted, providing that the sinking fund payments to secure redemption at maturity of the Government loan should be in addition to the payments now made. The powerful and not overscrupulous lobby, acting in the interests of the companies, will strain every effort to reverse this decision, and it is not absolutely certain that in a full Senate they will not succeed. While the question in dispute may be one which admits of an honest difference of opinion, there can be no doubt about the side to which the preponderating weight of character and principle will incline. It is a little unfortunate for his reputation that the Republican Senator from this State should be found sustaining the case of the railroads with all the ardor of a paid attorney.

It would be interesting to know the scale of rewards arranged for Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD's witnesses. BRUSH, the Florida telegraph operator, who evolved from his inner consciousness incendiary messages between Republicans, was appointed on the Capitol Police. Nevertheless, his services to the Democratic cause were neither laborious or valuable. At this rate, LITTLEFIELD ought to have a first-class clerkship, MADDOX a place somewhere in clover, and the illustrious PICKETT should not be allowed to go away with anything less than a good foreign mission.

The bill for creating a commission to prepare or select a uniform series of text-books for use in the public schools of the State is up again at Albany. While it may be true that local boards make too frequent changes in school-books, and that their motives for so doing are not always of the highest kind, it is sufficiently obvious that the bill simply aims at curing a minor grievance by furnishing an opportunity for much more serious evils. The people are not prepared to trust any State Board with powers so sweeping and so liable to be abused as those which the bill would confer. The unrestricted competition of publishers furnishes the best possible guarantee for maintaining the quality and the cheapness of our school-books, and if the discretion of Boards of Education is liable to abuse, the people have the power of regulating its exercise entirely in their own hands.

The Assembly Committee on Cities has unanimously reported in favor of the very salutary amendments to the New-York charter introduced by Mr. FISH. These are intended to check the growth of the debt, to simplify administration, and to reduce expenses. They are far from containing all the reforms needed in the City Government, but they furnish a very respectable installment. A constitutional method of reducing City salaries appears to be greatly sought after at Albany, though to the lay mind it would seem that the language of the constitutional amendment referring to "fees, percentages, and allowances" does not refer to salaried officers at all, but to officers paid like the Sheriff, Register, and Coroners. It needs some little ingenuity to assume that "allowances" in this connection mean salaries. It is proposed to surmount this real or imaginary difficulty by passing a general law which shall meet the case of New-York, and such a measure was introduced yesterday providing for a uniform ten per cent. reduction of the salaries of all municipal officers throughout the State. The chief objection to this bill is that, so far as this City is concerned, it is not radical enough. It could readily be adapted to our special needs, however, by the insertion of certain maximum amounts which the salaries of any officials or sets of officials should not be allowed to exceed. The bill, as introduced, does this in the case of the Commissioner of Jurors, and there is no reason why it should not do so in a score of other cases should the difficulty over the meaning of the word "allowances" prove to be insuperable.

The silly scheme to organize a street carnival in New-York has been snuffed out by the municipal authorities. The laws of the State prohibit the appearance in "any road, public highway, field, lot, or inclosure," of any person masked or disguised in a manner to prevent identification. This statute has been rigidly enforced heretofore, and there is no good reason why it should not be in this case. As the promoters of this particular piece of folly proposed to have their carnival after Lent, instead of at the orthodox season, they have been spared a sudden collapse of their ill-timed show.

THE LOUISIANA CASE YESTERDAY.

The Democrats yesterday presented nothing new in the Louisiana case except a brand new definition of the character of the Commission. When the Florida case was up, it will be remembered, the Democrats insisted that the Commission was a court, with power to make such an inquiry as is involved in a case of *quo warranto*. But yesterday Mr. TRUMBULL declared that the Commission was a legislative body, sitting to make inquiry touching the matters referred to them, and having the powers enjoyed by a Congressional committee. This view of the matter was taken to enable Mr. TRUMBULL to get around the decision in the Florida case. If the Commission will not go behind the returns as a court, possibly, he argues, it may do so as a Congressional committee. Beyond this change of standpoint there was nothing novel in the matter presented by the Democrats.

Most of Mr. CARPENTER'S argument was dull; and much of it was very shallow as well. His attempts at wit degenerated into a rather rude familiarity toward the Commission, and into flippancy with reference to his subject. He appeared, for the most part, to be under great restraint, and by no means did himself justice. Two years since, when he discussed the Louisiana matter in the Senate, he did so with a practical end in view, which he ardently desired to bring about. Then he was trying to get a new election in the State, under Federal supervision, in order that it might be peaceful and fair. To do this, he was compelled to show, and did show, in strong colors, all the irregularities and frauds on both sides in that unhappy State. But he failed to convince the Senate, or any considerable number of Senators, that there was any power in the Federal Government to take on itself the conduct of so strictly a State affair as an election. At the present time, he is arguing for the election of Mr. TILDEN, which he does not desire, and in favor of an assumption of power by Congress which is greater than the one he formally proposed. It is not singular that his argument is feeble and wide of the point. Both Mr. CARPENTER and Mr. TRUMBULL gave a great deal of their time to what, with all respect, must be called pure buncombe—eloquence not intended for the Commission, but meant to influence, as far as possible, the current of public opinion. When, for instance, Mr. CARPENTER talked about "this centennial of our national bragging and boasting," and about our having invited all the world to see a governmental "machine which was in danger of going to smash," he could hardly have expected the Commission to give much weight to the remark. And when he exclaimed: "If justice is to be slaughtered at our own temple; if the laws are to be immolated by our sworn priests; if fraud is to be sanctioned and solemnized as an instrument for electing a President of the United States, then farewell to the future hopes of the country," he must have known that such balderdash had no significance at all, except so far as it covered an unseemly appeal to the Commissioners' hopes and fears. There was less of this stuff in Mr. TRUMBULL'S speech, but there was too much of it.

The Republican counsel, on the contrary, eschewed fine talking, and spoke with great clearness and precision to the questions before the Commission, which, owing to the offer of proof made by Mr. TRUMBULL, were mainly the power of the Commission with reference to taking evidence, and the effect of the laws of Louisiana upon the conduct of the Returning Board. The first of these points is clearly and completely covered by the decision of the Commission in the Florida case. It was there held that the Commission would not go behind the certificates sent up to the Federal capital by the authorities of the State. But the Democrats now say that the Returning Board of Louisiana was not competent to establish a basis for action by the State authorities, because of legal defects in its Constitution and in its conduct. We have already examined these alleged defects with some particularity, and the Republican counsel yesterday took substantially the same position as that we have heretofore indicated. The provision of the law that a vacancy in the Returning Board should be filled by the remaining members was directory and did not attach a condition to the exercise of the board's authority. They ought to have filled the vacancy, but that they did not does not make their action void. The point touching the repeal of the act by which the right of the remaining Electors to fill a vacancy in their number was given is a very intricate one, which we shall not attempt to elucidate here. We beg to refer our readers to the argument of Mr. SHELLABARGER, which was clear, candid, and conclusive.

It is not quite plain, from the ruling of the Commission yesterday, what course will be taken with reference to a decision. It may be that the Commission will decide to-day on the admission of the evidence, and if that is excluded, hear more argument on the main question. And it may be that the whole argument will be submitted to-day, and a decision be reached on the final question to-morrow. But if the evidence is admitted there is no saying when the end will come. The Democrats offer to prove that the Returning Board did not act on proper evidence. If this is gone into, the Republicans will seek to show that they did, and thus the whole election will be brought up. We have already several thousand pages of testimony on this question, and if the Commission is to take more, the 4th of March will have come and gone before a decision can be made. There is nothing in the case to lead one to suppose that the Commission will reverse the decision in the Florida case.

CURRENCY CONTRACTING ITSELF.

The act of Jan. 4, 1875, known as the Resumption act, removed all restrictions upon the maximum of national bank issues, and provided that, until the legal tenders outstanding became reduced to $300,000,000, $80 of them should be withdrawn and canceled for every $100 of additional bank-note circulation emitted; the act of June 20, 1874, gave the banks permission to retire their circulation. The unlimited permission to surrender circulation has now been in force two years and seven months, and the unlimited permission to emit new notes has been in force two years. The following is a complete statement of actual operations under these two acts down to the present month:

Bank circulation June 20, 1874	$349,894,182
Issued June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875	$4,734,500
Redeemed and retired same time	2,767,232
Net increase between those dates	$1,967,268
Outstanding Jan. 14, 1875	$351,861,450
Issued Jan. 14, 1875, to March 1, 1876	13,820,760
Redeemed and retired same time	$20,852,323
Surrendered same time	4,110,004
Net decrease above period	$11,141,567
Amount outstanding March 1, 1876	$340,719,883
Issued March 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	$7,448,225
Redeemed and retired same time	$25,983,978
Surrendered same time	3,251,452
Net decrease above period	$21,787,205
Amount outstanding Feb. 1, 1877	$318,932,678
Legal-tenders in Treasury, June 20, 1874, to retire notes of failed and liquidating banks	3,813,675
Deposited up to March 1, 1876, to retire bank notes	43,539,670
Total	$47,353,345
Used to retire notes in above period	23,619,555
Deposits, March 1, 1876	23,733,700
Deposited to retire notes, March 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	20,408,924
	44,142,724
Used to retire notes, March 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	25,983,978
Legal-tenders on deposit Feb. 1, 1877	$18,158,746
Legal-tenders retired to March 1, 1876	11,056,609
Legal-tenders retired to Feb. 1, 1877	17,015,188
Bank note decline to Feb. 1, 1877	30,961,504

The net result is therefore a contraction of $30,961,504 in the bank circulation, and $17,015,188 in the legal tenders, or $47,976,692 in all. Separating this movement into the several terms covered by the summary, it appears thus:

Increase of bank notes, June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875	$1,967,268
Decrease of bank notes, Jan. 14, 1875, to March 1, 1876	11,141,567
Decrease of bank notes March 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	19,569,165
Decrease of bank notes Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	2,218,040
Total net bank note decline	$30,961,504

During the seven months intervening between the passage of the two acts, the issues of bank notes exceeded the retirements slightly, but in the two years then following, and now just concluded, the movement was all the other way. During the thirteen and a half months from Jan. 14, 1875, to March 1, 1876, the issues were $13,820,760, and the withdrawals were $24,962,327, making a decrease at the rate of about $803,000 a month; during the eight months from March to November last, the withdrawals were in excess of the issues at the rate of $2,446,145 a month; and during the three months just now ended, the excess of withdrawals was at the rate of $739,346 a month. The withdrawal of legal tenders has much less significance, inasmuch as it follows the issue of new currency, and has no relation to the net increase or decrease of that currency; but for the whole term of two years it has been at the rate of about $708,000 a month. The following comparison of the sixteen months from June 20, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1875, with the year ending Nov. 1, 1876, shows the remarkable contrast of bank-note issues declining to less than one-half, and retirements nearly doubling:

	Issued.	Retired.
June 20, 1874, to Nov. 1, 1875	$15,721,175	$17,337,537
Nov. 1, 1875, to Nov. 1, 1876	7,093,630	31,529,864

In the retirements for the first term are included $4,607,723 notes of liquidating banks and $2,690,918 surrendered notes; for the second period, $3,114,726 and $4,022,833 for the same items respectively. Up to August, 1875, the issues and retirements after June 20 (exclusive of the class of surrenders just mentioned) pretty nearly balanced each other monthly; from August to October, inclusive, the retirements were about 3 to 1 of the issues; during November and December they again ran nearly equal; but with 1876 a heavy excess of retirements began, they being to the issues as high as 20 to 1. Up to November, 1875, Massachusetts took one fourth of the issues, Pennsylvania took 13 per cent., Kentucky 11 per cent., Indiana 8, New-York 7; at the same time, New-York led in the withdrawals, followed next by Illinois and Missouri. During the past year, Massachusetts still led in issues, with much smaller figures, followed by New-York and Pennsylvania; New-York led the retirements, followed by Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri, in the order named. During the first period, 16 States received more than they returned, and 19 returned more than they received; during the second, 3 States had an excess of issues, and 32 States an excess of withdrawals.

Legislation intended by at least some of its advocates to produce expansion, has thus resulted in an actual contraction of nearly $20,000,000 a year, and this has not been effected by legislative mandate, but by the voluntary action of two thousand corporations seeking their own interest, and merely using the permission given by law. Is there a man living, and neither an inmate of, nor a candidate for, a lunatic asylum, who will assert that this contraction has injured anybody, or deny that it has come about in the natural working of financial laws? The currency, let alone, has contracted itself, thus proving its own redundancy. This is its contraction in law; but the contraction in fact has been vastly greater, currency heaping up in vaults and staying there, because no demand called it forth. We offer no comment on these figures, for they are sufficiently simple and instructive without it.

PURROY AND PURMAN.

New-York and Florida have simultaneously produced two statesmen whose names should be coupled together. This is, *par excellence*, the reform period. Yet PURROY and PURMAN may be said to have taken the longest step in advance of any of those who desire to lay down new political principles. PURROY is a New-York Alderman who advances his theory of popular government with that easy assurance which characterizes the true reformer. He is as outspoken as GUMBLETON, who, when the *World* praised him for being chiefly instrumental in reducing the wages paid to City laborers, indignantly denied that he had so much as winked at such an economical measure. While GUMBLETON believes in subsidizing workmen who do not work, but who can vote, the candid PURROY favors a system of remuneration of civic dignitaries which shall enable them to meet their "election expenses" and have something left. There are no disguises about PURROY. He thinks that his services are so valuable to the taxpayers of New-York that they should be willing to pay his election bills. PURMAN, on the other hand, is disposed to throw the costs of his election on the party. Finding the Republicans unwilling to see him through his financial difficulties, he has gone over to the cause of Democracy and reform.

Let nobody think hardly of PURMAN. He only practices what PURROY preaches. He is a claimant for a seat in the next Congress. During his campaign in the Congressional District in Florida which he represents in the present Congress he expended, he says, a great deal of his wife's money. Rather than see the Second Congressional District of Florida misrepresented in Congress, he would sacrifice upon the altar of his country all his wife's relations, some of whom he succeeded in immolating upon the shrine of the Treasury Department, where he procured them clerkships. His pecuniary embarrassments preyed upon the noble mind of PURMAN. It was in vain that he had kept his name before the people during the exciting period which followed the Presidential election. It was not money in his pocket for him to continually telegraph to the Northern newspapers that HAYES had certainly carried Florida. He complained that he never received a cent for informing the world, as he did daily, that he, PURMAN, would hold the fort, or perform feats of that description. The simple-minded Republicans supposed that all this enthusiasm and warmth of manner was disinterested. PURMAN knew better. He was working for his election expenses. The contest over, PURMAN was ready to pass around the hat. Not a dollar did he receive. Strange to say, the Republican Party did not recognize the necessity of paying for PURMAN'S re-election.

The most natural thing for him in this crisis was to turn his eyes toward TILDEN and Reform. Unhappily for the first-named member of this celebrated firm he has the reputation of being enormously rich. Any man who has had votes, influence, or other valuable political consideration to sell, has driven a hard bargain with TILDEN. His famous barrel of money has been emptied many times. PURMAN, good, simple man, went to his Uncle SAMMY like a repentant prodigal who had spent his all in riotous election expenses. Up to that moment he had been engaged in holding the fort, and declaring that all was well. Now, he saw a great light. He was just as sure that TILDEN had carried Florida as he had before been convinced that the State had gone Republican. He dallied on the way. Like the illustrious PICKETT, of Louisiana, he had had notions that a Returning Board might be bought. He had hinted as much to the Tilden agents. But this, he explains, was done in order to draw off the aforesaid corruptionists, as they might tempt some man less impeccable than he, and so capture the Electoral vote of Florida. Then this honest man had flirted with the Texas Pacific Railroad job. He had gone around among the members with his empty pockets hanging out, complaining that the railroad lobby was ready to spend money. He exhorted his fellow-members to stand firm, and not let their votes go for this infamous measure without getting a good price for them. PURMAN is determined to be a high-priced statesman.

But, after all, PURMAN found nothing so promising as TILDEN and reform. TILDEN, he said, had too much money to be beaten. So he went over to that eminent reformer bag and baggage—passage paid. Yesterday he closed the account by voting with the Democrats on the proposition that Florida had gone for TILDEN. He had previously made a speech to the same effect, and had been congratulated thereupon by those stainless patriots, Mr. S. S. COX and Mr. ABRAM S. HEWITT. Let us hope that PURMAN was not too hard in his bargain with the Democratic leaders. He says he is out of pocket about $5,000 for election expenses. PURMAN would be dear at half the money. If he should be put on the roll of the next Congress as a contestant, he would draw about one year's pay and mileage. And this, we submit, would be paying a handsome price for PURMAN. It is not every man who would be willing to eat his own words for that amount of money. And a Congressman who manfully declared for three months that his State had gone Republican, and who was then willing to take it all back in a speech written for him by another man, ought to be encouraged. American politics do not develop many such contortionists.

HIBERNATING INFANTS.

It is very easy to mock at the despised American Indian, but after all there is no doubt that he is a man; at least, up to a certain point. He is not only capable of fighting in a way that justly exasperates the newly-scalped soldier, but he also possesses a keen love of domestic peace, and in the pursuit thereof displays remarkable ingenuity. This is sufficiently proved by the manner in which the Owasso Indian disposes of his babies during the long winter months which he is compelled to spend chiefly in his wigwam.

However ardent a child fancier a man may be, there are times when the noise of children becomes intolerable to him. In this respect the Owasso is like his white brethren. He may be passionately fond of his babies, but when he puts on his dressing-gown, and sits down in his study to spend a pleasant Winter evening in reading the latest work on the "Theory and Practice of Scalping" he does not like to be disturbed by a sudden avalanche of infants on the front stairs, or by an infantile rehearsal of the tribal war dance in the back parlor. Were he a white man he would probably urge his wife to take the children and make a long visit to her mother. Such an expedient would, however, be despised by a true Owasso brave, especially as in most cases he brains his wife's mother with a war-club before the end of the honeymoon. The Owasso is, of course, an ignorant pagan, but there is a good deal of the intelligent angel in him at times. He has grappled with the problem how to dispose of his infants during the Winter, and has solved it in a way that secures the greatest attainable comfort both to his babies and himself.

Early in November the Owasso father prepares as many water-proof birch-bark bags as he has infants. In each of these he places a baby, and then, having sealed up the bags with native pitch, carries them to a lake lying some distance north-west of Lake Superior. This lake is in a wild and desolate region, into which few white men have penetrated, and in which no Owasso ever thinks of fishing. In its deep waters he sinks the bags and their infantile contents, and then wends his way homeward with the happy air of a man who has proved himself a kind father and secured the certainty of a quiet Winter.

When May arrives and the ice has melted, the Owasso father takes his grappling hook and seeks again the lake at the bottom of which rest his hermetically-sealed children. It usually takes him but little time to fish up his family, as he knows exactly where the bags lie. Sometimes an unprincipled father is guilty of poaching among other men's babies, and occasionally the wrong baby is caught by mistake. Poaching, whether intentional or accidental, is, however, so severely punished that offenses and mistakes of the kind are exceedingly rare. When the bags are opened the babies are found to be sleeping so soundly that they have to be shaken with considerable energy before they awake. As soon, however, as they regain consciousness, they clamor for food in a way that clearly demonstrates their healthy and vigorous condition.

There are skeptics who will deny that a hermetically-sealed infant can remain under water for six months without giving up its entire ghost. With such people it is entirely useless to argue. The fact that the Owasso babies do pass their Winters under water, and that ninety-eight per cent. of them are fished up in a healthy state every Spring, rests upon the unimpeachable testimony of a California editor, who derived his knowledge of the matter from a white man who had lived two years with the Owasso tribe. If any one doubts his story, he is ready to point out on the map the precise location of the lake where the infants spend their Winters. It is difficult to imagine that dispassionate men would seek any further evidence. As for the scientific persons who deny that a baby can live for months at the bottom of a lake, let them first experiment with a few Owasso babies before arrogantly deciding what that variety of infant is capable of doing.

It must not be supposed that the example of the Owasso fathers is held up for imitation to the fathers of inchoate American voters. If any man wishes to see if white babies can hibernate under water, he had better make his experiments with caution. He should begin with his less valuable children, or with a few small boys borrowed from his neighbors, and in no case should he keep them six whole months under water. In the case of a small boy who has developed unusual lung-power by constant practice on the tin horn, it might be safe to leave him for three weeks, or even a month, at the bottom of a pond, but as a rule every sunken infant should be fished up once a week for examination.

Of course, accidents might occur during the progress of these experiments, but the man who fears to run the slightest risk will never make any valuable discovery, and has no right to criticise bolder and more determined men. Moreover, what is the small boy that his imaginary value is to be set above that of science? Surgeons have not the least hesitation in vivisecting the most estimable animals in the alleged interest of science, and they could hardly consistently object to the sinking of a few experimental boys, in order to ascertain if our entire juvenile population can be thus successfully kept out of mischief from November to May.

THE FUTURE OF NEW-YORK.

LETTER I.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In complying with your request to present my views as to the outlook of affairs, I beg to say that I am not animated by any rash desire to rush in where wiser men would fear to tread. The situation is one full of difficulties, before which bold men quail. It is a time for plain talk, calm thought, and decisive action.

It is a sweet use of adversity when it is accepted as a schoolmaster teaching lessons of wisdom. For nearly four years New-York has lain in the very ashes of adversity. Every trade, every calling, every man, has felt its chilling touch. And now on all sides is heard the inquiry, is the daylight at hand—is there hope in the future? This trial of adversity has not been limited to the area of our own City, State, or land. With more or less intensity it has extended as far as civilization extends. I do not propose to discuss in any general way its causes or its cure, but to deduce some practical lessons for the admonition of the people of this City, and to make some practical suggestions which may inspire the despondent with hope, that they may endure the present with fortitude and be animated to new achievements and new successes.

It is to be accepted as a truth that New-York is no longer endowed by natural advantages with the commercial supremacy which crowned her by divine right as the empress of trade upon this continent. Her proximity to the ocean, always and easily accessible by sailing-vessels; her facility for reaching the interior by the Hudson River, and the exclusive possession by the State of a depression in the Alleghany range, which afforded easy egress to the West, were natural advantages such as no other city upon the Atlantic coast enjoyed. The Erie Canal emphasized and supplemented these natural advantages, and gave the commerce of the City an impulse which sent the population from 123,000, in 1820, to 202,000 in 1830.

For long years after this the merchants and traders of New-York had no other care than to gather the harvest which each returning season brought to their coffers; to take toll of the products of foreign nations and the great West, which found ingress and egress by her gates. While huge wagons, drawn by six or eight horses, were painfully climbing the heights of the Alleghanies with three or four tons of freight to or from Philadelphia or Baltimore, a canal-boat, drawn by a single horse, conveyed to New-York 10 or 20 times the weight and bulk borne by the wagon. This City had no competitor, and feared none, and complacency was the prevailing mood of her merchants.

This complacency was first shocked by the solid and far-seeing men of Boston, who determined at any cost to secure a portion of the Western trade, and the railroad from Boston to Albany was the outcome of that determination. The Cunard line of steamers, with Boston as the American terminus, was also a thorn in the flesh of this complacency, which compelled the recognition of the then appalling fact that there could be such a thing as competition; and under the influence of this spur the Hudson River Railroad was constructed, and New-York was again supreme—at least for a time. But the old mood of complacency was never again so fully indulged, although to this day it prevails in a degree which has brought some evils and threatens with others.

During these halcyon days, while merchants were exclusively engaged in gathering gains, the Government of the City was given over almost wholly to politicians. The former were so well content with their gains that they rarely complained, even when the latter appropriated an immoderate share of those gains.

Other cities, less alert than Boston, at last concluded to follow her example and attempt to secure a share of the Western trade. Steam was the agent to equalize the advantages of contending and competing cities. The proximity of New-York to the ocean was, as an advantage, neutralized when steam-ships vexed the Delaware and the Chesapeake. The more difficult grade of the Alleghanies at the approaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore was to a large extent a question of fuel, and that was cheaper upon the lines of the roads encountering the heavier grades than upon the lines in this State, and so it has come to pass that the supreme advantages which New-York long enjoyed by a divine right or gift of nature, and in later years by artificial water-ways connecting the Hudson with the lakes, have ceased. Supremacy has yielded to equality, steam being the leveler.

That which costs most is prized most. The advantages which New-York enjoyed cost nothing. They were nature's endowment. The Erie Canal cannot be said to have cost the State anything, so ample were its revenues for more than a generation. Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the contrary, have bought their equality at a great price, and that equality they mean to maintain, and, if possible, acquire a degree of supremacy. In those cities there is no sentiment of complacency, it is all competition, rivalry, expectancy. This feeling pervades all classes, from the merchant to the laborer. They strip themselves of every impediment as for a race—a race in which they have gained great advantage, and in which they hope and mean to win.

While it is true that these cities have greatly gained, it is also true that New-York has not greatly lost. A vessel does not cease to move when the propelling force has ceased to act. An insolvent house of long standing enjoys credit after the line of solvency has been passed. A great city will maintain its trade by the mere force of momentum, long after adverse influences, hostile to its prosperity and destined to work its ruin, become active. But the momentum resulting from the spent energy of forces is a feeble dependence, and must be supported by new agencies, or the end must come. This does not yet truthfully portray the condition of New-York. It is not so bad as that. Still, a city of great resources, and of vast possibilities, her energies are at present hampered, and her future darkened by circumstances yet controllable. Samson is not wholly shorn, or quite blind.

In other letters I hope to point out some of those circumstances, and perhaps suggest some methods of controlling them.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

ELECTED TO THE ASSEMBLY.

MIDDLETOWN, Feb. 14.—In the special election to fill the Assembly vacancy in the Second District, Orange County, yesterday, John Van Duzen Benedict, of Warwick, Democrat, was elected over Charles W. Douglass, of Port Jervis, by about 800 majority. The vote was light.

BURIAL OF AN ASHTABULA VICTIM.

BRIDGEPORT, Feb. 14.—Col. Henry T. Tomlinson, a victim of the Ashtabula disaster, was buried here to-day with Masonic honors by Hamilton Commandery, Knights Templar, of which he was a member.

ALBANY.

A WARM SESSION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

THE OBSTRUCTIONISTS OF THE HOUSE—A NEW SALARY BILL—OTHER BILLS INTRODUCED—BUSINESS IN THE SENATE—A NOMINATION FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE WHICH LOOKS LIKE A POLITICAL BARGAIN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1877.

The adjournment of the Assembly to-day cut off the most excited disturbance which has happened this session. There had been several warm little disputes during the morning, which had warmed up the members; but nothing very exciting happened until Mr. Langbein's bill to appoint a commission to revise and codify the laws relating to the District Courts came up for third reading. The little group to the left of the Speaker, composed of Messrs Grady, Purdy, and Spinola, to whom Mr. Peter Mitchell supplies the brains, bristled up ready to fight the bill the instant its title was read by the Clerk. Mr. Langbein asked unanimous consent to correct a clerical error in it. Mr. Spinola objected. Mr. Strahan got over that by a motion to recommit with instructions to amend and report at once. This being adopted, the bill in the same instant was reported back amended. The Clerk resumed the reading, but was interrupted by Mr. Purdy—who had just learned from Mr. Strahan's action how to move an amendment to a bill when on its third reading—with a proposition to amend by cutting down the Commissioner's compensation 50 per cent. This was voted down. Very soon he had another amendment to offer, which he stated from his place. The Speaker required him to send it up in writing, and to allow him the opportunity to do so, with a courtesy very ill required, laid the bill aside. When the Clerk took it up again it was 1:35. Mr. Purdy began to talk and had spoken five or ten minutes, when Mr. Grady asked him if he would yield the floor. Purdy did so, and Grady commenced to talk. It was seen in a instant that he was talking against time. Purdy wanted the floor back again to talk against time himself, (all these young statesmen have the talking mania in an acute degree,) but could not get it. At 1.55, amid much confusion in the House, Purdy asked Grady to yield a moment. He did so and sat down. Before the young Westchester "statesman" could gather himself together to speak, Mr. Strahan sprang to his feet, was recognized by the Speaker, and moved the previous question. The House had become thoroughly aroused. Mr. Strahan was flushed and trembling with nervous excitement when he offered, or rather shouted, his motion. Mitchell, Grady, Spinola, and Purdy were all on their feet at once. The Speaker ruled that Mr. Strahan had the floor. Grady declared that he had appealed from the decision. Strahan moved that the time of the session be extended. Mitchell made the point that it could not be done when the motion for the previous question was still before the House. Strahan withdrew that motion and renewed the one for the extension. Grady still was loudly declaring that he appealed from the decision of the Chair, and at the height of the confusion and noise the hour of 2 struck, and the Speaker declared the House adjourned. He descended from his chair hot and excited, and there was instantly a rush to him of a crowd of excited Republican members, with old Mr. Alvord at the head, who furiously declared that the Speaker should have rapped down this corner crowd, whether it was in or out of order; that this perpetual filibustering had gone far enough; that the House must protect itself at any cost, and other things of the same sort. Mr. Sloan listened quietly to it all, and said nothing. He is the presiding officer of the whole House, and not of any one section of it; and nothing can or will provoke him to do anything which is not in accordance with the rules governing the House. The effect of to-day's performance, however, will be to bind the Republican members together more firmly than ever, and to lessen the chances of any opposition being successful to their measures. So far as Mr. Langbein's bill is concerned, its passage is only delayed 24 hours.

The State Prison bill was reported from the Ways and Means Committee this morning, and was made the special order for to-morrow immediately after the reading of the journal. This is a most satisfactory indication of the speedy passage of the bill.

Mr. Nachtmann's resolution to print 3,000 copies of the Governor's Message in the German language was the subject of a lively debate this morning, and was finally voted down. Most of the Democrats supported Nachtmann, and Mr. Ecclesine delivered himself of a speech, in a strong German accent, on the subject.

Mr. Fish this morning introduced the following bill in relation to reduction of salaries:

SECTION 1. The officers and clerks referred to and embraced in this act are all those and their successors, elected or appointed, under any law providing for the local government of any city in this State, or amending any such law, or appointed or elected pursuant to any local law for any said city, except that this act shall not embrace the salary of any officer during that term of office, pending which his salary or allowance cannot, under the Constitution of this State, be reduced by a general law.

SEC. 2. Whenever, in or by any law aforesaid, the salary or compensation of any said officer or clerk is denied or fixed for or by the year, or any portion of a year, the said salary and compensation is hereby fixed and declared to be an annual sum, less by 10 per cent. in the amount thereof, respectively, than the sum or rate per year, or part of a year, that was paid or payable, to said officers or clerks, respectively, accordingly to law, in or for the year 1876, or any part thereof; which reduced rate shall, after this act goes into effect, be the salary and compensation to be come due and payable, instead of said prior salary and compensation; and no more than said reduced rates of compensation shall be paid until the same shall be otherwise fixed by competent authority.

SEC. 4. All acts and parts of acts, so far as inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed. And any omission or refusal of any clerk or officers aforesaid to accept, receive, or receipt for, such reduced salary or rate of compensation, as being in full satisfaction for the services and claims of such officer or clerk, hereafter as such, shall be regarded and acted upon as a good cause for the removal or dismissal of such officer or clerk, by any officer, board or body having, for any cause, the right of removal or dismissal of the officer or clerk so omitting or refusing.

SEC. 5. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of June next.

This bill has been drawn up to avoid the constitutional objections to a local bill having the same object. It is made to apply to all cities in the State. There will be a further hearing on the matter to-morrow before the Committee on Cities, when Mr. Rush Hawkins will speak, and then the bill will come into the House.

Bills are pending in the Assembly to reduce the interest on arrears of assessments in the City; also, to allow these assessments to be paid in annual instalments for five years; yesterday came a bill to reduce the interest on arrearages of taxes, and another to require the consent of one-half the property-owners for any improvement. To-day Mr. Ecclesine put in two bills, which he can scarcely hope to pass, but which are probably offered for local popularity. One bill provides that when any local improvement is in or along

tion improved: and of making the City instead of the property-owners pay for the improvements.

Mr. Healy introduced a bill to amend the health laws. It provides that the business of night scavengers shall be carried on only between the hours of 9 at night and 5 in the morning in the Winter months, and between 10 and 4 in the Summer months. Night soil is to be removed in closed tanks or barrels direct from the vaults to the docks, and shall not be emptied in open carts in the streets. It shall be the duty of the Health Officer to grant permits to do scavenger work to all scavengers in the City of New-York who shall be duly licensed by the Mayor of the City, and shall carry on the business of night scavengers in accordance with the provisions of this act.

THE SENATE.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Woodin's bill relative to the office of Commissioner of Jurors, to-day, and, after making one or two amendments, ordered it to a third reading without a dissenting vote. Mr. Woodin said that he had examined the law with some care and was unable to find any act that limited the term of office of that official. Mr. Gerard was of the opinion that a proper construction of the charter of 1873 would fix the term of office for six years. To avoid all dispute on that point, and also the possible constitutional objection that the salary could not be reduced during the term of the present incumbent, Mr. Woodin offered as an amendment, which was adopted, that the term of office of the present Commissioner of Jurors expire three days after the passage of this act, and that the Mayor be authorized to fill the vacancy—the new appointee to hold the office until Jan. 1, 1880, and future appointees to hold for a term of four years. The other amendments to the bill were fixing the salary at $4,000, and allowing the Commissioner three clerks and one messenger, whose aggregate salaries shall not exceed $6,000 per annum.

Senator Morrissey offered a joint resolution, which was unanimously adopted, directing the Committees on Cities of the two houses to meet together and agree upon and report a single bill embodying, so far as is practicable, all the measures for reducing the expenses of the City Government of New-York embraced in the various bills that have been introduced in both houses. Mr. Morrissey thinks that unless this is done nothing will be accomplished in the way of reform for New-York this session; but that the multiplicity of bills will result, as most of them were doubtless intended, in defeating all legislation on the subject. If all the projects for reform can be embodied in a single bill, he thinks that every member will be compelled to face the music, and put himself squarely on the record for or against retrenchment.

The Senate had a long executive session to-day, which was occupied mostly in the discussion of rules and points of order. A rumor had obtained currency during the morning that Gov. Robinson was going to send in the name of John F. Smythe, the Albany Postmaster, for Superintendent of Insurance. This rumor, taken in connection with the fact that Mr. Smythe has just returned from Washington; that he is a zealous friend and champion of Roscoe Conkling, and that he had not before been talked of or thought of for this office, gave rise to various surmises and speculations. Some said it was a part of the Conkling bargain to aid Tilden in his scramble for the Presidency, in consideration of his friends being provided for. At all events the rumor turned out to be well founded, and was the cause of the long executive session. The standing rule of the Senate requires that all nominations of the Governor, before being acted upon, be sent to the standing committee having in charge the matters pertaining to the office to be filled. In this case, of course, it would be the Insurance Committee, which is composed of Senators Tobey, Prince, and Wagstaff. When Smythe's nomination was read, Senator Harris, of Albany, moved that he be confirmed. Senator Woodin moved to amend by referring the nomination to the Insurance Committee, as required by the rules. Discussion ensued as to the true meaning of the rule, which says that the nomination shall be sent to the standing committee having the subject matter in charge, "unless otherwise ordered." Mr. Woodin contended that these words meant "unless referred to some other committee," which was undoubtedly what was intended by the framers of the rule. Harris, on the contrary, maintained, with several of the Democratic Senators, that it meant "unless the Senate shall choose to confirm the nomination without a reference." Dorsheimer decided that the Democratic interpretation was correct, and an appeal was taken. Subsequently it was withdrawn, and a vote was taken on Woodin's amendment to refer the nomination to the Standing Committee of Insurance. It was carried—all the Republican Senators voting for it except Harris and Tobey, who voted with the Democrats. As this committee is constituted the nomination will, of course, be favorably reported, and one Republican vote, in addition to those of Harris and Tobey, will make a tie on the question of confirmation, leaving the decision with the Lieutenant Governor, who would, of course, vote to confirm. Everybody is surprised at the nomination, and curious to know the secret that led to it. Mr. Smythe has no special qualifications for the office, and is only known to the public as an active, and not very scrupulous, politician of the Conkling stripe. The nomination was evidently made in pursuance of a political bargain, without any reference to the qualifications of the nominee, and in this light it is not very creditable to Gov. Robinson. If it is to be taken as an indication of the motives and considerations that are to control his appointments in future, the public will have little reason to hope for anything better than they got from the bogus "Reformer" who preceded him. John F. Smythe came to Albany several years ago from Oneida County, where he was employed as book-keeper in the Clark Cotton Mills, eight miles from Utica. Since he has been in Albany his business, outside of politics, has been that of a brewer. He got the appointment of Postmaster here through Senator Conkling, and has undertaken to rule the party here in Conkling's interest ever since. All who know him say that, whatever merits he may have, he is not such a man as ought to be appointed Superintendent of Insurance at this time, and they are astonished that Gov. Robinson should have nominated him for the office.

Another name sent in to-day was Judge Sturgis, of Otsego, for Canal Appraiser. This is the same man who was sent in for the same office by Tilden last Winter. He was not confirmed then, and is not likely to be now, unless his renomination shall prove to be a part of the Conkling-Robinson-Tilden "bargain," which everybody is speculating about here.

All the principal committees were busy this afternoon. That on Commerce and Navigation had the various bills relating to wharfage and pilotage fees under consideration. The Judiciary Committee heard further argument from the Rochester and Buffalo men on the Pool-selling bill. The Ways and Means Committee finished the annual appropriation bill, and will report it to-morrow. It will, according to custom, be made a special order and will probably be disposed of early next week. The Supply bill will follow later. The Committee on Cities heard argument from Mr. Laugbein on his bill to amend the Excise laws, and afterward agreed, by a unanimous vote of the committee, to report favorably the New-York bill, which for convenience has been called the "Woodin Charter bill." Its provisions have been given at length in THE TIMES. The bill has the support of both Republicans and Democrats and should go through without trouble or delay. The members of this committee, of both parties, feel somewhat aggrieved at the charge that they are lazy or indolent in their work. For the past two weeks they have held sessions every morning before the House met; have gone from the committee-room into the House; have left the House at 2 o'clock, and have met at 3 and sat until past 6 each day. Besides this, many of the evenings have been spent in informal consultations. The Ways and Means, Cities, and Judiciary are necessarily the hardest-worked Committees in the House. More than two-thirds of all the bills introduced go to them.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States, north-east to south-east winds, warmer, partly cloudy, following foggy weather, and stationary or falling barometer:*

For New-England, north-west to south-west winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and stationary or falling barometer.

AN AMUSING BUT SERIOUS MISTAKE.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—Considerable excitement has been caused recently at Rising Sun, Ind., by the robbery of graves, and the citizens have made efforts to prevent such occurrences. The body of a little girl was buried yesterday, and her friends hired two men to watch the grave. Mayor Gillespie also sent two men to watch the grave, not knowing of the action of the girl's relatives. Each party mistook the other for "body-snatchers," and opened fire upon each other. Henry Summers, of the Mayor's party, was slightly, and Joseph Jones, of the other party, was dangerously wounded. the latter receiving a load of shot in his side

THE NEW-JERSEY CENTRAL.

HON. FRANCIS S. LATHROP, RECEIVER

THE ALLEGATIONS MADE BY THE BILL FILED IN CHANCERY IN NEW-JERSEY YESTERDAY—ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL ON THE APPLICATION FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A RECEIVER—THE POWERS CONFERRED UPON MR. LATHROP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1877.

A large number of prominent lawyers and railroad men assembled in the Court of Chancery in this city this morning to take part in and listen to the arguments on the anticipated motion for the appointment of a Receiver for the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company. Chancellor Runyon had designated 9:30 o'clock as the hour at which he would commence the hearing, but he was delayed by other business, and it was considerably after 10 o'clock before he rapped his gavel and called the court to order. Almost immediately afterward Hon. Abram Browning arose in his seat with a voluminous document in his hand, and said that he had come to make application for the appointment of a Receiver. The bill, he said, was filed by the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, and set forth the insolvency of the Central Railroad Company. The bill showed enough to authorize immediate action in the premises. If the Chancellor decided to appoint a Receiver or Receivers, he suggested the names of ex-Chancellor Benjamin Williamson and Mr. President Knight, now the chief executive officer of the road. The main allegations of the bill submitted by Mr. Browning are as follows: That the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company is a corporation of the State of Pennsylvania; that the coal company is a creditor of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey, and that the bill is filed on behalf of itself and other creditors; that the Central Railroad Company leased the Lehigh Coal Company at a rental of one-third of the gross receipts from the traffic and business of the leased company, the Central also to pay the interest upon a debt of $2,310,000 semi-annually, to wit, on the 15th days of June and December; that the Central Railroad Company is indebted to the complainants in the sum of $234,000 for rent, $128,000 for tolls and revenues, $250,000 for promissory notes which become due on March 7, 1877, making in all the sum of $612,000, besides $2,310,000 purchase money of the rolling stock, all of which the Central Railroad Company have failed to pay. The bill further sets forth that the property of the Central Railroad is mortgaged to the amount of $25,000,000, the payment of interest thereon having been made with great difficulty; and that, besides the mortgage and the indebtedness to the plaintiff, the Central Railroad Company is indebted to the State of New-Jersey in the sum of $131,000 for taxes, and $300,000 to its employes for arrears of wages, creating in all a floating indebtedness of $30,000,000. The bill charges that the company is hopelessly insolvent, and prays for an injunction and the appointment of a Receiver.

Attorney General Vanatta, representing the interests of the Riparian Commissioners, to whom the Central Company owes $100,000, and of the State, asked that time be given that counsel might have an opportunity to prepare themselves properly, and in order that the court might not commit itself to an imprudent course of action. He protested with particular warmth against that feature of the proposed order for the appointment of a Receiver which authorized the Receiver to run the leased roads in Pennsylvania. The main road is, he said, 105 miles in length, and the aggregate distances of the branches nearly approximate that figure.

Ex-Chancellor Williamson interrupted Mr. Vanatta at this point to state that the road referred to, it is known to all conversant with the affairs of the company, is a source of large revenue to the Central. It will prove its salvation. "Why here," he said, "the Central have that magnificent line for one-third of its gross receipts. The books show that it is one of the most profitable of the road's connections. The connection with the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre road is what has drawn the Central down."

Mr. Vanatta, resuming, said that he was glad of the suggestion of Mr. Williamson. He, however, had doubt of the right of the Central Railroad Company, under its charter, to make the lease. He had not had time to examine the charter.

Chancellor Runyon here remarked that the bill made a prima facie case, showing the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company to be a creditor of the Central Road.

Mr. Vanatta said that the fundamental condition on which the company could apply for a Receivership was that the creditor is a lawful creditor. If it were a mere volunteer, though the Central Company were ever so insolvent, it could have no standing in court.

The Chancellor broke in again at this point with the statement that no order would be made as to the running of the leased road without due deliberation. One of the questions suggested to his mind was how far the court was bound to inquire whether the applying creditor is really a creditor. The court could not try the question now, in this preliminary sort of a way, as to whether the person claiming to be a creditor is really a creditor or not.

Mr. Vanatta rose to press his motion for time. It was now on the ground that the selection of a proper person for a Receiver was an important duty of the court. It was the more important in this State because of the extent to which the people of the State are pecuniarily interested in the road. There is hardly a family or means that does not count among its possessions some of the stock of the road, and in many instances it is almost their only poor dependence. If the court thought it necessary to proceed at once, the Attorney General desired to suggest a person suitable for the position. He trusted that the court would proceed upon certain fixed principles. In the first place he hoped that the court would not make a double or triple-headed Receivership, but would put the road under the control of one Receiver. That the court might have the Receiver always within its jurisdiction, the Attorney General suggested that no one be selected who is not a resident of the State of New-Jersey. In this view he suggested the name of Hon. Francis S. Lathrop, of Morris County, as that of a suitable person for the Receivership.

Hon. Clarkson N. Potter, of New-York, said that he appeared as the representative of $9,000,000 of the consolidated bonds, held in England. He had consulted with his clients by cable, and they had this morning instructed him to name a gentleman to the Chancellor. The English bond-holders would be unwilling to see any one connected with the administration of the company appointed; nor would it be wise, in his view, to appoint more than one Receiver.

Chancellor Runyon said that only one Receiver would be appointed, and he would be a resident of the State.

Mr. Potter suggested the name of Robert B. Potter, of Philadelphia, who was Receiver of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and who wound up the affairs of the company with eminent success. Mr. Potter is not now a resident of the State, but counsel tendered assurances that if he were appointed to the position he would remove into it at once. If the court did not desire to appoint him, counsel suggested the name of Gen. John S. Schultze, present State Senator from Ocean County. Next after these two gentlemen his clients would probably prefer Hon. Francis S. Lathrop.

Chancellor Runyon inquired of counsel whether the interests of the road demanded that a Receiver be appointed at once.

Mr. McCarter, counsel for the company, urged that prompt action be taken. The very discussion of the question as to the necessity of a Receiver and the best man for Receiver, only tended to hurt the interests of all concerned. In view of the fact that no charges of fraud or bad faith had been made, he thought that little, if any, weight on his to be given to the suggestion that the Receiver be not connected with the management of the company. In the case of the Erie Railroad Company, Mr. Jewett, the President, had been appointed Receiver of the road, and that appointment had been sanctioned by the ancillary action of the Chancellor himself.

Hon. Courtlandt Parker, who was associated with Mr. Potter in representing the English interest, replied that Mr. Jewett had been appointed at the instance of the same class of creditors whom he and Mr. Potter appeared for. He urged the appointment of Gen. Potter.

Messrs. Gibbon and Bullit, of Philadelphia, also added their testimony to the necessity of prompt and immediate action. The company was threatened with attachments in Pennsylvania, where it has debtors to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars. The effect of such attachments would be, they said, to pay the coal business of the road. Mr. Bullit said that he represented $2,500,000 of the stock, nearly one-half of the owners of which, with faith in the value of the stock, had become holders of it within the last three months. They asked that Mr. Knight be appointed, but expressed their satisfaction with Mr. Williamson.

After some delay the Chancellor said that he had concluded to appoint, first, a gentleman residing in this State, and always, therefore, in the jurisdiction of the court; and, secondly, he had decided, for considerations which were weighty with him, to go outside of the present management of the road for a Receiver. This conclusion was reached because of no personal objection against the present management, but a Receiver would avail himself naturally of whatever advice and assistance the present management can give him. The gentleman whom he had selected had no connection with the road. Then he named Hon. Francis S. Lathrop. Mr. Lathrop is a wealthy resident of Morris County, whose home is near Madison. He is very highly esteemed, and officiates in the Court of Errors and Appeals, the court of last resort in the State, as lay Judge. He was also one of the originators of the Morris Plains Lunatic Asylum, and is now one of the Commissioners, and is a member of the Riparian Commission. He is said, too, to be largely interested in the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company. Mr. Lathrop was in Trenton this afternoon in answer to a telegram summoning him here, but was not prepared at the time to file the $500,000 bonds which the order requires him to give. He will probably secure his sureties to-day, and will enter upon the discharge of his duties at once. Besides the usual process given to Receivers the order invests Mr. Lathrop, under the further special authority of the court to sell, convey, and assign all the real and personal estate, and pay into the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey all the moneys and securities for moneys arising from such sales and which he shall collect or receive by virtue of the authority vested in him, to be disposed of by him from time to time under the order and direction of the court among the creditors of the said defendant; and until the further order of the court to the contrary, he shall have full power and authority to run and operate the railroads of the said defendant, as well those situate, lying and being in this State as those connected therewith, and leased by said defendant or the said complainant, and situate, lying, and being in the State of Pennsylvania, and the ferry at Communipaw; and it is made his duty to preserve and protect the corporate franchises, privileges, and property, and the corporate existences of the Central and of the complainant as lessor and reversioner of the said railroads in the State of Pennsylvania.

REPORT OF THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE ON THE CONDITION OF THE ROAD.

The report of the committee appointed by the stockholders to examine the books of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company will be presented at a meeting to be held to-day, and will be a very unfavorable showing. A member of the committee assured a TIMES reporter yesterday that nothing would be whitewashed, and a lively time is anticipated in consequence. A number of the stockholders are reported as in favor of consolidating with the Lehigh Navigation Company as the best means of escaping from their pressing embarrassments. It is proposed that preferred stock shall be issued to stockholders of the Lehigh Company in full for its capital, and that the common stock of the consolidated company shall be issued to the holders of the stock of both the other companies as well as holders of the floating debt of both. It is said that unless such a compromise will be effected foreclosure by bondholders, which would wipe out the entire property of both. It is argued that the earnings of the consolidated line would be ample to pay interest and dividends on the preferred stock.

A SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

Charles E. Hibbard has begun a suit in the Court of Common Pleas against the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, which is a noteworthy case as being the first commenced in consequence of the accident which occurred on Oct. 24, 1876, at Evons, N. J., resulting from the displacement of a switch during the strike of the engineers of the road. Hibbard was injured in person, and claims $5,000 damages. The answer makes a denial of all negligence, and sets up that the accident was caused by the criminal acts of some person or persons, not in the company's employment, in opening the switch and setting the signal lights so as to indicate that the switch was correctly turned. The company claims it is not therefore liable.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT RESOLUTION CALLED UP IN THE SENATE—UNINTERESTING SESSION OF BOTH HOUSES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1877.

The business of the State in the two houses of Legislature was almost entirely devoid of interest to-day. The Senate was busy all the morning in the discussion of Ward's bill fixing the rate of interest at 6 per cent., and making a larger rate usury. Hobart succeeded in amending it so that it should not be applicable to existing contracts. Just before adjournment there was a little brush over the resolution fixing March 2 as the day for a final adjournment. The resolution passed the House some days ago, but when it reached the Senate it was put on the Speaker's desk, and has been there ever since. The Democrats have been afraid to touch it. A dim consciousness has pervaded them that the purpose of pressing the resolution for final adjournment was in some way connected with a presumed design to defeat an election in joint meeting. The resolution was called up in the Senate this morning, by a motion to take it from the table. The motion was adopted by the aid of Senators Madden and Bidgeway, two Democratic members. The Democrats accepted the vote as an indication that the resolution would itself pass if the Republicans succeeded in getting it before the Senate. A motion to adjourn was sprung and declared carried in the twinkling of an eye.

The House has had two sessions, but nothing of public interest was transacted. Mr. Brigham made an effort to call up Senator Abbett's Anti-Commission bill, but it failed by a tie vote.

OBITUARY.

M. AMEDIE PICHOT.

The death of M. Amedie Pichot, the French writer, is announced by cable from Paris. He was a native of Arles, born in 1796, studied at the College of Juilly, and afterward studied medicine at Montpelier and Paris. In the latter city he began the practice of medicine in 1819, but soon abandoned it for literature, the languages, and general science. He visited England and Scotland in 1822 and 1824, and returned to France with a mind stored with information respecting these countries, and more or less familiarized with their literature. In politics and in literature his sympathies tended toward the moderate-liberal school. In 1843 he succeeded M. L. Galibert as editor in chief of the *Revue Britannique*, in which position he remained up to the time of his death. Among the works that bear his name are various sketches of travel in England and Scotland; translations of English publications and essays, and sketches on historical and legendary subjects.

OBITUARY NOTES.

M. A. Kearney, Mayor of Wilkesbarre, Penn., died of pneumonia on Sunday night.

John Morgan Cobbett, (Conservative,) member of Parliament for Oldham, Eng., is dead.

Samuel J. Osgood, Past Grand Master of New-Hampshire Odd-fellows, died at Laconia, N. H., yesterday.

Maurice Hoyt, 85 years of age, the oldest Mason in Orange County and probably in the State of New-York, died suddenly on Saturday last, at Warwick, while sitting in chair at the residence of Rev. Vernon B. Carroll, Pastor of the Reformed Church. He was a Mason for over 50 years, and was exalted to the Royal Arch degree with Gen. Lafayette, in Jerusalem Chapter No. 8, New-York City. The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, Feb. 14, under the direction of Warwick Lodge No. 544, F. and A. M., of which he was the Chaplain.

THE AFFAIRS OF A. & W. SPRAGUE.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 14.—The non-payment of interest on A. & W. Sprague's notes and other shrinkage of values constrains the Trustees to ask that a temporary injunction issue restraining the withdrawal of deposits until the accruing interest shall make up the present deficiency, now estimated at not more than 7 or 8 per cent., be granted.

A BANK PRESIDENT ATTACKED.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 14.—Horatio N. Reynolds, President of the Wickford Savings Bank, was knocked down in Wickford last night by a ruffian, who made an ineffectual attempt to rob, and who fired a pistol at a man who came to the assistance of Mr. Reynolds. The ruffian escaped.

A TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S SUIT.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—Counsel for the Western Union Telegraph Company brought suit this morning in the Circuit Court, asking for an injunction to restrain the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company from using and operating the lines formerly operated by the Western Telegraph and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies. A hearing is set for Feb. 20.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN WAR-CLOUD.

RUSSIA'S LINE OF ACTION—SIX MORE ARMY CORPS TO BE MOBILIZED—THE COMMENCEMENT OF WAR IMMINENT—DREADFUL STATE OF ONE OF THE TURKISH ARMIES.

BELGRAD, Feb. 14.—A decree has been issued convoking the Great Skupochtijna for Feb. 26.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—A dispatch from Vienna says the Servian Diplomatic Agent there has intimated that the Czar, on the 24th instant, will order the mobilization of six more Army corps. Russia has already decided upon her line of action.

A later telegram from Vienna says advices from St. Petersburg, Kisheneff and Berlin, indicate a decided tendency in the direction of war. It is asserted that the Czarewitch has declared that the commencement of war is imminent.

A Berlin correspondent says the Government is again considering the expediency of prohibiting the exportation of horses from Prussia.

An English physician with Mukhtar Pasha's Army, in Trebinje, writes to the Stafford House Charitable Committee reporting that the Army is in a dreadful state on account of the insufficiency of hospital accommodations, lack of medicines, &c., that between 20 and 30 soldiers are dying daily, and dysentery and typhoid fever have appeared and are spreading rapidly.

A dispatch from Belgrade says Servia's appeal for advice from Russia is still unanswered. The Russian Consul General declares that he is greatly embarrassed at the silence of his Government. It is surmised that the Servians have been abandoned by Russia as the price of Austrian acquiescence or co-operation in Russia's policy, because, if Servia is quieted, the great cause of restlessness among the Slavs in Hungary would be removed. It is probable that Russia will not adopt a similar course toward Montenegro, but will put her forward as the champion of the Turkish Christians. It is reported that Karageorgewitch's partisans are intriguing. Some demonstration is possible in the Skupochtijna.

A correspondent at Kisheneff gives a full account of the Russian mobilized army in a letter dated Feb. 9, which has been delayed in transmission. He states that the army at Kisheneff, which would first move against the Turks, numbers 120,000 infantry, 8,000 cavalry, and 428 guns. It would be immediately followed by two corps which are now at Odessa, making the total of the army of advance 180,000 infantry, 12,000 cavalry, and 720 guns. The correspondent continues: "As far as I can ascertain, everything is ready for the army to take the field at a moment's notice. A thousand horses have been bought for the tram. The bridge lying here is capable of passing the whole Army over the Danube in a day. There are also 13 enormous steam launches large enough to cross the Atlantic, two large barges, seven small boats, and masses of other things, showing that everything is looked after to the smallest detail. No difficulty has been experienced in obtaining horses. I am assured that, despite rumors to the contrary, mobilization has proceeded so satisfactorily that within a month four army corps could have crossed the Pruth."

A Vienna correspondent says: "It is stated here on trustworthy authority that the powers are disposed to leave England to give the keynote for a reply to Gortschakoff's circular."

THE LONDON STOCK MARKET.

DEPRESSING EFFECT OF THE WAR RUMORS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The *Daily News* in its financial article says: "The stock markets were drooping throughout the day yesterday, closing at the worst points touched. The cause of this was the unsatisfactory tenor of information from the East, and rumors that a rupture is imminent. Without specifying more particularly the exact nature of these rumors, it will suffice to say that a belief that highly unfavorable intelligence had been received in influential quarters was deemed sufficient to produce general weakness. A belief in commercial circles that war is inevitable between Russia and Turkey gains ground, and little desire is shown to extend commitments in the stock markets."

India Council bills were awarded to-day at about 1-16d. per rupee lower.

Silver closed to-day at 56⅜d. per ounce.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

A JUDGMENT ADVERSE TO THE DIRECT CABLE COMPANY—QUEEN VICTORIA TO VISIT GERMANY—TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN FRANCE—DOM PEDRO VISITS THE POPE—THE LIBERTY OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The Privy Council has delivered judgment adverse to the Direct United States Cable Company on an appeal from the decision of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland continuing the injunction against the Direct Cable Company's using the mainland of Newfoundland for the purposes of telegraphic communication or operating the section of cable moored in Conception Bay. The appeal was dismissed, with costs. As the Direct Company, in anticipation of this judgment, some time since removed their cable from Conception Bay, the decision above referred to does not now affect them in any way.

The statement written on a piece of paper found in a canister near Whitehaven, saying "Lucy Bartram to America lost in fog," is probably a hoax.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "It is expected Queen Victoria will visit Germany about Easter."

The Italian bark Prosperina Palosso, Capt. Drago, from Plymouth Feb. 11, for New-York, has put back to Plymouth, having lost her sails.

CAIRO, Feb. 14.—Col. Gordon, the African explorer, has been appointed Governor of the entire province of Soudan.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—A terrible explosion has taken place in one of the coal mines at Graissessac, in the Department of Hérault. Fifty-five miners are known to have perished.

The Court of Appeal has confirmed the sentence passed on the journal *Les Droits de l'Homme*. The Left Centre has passed a resolution in favor of the restoration of trial by jury for press offenses; and has instructed its bureau to unite with those of the other sections of the Left in urging the Government to change the officials in the Press Department.

OHIO OPINIONS OF THE COUNT.

GOV. HAYES SERENE AND CONFIDENT—THE TRIBUNAL DENOUNCED BY A DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER—A POLICY OF DELAY URGED ON THE PARTY LEADERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.—Gov. Hayes, who, with his wife, has been in the city for two or three days, returned to Columbus this evening. He appears to be very little disturbed over the proceedings at Washington. He has a serene confidence in the result, and loses no sleep on account of the Presidency. In conversation to-day he remarked that he supposed the Democrats had it in their power, if they chose, to place obstacles in the way of the tribunal, and possibly prevent a decision, but he had no thought that they would do such a thing. They could not afford to place themselves in such an attitude before the country.

The *Enquirer* declares to-day, in a double-leaded editorial, that there is no hope for justice or fairness from the tribunal, and boldly advises the Democrats who hold seats in it to refrain from further participation. It urges the House to place every obstacle in its power in the way of the counting of the vote, and refuse to recognize Hayes as President after the Commission has proclaimed its findings. It calls upon Democrats everywhere to write and telegraph their Representatives to inaugurate a policy of delay and fight every step to the end. This remarkable advice is not acted upon with alacrity by the Democrats here, who cannot forget that two weeks ago the *Enquirer* was loud in its praises of the arbitration plan. The general feeling in the party is, that after the enthusiasm shown for the Commission in its early stages, they cannot repudiate its decision without making themselves appear ridiculous.

THE BOSTON ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

NO MATERIAL CHANGE IN THE SITUATION—THE STRIKERS BUYING OFF THE NEW MEN—FREIGHT TRAFFIC ON THE LINE ENTIRELY SUSPENDED—A WARNING TO OTHER ROADS FROM THE BROTHERHOOD

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—The strike on the Boston and Maine Railroad continues. The managers of the road seem to find no difficulty in obtaining substitutes, but many of these are incompetent men and patrons of the road display much uneasiness, fearing trouble and disaster from the running of the engines by new men. No overt act has yet been committed by the strikers, but several of the engines run by the new men have been found to be unsafe, owing to the "frothing" of the water in the boilers, produced by soap, which has been found in large quantities in them. This is charged upon the strikers, but their leaders insist that they are ignorant of any such performance on the part of the men out. The road to-day had no better success than yesterday in running the trains. The freight traffic is at a complete standstill, and quantities of merchandise are accumulating along the line, interrupting business and causing serious difficulty. The few through trains which have been out from this city went through all right to-day, but the day train from Portland which usually starts at 9 did not get off till 1:10 this afternoon. The first engineer who was placed in charge of the engine on this train was bought off for $100, and the non-Brotherhood man who finally took it out reported to have refused $1,000 to desert his post. Other new engineers have been bought off, and the chief work of the leaders of the strikers at present seems to be directed toward this end, and their funds appear to be ample. Nothwithstanding the threats of last night, the officials of some of the other roads, particularly the Boston and Albany, the Old Colony, and the Baltimore and Ohio, furnished men to the Maine managers to-day, and an order has gone out from the Brotherhood to the several committees to notify the assisting managers of these roads that they must desist, or strikes along their lines will be ordered. At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen to-day extra Police were appointed to serve at the station and along the line of the road within the city limits, and a special meeting of the stockholders of the road is proposed.

The chances of the ultimate success of the strike are daily growing more encouraging to the friends of the engineers. The patrons of the road are talking of getting up a petition to put its management into the hands of the State until a new management can be chosen. There is little sympathy with the corporation in its struggle, for there is a general belief that there has been good and sufficient cause for the opposition. The branch roads are nearly all crippled. A train sent out to Great Falls to run an engine there to-day was bought off before he had finished his first trip, and the traveling public must depend on carriages. At Dover the same thing was done, and the company cannot now depend on any of the new hands, as they do not know how long they will remain. The present condition of affairs cannot last more than a few days longer, for the people will not tolerate it. The Brotherhood of Engineers have offered to expel any man who will be found guilty of in any way interfering with the property of the corporation, and this puts them on a good standing with the community. The Lynn Crispins have sent them a series of resolutions of sympathy.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS OF DAKOTA.

EMISSARIES FROM CRAZY HORSE AND SITTING BULL PROPOSING PEACE—THE DAKOTA LEGISLATURE AND IMMIGRATION.

CHEYENNE, Feb. 14.—Two Sioux Indians, "Charging Horse" and "Makes-them-stand-up," arrived at the Spotted Tail Agency on the 9th inst., having left the hostile camp Jan. 16. They report that Crazy Horse, with all the hostiles except the Uncapapas, is encamped on the Tongue River, near the mouth of Prairie Dog Creek; that Sitting Bull, with his band is on this side of the Yellowstone, marching to join them; that all desire to make peace on the best terms obtainable, and that they themselves are official couriers to notify Gen. Crook that such are the facts. The hostiles furthermore desire that Spotted Tail may visit them in person, and bring some tobacco in proof of the sincerity of the whites. They express a willingness to come in with Spotted Tail and acknowledge his authority. Spotted Tail himself places confidence in the truth of these statements, and has no doubt that he will be able to bring them all in. It is reported that there are great numbers of buffalo near the hostile camp, and that the country thereabouts is covered with deep snow, the crust of which will bear up a horse. Gen. Crook and staff arrived at Fort Laramie last night, where he will remain for the present.

YANKTON, Feb. 14.—A bill has passed both houses of the Legislature and will be approved by the Governor, giving the Black Hills a United States Court, and assigning an Associate Justice there as resident Judge, to take effect immediately on ratification by Congress of the agreement with the Sioux Indians ceding that country. Provision is also made for organizing counties there, giving them local courts and county officers. The Legislature has made a large appropriation for locating and improving three roads from the Black Hills to points on the Missouri River. All that now remains to furnish a large population there with all the facilities for local government, is the ratification of the agreement by the House of Representatives, the Senate having already approved it. The very mild weather of the month past has served to give impetus to emigration there, and trains are leaving here almost daily for the Hills. The Legislature has also changed the location of the United States Court in the Northern District from Fargo to Bismarck.

THE GOETHE CLUB.

LECTURE BY MR. JOHN ELDERKIN ON "GOETHE AS A TEACHER OF ART."

Mr. John Elderkin read a paper entitled "Goethe as a Teacher of Art," before the Goethe Club, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last evening. Dr. A. Ruppaner introduced the speaker. Mr. Elderkin, after referring to Goethe's influence upon the men and literature of his time, said that the reason why America still lacked the poetic and artistic taste which distinguished certain foreign nations was because of our superlative activity in business, social, and political fields of action. The widespread desire for wealth, the constant bustle of trade and politics, the jarring influence of the current literature of the day with its endless succession of new ideas and absorbing facts, were all opposed to the cultivation of the artistic faculty. In Goethe's day the newspaper was a petty and stale affair compared with the journal of the present, and yet he writes of it, "that it exercises anything but a stimulating effect upon art." The truth was that true art formed like crystals, in silence and in the dark. The action of the mind in its highest state was automatic. Goethe had said that the true formula of art was "the stilling of the soul." Repose was indispensable to its highest intellectual action, and no one realized this truth better than he. Schiller had called the artistic faculty "the play faculty," to distinguish it from the utilitarian or "work" faculty. It was one of the beauties of Goethe's character that he never suffered his art to be dwarfed by the supernatural. [Applause.] When in 1792 the Dumouries opened fire on Valmy, Goethe told the Germans that they now beheld the commencement of a new era in human history. The excesses of the French Revolution, however, so disgusted him that he refused his support to the new ideas, which were in effect but the legitimate fulfilment of his own. The enemies of Goethe had called him "Old Heathen" and "friend of the powers that be," but not all the cavilling of his critics could obliterate his great services to the cause of free thought and art. If Schiller wrote for the great principles of the Revolution, Goethe wrote for a renewed spirituality. It was too much the fashion for the American Philistine to sneer at the superiority of Europe in the realm of art, and to make up for our deficiencies by lauding the intensely practical spirit of our age and country. The lecturer, in conclusion, dwelt upon the present shortcomings of American art, and pointed out the directions in which improvement was most necessary.

THE BEAUMONT ART COLLECTION SALE.

The sale of the Beaumont collection of paintings was continued last evening in Miner's Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway. The attendance was quite large, but the bidding poor, all the pictures being disposed of at a sacrifice. Appended is a list of the more valuable paintings sold, with the names of the artists and the prices realized:

Artist.	Picture.	Price.
A. Bierstadt	Mount Adams	$500 00
L. De Buel	Returning Home	130 00
M. Bianchi	The Choir Rehearsal	110 00
L. Robbe	Landscape, with Sheep	180 00
B. F. Zuber	Morning	110 00
H. Corroenue	The Deply	880 00
J. G. Brown	Dead Broke	130 00
Thomas Cole	Landscape—Sunset	290 00
E. Manier	Types of Childhood	175 00
W. S. Mount	The Haymaker	100 00
N. A. Silva	On the Hudson River	175 00
J. Carolus	The Love Test	117 50
O. Achenbach	Bay of Naples	500 00
Charles Chaplin	Morning after the Masquerade	775 00
Otto Erdmann	The Disclosure	850 00
J. W. Casilear	Swiss Mountain Village	160 00
C. L. Muller	Contemplation	350 00
F. Voltz	Landscape and Cattle	700 00
Dog. Verboeck- hoven	Italian Greyhound	310 00
A. Bartolini	The Mask	115 00
J. V. Chavet	The Mirror	430 00
J. Gilbert	English Landscape	200 00
E. Johnson	New-England Peddler	210 00
J. H. M. Tilnes	Wood Scene	190 00
Carl Becker	The Old Beaux	775 00
Gilbert Stuart	Portrait of Washington	290 00
J. C. Wilgrams	Schroon Lake	122 50
C. L. Verwer	The Boudoir	149 50
W. Gentz	Caravan Entering Cairo	700 00
Thomas Cole	In the Catskills	725 00

The sale will be concluded this evening, when the water-color paintings will be disposed of.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED IN IOWA.

DUBUQUE, Feb. 14.—Officers to-day arrested four counterfeiters: Reason Lyon, Calvin Lyon, John Lyon, and Alexander Jackson. They had a full equipment of dies and molds for making five-cent, ten-cent, and fifty-cent coins, of which they had a considerable supply when captured. They also had a set of burglars tools. Two men were arrested yesterday at Clinton, who are supposed to belong to the same gang.

HAMPTON ISSUING MILITIA COMMISSIONS

CHARLESTON, Feb. 14.—A telegram from Colum

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 14.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 L.&W.B.con.. 48 | 1200 West. Un..... 69⅞
100 Pacific Mail..... 25 | 2500 do..... 70
100 do..... 25⅜ | 100 do..... 70⅛
100 do.....sa. 25 | 500 do..... 70⅜
100 Erie Railway.... 8¼ | 200 do.....s60. 69½
500 do.....s. 8¾ | 3800 do..... 70⅛
200 do.....s30. 8⅞ | 100 do.....c. 70¼
600 do..... | 900 do..... 70⅝
100 do.....s30. 8 | 400 do..... 70⅝
100 Del. & Hud..... 48 | 200 do.....s60. 69⅝
100 do..... 47⅞ | 600 do..... 70⅜
100 do..... 47⅝ | 300 do..... 70⅝
200 do..... 47⅞ | 400 do.....s3. 70⅛
100 do..... 47⅝ | 803 do..... 70⅝
500 do..... 47⅜ | 300 Mich. Cen..... 44⅞
200 do..... 47⅝ | 300 do..... 44¾
200 do..... 47⅜ | 100 do..... 44⅝
50 do..... 47⅜ | 100 do.....s. 45
50 do..... 48 | 300 do..... 45
100 do.....c. 48⅛ | 400 do..... 46¼
100 do..... 48 | 400 do..... 46⅜
100 do..... 47¾ | 200 do..... 46⅝
100 do..... 47⅝ | 300 do..... 46⅞
100 do..... 47⅞ | 800 do..... 47
100 do..... 47⅝ | 200 do.....s3. 48⅛
100 do..... 47⅞ | 100 do..... 48⅛
5 do.....s30. 48¼ | 2700 Lake Shore..... 51⅛
100 do..... 48 | 700 do..... 51⅝
10 do..... 48⅛ | 100 do..... 51⅜
100 do.....s3. 48 | 300 do..... 51⅝
247 N. Y. Cen. & H.... 99⅝ | 600 do..... 51⅝
45 do..... 99⅞ | 300 do..... 51⅞
100 North-western.... 82⅝ | 800 do..... 51⅝
300 do..... 82½ | 200 do.....s3. 51⅝
580 Cen. of N. J..... 14¾ | 2 Wd. D., L. & W.... 66
315 do..... 14⅜ | 700 do..... 66⅛
100 do..... 15 | 1600 do..... 66
200 do..... 15¼ | 100 do..... 65⅞
200 do.....s. 15⅛ | 1300 do..... 65⅞
200 do..... 15 | 2100 do..... 66
200 do..... 14⅞ | 100 do..... 66
200 do..... 14⅝ | 200 do..... 66
100 do..... 14⅞ | 600 do..... 66
200 do..... 14⅝ | 400 do..... 66
Pac. Mail..b.c.$3. 52½ | 200 do..... 66
Rock Island..... 102¼ | 200 Ohio & Miss..s3. 6⅜
20 do..... 100
100 do..... 99⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$13,000 U. S. 6s. '81. 112¾ | $20,000 U.S. 5s.10-40 R.....b.c. 110⅛
39,600 U. S. 6s. '81. 112⅝ | 3,000 U. S. 5s. '81. 110⅜
3,000 U. S. 5-20 C..... 110⅜
20,000 do.....b.c. 110½
20,000 U. S. 5-20 R..... 110⅜ | 11,000 U. S. 5s. '81. 110⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R..... 110⅜ | 20,000 do.....b.c. 110½
5,000 U. S. 4½ R.....

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$15,000 Mo. 6s. long 108 | 100 N. Y. C & Hud. b.c. 99⅝
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old. 42½ | 100 do..... 99⅝
1,000 Chi., B. & Q. 8s. 112½ | 100 do..... 99⅝
10,000 N. J. C. 1st, con. 68 | 100 do..... 99¼
41,000 do..... 65 | 119 do..... 99¼
3,000 do..... 67 | 300 do.....s5. 99⅜
9,000 do..... 66 | 200 do.....s15. 98⅞
1,000 N. J. C. conv. 60 | 200 do..... 98⅞
5,000 do.....b.c. 60 | 200 do..... 98⅜
1,000 S. J. C. 1s, con. 103½ | 300 do..... 98⅜
3,000 L. & W. B. con. 43 | 600 do..... 98⅜
3,000 do..... 39 | 300 do..... 98⅜
1,000 do..... 38½ | 100 do..... 98⅞
1,000 do..... 38¼ | 100 do..... 98⅜
6,000 N. Y. C. & H.....s3. 98⅝ | 100 do..... 98⅞
3,000 do..... 98⅝ | 8 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 51⅛
15,000 do..... 99 | 600 do..... 51⅛
2,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s. | 200 do..... 51⅛
cov..... 86½ | 1000 do.....s3. 51⅜
1,000 do..... 86⅜ | 1300 do..... 51⅜
2,000 C. & Tol. & T. 1. 108 | 700 do.....s60. 51
1,000 Mich. So. & N. L. 110½ | 400 do..... 51⅛
10,000 No. Mo. 1st. 93 | 100 do..... 51⅜
2,000 Ohio & Miss. | 2200 do.....s3. 51⅝
c. & f..... 83 | 800 do.....s3. 51⅝
1,000 O. & M. 2d..... 51 | 100 do..... 51⅝
1,000 R. R. 2d, s. F. 112 | 200 do.....s3. 51⅝
4,000 West. Pac. 101¼ | 100 C. & N. W.....b.c. 92⅜
4,000 P. of M. 1st..... 95 | 200 do..... 92¾
2,000 C. & P. 4th..... 105 | 100 do..... 92
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d..... 74 | 400 C. & N. W. Pf.. b.c. 81⅜
1,000 Can. So. 1st, con. 51½ | 100 do..... 51⅛
cp. on..... 51½ | 100 do..... 51¼
5,000 Gt. W. 1st. '88, ex coup..... 90¼ | 200 do..... 51¼
16 Met. Bank..... 134 | 300 C. of N. J.....b.c. 14⅜
8 Pr. of Amer..... 133 | 400 do..... 15
20 Merch. Bank..... 120 | 200 do..... 14⅜
50 Pac. Mail..b.c.$3. 25 | 300 do..... 14⅜
100 Del. & Hud..... 48½ | 100 do..... 14⅜
100 do.....s60. 47 | 100 do..... 14⅝
100 do..... 47⅞ | 100 do..... 14⅝
100 do..... 48 | 100 do..... 14⅝
100 do.....c. 48⅛ | 400 do..... 14⅝
100 do..... 48 | 400 do..... 14⅝
100 do..... 47¾ | 200 do..... 14⅝
50 do..... 47⅞ | 800 do..... 65¾
100 do.....c. 48 | 300 do..... 65¾
100 do..... 47⅞ | 100 do..... 65¼
300 do..... 47⅝ | 2100 do..... 65¼
100 do..... 47⅜ | 700 do..... 65⅝
100 do..... 47⅝ | 900 do..... 65⅝
100 do..... 47⅜ | 300 do..... 65⅞
40 do..... 47⅝ | 800 do..... 65⅝
100 do..... 47¾ | 200 do..... 65¾
300 do.....c. 47⅞ | 600 do..... 65⅞
Adl. & Pac..b.c.$3. 17 | 100 C. & R. I.....b.c. 99⅞
300 do.....s3. 16⅞ | 100 C. & R. I..... 99⅞
100 do..... 17 | 10 do..... 100
75 Wells-Far.....b.c. 83½ | 310 do..... 99⅝
50 Amer. Ex.....b.c. 59½ | 100 do..... 99⅜
10 Adams Ex.....b.c. 104 | 700 do..... 99⅜
100 West. Un.....b.c. 70⅜ | 2000 Chi., Mil. & St. P. 70¾
1000 do..... 70¾ | Pf.....b.c. 48¼
500 do.....b3. 70⅝ | 100 do.....s3. 48⅛
800 do.....s3. 70¾ | 200 do..... 48⅜
700 do.....s60. 69⅝ | 20 Warren.....b.c. 90
1300 do..... 70¼ | 80 N. Y., N. H. & H...152
1600 do.....s3. 70⅜ | 21 do.....b.c. 152½
1200 do..... 70⅝ | 40 do.....c. 152½
800 do.....b3. 70¼ | 40 do..... 153
1000 Harlem.....b.c. 139¼ | 55 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.....b.c. 101
40 do..... 140 | 100 Chi., R. I. & Q.....b.c. 101
100 Erie Rail.....b.c. 8⅜ | 100 Chi., R. & Q.....b.c. 113½
100 C., C., C. & I.....b.c. 25⅜ | 380 Mor. & Es.....b.c. 85⅜
100 do..... 26 | 200 do..... 85⅝
730 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 45 | 100 do.....s30. 84⅝
400 Ill. Cen.....b.c. 59½ | 100 do..... 85
5 do..... 52½ | 45 Chi. & Alt.....b.c. 101
100 do..... 52⅜ | 100 do..... 100½
900 do..... 53 | 100 Ohio & M.....b.c. 6⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$500 U. S. 5s, '81. 114⅛ | 450 Cen. of N. J..... 14½
2,000 L. & W. B. con. 43 | 100 do.....c. 14⅝
5,000 N. J. C. 1st s. 103 | 100 do..... 15
2,000 do..... 102½ | 400 do..... 15⅛
2,000 N. J. C. 1st con. 65½ | 100 do..... 15¼
40,000 do..... 66 | 500 do.....s30. 14⅞
1,000 do..... 67 | 300 do..... 15
1,000 Mil. & St. P., c. & f..... 84 | 500 do..... 15⅜
1,000 N. J. C. conv. 60 | 200 do..... 15⅜
6,000 do.....b.c. 60 | 200 do..... 98⅜
1,000 S. J. C. 1s, con. 103½ | 300 do..... 98⅜
3,000 L. & W. B. con. 43 | 400 do..... 98⅜
3,000 do..... 39 | 300 do..... 98⅜
1,000 do..... 38½ | 100 do..... 98⅞
1,000 do..... 38¼ | 100 do..... 98⅜
6,000 N. Y. C. & H.....s3. 98⅝ | 100 do..... 98⅞
3,000 do..... 98⅝ | 8 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 51⅛
15,000 do..... 99 | 600 do..... 51⅛
2,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s. | 200 do..... 51⅛
cov..... 86½ | 1000 do.....s3. 51⅜
1,000 do..... 86⅜ | 1300 do..... 51⅜
2,000 C. & Tol. & T. 1. 108 | 700 do.....s60. 51
1,000 Mich. So. & N. L. 110½ | 400 do..... 51⅛
10,000 No. Mo. 1st. 93 | 100 do..... 51⅜
2,000 Ohio & Miss. | 2200 do.....s3. 51⅝
c. & f..... 83 | 800 do.....s3. 51⅝
1,000 O. & M. 2d..... 51 | 100 do..... 51⅝
1,000 R. R. 2d, s. F. 112 | 200 do.....s3. 51⅝
4,000 West. Pac. 101¼ | 100 C. & N. W.....b.c. 92⅜
4,000 P. of M. 1st..... 95 | 200 do..... 92¾
2,000 C. & P. 4th..... 105 | 100 do..... 92
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d..... 74 | 400 C. & N. W. Pf.. b.c. 81⅜
1,000 Can. So. 1st, con. 51½ | 100 do..... 51⅛
cp. on..... 51½ | 100 do..... 51¼
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16 Met. Bank..... 134 | 300 C. of N. J.....b.c. 14⅜
8 Pr. of Amer..... 133 | 400 do..... 15
20 Merch. Bank..... 120 | 200 do..... 14⅜
50 Pac. Mail..b.c.$3. 25 | 300 do..... 14⅜
100 Del. & Hud..... 48½ | 100 do..... 14⅜
100 do.....s60. 47 | 100 do..... 14⅝
100 do..... 47⅞ | 100 do..... 14⅝
100 do..... 48 | 400 do..... 14⅝
100 do.....c. 48⅛ | 400 do..... 14⅝
100 do..... 48 | 200 do..... 14⅝
100 do..... 47¾ | 800 do..... 65¾
50 do..... 47⅞ | 300 do..... 65¾
100 do.....c. 48 | 100 do..... 65¼
100 do..... 47⅞ | 2100 do..... 65¼
300 do..... 47⅝ | 700 do..... 65⅝
100 do..... 47⅜ | 900 do..... 65⅝
100 do..... 47⅝ | 300 do..... 65⅞
40 do..... 47⅝ | 800 do..... 65⅝
300 do..... 47⅞ | 200 do..... 65¾
300 do.....c. 47⅞ | 600 do..... 65⅞
Adl. & Pac..b.c.$3. 17 | 100 C. & R. I.....b.c. 99⅞
300 do.....s3. 16⅞ | 100 C. & R. I..... 99⅞
100 do..... 17 | 10 do..... 100
75 Wells-Far.....b.c. 83½ | 310 do..... 99⅝
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10 Adams Ex.....b.c. 104 | 700 do..... 99⅜
100 West. Un.....b.c. 70⅜ | 2000 Chi., Mil. & St. P. 70¾
1000 do..... 70¾ | Pf.....b.c. 48¼
500 do.....b3. 70⅝ | 100 do.....s3. 48⅛
800 do.....s3. 70¾ | 200 do..... 48⅜
700 do.....s60. 69⅝ | 20 Warren.....b.c. 90
1300 do..... 70¼ | 80 N. Y., N. H. & H...152
1600 do.....s3. 70⅜ | 21 do.....b.c. 152½
1200 do..... 70⅝ | 40 do.....c. 152½
800 do.....b3. 70¼ | 40 do..... 153
1000 Harlem.....b.c. 139¼ | 55 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.....b.c. 101
40 do..... 140 | 100 Chi., R. I. & Q.....b.c. 101
100 Erie Rail.....b.c. 8⅜ | 100 Chi., R. & Q.....b.c. 113½
100 C., C., C. & I.....b.c. 25⅜ | 380 Mor. & Es.....b.c. 85⅜
100 do..... 26 | 200 do..... 85⅝
730 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 45 | 100 do.....s30. 84⅝
400 Ill. Cen.....b.c. 59½ | 100 do..... 85
5 do..... 52½ | 45 Chi. & Alt.....b.c. 101
100 do..... 52⅜ | 100 do..... 100½
900 do..... 53 | 100 Ohio & M.....b.c. 6⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 42½ | 53 U. S. 6s.....b.c. 50½
19,000 N. J. C. 1st, con. 102½ | 200 C. & P. Pf.....b.c. 69⅜
4,000 L. & W. con. 1st. 43 | 250 C. & R. I.....b.c. 99⅞
con..... 67¼ | 100 do..... 99¾
5,000 do..... 66⅝ | 900 do..... 99⅜
2,000 N. J. C. Conv. 59¼ | 600 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 51⅜
15,000 Lehigh & W. B. con..... 51⅜
con..... 38½ | 1200 do..... 51⅜
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 104½ | 100 do.....s10. 51⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C. 117½ | 600 do.....s3. 51⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. con. 103½ | 100 do.....s5. 51
1,000 D., L. & W. 2d. 108½ | 600 do.....s3. 51
1,000 O. & M. con.... 87½ | 100 do..... 51⅜
1,000 Un. Pac. s. f.. 97½ | 300 do..... 51⅜
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 104½ | 400 do..... 51⅜
10 Market Bank.b.c. 113 | 600 do..... 51⅜
50 Quicksilv'r Pf.b.c. 21½ | 100 C. & N. W.....b.c. 92⅜
400 West. Un.....b.c. 70⅜ | 100 do..... 92½
700 do..... 70⅞ | 200 do..... 92⅜
200 do..... 70¾ | 100 do..... 92⅝
2800 do..... 70¼ | 100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 81⅜
600 do.....s3. 70 | 200 do..... 81⅜
900 do..... 70¼ | 500 C. M. & St. P. Pf.b.c. 48¼
900 do..... 70⅜ | 200 C. of M. J.....b.c. 15
100 do.....b3. 70⅝ | 300 do..... 14⅞
300 do..... 70¾ | 100 do..... 14⅝
850 Pac. Mail..b.c.$3. 28 | 100 do..... 14⅝
100 Erie Railway..b.c. 8¾ | 100 do..... 14⅝
200 Del. & H.....b.c. 49¼ | 100 do..... 14⅝
100 do..... 49¾ | 600 do..... 15
200 do..... 49⅝ | 100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.....b.c. 153½
200 do..... 49¾ | 10 Chi. & Alt.....b.c. 101½
50 do..... 50 | 100 do.....b.c. 101½
15 do..... 49½ | 238 C., B. & Q..... 114
100 do..... 49¾ | 100 do.....b.c. 114
100 do..... 49¼ | 100 Mor. & Es..... 85
100 do..... 48⅜ | 200 do.....b.c.$30. 84
100 do..... 48⅝ | 224 do..... 85
100 do..... 48⅜ | 100 do.....s60. 82½
200 do..... 48¾ | 300 D., L. & W.....b.c. 67⅜
100 do..... 48 | 600 do..... 67
100 do..... 48¼ | 600 do..... 68
100 do..... 48⅜ | 100 do..... 67⅜
200 do..... 49 | 300 do..... 67⅜
200 do..... 48⅞ | 100 do.....c. 68⅜
200 do..... 49¼ | 200 do..... 67⅜
700 do..... 49⅜ | 600 do..... 67⅜
100 do..... 49¼ | 500 do..... 67⅜
100 do..... 49½ | 500 do..... 68⅛
200 Erie Rail..... 8⅝ | 1000 do..... 68⅜
300 West. Un.....s3. 70⅜ | 100 do..... 68⅜
1300 do..... 70¼ | 100 do..... 67
900 do..... 70¼ | 1200 do..... 67⅛
1800 do..... 70⅛ | 1600 do..... 67¼
1300 do..... 70¾ | 600 do..... 67⅜
500 do..... 70⅝ | 900 do..... 67⅜
500 Lake Shore..... 51⅛ | 100 do..... 67⅜
200 do.....s60. 51⅜ | 100 do..... 67⅜
500 do..... 51¾ | 100 do.....b3. 67⅜
600 do.....s3. 51⅜ | 300 do..... 67⅜
100 do.....s4. 51⅝ | 200 do..... 67¼
900 do..... 51⅝ | 700 do..... 67⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. & H.... 98½ | 700 do..... 67⅜
200 do..... 98⅝ | 500 do..... 67¼
300 do..... 98⅞ | 200 do..... 67⅜
200 do..... 98⅝ | 100 do..... 67⅜
100 do.....s60. 96¾ | 200 do..... 67⅜
25 do..... 98⅝ | 100 do..... 67⅜
100 Mich. Cen..... 45 | 600 do..... 67⅜
500 do..... 45¼ | 100 St. Paul Pf.....b3. 48¾
10 Rock Island..... 99¾ | 100 do..... 48¾
100 do..... 99¾ | 20 Chi., R. & Q..... 114¼
50 Ohio & Miss..... 6⅝ | 50 N. Y., N. H. & H.b.c. 153

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$30,000 U. S. 6s, '81. 112⅝ | $10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 112⅝
90,000 U. S. 10-40 R....110¾ | 10,000 U. S. 4½ R., '91. 107⅝

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, new. 42½ | 53 U. S. 6s.....b.c. 50½
19,000 N. J. C. 1st, con. 102½ | 200 C. & P. Pf.....b.c. 69⅜
4,000 L. & W. con. 1st. 43 | 250 C. & R. I.....b.c. 99⅞
con..... 67¼ | 100 do..... 99¾
5,000 do..... 66⅝ | 900 do..... 99⅜
2,000 N. J. C. Conv. 59¼ | 600 L. S. & M. S...b.c. 51⅜
15,000 Lehigh & W. B. con..... 51⅜
con..... 38½ | 1200 do..... 51⅜
2,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 104½ | 100 do.....s10. 51⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. 1st, C. 117½ | 600 do.....s3. 51⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. con. 103½ | 100 do.....s5. 51
1,000 D., L. & W. 2d. 108½ | 600 do.....s3. 51
1,000 O. & M. con.... 87½ | 100 do..... 51⅜
1,000 Un. Pac. s. f.. 97½ | 300 do..... 51⅜
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st. 104½ | 400 do..... 51⅜
10 Market Bank.b.c. 113 | 600 do..... 51⅜
50 Quicksilv'r Pf.b.c. 21½ | 100 C. & N. W.....b.c. 92⅜
400 West. Un.....b.c. 70⅜ | 100 do..... 92½
700 do..... 70⅞ | 200 do..... 92⅜
200 do..... 70¾ | 100 do..... 92⅝
2800 do..... 70¼ | 100 C. & N. W. Pf.b.c. 81⅜
600 do.....s3. 70 | 200 do..... 81⅜
900 do..... 70¼ | 500 C. M. & St. P. Pf.b.c. 48¼
900 do..... 70⅜ | 200 C. of M. J.....b.c. 15
100 do.....b3. 70⅝ | 300 do..... 14⅞
300 do..... 70¾ | 100 do..... 14⅝
850 Pac. Mail..b.c.$3. 28 | 100 do..... 14⅝
100 Erie Railway..b.c. 8¾ | 100 do..... 14⅝
200 Del. & H.....b.c. 49¼ | 100 do..... 14⅝
100 do..... 49¾ | 600 do..... 15
200 do..... 49⅝ | 100 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d.....b.c. 153½
200 do..... 49¾ | 10 Chi. & Alt.....b.c. 101½
50 do..... 50 | 100 do.....b.c. 101½
15 do..... 49½ | 238 C., B. & Q..... 114
100 do..... 49¾ | 100 do.....b.c. 114
100 do..... 49¼ | 100 Mor. & Es..... 85
100 do..... 48⅜ | 200 do.....b.c.$30. 84
100 do..... 48⅝ | 224 do..... 85
100 do..... 48⅜ | 100 do.....s60. 82½
200 do..... 48¾ | 300 D., L. & W.....b.c. 67⅜
100 do..... 48 | 600 do..... 67
100 do..... 48¼ | 600 do..... 68
100 do..... 48⅜ | 100 do..... 67⅜
200 do..... 49 | 300 do..... 67⅜
200 do..... 48⅞ | 100 do.....c. 68⅜
200 do..... 49¼ | 200 do..... 67⅜
700 do..... 49⅜ | 600 do..... 67⅜
100 do..... 49¼ | 500 do..... 67⅜
100 do..... 49½ | 500 do..... 68⅛
200 Erie Rail..... 8⅝ | 1000 do..... 68⅜
300 West. Un.....s3. 70⅜ | 100 do..... 68⅜
1300 do..... 70¼ | 100 do..... 67
900 do..... 70¼ | 1200 do..... 67⅛
1800 do..... 70⅛ | 1600 do..... 67¼
1300 do..... 70¾ | 600 do..... 67⅜
500 do..... 70⅝ | 900 do..... 67⅜
500 Lake Shore..... 51⅛ | 100 do..... 67⅜
200 do.....s60. 51⅜ | 100 do..... 67⅜
500 do..... 51¾ | 100 do.....b3. 67⅜
600 do.....s3. 51⅜ | 300 do..... 67⅜
100 do.....s4. 51⅝ | 200 do..... 67¼
900 do..... 51⅝ | 700 do..... 67⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. & H.... 98½ | 700 do..... 67⅜
200 do..... 98⅝ | 500 do..... 67¼
300 do..... 98⅞ | 200 do..... 67⅜
200 do..... 98⅝ | 100 do..... 67⅜
100 do.....s60. 96¾ | 200 do..... 67⅜
25 do..... 98⅝ | 100 do..... 67⅜
100 Mich. Cen..... 45 | 600 do..... 67⅜
500 do..... 45¼ | 100 St. Paul Pf.....b3. 48¾
10 Rock Island..... 99¾ | 100 do..... 48¾
100 do..... 99¾ | 20 Chi., R. & Q..... 114¼
50 Ohio & Miss..... 6⅝ | 50 N. Y., N. H. & H.b.c. 153

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5s, '81. 113⅝ | 100 Erie Railway..... 8⅜
2,000 N. Cen. 6s, new. 110½ | 100 C., C., C. & I..... 27½
35 Pittsburg..... 89½
3,000 P. & C. 3 Mtg. 75½ | 300 North-western..... 82½
13,000 P. & C. 3 Mtg. 75½ | 400 C. of N. J..... 15¼
5,000 T. & W. con. 51 | 100 do..... 15⅜
100 West Un..... 70⅜ | 300 do..... 15⅝
200 do..... 70⅝ | 200 do..... 14⅞
200 do..... 70¾ | 100 do..... 14⅝
100 do..... 70⅞ | 100 do..... 14⅝
300 do..... 70⅝ | 700 do..... 15
100 do.....s60. 96¾ | 200 Rock Island..... 99¾
25 do..... 98⅝ | 100 do..... 99¾
300 do.....s3. 98⅝ | 500 do..... 99¾
100 Mich. Cen..... 45 | 600 do..... 67⅜
500 do..... 45¼ | 100 St. Paul Pf.....b3. 48¾
10 Rock Island..... 99¾ | 100 do..... 48¾
100 do..... 99¾ | 20 Chi., R. & Q..... 114¼
50 Ohio & Miss..... 6⅝ | 50 N. Y., N. H. & H.b.c. 153

SALES FROM 3:30 TO 3 P. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5s, '81. 113⅝ | 100 Erie Railway..... 8⅜
2,000 N. Cen. 6s, new. 110½ | 100 C., C., C. & I..... 27½
35 Pittsburg..... 89½
3,000 P. & C. 3 Mtg. 75½ | 300 North-western..... 82½
13,000 P. & C. 3 Mtg. 75½ | 400 C. of N. J..... 15¼
5,000 T. & W. con. 51 | 100 do..... 15⅜
100 West Un..... 70⅜ | 300 do..... 15⅝
200 do..... 70⅝ | 200 do..... 14⅞
200 do..... 70¾ | 100 do..... 14⅝
100 do..... 70⅞ | 100 do..... 14⅝
300 do..... 70⅝ | 700 do..... 15
100 do.....s60. 96¾ | 200 Rock Island..... 99¾
25 do..... 98⅝ | 100 do..... 99¾
300 do.....s3. 98⅝ | 500 do..... 99¾
100 Mich. Cen..... 45 | 600 do..... 67⅜
500 do..... 45¼ | 100 St. Paul Pf.....b3. 48¾
10 Rock Island..... 99¾ | 100 do..... 48¾
100 do..... 99¾ | 20 Chi., R. & Q..... 114¼
50 Ohio & Miss..... 6⅝ | 50 N. Y., N. H. & H.b.c. 153

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 14—P. M.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange to-day was irregular, with wide and frequent fluctuations in prices. The coal shares were in the main strong on covering of short contracts, while, on the contrary, investment stocks were generally weak and lower.

The entire transactions amounted to 191,079 shares, which embraced 67,275 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 34,720 Western Union, 24,800 Lake Shore, 15,180 Delaware and Hudson Canal, 14,575 New-Jersey Central, 7,864 New-York Central, 5,500 St. Paul, 4,546 Michigan Central, 3,250 Rock Island, and 3,050 Pacific Mail.

New-Jersey Central figured less conspicuously in the dealings than of late, and was comparatively steady, which was doubtless owing to the fact that the appointment of a Receiver to-day had been generally anticipated, and therefore discounted. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western declined at the opening from 66⅛ to 65¾, and, after rising to 66½, dropped to 65⅜. The stock later rose to 68, and finally sold at 67½. Delaware and Hudson Canal declined from 48 to 47½, rose to 49¾, declined to 47⅜, advanced to 51¼, and closed at 49¾@50. New-Jersey Central advanced from 14¼ to 15¾, but lost the improvement at the close. Morris and Essex closed at 85, the extreme prices having been 85¾ and 85 regular, and 84⅜ and 84 seller 30 days. Western Union ranged between 69⅞ and 70⅝, closing at 70¼. There were free offerings of the stock on seller's option, 60 days, at a concession of ¾ from the regular price, which, however, found few takers. New-York Central, in regard to which a variety of unfavorable rumors were in circulation, was heavy, and declined from 99¾ to 98, closing at a fractional recovery. Rock Island declined from 99⅞ to 99⅜, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy from 114½ to 114. Lake Shore rose from 51¼ to 51⅞, dropped to 51, and closed at 51½. Michigan Central advanced from 44¾ to 45⅜, Illinois Central from 52¼ to 53, and C., C., C. and I. from 25½ to 27¼. The Northwest shares were weak at the opening, and declined from 32⅜ to 32 for the common, and from 51¾ to 51 for the preferred. The former closed at 32½ and the latter at 51¼. St. Paul common was neglected. The preferred ruled steady at 48@48¼. Harlem sold at 139¼. Pittsburg declined to 89¼. Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph advanced from 16⅞ to 17⅜ on sales of 1,100 shares. Express shares continue quiet and steady.

The supply of money seeking employment continues largely in excess of the demand, and the ruling rates for call loans remain at 3@3½ ℔ cent., with exceptional transactions at even lower figures. Discounts are unchanged. The national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day amounted to $700,000. The following were the rates of exchange on New-York at the undermentioned cities: Savannah, ¼ premium; Charleston, easier, par to ¼ premium; St. Louis, ½ premium; Cincinnati, firm, buying par, selling 1-10 premium; New-Orleans, commercial, ⅛@3-16; bank, ¼; and Chicago, 6-10 premium.

The foreign advices reported British Consols and American securities steady and unchanged in prices at London. Consols for both money and the account closed at 95⅜@95¾. United States 1865s (old) at 105⅜, 1867s at 109⅞, new 5s at 107½, and 10-40s at 108⅛ ex coupon. Erie recovered the ½ ℔ cent. decline made yesterday, and closed at 8¼. New-York Central recorded a further decline of 1 ℔ cent., closing at 97. Bar silver was lower, and sold at 56¾d. ℔ ounce. At Amsterdam, Erie was quoted at 7⅛, and North-western preferred at 49¼. French Rentes improved 5c., closing at 105f. 95c. The Bank of England lost £15,000 to-day on balance.

The sterling exchange market was quiet at $4 84@$4 84¼ for banker's 60-day bills, and at $4 85@$4 85¼ for demand. The inquiry for bills was very light.

The gold speculation was entirely devoid of feature, the market having been extremely dull with all the sales at 105⅛ and 105⅜. The latter was the opening and closing quotation. On gold loans the rates ranged from 3 ℔ cent. interest for carrying to flat.

There was a firm undertone to the Government bond market and a good demand prevailed. Business was moderately large, the ease in money stimulating purchases for investment. In railroad mortgages the general list was steady, but in the New-Jersey Central issues some wide changes were noted. Firsts, new, ranged between 102½ and 103, closing at the former figure. Consolidated Firsts declined from 66 to 65, advanced to 67¼, and closed at 66⅛. Convertibles fell off from 60 to 59½, and Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Consolidated from 40 to 38¼, the latter closing at 38½. Chicago and North-western consolidated gold coupons declined to 89¾ and closed at 90. Milwaukee and St. Paul Consolidated Sinking Funds advanced to 84, Ohio and Mississippi Consolidated Sinking Funds to 88, do. consolidated to 87¾, do. Seconds to 51, Pittsburg Fourths to 95, and Hannibal and St. Joseph Convertibles to 86¾. In State bonds Missouri Long 6s rose to 106. Tennessees were steady at 42½, notwithstanding the announcement that the Governor of the State had approved the resolution of the Legislature postponing the payment of interest on the bonds. District Columbia 3.65s were firm at 72¾.

UNITED STATES TREASURY.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1877.

Gold receipts	$759,600 00
Gold payments	1,159,088 16
Gold balance	70,879,485 57
Currency receipts	682,207 12
Currency payments	464,672 11
Currency balance	44,126,954 74
Customs	117,000 00
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,640,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 14.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American gold	105⅜	105⅜
United States 6s, 1881, coup	110⅜	110⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coup	112⅝	112⅝
Bills on London	$4 84	$4 84@$4 84¼
New-York Central	99⅜	99⅛
Rock Island	99⅞	99½
Pacific Mail	25¼	25¼
Milwaukee and St. Paul	32¾	32⅝
Milwaukee and St. Paul Pref	48¼	48⅛
Lake Shore	51½	51⅜
Chicago and North-western	32½	32½
Chicago and North-western Pref	81⅜	81⅜
Western Union	70	70⅛
Union Pacific	63¾	63¾
Delaware, Lack. and Western	66¾	67⅛
New-Jersey Central	14⅜	14⅜
Delaware and Hudson Canal	47¾	49¾
Morris and Essex	85½	85
Panama	128	129
Erie	8¾	8⅝
Ohio and Mississippi	6¼	6⅜
Harlem	139	139¼
Hannibal and St. Joseph	11⅜	11¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph Pref	24	24
Michigan Central	44¾	45¼
Illinois Central	52¾	53

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	99⅞	98⅛	7,864
Harlem	139¼	139¼	140
Erie	8⅜	8⅛	1,700
Lake Shore	51⅞	51	24,800
North-western	32⅝	32	1,600
North-western Preferred	81⅜	81	1,300
Rock Island	99⅞	99⅜	3,250
Fort Wayne	100¾	100¾	100
Mil. & St. Paul Pref	48¼	48	5,500
Pittsburg	89⅛	89¼	235
Del., Lack. & Western	68⅝	65⅜	67,275
New-Jersey Central	15⅜	14¾	14,575
Delaware & Had. Canal	51¼	47⅜	15,180
Morris & Essex	85⅝	85	1,324
Michigan Central	45⅜	44¾	4,546
Illinois Central	53	52¼	900
California	50⅜	50	400
Cholar	70	70	400
Quicksilver	9	8⅝	245
Caledonia	10	9	150
Crown Point	10	9	450
Exchequer	7	6⅞	400
Gould and Curry	13	12⅝	34,720
Hale and Norcross	5½	5	1,100
Imperial	2¼	2	3,050
Julia Consolidated	6½	6	1,100
Justice	14	13	400

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The agreement of 1st of October, 1876, having been signed by a majority of the first mortgage indebtedness and Tennessee sub-bondholders has become binding on the subscribers thereto.

Any plan of reorganization predicated upon obtaining the consent of the majority of the first mortgage indebtedness holders has now become impracticable, and it is therefore the interest of the yet outstanding bondholders to be a party which will have the best chance to purchase the road whenever a decree for its sale will have been obtained.

We hereby give notice that bonds can be deposited under this agreement on the 1st March next; all bondholders who have not acceded to it by that time will, at the discretion of the committee and without further notice, be liable to be debarred from participating in it.

WILLIAM H. HAYS,
WILLIAM S. PIERSON, } Committee.
T. HASKINS DU PUY,

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	29	Oil, bbls	50
Beeswax, pkgs	5	Spirits Turp., bbls	250
B. E. Peas, bags	6	Tar, bbls	174
Beans, bbls	2,677	Resin, bbls	319
Cotton, bales	9,934	Oil-cake, pkgs	657
Cotton-seed oil, bbls	250	Whisky, pkgs	317
Copper, bbls	180	Beef, pkgs	104
Dried Fruit, pkgs	281	Cut-meats, pkg

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Long Route, recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown at this year season.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....WEDNESDAY, March 14, at 9 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 24, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, stateroom, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $32.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. J. MOTTS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE R. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 47 at 44, or nothing to the south of 44.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

CHINA.....WED., Feb. 21 | ABYSSINIA, WED., March 7
BATAVIA.....WED., Feb. 28 | ALGERIA, WED., March 14

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 13, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26: intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class all-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River,

for HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).

ANDES.....Feb. 14
ALPS.....Feb. 28

for KINGSTON (Jam.) and AUX CAYES.

ATLAS.....March 14

Superior first-class passenger accommodations.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 50 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE GULF AND SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 17
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 21

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination at only ¼ of 1 per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Through bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class iron-screw steamships will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st:

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Feb. 22
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 8
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 29

First cabin, $80, $95, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $140, $125. Second cabin, $40; return tickets, $70. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24. Currency Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 20th st., Hoboken.

FRISIA.....Sat., Feb. 17 | NECKAR.....Sat., March 3
HERMANN.....Sat., Feb. 24 | AMERICA.....Sat., March 10

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON (HAVRE OR BREMEN).

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....$70 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW
AMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 20th st., Hoboken.

Ausonia....Feb. 17, 8 A. M. | California, March 3, 8 A. M.
Anchoria....Feb. 24, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia March 10, 2 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabin $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Victoria, Feb. 24, 2 P. M. | Elysia....March 10, 2 P. M.

Cabin, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for ship landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:

CANADA, Frangeul.....Saturday, Feb. 24, at 2 P. M.

For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
GREECE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England....Feb. 21, 11 A. M. | The Queen, Mar 3, 7 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's office No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 17, Pier 45 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, Pier 45 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

S. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, Pier No. 45 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers. 317 Point and Decatur; also, with the steamer J. SCHUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA.

Caution to travelers! Great reduction in fare via the inland route from Savannah to all Florida ports. Only $2 to Jacksonville. Meals and state-rooms extra. The elegant steamer J. R. SCHUYLER makes close connection with all Savannah steamers. This forms the quickest and most agreeable route as well as the lowest in fare. Accommodations for passengers unsurpassed. Travelers are cautioned against purchasing through tickets via any other route.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c., sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.

For San Francisco, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship COLON.....Thursday, Feb. 15
connecting at Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Thursday, March 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand,
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Feb. 28

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier No. 42 N. R., foot Canal st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN Mail S. S. Line. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Feb. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 28

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17

Passengers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 25 and March 10 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
PALMADDES & SONS, Nos. 41 and 43 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 7

Steamers touch at Nassau, N. P. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

SHIPPING.

Merchants' Steam-ship Line to Brazil.

FOR PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA.

Steam-ship CASSINI will sail about MARCH 1. Rates of passage and freight have been fixed on a low basis. For further information apply to the agent.

R. P. BORLAND, No. 70 Wall st., New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

GELLERT.....Feb. 16 | SERVIA.....March 1
PERMANIA.....Feb. 23 | LESSING.....March 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $140 gold. Second Cabin, $60 gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., | C.H. RICHARD & BRAS,
General Agents, | General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadst., N. Y. | 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.

Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CASHIER.—BY A YOUNG LADY AS CASHIER IN a hotel, or any position that requires a good English education; best City reference, if required. Call on or address M. M., No. 247 East 37th st., all week.

COMPANION.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG GIRL to wait on a lady or growing children, or as seamstress and assist in light work; good operator on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; City or country. Call at No. 53 West 28th st., present employers.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY two sisters. (Scotch Protestants;) would do work of small family between them; country preferred; best of references. Call at No. 13 West 44th st., rear, for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID. — BY A RESPECTABLE young girl no objection to the country; to do chamber-work and assist with the washing, or would take care of children and do sewing; good reference. Apply at No. 234 West 14th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND COOK.—BY TWO RESpectable Protestant girls together, one as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; the other as cook; excellent City references. Call at No. 156 East 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, and to assist with laundry-work; willing and obliging; first-class City reference. Call at No. 119 West 40th st., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A private family as chamber-maid and laundress; three years' reference from last place. Call at No. 442 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A private family to do chamber-work and sewing; three years' City reference from last place. Call at No. 442 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; eight years' City reference. Call at No. 224 East 47th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as chamber-maid or general house-work; best City reference. Call at No. 340 East 24th st., in grocery store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress; is willing to assist with children; best City reference. Call at No. 157 East 52d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Laundress.—By an American girl; good City reference. Address E. B., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND TO ASSIST WITH the Care of Children.—By an American girl; good City reference. Address E. B., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl capable of assisting in any other kind of work; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 450 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON as chamber-maid; City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 West 45th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND TO DO FINE WASHing.—As a first-class chamber-maid; best of City reference. Call at No. 115 West 41st st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters in one house; both good laundresses; will do the work of a small family if required; City or country; the best of City references. Call at No. 40 East 41st st.

COOK-CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO SISTERS, who want to live together—one as excellent cook and help with the washing, the other as chamber-maid and assist with the washing; City reference. Call at No. 406 East 18th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT WOman; understands all kinds of cooking, French and American, and all kinds of fancy dishes; willing to take charge of kitchen; will go in the country; reference. Call or address No. 218 East 21st st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS AN EXcellent cook, and baker; strictly sober and reliable; good references; wages no object. Address, Cook, Box No. 235 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; WILLING AND obliging; willing to assist with washing and ironing, and make herself generally useful; no objection to City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 448 West 52d st., store.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESpectable girls, one as cook and the other as chamber-maid or waitress; no objections to the washing and ironing; best City reference. Call at No. 514 3d av., top floor.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS, IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; understands French and American cooking; no objections to the country; 6 years' City reference. Address B., Box No. 269 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; WILL ASSIST WITH washing and ironing in a small private family only; best City reference. Call at No. 208 West 19th st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 156 West 18th st., front room.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN Cook, washer, and ironer, or housework in a small private family; good references. Call at No. 247 West 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman; understands all kinds baking, or will do general house-work; City or country; best reference. Call at No. 423 East 13th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WILLING TO assist with washing and ironing; excellent baker; best City reference. Call at No. 904 West 38th st., near 8th av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN AS GOOD Cook, and to assist with the washing of a private family; good baker; City reference. Call at No. 324 East 36th st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 149 West 26th st., two flights up.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable woman, or general house-work in small private family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 406 East 51st st.; entrance on 1st av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK, washer, and ironer, or would do general house-work; City reference. Call at No. 630 2d av., between 34th and 35th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD Cook; no objection to assist with washing; best City reference. Call at, for two days, No. 109 West 51st st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN A small private family; City or country; good City reference. Apply at No. 150 West 28th st., second floor, front.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL; would assist with washing; best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 158 West 51st st., between 6th and 7th avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Woman; or would do general house-work; steady place more object than wages; first-class reference. Call at No. 134 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN IN a private family; City or country; good reference. Call or address for two days No. 326 West 31st st., basement.

COOK.—BY A GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, washer, and ironer; four years' experience. Call at No. 158 East 42d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON; would do coarse washing; City reference. Call at No. 338 East 20th st., third floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND first-class washer and ironer; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 326 East 36th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL; WILL assist with washing, City or country. City reference. Call at No. 150 East 30th st., near 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 358 East 31st st., corner of 1st av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH PERSON; first-class cook; place in private family; City reference. Call at No. 255 7th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD PLAIN cook, washer, and ironer. Can be seen at present employer's for two days, No. 62 West 49th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook and baker; will assist with washing and ironing; best reference. Call at No. 308 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; WILL AScist with washing and ironing; has good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; good City reference. Call at No. 105 West 17th st., after 9 A. M.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A PERFECTLY AND thoroughly competent cutter, fitter, and family sewer, by day or week; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; $2 per week. Address M. M., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker a few more arrangements by the day, or would take work home, at a reasonable price. Address No. 122 West 30th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN as working housekeeper; understands all kinds of house-work; can operate; is good hand sewer; wages not so much an object as a pleasant home; City or country. Call at No. 317 East 24th st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A small private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; City reference. Call at No. 206 East 42d st., between 2d and 3d avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW and daughter, aged 17; would do entire work of a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 223 East 29th st., first floor, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a small private family, City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 211 West 39th st., basement.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS TO do the work of a house together; good City reference. Call at No. 119 West 46th st., in the store near 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general house-work; to go home at night; City references. Call at No. 239 West 37th st.; one flight, front.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN to do the house-work of a small family; best of reference. Call at No. 537 7th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL; CITY or country; City references. Call at No. 454 West 19th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH maid with a family going to Europe; does not object to children; first-class reference. Address Henriette, No. 661 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands her business in all its branches; would assist with the chamber-work; is willing and obliging; has best references from last employer. Call at No. 326 East 36th st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; no objection to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 201 Lexington av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO fine washing and chamber-work; the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 413 East 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as children's nurse; is capable of taking care of a child from its birth; or has no objection to chamber-work and fine washing; the best of City reference of five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 264 West 47th st., up one flight stairs.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of a baby from its birth or bring it up on the bottle; first-class City reference. Call at No. 246 West 47th st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT ENGLISH Protestant girl as maid, or as nurse and seamstress; understands the bringing up of children thoroughly. Can be seen at present employer's, for two days, No. 19 West 30th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit; also a good machinist; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 507 6th av., between 30th and 31st sts., in the millinery store.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG GIRL AS nurse; capable of teaching; would travel with a lady; unexceptionable references; City or country. Apply at No. 404 East 29th st., first floor, back room.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT INFANT'S nurse; will assist with grown children or do some mending; has best City references. Address No. 226 West 31st st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse; capable of bringing up a baby from birth; three years' reference; willing to do plain sewing. Call at No. 304 West 36th st., near 9th av.

NURSE.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE MIDDLEaged woman as professional nurse; highest medical reference given. Call or address C. R., No. 154 East 42d st., first floor, front.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN; is a good plain sewer, or would assist in chamber-work; understands care of a baby from birth; City reference. Call at No. 155 East 35th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT person who understands the care of an infant from its birth; City reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN; CAN take entire charge of an infant from birth; best City reference. Seen for two days at No. 273 6th av., over corset store.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS NURSE AND seamstress; would be willing to assist with the chamber-work; has the best of City reference. Call or address No. 29 West 13th st., for two days.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE TO TAKE charge of a new born infant or invalid lady; City and doctor's reference. Address C. C., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as baby nurse; is a good seamstress; would take charge of a baby from birth; good City references. Call on or address M. M., No. 206 East 63d st.

NURSE.—OF MANY YEARS EXPERIENCE IN ALL kinds of sickness or monthly nursing; satisfactory reference from patients and physicians. Inquire for Lady's Nurse at No. 314 East 13th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as nurse; plain sewer. Call at No. 235 West 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG GIRL AS A nurse and light chamber-work; good City reference. Call as No. 405 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE, AND will make herself generally useful; no objection to the country. Call or address No. 417 East 18th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse; willing to assist with chamber-work; City reference. Call at No. 222 East 29th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO TAKE care of children and do plain sewing; good reference. Call at No. 17 West 125th st., present employer's.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse and assist with the chamber-work. Call at No. 117 East 46th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG COMPETENT WOMAN AS nurse or to grown children; best City reference. Call at No. 156 East 42d st.

NURSE.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTESTant as first-class nurse; City preferred; best reference. Call at No. 150 West 33d st.

OPERATOR.—BY A COMPETENT OPERAtor on fine white work, on Wheeler & Wilson machine, a few engagements to go out by the day. Address E., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH Spanish seamstress; will take care of grown children; no objection to country. Address M. L., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; thoroughly understands her business; can do up salads and care for silver; willing and obliging; no objection to country. Call on or address reference from last place. Call at No. 221 East 21st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver and making of salads, &c.; is also capable of filling a man's place; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 18 East 38th st.

WAITRESS.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS dressing salads in all kinds and care of silver; is capable of filling a man's place; best City reference. Call at No. 488 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS FIRST class waitress; would assist with chamber-work; capable in both capacities; City reference. Call at No. 115 West 33d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class waitress; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 152 East 42d st., near Lexington av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands care of silver and doing up all kinds of salads; excellent City reference from last place. Apply at No. 409 6th av., in store, near 28th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 343 3d av., near 51st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A GIRL; IS FIRST CLASS; OR would do chamber-work and waiting; best City reference. Call at No. 306 East 24th st.

WASHING.—FAMILIES PREFERRED, BY A SWEdish woman, formerly in private families; the very best City testimonials; will do cheap and splendid work; widow, children. Call at Mrs. Eriksen, No. 320 East 22d st., rear house.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS TO go out by the day or month; can do all kinds of fluting, laces, lace curtains; can do children's clothes splendidly; has the best of reference from last employer. Call at 326 East 36th st., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A SWEDISH LAUNDRESS, WITH first-class references; ladies' or gentlemen's or families' fine washing; the clothes will come up and carefully attended to. Call at No. 159 52d st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

MALES.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN COOK; CITY OR country; restaurant, boarding-house, or hotel; 15 years' references. Call or address for three days R. B., No. 323 West 43d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good, plain gardener, and is capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; good references. Address M., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A RESpectable single young man; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; willing and obliging; can milk if required; first-class reference; City or country. Address A. W., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; thoroughly understands the business; can give satisfactory reference as regards honesty and sobriety. Call or address, for 3 days, M. O., No. 145 5th av., cor. 21st st., J. B. Brewster & Co.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant married man; no family; is a good groom and careful City driver; best City references; City of country will be found willing and obliging. Call or address G. W., No. 32 East 40th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A COMpetent married man; understands the care and management of a gentleman's place; best of references. Address F. E., No. 71 Franklin st., Greenpoint, Long Island.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISHMAN who thoroughly understands his business in every particular; married, without incumbrance; first-class City reference. Call or address H. P., No. 152 West 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man who thoroughly understands his business; is perfectly sober; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Address M. R., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMILY; first-class references from former employers; no objection to the country. Call or address for two days Coachman, No. 38 West 30th st., two doors east of Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO UNDERstands the business thoroughly; seven years' very best of City reference from last employer; is willing and obliging. Address J. P., Box No. 264 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant Scotchman; single; thoroughly understands his business; careful City driver; no objection to the country; first-class reference. Call or address for two days Coachman, No. 140 West 31st st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG single man capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place; is a good dresser; can milk, &c. Address John, No. 288 East 12th st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, AND GENerally Useful Man.—By a single, sober, steady man; three years' reference from last place. Address for two days, J. C., Yonkers Post Office.

FARMER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, NO INCUMbrance; thoroughly understands farming; the care and management of all kinds of stock; wife understands dairy and poultry; first-class reference. Address P. L., Box No. 276 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FARMER AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man, no family; would accept a first-class gardener's position; seven years' reference from his present place. Address W. N., Box 236 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, AGED 28, single, on a gentleman's place; is a first-class and commetent man; a first-class place wanted; best of reference from last employer. Address Lennan, No. 238 East 12th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, SMALL family; has a thorough knowledge of every branch of the business, and can give good references. Address Gardener, No. 67 Nassau st., seed store.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, GERman; good nursery and vegetable gardener; best reference. Address T. L., Scarsdale, Westchester County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN; without family; understands all kinds of vegetables, green-house, grapery; wife willing to assist in house. Call or address F. Caven, No. 7 Barclay st., seed store, for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL GARDENER; Scotch; married; is open for an engagement; understands the business in all its branches; first-class references. Address J. P., care of Peter Henderson, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A SINGLE German; understands the culture of hot and greenhouse plants, and all outside gardening in all its branches; good references. Address A. B., Tremont, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE SCOTCHMAN; COMmercial place preferred; thoroughly understands all branches of the florist business, designs, &c. Address J. S. B., care of J. Fleming, seedsman, Nassau st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A YOUNG German as gardener and farmer; best references. Address W. J., Williamsbridge, N. Y. Post Office, New-York.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS GROOM AND coachman; or country place preferred; first-class reference from present employer. Address T. C., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

PORTER OR JANITOR.—BY A PROTESTANT young man; is willing to work; can give four years' satisfactory reference. Address D. L., No. 551 Atlantic av., Brooklyn.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, aged 19, to make himself generally useful in a private family or boarding-house, to attend nursace, &c.; good reference. Address for two days J. O. P., Box No. 280 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS farming, plain gardening, and care of horses; first-class City reference. Address for three days, Farmer, Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

VALET.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, Protestant, to a gentleman; no objection to traveling; will be found willing and obliging; five years' best City reference. Address J. A., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored man in a private family; City reference; understands all kinds of salads; obliging and willing to do anything. Address L. W., Box No. 316 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family or boarding-house; best City reference in the City or country. Address G. R., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER OR BUTLER FOR CITY OR COUNtry: has lived many years as such in England; is reliable in all respects; can with confidence refer to four first-class families in England. Address H. M., Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; with first-class City references from his last places. Address, for 2 days, G. G., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, Protestant, in a private family; willing and obliging; five years' best City reference. Call for two days at No. 314 West 31st st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, Protestant, in a private family; willing and obliging; best City reference. Address J. J., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN WHO thoroughly understands his business, and refers to his last employer, where he lived for a number of years. Address Waiter, No. 338 4th av., fish store.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN SPEAKING SEVeral languages, in a private family or boarding-house; little wages asked. Address D., Box No. 267 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY SOBER AND industrious man, in a private family; good City reference. Address I. H., No. 342 East 21st st.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS MAN; IN A PRIVATE family; good reference

BANK ROBBERS ARRESTED.

THE NORTHAMPTON BANK ROBBERY.

GOOD WORK BY PINKERTON'S DETECTIVES —THE RESULT OF PATIENT WATCHING —THREE OF THE SUPPOSED BURGLARS ARRESTED—TWO OF THEM IN PHILADELPHIA AND ONE IN THIS CITY.

Three men, who it is alleged were engaged in the robbery of the Northampton National Bank, are now in custody, one in this City and two in Philadelphia. The circumstances of this great robbery must be still fresh in the public mind. The people of the little town of Northampton, Mass., were greatly excited over the startling occurrance, and the news of the burglary flashed over the telegraphic wires to all parts of the country, with an offer of $25,000 reward for the capture of the burglars, was read with absorbing interest. The details of the robbery, in brief, are as follows: On the night of Jan. 26, 1876, the residence of Mr. John Whittlesey, Cashier of the bank, was entered by seven masked men, and the first intimation he had of their presence in the house was the appearance of five of them at his bedside. His family, six in number, and himself were gagged. The former were left securely bound and guarded in the house, and he was forced to accompany the robbers to the bank under a threat of instant death if he refused. When the party arrived there the unfortunate Cashier was compelled to tell what he knew of the secret combination of the lock of the safe. Four men were intrusted with the secret combination used in locking the safe, each having one part of it, and it required, on previous occasions, the presence of the four to open it. The possessors of the secret combination were the Cashier, Teller, President, and a Director. As the Cashier could only give one part of the combination, the manner in which the other three parts were obtained is still enshrouded in mystery. The total amount stolen from the bank was $720,000. This sum consisted of Missouri State bonds; Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad shares; Lake Shore and Michigan Southern; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy eights; Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati; Union Pacific; Ohio and Mississippi second mortgages; United States bonds; Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé; Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw; Ogdenburg and Lake Champlain; Missouri Pacific; registered stock and bonds of the United States and various corporations; Detroit, Lansing and Lake Michigan stock, and greenbacks and national bank bills to the amount of $10,000. Of the $720,000 carried away by the robbers, the bank lost $12,000. The heavy losers among depositors were ex-Judge C. E. Forbes, who lost $128,000 in United States bonds, and $70,000 in railroad stocks; Henry Hinckley, who lost $60,000 in United States bonds, and J. S. Lathrop, who lost $30,000 in Georgia bonds. Other depositors suffered in amounts ranging from $3,000 to $20,000.

After the robbery the burglars were supposed to have fled to this City, but it was believed by the bank officers that they had concealed a great part of the securities and bonds stolen in Northampton. Pinkerton's detectives were set to work, and have been on the trail of the burglars with the persistency of sleuth hounds. Mr. Robert A. Pinkerton yesterday said that his agency had known for five months past who the robbers were and where to find some of them at any moment. The reason that no arrests had been made before was because certain lawyers in this City had been trying to compromise cases of bank robberies, and that depositors in the Northampton bank were anxious to negotiate for the recovery of a part of their lost money. The first man arrested, around whom the Pinkertons had fastened a chain of circumstantial evidence sufficient, in their minds, to clearly establish his complicity in the bank robbery, was a man known as "Jim" Dunlap; the second was "Bob" Scott, alias "Hustling Bob," and the third was William Connors, known in this City as a gambler and "go-between" for the "upper class" of thieves. Dunlap and Scott left the City on Tuesday last on an early morning train for Philadelphia. They bought tickets for Richmond, Va., in Philadelphia, and were arrested by detectives of Pinkerton's branch office in Philadelphia, while preparing to go South, as was supposed, to commit a robbery. The two men were lodged in jail, and now await a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts for their conveyance to that State to stand trial. Yesterday morning Mr. Pinkerton, with the assistance of Detectives O'Connor and Field, of the District Attorney's office, arrested Connor, whom they had been tracking since Sunday last. The detectives traced the burglar to his house in this City, only to find that he had changed to other quarters, and, after patiently watching, succeeded in ingovering him at Solari's restaurant, on University place, where he had engaged board for himself and his wife at the high figure of $100 per week. He was lodged in the Fourteenth Precinct Station-house until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when he was taken before the presiding magistrate at the Tombs Court, and, although living sumptuously at Solari's, had in his possession, when arrested, only a small sum of money, with some burglar's tools.

Connor was arraigned before Justice Kilbreth at 3 o'clock P. M., and on the sworn complaint of Robert A. Pinkerton, was committed to await a requisition for his body from the Governor of Massachusetts. The complaint of Mr. Pinkerton set forth that the prisoner was believed to be one of the Northampton burglars, and prayed that "he be detained until the arrival of the necessary papers on the requisition from Massachusetts." The prisoner asked to be allowed an interview with his counsel, Mr. Blankman, of the firm of Blankman Brothers, of Broadway, which request the Justice granted. Connor is a man of medium height, thick set, and gives evidence of the possession of considerable physical strength. His eyes and hair are dark, and he wears a heavy mustache. He was neatly dressed in dark clothing, carried a new silk hat of the latest fashion in his hand, and during the short proceedings in the court was perfectly self-possessed. In a brief conversation with a reporter of THE TIMES, he said that he was innocent of the charge preferred against him and would be able to prove an *alibi*. In regard to his occupation, he said, with a smile, that he was what might be termed a "sporting man."

"Jim" Dunlap, one of the two men arrested in Philadelphia by Superintendent Franklin, of the Pinkerton Agency, was originally a resident of St. Louis, Mo. He went, Mr. R. A. Pinkerton said yesterday, from St. Louis to Chicago, previous to the great fire, and there met with a notorious burglar named "Johnny" Berry, who taught him the business of blowing open safes. About this time "Bob" Scott, who had been released from Joliet State Prison, while he had been confined for burglary, became acquainted with the two, and the trio came to this City about six years ago. The first work that Dunlap was engaged in was the robbery of the First National Bank of Elmira, for which Berry is now, under the name of John Myers, serving a term of five years in the State Prison at Auburn. Other robberies followed, among them that of the Fall City Tobacco Bank of Louisville, from which about $300,000 were stolen on the night of March 8 or 9, 1873; that of the First National Bank of Quincy, Ill., Feb. 12, 1874, from which $80,000 in currency, and a large amount of securities were taken; that of the First National Bank of Pittston, Penn., which was robbed of a large sum, and finally the Northampton bank robbery.

Mr. Pinkerton says that he has proof enough to convict the three men now in jail, and is on the track of others concerned in the burglary. The way he obtained a clue which led to the arrest of the three men was by watching the parties who were endeavoring to make a compromise with losers by the bank robberies.

MRS. SPARR AND HER LODGER.

Mrs. Mary Sparr, of No. 189 Second avenue, the woman whose singular experiences with her lodger, Major Corliss, have been already published in THE TIMES, called on Superintendent Walling yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Capt. McCullagh and Patrolman Butterly, of the Seventeenth Precinct. Mrs. Sparr informed Mr. Walling that from an unfinished letter found by her in the rooms lately occupied by the Major, and from fragments of other epistles scattered about, she believed that he had been engaged in dishonorable practices. Mrs. Sparr had, however, no evidence to sustain her allegations, and the Superintendent therefore directed her to consult the District Attorney and procure the indictment of Major Corliss by the Grand Jury. Mrs. Sparr left the Central office, and said that she would take that course. Capt. McCullagh will also make a complaint against the Major for firing his pistol through the door when he attempted to enter the apartments.

THE CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. HEDDEN.

Capt. Hedden, of the Thirty-third Precinct, who was to have been tried yesterday for conduct unbecoming an officer, in borrowing money from patrolmen under his command, and in some instances failing to repay the loans, submitted his case, and by permission of the board presented an affidavit in answer to the charges. In his sworn statement the Captain admitted the truth of several specifications in which he was charged with having borrowed money from several patrolmen, but other specifications he denied, claiming that he had not borrowed money from the officers named therein, but from third parties, and was not aware that the money came from the policemen. All these sums had been repaid since the charges were preferred. The decision of the board was reserved.

THE KINZEY ABANDONMENT CASE.

MR. KINZEY RELATES HIS SIDE OF THE STORY —ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE MORAL CHARACTER OF HIS WIFE PREVIOUS TO HER LAST MARRIAGE.

The report in yesterday's TIMES of the proceedings at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court in the suit of Mrs. Adelaide Kinzey against Mr. William Kinzey, for abandonment, was necessarily ex parte, for the reason that Mr. Kinzey was not represented by counsel who could state his side of the case to Justice Bixby. Mr. Kinzey made the following statement to a TIMES reporter yesterday afternoon: "I was introduced to the lady who now calls herself Mrs. Kinzey by a friend, who called her Miss Adelaide Kliem. I then took her into my employ, where she remained about 15 months. A short time after she came to my store she gave into my keeping the sum of $1,600. Her counsel now says that sum was her accumulated savings of years of labor. How many years of labor it represented I do not know, but I am certain the sum did not represent her savings. It was bequeathed to her by a Southerner named Hale, with whom she lived, as his mistress, for several years, in this City, in Canada, and elsewhere. This man Hale died just before I met Adelaide. I only had the full sum of $1,600 in my possession for several days, for, at the end of that period, she drew $500 to give her brother, Frederick Kliem, who then went into the produce business. Afterward she drew various sums for the purchase of articles she desired. About Jan. 1, 1871, Adelaide withdrew from her position in my store, and on Feb. 21, 1871, I married her. I had previously learned that she had been married before and was the mother of two children, a boy and a girl. She told me that her husband had abandoned her, and that she had procured a divorce from him. It was several months later when I discovered that she had only received papers of separation, and that these were issued by Judge Cardozo on April 5, 1871, six weeks after the date of our marriage. I discovered that my wife and I would not agree within a short time after our union; only a month after the ceremony she revealed her temper, and I told her that if she continued to act so we would not live together a year. She then told me, and repeated the expression at other times, she could 'live with my betters.' After our marriage I paid the board of her son by her first husband, a youth of 15, and clothed him. I also procured him a situation with a friend of mine in business down town. The youth became fast, however. He was detected in stealing from his employer to support a woman in Hoboken. I settled the affair quietly, and then told the boy he must in the future look out for himself, as I would have nothing to do with him. Some time after my marriage I heard that a friend of mine had been criminally intimate with Adelaide while she was known as Miss Kliem; I questioned him, but he denied the truth of the rumor I had heard. Soon afterward, however, its truth was confirmed by Adelaide herself; while in a delirium caused by indulgence in morphine and other stimulants, she reproached me for having attended a dinner party given by my friend; I asked her if he was less respectable than before our marriage, and her reply was a disgusting proof of her unchastity. Since I have been finally separated from Adelaide, my friend has told me what he knows about her, and says he is willing to testify to the facts in court. The counsel of Mrs. Kinzey, and her freaks while under the influence of morphine or liquor, caused me to leave her three times previous to last August, when our final separation took place. Last Summer I took her to Long Branch. On Aug. 13, while we were dining in the Ocean House, she became angered and struck me with considerable force. I then left her. I had no desire, however, to leave her without support. Although possessed of the knowledge that she was merely an adventuress, I was willing to aid her to live. I sent her $20 a week, and have now receipts which show she received about $600 from me before her annoyances determined me to cease all communications with her and to have our marriage set aside by the Supreme Court. I then set about learning the whereabouts of her first husband. From his family in Rahway, N. J., I learned that her story about him being compelled to abscond from this City was untrue. I also discovered that he was living in Boston, and kept up a correspondence with his relatives. She could at any time have learned where he was. His family would have told her, though they refused to otherwise recognize her, and also kept her daughter from communication with her. The statement made on her behalf by her counsel were, of course, false, but I do not mean to imply that Mr. Townsend knew what he said was untrue. 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TURFMEN'S TROUBLES.

CASES HEARD AND DECISIONS RENDERED BY THE BOARD OF APPEALS OF THE NATIONAL TROTTING ASSOCIATION.

Several appeals were heard by the Board of Appeals of the National Trotting Association which held a session at the New-York Hotel yesterday. Alden Goldsmith appealed to the board for relief from a suspension for the non-payment of $200 entrance money to the Washington Driving Park Association, for the entrance of the gelding Oscar in the 2:35 race, and of the gelding Driver in the 2:30 race at the last October meeting of the association in Washington, D. C. The start of the horses was not effected, and Mr. Goldsmith claims he was not able to obtain definite information as to whether the purses for the races had filled. The case was referred to the board in executive session. A similar disposition was made of the case of S. J. Hollings against M. Williams & Son, of the Brooklyn Driving Park. J. Wenzel, of Springfield, Mass., entered a claim for the first money offered in a race at the Brooklyn Driving Park last Summer. Wenzel's horse took second place, the first place being won by the mare Rachel. Mr. Wenzel claimed that the latter was formerly known as Maggie S. This was denied, however, it being claimed that Maggie S. is a valuable mare and that Rachel is a poor one. A committee was appointed, and visited Newark, N. J., yesterday afternoon. Both animals are at that place, and the committee reported that there is a great deal of difference between their appearance. Rachel looking like a truck horse and the other being a "cleanly-cut" trotter. The animals are owned by half brothers named De Camp. The consideration of the case will be resumed to-day. Several cases were preferred against the Prospect Park Fair Ground Association, among them being one by Dan. Mace and Ben. Mace, who were suspended for not paying entrance fees for their horses, Crown Prince and Nellie Walton, in two races at Prospect Park, in June, 1875. They claimed the entries were made conditionally, the fees to be paid only in the races in which the horses started. As they did not start the horses they did not think they ought to pay the entrance money, and they were suspended for such non-payment.

The board rendered decisions in the following cases in executive session, Tuesday evening: In the case of J. H. Weible, of Tidioute, Penn., against the Pittsburg Driving Park, John A. McKee, proprietor, for the suspension of C. G. Coltman, and the horse Hardware. The board reinstated them, but at the same time approved of the action of the association in suspending them. Thomas Johnson, who petitioned for reinstatement and removal of the order of expulsion, was reinstated on probation for the year 1877. In the case of the Goshen Driving Park against William Killmer, as it appeared from the evidence that the bay gelding Cream had had his name changed to Trout and from Trout to Nightshade without due notice to the association, the board imposed a fine of $200 upon the delinquent owner for violation of the rules, and ordered that he stand committed until it was paid. It also imposed a fine of $25 upon William Killmer for driving the horse when he knew that its name had been changed.

BLOOMING GROVE PARK ASSOCIATION.

The annual dinner and ladies' reception of the Blooming Grove Park Association took place on Tuesday evening at the Hoffman House. It proved a very pleasant affair, being devoid of formalities, and partaking of the nature of a home party. The ladies present were attired in charming costumes. About 100 ladies and gentlemen sat down to the banquet, the *menu* comprising numerous tempting dishes. When the tables were cleared, Col. S. S. Bruce, Vice President of the Association, who presided, made a pithy address, saying that the 12,000 acres of woodland owned by the Blooming Grove Park Association are now better stocked with game than ever before, having entirely escaped the forest fires of last year which drove the wild animals, &c., out of other coverts. He alluded to the improvements about to be made by the association near its club-house in the Pennsylvania woods, and having said that a rifle range would be opened there next Summer, called on Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve to respond to the toast, "The American Team." Judge Gildersleeve made a pleasant speech, during which he rambled over the fields of law and of rifle-shooting. Dr. Bradley spoke for some time, wittily playing upon the names of his hearers. Mr. John N. Pattison, the pianist, then played in a brilliant manner a "Polka de Corsair," his own composition. Dancing was afterward indulged in for several hours.

INSURANCE DISCLOSURES.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

THE TESTIMONY TAKEN YESTERDAY BEFORE THE REFEREE—THE DEATH CLAIMS AGAINST THE COMPANY—HOW THE MONEY IS SAID TO HAVE BEEN DIVIDED BETWEEN LUTHER W. FROST AND OTHERS—SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST S. M. HAMMOND.

The hearing before Mr. William Allen Butler, the Referee in the matter of the Continental Life Insurance Company, which was resumed yesterday at No. 20 Nassau street, elicited some important testimony relating to the Western transactions of the company. The first witness called was Mr. Marvin E. Parrott, the Claim Agent of the company, who testified that on Oct. 25, 1876, the death claims against the institution were as follows:

Approved by the committee and past due, loans and deferred premiums deducted.	$48,325 07
Approved by the committee and not due, loans and deferred premiums deducted.	37,016 89
Claims filed (proofs furnished) but not acted on by committee, loans and deferred premiums deducted	23,828 82
Notices of death received, policies in force, no proofs yet received, presumably valid claims, no deductions	35,098 00
Claims disputed, proofs of death having been furnished	222,308 00
Notices of death received in which no proofs have been furnished, policies having lapsed	68,484 00
Total claims	$435,060 75

Mr. Parrott said that there were about 38 suits pending in relation to these claims; witness knew Mr. Hammond, but had no knowledge of the contracts between that gentleman and the company except what had been told him; Mr. Hammond did not say to him that he [Mr. Hammond] had paid only $3,000 to the officers of the Southern Life Insurance Company for reinsuring the risks of the Continental, and had divided the rest between himself and Mr. Frost; what he did say was that the entire amount was sent there, and that some of the Directors were sharper than the officers; he also stated that he had been told here that the officers of the Continental Company, or some one of them, had written to the officials of the Southern Life Company after it failed, and suggested that they should send back a portion of the money that had been paid to them, and they returned an answer that they had only received about $3,000 of the whole amount.

The next witness was Mr. Henry S. Metzger, of Chicago, Ill., who was associated with Mr. Charles H. Frost in the management of the North-western Department of the Continental; he had been with Mr. Frost about six years; the territory included in this department included Illinois, Nebraska, Iowa, and Minnesota; witness last saw Mr. Hammond on Saturday, at the office of the New-York Life Insurance Company, when he informed him that he had seen Mr. L. W. Frost on the night previous; he had several conversations with Mr. Hammond at the Metropolitan Hotel in Omaha in relation to the business then being carried on in California and elsewhere, that of purchasing the policies; witness was aware of the fact that drafts had been drawn upon the company by Mr. Hammond for larger amounts than they should have been; he related a case in point, where the policy of a man had been purchased for $45, for which amount the policy-holder signed a blank draft; Mr. Hammond filled it in for $60 and offered witness $7 50 as his share, which he refused to take; at another time Mr. Hammond had a case to court. The case of Mrs. Kinzey, and her freaks while under the influence of morphine or liquor, caused me to leave her three times previous to last August, when our final separation took place. Last Summer I took her to Long Branch. On Aug. 13, while we were dining in the Ocean House, she became angered and struck me with considerable force. I then left her. I had no desire, however, to leave her without support. Although possessed of the knowledge that she was merely an adventuress, I was willing to aid her to live. I sent her $20 a week, and have now receipts which show she received about $600 from me before her annoyances determined me to cease all communications with her and to have our marriage set aside by the Supreme Court. I then set about learning the whereabouts of her first husband. From his family in Rahway, N. J., I learned that her story about him being compelled to abscond from this City was untrue. I also discovered that he was living in Boston, and kept up a correspondence with his relatives. She could at any time have learned where he was. His family would have told her, though they refused to otherwise recognize her, and also kept her daughter from communication with her. The statement made on her behalf by her counsel were, of course, false, but I do not mean to imply that Mr. Townsend knew what he said was untrue. I felt annoyed at being taken to a Police Court, and expressed my feeling without intending to show any disrespect for Justice Bixby. There was no necessity to take me to such a place. My counsel, Mr. Butler, informed Mr. Townsend I was willing to pay Mrs. Kinzey $20 per week pending a suit to set aside our marriage, on condition she would cease to annoy me. Mr. Townsend, however, did not respond to Mr. Butler's courteous communication, and I was arrested and had to appear in court without counsel. Since leaving Mrs. Kinzey many persons have informed me of her bad character, and only the other day a lady said to me: 'I am surprised you married Addie Kliem. Why, I knew she was fast even in her youth.'"

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The board rendered decisions in the following cases in executive session, Tuesday evening: In the case of J. H. Weible, of Tidioute, Penn., against the Pittsburg Driving Park, John A. McKee, proprietor, for the suspension of C. G. Coltman, and the horse Hardware. The board reinstated them, but at the same time approved of the action of the association in suspending them. Thomas Johnson, who petitioned for reinstatement and removal of the order of expulsion, was reinstated on probation for the year 1877. In the case of the Goshen Driving Park against William Killmer, as it appeared from the evidence that the bay gelding Cream had had his name changed to Trout and from Trout to Nightshade without due notice to the association, the board imposed a fine of $200 upon the delinquent owner for violation of the rules, and ordered that he stand committed until it was paid. It also imposed a fine of $25 upon William Killmer for driving the horse when he knew that its name had been changed.

BLOOMING GROVE PARK ASSOCIATION.

The annual dinner and ladies' reception of the Blooming Grove Park Association took place on Tuesday evening at the Hoffman House. It proved a very pleasant affair, being devoid of formalities, and partaking of the nature of a home party. The ladies present were attired in charming costumes. About 100 ladies and gentlemen sat down to the banquet, the *menu* comprising numerous tempting dishes. When the tables were cleared, Col. S. S. Bruce, Vice President of the Association, who presided, made a pithy address, saying that the 12,000 acres of woodland owned by the Blooming Grove Park Association are now better stocked with game than ever before, having entirely escaped the forest fires of last year which drove the wild animals, &c., out of other coverts. He alluded to the improvements about to be made by the association near its club-house in the Pennsylvania woods, and having said that a rifle range would be opened there next Summer, called on Judge Henry A. Gildersleeve to respond to the toast, "The American Team." Judge Gildersleeve made a pleasant speech, during which he rambled over the fields of law and of rifle-shooting. Dr. Bradley spoke for some time, wittily playing upon the names of his hearers. Mr. John N. Pattison, the pianist, then played in a brilliant manner a "Polka de Corsair," his own composition. Dancing was afterward indulged in for several hours.

CONTRACTS TO BUILD NEW STEAMERS.

In addition to the two new steamers for James E. Ward & Co., described in THE TIMES the other day, John Roach & Son have contracts on hand for building five other steamers—one for Alexandre's Havana Line, of 3,000 tons burden, two for the Savannah Line, (Georgia Railroad Company,) of 2,200 tons each, one for Mallory & Co.'s Texas Line of 1,400 tons, and a small steamer for the Panama Railway Company. They are all to be of iron, and are to be constructed in the best manner, with every improvement. They will have accommodations for from 60 to 100 first-class passengers each. All are to be furnished with compound engines. They will be launched at periods during the coming Summer from June to October—Ward's two first, then Mallory's, the Savannah Line's, Alexandre's, and the Panama Railway's in the order named. The Messrs. Roach have recently finished an additional steamer for Mallory & Co. which has been christened the Rio Grande. They say that it is a long time since they have had so much business on hand, and they augur from this a decided revival of trade in the near future.

THE MARDI GRAS UNLAWFUL.

THE PROPOSED MASKED PROCESSION CONTRARY TO LAW AND NOT, TO BE PERMITTED.

The attention of Superintendent Walling having been called to the efforts which are being made by Col. St. Martyn and others to organize a masked street procession in April next in imitation of the practice prevalent in some of the Southern States, that official stated yesterday that such a procession was in opposition to law and would not be permitted. Chapter 20, title 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York reads as follows:

SECTION 5. Every person who, having his face painted, discolored, covered, or concealed, or being otherwise disfigured in a manner calculated to prevent him from being identified, shall appear in any road or public highway, or any field, lot, wood, or inclosure, may be pursued and arrested in the manner hereinafter provided, and upon being brought before any Judge or any other officer hereinafter designated, of the same county where he shall be arrested, and not giving a good account of himself, shall be deemed a vagrant within the provisions of the second title of chapter 20 of the first part of the Revised Statutes, and on conviction, as provided in said title, shall be committed to and imprisoned in the county jail of the county where such person shall be found for a period not exceeding six months.

Section 6 makes it the duty of all officers of the peace (which of course includes the Police force,) to arrest all such offenders, if the offense is committed within their view, without warrant. Section 7 provides that officers of the peace can call to their aid any citizens who may be in the vicinity at the time, and the succeeding section makes it a misdemeanor to refuse or neglect to assist an officer when called upon. Section 9 holds that it is the duty of any magistrate who learns of such congregation of such disguised persons to issue process for their arrest. Section 10 makes it a misdemeanor punishable with not more than one year of imprisonment for three or more persons so disguised to congregate in any public house. Mr. Charles F. MacLean, counsel of the Board of Police, was also consulted in relation to the proposed celebration, and after reading the statute referred to above gave it as his opinion that such a gathering as contemplated by those having charge of the proposed celebration would be illegal, and the Police Commissioners cannot grant permission for the passage through the public streets of a masked procession. It was under this law that the late John A. Kennedy, when Superintendent of Police, some years ago caused the arrest of a number of highly-respectable young men and women of the Jewish faith, who, while celebrating the Purim Festival, passed through the streets in fancy costumes and masked. This law was also enforced on last Thanksgiving Day, when several companies of fantasticals, marching through the streets with their faces painted, or covered with masks, were broken up by the police, and their members lodged in the Station-houses.

A DOUBLE EXECUTION TO-DAY.

Last night the gallows on which Oschwald and Ryan, the murderers of Officer Brock, are to be executed to-day, was erected in the Newark Jail, only 20 feet from where the condemned men were confined. It is the same instrument of death on which George Botts suffered for the murder of Pet Halstead. A new cross-beam has been substituted and holes made for two drop-ropes, so that both men can be hanged at the same time. The weights on the end of the rope weigh 930 pounds, sufficient to break the necks of both culprits. At noon yesterday Oschwald informed Special Officer Carson that Ryan was very ill and wanted something to drink. He was given some brandy in the hope that it would strengthen him, but his stomach would not retain it. He grew weaker, and when his uncle called later in the day he complained of being very weak. He said he had been subject to weak spells for a number of years past, and that one of his lungs was affected. Late in the afternoon Dr. Kornman was sent for, who administered a sedative. Mrs. Oschwald and Miss Ryan and a number of friends of the condemned bade them farewell shortly before 7 o'clock last evening, when the culprits were separated for the first time since their arrest. Oschwald was placed in cell No. 4 and Ryan in cell No. 5, on the ground tier, where they were watched by a special guard of four constables through the night. No persons were admitted to the jail after nightfall, except the clergymen, Rev. Messrs. Allen and Weed, and the parents of the doomed men. This morning a force of 60 policemen and all the constabulary of the county will form a cordon around the jail, and no person without a pass will be allowed to cross the lines. Only the sworn deputies of Sheriff Harrison and the representatives of the press will be allowed in the jail. The Sheriff has taken every precaution against a crowd, and intends that the hanging shall be as private as possible. Oschwald and Ryan still adhere to their declaration of innocence, and say that they will die protesting that their hands are not imbrued with the blood of Officer Brock.

A REMARKABLE LIBEL CASE.

The trial of County Clerk James M. Brann for libel was concluded yesterday in the Hudson County courts. When on Monday Rev. Henry A. Brann, D. D., a brother of the defendant, went on the stand and made a sworn statement that he and he alone was the author of the libelous circular, the court adjourned the case until yesterday to give counsel an opportunity of considering that new and startling phase of the case. The business of the court was not proceeded with at the usual time, owing to the absence of Dr. Brann, and the court waited for his appearance until 1 o'clock. At or about that time a telegram was received from him stating that he was ill and would be unable to attend. Judge Hoffman convened the court and asked counsel if they were ready to proceed with the case. Mr. Collins, counsel for the defendant, expressed the opinion that the statement of Dr. Brann was sufficient to fix the publication of the circular, and if the State did not desire to press what might appear to be a technical publication on the part of County Clerk Brann the defense would rest. Senator Abbett, who, as counsel for Mr. Mullone, assisted District Attorney Garrettson in the prosecution, answered that the circular contained charges against Mr. Mullone of so terrible a nature that it left him no election but to complain to the Grand Jury. That course was absolutely necessary for the vindication of his character. The charges were so atrocious and at the same time so false that he would have been untrue to himself had he not made the complaint. So far as Mr. Mullone was concerned, the acknowledgement of the authorship of the circular, and the retraction of the charges contained in it, had satisfied him, and he was now willing that the defendant should be acquitted. Mr. Collins replied that the defendant had always disavowed the circular; he had not desired its publication, and would not pretend to allege its truth. Judge Hoffman then charged the jury, dwelling particularly on the atrocity of the libel. In conclusion, the court intimated that in view of the fact that Dr. Brann had admitted the authorship of the circular, the jury ought to acquit the defendant. The jury then retired, and remained in session for some time. They came in for instruction twice, the second time inquiring if a verdict of acquittal would necessarily impeach the witnesses for the prosecution, and on being assured that such was not the case, rendered a verdict of acquittal.

TROTTING PROGRAMME FOR THE SEASON.

The Board of Stewards of the trotting circuit of the North-eastern District met at the New-York Hotel last evening to arrange their programme of events for the coming season. The members present were Morgan L. Mott, of Poughkeepsie, President; E. B. Graham, of Utica, Secretary, and Messrs. Edwards, of Cleveland, Ohio; Hamlin, of Buffalo; Sheldon, of Rochester; Barnard, of Fleetwood Park; Loomis, of Hartford, Conn.; and Powers, of Springfield, Mass. It was decided that the purses in Buffalo, Rochester, and Utica should close together on Wednesday, July, 18, and in Poughkeepsie, Saringfield, and Hartford on Monday, Aug. 13. Each association is limited in the gross amount of purses to not more than $20,000 or less than $5,000. The events will be as follows: First, "free for all" purse, barring Goldsmith Maid, $4,000; second, open to all who have never beaten 2:21, $2,000; third, those who have never beaten 2:23, $2,500; fourth, those who have never beaten 2:25, $2,000; fifth, those who have never beaten 2:27, $2,000; sixth, those who have never beaten 2:29, $2,000; seventh, those who have never beaten 2:31, $1,500; eighth, those who have never beaten 2:34, $1,500, making a gross purse of $18,500. The postponement claim in the programme of last year will be in force this year. In each purse there will be four "moneys" or prizes, the division being 50, 25, 20, and 15 per cent. respectively.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN FREEMASON.

One of the best known members of the Masonic fraternity in Brooklyn, Mr. William M. Richardson, died on Monday last. The deceased was in his 60th year, and was as universally esteemed as he was widely known by the members of the Masonic craft. He was a member of Hohenlinden Lodge, No. 56, F. and A. M., at the time that body first occupied its room in the Phenix Building. He was then Tiler of the lodge, and subsequently was selected to fill the same position in all the Masonic bodies on that floor of the building. The funeral will take place from Trinity Church, Montague and Clinton streets, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The following Masonic lodges are invited to be present at the obsequies: Clinton Commandery, No. 14, K. T.; Brooklyn Chapter, No. 148, of R. A. M.; Gate of the Temple Chapter, No. 208, R. A. M.; Nassau Chapter, No. 109, R. A. M.; Brooklyn Council, No. 4, Royal and Select Masters; Zerubbabel Lodge, No. 485, F. & A. M.; and Hohenlinden Lodge, No. 56, F. & A. M.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Bayard Taylor will deliver a course of lectures on German literature, in Association Hall, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 11 A. M., during the Lenten season.

The beginning of the Lenten season was observed yesterday by impressive religious ceremonies in the various Roman Catholic and Episcopal churches of this City.

The ball to be given in honor of George Mitchell, ex-Chief of the Caledonian Club, takes place in Irving Hall on the evening of Wednesday next, eve of Washington's birthday.

The Grand Encampment of Patriarchs of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows of the State of New-York is to visit Booth's Theatre on next Tuesday evening. The members will wear their handsome regalia.

Mr. Thurlow Weed fell in the porch of the Post Office building yesterday, and was slightly injured by the fall. He was conveyed to his home, where he still remains suffering from the effects of the accident.

Mr. Arthur Cheney, of the Globe Theatre, Boston, who fell in the street Tuesday night, in consequence of a sudden attack of vertigo, was not severely injured. He is about his business again, and apparently in perfect health.

The regular session of the Board of Aldermen will be held to-day. As hitherto, resolutions will probably be offered in favor of providing work for the unemployed, although the heads or departments state that they have no work to give.

Early yesterday morning, cars Nos. 78 and 83, of the Dry Dock and Battery Railroad, came into collision at the corner of 23d street and First avenue, and Kate Robinson, aged 25, of No. 172 Avenue B, who was a passenger on one of the cars, was severely injured. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Hon. J. D. Cameron, Secretary of War; Gen. Hancock, Gen. Sherman, and his brother, the Senator, with a number of invited guests, visited Fort Hamilton yesterday, and were received by Gen. Getty and his staff. After receiving the hospitality of Gen. Getty the party proceeded to inspect the fortifications at Sandy Hook.

On Tuesday night a team of horses broke loose from a Belt Railroad car, in First avenue, near Thirty-fifth street, and ran down to and through Thirty-fourth street, where one of the frightened horses ran into a Second avenue car, smashing the windows and breaking in a portion of the side of the car. Lucy Gillen, a passenger on the Second avenue car, was slightly injured.

Miss Arabella Root will give the third ballad concert of her series at Chickering Hall to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the poor of this City. Among the artists who have kindly offered their services for the occasion are Mme. J. Tingley Logan, contralto; Mr. M. Arbuckle, cornetist; Mr. William J. Hill, tenor; Mr. F. G. Bourne, basso, and Mr. Henry Gaits, baritone.

Boyden, Malloy & Co., hat jobbers, at Nos. 520 and 522 Broadway, have failed. At a meeting of the creditors at the St. Nicholas Hotel, a committee, with George J. Ferry as Chairman and Julius Corn, Secretary, were appointed to investigate the affairs of the concern. A report was presented, showing liabilities, $84,000; nominal assets, $76,000; real assets, $40,000. It was the general opinion that a settlement would be the best course, and 40 cents on the dollar will probably be the terms.

BROOKLYN.

At a regular meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club held last evening, President P. W. Ostrander in the chair, it was decided to hold the annual regatta of the club on the 12th of June next.

At a meeting of the Supply Committee of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, Supervisor Strong said the county charitable institutions were using four times the amount of medicine than was necessary.

At the instance of Thomas F. Clark, who was assaulted with a riding-whip by Douglass Walker in the Academy of Music on Monday evening, Justice Walsh yesterday issued a warrant for Walker's arrest. The latter will probably be brought to court to-day.

About a year ago Louis A. Moore began a suit for absolute divorce against his wife. On Monday he abandoned the suit, and the following day Mrs. Moore died. It is said her death was the result of overwork in the effort to support her children after the separation from her husband.

At a special meeting of the Board of Aldermen, called by the Mayor for 7:30 o'clock last evening, a committee was appointed to draw up resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Cyrus P. Smith. The Aldermen resolved to attend the funeral in a body, and a committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Cyrus P. Smith were passed, and the board resolved to attend the funeral in a body. The funeral services will take place at 2 o'clock this afternoon at the First Presbyterian Church on Henry street. The family request that friends refrain from making floral offerings.

In the City Court yesterday, before Judge McCue, Mary Lux sued Mrs. Mepzo and the latter's husband for slander, laying the damages at $2,000. The allegation was that the defendants called plaintiff a thief. The suit was dismissed, on the ground that the complaint did not contain the exact words alle

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7934. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

DETAILS OF THE OREGON INFAMY.

DEMOCRATS GREATLY DISTURBED BY RECENT EXPOSURES—SENATOR KELLY'S CONNECTION WITH THE DISGRACEFUL AFFAIR—TILDEN'S HAND PLAINLY DISCERNIBLE—THE MONEY SENT OUT FOR THE PURPOSE OF BRIBING ELECTORS—THE EVIDENCES OF GUILT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The deciphered Oregon dispatches, as produced last evening by the Senate committee, have created a great deal of disturbance among Democrats who had hung a slight hope upon the action of the Commission in the Oregon case. They have also caused much distress to Senator Kelly. He had an earnest conference with Senator Kernan and David Dudley Field, and the two last named also talked the matter over together. Kelly, in his speech yesterday, which wore a virtuous appearance, has made it impossible for him to explain further. He must deny his statement in the Senate by admitting the truth of the dispatches. There was a promise of a display of Democratic virtue, which failed, if it was ever seriously intended. It was threatened that a resolution for Kelly's expulsion would be offered by a Democrat, which would have been a useless exhibition, because it would have been done only for political effect at this time. Kelly cannot be made Tilden's scapegoat. His offense, however, is very grave. In one dispatch he fully indorses the purchase of a Republican Elector, and the use of money by himself is made certain by two dispatches. He telegraphs Pelton that he has borrowed money on his individual responsibility, and trusts it will be replaced; and the same day receives answer to go ahead and he will be reimbursed. These two dispatches are not signed, but they are so connected by substance and by date that the addresses make the authorship absolutely certain. The handwriting is also said to fasten the evidence. The case on Tilden himself is worse than on Kelley. There is the dispatch from Grover direct to Tilden, sent, no doubt, as an authentication of the information unauthoritatively conveyed by Patrick and others. Then Pelton, Tilden's Private Secretary, conducts the transaction, taking the money desired for the purchase of a Republican Elector from Gov. Tilden's bank, the Third National. There is only one other question to be settled: Was the money paid from Mr. Tilden's private account? As the case stands to-day everybody believes it was. This belief can be removed only by clear and direct proof as to where the money really came from, and any attempt to prevent an investigation of this branch of the subject will be received as equivalent to a confession of guilt. Other dispatches are being deciphered by the key, and will probably be made public to-morrow.

Cashier Jordan, of the bank, is expected before the committee to-morrow. A curious connection of questions and answers is shown between a dispatch from Pelton to Patrick desiring the fee to be made contingent and payable in March, and a dispatch from Patrick to Pelton declaring that this cannot be done, which same dispatch reports minutely the disposition to be made of the money.

Senator Kelly says he has no intention to make any public explanation of his dispatches. He says he was not acquainted with the cipher; that dispatches in cipher were read to him, and, believing they contained only the words read, he signed them. He says he signed no dispatch knowingly which contained the words given in the interpretation of those printed today. This will strike the average mind as a very weak explanation, but admitting that Senator Kelly was deceived by those who were plotting to steal the Electoral vote of Oregon, it cannot be denied that such dispatches were forwarded to and from Oregon.

THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE MAN PATRICK—HIS HIDING PLACE IN OMAHA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15.—J. H. Patrick—the Oregon Patrick—who attempted to steal one Elector and buy another in Oregon for that great reformer, Tilden, has been hiding in his Omaha home since the Senate Committee began its investigations, but parties here have at last heard of his whereabouts. Since the Detroit firm deciphered his dispatch for the benefit of a curious people, he has been informed by them that the jig is up; that being subpœnaed by the Senate Committee, they must produced the documents to prove the infamy in which he had been plunged. He notified Pelton, Tilden's nephew, of this state of affairs. It is now in order for the Senate Committee to send for Patrick in Omaha, and get at the correspondence by telegraph and otherwise that has taken place between Hinman, Patrick, and Pelton.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

The cipher telegraphic dispatch sent from Oregon on Dec. 1, to Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, of New-York, and signed "Gobble," is translated by the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, with the aid of the "key" furnished them by Mr. Shaw, of Detroit, Mich., to read as follows:

PORTLAND, OREGON, Dec. 1.

To Samuel J. Tilden, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New-York:

I shall decide every point in the case of Post Office Elector in favor of the highest Democratic Elector, and grant the certificate accordingly on morning of 6th inst. Confidential.

GOVERNOR.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

COMING REPORT OF THE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE'S INVESTIGATION—THE HAYES MAJORITY 800—THE ELECTION TO BE DECLARED ILLEGAL TO MAKE A POINT BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The committee of the House which went to South Carolina to investigate the recent election in that State, held a final meeting to-day to agree upon its report. There were few of the committee present, and very little interest was taken by the members, as most of them were disgusted with the result of their visit to the Palmetto State. One of the Democratic members was heard to remark, when asked to attend that meeting today, that he did not care to hear any more upon that subject. His Democratic colleagues had a meeting, however, and agreed upon their report, which concedes a majority of about 800 to all of the Hayes Electors upon the face of the returns, and makes no claim to Mr. Tilden being entitled to a vote from that State. The report, however, declares that the whole election was illegal, because there was no registration of votes, as required by the Constitution of the State. It also avers that there was great fraud, violence, and intimidation in the conduct of the election, but censures the blacks as well as the whites, and holds each party equally responsible. This claim as to the illegality of the election is an afterthought, since the Democracy could set up no claim to the Electoral vote, and is made to hang an objection upon to counting the vote for Hayes, should the Democratic case as to Louisiana and Oregon fail before the Commission. The committee will, if possible, make its report on Saturday.

THE ELECTION IN ALABAMA.

TESTIMONY OF CONGRESSMAN HAROLSON—HOW HE WAS COUNTED OUT BY HIS DEMOCRATIC OPPONENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15. — Congressman Harolson, of Alabama, testified before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day in regard to the conduct of the recent elections in that State. The law of the State requires that both parties shall be represented on the Board of Election Judges at each precinct. Shelly, who was his Democratic opponent for Congress, had the appointment of these Judges, being Sheriff of the county, and in each precinct he selected two white Democrats and one negro, who, in every instance, could neither read nor write. The ballots were generally received through a window by one of the Democratic Judges, who, if it was a Republican ballot, would drop it on a chair under the window, and picking up another and a Democratic ballot, would pass it over to be put into the box. If the colored Judge questioned the proceeding he would have the muzzle of a revolver shoved in his face, and he would be asked if he intended to accuse his colleague of cheating. Of course he had to back down and let the game proceed or have his head shot off. Harlason said in the town of Selma he was met by his opponent, the Sheriff, and invited to an interview at the Sheriff's office, which he declined to attend. He was soon after arrested by a deputy on a trumped up charge, and taken into the jail, when he was asked to choose between his life and the signing of a paper, the contents of which he was not allowed to know. He signed the paper, and was released. He afterward discovered it was his withdrawal as a candidate for Congress, and a retraction of charges he had made in his speeches against the Democratic nominee. It was afterward printed in the newspapers and on posters and circulated throughout his district, losing him thousands of the votes of the people, whom he had no time to reach with a contradiction.

BROOKLYN'S WATER FRONT.

THE WALLABOUT MARKET BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Senate to-day passed the bill known as the Wallabout Market bill, which provides for the sale of certain Government lands in the City of Brooklyn for a market place, and which was introduced and passed through the House at the last session. Some time since the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs reported it with an amendment. But opposition manifesting itself, the bill was recommitted, and was supposed to be lost. Mr. Bliss, who has labored industriously for its passage, renewed his efforts, and succeeded in inducing the committee to again take up the bill and accord him new hearings. The result was that the bill was reported favorably, without amendment, and as it came from the House, and speedily put upon its passage, with the result mentioned. The land described in the bill contains 27 acres, and is bounded by Washington, Flushing, and Clinton avenues and the Wallabout Bay. When the sale is consummated Brooklyn will have a much-needed water-front for her market, and for another public dock.

DISTRICT EXPENDITURES.

TILDEN'S PRIVATE SECRETARY IN THE POOL—TESTIMONY OF COL. PELTON—AMONG OTHER THINGS, HE DECLARES HE NEVER USED MONEY IMPROPERLY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Committee on the Real Estate Pool this morning examined Dr. L. S. Filbert, of Philadelphia, of the firm of Filbert & Taylor, contractors under the late Board of Public Works of this city. He testified that the contract ran from 1871 to 1873. His partners were McLane, Vandenburgh, Taylor, and Crawford. The capital, amounting to about $900,000 or $1,000,000, was mostly furnished by Taylor, and the contracts were chiefly for the laying of wood pavements. Among the books kept by the company and under the immediate supervision of Messrs. Nagle and Slater, was a stub check-book. Witness used to secure the contracts, and the profits were divided. Col. W. A. Cook was attorney for the company in a lawsuit, and as such obtained possession of the books of the company. The books were first brought here during the lawsuit, which was between himself and Taylor with a man named Gallope. They were given in charge of the Savings and Trust Company, and witness thinks that Col. Cook obtained them from there. Although Col. Cook may be unwilling to give up these books, witness himself has no objection to have them delivered up to the committee for the purposes of this investigation. Dr. Filbert was shown a memorandum-book containing entries of moneys paid out, but stated that he did not know what the money was expended for, as Mr. Taylor generally ordered payments to be made; he himself drew but few checks, and upon these he generally made notations showing for what purpose they were issued. This memorandum shows payment on a check for $1,000, to Capt. I. N. Burritt, of the *Sunday Herald* of this city, for a contract purchased from him. Dr. Filbert supposed that the contract was awarded Mr. Burritt through favoritism, inasmuch as Gov. A. R. Shepherd owned an interest in the *Herald*. There was also paid to D. C. Forney, the proprietor of the *Sunday Chronicle*, $1,000 for a contract which he had obtained and which was purchased from him by the company. Dr. Filbert did not think Gov. Shepherd had an interest in that paper also. Dr. Filbert further stated that another contract was bought from J. M. McFarland, at that time the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, but now deceased, and the consideration paid that gentleman was $2,700; no money was ever paid to Col. John W. Forney; in another instance Capt. Burritt was paid $747 49 for procuring a contract, and $50 was paid to a man named Young; Hallet Kilbourn was paid $1,100 for political purposes, as witness supposes, in aid of the Republican Committee of this city; witness consulted with Mr. Taylor concerning the matter, and the latter ordered the money to be paid because it would keep them in good standing with the Republicans. Gov. Shepherd, so far as witness is aware, had nothing to do with this matter; a further sum of $1,000 was paid for political purposes to Mr. Bingham, Postmaster at Philadelphia, and Chairman of the Republican State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania.

In response to questions, Dr. Filbert stated that the contract obtained from Burritt was not awarded in Burritt's name, but through a power of attorney, so as not to have his name appear on the papers. Burritt secured the contracts and then gave witness an order for them, and in consideration of this was paid the different sums named. A like course, Dr. Filbert said, was pursued in the case of nearly all other contracts which were procured through the agency of the gentleman named; under like circumstances and conditions a contract was purchased from a Justice of the Peace named David L. Smith, who was considered a poor man; Gov. Cooke and Shepherd, while acting as President of the Board of Public Works, awarded such contracts as they pleased; witness never paid or caused to be paid any money to any member of Congress for his influence or intercession, nor did he know of any member who was connected in any manner with these matters. Dr. Filbert stated that a gentleman named Woodbridge, who at one time did work for him and Taylor, failed financially, and being a personal friend of Gov. Cooke came here and asked for assistance. Gov. Cooke gave him a contract for laying 50,000 yards of pavement at $5 50 per square yard. Col. W. T. Pelton, Gov. Tilden's Private Secretary, and Mr. Sprague, then United States Senator, were interested in this work.

At this point the committee adjourned until to-morrow.

ASSASSINS IN THE SOUTH.

AN ATTEMPT TO MURDER THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

ONE OF TILDEN'S FRIENDS PLAYING THE ROLE ASSIGNED HIM—AN ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF GOV. PACKARD IN NEW-ORLEANS—ARREST OF THE ASSASSIN AND ONE OF HIS ACCOMPLICES—A DESPERATE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 15.—Another Wilkes Booth has appeared on the political stage; this time in Louisiana, with his pistol pointed at the head of the Governor of the State. The Democrats here have frequently repeated the assertion that it the President recognized Mr. Packard as Governor of Louisiana, that gentleman would not long live to govern. A few Democratic papers have openly advocated assassination as a means of ridding the State of Republicans distasteful to the White League community. One paper went so far as to say that Gov. Packard should be followed even to his hotel or his office, and there killed. The *status quo* and hopes for Tilden's success lulled the storm for a time, but since the Florida decision the old threats have been heard again, and in consequence strangers and suspicious-looking persons have been questioned before being allowed to enter the State-house. To-day, however, a well-dressed young man, who said he had been in the Union Army, passed the guard, accompanied by a one-armed man. Once in the State-house, the young man proceeded to the Executive office, and in the reception-room gave the name of Joseph Hutton, saying that he represented the Philadelphia *Press*, and wished to see Gov. Packard. He was soon admitted to the Governor's private office, and appeared to show some surprise at finding several persons in the room. Nothing daunted, though, as soon as Gov. Packard had finished speaking with a gentleman present, the young man approached the Governor's desk and said: "When can I see you?" The Governor turned toward the man just in time to push down a pistol which was aimed and fired at him, and received a bullet wound on the knee. At the same time the Governor struck his assailant a blow on the forehead, and a bystander shot him in the left arm. The assassin fainted from loss of blood, and, appearing to be dead, was not further molested.

The would-be assassin is a handsome man about 25 years of age, and who subsequently gave his name as William H. Weldon. Some old letters of recommendation found on his person confirmed his statement as to his name. He said he was from Pennsylvania, and had been about two months in the South, living at Mobile. He said he was a Democrat, and that his attempt at assassination was made from patriotic motives. When told that Gov. Packard had interposed to save his life from the vengeance of friends he seemed quite affected. He said there were three other men with him in the conspiracy to kill Gov. Packard, but they had deserted him at the last moment.

As soon as the shooting was heard the one-armed man left the reception room, and was captured on the stairway while endeavoring to leave the building. He is a dark looking man, like many of the desperate Sicilians about New-Orleans, and refuses to talk. The wounded assassin and the man supposed to be his accomplice are prisoners at the State-house in charge of the Metropolitan Police. What is to be done with them has not been determined upon. To turn them over to the White League Magistrates would be simply to release them on bail. All law here is *in statu quo*. Desperate men ready to do deeds of violence are not wanting. There is murder in the air, and the city is wild with excitement.

THE WOULD-BE ASSASSIN UNKNOWN IN PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15.—Inquiry at the office of the Philadelphia *Press* to-night shows that the man Weldon, who shot Gov. Packard in New-Orleans to-day, has never been connected in any capacity with that journal. He is entirely unknown here. He may be from Bethlehem, Penn., 54 miles from here, as advices state that a letter on his person contained a recommendation from Charles H. Schwartz, a prominent citizen of that place.

THE FEELING IN WASHINGTON.

GREAT EXCITEMENT PRODUCED—DEMOCRATS WHO ARE GLAD OF IT—THE EFFECT OF THE NEWS ON THE COMMISSION—BELIEF THAT THE PRESIDENT WILL NOW RECOGNIZE THE REAL GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The news of the attempted assassination of Gov. Packard was received at the Capitol about 3 o'clock this afternoon, and was rapidly circulated about the House and Senate, and soon became known in the Supreme Court-room, where the arguments in the Louisiana case were in progress before the Electoral Commission. The reports were meagre and uncertain, and produced a great deal of excitement. Marshal Pitkin, Senator West, Gov. Kellogg, and others, received brief dispatches; but so little information was gained that the press dispatches to the papers of to-morrow morning are eagerly awaited. One report stated that Gov. Packard was dangerously wounded, and all the first dispatches concurred in saying that the assassin was mortally hurt.

The expressions of opinion and sentiment were various, and showed great and earnest feeling. The effect which the news would have upon the decision of the Commission in the Louisiana case seemed to rise prominently in the minds of men of both parties. There were many Republicans who spoke earnestly of the delay of the Administration in recognizing fully and sustaining the Packard Government. Democrats were very bitter, generally, and the names of several of them might be given who said, in substance, they were glad of it, and only wished the attempt to kill Packard had been successful. The affair must hasten the decision of the Louisiana Governorship by the President. The subject was laid before him to-day, but no action was taken. The Cabinet will meet to-morrow, and the situation will then be fully considered. There seems to have come the occasion when decisive action is immediately imperative. It is hoped by Republicans that to-morrow the Government will announce its purpose to sustain Republican authority in Louisiana. This seems the more necessary, as two of the Democrats before the Commission have given that body warning that the peace of the State depends upon its action in respect to the Electoral vote. It has been believed here for several days that the counting of the State for Hayes was to be the signal for an uprising of the White League. There is much information of such a purpose, and the Administration should be in readiness, as it doubtless will be, to prevent the overthrow of the State Government. The latest private information received here indicates that the attempted assassination was the result of a conspiracy; that the person who made the attempt was a Sicilian hired for the purpose, and that he will "give away," as the detectives say, those who employed him. One accomplice has been arrested, and the names of others are known. Packard appears to have had a very narrow escape from death. The assassin Weldon was designated by lot to do the deed.

TROUBLESOME ENGINEERS.

THE STRIKE ON THE BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD—HOW THE TOWNS ALONG THE ROAD ARE AFFECTED BY THE STRIKE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—The striking engineers of the Boston and Maine Railroad remain firm, and express their confidence in eventually carrying the fight; but meanwhile the managers of the road appear to find no difficulty in employing serviceable substitutes, and to-day a notice was posted on the door of the Superintendent's office that no more men are wanted. In consequence of the warning sent out by the Brotherhood leaders, the local roads hereabout have stopped furnishing men to the Maine road, and the later recruits have mainly come from the Vermont Central and the Maine Central lines, where the force has lately been reduced. Mr. Furber, the Superintendent, says that no men will be placed in charge of passenger trains who are not known to be thoroughly competent and trustworthy, and that the public need have no fears of the safety of travel on the road. To-night the running of local freight trains was begun, and the Superintendent announces that by to-morrow he hopes to be able to resume the old time-table for all trains. Acts of violence along the road are repeatedly reported, but the strikers insist in their protestations that they do not countenance these, and it is generally believed that they are committed by over-zealous friends and sympathizers. At the head-quarters of the Brotherhood, where the strikers mostly congregate, "stick" is the word. That they have the sympathy of their brethren on other roads is evident. They assert that the road is losing money through this disarrangement of its business, and that within a fortnight its managers will be glad to compromise with the strikers. Patrons of the road send words of encouragement to the strikers, and state that the fear is that some serious accident may occur through the running of the engines by inexperienced men who do not know the road. It was stated at the head-quarters that the Portland mail agent, upon the arrival of the train in this city shortly after 9 o'clock to-night, openly asserted that at the time the train left Portland the engineer and firemen were gloriously drunk; that they continued so up to their arrival in this city, and that he would not have risked his life with them had not his duty required him to accompany his mail matter.

The effect on business by the strike in the towns and cities along the line of the railroad has of course been very serious. In Haverhill a great deal of indignation was expressed by dealers who have had to suffer from delays in the transshipment and receipt of goods. The freight trains which were sent out to-night helped to take off part of the immense stock of freight in waiting. At Newburyport a good deal of inconvenience has been experienced. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, which sometimes ships 200 tons of coal per day over the Boston and Maine, now have large orders from Exeter and Plaistow, N. H.; Lawrence, Haverhill, Groveland, and other inland cities and towns, which they are entirely unable to fill. Some of the cotton mills are anticipating large shipments of cotton from the South, and will be seriously inconvenienced if the strike should continue after their cotton reaches this city.

CINCINNATI ELECTION FRAUDS.

THE OCTOBER CONSPIRACY—FURTHER IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS—DEPOSITION OF ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFENDERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 15.—Another important step in uncovering the October election conspiracy was taken to-day. Eph. Holland, the noted gambler, who disbursed a large portion of the corruption fund, and who was arrested in New-York the other day, has made a deposition which will make a sensation when produced. All that the newspapers can ascertain to-night in regard to it is that he has laid bare the whole plot, as far as he knew of it, and has treed some large game of the Democratic Party. When arrested he was allowed to languish for some time in jail before bail could be procured, and this disclosure is probably prompted by a desire for revenge against the prominent Democrats involved who did not fly promptly to his relief. The attorney who extracted the confession from him says it settles the fate of Banning. The appearance of the document is waited with much interest.

WRECK OF FOUR SCHOONERS.

SEVEN LIVES KNOWN TO BE LOST IN CHESAPEAKE BAY—THE CREWS OF TWO OTHER SCHOONERS BELIEVED LOST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CRISFIELD, Md., Feb. 15.—Two of the four schooners which were wrecked in Chesapeake Bay, near here, on Monday, are the Delmay and Colbourn, of Virginia. The crew of the Delmay were saved, while the seven men aboard the Colbourn were lost. Their names are unknown. It is probable that the other two vessels have gone down with all hands. The excitement is intense here, and boats are continually out in search of bodies.

A DESPERATE ROW ON BROADWAY.

JOE COBURN AND TWO POLICEMEN SAID TO HAVE BEEN SHOT—ONE OF THE POLICEMEN WOUNDED IN TWO PLACES.

At an early hour this morning a fight of considerable desperation occurred at the corner of Thirty-third street and Broadway. Joe Coburn has a liquor-saloon in this vicinity, and during the night a disturbance was excited by some cause unknown at the hour of going to press. Some arrests are supposed to have been made, and when upon the sidewalk in front of the saloon pistols were drawn by both the police and others and shots were fired. Joe Coburn is said to have been wounded but how seriously was not learned; he was shot, however, by the policemen. The latter, in their turn, were wounded, it is understood, either by Coburn or some of his friends. One of them received a shot in his right arm and another in his breast, but whether dangerously wounded or not was not learned. Coburn was a prize-fighter of considerable notoriety in his day and is abundantly able to take care of himself in any trifling engagement.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

DEADWOOD, Feb. 15.—During the last week numerous reports of Indian depredations have been coming in from small towns adjacent here. To-day these rumors assumed an alarming aspect, and substantiated news of simultaneous attacks in different directions, which leads to the belief that the Indians are surrounding this vicinity. Volen's large cattle train was captured entire near Bear Butte, yesterday, and Fiether's herd of mules was also captured in the same vicinity. Montana ranche, a short distance from here, was attacked about the same time, the Indians capturing all the stock. Wigginton's herd of horses, which was near Crook City, was also captured. Wigginton was wounded, and his assistant killed. Considerable stock in the vicinity of Spearfish was run off.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

MR. EVARTS' ARGUMENT.

THE MOST CONVINCING YET DELIVERED—MATT. CARPENTER ANSWERED—THE QUESTION OF FILLING VACANCIES—MR. EVARTS' NON-PARTISAN ACTION—AN ELOQUENT APPEAL—JUDGE CAMPBELL'S PLEA FOR TILDEN—A FITTING REPRESENTATIVE OF THE LOST CAUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Electoral Commission resumed its session shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, Mr. Evarts, on the part of the Republicans, being the first speaker. At each previous sitting of the Tribunal, the court-room was densely crowded, many of the most prominent members of Congress and other distinguished gentlemen being present. Mr. Evarts' address, which was continued for upward of two hours, is admitted on all sides to have been the clearest and most convincing argument yet delivered. At the outset he referred to the fact that the Constitution of the United States provided that Presidential Electors should be chosen in such way as the States themselves ordained and directed. Then, after explaining at some length the relative powers of the Federal and State Governments, he showed very clearly that the Commission could not legally exercise the same legislative power as the two houses did acting separately. They, according to the accepted meaning of the Constitution, counted the votes, while the Commission was only delegated power to determine questions relating to such count. Regarding Mr. Matt Carpenter's wild theory that the Louisiana State law of 1868 made no provision for filling vacancies in the Electoral College, Mr. Evarts was particularly clear and forcible, showing beyond all question that the ground taken by Carpenter was simply ridiculous, and unworthy of credit. Admitting, for the sake of argument, however, that Mr. Carpenter's statement was a correct one, still Mr. Evarts contended that the Electors Brewster and Levisse, to whose case the law in question referred, were still legally entitled to cast their votes for the Presidential candidates whom they were chosen to support. They were not, Mr. Evarts continued, entitled to the position of Elector, because of any title which they received at the election on the 7th of November, but because of the appointment which on the 6th of December they had lawfully received from the legally elected, returned, and certified Electors, who were charged with the duty of filling all vacancies which might occur in the college. Mr. Evarts refuted a number of Carpenter's ingenious arguments with ease and rapidity, and then, referring to the claim that Gov. Kellogg could not legally certify to his own election as Presidential Elector, and consequently was not eligible to the latter position, he quoted the case of Gov. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, and showed that he had certified to his own election as Elector, and that his vote had been counted without question or debate. Similar action had been taken at the commencement of the nation's existence, when Hancock certified to his own election as President of the United States Congress. Following up this line of discussion the speaker dwelt at considerable length upon the proposition made by the Democratic counsel to inquire into the details of the State election, and denied that either Congress or the Commission had jurisdiction to do so. Judge Trumbull had claimed, he continued, that at the last election the Government of Louisiana was not republican in form, because it was necessary for the Federal power, and a part of the Federal Army to uphold the laws and the State Administration. In his opinion it would be just as well to claim that the United States Government had not been republican in form because for four years during the late war it had been upheld by armed men—citizens who became soldiers because they believed that the form of the Government was republican, and because they loved that form. He knew that the spirit which animated these men was still alive in the land. He for one was always a citizen before he was a partisan, and he felt himself bound to denounce as unwarranted the statement that in the present case he or his associates acted as partisans. Every demand which they made, every appeal which they made, was in the name of law, of right, of truth, and justice. This part of Mr. Evarts' address was truly eloquent, and delivered with much greater warmth and dramatic effect than is usual with him. As he sat down it was remarked by a number of prominent Democrats who were present that he had completely demolished Mr. Carpenter's plea and overthrown Trumbull's strongest points.

At the close of his speech a recess was taken for half an hour, and then the venerable Judge Campbell, of New-Orleans, took the floor. His appearance created a marked sensation, and vividly recalled all the circumstances of his somewhat eventful life. He was at one time a Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and, as a peer of the highest legal authorities in the nation, sat upon the very bench to which he to-day appealed. He left that high position to join the forces of the men who were in arms against his country, and to-day he appeared to advocate the cause of a man who pronounced the war for the Union a failure, and declared that the Southern States had the right to secede. Mr. Samuel J. Tilden was fittingly represented by ex-Justice Campbell. His argument was based upon legal quibbles from the commencement to the end, and it proved nothing except that the Judge was well versed in old English law, but knew little about the statutory enactments of the State of Louisiana. He was frequently prompted by the well-known Major Burke, of New-Orleans, who sat at his elbow. But even with this aid he was unable to show one good reason how or why the Commission, or any other creature of Congress, is authorized to go behind the returns of a State, or inquire into the manner in which the States conduct their elections or appoint their officers. At the close of his argument a number of legal references were submitted by counsel on both sides, and then the public meeting was adjourned, and the Commission went into executive session.

THE COMMISSION'S DECISION.

A VOTE ON THE ADMISSION OF EVIDENCE TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY—THE LOUISIANA CASE TO BE FINALLY DECIDED ON MONDAY—THE DEMOCRACY PREPARING FOR DISTURBANCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Commission had a private conference this evening, which lasted about three-quarters of an hour. There was some desire manifested to remain in session till a decision should be reached on the question of the admissibility of the evidence, but the members of the Commission are really not able physically to undertake such a labor, as several of them are not in vigorous health, and they have during the last three days had a weighty test laid upon their endurance by the long sessions. An agreement or order was, therefore, made that the Commission adjourn till to-morrow morning, and that a vote be taken at 4 o'clock on the admission of testimony. This will be decided as a preliminary question, as in the case of Florida, and after the decision counsel will again be heard. There is no reason to believe that the Commission will reverse its opinion as heretofore given, and the first intention was to have the case presented entire and upon its merits, and then to decide; but the counsel have drawn the Commission from this purpose. The case cannot now, therefore, be decided this week, or rather, cannot be sent back to Congress this week. The refusal to hear testimony would be followed by brief arguments on Friday night or Saturday, and the final decision may be ready to communicate to Congress on Monday.

If, as is generally admitted, the vote of Louisiana is to be counted for Hayes, the height of excitement will be reached when the announcement is made. The full force of all the Democratic purpose to break down the law and prevent the declaration of an election under its provisions will then burst forth. They are now preparing for a state of tremendous excitement by getting unduly elated. There are many of the Democratic members who are really jubilant. They have been made sanguine by their leaders that the reaction may be the more intense. They are told that the Commission is going behind the returns this time by the vote of Justice Bradley, and they believe that the information is true. But once the announcement is made that the vote is given to Hayes, the revolutionary spirit will make a desperate effort to assert itself, and for a time at least the scenes of New-Orleans will almost be threatened in Washington. Ultimately the purpose of revolution will probably be suppressed, though some unusual and desperate proceedings in the nature of a Democratic protest may be expected.

One of the most frivolous of complaints is the recent one that the framers of the bill meant the Commission acting under it to go behind the returns. The point was squarely stated in debate, and all that Mr. Thurman claimed in the Senate was that the bill submitted to the Commission the question of the power of Congress to take extrinsic evidence, and he said if that question had not been left to the Commission no Democrat would vote for the bill. It was never claimed that the Commission must go behind the returns, but only that they might. Otherwise no Republican would have voted for the bill, and every Republican who voted for it did so knowing it gave the Commission power to review the State elections, but in the full faith that no commission would decide that such a power existed; and it was also believed that if Mr. Thurman and Mr. Bayard were on the Commission they would vote against such a proposition. The claim that there has, or could have been any bad faith in this matter is absurd.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission met at 10:15 this morning, owing to the compromise vote last evening at the adjournment, when neither 10 nor 10:30 would be accepted. When Mr. Evarts rose to speak the room seemed especially crowded, a great demand for admittance being made, and the number of ladies being considerably increased.

ARGUMENT OF MR. EVARTS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMISSION: The general subject of controversy before the Commission is, how this Commission, under the powers conferred upon it, and in the discharge of the duty confided to it by an act of Congress under which it is organized, shall advise the two houses of Congress in the discharge of their duty, under the Constitution of the United States, in counting the votes of President and Vice President—what votes shall be counted for the State of Louisiana. The Constitution has undertaken to determine that the State shall have the power to appoint Electors as its Legislature may direct, and no authority or argument can disparage or overreach that right of the State. That right is in the State. It is not a gift from the Federal Government, for there was no Federal Government to give it. It is not carved out of any fund of power or right that the Federal Government possessed, for the Federal Government had no general fund of power or right out of which it could carve a gift to the State. The State of Louisiana stands in this behalf as one of the original 13 States stood. Whatever was the right of one of the original 13 States in the election of Washington, is the right of Louisiana now in the election of a President; and, therefore, it is not to be measured as a *gift*; not to be measured in its relation to any general fund of authority on the subject that the United States had, and which it has limited, but as one of the conditions, one of the original limitations, one of the original distributions of power out of which, and by which, combined, comes the Government of the United States, and exist the Governments of the States as members of the Union. This topic at once leads us to consider wherein the Constitution of the United States has established, and how it has distributed the authority of choosing a President of the United States; what part of it is administered and administrable as the action of the Federal Government; what part of it is administered and administrable as the part of the State action. In the matter and on the terms of the Constitution, is this demarkation to be drawn and ahered to, and in this regard, as well as in every other respect of power, are the maxims of the Constitution as to construction concerning the line drawn, to be observed as well as in every other? The Government confers nothing upon the States; the Government comes into existence by and through the States and their people, and the arrogation of authority is primary in the State and is in the General Government only by its allotment of the terms of the Constitution, and there is therefore the same method of construction and interpretation in drawing the line and in maintaining its defenses in this matter of election of President as in all others. Whatever the Federal Government has in this matter of election of a President, it has by force of terms in the Constitution. Whatever the State has, it has upon the same terms, and then the tenth amendment applies, and the ninth applies—that there is to be no disparagement of the rights that are arrogated by the rights that are conferred, and that whatever is not conferred upon the Federal Government by this Constitution, and is not forbidden to the States, is reserved to the State or to the people. Now, it is not for me to repeat the arguments made by my learned associates so well, and by me so far as I could aid them, in the general discussions which were presented under the Florida case. These general propositions were that the whole matter of creating the Electors belonged to the State; the whole matter of ascertaining, accrediting, and setting forward with credentials, belonged to the State so far as the text of the Constitution read, and that, whatever the statute of 1792 had sought to prescribe in the matter of these credentials, it was directory and for the convenience and instruction of the body that was to count the vote. As to the fact that it had not been a State, that the Elector was not an officer of the State, that in no very considerable sense could he be created an officer of the United States, that he was an Elector, having the right under the Constitution of the United States to vote for President, and that he was a representative Elector, was to be measured only to discern whether he was deputized to act as an agent, or whether he was accredited with the voting power to vote as an Elector having the suffrage in his hands. To say that he was a representative Elector because he comes to be an Elector in representation of and participation in the government of a State, amounts to nothing more than to say that you members of the two houses of Congress are representative legislators. You are representative legislators. You are legislators in a Government resting on the will of the people and upon its communicated authority to you as representatives; but you are not deputised to derive your instructions and authority from a principal at home. You are representatives of the legislative authority lodged theoretically in the people, and, in the theory of representation, possessed by you, in the same plenary power that the people themselves would have exercised it. It was then announced as our proposition that after the appointment of Electors, then the vote and title to vote, and the exercise of the right and performance of the duty to vote on the part of the Electors, had come under the exclusive dominion of the Federal Constitution, the representation, so far as it entered into the creation of a title and the conferring of the authority having been exhausted. Now, in the Florida case, as here, these considerations had their weight, and were accepted or declined by the different members of the Commission, according to the estimate of the Constitution and laws of their country. In that case, as in this, there were present before the Commission matters of consideration about which, as they were open entirely for your inspection, and necessarily form a part of your determination, there was no question; I mean the papers that were opened by the President of the Senate, according to the Constitution, in the presence of the two houses of Congress. They are before you under the law of 1877 as they were before that Assembly, in that presence under the Constitution without the law of 1877, and now the question as to what more is or can be before you is a question under the law of 1877, as interpreted by its own terms in the light of the Constitution of the United States. It has passed beyond dispute. We did not dispute it in the Florida case. But if we are to receive the intimation of Mr. Justice Bradley, it has passed beyond dispute in your own deliberations as receiving the concurrence of all, that you have the powers that the two houses have in the act and transaction of counting the votes and no other powers; not that you have the powers that the two houses of Congress together or separately have as the Legislature of the country; not that you have any of the powers that either of them separately has in respect to what is accredited to either of them separately in the Constitution outside of legislative power; you have no particle of any authority that is lodged in the two houses of Congress under any of the general grants of authority to them as the Legislature, or to either of them separately, except what is granted by the Constitution within the very terms of this article; that the transaction being completed in the States, they having forwarded their votes hither under such representation as brings them into the presence of the two houses of Congress, that their contents may be disclosed and acted upon; that whatever action thereupon proceeds by the two houses, there met, or by the two houses separating in the discharge of, and in the continued exercise of the function of counting the votes, this is passed over to you that your advice may be given to them as it would proceed out of their original, their independent deliberations and construction, if they had limited themselves to the conduct of the counting of the votes in the simple terms of the Constitution, and they then proceed to count. They count the vote. Having made a law unto themselves, which they cannot transcend without its repeal, that this instruction, as to what votes ought to be counted under the Constitution of the United States, they will act upon as determining what votes under the Constitution ought to be counted unless their united judgment shall contravene this great authority they have given to you.

A DEMOCRATIC CHANGE OF POSITION.

We insisted, therefore, in the Florida case, that one great consideration in determining what the powers of Congress were in this mere procedure was what the nature of the proceeding was, what the constitutional objects and solicitudes in providing for the transaction had indicated as the will of the people when they adopted the Constitution of the United States, and that were met by very learned and very authoritative statements from eminent lawyers. Mr. Field, in behalf of the House of Representatives, proposed to you that you had at least the powers of a court on *quo warranto*. Mr. O'Conor, with that accuracy and precision that proceed from his statements, demanded the same authority; insisted that otherwise the correction of frauds, the redress of violence, the curbing of the excess of authority would be

result of the election in the State comports with the facts that he did not so certify, nor on the point that Brewster and Levisse came into the Electoral College, on the transaction preserved in the minutes of the Electoral College and presented here. If we look at the offers of proof we see that at once, so far from introducing, therefore, any element of proof that is to separate the Governor's certificate from the things certified, or in any disparage the Governor's right to certify under the Constitution of the United States, these offers of proof expressly concede that condition of things, and plant themselves wholly upon something antecedent in the State's transaction to this action of the Governor, and this action in the State which produces the recorded result on which the Governor must certify. In the first place, we were saved any question, and, I think, might have been saved any argument about Gov. Kellogg's being a de facto Governor, filling the office and performing its duties, for they offered under their first head to prove that said Kellogg was Governor de facto of said State during all the months of November and December, 1876, and then when you come to their offers concerning the disqualification of Levisse and of Brewster, found on the 17th page, you will observe that there is not the least proposition that on the 6th day of December, when these two men came into the office of Elector by the choice of the Electoral College, following the vacancy, they were under any disqualification whatever. The proposition is I read now from what is called here the fifth proposition—"That on the 7th day of November, A. D. Levisse, one of the offered College of Electors in Louisiana, was at the time of such election, a Court Commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana," and for Brewster in the same way. The offer of proof then falls entirely short of disparaging his capacity to receive an election on the 6th day of December, and the proof offered to counteract the transaction by which he came in through the vote of the Electoral College, as displayed in the certificate. Now, in regard to the substantive matters of proof, so far from being obliged to rest on the proposition, that there is no offer to intervene, that proof between the record result of the election and the Governor's certificate of that result as producing these Electors and no others, the offers of proof are affirmative to their proposition that that state of facts does exist, and is part of the things they are able and ready to prove. I ask attention to this principal offer of proof, which is as follows: It has been deliberately produced and made of record in that State that by the authority intrusted with the final act of evidence and certification, these Electors did receive a majority of the legal votes in the State of Louisiana. They say it was done in full faith and through all the steps and then done. The act was consummated, and you are relieved therefore from any disturbance of this definite and limited proposition, of whether it is competent for the two houses of Congress to penetrate the action of a State, and determine, first, whether it conforms to the real facts of the election as deducible through successive steps from the depositing of the votes in the ballot-boxes, and secondly, whether they conformed to legal authority.

THE GROUNDS OF OBJECTION ANALYZED.

It is necessary for us, then, before we can approach definitely the consideration of whether any of this proof can be offered, to understand at least what the laws of Louisiana are, and it will follow—if we have any right here to consider the conformity of the action of the canvassing officers, or any of the subordinate functionaries in the election, or any of the voters themselves, to that law—that we should see, at least, upon what statute or statutory enactments it is based that these objectors seek to base the question of the action had in these separate departments of the transaction. Now, I confess to an inability to understand that there should really exist any confusion on that subject, or as to the statutory enactments in force, on their face, governing this election. As to what took place on the 7th of November in the primary depositing of the votes, and concluding later in the year by the final result of the canvass certified and recorded, a little confusion, I am afraid, has been made out of the attempt to shorten a little the reprint so useful in all particulars, made under the direction of the Committee on the Session Laws of 1868, and in the acts of that session, are found two independent acts on independent subjects, both of which were in force until either or both of them were repealed. They were not inconsistent, and they were not in *pari materia*, unless in so far as that some portion of enactment that might have been included in the general law was not included in the special or particular law to which I shall call attention. The first of these acts is found on page 218 of the Session Laws of 1868, and is numbered 164. Its title is, "Relative to Elections in the State of Louisiana, and to Enforce Article 103 of the Constitution of the State." It is not any part of the law of 1868, but is a reproduction of certain sections of the Revised Statutes passed in 1870.

Commissioner Abbott said that counsel had suggested yesterday that the law of 1868 and the revision were precisely the same.

Mr. Evarts said that during his argument he would show exactly how the matter stood. Now, there is another law of 1868, the General Election law to enforce article 103 or the Constitution of the State. On page 245 (No. 193) is another act entitled, "Relative to Presidential Electors," that contains in its first section the entire distribution of this election under the General Election law, and says such elections shall be held and conducted in the manner and form provided by law for general State elections.

Mr. Evarts then read from the General Election law of the 19th of October, 1868, section 32, as follows:

"That in every year in which an election shall be held for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, such elections shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, in accordance with the act of the Congress of the United States, approved Jan. 23, 1845, and such election shall be held and conducted in the manner and form provided by law for said elections."

Now, said Mr. Evarts, in this Presidential Electors Act there are two provisions which do bear on questions that we are to discuss, as to the proper method of carrying on, certifying, and canvassing the election held last November, if they were in force, and I will ask your attention to them. I will first read section 4, which is as follows:

"That immediately after the receipt of the return from each parish, or on the fourth Monday of November, if the returns should not sooner arrive, the Governor, in the presence of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and District Judge of the district in which the seat of government may be established, or any two of them, shall examine the returns and ascertain therefrom the seven persons who have been duly elected Electors."

Then there are certain administrative provisions, not important. Then the eighth section is as follows:

"That if any one or more of the Electors chosen by the people shall fail, from any cause whatever, to attend at the appointed place at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M. of the day prescribed for their meeting, it shall be the duty of the other Electors immediately to proceed by authority to supply the vacancy or vacancies."

Now, our learned and ingenuous friend (Mr. Carpenter) argued that it was wholly immaterial to the practical result of this case whether you held that law was repealed or whether you held that it was in force. He said that if it was repealed so as to carry down the canvassing section, then section 8 being carried down the power to fill vacancies did not exist, and two vacancies were therefore left in the College of Electors, which, as he said, would be enough for his purpose, and that is as regards the latter proposition. But we are under no such limitation as that. By the subsequent laws, the canvassing section was repealed, and by no subsequent laws was the rest of the Electoral act affected. Now, that is the proposition which at least liberates us and this Commission from any confusion or from any resort to either of the horns of the dilemma. Why do we say this, and on what does our proposition rest? for it needs but to be stated to be understood, and the laws need but to be pointed out to carry the evidence of what the existing statutory law was in Louisiana in 1876. There came about, in 1870, a revision of the statutes of the State of Louisiana—not a repeal, not a re-enactment, but a reduction of the laws that were already understood to be in force, and in regard to which the last of the Legislature was to be impressed upon them that they were the laws in force—a transaction entirely similar to that which took place in Congress in the production of the Revised Statutes under which we now act. On this point I will read from a book published in 1870.

Commissioner Bradley interrupted counsel, and stated that he had the original publication, which the counsel could use if he chose.

Mr. Evarts said he would be very glad to avail himself of the volume, and would do so. He continued: In the first place there was a statute entitled "Elections." Then there comes after the general provisions about elections, grouped under this consolidated table of elections, a statute concerning contested elections, which in terms is referred to as the statute of 1855, page 408. This contested Election law is reprinted as a law already in existence.

Commissioner Thurman inquired if counsel was reading from the Revised Statutes.

Mr. Evarts replied that he was reading from the edition of 1875, which was the proper one.

Commissioner Thurman inquired it that was passed as one act.

Mr. Evarts replied that he understood it was. He then continued: Then we have another title in these Revised Statutes, separated 100 pages from the other, entitled "Presidential Electors," (on page 550,) which begins by reciting the acts of Congress, and then in 10 sections enumerates the provisions on that subject. Now, those two laws, being for our purposes the same as the two laws of 1868, were in force when these Revised Statutes came into operation, unless by and through repeal, or by the methods of legislation which operated repeal before these Revised Statutes went into operation, and the repeal of one or the other of them in some part had taken place. These were passed on the 14th of March, 1870, and, on the 16th of March, 1870, a law was passed, and is to be found in the first edition of this compilation.

Commissioner Edmunds enquired whether there was any law or provision in the Constitution of Louisiana which provided at what time the acts passed at the session should take effect?

Commissioner Bradley said that the acts themselves all state the time when they should go into effect.

Mr. Evarts said he did not understand that there was any general provision; but, as a matter of fact, the general declaration of the acts that they took effect from and after the time of their passage. Now, there was passed on the 16th of March, 1870, an act which is found in the session laws of that year, page 145, entitled "An act to regulate the conduct, and to maintain the freedom and purity of elections," prescribing the mode of making and designating the officers who shall make the returns thereof, and to prevent fraud, violence, intimidation, &c. The title of this act is the same as that of the Election act of 1868 in its general propositions to regulate elections and enforce article 103. Now, this act provides, at section 54, that the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, and John Lynch and T. C. Anderson, or a majority of them shall be the Returning Officers for all elections in the State, and there is at section 85, the final section of the act, the repealing clause—"that all laws or parts of laws contrary to the provisions of this act, and all laws relating to the same subject matter are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage." Now, what were then under that repeal? In the first place, upon general principles, all of the Revised Statutes that came under the title of "elections" enforcing this provision No. 103, and all parts of other laws that were within the purview of the conduct of elections held in this State, and no other parts of said laws were repealed by that section. You have then, in the general start of the section, a provision that all elections for State and parish officers, and members of Congress, shall be held on the first Monday of November, "and said election shall be styled the general election." Now, section 33 of this act (which is the equivalent of section 32 in the General Election act of 1868, and is identical with section 1 of the Electoral act of 1868) is reproduced as section 35. In that we have a provision that all general elections, so called, shall take place on the first Monday of November; that the election for Electors shall take place on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November according to the provisions of the act of Congress; and then there is a provision (as a section coming after the description of general elections, and after the section that is relative to Presidential elections, which is the fifty-fourth section) that the Canvassing Board shall be Returning Officers, not for all general elections, but for all elections held in that State, and governed by the necessary statutory construction—the elections that had been mentioned preceding, some of which were called elections of State officers, members of Congress, &c., and called general elections, and one of which was called the Presidential election. Now, the election of 1872 was held under that law. Did anybody in Louisiana conceive that the Governor was to canvass? Some question was raised whether the act of 1872, which was passed on the 20th of November, to provide another Returning Board, was in operation, but the courts of the State, to the auth rities have been proposed for your Honors' consideration by my learned associates, dispose of this question as to who were the Returning Board and the Canvassing Board—being one and the same thing—in November, 1872, prior to the 20th of that month. Therefore the whole operation of this act of 1870, in repeal of this or that portion of the Independent acts, the General Election acts, and the Presidential Election act, (which was not an act concerning their election, but concerning the discharge of their duties giving them nothing but the statute apparatus,) remained unvaried except the Canvassing Board. Now, whether the Canvassing Board of 1868 was the same or not is not material. Now comes the act of 1872, which is reproduced.

Commissioner Bradley Right there, if your attention has not been called to it, let me state that the digest of the statutes made immediately after the revision and publication in January, 1871, contains the text of the revision itself under the title of "Elections," and the title of "Presidential Electors." The digest is made by John Ray, under the direction of the Committee of Revision, and in that digest, under the head of "Elections," he inserts the same title that the revision contains, with the exception of the Returning Board, which seems to indicate the impression of the profession at the time.

Mr. Evarts—I thank you for the reference. In resuming his argument he said: I now contend, however, that the section relating to the duties of a Canvassing Board regarding Presidential Electors, was repealed by the act of 1870, and the rest of the statute, which had nothing to do with their election, but only with their conduct as Electors, if they were elected, was left standing. In this judgment of the statutes of Louisiana, kindly given me by Mr. Justice Bradley, on page 356, is found the Electoral law, and it is distributed along its various sections, and the act upon which it was supposed to rest. The first section is attributed to the act of 1868, and is substantially the same section as is found in 1864. The second section is attributed to the act of 1868, and the third the same, and in the fourth, which is a provision concerning the Returning Board, it gives the section that makes the Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, and Lynch and Anderson a Returning Board, attributes that to the act of 1870, and then it goes on resuming at the fifth section its attribution to the act of 1868, and in the sixth section is reproduced the provision about Electors filling vacancies. This is a digest, not a re-enactment, published under the authority of the State in 1870. It is very apparent that this is no new construction upon the force of the repealing act. It is the published construction in the authorized publication of the statutes, in the form of a digest, followed by the courts and accepted by the profession, and the novelty is in the stress that is here made for the first time upon this point, which seeks to produce a collapse of statutory law in order to destroy the election. Did any of these eminent lawyers who attended in New-Orleans during the month of November, suggest that Gov. Kellogg ought to canvass these votes of Presidential Electors? But now the vice, the fatal, the incurable wound of this election, they say, is that Gov. Kellogg did not canvass. Now, the act of 1872 takes up this whole subject and substitutes itself for the act of 1870, and repeals all existing regulations that properly are, in the very matter of the conduct and regulations of elections in general, and of special provisions found in any other act, at variance with itself, its forms, its methods, and its agents concerning all elections held in the State. But the act of 1870 had already extruded the section of the election law that related to canvassing, and extruded that alone, and left standing the clause that relates to the conduct of the Electoral College, as I was explaining in filling vacancies. Now I have satisfied your Honors that, not only was it wholly immaterial which of Mr. Carpenter's views you adopted, but that it was wholly immaterial if you adopted them both, for the subsequent legislation had left them in this shape—that

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Feb. 15.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, the bill to provide for the transfer of a piece of land in the Wallabout Bay to the city of Brooklyn was passed. A resolution was agreed to allowing the Electoral Commission to occupy the Senate chamber in the evening. Mr. Windom made a statement of the condition of the appropriation bills, showing that Congress was behind in its work, and that an extra session might be necessary. The bill for the support of the District Government was amended and passed. The consideration of the Pacific Railway Sinking Fund bill was then resumed. Pending discussion thereon the Senate took a recess until morning.

In the House, Mr. Whitthorne's amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill, providing for a commission to decide upon the future naval policy of the United States, was adopted as an independent section; and the consideration of the bill having been finished it was passed. A Message from the President vetoing the bill perfecting the revision of the laws was sustained, and the objectionable feature having been eliminated, the bill was passed. The bill to ratify the agreement with the Sioux was also passed.

SENATE.

The Senate reassembled at 10 A. M., and immediately took another recess until 12 o'clock.

THE WALLABOUT BAY BILL PASSED.

Upon reassembling at noon Mr. CHAGIN, of New-Hampshire, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the House bill to provide for the sale or exchange of a certain piece of land in the Wallabout Bay, in the State of New-York, to the City of Brooklyn. Passed. It authorizes the President to appoint three Commissioners to arrange equitable terms for the conveyance to the City of Brooklyn of that piece of land partly under water, situate in Wallabout Bay and fronting 580 feet on Flushing avenue, 1,650 feet on Clinton avenue, and 1,475 feet on Washington avenue. The Commissioners are to report their conclusions as to the terms and conditions of sale to the Secretary of the Navy, who shall transmit the same to Congress at the next session for ratification.

THE MEXICAN AWARDS.

Mr. CONKLING called up the Senate bill to provide for the distribution of awards made by the convention between the United States and the Republic of Mexico, and said the statement made yesterday as to fraud in these awards was withdrawn. It having been ascertained that the matter had been investigated and settled.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, objected to the bill, and said a distinguished citizen of Alabama had informed him that there was fraud in the award.

Mr. CONKLING said he had no idea of pressing the bill now, in view of the statement made by the Senator from Kentucky, but he hoped the gentleman making the charge would take steps to substantiate it as soon as possible. The bill was then laid over.

THE SILVER COMMISSION.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, submitted a concurrent resolution providing that the Silver Commission created by the joint resolution of June 15, 1876, shall be allowed until Feb. 24, 1877, to submit their report. Agreed to.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, gave notice that he would call up the bill now on the calendar for the remonetisation of the silver dollar at the first opportunity.

THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION TO SIT IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, submitted a resolution allowing the Electoral Commission to occupy the Senate Chamber for its sittings in the evening after the Senate had taken a recess for the day. Agreed to. In submitting the resolution, Mr. Hamlin said he did so at the request of the members of the Commission, as there were no fixtures for lighting the Supreme Court room now used by the Commission.

THE SUPPORT OF THE DISTRICT GOVERNMENT.

The morning hour having expired, the CHAIR laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts so as to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due the Government by Pacific Railroad companies, but on motion of Mr. SPENCER, of Alabama, the unfinished business was laid aside, and the House bill for the support of the Government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, was taken up.

The Senate Committee on the District of Columbia reported an amendment to strike out of the House bill the clause taxing "land outside of the Cities of Washington and Georgetown used solely for agricultural purposes $1 on each $100 of the assessed value thereof," so that all real and personal property in the District shall be taxed $1.50 on each $100 of the assessed value, except property of $1 for agricultural lands and $1 50 for city property. After some debate the amendment was agreed to—yeas 34, nays 19.

An amendment reported by the District Committee, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to advance to the District Commissioners, between July 1 and Nov. 1, 1877, such sums, not to exceed $500,000, as may be required for the payment of interest on the old funded debt, and for the current expenses of the District Government—the Treasury to be reimbursed out of the revenues of the District—was agreed to. Various other amendments reported by the District Committee were agreed to.

CONDITION OF THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Pending discussion, Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, demanded the regular order of business—being the bill in regard to the Pacific Railroad sinking fund. A long discussion ensued as to the order of business, during which, Mr. SARGENT, of California, said the Committee on Appropriations would soon press the appropriation bills, and they would antagonize anything which might be before the Senate.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, spoke of the condition of the appropriation bills, and said the Pension bill was the only one which had passed and become a law. The Indian, Fortification, and Military Academy bills were in conference. The Consular and Diplomatic bill had passed both houses, and it was now awaiting the action of the House on the Senate amendments. The Legislative, Judicial, and Executive, and the Post Office bills had been reported to the Senate by the committee, but could not be acted upon because there was no money to print them. The Deficiency bill had passed the House, but had not been acted on by the Senate committee on account of there being no money to print it as passed. The Sundry Civil, Army, and Navy bills were yet to be acted upon by the House of Representatives; there were only 14 working days of this session left, and the obstruction as to the public business was not a very flattering one. The cause of delay in acting upon the Appropriation bills had been the deficiency in the appropriation for public printing. The bill to supply that deficiency passed yesterday, and now awaited the action of the President. In a couple of days the Legislative and Post Office bills could be printed and ready for action, and the committee would press their consideration. The bill making appropriation for public printing as it passed last year did not appropriate sufficient money to carry on the business, as was then stated in the Senate, and it was on account of that deficiency that the public business was now delayed and an extra session of Congress made probable.

After some further discussion, Mr. WRIGHT withdrew his demand for the regular order, with the understanding that the District Tax bill should be disposed of to-day. He gave notice that to-morrow he would insist upon a vote upon the Railroad Sinking-fund bill, which would come up as the unfinished business.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BILL.

The discussion upon the bill for the support of the Government of the District of Columbia was continued at great length, the pending question being on the amendments of Mr. Kernan, exempting from taxation property actually occupied and used for educational purposes. The debate was mainly in regard to exempting religious and educational institutions from taxation, Messrs. INGALLS, CAMERON of Pennsylvania, CLAYTON, and ALCORN, speaking in opposition thereto, and Messrs. DAWES, KERNAN, SAULSBURY, and MERRIMON, in favor thereof. The amendment of Mr. Kernan was then agreed to —yeas, 33; nays, 19.

Other amendments exempting the Louise Home and the works of art in the Corcoran Gallery, as well as the building, from taxation, were agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 29, nays 12.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING-FUND BILL.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts so as to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due the Government by the Pacific Railroad Companies.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, submitted an amendment to the bill reported by the Committee on Railroads, so as to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to carry to the credit of the sinking fund for the Central Pacific and Union Pacific Companies the amount which may be due them for transportation, &c., as provided in the bill of the committee, and each of the companies shall pay in proportion to their respective indebtedness to the United States, in semi-annual installments, on the 1st of April and October in each year, commencing with the 1st of October next, and concluding with a final and full payment on the 1st of October, 1905, such sums as shall be ascertained by the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with the provisions of the act, to be necessary and sufficient, together with the interest thereon when added to the other sums to the credit of said sinking fund, to pay off and extinguish the Government bonds advanced to them, with 6 per cent. interest thereon from their respective dates, up to the 1st of October, 1905. Interest on all sums placed to the credit of the sinking fund shall be credited and added thereto semi-annually at the rate of 6 per cent.; provided, however, that on the failure or refusal of either of said companies to comply with the act for the period of six months, the provisions thereof shall become inoperative as to such defaulting company, and the rights and powers of the United States in relation thereto under the original acts shall be in full force and effect. The amendment further provides that the payments made in pursuance thereof shall be in lieu of all other payments and requirements under existing law. Ordered to be printed.

The Senate then, at 5 o'clock, took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock this morning, and took a recess until 11 o'clock.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

On reassembling at 11 o'clock the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. MILLS, of Texas, in the chair, on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. WHITTHORNE, of Tennessee, moved to reduce the appropriation for the Bureau of Steam Engineering from $800,000 to $700,000, but subsequently withdrew the motion.

When the end of the bill was reached Mr. WHITTHORNE offered, as an independent section, the amendment authorizing the appointment of a commission to decide and report upon the future naval policy of the United States, said commission to consist of the Admiral of the Navy, the General of the Army, two naval officers to be appointed by the President, two Senators, and three members of the House.

Mr. CONGER raised the objection that the amendment changed existing law, and was not in the direction of economy.

The CHAIR overruled the point of order, holding that there was nothing in the amendment changing existing law, and nothing on the face of the amendment which made an appropriation of money.

Mr. CONGER appealed from the decision of the Chair, pending which the committee rose.

After the introduction of several bills, and the transaction of some other business, the House again went into Committee of the Whole, and resumed consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill.

The appeal from the decision of the Chair, in regard to the amendment for the appointment of a commission, was withdrawn.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, moved to amend so that no expense should be incurred by the Government by reason of such commission. Adopted.

Mr. KILBURN, of Maryland, offered a substitute for Mr. Whitthorne's amendment, providing that the commission shall consist of nine members, namely, two Senators, three members of the House, and four officers of the Navy, two of whom shall be officers of the line not below the rank of commander; one a chief engineer of the rank of Captain, and one a naval constructor not below the rank of Captain, who may be selected either from the active or the retired list of the Navy. Rejected, 65 to 25.

On motion of Mr. BEEBE an amendment was agreed to providing that all the expenses incurred by the commission shall be borne by the members thereof.

Mr. WHITTHORNE'S amendment was then adopted.

Mr. BEEBE offered a resolution directing the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole to report the bill to the House with the recommendation that it be recommitted to the Committee on Appropriations, with instructions to reduce the aggregate appropriations of the bill to $9,000,000. He was opposed to appropriating $12 000,000, part of which must be expended by an officer of the Navy, Isaiah Hanscom, who had been declared by the House last year as a corrupt man.

Mr. CONGER defended the Secretary of the Navy and Admiral Porter. He could understand why the Democratic Party had made the attack on those gentlemen last year; but now the election was over, and he did not see why the attack was renewed.

The resolution was rejected. The committee then rose and the bill was passed.

A PRESIDENTIAL VETO SUSTAINED.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a Message from the President vetoing the bill perfecting the revision of the laws of the United States. His objection is to the section which directs the Clerk of the House of Representatives to select one newspaper in each of the States and Territories in which all treaties and laws of the United States that may be ordered for publication shall be published.

Mr. DURHAM, of Kentucky, moved to sustain the veto, and said that he would, as soon as possible, report back the bill with the objectionable feature removed. The veto was sustained—yeas 211, nays 1.

Mr. DURHAM then reported back the bill, leaving out the section objected to by the President, and it was passed.

THE DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR BILL.

On motion of Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, some of the Senate amendments to the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill were agreed to, and some non-concurred in.

THE SIOUX AGREEMENT.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill to ratify an agreement with certain bands of Sioux Indians, and also with the northern bands of Arapahoes and Cheyennes.

Mr. MILLS, of Texas, moved an amendment providing that nothing in the act should be construed as authorizing the removal of Sioux Indians to the Indian Territory. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

UNION PACIFIC BRIDGE TOLLS.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. RANNEY, of Missouri, in the chair, on the bill limiting rates of tolls and charges for crossing over the bridge constructed by the Union Pacific Railroad across the Missouri, at Omaha, Neb. The bill provides that the Government Directors of said railroad company shall inquire into and fix the rates for transportation across said bridge.

Mr. PHILLIPS, of Missouri, on behalf of the minority of the Committee on Pacific Railroads, offered, as a substitute, a bill fixing the rate of toll at $5 for each car, and 25 cents for each passenger.

Without having disposed of the bill the committee rose.

THE MONETARY COMMISSION.

On motion of Mr. WILLARD, of Michigan, the House concurred in the Senate resolution allowing the Monetary Commission until Feb. 24 to make their report.

The House then at 4:40 o'clock took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

A SERGEANT MISUSING HIS CLUB.

SERGT. THOMPSON ON TRIAL FOR STRIKING MICHAEL CANNON—TESTIMONY OF W. S. ANDREWS AND OTHERS.

Sergt. Theron T. Thompson, of the Fourth Police Precinct, was arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday on complaint of W. S. Andrews, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, for having on the 13th inst. struck in the face with his clenched fist Michael Cannon, who was at the time under the influence of liquor, three severe blows, and knocking the said Cannon down each time. Mr. Andrews conducted the prosecution, Mr. Oliver appeared for the defense, and Charles F. MacLean watched the proceedings in behalf of the Police Commissioners. Mr. Andrews testified that on last Tuesday evening he was in the vicinity of the Post Office when his attention was attracted by a crowd around a Fourth avenue car which was proceeding up town; Michael Cannon and another man were in angry conversation with the driver; Sergt. Thompson crossed from the sidewalk to the middle of the street, where the crowd was assembled; Mr. Andrews stated that the Sergeant promptly seized Cannon by the collar of the coat, swung him round, and struck him a blow with his clenched fist in the face, knocking Cannon down. The Sergeant next pulled the man on his feet, and knocked him down with his fist again, repeating the blow and knock-down a third time, and from the motion the Sergeant made with his foot, the witness concluded that he was kicking the man on the ground. Cannon offered no resistance, and was evidently under the influence of liquor. The Sergeant at last desisted from beating the man, when Cannon walked away with his friend up Park row; the Sergeant made no arrests; when opposite the *Staats Zeitung* Building the witness noticed the Sergeant approach O'Hearn, who was in Cannon's company; Sergt. Thompson pushed O'Hearn, and aimed a blow at his face, without, however, striking him; at this time Officer Canovan arrived, and he arrested Cannon and O'Hearn; the witness followed to the station-house, and when the Sergeant arrived with the prisoners he laughed aloud, but made no complaint; Officer Canovan charged them with being drunk and disorderly, and they were locked up in the cells. The main facts in the witness' testimony were corroborated by J. N. Hubbard, of No. 18 Murray street; F. H. Knox, No. 236 West Fifteenth street, and Mr. Kesse, of No. 21 Bleecker street.

The defense called John W. Irwin, the conductor of the Fourth avenue car, who testified that Cannon and O'Hearn entered his car while under the influence of liquor; they were acting in a disorderly manner and he stopped the car to put them off; Sergt. Thompson then called Sergt. Thompson; the Sergeant, the witness said, took hold of Cannon and shoved him away from the horses, when Cannon fell down; the Sergeant placed him on his feet and advised him to go home, or else he would be locked up; Cannon became very abusive, and attempted to strike the Sergeant, who pushed him away and he again fell down; the witness did not see the officer use any unnecessary violence. Sergeant T. T. Thompson, the defendant, denied having struck Cannon. He only used the necessary force to take him away from standing in front of the horses. Justice Kilbreth stated that there was a no iota of evidence; but that enough had been determined to put the Sergeant on his defense. There was a probable cause, and enough of evidence to justify the court in holding the defendant. He would, therefore, hold him to answer, but Sergeant Thompson being a public officer, the court stated that the bail was fixed at $500. The case will be tried in the Court of General Sessions.

THE TROTTING SEASON OF 1877.

The Board of Stewards of the National Trotting Association for the North-eastern District held a late session on Wednesday night, but beyond making arrangements for the trotting purses, as reported in yesterday's TIMES, nothing was accomplished. The effort to establish running races on the same tracks proved a failure, as it was found that such an attempt would seriously jeopardize the trotting interests. The trotting races will take place at Cleveland, Ohio, during the week beginning on July 14; at Buffalo, July 31; Rochester, Aug. 7; Utica, Aug. 14; Springfield, Mass., and Poughkeepsie, Aug. 21; Hartford, Aug. 28, and Fleetwood, Park, Sept. 4. The entries to Fleetwood will close on Aug. 20. A typographical error in the programme as published in yesterday's TIMES, made the second purse read $2,000, instead of $3,000. The aggregate amount of the purses is limited to not less than $6,000, nor more than $24,000.

LAW REPORTS.

A CONVICTION AND A COURT SCENE.

THE CONVICTION OF JOHN S. BRUSH OF FORGERY—A WIFE OVERCOME WITH GRIEF, BUT RECOVERS SUFFICIENTLY TO SAY NAUGHTY WORDS.

There was an affecting scene in the Court of Over and Terminer yesterday, at the close of the trial of John S. Brush, who was convicted of forgery. Brush was indicted jointly with one John S. Carpenter for forging the signature of Sargent & Co. to four checks, on the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, which were presented to the bank on Nov. 19, 1876. The amounts of the checks aggregated $1,600. The trial yesterday was on an indictment of forgery and uttering a check for $400. The principal witness against the accused was one Anson Hutton, who had been in the employ of Sargent & Co. for three years or more. Hutton testified that he had made the acquaintance of Brush at a boarding-house in Greenwich street. Brush said he was going into business in California. He offered Hutton double the wages that the latter was receiving from Sargent & Co., to induce him to consent to accompany him. Brush said he liked the form of check which Sargent & Co. used, and he asked Hutton to steal one of the paid-up checks for him. Hutton did so and handed the check to Brush, who kept it for three days before returning it. Hutton's suspicions were aroused, and he asked Brush if he was going to use it in order to forge the firm's name. Brush admitted that was his purpose. Hutton continued in the firm's employment, but concealed the fact of stealing the paid-up check. Carpenter, who is accused of having been an accomplice of Brush, was arrested while coming out of the latter's house. Brush put in no defense, and Judge Brady, who presided at the trial, charged the jury that though Hutton was an accomplice, his testimony was admissible, and not having been contradicted, the jury might convict the prisoner if they believed Hutton's testimony. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty. Assistant District Attorney Russell, who represented the prosecution, then moved for judgment, and made several statements to the court, which were not in evidence, to the effect that Brush had been known as a forger for years, and was a man of bad character. William F. Kintzing, who appeared for the prisoner, objected to the making of these statements as being unwarranted and uncalled for.

The prisoner was then called to the bar and in response to questions said he was 34 years old, and never learned any mechanical trade. When asked what he had to say why sentence should not be pronounced against him, he said, in a voice almost stifled with sobs: "I am not guilty; I am innocent of the charge." Judge Brady addressed the prisoner, saying the jury had found him guilty, and the court was obliged to accept their conclusion as the just and proper one. The prisoner had shown that he was respectably connected and had never been convicted before. The crime of forgery, said Judge Brady, was, however, becoming too prevalent, and it was necessary that some check should be put to it. He deemed it his duty to sentence the prisoner to the full term, five years at hard labor in the State Prison. His good behavior 16 months of this time would be remitted.

The prisoner's wife had sat beside Brush during the trial, watching eagerly every bit of testimony, and listening with painful intentness to the remarks of counsel and of the court. When Judge Brady inflicted the sentence she fell back ward in her seat as though thunderstruck, and a moment later was sobbing vehemently. She went afterward to that portion of the court where Hutton, the principal witness was sitting, and in a voice choked with sobs, exclaimed: "You are a liar, and you swiffed for this." Her husband tried to console her, but in vain, and she followed the prisoner out of the court-room moaning piteously.

CHURCH MUSIC AND DISCORD.

THE ORGANIST AND CHOIR OF THE CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION — AN OPINION CONCERNING MUSICAL COMMITTEES.

A suit in which some funny disclosures are made was brought to trial before Chief Justice Curtis and a jury in Part III. of the Superior Court yesterday. Edward Schenck, the auctioneer, appears as the plaintiff in the suit, and the Church of the Incarnation is the defendant. On Feb. 1, 1875, it seems Schenck made a contract to supply the church with an organist and a quartet choir to sing in the church for one year from May 1, 1875. Schenck says he fulfilled his contract, and he asks for $3,000 which it was agreed he should have. The church sets up in answer that it made an agreement with Schenck, but that it was part of the agreement that the choir and organist should be suitable and be duly skilled and competent to conduct the musical part of the services of the church, and that Schenck should cause such musical services "to be carried on and conducted in a quiet, orderly, and suitable way," and with suitable skill and competency on the part of the performers. Instead of this, the defendant says, the soprano in the choir was incompetent for the purpose, and so the four singers "did not constitute a skilled choir," Schenck himself, it is alleged, interfered with the management and conduct of the musical part of the service in such a way as to embarrass and annoy the organist and others. The church dismissed the soprano, and then dismissed the others of the choir and the organist, then rehired the discharged persons excepting the soprano, in whose place another lady was put. Schenck objected on the theory that he has to pay the artists, they having been hired by him. The church sets up, however, that the artists have been paid. Mr. Schenck was put on the stand as the first witness for the plaintiff. He was rather jocose and demonstrative in giving his testimony, especially on cross-examination. He mentioned a call of the Musical Committee of the church on him, and of their desire to get rid of a tenor. The matter was ended by Mr. W. B. Clerke, the Chairman of the committee, buying off the tenor's claim. Mr. Schenck contributed some money for the purpose. The committee then wanted to get rid of the choir. "I said to them," observed Mr. Schenck, stretching out his arms in a protecting manner, "'Gentlemen, easiest thing in the world, gentlemen. Just pay them, only pay them.' 'But they won't go!' said all of them." The committee, it seemed, afterward inumated a desire of a different kind. "They came to ask me whether I wouldn't withdraw, and I said 'Not any,'" said the witness, smiling benignantly upon the jury. The jurymen smiled rather audibly, and the witness, encouraged, went on to say there had been about 40 calls in the church since the beginning. "They have a new choir," said Mr. Schenck; "every year. The Musical Committees don't know anything about music. The fact is, they ain't supposed to know anything about music."

Mme. Maretzek was then called as a witness, and testified as to the compass of the disobarged soprano. Several other witnesses were called for the plaintiff, and then the defendant's counsel made his opening speech for the defense. He claimed that the soprano did not sing well in the choir, and that Mr. Schenck as a musical conductor was offensive. The latter, suggested the counsel, might do very well in wielding the baton of an auctioneer, but was not so great a success as the wielder of a conductor's baton. Schenck was in the organ-loft and gave his directions, in the tone in which he was accustomed to say, "going, going, gone." Again, the counsel thought it was hardly edifying for the congregation, during the church services, to behold the bald head of an elderly gentleman bobbing up and down in the loft and giving the directions "louder, lower," &c., to the artists. Such her witnesses were then examined with a view of showing that Mr. Schenck's manner of conducting the musical services was annoying. The case is still on. S. S. Rowland and Freeman J. Fithian appear for the plaintiff, and John E. Parsons for the defendant.

A DAUGHTER SURPRISES HER MOTHER.

Mrs. Gertrude Schneller appeared before Justice Flammer at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday and preferred a complaint of petit larceny against her daughter Gertrude. Mrs. Schneller testified that her daughter ran away from home, and stole from her a brooché shawl valued at $15, and $6 in money. The defendant, who is a very attractive young woman, on being called up, admitted her guilt, and burst into tears. On being asked her name she said it was Gertrude Hunt, which rather astonished her mother, who was still more surprised when her daughter accounted for her change of name by saying that she was married. Mrs. Schneller then regretted her action in making the complaint against her daughter, and wished to withdraw the charge, but the Magistrate decided to accede to this proposition, and the accused was held for trial in $500 bail.

THE SUTTON PERJURY CASE.

The trial of James Sutton, President of the Aldine Publishing Company, charged with perjury in swearing to a greatly exaggerated list of losses by a fire on June 24, 1875, was resumed before Recorder Hackett yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Assistant District Attorney Herring, in proving the case for the prosecution, called a number of additional experts in the production of chromos and electrotypes, who testified that the estimates of loss sworn to by Mr. Sutton were largely in excess of what they should have been. The evidence was simply corroborative of that given on the previous day, and presented no features of interest to the general public.

A REMARKABLE ASSAULT.

James Moylan brought suit in the Marine Court against Henry Lemken to recover $3,000 damages for an aggravated assault and battery, and the case was tried before Judge McAdam, in Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday. The defendant did not put in an appearance, and the plaintiff was put under oath and told his story. It appears that he was in a South street saloon several weeks ago and rent his trousers. He was bending over, looking at the floor, when the defendant, who was slightly under the influence of liquor, seized a red-hot poker and ran it through the rent into the plaintiff's person. Moylan said he was confined to his bed for three weeks, and that he suffered excruciating pain. On asking Lemken why he had made the assault, he was told by the latter that he "wanted to make a Freemason of him." Judge McAdam thought the imitation was rather too severe, and gave judgment for the plaintiff for the whole amount claimed.

BODY AGAINST TILDEN.

NOTICE OF A MOTION TO DISMISS THE COMPLAINT—CONCLUSION OF BOODY'S EVIDENCE—HIS OVERLOOKED CLAIMS ON THE POOL.

The trial of the suit brought by Henry H. Boody against Samuel J. Tilden and others, to recover alleged overpayments of supposed profits in "the Chicago-Galena Pool," was resumed yesterday morning in the Special Term of the Superior Court, before Judge Sedgwick.

In answer to a question by Judge Sedgwick as to the probable duration of the case, Mr. Niles gave notice that on the conclusion of the presentation of the case for the plaintiff he should move to dismiss. Mr. Niles then resumed the cross-examination of Mr. Boody, who went into details in reference to the manner in which the accounts of the pool were kept. Mr. Niles then introduced printed reports of the transactions at the Stock Exchange relating to the sales of Chicago and Galena Union stock from March 26, 1864, to and through the panic in the money market occuring soon after that date, for the purpose of comparing the reports of the quotations with the testimony given by witness in relation to the prices paid by him and others during the period stated, the object of Mr. Niles being to show that witness and others with whom he had arranged to buy this stock had apparently charged higher for the stock obtained by them than what the stock was actually selling for.

Mr. Hawkins said that, if this was apparently the case, it was not so in reality, so far as Mr. Boody was concerned, as he had charged the pool simply what he paid for the stock, and that if there was any overcharge, it was a matter to be explained by other purchasers for the pool on whom Mr. Boody had to rely.

Witness resumed, testifying that he had in the pool about $700,000 of his own money, including moneys he had on deposit or had control of as his own for the time being; that he was active agent by which those in it wanted to make money as well as to effect the consolidation of the Chicago and North-western and the Chicago and Galena Union Companies; at the time of the pool transactions, Mr. Perry H. Smith, as Vice President, had charge of the Chicago and North-western Railway in the West, and Mr. George Bunday was the Superintendent of the railway; witness had had an arrangement with Mr. George M. Bartholomew, one of the members of the pool, who had been joined as a defendant in this suit; Bartholomew had paid him $5,000, and he had given him a receipt in full of all demands; this receipt was given by witness since he made a claim in the Fall of 1875 against the parties to the pool, and before he began the present suit; witness had not made any claim upon other members of the pool from August, 1874, until the Fall of 1875, for the reason that he did not know during that interval that they had received overpayments, and that the pool had not been charged with debts of $12,000 and $60,000 for which it was liable; Mr. Tilden was present at most, if not all, the interviews had in reference to a consolidation of the Chicago and North-western and the Chicago and Galena Union Companies; witness would have obeyed directions of Mr. Ogden in relation to legitimate dispositions of funds held by witness as banker for the Chicago and North-western Company.

To Mr. Hawkins—There were accounts which had not been examined which should have been examined in order to have had a strictly accurate statement; these accounts included a private Galena account, an account in Pittsburg and Fort Wayne stock, and an interest account; the aggregate interest paid by witness on obtaining stock for the pool and not charged against the pool was $11,873 37; there was also credited to the pool, by error, $17,000 on account of stocks on which the pool had no claim, they being stocks under the private control of witness, and there had been a transient absence of other stock credited to the pool which should not have been; the book-keeper, by mistake, credited other shares of stock belonging to witness as belonging to the pool; witness' loss of $71,500 during the panic in order to carry the pool through was not considered when witness and Young were making the books, and the pool got the full benefit of that amount, which really belonged to witness; Mr. Ogden had told witness that the pool must be carried through at all hazards, as its failure would be ruinous, and this induced witness to use his private means to make the pool a success; witness had no knowledge of the Board of Directors of the Chicago and North-western authorizing Mr. Ogden to permit witness to use the funds of the company in furthering the projects of the pool.

After the witness had answered a few additional questions his testimony was announced to be concluded, and an adjournment was taken to 11 o'clock this morning, when further evidence is to be offered on the part of plaintiff.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Smith vs. Smith.—Decree of divorce vacated, with costs, and the defendant may answer.

Hoffman vs. Burke.—The appeal, in my judgment, is frivolous and for the purpose of delay. If the defendant has been in good faith, he should before moving have paid up all back taxes. He neither offers to pay the taxes nor to give security. The motion is denied, with $10 costs, and the stay vacated.

Beardsley vs. Cashion.—Leave to issue execution granted.

Wilson vs. Grotchers.—Motion granted and judgment ordered.

Smith vs. Smith.—Counsel fee of $200 and alimony $25 per week.

Langley vs. Thurber.—This is hardly a case for the short cause calendar. Motion denied.

Lange et al. vs. Ballard.—We cannot direct satisfaction of the judgment to be entered. The order, if any, should simply note in the judgment book the fact of a discharge upon surrender on a certain date.

Jarvis vs. Furman.—Default entered, but costs (as agreed,) but the judgment must stand as security, with leave, however, to the defendant to apply for a reference and the settlement from the whole or any part of the property, upon giving persons security or a special lien upon part of the realty, or upon fresh papers showing clearly and convincingly that a release of the lien of the judgment will not impair the plaintiff's security.

Stimpson vs. Brown.—Application denied. The Special Term has no jurisdiction.

Hartfield vs. Terry.—Application denied.

Collender vs. Phelan.—Order granted.

In the matter of One Hundred and Seventy-fifth street and One Hundred h street.—The proofs as to the Surveyor's fees seem to be clear; but the Controller's objections to the clerks' fees and to room rent papers to be well taken. The objections must be met by proof.

In the matter of Beekman.—Report confirmed and Trustee appointed.

Hanrahan vs. Hanrahan.—This application is denied. The order to show cause as to alimony and counsel fee is unnecessary. The plaintiff may move on notice of motion. The injunction could not prudently be granted on these papers.

By Judge Donohue.

Orders Granted.—Waterbury vs. Bouker; McKay vs. Jamieson.

Memorandum.—Lawrence vs. Shepard.

Kahn vs. Shafer.—Defendant discharged. Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Bryson vs. Bacon et al.—Decree signed.

By Judge Barrett.

Order Settled and Signed.—Lent vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Yates et al. vs. Smith et al.—Reference ordered.

Attlinger v. Stegmuller.—Order of May 9 modified.

Husted vs. Rathbone; Same vs. Same.—Ordered on general calendar for Monday, Feb. 19.

Drane vs Lindsay.—Case ordered on file.

Connor et al. vs. Connor et al.—Order appointing William Kan Esq., guardian ad litem of Charles C. and Josephine Kalnfelrsch, infants.

References Ordered.—King vs. King; Ralph vs. Ralph.

Schneider vs. Griswold.—Case and exceptions ordered on file.

Chever et al. vs. The Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company.—Ordered on general calendar.

Steinweg et al. vs. Lozier et al.—Order striking out answer, with costs, and costs of motion.

Lobenstein vs. Haverly et al.—Order of Feb. 12 amended.

In the matter of Beer, &c.—John Beer appointed Guardian ad litem of Annie Beer, an infant.

Undertakings Approved.—Orth vs. Heahn; Rosenskin vs. Rose; Wallace vs. Weston.

Rosenmiller vs. Gray, &c.—Ordered on day calendar for first Monday of March.

Motions Denied Without Costs.—Becker vs. Bochus; Pierce et al. vs. Brown et al.

Gerdes vs. Schneider.—Order granting plaintiff additional allowance of $150.

Neufield vs. Coppermann.—Ordered on day calendar for Feb. 19.

Benner et al. vs. Duclos et al.—Findings settled and signed.

Heinmuller vs Abbott.—Ordered on day calendar for first Monday of March.

Myers et al. vs.—Cassell et al. vs. Reed et al.; Peck vs. Kennedy; Uhl vs. Crimer; Calkins vs. sharp; Woodruff et al. vs. Beekman; Giles vs. Simm et al.; Lisberger vs. Watts, Jr.; Fowle vs. Remsen et al.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions Filed.—Wight vs. Hicking; Stuber vs. Schwartz; Klinka vs. Pfeiffer; Zaller vs. Morgan.

Smith vs. Roberts.—Case settled as per decision filed.

Smith vs. Snedecker.—Sheriff's bill taxed at $27 19.

Wright vs. Links.—The indorsement of the note is denied in one of the forms allowed by the Code, (sec. 149,) and the issue thus raised be tried on affidavits. (45 N. Y., 281, 463, 6 Hun., 18;) motion denied, no costs.

Williams vs. Connolly.—Motion to compel plaintiff to accept waive granted.

Bleything vs. Sierenson.—Defendant fined $10 for contempt, and order to appear for examination on the 19th inst., at 10 A. M.

Kershaw vs. Hyands.—The defenses are not inconsistent; motion denied, (12 Abb., 353; 9 How., 87; 15, 289; 20 Ib., 158;) no costs.

Smith vs Jones.—The authority of an attorney extends to the management of the cause in all the exigencies which arise during its progress. He cannot compromise the claim of his client, however, nor can he release the cause of action or satisfy a judgment in his client's favor without payment in the absence of special authority. There is no implication or authority to do acts of this character from his appointment as attorney in the case, and a party dealing with him is bound to take notice that they are not within the scope of his authority. (See 63 N. Y., p. 619; 45 N. Y., pp. 628, 655; 6 Cow., 365, Clarke's Chancery, 321.) The defendant fails to recognize the distinction between the attorney's power to discontinue the action and his authority to discharge the cause of action itself. Motion denied.

West vs. Horse.—Motion to vacate arrest denied.

Porter vs. Davenport.—Motion granted unless within two days the plaintiff serves an amended summons, allowing the defendant "six days" to answer instead of "two." No costs.

McCallum vs. Simon.—Motion granted; each side must hand in a proposed order and I will determine which is correct.

Rhoades vs. Foster.—See indorsement on papers.

Hebbard vs. Brisbill.—Motion to compel third person to pay over. Granted.

Freeman vs. Clark.—Motion denied without costs. The plaintiff in the supreme Court motion has no such title to the fund as will authorize an interpleader. (2 Ball, 60; 8 Hon. 45. Marine Court Appendix, p. 15.)

Mogit vs. Davidson.—Motion denied without costs.

Black vs. Kalkbrieck.—The defendant should have notice of the application for the order requiring the third persons to pay over.

Bamberger vs. Stern.—Motion to resettle order denied. The affidavit of Raphael Stern will be rejected for three reasons: First, because not served with the motion papers; second, because not responsive to the plaintiff's affidavits; third, because irrelevant. (4 Wend. 317; 21 How. 187; 45 N. Y. 68; 10 Box. 369.)

Cuiller vs. Bassier.—The denial in the answer is in one of the forms allowed by the Code, (sec. 149,) and I cannot try the issues upon affidavits. (45 N. Y. 281, 463; 6 Hun. 18.)—Motion denied without costs.

Motions Granted.—Cole vs. Terry; Radde vs. Schwab; Lowden vs. Schriner.

Tracy vs. Doris.—Complaint dismissed.

Patrons' Paint Company vs. Irving.—Amendment allowed.

Keenan vs. Fuller.—Proceedings dismissed.

White vs. Meyer.—Judgment marked secured on appeal.

Moylan vs. Lemken.—Judgment for plaintiff, $2,000.

Safeguard Insurance Company vs. Leake.—Defendant discharged.

Scheidler vs. Keinecke.—Edward Jacobs, Esq., appointed Receiver.

Bliss vs. Hess.—Bailable attachment allowed.

Defaults Noted.—Baier vs. Donovan; Keating vs. Covington; Saeger vs. Scitgas; Marso vs. Griswold; Grindle vs. Thomas.

Kneeland vs. Brennan.—Daniel T. Robertson appointed Receiver.

Orders Granted.—Delamater vs. Wetmore; Hinman vs. Bicknell; McNevin vs. McEvoy; Cook vs. Hannagan; Stettmacher vs. Davis; Callahan vs. Smith; The Graphic Company vs. The Daily Mail; Cole vs. Terry; Nichols vs. Dyer; Bayley vs. Covert; Mendelick vs. Sander; Dix vs. Tobans; Kelly v

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 16, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WILD OATS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS; OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FIFTH AVENUE—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA PERICHOLE, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Almée.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—MONSIEUR ALPHONSE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES

CLINTON HALL, Astor place.—STATUARY AND PAINTINGS, (Italy's Centennial Exhibit.)

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS. Day and evening.

STEINWAY HALL.—PIANO AND VOCAL CONCERT—Mme. Essipoff, Mr. Vivien, Mr. Palma.

CHICKERING HALL.—BALLAD CONCERT—Miss Arabella Root, Mr. M. Arbuckle, Mr. J. W. Hill.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The attempted assassination of Gov. PACKARD yesterday is but another illustration of the political methods of Louisiana Democrats. The weak temporizing of the Federal Government with the desperadoes who have grasped at power by intimidation and murder has had its natural result in paralyzing justice and offering a standing encouragement to deeds of violence. The courts are in the hands of the White League Party and to turn the assassin over to magistrates who are as likely as not to secretly sympathize with the deed would be equivalent to procuring his release. The man WELDON or WALDO is said to be merely the tool of a gang of political conspirators, and may possibly be driven to reveal the names of his accomplices and employers. The question of recognizing the Packard Government will be at once considered by the Cabinet, and this sudden revelation of the kind of forces which the apathy of the Federal power has developed, ought to leave no doubt about the decision.

A petition is said to be in circulation among life insurance policy-holders protesting against the confirmation of JOHN F. SMYTHE as Superintendent of the Insurance Department. Those who are getting up this document must act promptly if they mean to accomplish anything, and, in any case, the prospects are not very brilliant that their protest will be heeded. The nomination is part of a corrupt political bargain, which is said to embrace a division of the spoils of the Quarantine, Banking, and other departments of the State Government. The "trade" ought to cover with lasting disgrace all who are parties to it, but that consideration will hardly prevent the Democratic Senators from voting solidly to accept the nominations made in pursuance of the new political deal, or from carrying with them certain Republican Senators who may be trusted to follow where the chief trafficker in the political patronage of the State shows the way. According to the Albany *Argus*, Postmaster SMYTHE "has been urged by underwriters with much unanimity and persistence" for the position to which he has been nominated. It would be well for either the Democratic or Republican parties to this shameless intrigue to give the public the names of these underwriters.

Gen. CHANGARNIER, who has just died, was a Frenchman whose name will pass into history. He was born during the Reign of Terror, and was a lad when NAPOLEON was First Consul. He saw the First Empire rise and fall, and was in active military life when the Bourbons were restored, in the brief reign of Louis XVIII. He saw the house of Orleans established in the Tuileries, and was recalled to Paris from service in Algeria when the Citizen King fled to England. When LOUIS NAPOLEON became President, CHANGARNIER was at the head of the Army. Like a faithful soldier, he suppressed the dangerous outbreaks; and he suffered imprisonment and banishment because, faithful to France, he refused to countenance the usurpation of the BONAPARTE. But he lived to see the collapse of the Second Empire, the flight of another reigning family, the madness of the Commune, the restoration of the Republic, and the beginning of a new and peaceful epoch. In most of these important events CHANGARNIER had some part. His name gave dignity to the struggle in which France was engaged when he was called to serve with BAZAINE, near the close of the Franco-Prussian war. And he figured in the fruitless negotiations which resulted in the capitulation of Metz. If he was opinionated and sometimes self-sufficient, he was, undoubtedly, a patriot, and a man of untarnished honor.

Mayor ELY agrees with the majority of the community in thinking that the various City departments could be very efficiently administered by a single head to each. The only exception he makes is in favor of the Police Department, to which he would give two Commissioners, on the ground that it is intrusted with the appointment of Inspectors of Elections. But that there is no reason why these Bureau of Elections should remain in the Police Department—in fact, there are a good many reasons why all control over election machinery should be taken away from it. The political intrigues which have been at the bottom of the gross maladministration of this department have centred around the business of managing elections, and it would be a most desirable reform to place all the duties vested by the Election law in the Police Department in the hands of an independent board.

The constitutional impediment is supposed to be the only formidable obstacle to the passage of a satisfactory bill for the reduction of City salaries. One of the amendments adopted in 1874 prohibited the Legislature from passing a local bill "creating, increasing, or decreasing fees, percentages, or allowances of public officers, during the term for which said officers are elected or appointed." It seems sufficiently plain that an "allowance" mentioned in this connection was never intended to cover a fixed annual salary, and it must be remembered that decisions of the Court of Appeals have denied to most of the subordinate employes the title of "public officers," so that their case cannot be covered by the amendment. Even if it were, they hold their positions practically at the will of heads of departments, and a simple removal and reappointment would be all that is necessary to take away the slightest pretext for a crop of lawsuits. Then the whole question can be reached by a general law, which should declare, say, that no Mayor of a city should be paid more than $8,000, no head of a department more than $5,000, &c. As to subordinates, their salaries could be scaled thus: A general reduction of 10 per cent. on all salaries below $1,000; of 20 per cent. on salaries between $1,000 and $2,000; 25 per cent. above that amount. The constitutional difficulty, if it exists at all, can be easily got over if the Legislature is in earnest in the matter—a fact which the decided refusal of certain members of the Committee on Cities to include Police and Firemen in the proposed reduction renders somewhat doubtful.

THE COMMISSION'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. EVARTS yesterday summed up and pressed home the arguments in the Republican case before the Commission with that acuteness, directness, and force for which he is justly famed. Nothing could be more clear than his statement of the relations of the State to the Federal Government, and of the rights of the former in the process of electing a President. The State does not act as an agent of the Union; it does not derive its authority from Federal legislation; its powers are defined by the Constitution, and within the clearly-drawn limits of that definition it is as supreme as is the Federal Government in any part of the domain of its authority. The State Legislature is authorized by the Federal Constitution to direct the manner in which the Electors for President and Vice President shall be appointed, and the process of appointment is, therefore, wholly within the jurisdiction of the State. All that the United States Congress can ask is the duly authenticated result of the process. It cannot go back of that. It cannot inquire as to the stages of the process. If the State intrusts to a Returning Board the duty of ascertaining who were appointed Electors, and provides no means of reviewing their finding, then the finding cannot be reviewed by Congress, or by the Commission, which possesses only the power of Congress. As Mr. EVARTS, with a happy terseness and completeness of statement, puts it, the Commission can inquire into the Electoral vote, but not into the vote for Electors.

Our readers will not be surprised to see that Mr. EVARTS turns upon the Democratic counsel the conflicting terms of their own offer of proof regarding Mr. KELLOGG, as Governor of Louisiana. The offer of proof asserts at one moment that Mr. KELLOGG'S certificate to himself was invalid, because he was *de facto* Governor; at another moment that Mr. KELLOGG'S certificate to all the Electors is void, because he is not Governor, even *de facto*. Such contradiction in an ordinary case would argue stupidity on the part of the counsel. In this case, however, it argues only desperation. The argument of the Democrats from beginning to end is honeycombed with inconsistencies; but it could not well be otherwise, when they hold on the one hand that Louisiana has not a Government republican in form, and on the other that the action of the Returning Board is to be judged by the legislation of this void Government.

As a matter of fact, however, the Returning Board acted clearly within the statutes of Louisiana. Mr. EVARTS yesterday added to the lucid explanation of these statutes submitted the day before by Mr. SHELLABARGER. It had been held by the Democratic lawyers that the law which gave the Returning Board the right to canvass "all elections" had repealed a law which gave the Electors themselves the power to fill a vacancy, and which also gave the Governor power to canvass the votes. Mr. CARPENTER had made great parade of this point. He declared to the Commission, with a show of defiance, that whatever construction they chose to put on the statutes, "his man," meaning Mr. TILDEN, was sure to go in. If the law was repealed, then the Electors could not fill the places of LEVISSE and BREWSTER. If it was not repealed, then the board could not canvass the vote for Electors, and the State must lose its vote. In one contingency, two Republican Electors were out of the way; in the other, eight were disposed of. But Mr. EVARTS and Mr. SHELLABARGER had no trouble in showing that the later law, which gave the Returning Board its powers, repealed so much of the previous law as related to the exercise of those powers, but did not repeal that part of the law which related to the powers of the Presidential Electors. As this was the main reliance of the Democrats, the blow is a severe one.

The next line of defense on which the Democrats fall back is, like their principal one, purely technical, and is an attempt to make a defect in form deprive the substance of validity. It is this: The two Electors, LEVISSE and BREWSTER, whose eligibility to an election by the popular vote was contested, absented themselves from the College of Electors, and the vacancies thus created were filled by the appointment of these two gentlemen, who then acted. Now appears the ingenious Mr. TRUMBULL, backed by Mr. HOADLEY, who furnished the legal lore for GROVER to sustain his prearranged decision in Oregon, and declares that because LEVISSE and BREWSTER were not eligible, there was no appointment in their case, and therefore no vacancy. This is the converse of the absurdity in physics that two things can be in the same place at the same time. It is an assertion that a position can be vacant without there being any vacancy in the position. It required very little exertion of Mr. EVARTS' acute analysis and perspicuous statement to break down this impudent pretension.

But there is one position from which the Democrats will refuse to be driven. They will always insist that if they were allowed they would prove that the election in Louisiana was in law and in reality for TILDEN, and that he can only be deprived of its fruits by the refusal of the Commission to hear evidence. No claim could be more false in fact or more shameless in spirit. The Commission cannot go behind the decision of the State authorities, because it has no power to do so, because the houses, which it represents, have not, for the peculiar function with which the Commission deals, the power to do so. But if that were not the case, if the law allowed it, and there were time to make it, a full and complete investigation into the facts of the Louisiana election would show that it was clearly and irreversibly for HAYES. After making all allowance that can be made for fraud, after weighing the effect of the irregularities on both sides, after applying to the disturbed districts the tests of party strength afforded by the result in the districts which were not disturbed, there is not a shadow of doubt that the majority of the voters in Louisiana was for HAYES. The decision of the State authorities must stand, for there is no authority anywhere to review it—none in the State itself, none in Congress, none in the Commission. But it is a just decision. It accords with the facts and with reason. It is not a balancing of fraud against fraud, or of fraud against force. It is not a wrong done to bring about the right. It is in substance and effect the right itself. The Democratic counsel seek to hide the dark record of Democratic crime in Louisiana and to fasten public attention on the charges which they bring against the Republican rulers of that State. They feel the safer in doing this, because the Commission is not likely to allow the matter to come to proof. But the facts remain that the majority of Louisiana voters is Republican; that the laws of Louisiana afford means—not complete, but sufficient—to give effect to this majority; that by the acts of the Returning Board this has been done, and that if the Commission give the eight votes of Louisiana to HAYES and WHEELER, it will do exact and entire justice.

THE GOVERNOR AND THE LIFE INSURANCE FRAUDS.

Opposition to Gov. ROBINSON'S nomination for the head of the Insurance Department does not imply the alternative of confirming the present Acting Superintendent in that position. It is not necessarily a choice between SMYTH, the Owego editor, and SMYTHE, the Albany Postmaster. We have reasons for doubting the fitness of Mr. SMYTH for the position he fills, but at least his integrity and freedom from partisan dictation are unquestioned. He may be supposed, too, to have acquired some knowledge of the working of the Department; and though we should have little hope of seeing it thoroughly efficient in his hands, we should never suspect it of complicity with dishonest managers. The Governor's nominee, on the other hand, has not a single recommendation. No one alleges in his behalf that he is familiar with the theory and practice of life insurance. He is, confessedly, ignorant of both. He has no reputation as an ordinary business man. He is known only as a servile partisan, and his selection by a Democratic Governor implies some discreditable understanding, which will ultimately be brought to light. The fact which for the moment most concerns the public is that Gov. ROBINSON, in his first important appointment, discards considerations of capacity and fitness, and challenges criticism of his own relation to the influences which have produced the present crisis in life insurance.

The Governor's connection with the Insurance "Ring" has always been suspected, and the suspicion will not be lessened by the support which well-known members of the Ring accord to his nomination for the Superintendency. We are accustomed to hear of "strikers" who menace companies with hostile legislation, and extort money as the price of peace. Comparatively little is said of another class of legislative agents—those, we mean, who use their positions in the Senate and Assembly to stifle inquiries and to resist measures that would be unpalatable to the life companies with which, in one way or another they are associated. As a matter of morality there is little difference between black-mailing legislators, who are indifferent to the interests they pretend to watch, and legislators who derive profit and importance from their connection with the investments of companies which may at any time become objects of investigation. It is significant that both of these classes are content to have Mr. SMYTHE installed in an office which he will certainly disgrace. The weaker and the worse he is, the better he is suited to their purposes. Having no knowledge of life insurance, he is not likely to frustrate fraud when the "strikers" attempt it, or to vex the companies' retainers with inquiries and restrictions too stringent to be pleasant. His partisan training will make him insensible to the obligations of an extremely delicate position, and expose him to a pressure from which the Superintendent of Insurance should be free. Any examination he may direct will be a sham. Any certificate of solvency he may give will be worthless. He will be dependent on subordinates for everything, and will be as incapable of supervising their work as of determining the status of companies whose affairs may require his scrutiny.

If Gov. ROBINSON is not bound to do the will of the life insurance Ring, or to give effect to a bargain entered into by the man to whom he owes his own nomination, his choice of SMYTHE is inexplicable. The need of a Superintendent who is at once capable and honest, faithful and fearless, familiar with the intricacies of life insurance, and independent of the companies on whose condition he must pass judgment, was never so great as now. It is folly to assume that the era of distrust is over; its effects are only beginning to be apparent. There may be managers who delude themselves into the belief that superficial examinations will re-establish them in the public confidence, but their feeling is not shared by those who trace the ramifications of mismanagement and fraud, and who know the impression which these produce upon persons insured, as well as upon persons contemplating insurance. At the outset we heard only of the failures of companies. These were bad enough, but there was a disposition to attribute them to nothing worse than injudicious management, aggravated in its consequences by hard times. No such charitable interpretation is entertained now.

The evidence acquired has been cumulative in a double sense. It has added one form of fraud to another. The idea prevailed that the lowest depth had been reached when the officers of the Security were shown to have falsified books and accounts, and to have sworn falsely to render the fraud effective. Embezzlement is also alleged as an explanation of the disappearance of certain funds. For these offenses the persons implicated are to be prosecuted, and if there is any virtue in the administration of law in this State, the prosecution will be pushed forward vigorously. The partial exposures of the Continental and the New-Jersey Mutual—for investigation has hardly got below the surface in either case—reveal mazes of dishonesty which ought to terminate in the State prison. One startling branch of inquiry has barely been touched—we refer to the manufacture of mortgages, based upon enormous overvaluations of real estate, and used as assets in substitution of moneys or securities that have disappeared, no one can tell how. There are mortgages, for example, amounting to $100,000 on New-Jersey unimproved property that would be dear at $15,000; yet they were to the last accepted as good assets by the department at Albany. Who believes that this is the only fraud of its class? Who does not see in its detection a reason for making the investigation of mortgages held by other companies a much more thorough piece of work than it has been under the management of the outgoing Mr. SMYTHE? Of other frauds and perversions of trust we already have plenty in the records of the allied Continental and New-Jersey Mutual. Mortgages and other securities, bogus and genuine, were now in the safe of one company and now in the safe of the other, doing duty apparently in hoodwinking investigators who only pretend to investigate. Then we have the admitted fact of a company's Government bonds hypothecated to raise money for the personal accommodation of the President, and redeemed, under pressure, by one of the persons associated with him in the business of bogus mortgages. These are merely odd incidents which have come to the top, and which very imperfectly illustrate the variety and infamy of the illegal practices that have been carried on, so far with impunity.

In the question, how long is this impunity last, we have one cause for anxiety in regard to the office of Insurance Superintendent. Of course, the duty of instituting criminal proceedings against the parties concerned rests with the Attorney General. It is a duty to which he cannot too soon address himself. But the connection of the Superintendent with all cases of this sort is too clear to be overlooked. His investigations should be the groundwork of criminal indictments; and he should be the first to detect and expose fraud, instead of taking up matters second-hand, as in two of three cases now before the public. Keeping all these considerations in view, the nomination of SMYTHE is much more than a mistake. It is a deliberate betrayal of a great interest, and will be accepted as an assurance of impunity by the rascals who have inflicted sorrow and suffering upon helpless people.

THE OREGON CONSPIRACY.

Let us hope that the worst of the Tilden conspiracy to steal the Presidency is out at last. Certainly there ought to be no lower depth of infamy than that revealed in the dispatches between Gramercy Park and Oregon. Reading these telegrams, the American people will see a candidate for the Presidency, a man who claims to be elected to that high office, conspiring with men to bribe Electors and fraudulently to obtain the Electoral vote of a sovereign State. This iniquity cannot be put off upon some irresponsible agent. The negotiations are made directly with TILDEN and TILDEN'S nephew, PELTON. The communications are sent to TILDEN'S own house, No. 15 Gramercy Park. This infamous correspondence, so far as now made public, begins with Nov. 28. There were other dispatches to prepare the way, but on that date PATRICK, confidential agent in Oregon for TILDEN, telegraphed as follows:

PORTLAND, Nov. 28.

W. T. Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New-York:

Certificate will be issued to one Democrat. Must purchase a Republican Elector to recognize and act with Democrats and secure the vote and prevent trouble. Deposit $10,000 to my credit with KOUNTZE Brothers, Wall street. Answer.

J. H. N. PATRICK,
JAMES K. KELLY.

I fully indorse this.

This needs little explanation to one familiar with the history of the Oregon conspiracy. There was one Democrat—CRONIN—who claimed the right to participate in the Electoral College of Oregon. PATRICK tells TILDEN, through his nephew, that Gov. GROVER will give CRONIN his certificate; but, in order to get him into the Electoral College, the vote of one Republican Elector must be bought, "to prevent trouble." He wants $10,000 deposited to his (PATRICK'S) credit in New-York. KELLY, Democratic Senator from Oregon, telegraphs his indorsement of this proposition to bribe an Elector. But $10,000 seemed too much money to risk on what appeared to be a doubtful venture. TILDEN or his managing man replied thus:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 29.

J. H. N. Patrick, Portland, Oregon:

No. How soon will Governor decide certificate? If you make obligation contingent on result in March, it can be done and incremable slightly, if necessary.

This was exercising that foxy caution for which the "railroad lawyer" is so famous. No cash to be paid until it was known when GROVER would settle the business by giving CRONIN his certificate. Even then, if possible, TILDEN would prefer to put off the payment until the Presidency was fairly his. He would pay in March, and the payment should be "incremable," or, as one might say, "increasable," or to be added to. He would pay "slightly" more in March than in November. But, at all events, the bribe must be "contingent on result." The wary candidate would not buy promises. On the next day, the Democratic conspirators in Oregon, seeing that TILDEN expected to buy GROVER, as well as the rest of the crew, sent this reassuring message:

PORTLAND, Nov. 30.

W. T. Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New-York:

Governor all right without reward. Will issue certificate Tuesday. This a secret. Republicans threaten if certificate is issued to ignore Democrats' claims and fill vacancy, and thus defeat action of Governor. One Elector must be paid to recognize Democrat to secure majority. Have employed three lawyers; editor of only Republican paper as one lawyer; fee, $3,000. Will take $5,000 for Republican Elector; must raise money; can't make fee contingent. Sail Saturday. Kelly and Belinger will act. Communicate with them. Must act promptly.

This was Thursday, Nov. 30, when GROVER was judicially hearing arguments on the question of the eligibility of WATTS. The certificates were to be issued on Tuesday, Dec. 5, and this model Governor authorizes the statement that he will commission "one Democrat," which was CRONIN. But PATRICK, who sends this dispatch, has the grace to add "This is a secret." He insists that one Republican Elector must be bribed. GROVER is "all right without reward." He is unselfish enough to waive his share of the corruption fund. PATRICK explains that it will take $5,000 to buy up the Republican Elector, and that $3,000 must be paid as a retaining fee to the editor of "the only Republican paper, as a lawyer." Here let us say that no bribe could move a Republican Elector. The "only Republican paper" was the *Oregonian*, the mercenary editor of which appeared in the mock proceedings before the Governor, and in his paper, as a defender of CRONIN'S right to a certificate. There must be no "contingent fee" in this case, says PATRICK; terms cash. Still Gramercy Park demurred. The barrel of money was running low, and this plaintive message was sent in reply:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1.

J. H. N. Patrick:

Can't you send special messenger and convene Legislature by Tuesday and elect Electors, necessary expense would be paid. See proceedings in other States telegraphed you. Consult Governor and Senator. Answer.

The poor old man thought that the trick afterward tried in Florida would be cheaper. Let the Legislature be called together before Tuesday, Dec. 5, and legislate CRONIN into office. But, while this dispatch was going over the wires, GROVER sent the famous "Gobble" telegram, five days before his decision could be publicly announced. It reads as follows:

PORTLAND, Oregon, Dec. 1.

To Samuel J. Tilden, No. 15 Gramercy Park, N. Y.:

I shall decide every point in the case of Post Office Elector in favor of the highest Democratic Elector, and grant the certificate accordingly on morning of 6th instant.

[Confidential.] GOVERNOR.

GROVER wastes no words with PELTON, or any other agent. He informs the illustrious reformer himself that he shall decide all the points, no matter what they may be, against the Republicans. In the meantime, however, the request to convene the Legislature had been considered. In his dispatch of Thursday, Nov. 30, PATRICK had said that he should sail on Saturday, which was Dec. 2. On that day, accordingly, "K. for P."—that is to say, KELLY for PATRICK—telegraphed this precious message:

PORTLAND, Dec. 2.

W. T. Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New-York:

Impossible to convene Legislature. P. left before telegraph arrived. Can't draw the eight deposit, CHARLES DIMON, No. 115 Liberty street, to order BUSH & LADD, Salem. Must have it Monday. Can't understand "laughable" Everett House last, your telegram. K. for P.

KELLY was in trouble. The Legislature could not be convened. PATRICK, the arch-conspirator, had gone. KELLY could not draw the $8,000 which had been deposited, in the meantime, to PATRICK'S order, and he could not make out what "laughable" meant in one of the conspirators' cipher dispatches. Poor KELLY! his troubles have only just begun. Next day he telegraphed that PATRICK might be reached at Salt Lake City, about Monday following, "for three days thereabouts." In the meantime, he complains that he must borrow money on his individual responsibility, and, he begs, "in trust you can replace it." Gramercy Park replied, Dec. 3, to "go ahead," and added: "You shall be reimbursed. Do not fail. All-important." But money, money, more money was demanded by the Oregon accomplices, and on the 5th December, the day before the Electors were to meet in Salem, they again cried thus:

SALEM, Oregon, Dec. 5.

W. T. Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New-York:

Can't you deposit the eight, CHARLES DIMOND, subject the order LADD & BUSH, Salem? Can't get money here; must have it Wednesday. Telegraph me Salem. VIBE will not fail. DOCTRINAL.

"Doctrinal" might have been Bristol Bill. It was probably KELLY. The "Vier" who would not fail was undoubtedly GROVER, Governor of Oregon, though it might have been Reddy the Blacksmith, or Jerry the Sneak, or any other dead or living rascal. The much-desired "eight," the $8,000, since unearthed in the New-York accounts, was sent by way of San Francisco. We know now that LADD, the Oregon banker, arrived at the State-house, breathless, in the midst of the Electoral College preparations. This is the dispatch which showed that the long-expected cash was placed to the order of his firm, as the persistent KELLY had implored:

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.

Hon. James K. Kelly:

The eight deposited as directed this morning. Let no technicality prevent winning. Use your discretion.

This closed the correspondence. The plotters at one end had their money. The plotters at the other end had bagged a Tilden Elector at last. This was on the 6th of December. There was joy in Gramercy Park that night; and on the 7th the Democratic newspapers were jubilant. They lauded the patriotism of GROVER, CRONIN, and the rest of the gang, and flouted the suggestion that this business had been underhanded or corrupt. The thieves' argot used by the Democratic candidate for the Presidency has been translated into the language which honest men read and understand. TILDEN'S friends in Congress insisted upon having all election dispatches made public. Let us try to believe that they like this particular array of telegrams, and that they admire the figure which TILDEN cuts in them.

INSPECTING FORTIFICATIONS.

Since Mr. CAMERON became Secretary of War he has devoted the utmost attention to the business of his department, and, not being made exclusively of cast-iron, he has naturally experienced the effects of unremitting labor. It thus happened that when he awoke last Wednesday morning he felt that his exhausted physical system imperatively needed fortifications, and he thereupon hastened to New-York and proceeded to inspect the fortifications of the harbor, as scores of other tired Secretaries and miscellaneous statesmen have done before him.

Partisan malignity is rarely base enough to grudge a few fortifications to a wearied public servant. The more faithful and laborious a Secretary may be, the more he needs an occasional tonic, and the medical men are almost unanimously of the opinion that harbor fortifications, when taken in moderation and for purely medicinal purposes, have an excellent effect. Of course, if a Secretary were habitually addicted to fortifications to such an extent as to interfere with his duties, or to injure his health, he would deserve to be sternly rebuked; but, when he takes a few fortifications for the stomach's sake, so to speak, and on rare and proper occasions, no reasonable man will dream of finding fault with him.

A large and pleasant party of friends, including Gen. SHERMAN and Major Gen. HANCOCK, joined Mr. CAMERON on board a steam-boat on Wednesday morning, and proceeded down the bay. They landed first at Governor's Island, and inspected the fortifications at that point as carefully as if they were something entirely new. It was the opinion of one of the party that there was a trifle too much lemon in the Governor's Island fortifications, but it was unanimously agreed that they were very formidable, and very nicely sweetened. Bedloe's Island was next visited, and in addition to a comprehensive inspection of the usual fortifications, the excursionists made the acquaintance of what has lately become the specialty of the place—the "site of the French statue." Opinions seem to have differed as to the merits of this novelty. Gen. SHERMAN evidently did not like it, and when some one suggested that it might be improved by the addition of a few arches, the General derided the suggestion. As to Secretary CAMERON, he refused to express any opinion in regard to it, and remarked that his successor would doubtless have an opportunity to investigate it more at leisure and test its alleged merits. It should be remembered, however, that the dinner-hour was approaching, and that a desire for something more substantial and nutritious than the Bedloe's Island specialty may have led the party to underestimate its merits.

From Bedloe's Island the steamer made its way to Fort Hamilton, where the party landed, and sat down to an appetizing array of the best and choicest fortifications to be had in the market. Of course, if the weather had been warmer, so that the Secretary and his friends could have taken their fortifications on the piazza of the commandant's quarters, the affair would perhaps have more of the air of a holiday picnic, but as it was, there was nothing to which the most fastidious gourmand could take exception. The bastions, ravelins, casemates, and other courses were exquisitely cooked, and the sally-port was old, fruity, and delicious. Gen. SHERMAN, who has repeatedly inspected all the fortifications in the vicinity of New-York, admitted that Fort Hamilton had fairly eclipsed itself, and that the finest fortifications to be had in Paris could not be honestly pronounced in any way superior.

Refreshed, invigorated, and in the best of spirits, the fortunate party proceeded to Sandy Hook, where they partook of certain potent and palatable fortifications as a *chasse-café*. It is needless to assert that not a single one of the party overstepped the bounds of moderation. Even if there had been no ladies present, it is safe to say that the officers and gentlemen who accompanied the Secretary would have been careful not to overestimate their capacity for fortifications. Their moderation and self-restraint were as conspicuous as their genial delight in the delicious fortifications set before them, and only those persons who believe that fortifications in any form are sinful and injurious both to the body and the soul could have taken any exception to the manner in which the Secretary's holiday was spent.

FUNERAL OF CYRUS P. SMITH.

SERVICES AT THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH — THE CITY GOVERNMENT FULLY REPRESENTED—INTERMENT OF THE REMAINS IN GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.

The funeral of the late Hon. Cyrus P. Smith took place yesterday afternoon from the First Presbyterian Church, in Henry street, Brooklyn. The church was densely crowded, and the streets in the vicinity were blocked with carriages. Among those present were Mayor Schroeder, ex-Mayors Samuel Booth, Samuel S. Powell, Francis B. Stryker, and John W. Hunter. The Aldermen, Supervisors, and other representatives of the City and County Government occupied seats in the body of the church. In other parts of the same edifice were Judges Benedict, Gilbert, Moore, Neilson, McCue, and Reynolds, Henry E. Pierrepont, Henry Sheldon, John Ingraham, Fisher How, Franklin Taylor, Henry K. Sheldon, William Van Anden, Daniel Packer, Prof. R. W. Raymond, Rev. Dr. Duryea, F. H. Lovell, Joshua M. Van Cott, Demas Barnes, D. C. Ripley, ex-District Attorney John Winslow, Jesse C. Smith, Samuel McLean, E. L. Bushnell, ex-Judge Greenwood, Gerard M. Stevens, D. P. Barnard, John Rolfe, and many other prominent citizens of New-York and Brooklyn. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Hall, Pastor, and Rev. Dr. Storrs. The remains were encased in a massive rosewood casket covered with a heavy black pall. On the coffin lid was a silver plate bearing the following inscription:

CYRUS PORTER SMITH,
Born April 6, 1800;
Died Feb. 13, 1877.

The floral tributes, in accordance with the wishes of the family, were confined to a vase of lilies and a wreath of violets. A sheaf of corn lay on the coffin. Rev. Dr. Hall, after reading the funeral service, delivered a short address on the Christian life of the deceased, who had been connected with the Church for over 50 years. The funeral oration was delivered by Rev. Dr. Storrs, who gave a sketch of the life of the deceased from his first coming to Brooklyn, at the age of 27. The deceased had been for more than half a century connected with the city, and had been twice its chief magistrate. At the conclusion of Dr. Storrs' address, the remains were placed in a plain hearse, and, followed by a long line of carriages, taken to Green-Wood Cemetery, where they were interred.

ALBANY.

THE STATE PRISONS BILL PASSED.

GOOD WORK OF THE HOUSE—THE BILL IN ITS PRESENT SHAPE—THE APPROPRIATION BILL REPORTED—THE SENATE PASSES THE COMMISSIONERS OF JURORS BILL—THE POSTMASTER SMYTHE DEAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1877.

The House did splendid work this morning. After an hour's debate only the bill in relation to the office of Superintendent of State Prisons was sent through Committee of the Whole, ordered to a third reading, and, on motion of Mr. Husted, was, by unanimous consent, immediately read a third time and passed, without a single vote in the negative being recorded. The bill was favorably reported from the Ways and Means Committee yesterday morning, and was then made the special order for to-day. The debate was opened by Mr. Post, Chairman of the State Prisons Committee, who offered an amendment in substance similar to that added to the bill in relation to the office of Superintendent of Public Works, prohibiting the appointments being made for political purposes. He supported his amendment with a brief speech showing that the principle embodied in it was no new thing either in theory or practice; that the law for the government and administration passed last year had been framed especially to exclude politics and secure efficiency in the governing body, and that the happiest effects had followed therefrom. Mr. Post's amendment was adopted without dissent.

This being done, Mr. Alvord rose and offered the amendment, the presentation of which had been expected, and of the intent of which there was no doubt or dispute. The amendment provided that the Superintendent should not hold any other State or county office. Had it been adopted, it would have excluded from the office the one man upon whom public sentiment has settled as the man most fitted for it, since everybody knew that Mr. Pillsbury would not accept the nomination if he were required to sever his life-long connection with the Albany Penitentiary.

Mr. Post rose to oppose the amendment, speaking hotly and earnestly, as he always does upon any matter in which he is interested. He declared the true purpose and intent of the amendment; spoke of the excellent management of the Albany Penitentiary, and asserted that it was due to the single mind controlling it.

Mr. Alvord made an equally earnest speech in support of his amendment. He held that the intent of the constitutional amendments was the concentration of power and of responsibility, and to carry out this intent it is right to confine the one mind to the care of the State Prisons, and to those alone. Mr. Alvord expressed some doubt whether the Albany Penitentiary would have been so successful, in a financial sense, if it had not had a large number of United States prisoners in it, for whose board the United States paid the County of Albany.

Mr. Post replied that the Penitentiary had paid its way for 30 years, and it was only of late years that United States prisoners had been received there, and the amount received for them was just $1 25 per week. Nothing but the best possible management could make of this sum anything but a loss to the institution.

Mr. Husted, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, now came into the discussion, and soon placed the whole matter in its true light. He said:

MR. HUSTED'S SPEECH.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It seems to me that this is a very plain and practical question, and that when you strip it of its verbiage it can be settled in a moment. I do not think it necessary to take up the time of this House in panegyrizing Mr. Pillsbury, or entering into any sentimental views or theories, or into any inquiry as to who laid the corner-stone of the Albany Penitentiary; nor do I think the question obtains at all as to whether or not the Albany Penitentiary makes money out of men who are sent up from the various counties of the State for 60 or 90 days for drunkenness, vagrancy, or disorderly conduct. I do not think any of these questions come properly before this committee in the discussion of this bill. No gentleman knows better than the gentleman from Onondaga, [Mr. Alvord,] that it would be impossible to send misdemeanor cases to the State Prison.

Mr. Alvord—Mr. Chairman, I ask the gentleman to recollect distinctly that I said so far as it regarded the United States criminals, and the other criminals generally sent from counties, charged against the counties instead of the State.

Mr. Husted—Mr. Chairman, the gentleman, of course, will admit that they could not be sent by Justices of the Peace of the counties to State Prison under any circumstances. Now, Sir, in so far as United States convicts are concerned, there are not enough United States convicts sent to the Albany Penitentiary, or anywhere else, to contribute a tithe toward the support of a penitentiary, and if they are not sent to the State Prisons it is the fault of the people of the State of New-York in Legislature assembled, for the United States has requested the State of New-York to pass a law enabling them to send their convicts to the State Prisons, and the State of New-York has uniformly refused to pass such a law, since the law that formerly existed in that regard was repealed.

Now, Sir, the United States convicts which are sent to the Kings County Penitentiary do not support that Penitentiary; and, although the Kings County Penitentiary has all the power which the Albany Penitentiary has, yet the Kings County Penitentiary is not self-supporting, so that that argument fails. The reason is because the manager of the Kings County Penitentiary has not that ability, has not that experience, has not that executive skill which is possessed by the manager of the Albany Penitentiary. Now, Sir, again, granted that misdemeanor cases could have been sent to the State Prisons of the State, grant that United States convicts could have been sent to the prisons of this State during the past 10 years, what would have been the result? Why, the result would have been that instead of $800,000, we should have had $2,000,000 deficiency, for the reason that the increment of the convicts would have increased the expenditures, and why? Because with the convicts that are there now the expenses run far and far behind the receipts which come from the moneys paid by the contractors for the labor of the prisoners, and why? Because in the State Prisons of this State there has never been a system of management as yet which gave to the contractor more than half of what he was entitled to receive, and for that reason, Sir, while in the Ohio State Prison the contracts are awarded at $1 30 per day for able-bodied, and 80 and 85 cents per day for lame and disabled convicts, in our State Prison the contracts are awarded at 25 and 30 and 35 cents a day, and it is hard work to let contracts even at that price, and to-day in the Sing Sing Prison there are 500 convicts, and in Auburn Prison 800 more idle men who have not struck a stroke for six months. The management of the prisons is such that contractors will not bid. They say, if we get a contract, even at 25 or 30 cents a day, these convicts won't earn 25 or 30 cents a day for us. Why, they are allowed to set up a "stint" for themselves. They go to work at 8 o'clock in the morning and at 10 o'clock in the morning, they have often completed their "stint," and they lay down their tools and neither contractor nor officers of the prison can make those men strike a single stroke after they have done two hours' work a day. That is the trouble, Sir! The difficulty is at the bottom. It is not on account of the prisons not receiving a little more money for board nor anything of that kind.

The people of this State are looking forward to the day when the prisons shall be conducted as the Controller's office is conducted, as the Attorney General's office is conducted, as the Treasurer's office is conducted, as you, gentlemen, Supervisors and Assessors, and Town Clerks, conduct your official offices, as you bankers, and farmers, and merchants conduct your private business, and when that day shall have arrived we shall hear no more the crying and the wailing and the weeping of the taxpayers over the maladministration and the inefficiency of prison management. I believe

that her sickness was dangerous. The resolution was adopted by a rising vote:

Whereas, A great sorrow has cast its shadow over the household of our colleague, Mr. Strahan, of New-York, in the death of his much-esteemed wife, who departed this life in Albany this morning.

Resolved, That this House expresses its sincere regret at the great loss which our colleague has suffered, and extends to him its sincere sympathy in his sudden bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our colleague.

Resolved, That this House do now adjourn.

Mr. Husted, from the Ways and Means Committee, reported the Annual Appropriation bill this morning, and it was made the special order for Tuesday next. Mr. Husted will, as Chairman, have charge of it on the floor, and will have the opportunity to show himself at his best. For the first time within memory this important bill was passed at one sitting when Mr. Sloan had charge of it last year. If Mr. Husted can do the same this year it will be a feather in his cap.

THE SENATE.

The Coroners bill and the Commissioner of Jurors bill both passed the Senate to-day by a unanimous vote, and will now be sent to the Assembly for concurrence.

The next in order of the four Woodin bills—that making the Register a salaried office, and providing that the salaries of all the subordinates shall not exceed $35,000, all fees to go into the City Treasury—was then taken up. Most of the discussion was on the question of the Register's salary. The bill as introduced provided that it should be $6,000, but Mr. Morrissey thought that was not sufficient. He moved an amendment fixing it at $10,000. Mr. Gerard moved another, making it $8,000, and this was finally adopted as a fair compromise. Discussion then arose as to the liability of the Register under this bill in case of error in making searches. Mr. Woodin contended that the same liability would exist that does under the present law, while some other Senators were of a different opinion. This afforded an opportunity for Senator Wagstaff to move to "progress" the bill, a motion that he has made with reference to every measure of reform for New-York City that has been before the Senate this session. Mr. Gerard also joined in the request that it be "progressed," and Mr. Woodin finally yielded his determination to push the bill to a third reading to-day. He said he had noticed that a resolution was passed at the conference meeting in the Mayor's office in New-York last Saturday, requesting Senators and Assemblymen from New-York not to vote for any bill affecting that City until it had received the indorsement of the Mayor. He would, therefore, consent to "progressing" this bill in order that the Senators from that City might have an opportunity to get their instructions. Messrs. Gerard and Morrissey repudiated the suggestion that they took their "instructions" from the Mayor, and the latter rehearsed the circumstances under which he came to be present at the famous "conference" in Mayor Ely's office. He also said that, in the various bills that had been introduced by the Senator from the Twenty-fifth [Mr. Woodin] he didn't notice any that touched Republican departments.

Mr. Woodin—They haven't got any that I know of.

Mr. Morrissey said he was glad to be able to get the party to which the Senator belonged to go for economy and retrenchment among Democratic officeholders, and he hoped to be able, before he got through, to reach some Republicans.

The bill was thereupon "progressed," with the understanding that it shall be taken up again next Tuesday.

The nomination of Postmaster Smythe for Superintendent of Insurance continues to be a leading subject of speculation and comment. No stone will be left unturned to procure his confirmation, and as he only needs one Republican vote beyond those he is already sure of, it is thought he will be able to effect it. There are rumors that the "bargain," when fully carried out, contemplates several other changes in State officers, among them the Superintendent of Banks, the Health Officer of New-York, and two Quarantine Commissioners, all of whom are Republicans, but are "holding over." Ordinary Republicans are unable to see how their party is going to gain anything by a division of these offices among the Democrats merely for the sake of putting half of them in the hands of Senator Conkling's friends, while Tilden takes the other half. But the greatest surprise among those who hoped better things from Gov. Robinson is that he should be willing to lend himself, at the very threshold of his administration, to such a transparent and corrupt trafficking in public offices. Still, it is hard to see how anything better could have been expected of a man who allowed Tilden to inject a pettifoging partisan plea for the Presidency into his first annual Message to the Legislature.

It is understood here that in case Smythe gets confirmed as Superintendent of Insurance, Jacob C. Cuyler, one of the proprietors of the Albany *Express*, is to succeed him as Postmaster.

THE INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT.

REPUBLICAN CAUCUS ON SMYTHE'S NOMINATION LAST NIGHT—CONKLING'S MAN TO BE CONFIRMED—THE LAST MOVE OF THE INSURANCE RING—EXTRAORDINARY RUMORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—A caucus of Republicans was held this evening at the residence of Senator Hamilton Harris to consider the question of the confirmation of Postmaster Smythe as Superintendent of Insurance. No conclusion was arrived at, and no resolution was adopted binding the Senators to any course of action, but it is generally conceded that when the case comes before the Senate, on a favorable report from the committee, the nomination will be confirmed. There is no doubt of it, in fact, and the prospect is that half a dozen or more Republican Senators will vote with the Democrats, who are expected to be unanimous for the confirmation. Dispatches have been received from all parts of the State to-day urging Republican Senators to vote for the confirmation. They come from Conkling's friends in response to orders from Washington. Great anxiety is manifested by the friends of Smythe and Conkling to have the nomination confirmed to-morrow, but the next regular executive session, according to the rules of the Senate, cannot take place till next Wednesday, unless by unanimous consent. Those who wish for the confirmation to-morrow claim that there was an implied promise to hold an executive session, when Mr. Woodin, in executive session, yesterday included this in his motion. Whether this "implied promise" will be regarded as sufficiently binding to force an executive session to-morrow is not yet decided, but if Smythe is to be confirmed, as all admit, it will not make much difference whether it be done to-morrow or next week. The extraordinary haste manifested to get this nomination confirmed is one of the many incomprehensible mysteries connected with this business. All sorts of explanations are attempted, and many insist on connecting it in some way with the decision of the Electoral Commission on the Louisiana question. The prevailing opinion at first was that the whole thing originated with Conkling, and was part of a bargain or understanding with Tilden that he should be paid for services rendered. But those who ought to know say that Conkling had nothing to do with it, except to ratify the scheme after it was proposed to him, and to use his influence in carrying it out, his motive being simply to provide a fat place for one of his favorite henchmen. According to these men the whole thing was concocted by men who have for some time been known in Albany and outside of it as the "Insurance Ring." It is certain that Smith M. Weed, James W. Husted, and Senator Tobey knew that this nomination was going to be sent in as long ago as last Saturday. It is also well known that the insurance companies have long been anxious to get rid of the present Acting Superintendent, William Smyth. He is a man whom they cannot use in any contingency, neither can the "Insurance Ring." He has declined to facilitate the operations of all the outside sharks who for years past have made their living out of the insurance companies and have aided them in covering up their misdeeds. He must, therefore, be got rid of, and the ring and the companies together concocted the scheme of trotting out Postmaster Smythe as a candidate, relying on Conkling's influence to carry it through. This is the theory of those who profess to be behind the curtain and to know all about it. It does not, however, explain satisfactorily how Gov. Robinson was drawn into it. If the Mutual Life was in the plot, Robinson's acquiescence is easily accounted for, as he is well known to have drawn his sustenance from that company for nearly a quarter of a century, and is always ready to respond to any demand they may make upon him. But the strangest of the many rumors connected with the affair is that in case Hayes is declared President Smyth is to resign the position of Superintendent of Insurance as soon as the Legislature adjourns, and Smith M. Weed, Conkling's old appointee of last Winter, and confidential agent in his rascally manœuvres for the Presidency, is to be appointed in his place. Acting Superintendent Smyth is entirely dumbounded at the appointment of his namesake (he is no relation) to fill his place. He says he came up with him on the train from New-York yesterday, and he never lisped a word about such a thing, nor had he ever dreamed that he was a candidate for the place. One of the Postmaster's sons is now a clerk in the Insurance Department, appointed by the present Acting Superintendent, who thinks he has been scurvily treated by the Postmaster. He also accounts for Conkling's readiness to get him out by the fact that he removed a clerk from the department last Summer who, he understood was a Democrat, and appointed in his place a friend of Senator Sayre, of Utica. Soon after he received a curt letter from Conkling saying that the person removed was his appointee, and demanding that he be reinstated. The demand was impudently made, and promptly refused, and he supposes Conkling is now delighted at the opportunity to "get square." Mr. Smyth's paper in Owego County also took strong ground against the compromise scheme for counting the Electoral vote, which may be another grievance in the mind of the Senator.

THE SALARY BILL.

COL. RUSH C. HAWKINS BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON CITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 15.—The Assembly Committee on Cities this afternoon had a hearing on the bill for reducing salaries, introduced some time ago by Mr. Langbein. Col. Rush C. Hawkins appeared to advocate the bill. He had no prepared speech to make, and the discussion of the bill between the members of the committee and Mr. Hawkins, while very wide and thorough, was rather in the nature of conversation than formal argument. Mr. Hawkins said that the present bill was the old one of last year which had been in the Legislature, but it had been amended in many important particulars. Since coming to Albany he had heard much said of the constitutional provision in relation to the matter of salaries. He had discussed the question at length with some of the best lawyers in New-York, and they were unanimous in the opinion that the word "allowances" in the Constitution did not mean salaries. Mr. Hawkins had not the least doubt that the word did not mean salaries, and he cited authorities on the meaning of the word, and on its use in support of his opinion. Mr. Hawkins did not think it possible that the Legislature intended to refuse the city the right to regulate the compensation of its army of employes. If this restriction applied to the salaries of appointed or elected officers, that was one thing, but it was the multitude of employes we wanted to reach, one half of whom were paid three times as much as their services are worth. He admitted there was a doubt about the meaning of the constitutional clause, and so far as he was individually concerned he would say that sooner than saddle the City with the burden of the hundreds of law-suits which might spring from the passage of the bill in its present form he was willing to have it made prospective in its operation if the Legislature was also willing. There are 17 Commissioners who will go out of office during Mayor Ely's term. There are 28 in all in the city. We can bear the burden a little longer. Our total expenses; for City salaries in 1860 was $5,000,000 it is now $13,000,000. So much was talked about home rule—this is what home rule had done for us. It had fostered corruption in every form, until the City beat under the burden laid upon it. Home rule had been another name for robbery and extortion, and under it the whole atmosphere of the City had been made to brew corruption. Mr. Hawkins then briefly addressed himself to the charge so frequently iterated that the Legislature was principally responsible for the mischief. He asked whence come the men who pass the bills which add to our burdens, which have robbed our City and supplied the means of corruption? Not from the rural districts, not from the country towns, but from the City itself. In the secret meetings of the City politicians these measures had been concocted, and from these the elected Representatives had come up to Albany and had passed them through the State Legislature, under the claim that they were local bills, of the merits of which they alone were able to speak. He referred to the recent conference in the Mayor's office, and said that he saw there a man who raised his voice the loudest in denunciation of the mischievous interference of Albany, but who was himself the man who brought up to Albany and procured the passage of some of the worst measures which had cursed the City. Mr. Hawkins said that the evil lay with the people who elect such men. Our substance is voted away by men who don't contribute a dollar to the City in taxes. At the election in 1875 there were 129 000 voters. Of these 19,000 were tax-payers. The others were tax eaters. We are ruled by an ignorant vote, and we have to, we must look to the men from the country to protect us. We are not fit for self-government, and that is all there is to it. Mr. Hawkins then read some statistics showing the cost of various City Departments as compared with the same departments in other cities, by which it appears that New-York paid about five times as much for the same service as Boston, Philadelphia, or Baltimore. It was noticeable that the Police cost for administration alone $140,360, this large sum being required merely to pay the men in the headquarters building. Some conversation here followed in regard to the Police bill recently sent up by the Commissioners, in which an increase of salaries was provided, and it came out that the committee had unanimously determined to strike out this increase. The section which cut down the pay of the firemen and policemen was discussed, and Messrs. Corse, Langbein, and Mitchell declared unanimously that they would vote for no bill with that section in it. Mr. Hawkins sat down and struck it out on the spot. In the end it was agreed that Mr. Hawkins and Mr. Langbein should take the bill and together should amend, correct, and perfect it, and return it to-morrow morning at their early meeting. The temper of the discussion was excellent throughout, and it might almost be expected from its tone that a bill could be drawn up which would have no inconsiderable Democratic support.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

"La Périchole" was sung at the Eagle Theatre, last evening, for the first time this season. This familiar, but still popular work might be reproduced without making any demand upon critical attention but for the fact that the version represented yesterday differed somewhat from the original opera. "La Périchole," as now performed, includes a new act in which *Piquillo* is discovered in a dungeon, whence he escapes with the aid of his sweetheart, leaving *The Viceroy* a captive in his stead. The change from the old edition to the new one did not impress us as particularly felicitous. The addition to the story and score is not interesting either from a dramatic or lyric standpoint, and were it not for Mlle. Aimée's expressive singing of a rather commonplace aria, in which she paints her ardent love for *Piquillo*, the transactions and the tunes would have been positively tedious. The opera, in respect of its rendering, however, afforded considerable satisfaction. We prefer Mlle. Aimée's personation of *La Périchole* not merely to the efforts of her predecessors in this country, but to Mlle. Schneider's own *création*, and a portrayal in which suggestiveness, sentiment and mischief are more nicely mingled is not likely to be applauded for many a day. M. Raoult is capitally suited in *Piquillo*, and MM. Mezières and Duplan make abundant fun in their respective characters. Although there was no lack of applause, yesterday, a return to the time-honored version of "La Périchole" may be recommended as judicious.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mme. Essipoff plays at Steinway Hall this evening.

Seats may be secured on and after this morning for Miss Abbott's approaching début in opera, at the Academy of Music.

The preparations for the imminent "Wagner Festival" are progressing, and rehearsals for all the operas intended for production—including "Die Walküre," which will be brought out with special care and liberality in respect of scenic attire—have already begun. The opera with the performance of which the festival is to be inaugurated has not yet been fixed upon.

The general rehearsal previous to to-morrow evening's fourth Philharmonic concert may be attended at the Academy of Music this afternoon. The programme embraces Mendelssohn's overture to "The Fair Melusine," a new Serenade, for string orchestra, by R. Fuchs, a new concerto, for piano and orchestra, by Hans Von Bronsart, and Beethoven's Seventh Symphony. Mr. S. B. Mills is to be the pianist.

A programme of English glees was interpreted to the delight of a large audience at Chickering Hall, yesterday evening. Mendelssohn, Marschner, Sullivan, Callcott, Arne, and Abt were represented by choice pieces of part-music, which were rendered with much expressiveness and delicacy of shading by Messrs Eilard, Neilsen, Baird and Aiken, Misses Beebe and Finch, and Mrs. Hills. By general desire a supplementary concert of the same nature will be given on March 15.

The tidings that a matinée representation of English opera may be attended at the Academy of Music to-morrow will, no doubt, be greeted with pleasure. Miss Kellogg and her associates, after gladdening several neighboring places with their song, will then round off the week in this City with a performance of "The Star of the North." *Cathérine* is one of Miss Kellogg's most brilliant personations, and the stage-costume of the opera ought in itself to be a sufficient attraction to fill the house.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION

ROUMANIAN NEUTRALITY—THE RUSSIAN CIRCULAR—A "FEELER" FROM ST. PETERSBURG—THE NEGOTIATIONS OF TURKEY—SERVIA AND MARTENEGRO.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A Vienna correspondent says letters from Jassy state that the Roumanian representatives abroad informed the various Governments on Feb. 3 that Roumania, not having been able to secure the protection of the powers for her neutrality, could not help concluding a convention permitting the passage of Russian troops through her territory under certain emergencies. Roumania would not grant the Turks the same privilege.

A correspondent at Brindisi reports an interview with Midhat Pasha, in the course of which the latter expressed the opinion that there would be no war.

Another Vienna correspondent calls attention to a significant letter from St. Petersburg, publishey by the *Political Correspondence*, and probably intended as a feeler and reminder by the Russian Government. This letter, discussing the reports that the answers to Prince Gortschakoff's circular will probably be evasive, or will recommend further delay, says delay may suit the English policy, or that of some other power; but it is incompatible with the interests of the Cabinets immediately interested in the Eastern question. Russia has to maintain a large army on the frontier, and is forced to increase it in consequence of the gradual disappearance of chances of peace. Railway traffic is interrupted. commerce has ceased, and credit is shaken. There is no export trade. Socialism is encouraged by this state of affairs.

The correspondent at Vienna of a morning paper says the communication of the Prince of Montenegro to the Porte, accepting the conditions which the Porte proposed to negotiate, is couched in the most obliging terms, although the Prince and the Porte still differ as to the place where the negotiations are to commence. The former would have no objection to transferring them to Constantinople if there was a fair chance of coming to an understanding.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the Grand Vizier renewed the request to the Prince of Montenegro, that the peace negotiations be carried on elsewhere than at Vienna. The Prince replied that he preferred Vienna, but to prove his desire for conciliation he proposed Cattaro. The Porte declined this and asked the Prince to choose Scutari or some place in Herzegovina.

The *Times'* dispatch from Belgrade says it is believed there that the Porte will not claim the arrears of tribute from Servia if peace is concluded. The impression is gaining ground that official Russia will take no further interest in Servian affairs. Peace would be virtually assured but for the influence of the Pan-Slavic societies and the conviction of the Cabinet that peace would result in its overthrow.

In the House of Lords yesterday afternoon the Duke of Argyll gave notice that he would, on Tuesday next, direct attention to the Government's instructions to Lord Salisbury regarding the Conference, and ask the Government what measures are contemplated for attaining the ends meditated in these instructions. This will probably lead to the expected attack of the Opposition regarding the Eastern question.

Can Europe ask the Russian Government to follow a suicidal policy, to continue to injure the country and sow the seeds of a socialist revolution with their own hands? The letter more especially refers to Austria, and asks whether she is not as much interested as Russia in preventing the recurrence of events which kept her for months in constant fear of war and internal commotion. It concludes: The waiting policy of Europe brings the alliance of the three Emperors into the foreground. Within the last few days there are symptoms indicating that the policy of Germany is closely joind to that of Russia. In these circumstances it may soon be expected that in this way will be found to get the desired guarantees in a form corresponding with the interests of both Russia and Austria.

The *Times'* correspondent remarks that the above letter may be taken with tolerable certainty as a semi-official hint that Russia's position is besoming more and more untenable, and that she cannot wait much longer, but must go forward or backward.

According to accounts from St. Petersburg, the statement of the Russian circular that the Czar had suspended his final resolution, awaiting the decison of the powers, was more than a phrase of diplomatic courtesy. He is as averse to war as ever. He has by no means relinquished hope that withdrawal by honor is possible, and he reckons that the powers will assist them in their own interest as well as that of Europe. Those who agree with the Czar consider that the fall of Midhat Pasha shows that war is unnecessary now.

EXTRADITION WITH ENGLAND.

FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Additional correspondence in regard to the recent extradition difficulty between Great Britain and the United States is published. Among the most important dispatches is one from Secretary Fish to Minister Pierrepont, dated Aug. 5, 1876, in which the former explains that Sir Edward Thornton was mistaken in informing the British Government that he [Fish] had stated that Lawrence was arraigned or held to bail after extradition for any crime except that for which he was surrendered. Lord Derby, on Oct. 14, instructed Sir Edward to inform Mr. Fish that England as a temporary measure was prepared to surrender accused persons without asking an engagement as to the offenses for which such persons would be tried. Lord Derby at the same time declared the English Government can only continue to carry out this arrangement as long as no attempt is made to try a person thus surrendered for any other offense than that for which he is extradited." Mr. Fish replied that on indication of the readiness of Great Britain to surrender Winslow, Brent, and Gray, he would be glad to concur in this arrangement. Meanwhile both Governments reserve the right secured by article 11 to abrogate article 10 at any time, and both give notice of their continued adhesion to their respective views as to the interpretation of the treaty. Mr. Fish informed Sir Edward Thornton that, while he regretted his inability to persuade the English Government to adopt the American view, he was glad to know that, earnestly as each side had presented its own views, the manner of presentation had created no irritation and left no cause of complaint. Mr. Fish, on Dec. 14, informed Sir Edward that as soon as Brent was surrendered the American Government would consider article 10 of the Treaty of 1842 as again in force, and would likewise be ready to enter upon negotiations for a new treaty.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—Thirty corpses, frightfully mutilated, have so far been recovered from the coal mine at Graissessac.

A terrible boiler explosion has occurred at the Barroin Steel Works in St. Etinne. Ten persons were killed or fatally injured, and many badly injured.

VERSAILLES, Feb. 15—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Committee on Press Laws presented a report proposing a bill to provide trial by jury for press offenses.

BERLIN, Feb. 15.—Semi-official journals declare that any serious variance which may have existed recently between Germany and France has passed off as France has discontinued her efforts to form an alliance with Russia.

THE PRESIDENCY OF MEXICO.

THREE PERSONS WHO CLAIM THE OFFICE—BUT TWO OF THEM ARE IN THIS COUNTRY, WHICH LEAVES GEN. DIAZ IN ALMOST UNDISPUTED POWER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 15.—A dispatch from San Diego, Cal., says Col. Machorro, late in command of the Twelfth Mexican cavalry at Durango, has just arrived there, via Guaymas. Col. Machorro was at first a partisan of Lerdo, but when the latter left the country he espoused the cause of Iglesias. He says everywhere in Durango the people have pronounced for Diaz. Col. Machorro left there and went to Mazatlan and La Paz, where he found the same state of affairs. He then proceeded to Guaymas, where he found the people about to pronounce for Diaz, and he then came on to California. He states that the revolt of the Pesquieras in Sonora was caused by Gen. Mariscal. The Pesquieras with a few others have fled to Chihuahua. Col. Machorro arrived at Guaymas on the 5th inst., where he found Col. Rangel and the Admiral of the two Mexican war vessels Democratis and Mexico. They were expecting the arrival of Gen. Mariscal on the 7th, when they were to put forth a formal declaration in favor of Diaz. At La Paz, Lower California, everything was found in confusion politically. Chief Miranda had been driven out of La Paz by one J. Ibarra, who had rallied a band of outlaws and installed himself in power. Miranda had left for Guaymas in a small vessel, but had not reached that port when Col. Machorro stopped there. There is now no legitimate government in any part of the territory. Col. Machorro says the whole interior of Mexico is now for Diaz, and the entire Pacific coast, except, perhaps, Acapulco, and the fact that both the war vessels are now under Diaz's control will secure that port too. The state of affairs in the Republic is disheartening. The chiefs on either side, Lerdo and Iglesias, having fled the country, those who have fixed interests are forced to acquiesce in Diaz's rule. Officers who, like Col. Machorro, can not conscientiously join that movement can only leave the country, not wishing to prolong what could only be guerrilla warfare. Diaz being at the head of the only organized force controlling the Army, is for the present supreme, but it is not believed his grasp can be held for more than a few months. Some patriotic men of great influence are still relied upon for the future. Señor Vallarta, formerly Governor of Jalisco, and Gen. Ignacio Mejia, both very popular men, are looked to in some quarters to hereafter rally the constitutional party of the country. The general business is seriously affected, but in the interior there has been, as yet, no perceptible effect upon the masses of the people, who are about as well off as in the most peaceful times. Diaz at the latest advices had established himself in Guadalaiara, where the officer left by Gen. Ceballos in command of the forces had turned over everything to him.

WHAT EX-PRESIDENT LERDO HAS TO SAY ON THE SUBJECT — A CONVERSATION WITH A STAFF OFFICER.

The foregoing dispatch was shown to ex-President Lerdo by a TIMES reporter last evening, in his rooms at an up-town hotel. He had not received the news from any other source, and listened to a translation of the dispatch with great interest. In regard to its contents, he believed that the facts as set forth by Col. Machurro were in the main true, but he declined for the present to enter into any conversation with regard to the condition of affairs in Mexico. He thanked the reporter for having placed him in possession of the latest advices concerning the political situation in his native country in advance of their publication, and immediately called the members of his staff together to inform them of the intelligence he had received.

Subsequently one of the staff officers said to the reporter that he was not at all surprised that the Diaz Government had been so widely recognized throughout the country, as it was almost always so in cases of successful uprising. Persons throughout the country who had large interests at stake would soon find that their safety depended entirely upon the maintenance of the constitutional government and the support of law and order. On Sept. 23, 1876, Diaz had issued a call for an election to be held on the 12th of the present month, and in that call had excluded from voting all who had opposed him within the year. As he now had full military possession of the country, he had undoubtedly been elected President, thus covering himself with a thin coat of legal varnish. Under the present circumstances it would be impossible to say how long such a Government would last in Mexico, but he was convinced that it would not stand for any length of time. Law and order would eventually prevail, as his pretended election was in violation of the Constitution, and utterly at variance with the laws, not only of Mexico, but of all civilized communities. With regard to Gen. Ignacio Mejia and Señor Vallarta, who are mentioned in the dispatch from San Francisco, the officer thought there was some mistake, as the former was not in Mexico at present, but was in Havana, and the latter he had always known as a partisan of Diaz.

OBITUARY.

GEN. N. A. T. CHANGARNIER.

A dispatch from Paris announces the death of Gen. Nicholas Anne Theodule Changarnier in that city on Wednesday last. The deceased was born at Autun, Department of Saône-et-Loire, on April 26, 1793. He was educated at the Military School of St. Cyr, and in 1815 was graduated with the rank of Lieutenant, and entered, as a private, one of the companies of the Body-guard of Louis XVIII. In January of the same year he entered the Sixtieth Regiment of the Line as Lieutenant, and served with distinction in the campaign of 1823 in Spain, and was made Captain in October, 1825. In 1830 he was transferred to the First Regiment of the Royal Guard, but returning to the line, he was sent to Africa, where, by a series of brilliant and able actions, he obtained rapid promotion. He took part in the expedition of Mascara, and in 1835 distinguished himself by his bravery in the campaign against Achmet-Bey, under Marshal Clausel, and in 1837 was made a Lieutenant Colonel. His services in the expedition of the Portes-de-Fer gained him the rank of Colonel, and his successes over the Hadjoutes and Kabyles were rewarded with the cross of an officer of the Legion of Honor. After the expedition of Medea, and the actions at Mouzai and Chéliff, in 1840, he was made a Brigadier General. After three years of further brilliant services, which resulted in the submission of the tribes which sustained Abd-e-Kader, he was promoted to the rank of General of Division, on August 3, 1843. In 1847 he was placed in command of the Division of Algiers, by the Duke D'Aumale, Governor General of Algiers. After Cavaignac had been appointed General of Division and Governor of the Colony by the Provisional Government, Changarnier returned to France, and in a letter, in which he spoke of his habit of conquering, he asked the Republican Government to utilize his devotion to France. M. De Lamartine appointed him Ambassador to Berlin, but he preferred to remain in Paris, and after the threatening manifestation of April 16, to the Provisional Government, he voluntarily assumed command of the Government forces, and restored order. When Cavaignac became Minister of War, Changarnier was appointed his successor as Governor General of Algiers, and held that post for five months. Having been elected to the National Assembly from the Department of the Seine, he returned to Paris, and was placed in command of the National Guard. When Louis Napoleon became President, Changarnier was appointed commander of the regular troops, known as the Army of Paris. He prevented outbreaks on Jan. 29 and June 13, 1849, and supported Louis Napoleon for a considerable time, exciting the distrust of the Republicans. Afterward he strenuously opposed the President's measures, and was deprived of his command on Jan. 9, 1851. The Assembly, for their own safety, wished to give him command of the troops destined for their protection, but the project fell through, and Changarnier, who had declared in the Chamber that "not a battalion, nor a company, nor even a squadron could be found that would inaugurate the era of the Cæsars," could do nothing to prevent the coup d'état. He was arrested on the morning of Dec. 2, and was carried to Mazas, where he remained for some time, and was banished from France on Jan. 9, 1852. He resided abroad for some time, refusing to return under the permission that had been accorded him, and in 1855 sent a letter to the French press, in which he vehemently contradicted the statement that had been made to the effect that he had offered to arrest his colleagues, Cavaignac, Charras, Lamoriere and other Republican Generals. After the general amnesty in 1859 he returned to France, and resided on his property in the Department of Saone-et-Loire. On the outbreak of the Franco-German war Marshal Lebœuf, the Minister of War, declined to avail himself of his services, but in August the Emperor invited him to go to Metz where he remained with Bazaine, who employed him in initiatory negotiations with Prince Frederick Charles, which resulted on Oct. 27 in the capitulation of the French Army. He then remained in Germany as a prisoner of war until the conclusion of the armistice in January, 1871, after which he returned to Paris. He was elected to the National Assembly by the Departments of Gironde, Le Nord, and Somme, and took his seat for the last named. On April 5, 1849, he was made Grand officer of the Legion of Honor.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.

TWO THIEVES ARRESTED—A CLUE TO STOLEN PROPERTY DISCOVERED.

Yesterday afternoon Detectives Ferris and Von Griechten, of the Central Office, while in the vicinity of Second avenue and Ninth street, noticed two men loitering about the neighborhood. Their movements were very suspicious, and the officers arrested them and took them to Police Headquarters, where they were arraigned before Superintendent Walling, who at once recognized them as Michael Sheehan, alias "Sheeny Mike," and James Heany, two of the most adroit burglars in this City. On being searched, they were both found armed with revolvers, and also had in their possession skeleton keys, black masks, and other burglars' tools. On the person of Heany, who gave his name as James Wilson, were found small quantities of vanilla beans, which are supposed to be samples of 19 cases which were stolen in November last from the storehouse of Gomez, Rionda & Co., No. 9 Old slip. Sheehan was found to answer the description of a man who was seen in the neighborhood of the store of Messrs. Benjamin, Hahn & Co., importers of cloaks, No. 315 Broadway, which store was entered by burglars during the interval between the 3d and 5th inst., and robbed of goods valued at $3,000. These goods were taken away in a large packing trunk and a case. After the prisoners were locked up the officers proceeded to make an investigation and ascertained that Sheehan, Heany, and another man who is still at large, hired two rooms in a house on East Ninth street, near Second avenue, about three weeks ago, and that on the morning of Monday, the 5th inst., a truck and case answering the description of the receptacles in which the goods were carried off from the store of Benjamin, Hahn & Co. were brought into the rooms. They were removed about an hour before Heany and Sheehan were arrested. The detectives hunted up the expressman who had been employed to remove the goods, and learned that he had taken them to No. 137 East Thirty-third street, which was found to be the residence of "Sheeny Mike." The detectives proceeded to the house in Thirty-third street, and there found the trunk which was stolen from Benjamin, Hahn & Co. At Heany's residence, in Chrystie street, the detectives found quantities of stolen property, which were all taken to the Central Office to await identification.

"Sheeny Mike" was arrested some months ago on suspicion of having been concerned in the burglary at Horton's jewelry store in Fulton street, but was discharged for want of evidence. He is also suspected of having been one of the men who robbed the jewelry establishment of Stein Brothers, in Nassau street, and also the pawnshop of Mos Bros., in Catharine street. Heany is now under bail for having robbed Edler's kid glove store on Broadway some years ago. The prisoners are locked up at Police Head-quarters, and will be taken to the Washington Place Police Court to-day.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, partly cloudy, warmer weather, followed by rain or snow at northern stations.*

SALE OF PAINTINGS AT THE KURTZ GALLERY.

To-night Robert Somerville will sell at auction the collection of paintings belonging to Mr. Henry N. Smith, which has been on exhibition in the picture gallery of Kurtz on Madison square. The number of striking names of modern painters is unusual. Corot is represented by one of the pictures which are probably the most familiar to the public—a kind of blonde as well as gray painting, the subject being water and river banks, with overhanging trees. Theodore Rousseau has a peculiar "French Village," with tones running to brown. Daubigny is here in a charming landscape, dated 1871, and Diaz has a lovely landscape of a melancholy cast of feeling. There is also a "Venus and Cupid" by him, the coloring of which suggests Ziem. A Venice view with sunset by the latter is a very favorable specimen of a justly popular artist. Jules Breton shows well with a "Brittany Woman with Distaff," and there is one of Toulmouche's beautifully dressed and wonderfully painted women, beside whom the ladies of Bonnat, Baudry, and Compte-Calix appear to lack decision. Paul Marie Lenoir appears in a fresh subject called "The Salutation." An Oriental horseman, a Kurd or Tartar, has ridden his horse up some flat stone steps, and reaching from the saddle presents an Oriental woman of Parisian cast, with a veiled view. It is a piquant picture, notwithstanding the suspicion of inaccuracy, and well painted besides. There is also a crayon by Rosa Bonheur and paintings by Gérome, Koekkoek, Verboeckhoven, Bierstadt, and Coomans. The example of Merle is called "Poetical Inspiration," and in spite of great excellence, not merely of technique but of expression, is a little painful. One cannot help admiring the knowledge that suggested the shape and expression of this face, and the skill that could transfer it to canvas. Lamoulnet is here with a little landscape named "Near Bougival," which affords one that rest which is grateful after seeing Merle.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

A letter was received from Capt. J. H. A. MacDonald, Captain of the Scottish Rifle Team, yesterday, by Mr. Schermerhorn, Secretary of the National Rifle Association, which contains the following: "It is very kind of the donors of the International trophy to consult those who competed, and the only desire we have had in considering what to recommend has been to promote the permanence and efficiency of this great match. * * * We are all very strongly of the opinion that the feature of the match is the gathering of several nationalities, without which it would lose much éclat, and this can only be insured by not holding it too often, looking at the enormous distances to be travelled and the great expense involved. * * * I suppose you will hold that there will be no attempt to supersede the separate nationalities by a British team. If such is made by any of our English friends I hope it will be understood in America that we object to the right of a British team to shoot now, after concessions have been joined by your nation, with our Scotch nation, as a separate nationality in rifle-shooting matches."

THE NORTHAMPTON BANK ROBBERS.

The requisition papers from the Governor of Massachusetts for the bodies of the three burglars arrested on Wednesday on a charge of being concerned in the Northampton Bank robbery, have been sent to Gov. Robinson, and the Governor of Pennsylvania, for their action. "Jim" Dunlap, and "Bob" Scott, the cracksmen arrested in Philadelphia, Detective Pinkerton says, are the most expert and daring burglars in the country. "Billy" Connors, the man arrested in this City, Mr. Pinkerton says, is chiefly remarkable in discovering "good places" to rob, and in afterward disposing of the booty. It is not certain that he was actually one of the gang of masked men who entered Cashier Whitelese's house at Northampton, but there is strong evidence to show that he helped to dispose of the money and securities stolen. The three men will probably be transferred to Massachusetts in a day or two. Connors, who still denies any complicity in the robbery, was visited yesterday at the Tombs by his counsel.

MR. BENNETT TO RETURN.

The Newport correspondent of the Providence *Journal* reports under date of 14th inst.: "The story that Mr. James Gordon Bennett is to remain abroad for an indefinite period in consequence of the recent unpleasantness, does not appear to have the least foundation. He has already made inquiry relative to certain cottages, as to whether they are to be rented or not, and the tenor of his letter leaves no doubt whatever that he will be in Newport during the season, as usual. Notwithstanding the talk of many straight-laced people, there is no doubt whatever about Mr. Bennett's presence being always welcomed here."

SHIPMENT OF MUNITIONS OF WAR.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 15.—The British steamship J. B. Walker cleared at this port to-day for Constantinople with the following cargo for the Turkish Government: Ten million Snider cartridges, 420,000 Winchester cartridges, 5,000,800 Martini shells, 5,000,000 bullets, 33,600 Martini guns, 33,600 Martini scabbards, the whole valued at $1,046,608.

To the Gentlemen of New-York.

We respectfully announce having this day REDUCED the price of our widely popular SILK HATS to $3, and our DERBY HATS to $5. With this announcement we note a recent reduction in cost of labor as enabling us in a measure to meet the exigencies of the times, and assure you that, in emulation of the character and reputation of our fabric in the past, we shall produce the AMIDON HAT of the future.

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—*Advertisement.*

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AS A RELIABLE REMEDY for coughs and colds use PORTER'S BALSAM. Price 25, 50, and 75 cents.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the latest Political and General News; Progres of the Electoral Count; The Louisiana Case; Proceedings of the Legislature; Tilden's Oregon Operations; Letters from our Correspondents at home and abroad; Editorial Articles on matters of current interest; Agricultural Matter; carefully prepared Commercial Matter, giving the Latest Financial News and Market Reports; Articles of agricultural and domestic interest; and other interesting Reading Matter.

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NEW-YOR

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SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 R of C. 3.65s. 72⅞
10,000 do..... 72⅞
5,000 R. J. & L. 1st m. 103
5,000 N. J. C. Conv.. 89⅝
6,000 do..... 90
3,000 E. J. & L. 1st con. 66
1,000 do..... 66½
5,000 L. & W. B. con. 88½
150 Pacific Mail..... 35
100 Del. & Hud..... 93⅛
100 do..... 90½
100 do..... 90⅝
100 do..... 91
500 do..... 91⅛
400 do..... 91
100 do..... 90⅝
100 do..... 90⅝
100 do..... 91
100 do..... 91½
100 do..... 91⅝
100 do..... 91½
100 do..... 91⅝
100 do..... 91½
100 do..... 91⅝
500 Lake Shore..... 91⅜
100 do..... 91½
100 do..... 91⅝
100 do..... 91½
100 do..... 91⅝
200 do..... 91½
100 do..... 91⅝
500 do..... 91⅝
100 do..... 91½
100 do..... 91⅝
700 do..... 91⅝
100 do..... 91½
100 do..... 91⅝
100 do..... 91½
100 do..... 91⅝
100 do..... 91½
100

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ORLTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
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CHINA.....WED., Feb. 21 ABYSSINIA, Wed., March 7
BATAVIA.....WED., Feb. 28 ALGERIA, Wed., March 14

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IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 13, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.

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ETNA.....March 15

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GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CRESSMAN, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

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Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Feb. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 28

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17

Connects with new New-Orleans Feb. 23 and March 16 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class, steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows,

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 7

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. TORRANCE, HERRING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.

FROM NEW-YORK.
SILESIA.....March 1 | WIELAND.....March 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Harbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Europe: First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., Gen. Agents for HOMBURG & BOAS, General Agents.
61 Broadway, N. Y. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 8 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars only, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 8 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 9, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily; 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:36, 9:05 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:00, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, Trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken; Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both N. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. For trains see time tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers street Depot. (For 42d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 9:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston, and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sundays); Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays); Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilksbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES S. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:13 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. G. W. PRESTON, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 4:30 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

FINE ARTS.

TO ART CONNOISSEURS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

Absolute sale of one of the finest and most important private collections of MODERN PAINTINGS of the best European schools, the property of

MR. HENRY N. SMITH, No. 547 5TH AV., will take place

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 23.

The collection includes chefs-d'œuvres by Rosa Bonheur, Jules Breton, Gust. Brion, Charles Baugniet, E. Boutibonne, Bierstadt, Meyer Von Bremen, F. Compte-Calix, Corot, Dias, Daubigny, Leon Y. Escosura, Gérôme, Gisbert, Hildebrandt, Hébert, Hamman, Innocenti, Itzenbach, Koekkoek, Lambinet, Hugues Merle, Moreau, Rossi, Roffaen, Jean Robie, Saintin, Theodore Rousseau, Toulmouche, Verboeckhoven, J. G. Vibert, P. Ziem, and others.

NOW ON EXHIBITION,
DAY AND EVENING,
at the
KURTZ GALLERY,
No. 6 East 23d st., on Madison square.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

S. DIXON, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, AT 10:30 O'CLOCK A. M., at Nos. 337, 339, and 341 Fourth av., corner 25th st., large and unreserved sale of over 350 lots of handsome, medium, and low-priced furniture, comprising choice bird-seize, dining-room, and parlor furniture in suites and single, bedding, carpets, glassware, mirror and mantel mirrors; also, 2 furniture and fixtures of a restaurant.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

ADVANCES MADE ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE. DONALD MACKAY.
LATHAM A. FISH.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 21 Broad st., New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers,

PAYABLE IN ANY PART OF EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, AND AMERICA.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS OF MONEY ON EUROPE AND CALIFORNIA.

THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA.

OFFICE NOS. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1877.

THE TRUSTEES of this Company have levied an ASSESSMENT of $1 per share on the preferred and common stock, payable at this office on or before Feb. 17. After that date it will be delinquent, and liable to a charge for advertising sale.

COPIES OF REPORT and late news from the mine are published, and may be had at the office, or mailed to address on request.

MORRIS H. SMITH, Assistant Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have purchased for the following numbers of bonds of said company, viz.: Nos. 56, 449, 584, 676, 709, 711, 739, 867, 883, 883, 925, 943, 959, 963, 1,100, 1,342, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said sixteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said sixteen bonds not presented for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next will cease from and after that date.

E. G. BOLSTON, President.

CINCINNATI 7 3/10 PER CENT
MUNICIPAL BONDS, DUE 1906. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY
KUHN, LOEB & CO., No. 31 NASSAU ST.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.
ASSETS AT AUCTION,
MARCH 27, 1877.

For catalogue apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 7 Pine st., or to the Receiver, No. 21 Nassau st.

THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 54 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 15, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders will be held at the office of the company in the City of New-York on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, 1877, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst. and reopened March 5, 1877.

DAVID MAHANY, Secretary.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 8, 1877.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of four (4) per cent. on the par value has been declared upon the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable at the banking-house of the Company's Agents, Messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 17th day of February, inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened on the morning of the 2d day of March next. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

Office of the NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 72 WALL ST.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1877.

76th Dividend.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

AUGUSTUS COLTON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND COLORADO COMPANY, PARK BANK BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1877.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.—A DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this company, payable at this office, on and after March 1, 1877, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books, which will close on the 20th day of February inst., and reopen March 2, 1877. H. GRONENMEYER, Secretary.

ADAM'S EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1877.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Feb. 19, to the morning of March 2.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES FOR THE first due coupons of the First Mortgages on the Main Line of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company may present them to the Metropolitan National Bank, and have the interest on the coupons added to the certificate.

ELECTIONS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Feb 15, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1877.

The transfer-book will be closed from the evening of 20th inst., until March 8.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of President and Directors, and transaction of other business, will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. The transfer-books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., On the 10th inst., and reopen on the 23d inst.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and election of Directors of the St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held on the 26th of March, 1877, at the office of said company, No. 417 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo., at 1 o'clock, P. M.

N. E. GOULDY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD WELLestablished and profitable business, centrally located in the City of Rochester, comprising stoves, tin, and sheet-iron ware, house-furnishing goods, and general jobbing work; a capital of $8,000 required. Address E., Box No. 145 *Times* Office, or EDWARD JONES, Rochester, No. 16 South St. Paul st.

TO MERCHANTS.—A LAWYER WHO HAS HAD a large and successful experience in the collection of claims for mercantile, dealing employment, would take charge of the collections of one or more firms at a very moderate compensation, contingent upon collection; highest references given. Address C. B., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

STATE RIGHTS OF A VALUABLE PATENT FULLY DEVELOPED.—To parties of moderate means, this offers inducements of a large business, paying 50 to 100 per cent. profits; very liberal arrangements will be made on basis of a royalty on sales. Address BEERS, No. 93 Liberty st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND STORE AND office fixtures of the wholesale and retail drug store No. 248 Canal st.; everything complete for the jobbing and retail trade. Will be sold entire or in part, to suit buyer.

AN ESPECIAL OPPORTUNITY TO A BUSIness man with $10,000 cash. Address C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

PERSONAL.

MR. W. H. PLATT, WHO FORMERLY resided at No. 8 West 34th st. Any one knowing his address will confer a favor by sending to C. A. SUMNER, No. 943 Broadway.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 25, 1877.

Sealed proposals are invited from steel-plate engravers and plate printers, and will be received at this department until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 28th day of February, 1877, for furnishing all the postage stamps which this department may require for public and official use during a period of four years, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1877, viz:

1. Stamps for the use of the public.
2. Official stamps for the use of the executive departments.
3. Newspaper and periodical stamps.

QUALITY OF STAMPS.

The stamps must be furnished, subject to the approval of the department, from steel plates, engraved in the highest style of the art of steel engraving, and printed in such colors as may from time to time be selected by the department, in the best and most approved manner, upon paper of the best quality, suitable for the purpose and satisfactory to the department, thoroughly gummed with the best quality of adhesive gum, perforated in such manner that each separate stamp can be readily detached and used, the sheets to be well pressed, and packed so as to prevent them from adhering to each other; the same to be furnished at such reasonable dispatch as such facilities as may in each case be ordered by the department daily to fill requisitions from Postmasters and from the executive departments. The stamps must be printed on dampened presses.

DIES, ROLLS, AND PLATES.

The dies, rolls, and plates from which postage stamps are now printed, being the property of the United States, will be placed in the keeping and custody of the contractor on or before the first day of May, 1877, the same to be held and subject to the order and control of the department, as hereinafter provided; and the contractor will be required, from said dies, rolls, and plates, and from such rolls and plates as may be necessary to be reproduced from the dies, to have on hand, ready for issue on the day the contract term commences, a sufficient stock of stamps of the several denominations and kinds required, to fill the current daily requisitions from the department, without hindrance or delay.

The contractor will be further required to keep in repair all dies, rolls, and plates from which stamps may be printed, and to renew the same whenever required; and should new designs be required at any time to take the place of the present series of stamps for the use of the public, or of any of them, or for denominations of stamps not now in use, the same shall be furnished and engraved, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General, upon his request, within a reasonable time; all which shall be done and executed in the best style of steel engraving by the contractor, and at his own expense. No change will be made in the present designs of official postage stamps, or of newspaper and periodical stamps; but the contractor will be required to keep in repair, and renew when required, the dies, rolls, and plates for these stamps, the same as for the stamps for the use of the public. All dies, rolls, and plates made or used at any time in filling the contract shall immediately become the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered, in good working order, to the Postmaster General or his authorized agent whenever demanded.

BUILDING, PLACE OF MANUFACTURE, &c.

The stamps will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor—the whole to be subject to the approval of the department—and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar-proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and constructed to the satisfaction of the department. The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

AGENT—OFFICE-ROOMS—INSPECTION.

A resident agent of the department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamps, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the stamps are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government. The Postmaster General and his agents may at any time cause an inspection to be made, by any agent or agents whom he may specially designate for the purpose, of the apartments, safes, and vaults used for the manufacture and storage of stamps, and of the stamps in course of manufacture or in stock.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several denominations and kinds of stamps, subject to the control of the Post Office Department, its regularly authorized agent, or such other agents as may be specially authorized by the Postmaster General in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the department may be promptly filled, and the department shall have the right to require the contractor at any time during the existence of the contract to furnish an extra quantity of stamps not exceeding a supply for three months.

PACKING.

Stamps to be transmitted by sea routes must be securely packed in hermetically sealed tin cases, wrapped in strong manila paper; others must either be packed in strong binders'-board boxes, bound on the edges and corners with muslin, and enveloped in two thicknesses of strong manila paper, or inclosed in strong canvas envelopes, as the necessity to be transmitted may require; all packages to be so inclosed as to enable the agent of the department to officially seal them.

DELIVERY.

Stamps to be transmitted by sea routes must be delivered by the contractor in separate packages, as above provided for, at the Post Office in the place where the same are manufactured, or at such other Post Office in the immediate vicinity of the place of manufacture as the Postmaster General may direct; or in such quantities at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. (each denomination and kind being kept separate,) as the Postmaster General may direct.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same, for each package, in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the department, together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the stamps; also, all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number and denominations of stamps furnished.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number, denomination, and kind of stamps manufactured, (finished, unfinished, and spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled stamps to be destroyed by the agent of the department in the presence of the contractor or his representative, or otherwise disposed of, as the Postmaster General may direct.

AWARD.

The contract will be awarded on the basis of the number of the several kinds of stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, as follows:

1. Number of stamps for use of the public.698,799,090
2. Number of official stamps for use of the executive departments..... 17,082,663
3. Number of newspaper and periodical stamps..... 1,290,347

Total..... 717,772,102

Bids must be made for each kind of stamps separately, the bidders stating in their proposals the price per thousand stamps, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and the contract will be awarded as a whole to the lowest responsible bidder in the aggregate, the amount of a bid to be ascertained by extending the above issues at the prices bid respectively, and then aggregating the amounts of the three several items. It must be understood, however, that proposals made under this advertisement shall include all the stamps needed by the department during the contract term, without reference to the above issues, should the use of any of the above kinds of stamps be discontinued during the contract term, the contractor will not be entitled to damages on account of such discontinuance.

PROPOSALS—AGREEMENT—BOND.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or partnership making it, and when

TWO LIVES FOR ONE.

HEMP AND POISON DO THE WORK.

EXECUTION OF CHARLES OSCHWALD FOR THE MURDER OF OFFICER BROCK—THOMAS RYAN, HIS ACCOMPLICE, CHEATS THE GALLOWS BY TAKING POISON—THE STORY OF THE MURDER AND TRIAL—THE CONDEMNED MAN PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE TO THE LAST.

Charles Oschwald yesterday morning suffered the extreme penalty of the law at Newark. Convicted in November last of the murder of Officer Brock, of the Newark Police force, he was, with Thomas Ryan, his companion, in the double offense of burglary and murder, sentenced to be hanged. Both men were defended by able counsel. The friends of both, accepting their protestations of innocence, urged upon their defenders the necessity of using every means possible to prevent their execution, and great exertions were made to obtain a new trial. These efforts were not successful, however, and the New-Jersey Senate having refused to pass a bill introduced for the express benefit of the prisoners, the Sheriff of Essex County proceeded on Wednesday to make the necessary preparations for the execution, and at 11:08 A. M. yesterday Charles Oschwald was executed in the presence of about 150 persons. His companion, Thomas Ryan, died about three hours before, with symptoms that led to the conclusion, after a superficial post-mortem examination, that poison had either been taken by or administered to the condemned man. The event caused a great deal of excitement in Newark, crowds of people thronging the streets in the neighborhood of the County Jail from 7 o'clock in the morning until noon.

THE STORY OF THE MURDER.

Early in the morning of Aug. 3, 1876, Officer J. Stanley Brock, of the Newark Police force, left his home at No. 120 South street, Newark, to watch some houses which he had been detailed to guard. In Murray street, near Clinton avenue, his attention was attracted by a noise in the cellar of the unoccupied house of Mr. Horace S. Bedell, on the north-east corner of Murray street and Clinton avenue. Crossing the street, he found that the bars before the cellar window had been pried off and the sash removed. Without hesitation he jumped into the cellar, groped his way to the stairway leading to the floor above, ascended it, and, finding no one on the parlor floor, kept on to the floor above. On trying the bath-room door, some one resisted. Revolver in hand, he pushed it open and was confronted by two men, one of whom commanded him to stand, and immediately afterward fired a shot at Brock, the officer at the same time returning the fire. Brock descended the stairs, staggered out into the court-yard, and fell upon the grass plot. Mr. John Fussell, who lives in Murray street, next door to the Bedell house, heard the two shots, ran to his window overlooking Mr. Bedell's yard, and saw two men coming out of the cellar. He shouted: "What are you doing there?" Both looked up, and Mr. Fussell saw their faces distinctly! As they walked toward the fence Mr. Fussell shouted to them a second time, and again saw their faces when they turned. Climbing the fences, the two men escaped to Murray street, Clinton avenue, and High street. Mr. Fussell observed that one of them carried in his hand a black bag. Officer Brock was taken first to his own house, and afterward to St. Barnabas Hospital. He died on Aug. 10. The Chief of Police at once took measures to secure the arrest of the murderers, and before night on the day of the murder enough evidence had been secured to warrant the arrest of Thomas Ryan and Charles Oschwald, the keepers of a saloon at No. 19 Springfield avenue. Before Justice Jessup, Mr. Fussell and other witnesses fully identified the two men, and they were committed for trial. Officer Brock made an ante mortem deposition, in which he said that the man who said "Stand!" was the one who fired, and that he was a smooth-faced man. He knew Thomas Ryan, but did not know Oschwald. He was sure that Thomas Ryan was not the man who shot him, but from the size and appearance of Charles Oschwald, he said, "It is my opinion that he is the man who shot me."

The trial of Oschwald and Ryan began in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Oct. 19. For the State, Prosecutor Abeel and Attorney General Yaatts appeared. Oschwald was defended by Mr. Samuel Morrow, Jr., and Senator W. J. Magie, of Elizabeth, and Ryan's defender was Mr. W. H. Hageman, Jr. From the first the trial excited the deepest interest, the court-room being crowded each day during its continuance. John Fussell positively identified the prisoners as the men he had seen emerging from Mr. Bedell's house immediately after the shooting. Deborah Dunmore, a colored woman, also swore to having seen the two men on High street, as they came across from Clinton avenue. The prisoners were traced by other witnesses to Reuben Roe's saloon on Springfield avenue. James S. Blanchard, testified that in Ryan and Oschwald's saloon, some time before the burglary and shooting, he was asked by the two prisoners an easy way to get into Mr. Bedell's house, and he told them to get in by the cellar window. Oschwald and Ryan endeavored to prove an alibi. Oschwald, his father and brother, and a servant, also testified that he was in the house before 6 o'clock in the morning. Ryan testified that on the night preceding the murder he was in his saloon with three men, and that the party remained until 5:15 on the morning of Aug. 3. In rebuttal the State produced testimony that Charles Oschwald's father did not know where his son was on the night before the murder, and insisted that the testimony of the Oschwald family did not disprove his participation in the murder, and asserted that the testimony of the brother Frederick was perjured. Ryan's testimony was characterized as unworthy of belief. On Saturday, Nov. 4, at 3:15 in the afternoon, the case was given to the jury. On Sunday, the 5th, at 10:15, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The men were sentenced by Judge Depue on Nov. 18 to be hanged on Jan. 5. A voluminous bill of exceptions to the charge and rulings of the Judge was made out and submitted to Chancellor Runyon, on an application to carry the case to the Court of Errors and Appeals, on a motion for a new trial. The Chancellor refused. Gov. Bedle was then asked for a respite, which was granted on Dec. 27, to last until Feb. 9. Finding that the Court of Pardons would not be called by Gov. Bedle for the benefit of Oschwald and Ryan, Senator Magie introduced into the Legislature a bill making writs of error in cases of this kind writs of right, and allowing them to be carried directly to the Court of Errors without regard to the Chancellor. The bill was passed, but Gov. Bedle vetoed it, but respited the condemned men until yesterday.

THE PRISONERS' LAST NIGHT OF LIFE.

Since their sentence the prisoners had not ceased to hope until Monday night, when word was communicated to them by Sheriff Harrison that the bill for their relief had not been passed over the Governor's veto. The prisoners' counsel made new efforts to obtain from them a confession of their guilt, but until the two men asserted their innocence. On Monday, Oschwald's mother and Ryan's father and brother visited the prison, and at 6 o'clock Oschwald's brother and Ryan's brother and sisters applied for admission but were refused, as the gallows was then being erected. The Sheriff was then in charge of the prisoners, and Deputy Sheriff Davis had informed them that they were to be separated. Oschwald received the announcement without emotion, and walked from cell No. 24, which the two had occupied, to cell No. 4 on the first tier. Ryan fell back on his bed in so weak a condition that he had to be carried down to cell No. 3. Guards were placed about the prison, immediately under the walls, and a block distant in each direction, and the strictest precautions were exercised to prevent any attempt at a rescue. Oschwald ate supper early in the evening, but Ryan, who had complained of illness, could not eat. At 9 o'clock Rev. Mr. Allen, a Baptist minister, arrived and remained with them, offering spiritual consolation. Ryan grew worse during the evening, with violent pains in his stomach, vomiting, and retching, and at 10:30 o'clock it was thought he was dying. He was taken from the pallet in his cell and laid upon a cot in the corridor, and Dr. Kememan, the jail physician, administered a number of remedies. When asked by Col. Johnson, the Warden, if his moaning and tossing were not caused by remorse, Ryan said: "I can only say I am innocent. More I can't say without lying." He grew worse at 11 o'clock, becoming delirious and exclaiming in his anguish "I wish the gallows were ready now," and bursting into tears. Rallying, he called out to Oschwald, "Brace up, Charley," and afterward fell into an uneasy, broken sleep. Sheriff Harrison and Mr. Morrow, of prisoners' counsel, had a long interview with Oschwald, at the end of which he reiterated his innocence. At 11 o'clock he blew out his light and went to bed. The gallows was erected during the evening, in full sight of both prisoners. Toward daylight it was noticed by Deputy Sheriff Baldwin that Ryan's extremities were cold, and they were rubbed to restore animation. By sunrise he showed every indication of approaching death, but he asked to be moved, just before 8 o'clock, when he was taken into the corridor and sat down at the door of his cell. He drank a cup of tea, and appeared to fall asleep, but a few moments after 8 the constable in charge saw a change take place in his countenance; his jaw fell, and he died before a physician could reach him. His body was removed to the laundry of the prison half an hour afterward, when, upon an examination of the stomach, Dr. Leslie Ward and Dr. Titus found strong indications of corrosive poison.

THE HANGING OF OSCHWALD.

Oschwald manifested no surprise at the death of his fellow when informed of it. During the night he had said he hoped he [Ryan] would die before morning, so that he would not be hanged. Rev. Mr. Allen and Rev. Mr. Weed came to the cell of Oschwald soon after 8 o'clock, and from that time until the execution the sound of prayer was heard within the bars. Oschwald was shaved early in the morning, and requested the barber to remove his moustache. He then prepared himself for the execution, wearing dark pantaloons, a white shirt with black studs, and a black cravat-coat. He appeared to be entirely collected, and conversed with all who came near the door of his cell, wearing no air whatever of bravado. He said he had not slept. He bade farewell to his mother and father early in the morning. "Don't cry," he said, "it can't be helped now." The gallows stood about 50 feet away from Oschwald's cell, at the north end of the corridor, whose five windows looked out toward the east. The sun streamed in freely, except at the two windows opposite the gallows, which were screened with muslin. The gallows had been prepared for two victims, and after Ryan's death a change was made in the weights, which were reduced to about 160 pounds. Outside the prison the crowd—which was kept a block away in each direction—numbered several thousand people, and was composed in great part of children, who could see nothing whatever to gratify their curiosity. Within the prison at 10:30 there were about 150 persons, who clustered behind the rope marking the line beyond which the crowd could not go. About 20 or 30 persons climbed upon the water-trough along the eastern wall; another group stood upon a platform at the end of the room opposite the gallows, while about 30 reporters had seats on the platform before the second tier of cells. A few Under Sheriffs appeared with their staves of office, but they had no duties to perform, as the room was not half filled with spectators and all were disposed to be orderly. At 10:50 Col. Davis, Deputy Sheriff, entered Oschwald's cell, announced that the hour had come for his execution, and read the death warrant. Rev. Mr. Weed then knelt with Oschwald in prayer, and at its conclusion Oschwald kissed both his spiritual advisers, and shook hands warmly with Col. Davis, who said, "Don't go before your God with a falsehood on your lips." To which Oschwald replied: "Colonel, I die an innocent man." His arms were pinioned, the noose hung about his neck, and the black cap put on. Oschwald's face wore a pained look, but he did not quail. There was a slight stir when he came out of his cell and fell into the short procession to the gallows. The Sheriff and his first deputy led the way, the prisoner, supported by the Warden and a constable, followed, the clergymen walking close behind them. The cords about the prisoner's ankles made it somewhat difficult for him to walk, but he made his way steadily to the gallows. A chalk line had been marked on the floor upon which he was to stand, and he carefully placed his feet, as suggested, one on each side of the mark. Col. Davis adjusted the noose, connected it with the drop line, pulled the black cap over the man's face, and then stepped a pace to the rear, holding on to Oschwald's elbow. At 11:08 he nodded slightly; there was a dull noise as the treadle was moved, Oschwald rose quickly into the air, fell again to the length of the rope, and then swung about four feet above the floor from which he had been lifted. The arms were twisted slowly but strongly in their sockets, the legs were drawn up and backward a trifle, the shoulders were lifted convulsively a few times, and then all motion ceased. At 11:15 the pulsations ceased entirely, and Oschwald was pronounced dead. At 11:30 the body was lowered and taken to the laundry, where the body of Ryan already lay.

Soon after Dr. Ward and Dr. Brumley made a second examination of the body of Ryan, and found new indications of poisoning in the heart and viscera. The heart, a section of the liver, the kidneys, and a part of the intestines were removed for analysis by a chemist. It was learned that all the meals of the prisoner had been prepared out of the jail and brought to the prison by the family, and it had not occurred to the Sheriff that this privilege would be turned to the use that it now appears was made of it. Coroner Osborne issued summonses for jurors, and called an inquest to be held at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. It is intimated that a searching inquiry will be made with the view of ascertaining whether Ryan was supplied with poison and voluntarily took it with intent to commit suicide, or received it in his food as it was prepared by some one else, and it was thought in Newark yesterday that perhaps another trial would grow out of the case.

During the afternoon Coroner Osborne summoned a jury who viewed Ryan's body. Pending the analysis of the stomach the inquest was adjourned to await the result.

FRAUDS UPON THE REVENUE.

AN EXTENSIVE SYSTEM OF SMUGGLING DETECTED—HOW THE CHIEF OF THE SMUGGLERS MADE A FORTUNE—TWO ARRESTS IN THIS CITY.

For several years past the Treasury officials have been aware of the existence of an extensive system of smuggling between Canada and this country, the result of which baffled their utmost efforts to discover. Last September Major William B. Moore, Supervising Special Agent, while on the frontier and in Montreal saw the evidences all around him, but could not succeed in getting to the bottom of the matter. Shortly afterward, however, he received a letter from a person in Philadelphia in whom he had confidence, saying that the writer had received a proposition to go into the smuggling business between Canada and New-York. Major Moore put the informer in communication with Major H. L. Williams, Special Agent in charge of the Philadelphia district, and directed both to report to him at Washington, where the former had facilities for obtaining letters of introduction to the chief of the smugglers. Secretary Morrill was consulted and gave the officers authority to use all the money necessary to ferret out the frauds. Major Williams and the informer proceeded to Montreal, and the latter representing himself as a would-be purchaser, they succeeded in worming themselves into the confidence of the chief, and learned all his secrets, except the names of his confederates, which he was careful not to disclose, notwithstanding all attempts to take him off his guard. His name is D. McClannaghan. He first made his appearance when a lad in Quebec, where he was employed as a stable boy. Subsequently he became an express messenger on the Grand Trunk Railway between Portland and Montreal, and did a good business passing smuggled goods on the train. He was detected and discharged in 1864 or 1865. Then, with his illegal savings—about $1,500—he went to Montreal and opened a saloon. Soon afterward he perfected and began his present system of smuggling. He managed to get into his pay the United States Inspector at Montreal, all the baggage masters of the various trains running out of that city, and certain Montreal telegraph operators. He would get from the baggage masters duplicate-numbered checks, which he would forward to his customers in this country. Then when the order arrived he would attach the other check to the package and telegraph to the customer in this style: "Pay box 7,086 S.," meaning, "I have shipped to-day box No. 7,086 by way of Springfield." The purchaser in this City could thus tell the hour of arrival, and by going to the Grand Central Depot and presenting the duplicate check could get his goods without question. All packages were sent as baggage, the railway companies being thus defrauded of the freight. McClannaghan shipped anything that was called for—silks, laces, cloth, perfumery, &c.—and he was so sure of the perfection of his arrangements that he always insured delivery. No money was asked until after the receipt of the goods. Then he required payment by check on the Bank du Peuple, Montreal, with which he did business. So successful has he been that he owns the Express Hotel and an entire block of ground in Montreal, and is estimated to be worth $250,000, all of which he has made out of his 2½ per cent. commission on his ventures.

In order to discover the other guilty parties the officers resorted to a correspondence from this City and Boston. A lot of prunella cloth was ordered from him, that being a very bulky material, and therefore easily traced, and because the duty on it is very high, amounting to 50 cents a pound and 35 per cent. ad valorem. At length, everything being in readiness, officers were sent to Rouse's Point, Island Pond, (Vt.,) Newport, (Vt.,) Ogdensburg, St. Albans—by all of which points McClannaghan shipped indifferently—Boston, and this City. Capt. Brackett's force did the work here. On Wednesday night, between 6 and 8 o'clock, a simultaneous examination of suspected baggage was made. The result elsewhere has not been reported yet, but at the Grand Central Depot a large case and several trunks of prunella cloth were captured, and Samuel Stratford, of No. 232 West Forty-first street, a relative of McClannaghan, and his New-York agent, was arrested. The officers then proceeded to Earl's Hotel and seized several more trunks of prunella cloth. Their owner, Charles B. Spencer, a large customer of McClannaghan, was taken into custody. The value of these seizures is upward of $5,000.

The prisoners were taken before Commissioner Shields last evening, and were allowed to go out on bail. A hearing is set down for Monday next at 10 A. M. A number of other arrests and seizures are to be made, and the trains are to be kept under surveillance until the business is effectually broken up.

BURGLARY ON BROADWAY.

On Wednesday night a gang of burglars visited the building No. 598 Broadway and carried off a quantity of imported laces, valued at between $1,500 and $2,000. The burglars gained access to the building by unlocking the front door on Broadway with a duplicate key. They then ascended to the second floor, which is occupied by F. Flauraud & Son, lace importers. They did not attempt to enter this place, but forced open a door at the foot of the stairs leading to the third floor, the front portion of which is occupied by William Steus, also an importer of laces. The stock of Mr. Steus was thoroughly ransacked. After having selected all that they wished to carry off, the thieves made their exit from the premises by the rear door on Crosby street. The burglary was not discovered until yesterday morning, when the porters in the employ of Flauraud & Son entered the building and found that the door at the foot of the stairway leading to Mr. Steus' establishment had been forced open. Mr. Steus has not considered it necessary to prosecute our inquiries and examinations further, as the same

UNLUCKY JERSEY CENTRAL.

THE DISSATISFIED STOCKHOLDERS.

REPORT OF THEIR COMMITTEE—IT SEVERELY CENSURES THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ROAD—LARGE LOSSES ON COAL-MINING OPERATIONS—MISSTATEMENTS IN THE ANNUAL REPORTS—MR. JOHNSTON MAKES AN EXPLANATION—THE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ATTACKED.

The large back room of the bankrupt New-Jersey Central Railroad Company's office was crowded with anxious stockholders yesterday at noon. The occasion was the presentation of the report of the committee appointed to examine the books of the company at the previous meeting. Mr. Ports occupied the chair. He said that Treasurer Knox had been ordered to notify stockholders, but he had failed to do so, and this was the reason that the only notification that had been given was through the newspapers. Mr. Brookman, Chairman of the committee, then arose, and, amid profound silence, suggested that the President, Directors, and all of the employes of the company present in the building be requested to attend, and that the books be brought before the meeting.

He then read extracts from the annual reports issued by the company since 1870, over the signature and at the order of Mr. Johnston, the President, whose glowing descriptions and extravagant promises appeared extremely ludicrous in view of what followed. The reading was interspersed with sarcastic remarks, and drew smiles from the audience. Before proceeding to the report the speaker delivered a rousing address reflecting severely upon Mr. Johnston, and claiming, in explanation of the statement of floating indebtedness made at the previous meeting, that the committee had relied upon the word of the President as to the amount, and had been grossly deceived. [Sensation.] Then, standing upon a chair, Mr. Brookman read the following report, premising that the half had not been discovered, as the committee had neither the time nor the right to expend money necessary to employ experts:

To the stockholders of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey:

Your committee not being experts, nor furnished with the means of employing them, cannot go fully into proper details, as that would be the work of months, but we can lay before you sufficient facts to enable you to form some judgment of the value of your stock in the company, and incidentally of its past management. The first that we find of the existence of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company is their balance-sheet of the date of Jan. 1, 1874, at which time the company was formed by the merger of several coal companies, their lands, improvements, over-paid royalties, personal properties, equipment, bills receivable, and $13,000,000 stock in treasury, in all amounting to $21,734,898 43, as also the liabilities, amounting to $11,327,906 37, and the capital stock issued, $10,000,000, representing, according to the books, the value of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, except a surplus, as stated, of $507,010. This merger included the merger of the Honeybrook Coal Company, whose stock in December just previous to this merger was suddenly increased from $3,500,000 to $6,000,000. The increase of those other companies included in the same merger could not be ascertained by us in the limited time allowed. With the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company thus formed, the Central Railroad of New-Jersey formed a connection, or rather took 133,535 shares, costing, as per entries in the books of the Central Railroad Company, $5,061,771 06, and by their annual statement of Jan. 1, 1874, $4,953,169 32. (Of the correctness of neither of these amounts have we been able to satisfy ourselves.) They also purchased $5,000,000 bonds of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company at 90 per cent., costing $4,500,000.

With an annual loss in mining of a large amount, and a constantly increasing loss from overpaid royalties, your companies in 1875 agreed to guarantee the payment of principal and interest of the $15,000,000 of the bonds of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company, of which amount they have actually guaranteed $13,180,000. During the year 1874 $3,056,883 44 was added to the cost of the properties, as appeared by the books of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company, for lands, improvements, yards, stations, and piers, and in 1875 $1,208,127 59 for similar purposes. From the formation of the company in 1874 to Jan. 1, 1877, large additions from year to year have been made in the charges for personal property and equipments without any apparent deduction for loss or depreciation, while the assets are swelled by a charge of $640,000 for interest on lands not worked.

Your present bonded debt is stated in the annual statement of Jan. 1, 1877, as $14,489,143 33. In addition to that amount there is also $1,753,000 of the company's bonds hypothecated by the company for security for loans. The floating debt is stated Jan. 1, 1877, at $6,521 451 01. The company marketed in—

1874, tons	2,365,000.00
1875, tons	2,089,714.16
1876, tons	2,381,591.02
In all three years, tons	6,836,305.18

—All of which was sold at the combination rates, except 1,031,571.02 tons.

The results of the mining operations for three years were:

Loss in 1874	$507,010 06
Loss in 1875	561,155 33
Loss in 1876	1,308,000 00
And interest on idle property charged in assets	640,000 00
Add royalties overpaid for three years	$1,367,789 61
Less those assumed at time of merger	170,459 39— 1,197,330 22
Showing an actual loss by operating for three years	$4,273,495 61
Should be also added to this estimated loss and depreciation on equipments and personal property of $353,333 33 years for three years	1,000,000 00
All amounting to	$5,273,495 61

which shows an average loss on the quantity of coal marketed during the three years of 77 cents per ton.

By the annual statement of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey of Dec. 31, 1876, we find their floating debt stated at $3,468,254 10.

Also we find that in addition to the floating debt they had indorsed the paper of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company to the extent of $1,141,920 73

And that they had as an asset against it a claim against the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, unsecured, of 1,811,221 81

That the bonded debt of the past year has seriously increased and, as stated, amounts to 27,394,413 00

Besides the blanket mortgage 5,000,000 00

(of which a greater part has been issued as collateral for loans obtained.) Besides being indorsed on the bonds of the

Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company for $13,180,000 00

American Dock and Improvement Company for 3,000,000 00

New-Jersey Stock and Market Company for 150,000 00

Also of interest on $2,000,000 of the stock of the Long Branch Railroad Company (of which the company own the greater part)

Also guaranteed interest on $458,300 of the South Branch Railroad Company

We see by the annual statement of Dec. 31, 1876, set down a large amount for the value of the rolling stock, but we do not find in the books any allowance made for depreciation and destruction for the past seven years, except as follows:

On engines	$6,631 36
On passenger cars	3,745 84
On freight cars	8,235 52
On coal cars	180,511 50
On boats	50,000 00

The annual inventory estimates their value at $1,552,198 16, less than the amount stated in the annual statement of the company, and from the best information we have gained, that valuation in the annual inventory is much greater than it should have been stated. We notice in the annual statement that the cost of the 133,535 shares of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company, stated at $5,789,088 26, is $719,311 20 greater than the cost appears by the books of this company. We also find in the annual statement that the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Company's bonds are stated at $377,350 more than their cost. We also notice the Brill Farm put down at a valuation of $350,000, which requires particular explanation, as it did not cost any such sum at its first purchase. We also notice in the statement, that the New-Jersey Stock-yard and Market Company is stated as an asset of $158,808 52, but the property represented by this item is a portion of the property of the American Dock Company.

We also find by the statement that the American Dock and Improvement Company is represented by:

Stock	$3,000,000 00
Bonds	3,000,000 00
Open Account	387,425 40
Jersey City Station	1,315,850 50

All of which is virtually one property, and has been much advanced from its true cost.

On July 16, 1865, by resolution of the Directors a stock dividend of 25 per cent. was declared, and the amount thereof, to wit, $2,000,000, was charged to land account, which had no existence until that entry was made. Subsequently $1,538,039 82 of that amount was transferred to the debit of the American Dock and Improvement Company and Jersey City Station; as also $1,975,107 68 for interest; as also discount on bonds sold, $19,379. The gross receipts of the same property, as appears by the books of the company from 1865 to 1875 inclusive, amounted to $32,463,463 61, of which the American Dock and Improvement Company was not perfected until October, 1874, at which time they paid the State of New-Jersey $300,000 to perfect the title. Nearly nine years after a stock dividend of 25 per cent. on the capital of the railroad company had been made on the profit of holding this unprofitable property. The balance of $8,000,000 with interest was charged to other lands of the company on the line of the road. In the annual account of the company January, 1871, on the twelfth page is an item headed "New-Jersey Land and Improvement Company," which is in effect as follows:

"That an extra dividend to the stockholders of the Central Railroad Company of 20 per cent. on the value of the lands on the lines of the road is awarded to them pro rata, if they will pay to the Railroad Company the other 70 per cent. (By the light of the last entry to which we called your attention, you who availed yourself of the privilege of the pro rata allotment can appreciate the dividend.") [Applause and laughter.]

We have not considered it necessary to prosecute our inquiries and examinations further, as the same system seems to extend to the road-bed, interest account, and other items.

The dividends from January, 1867, to January, 1877, aggregated	$13,289,054 47
The raised and irregular charges to which we have called your attention are as follows:	
American Dock and Imp. Company.	1,538,039 82
Interest on same	1,975,107 68
Discount on bonds	19,379 00
Interest charged on property raised since 1872	346,195 31
Raised value of Lehigh and Wilkesbarre bonds raised	751,811 10
Discount on bonds stated in last annual statement	300,000 00
Lehigh and Wilkesbarre bonds raised	377,350 00
Equipment charged in excess of inventory	1,552,198 16
Ferry-boats, in excess of inventory	150,000 60
New-Jersey Stock-yard and Market Company	$158,808 52
Bonds assumed	150,000 00— 308,808 52
New-Jersey and West Line bonds	407,557 55
Interest charged to Newark Branch	98,330 80
Making an apparent loss and depreciation for 10 years, including the stock dividend declared in 1865	7,824,827 94
To which should be added an estimated depreciation on equipment	2,000,000 00
Or a total of	$9,824,827 94

In order to our estimate, your true condition add to the above loss:

The cost of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre stock, which we consider as worthless as an asset of the company	$5,061,777 00
Also loss of Wilkesbarre bonds, all of which are hypothecated and loaned to the Wilkesbarre Company	4,406,000 00
And also the amount of the loan on mortgage loaned to the Wilkesbarre Company	1,142 000 00
Or a total loss or depreciation of	$20,434,605 00

In conclusion, your committee beg to state that they entered upon the discharge of their duties with a sincere desire to be just, after a careful examination of the condition of the company, to recommend the stockholders to come forward and assist it in its present necessities for the amount asked, but cannot, after the examination we have made, recommend you to do so, but have preferred to submit the facts and figures for your consideration.

JOHN N. BROOKMAN, Chairman,
CHARLES G. MILLER,
GEORGE H. POTTER.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1877.

THE LATE PRESIDENT EXPLAINS.

There was silence for a few moments, and then some one moved the thanks of the meeting to the committee. Carried. President Johnston here came forward. He said that he could hardly articulate. He said it was proper that he should say something in response to the report. A worse time could not be selected for the meeting so far as the officers were concerned. The report had not been seen by them, and no opportunity had been given them to answer it. He had applied to the Chairman to see the report, and had been answered that he would have it read at the meeting. This was hardly the place to answer it. Any explanation he had to make must be made to a small assemblage; he could not address a crowd. The committee had called on him on Tuesday, but he was obliged to be in Trenton all day and could not meet them. The policy of the company in regard to issuing its reports had been this: For the first five years no reports had been made. When he (Mr. Johnston) became President he issued a five years' report in opposition to the wishes of a great many who do not favor making reports because "it gives people too many things to take hold of." [Sarcastic laughter.] The next year and a half he had been abroad and no reports were made, but when he returned he had the omission supplied. During the past few years the road had been far from prosperous, and when at the weakest, a regular concerted attack came from the newspapers, which was successful. Then an appeal was made to the stockholders, new blood was infused into the management, and the temporary result was good, but, unfortunately, everything settled down again. When Mr. Knight made his call for $3,000,000 matters had come to a crisis. Then the Committee of Investigation was appointed, and this was the best thing that could possibly be devised to kill the concern. A Receiver became an absolute necessity.

Mr. Brookman asked if Mr. Johnston challenged the figures of the report. Mr. Johnston answered that he challenged its conclusions.

Mr. Imbrie thought the officers were less criminal than negligent. He made a motion that the books be produced, and that the President, Controller, Treasurer, and Auditor appear before the stockholders and explain from them the statements of the committee's report.

Mr. Johnston answered that the books were in the hands of the Sheriff, and in any event he would not be able to go over them. The annual statements were correct so far as he knew. Besides, the Auditor and other officers were too busy to be present. Some one asked if Mr. Johnston would undertake to give a detailed explanation if accorded a reasonable time. He answered that he could not enter into details, but he could give his views if desired. [Applause and cries of hear, hear.] Continuing, he said that the stockholders had an immense property in the best condition and in first-class order. The road has a double track, and the lower portion four tracks, and the road bed is prepared along the entire length for the accommodation of an indefinite business. The equipment is in first-class order. It undoubtedly stands on the books at a higher rate than it is worth to-day, but it was purchased when things were high. It ought to be reduced as profits accrue. If the stock-holders had put up $2,000,000 the officers knew where to get the other million, and matters could have gone on. It was well to add that the Directors had not been sellers of their stock.

A gentleman interrupted to say that Senator Frelinghuysen had disposed of 500 shares at the time the last dividend was declared. Mr. Johnston acknowledged that this was true, but said he still owned 500 shares. He continued to the effect that the officers had done everything honestly, and with the best intentions. [Applause.]

A motion was made to appoint a new committee to take into consideration the new state of affairs and recommend some way of saving what was left. This gave rise to an excited discussion, all sorts of irrelevant subjects being interpolated. Mr. Johnston moved the discharge of the first committee, and deprecated the appointment of another until they should have something to act upon. A motion was made and carried that the report be accepted. Mr. Brookman rose to a personal explanation. He warmly denounced Mr. Johnston's assertion that he had pronounced the road worthless. He had had, on the contrary, the utmost faith in the road, and it has cost him and his brother a loss of $5,000. He did not lack faith in the road, but in its management. He continued: "Last Monday I met Mr. Johnston by accident, and he commenced to give me instructions as to how I should make out my report—

Mr. Johnston (interrupting)—Mr. Brookman misunderstood me. He is too excitable. Nothing was further from my thoughts than an attempt to manage the committee.

Mr. Brookman said that the Chairman did notify Mr. Johnston that the report was ready, and appointed an hour to hear his explanation.

Mr. Johnston said that he had explained that matter already.

Mr. Brookman said he had come early to the meeting so as to give Mr. Johnston an opportunity of saying something, but the latter did not put in an appearance until 11:50. Then, turning to the ex-President, he continued: "I will now take up the report and question you in regard to each item."

Mr. Johnston hastily declined, "in self-defense," to answer any questions whatever; he couldn't do it without the books.

Mr. Brookman demanded that the Treasurer and Controller be brought before the meeting and compelled to answer questions.

Mr. Johnston replied that they were too busy.

This sort of thing was kept up for some time amid great excitement, until at length some one asked Mr. Brookman whether he had not sold out his stock last Monday. The reply came quick and sharp. "Yes I did, and furthermore I erased my name and that of my brother from the subscription list, and told the Treasurer that I would not permit any such fraud to go out to the public." "How much are you interested now?" was the next question. "As little as I can be" was the answer. "But how much?" "One solitary share." A stockholder asked if he had not sold his stock as he would a sickly cow. [Laughter.] Another retorted: "I wish he had told me, and I would have sold mine too." Col. Hope, a Director of the New-Jersey Land and Improvement Company, began to expatiate on the great value of its property. "Why don't you sell it then?" he was asked. An old gentleman named Dr. Coles angrily told Mr. Brookman that when he had sold his stocks he should have resigned from the committee, and not have come there to depreciate the property of others after having made himself secure. [Cries of "Good, good."] Dr. Coles continuing, said that he could not imagine anything more contemptible, base, or mean than Mr. Brookman's conduct. The latter retorted: "Nothing, perhaps, except the management of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company." For a few minutes a row seemed imminent. Uncomplimentary epithets were hurled at the committee from all sides, and several persons plainly stated that they believed the assertions of the report were lies. Finally the question of a committee, to be composed of three large bondholders and three large stockholders, came up again, and was carried amid cries of "No more deadheads."

The Chairman refused to appoint the committee. His last appointments had not met the approval of the meeting, though he had been at infinite pains to select good men. Incidentally, he defended the committee, of which he had been *ex officio* one, and said that they could not have truthfully made any other report.

Col. Hope again eulogized the value of the company's property. [Cries of "Good, good," and "Will you guarantee it?"]

The Chairman said he, too, thought the property valuable if it was held together. Then, returning to the report, he said that the book-keeper and Controller had given all the figures as they appeared in it.

Another attack was made on Mr. Brookman, and he was accused of selling the stock short, but this he denied. After considerable more discussion, it was decided to appoint a committee consisting of Dr. Coles, Warren Ackerman, and Stephen H. Condit, to whom should be confided the appointments of the new examining committee. The meeting then adjourned.

Mr. Brookman called on all persons interested in the New-Jersey Land and Improvement Company to remain. A few did so, and an attempt was made to take some action to save that property. It was proposed to sell it, toss up for it, or divide it among the shareholders in lots, and a resolution was introduced calling upon the Directors to resign, as it was not safe in their hands. Col. Hope stated that the officers had already decided to divide the assets among the stockholders, and such a course had been delayed only by the death of Mr. Marsh. This assertion was received with incredulity, but the meeting broke up without coming to any conclusion.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A free lecture will be delivered before the Liberal Club, at Science Hall, No. 141 East Eighth street, this evening, by Hon. Frank Fuller, the sub ject being, "What Shall we Eat?"

In the false imprisonment case of Lamberti against Mentagazza, the jury in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, rendered a verdict for $300 in favor of the plaintiff.

Mayor Eastman, of Poughkeepsie, called at the Police Central Office yesterday and obtained a permit for the parade of the students of Eastman's College in this City on the 22d inst.

The Children's Aid Society yesterday sent a large company of homeless boys and girls to the West, under charge of their agent, Mr. James P. Brace. The party, numbering 107 persons, included several large families.

A large quantity of black hair-pins, supposed to have been stolen, was found by the Police yesterday at the establishment of Mrs. Mary Varley, No. 38 James street. The goods are now at the Central Office awaiting an owner.

Jacob H. Murray, a prominent Freemason, died on Tuesday evening last, at his residence in this City, in the fiftieth year of his age. The funeral will take place on Sunday from the Masonic Temple, and will be solemnized with Masonic rites.

Seven car-loads of teas and silks from Japan reached this City yesterday via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, making 13 days' time from San Francisco to New-York, which is the best time ever made by Freight trains. Time from Yokohama to New York, 34 days.

The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade have adopted resolutions approving of Fernando Wood's bill "to provide remedies for overcharge of duties on tonnage and imports," and in favor of any reasonable and feasible plan looking to the improvement of terminal facilities in this City.

Mrs. Maria Simmonds, the proprietress of a boarding-house at No. 40½ St. Mark's place, appeared before Justice Wandell at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, and charged her son, Henry Simmonds, aged 20, with assaulting her and breaking all the china-ware in her dining-room. Justice delivered a scathing rebuke to the graceless young scamp, and committed him.

About 1,500 children of the schools of the Children's Aid Society visited the Aquarium this week by invitation of Manager Coup. The poor children never beheld such wonderful things before, and probably never will again. The sea-lions, the seals, the hippopotamus, the strange fishes, the submarine diver, and the flying foxes, all came in for their share of admiration and wonder.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Manhattan Cricket Club was held at Mr. James Smith's, No. 1 Amity street, on the 14th inst. There was a large attendance of members, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. Neeves, President; D. McDougall, Vice President; S. E. Hosford, Treasurer; L. Love, Secretary; Messrs. J. Smith, B. F. Jenkins, and S. H. Makin, Managing Committee.

Superintendent Walling was informed yesterday of the operations of a swindler who has obtained various sums of money, ranging from $25 to $200, from merchants in this City. He represents himself as the buyer for S. R. Peebles' Sons and H. F. West, Brothers & Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, and his *modus operandi* is to order large bills of goods for the firms which he claims to represent, and then borrow money from the merchants by stating that he has run short of money to pay his expenses.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. Charles Lowery, Secretary of the Dime Savings Bank, and one of the best known business men in this city, is seriously ill at his residence, No. 10 Seventh avenue.

William

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7935. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

LOUISIANA FOR GOV. HAYES.

ACTION OF THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

ABSOLUTE REFUSAL TO GO BEHIND THE LAWFUL ACT OF THE STATE—EVIDENCE BEYOND THE STATE CERTIFICATION EXCLUDED—A PROPOSITION TO PERMIT FURTHER ARGUMENT DECLINED BY COUNSEL ON BOTH SIDES—THE EIGHT VOTES OF LOUISIANA COUNTED FOR HAYES AND WHEELER BY EIGHT TO SEVEN—A NEW DEMOCRATIC PROJECT FOR DELAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—It was generally understood this morning that the Electoral Commission would vote on the admissibility of evidence in the Louisiana case at 4 o'clock to-day, and it was quite as generally believed that the decision rendered would virtually decide the Presidential question. For these reasons the utmost interest was manifested in the doings of the tribunal, and for two hours before the time for taking the vote the Capitol was filled by an anxious and excited crowd. During the morning the Democrats, encouraged by their leaders, continued to assert that the result would certainly be in their favor, and many of them remained in this belief until late in the evening. Why they should have cherished the hope referred to, however, they were unable to state. To all questions in this direction their only answer was, "We cannot tell why, but we know that everything is all right for Tilden." At one time it was stated that Mr. Hoar had expressed a determination to vote in favor of the Democrats, and later on Judge Bradley was selected as the Commissioner who had decided to join the ranks of Mr. Tilden's supporters. These rumors tended to increase the crowd, and at 3 o'clock it was almost impossible to get near the Supreme Court room. The halls, passage-ways, and aisles were all blocked up by those who had come to hear the verdict, and it was with the utmost difficulty that the large force of special policemen could keep clear the approaches to the chamber where the 15 Judges were deliberating. In the crowd were nearly all the distinguished members of both houses of Congress, and with extreme good humor well-known members of both parties speculated upon the probable decision of the tribunal, and expressed the belief that their side would be successful. Noticeable among the rest was William M. Evarts, who, pale, silent and thoughtful, stood near the main entrance to the court-room, listening to the animated whispers of his associate counsel, Judge Shellabarger. William T. Pelton, Mr. Tilden's nephew, pushed his way through the throng, keenly watching and listening as he went. Senators Randolph, Patterson, and Dorsey were evidently quite as anxious for a decision as were two torn and ragged colored men who stood near them, and Senator Blaine, with even more nervous haste than is usual with him, walked about as rapidly as the crowd would permit, sharply questioning all those who were likely to be possessed of trustworthy information. This was the situation at 4 o'clock; both sides were hopeful and they were both exceedingly anxious.

At the hour named a rumor began to be circulated that by a vote of 11 to 4; the Commission had decided to go behind the returns. This report spread with great rapidity and for a time was quite generally believed. As it could be traced to no trustworthy source, however, and as the doors of the court-room still remained closed, it was soon rejected as unworthy of credit, and the crowd settled back into a state of anxious expectancy. At 4:50 an attendant ran quickly out of the chamber where the Commissioners were seated, and in a moment he was surrounded by a hundred persons, who made it impossible for him to pass until he told them something of the nature of the proceedings going on inside. The only answer which he would make to their questions, however, was that he had been sent out to call in the counsel. A few moments after this another attendant came from the court-room, and amid great excitement whispered to a number of friends that by a vote of 8 to 7 the Commission had decided not to go behind the returns. Then the press gallery was thrown open, and amid an almost painful silence the result indicated was announced. Then Mr. Payne moved that counsel on either side be allowed one hour to discuss the general aspects of the case. Both Mr. Evarts and Judge Campbell, however, stated that they did not desire any further time, and after some further discussion of no importance the tribunal again went into executive session.

Now that the Democrats have given up all hope of success before the tribunal, some of them are casting about for a means to prevent a declaration of the result by the 4th of March, so as to make a new election necessary. The Oregon case is relied upon by them to delay matters, and objections to counting the South Carolina vote will be made, and perhaps others, to prolong the legal contest. Despite the protestations of the Democratic leaders that they would promptly and willingly abide and assist the promulgation of the decision of the tribunal, it is well known that the proposal of delaying announcement of the result—so that a new election would have to be held—is being carefully canvassed, and points for objection are being prepared. One proposition now pressed is that Congress shall pass an act declaring who shall be the President from the 4th of March until a new election can be held. They hold that unless some such law is passed, and the contest should be prolonged until after the 4th of March, under existing laws there is no one now in official position who would be entitled to the Presidency. The point of their argument is that, under the Constitution and existing laws, there are only four contingencies in which the President of the Senate or the Speaker of the House can succeed to the Presidency, to-wit: death, resignation, removal, or inability on the part of the President elected by the people; and that none of these causes in this instance intervening, neither the President of the Senate nor the Speaker of the House, nor any other official, can assume the Presidential office unless a law is passed giving the necessary authority. Carrying out this idea, and as a sequel to the policy of delay so as to force a new election, a bill has been prepared and is in the hands of a prominent Democratic member of the House, setting forth these facts, and providing that Hamilton Fish, the present Secretary of State, shall succeed to the office of President of the United States on the 4th of March, to hold the same until a new election can be held. It is the intention of the gentleman having this bill in charge to offer it whenever the party managers direct. Mr. Fish's name is mentioned in the bill because it is thought by the framers of it that the Republicans can find no possible objection to him, and because he is less objectionable to the Democrats than any other Republican that could be named.

ARGUMENTS IN SECRET SESSION.

INTENSE INTEREST IN THE COMMISSION AS TO THE RESULT—THE QUESTION FOUND TO REST WITH JUDGE BRADLEY—HIS VOTES FULLY SUSTAINED BY HIS ARGUMENT—THE POINTS CONTENDED FOR BY THE DEMOCRATIC COMMISSIONERS AND HOW THEY WERE MET.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Commission began its session this morning at 10 o'clock with closed doors, having under consideration the question of admitting testimony offered by the Democratic counsel in the Louisiana case. The discussion was opened by Senator Morton, who spoke about half an hour. He was followed, in the order given, by Senator Thurman, Gen. Garfield, Senator Bayard, who spoke an hour, Senator Edmunds, Mr. Hunton, Mr. Hoar, who spoke very briefly, and Justice Bradley, who spoke last and closed the debate. The discussion was earnest and warm, but courteous throughout. Toward the close of the day the interest in the Commission grew intense, as it became clear from the tone of the speeches that the vote of Justice Bradley would decide the case, and practically determine the final result of the labors of the Commission. He had given no intimation of his views, and as he did not speak till near the hour of voting, the intensity of feeling grew as the time passed on. He spoke about ten minutes, and then read from notes which he had prepared last night. His views were clearly and strongly stated, and abundantly sustained the votes which he gave.

No other members of the Commission spoke except those above named. The offers of evidence were taken up as numbered by counsel, and rejected *seriatim*, and the counsel having been informed, and no more time for argument being desired, the Commission again went into secret session at about 5:30, and remained till the formal decision to count the votes of Louisiana had been made, and the papers had been prepared so that a joint meeting of the two houses could be held to-morrow. The vote on every important decision was 8 to 7, the Republicans and the Democrats voting according to their party affiliations. The reasons assigned by the Commission are two. The first, as in the Florida case, states that, acting with the power of the two houses of Congress, the Commission has no power to go behind the certificate of the Governor, based on the canvass of votes; and, second, that the Commission can take no evidence, *aliundi* the returns, to show that an Elector was ineligible on the day of his election, it not being alleged that he was ineligible at the time of voting as an Elector. The decision on this latter point will be noticed further on.

The line of argument in the Commission was very interesting, and a brief statement will show how the questions, crudely presented by the Democratic counsel, were narrowed and made clear. The decision in the Florida case was regarded as having settled most of the points raised, but a distinction was made between the two cases, upon which the Democratic Commissioners contended the refusal to take the testimony might be reversed. In the Florida case the objections did not charge that the canvass was fraudulent, but only that the Returning Board acted from a mistaken view of the law, and exceeded its jurisdiction. In the case of Louisiana the offers of proof and the written objections charged every species of fraud, including a conspiracy to return as elected the Electors who were not really chosen in the Louisiana case, also, the legality of the Returning Board was attacked, and it was offered to be proved that the board was not a legal body, and that the canvass was not in accord with any State law. The Republican argument was generally to the effect that the differences alleged between the case in Louisiana and in Florida did not really exist. The Democrats made the point that the papers in the Louisiana case, sent to the Commission from the Vice President, did not show that the Governor's certificate was based on any canvass. In reply to this, the certificate of the Secretary of State, showing that there had been a canvass and its results, was produced as part of the Hayes returns. The case was claimed and shown by Republicans to be precisely similar to that decided when the Florida dispute was before the Commission. This was the ground on which they voted to reject extrinsic evidence. There was much discussion in the Commission as to the State laws of Louisiana, whether certain, and which of them, were repealed or in force.

The question of eligibility was considered and decided by refusing to receive the evidence offered, which was to prove that Brewster and Levisse were Federal office-holders on the 7th of November, and that Kellogg and one or two others were ineligible under the Constitution of the State. The question of eligibility was thus divided into two parts. The first was that pertaining to the disqualification of certain persons by the Constitution of a State. It was held that the grant of power to elect or determine the manner of election is granted directly to the Legislature by the Federal Constitution, and that no State Constitution can impose additional disabilities to those imposed by the Constitution of the United States. As sustaining the sound sense of this view, it was said that it would have been unreasonable to permit a disqualification which would deprive the country of the best men in the States, who might, presumably, be found among the officers of the States. This alleged ineligibility was therefore held not to exist. The other point was as to the ineligibility of Federal office-holders. The argument on which evidence was refused, in this branch of the case, was furnished by Justice Bradley. He stated that he had modified his views somewhat by reflection on this subject. He was of the opinion that the language in the Constitution that "no person shall be a Senator" &c., and that "no person shall be appointed an Elector," &c., are to be considered simply as different ways of expressing the same thing. Therefore, there is no prohibition upon a State as to the appointment of Federal officers as Electors, but such officers were disqualified from acting as Electors. If they were eligible at the time of acting as Electors, their action was valid. In the Florida case it was alleged that Humphries was an officeholder at the time he voted, and Justice Bradley said at that time his mind was not made up as to the effect of such ineligibility, and pending further consideration upon it he would vote to admit evidence as to the fact alleged. In the case of Brewster and Levisse there was no allegation that they were officeholders at the time when the Electoral College met, and therefore, the view of Justice Bradley prevailing, there was nothing left in the case which needed the introduction of evidence, because the fact alleged, if proved that they were officeholders on the 6th of November, would not have been regarded as material to the case. It will be seen that Justice Bradley was entirely consistent in his action in this and in the Florida decisions.

EFFECT ON LEADING DEMOCRATS.

THE SOUTHERNERS ACCEPT THE SITUATION IN GOOD TEMPER—A GLOOMY MEETING AT HEWITT'S RESIDENCE—THE CONTEST CONSIDERED LOST, UNLESS SOMETHING MAY BE GAINED BY DELAY—VARIOUS PROPOSITIONS MADE FOUND TO BE DISTASTEFUL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—It is curious to note the diversity of sentiment among the Democrats as to the policy which should be pursued by them, now that they have lost all hope in the Commission. Some of the Northern and Western Democrats are exceedingly distressed, and speak of the Republican members of the Commission as "perjurers," "scoundrels," and the like. They also talk loudly of attempting to break up the Commission, and of other violent schemes to prevent the announcement of the election of Mr. Hayes. A good many more, and in fact nearly all the candid thinking men of the Democratic Party, say very little, and seem to be lost in contemplation of their situation. The Southern Democrats are in much the best humor, most of them, taking a good-natured view of the situation, and they are opposed to any factious opposition tending to prevent a declaration of the results arrived at by the tribunal. One prominent Southern Democrat said that the South was in no condition or temper to run any chances by engaging in an unwarrantable opposition to the decree of the Electoral Commission, which they had helped to create for the purpose of amicably settling this question. He did not, he said, approve of the findings of the tribunal, but it was his duty to act in accordance with that decision, no matter what it might be. Another Southern Democrat said that while they wanted Tilden as President, he thought the inauguration of Gov. Hayes would bring about a new Southern policy, and it might probably be the best result for his section that could be reached to make no opposition to the decree of the Commission. Gen. Whitthorne said good-naturedly that when the Southern people played a game of chance and got beat, they never found fault with the result. They were used to losing sometimes, and they were always noted for taking it good naturedly. If he were a member of the Commission he would resign, not with a view of defeating the ultimate judgment of the Commission, but because he would not be a party to a game where he was sure to lose. Judge Niblack, of Indiana, said that Democrats should have faith; that the Commission was only making Democratic votes, and that four years hence the Democrats would have both houses of Congress and the Presidency besides. These expressions are about a fair sample of those that come from the different class of Democrats, and are heard on every hand in the excited groups gathered in the corridors of all the principal hotels. The good-natured view which the Southern Democrats take of the result is perhaps the most interesting feature of the situation. They appear to have no disposition to follow their Northern allies into any opposition tending to defeat the objects for which the Electoral Tribunal was created, and it is rather an encouraging sign to see them acting as a balance wheel for their Northern party associates.

While the events of the day, and the effect of this decision were being discussed in public places, a quiet gathering of the Democratic leaders was held at the house of Mr. Abram S. Hewitt. Several Democratic members of the Commission were present, and some of the Democratic counsel, Judge Black being omitted, because he was held responsible for the declaration attributed to him early in the contest that the Democrats had no chance. The gathering was exceedingly gloomy, and the discussion lacked spirit and interest. "Wash" McLean, Hewitt, David Dudley Field, and one or two others were in favor of the Democratic members of the Commission withdrawing, and they even went so far as to propose that a resolution be introduced into the House directing them to resign, for the reason, as they said, that the Commission had wholly failed to perform the duty for which it was created, by refusing to consider the evidence submitted in the case of the disputed States. This proposition did not meet with favor, as it would deprive them of a chance to fight the other points of objections to Oregon and South Carolina. It was then proposed that when the joint convention met some one should be designated, who would quietly state that, as there was evidently no chance for a fair count, there would be no further objection, by the Democracy, to the counting of the votes that the President of the Senate might select, and that they would appeal to the country in the near future for a vindication of their position. This was also considered unfavorably, as it would interfere with the legal contest yet to be made over Oregon, and perhaps South Carolina. A proposition to abandon further legal argument before the high Commission was also negatived, and it was decided to make a fight on Oregon and leave further developments to determine whether or not the vote of South Carolina should be contested. All the talk at Mr. Hewitt's developed the fact that there was not a chance left for the Democracy, but that they would continue to make a fight in the hope that some point might yet be found upon which they could hang an objection and make delay. The whole subject of the creation of the tribunal was talked over, and it was admitted that had Senator Whyte's amendment been supported by the Democratic Senators, requiring the Tribunal to go behind the returns and investigate the charges of fraud, the Democratic case would stand differently to-day. Without deciding what to do, the gloomy gathering dispersed with the understanding that a fight to kill time should be made on the Oregon case. In the meantime every Democrat has been notified to be in his seat to-morrow, and a caucus of the Democracy will probably be called for to-morrow.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

From 12 until 5 o'clock this afternoon there was a large crowd in front of the Supreme Court doors, the number gradually increasing to more than 500. Members of Congress occasionally mixed with the throng, awaiting impatiently the opening of the court-room. During the afternoon rumors prevailed about the Capitol as to the decision of the Commission and the state of the vote. These reports were so contradictory as to be confusing, and, therefore, did not gain credence. There was much consequent excitement. Any one supposed to have opportunities for acquiring information as to the proceedings was surrounded the moment he appeared in view, and interrogated by several persons at the same time. A more inquisitive crowd was never before, perhaps, seen at the Capitol. At 5 o'clock counsel were sent for. They had been waiting for the summons in a private room of the Supreme Court, and when advised that the Commission were prepared to receive them they entered the court-room in a body. Some time elapsed before the doors were opened to members of Congress and those who had tickets of admission, and when they were opened a frantic rush was made for the interior, which was soon uncomfortably filled.

The following are the resolutions acted upon by the Commission in their secret session and afterward reported to counsel:

Mr. Hoar submitted the following:

Ordered, That the evidence be not received.

Mr. Abbott offered the following as a substitute:

Resolved, That evidence be received to show that so much of the act of Louisiana establishing the Returning Board for that State is unconstitutional, and the acts of the said Returning Board are void.

This was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, and Thurman—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, and Strong—8.

Mr. Abbott offered another substitute, as follows:

Resolved, That evidence will be received to show that the Returning Board of Louisiana, at the time of canvassing and compiling the vote of that State at the last election in that State, was not legally constituted under the law establishing it, in this: That it was composed of four persons of one political party, instead of five persons of different parties.

Rejected by the same vote.

Mr. Abbott then offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That the Commission will receive testimony on the subject of the frauds alleged in the specification of counsel for the objectors to certificates N s. 1 and 3.

Rejected by the same vote.

Mr. Abbott then offered a fourth substitute as follows:

Resolved, That testimony tending to show that the so-called returning Board of Louisiana had no jurisdiction to canvass the votes for President and Vice President is admissible.

Rejected by the same vote.

Mr. Abbott offered a fifth, which was rejected by the same vote, which was as follows:

Resolved, That evidence is admissible that the statements and affidavits purporting to have been made and forwarded to said Returning Board in pursuance of the provisions of Section 26, of the Election Law of 1872, alleging riot, tumult, intimidation and violence, at or near certain polls and in certain parishes were false and fabricated and forged by certain disreputable persons under the direction and knowledge of said Returning Board; that said Returning Board, knowing the said statements and affidavits to be false and forged, and that none of such statements and affidavits were made in the manner or form or within the time required by law, did knowingly, willfully and fraudulently fail and refuse to canvass or compile more than 10,000 votes cast, as is shown by the Commissioners of Election.

Mr. Hunton offered a sixth substitute as follows:

Resolved, That evidence be received to prove that the votes cast and given at the said election on the 7th of November last, as shown by the return made by the Commissioners of Election for said polls and voting places in said State, have never been compiled nor canvassed, and that the said Returning Board never even pretended to compile or canvass the returns made by the said Commissioners of Election, but that said Returning Board only pretended to canvass the returns made by the State Supervisors of Registration.

Rejected by the same vote.

A seventh substitute was offered by Mr. Bayard, as follows:

Resolved, That no person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, is eligible to be appointed an Elector, and that this Commission will receive evidence tending to prove said ineligibility as offered by counsel for objectors to certificates numbers one and three.

Rejected by the same vote.

Mr. Justice Field offered the eighth and last substitute, as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the Commission, evidence is admissible upon the several matters which the counsel for objectors to certificates numbers one and three offered to prove.

This was also rejected by the same vote, and the question on the original order submitted by Mr. Hoar called up, namely: "That the evidence offered be not received."

Mr. Payne moved to strike out the word "not." Rejected by the same vote.

The question on the original order was then taken, and it was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, and Strong—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, and Thurman—7.

After the conclusion had been reached by the Commission, counsel were admitted, and the above resolutions were read by the Secretary. As soon as the final vote had been taken Mr. Justice Field moved that the injunction of secrecy be removed from the proceedings of the Commission, and it was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Hoar inquired of the Chair whether any of the time to which counsel were entitled under the order of the Commission remained, or whether it had been exhausted.

The Court replied that the time for objectors to Nos. 1 and 3 was exhausted. On the part of objectors to certificate No. 2 he believed 10 minutes remained, but the time had been substantially exhausted.

Mr. Payne moved that one hour be given each side for the respective counsel to sum up the case.

Mr. Garfield said that the order had been already made that each side should have four and a half hours, and that the time should be used as they chose on the interlocutory question. He considered he ought to stand on the order and should vote against the motion. Counsel themselves had not yet asked it.

Justice Clifford inquired if they were satisfied to rest their case.

Mr. Evarts said they were satisfied with the case as it stood.

Justice Clifford asked if opposing counsel also agreed to it.

Judge Campbell said they had nothing to add, under the circumstances.

Commissioner Abbott—I understand you, Judge Campbell, to say that the Commission having ruled out all the evidence you offered, you have nothing further to urge?

Judge Campbell—Yes, Sir.

Justice Clifford said the motion was then withdrawn.

Commissioner Morton moved that three members of the Commission be appointed to prepare a report in the Louisiana case, and that a recess of one hour be taken.

Commissioner Strong said that the question that had been passed upon was the question of the admissibility of evidence, and he thought they now ought to go into the merits of the case.

Then, on motion of Commissioner Hoar, the Commission, at 5:30 o'clock, went into secret session for consultation.

Commissioner Payne moved that one hour be allowed each side by the Commission in which to make arguments.

Commissioner Garfield said that the order pursued yesterday, giving four and a half hours to each side to argue the whole question, was interrupted by the offer of testimony, and it was then agreed that two additional hours should be given to that question. After that agreement was entered into, it was also agreed that counsel might draw on their final time and use it on that interlocutory question if they chose, and they used it up and discussed the whole question together with the interlocutory question. The counsel have not asked for additional time, and if they had I should consider that we ought to stand by our order. I shall therefore vote against the motion of Commissioner Payne.

Commissioner Morton said that unless counsel desired it he should vote against the proposition. He would not invite counsel to argue the question further.

Mr. Evarts said that his side had argued the whole question fully, and covered the whole merits of the case. They had so considered it during the time allowed them.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Hoar then moved that the Commission go into secret session for the purpose of consultation on the main question.

This was adopted, and the crowd was directed to leave the room.

THE VOTE ON COUNTING LOUISIANA FOR HAYES.

Immediately after the doors were closed, Senator Morton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the persons named as Electors in certificate No. 1 were the lawful Electors of the State of Louisiana, and that their votes are the votes provided by the Constitution of the United States, and should be counted for President and Vice President.

This resolution was adopted by a vote of 8 to 7, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, and Strong—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, and Thurman—7.

Justices Miller and Bradley and Representative Hoar were then appointed a committee to draft a report of the decision, with a brief statement of the reasons therefor, to be signed by the members agreeing therein, and to be transmitted to the joint session of the two houses, as required by the Electoral act. A recess of about one hour was then taken to afford time for drafting a report, which, upon the reassembling of the Commission, was presented, and after being read was signed by Messrs. Miller, Strong, Bradley, Edmunds, Morton, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, and Hoar.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

The report is to the following effect:

The Electoral Commission having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the Electoral votes of the State of Louisiana, and certain papers accompanying same and the objections thereto, report that it has duly considered the same and has decided and does hereby decide that the votes of William Pitt Kellogg, O. H. Brewster, A. B. Levisse, Oscar Joffrion, Peter Joseph, J. H. Birch, L. A. Sheldon, and Morris Marks, named in the certificate of William Pitt Kellogg, Governor of said State, (which votes are certified by said persons as appears by the certificates submitted to the Commission as aforesaid and marked No. 1 by said Commission and herewith returned,) are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that the same are lawfully to be counted as therein certified, namely, eight votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, for President, and eight votes for William A. Wheeler, of the State of New-York, for Vice President. The Commission also decides and reports that the eight persons first above named were duly appointed Electors in and by the said State of Louisiana.

The ground of this decision, stated briefly, is substantially as follows:

That it is not competent to go into evidence *aliunde* as to the papers opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two houses, to prove election of persons than those regularly certified by the Governor of the State of Louisiana, in and according to the determination and declaration of their appointment; in other words, to go behind the certificate of the Governor so far as it is founded upon the action of the Returning Board.

The report will also state that the Commission could not receive any evidence to show that any Elector was ineligible on the 7th of November, the day of the election, on the ground that it was not essential to show that an Elector was eligible on that day, so long as he was eligible when he cast his vote in the Electoral College; and the fact appears that the alleged ineligible Electors, Brewster and Levisse, were chosen to fill vacancies caused by their own absence from the College, and there was no allegation of ineligibility at the time they cast their votes.

The Commission remained in session until 9 o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, an adjournment to 4 P. M. to-morrow was ordered.

The Secretary of the Commission will to-morrow morning deliver to the President pro tem. of the Senate the formal decision above described, together with all the certificates and accompanying papers on the Louisiana case which were referred to the Commission, and the Secretary will also deliver to the Speaker of the House a formal notification, signed by the President of the Commission, that their decision had been communicated to the President pro tem. of the Senate. Upon the reassembling of the two houses in joint session the decision will be read and entered upon their respective journals, and thereupon, in accordance with the Electoral act, the vote of Louisiana must be immediately counted for Hayes and Wheeler, unless, upon objection being made in meeting by at least five Senators and five members of the House of Representatives, the two houses shall separately concur in ordering otherwise.

THE NEXT DISPUTED STATE.

THE OREGON CASE PRACTICALLY DECIDED BY PREVIOUS DECISIONS—THE ELIGIBILITY OF AN ELECTOR WHEN HE CASTS HIS VOTE ALONE TO BE CONSIDERED—GROVER'S CERTIFICATE TO CRONIN NOT BASED ON THE CANVASS OF THE VOTES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Oregon case, which will be the next to go before the Commission, is practically decided by the decision in the Louisiana contest. Watts, though a Postmaster on the day of the November election, was eligible for appointment, and was eligible to act if he was out of office before the Electors met on the 6th of December. The certificate of Grover was not in accordance with the canvass of the votes, as the papers with the certificates will fully show. Watts was legally chosen one of the Electors, and the discharge of his office of Elector was legal, and the three votes must be counted for Hayes. The Democrats will not probably make any claim to Cronin's vote unless the policy of delay should prevail among them, and this could be used as a means of delay. The disclosure of the "true inwardness" of the Oregon fraud has disgusted a great many Democrats, and, coming just at this time, has helped to moderate the excitement over the Louisiana decision, for they see that their wild outcry of fraud is met with a fraud substantially and clearly proved.

THE CABINET ON LOUISIANA.

PROBABLE EARLY RECOGNITION OF THE PACKARD GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—At the Cabinet meeting held to-day the Louisiana case was discussed at considerable length, and it is understood that it was decided to officially and fully recognise the Packard government. It is believed, however, that this recognition will not occur until after the Presidential count has been made.

GOV. HAYES CONGRATULATED.

GREAT REJOICING IN COLUMBUS—MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY PAYING THEIR RESPECTS TO THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 16.—There is great rejoicing here to-night over the decision of the Electoral Commission in the Louisiana case. Even some Democratic members of the General Assembly seemed quite pleased when the news came, and expressed themselves gratified that at any rate the end of the Presidential controversy was about to be reached. On all hands the decision as to Louisiana is regarded as substantially conclusive of the whole matter, and the inauguration of Hayes and Wheeler is now anticipated, by Democrats and Republicans alike, as a foregone conclusion. The feeling among business men here, regardless of party, is overwhelmingly in favor of a speedy termination of the count by Congress, and against any attempt, by filibustering or otherwise, to prolong the Presidential controversy. If the Democrats in Washington imagine they have anything to gain by such a course, they are, so far as Ohio is concerned, the victims of a gross delusion.

Gov. Hayes was at the executive office chatting with Adjutant Gen. Wykoff this evening when the decision in the Louisiana case was announced to him, and received the news with his usual tranquillity. In a few minutes the office was crowded with the members of the General Assembly and others who rushed in to congratulate him over the favorable turn of affairs.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S FRANTIC EFFORTS.

PROMINENT GENTLEMEN OF THIS CITY SUMMONED TO WASHINGTON—THE BANK ACCOUNTS OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE TO BE LOOKED INTO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—David Dudley Field's Committee has subpœnaed Gen. Chester A. Arthur, Gen. George H. Sharpe, Mr. Phillips, Private Secretary to the Collector of Customs, and Alderman Pinckney, of New-York. All the gentlemen named, except Gen. Arthur, arrived here to-night. He is confined to his home by sickness, but expresses his willingness to come on if necessary. The gentlemen are not aware what they will be called upon to testify to, and they state that they are not in possession of any information which would be calculated to please Mr. Field or aid the cause of his master, the defeated candidate for the Presidency. In addition to the witnesses named, Mr. Field and his associates, who seem to have a mania for investigation, have called upon Messrs. Chandler and McCormick, the Chairman and Secretary of the Republican National Committee, to produce their bank accounts and all accounts relating to receipts and disbursements of money for election purposes. The distinguished Mr. Field might have spared himself this trouble. He will not be able to offset the Oregon infamy.

TILDEN'S ATTEMPTS AT BRIBERY.

MORE LIGHT ON THE SUBJECT—FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN OREGON AND TILDEN'S NEW-YORK MANAGER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Senate Committee investigating the Oregon Electoral affairs, of which Senator Mitchell is Chairman, continued the translation of cipher telegrams to-day as follows:

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1876.

To Hon. James K. Kelly:

Is your matter certain? There must be no mistake. All depend on you. Place no reliance on any favorable report from three southward Louisianetter. Answer quick. [No signature.]

NOV. 29, 1876—10:45 A. M.

To W. T. Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New-York:

Will bottomless loose any Elector in convincing Democrats? State answer. P.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1876.

To Hon. James K. Kelly:

Telegraphed P. last night and to-day. Have no reply. Has he left? Answer. [No signature.]

PORTLAND, Dec. 1, 1876.

To W. T. Pelton, No. 15 Gramercy Park, New-York:

Not time to convene Legislature. Can manage with $4,000 at present. Must have it Monday, certain. Have Charles Dimond, No. 115 Liberty street, telegraph it to Bush, banker, Salem. This will secure Democratic vote. All are at work here. Can't fail. Can't do more; sail morning. Answer Kelly in cipher. [No signature.]

DEC. 1, 1876.

To Dr. George L. Miller, Omaha, Neb.:

After piece simply. Can't row? Can do nothing more. Sail steamer Elder morning. [No signature.]

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1876.

Hon. James K. Kelly, Portland, Oregon:

Telegraph Herdsman P.'s direction of yourself. Follow examine around. Can't change it. Herdsman housel. When will P. reach destination? Answer. [No signature.]

Mr. Shaw, of Detroit, who furnished the key by which these translations were made, was before the committee and testified that in a few instances it was impossible to translate certain words in the dispatches by the key. He further stated that all the translations thus far were made word by word and from the cipher dispatches as found in the printed testimony relative to the Oregon case.

Senator Kelly stated in regard to his indorsement of the cipher dispatch sent by J. H. N. Patrick on the 28th of November to Col. William T. Pelton, that he was totally unaware of its containing a proposition for the purchase of a Republican Elector. He says Patrick came to him and stated he had prepared a cipher telegram to the Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, asking the latter to place $10,000 to his credit for the purpose of paying lawyers' fees and other necessary expenses connected with the anticipated litigation concerning the issuance of the Governor's certificates. Patrick requested him to indorse this telegram because he [Mr. Kelly] was known to the National Democratic Committee, and it was desirable to secure prompt action. Senator Kelly said he could not, of course, read the cipher, and, accepting Patrick's statement of its meaning, indorsed it without hesitation upon the foregoing assurance as to its contents. The Senator also states that after Patrick left Oregon he [Senator Kelly] earnestly endeavored to get money sent from New-York to pay the fees of the lawyers who had been retained, and as it did not come in time, he himself raised $3,200 on his own note, $3,000 of which he paid to Hill, Thompson, and Durham, the lawyers above referred to, and the remaining $200 were devoted to paying the expenses of bringing Laswell, one of the Democratic Electors, to Salem, as it was then thought that he had obtained a higher vote than Cronin. The Senator says that so far as he knows no person ever approached the Republican Electors with any corrupt proposition.

W. L. Stocking, editor of the Detroit *Post*, testified that Mr. Shaw came to him some days since and exhibited a translation of the "Gobble" dispatch. Mr. Shaw also explained the translation to witness, and, after satisfying himself that the translation was correct, witness published the cipher dispatch and Mr. Shaw's translation of it in his paper; he communicated with the Chairman of the National Republican Committee relative to the discovery of the key of the cipher in which the "Gobble" dispatch was written, and he and Mr. Shaw were soon after subpœnaed to appear before this committee.

Mr. McClennan, a Treasury expert, was called, and testified that he had translated several of the cipher dispatches relating to the Oregon case according to Shaw's rule, and in the main they agreed with the translations made before the committee.

John W. Ellis, President of the Third National Bank of New-York, voluntarily appeared before the Senate Committee this morning and asked to be allowed to testify before them. He stated to the Chairman that the name of his bank having been used in connection with the Oregon case, he desired expressly to repudiate all political affinities on the part of the bank for either of the political parties, and further said that the bank has no political connections. Whatever part was taken by Mr. Jordan, the Cashier, relative to remitting money to Oregon, was done on his [Jordan's] individual responsibility, and the transaction was in no way connected with the bank. Mr. Ellis stated further that three-fourths of the capital stock of the bank is owned by the firm of Winslow, Lanier & Co., of which he is a member. All the members of this firm are Republicans, but especially avoid mingling politics with their business. Mr. Tilden's connection with the bank is the same as that of any other Director and depositor. Any connection that Mr. Jordan may have had with the Democratic Party during the late campaign is a private matter of his own.

CHARGED WITH CONCEALING ASSETS.

PITTSFIELD, Feb. 16.—United States Marshal Williams this morning arrested Washington M. Root and son, formerly partners under the firm name of W. M. Root & Son, on a complaint charging them with concealing their assets from the assignees and refusing to exhibit their account books. They failed in 1875, owing $150,000, and the assignees have ever since been trying to settle the estate.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

THE COMMISSION AND CONGRESS REVIEWED.

MESSRS. EVARTS AND O'CONOR CONTRASTED—HISTORIC FIGURES IN THE AUDIENCE—SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES — DEMOCRATIC TURBULENCE—WHERE THE WIRES ARE PULLED—WARS AND RUMORS OF WARS—AN UNFORTUNATE BUFFALO.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Feb. 13, 1877.

I have attended a few of the open sessions of the Commission in the Supreme Court room. The first time that I took the seat kindly assigned me in the reporters' gallery, I was for some moments oppressed and half-bewildered by the associations of the place. The last time I had sat there was one morning in the Winter of 1852, a quarter of a century ago. It was on a memorable though somewhat melodramatic occasion—the reception by the Senate of Louis Kossuth. The galleries were packed with spectators. Even the floor was crowded. The French Minister and his Countess stood near me, back of the reporters. As the hour of 1 drew near, every heart beat "Lo the *conquered* hero comes!" and just as the clock struck the central doors flew open, and he stood on the threshold in his handsome Hungarian uniform, with the plumed hat which has become historical—a slight man, not tall, but with a noble, high-born head, and a certain air of power, which hardly harmonized with the sad, appealing, almost wistful look of his wonderful eyes. He came to us for "aid and comfort," but as a more than princely mendicant. In him Magyar nationality took to the great street-corners of the world, and stretched out her hands to the nations hurrying by. Of all that august chamber—for it was still august, though the great triad, Calhoun, Clay, and Webster, had gone forth from it forever—of all the great men who rose to receive the eloquent exile, and all the big men who kept their seats, how many now survive? And where, Oh where are the issues of that day, over which great men contended and conspired?

"Dead as the bulrushes round little Moses,
On the old banks of the Nile."

I heard the great argument of Mr. Evarts. You know how strong it was, legally and logically. I could not always follow his long, swinging sentences, but I could admire his own absolute understanding and control of them. He reminded me of the Roman Prince, Piombino, whom I once saw driving ten-in-hand, and not at all embarrassed by multitudinous ribbons. The tone of his argument and his manner in speaking were singularly calm, dispassionate, and impersonal. Mr. O'Conor, in his reply, began coolly and courteously enough, in a silvery voice, swinging his spectacles in an easy, careless way, and benignly blarneying the Judges; but the bitter partisan finally revealed himself without the slightest judicial disguise. The speech ended in insult and invective. The soft, smoothly-gliding thing had a sting in its tail. I also heard the younger advocate of the Democratic side, Mr. Merrick, whom they hail as a second "Daniel come to judgment." He speaks also as a partisan, earnestly, if not violently, driving things home with his fist, emphasizing with his head, and punctuating with his goatee. Just back of him stood Mr. Black—the great prophet Jeremiah—a tall, stern-looking personage, with wary eyes ambushed under a heavy ledge of white eyebrows. Near him stood a man who for some years past has been far too much of a political recluse, even while

biased as a juryman who doesn't take the papers, or a Supreme Court Judge, in short, for a mere woman, like myself. He plainly told the recalcitrant compromisers that they had no right to rebel, having by their vote for the Commission brought misfortune upon themselves; that as they had made their bed, so they must lie. His plain talk hardly seemed to do much good, however. Walker, the silver-haired Adonis of the House, (whom, by the way, your compositor makes me call plain "John," but whose full-flowered name is Gilbert Carlton Walker,) followed in the same old way, kicking against the pricks, as lustily as Field or Springer. One of the Democratic brethren who spoke that day is an unconscious humorist, or a Joey Bagstock for slyness, for he dwelt pathetically on "magnanimity betrayed," on "Democratic faith in human honesty" having been basely taken advantage of. Such things are simply delicious, coming from either political party, wise as they both are in the wisdom of this world; from Democrats, wily and wary, if not wicked, or from Republicans who have erred from over-confidence, rather than over-faith, and who have too often shown "an unbounded stomach" for honors and emoluments. The session was, taken altogether, rather violent, and many of the speeches were full of bitterness and menace, and yet it closed with that curious piece of parliamentary pleasantry, a burlesque account of an Electoral College of eight John Smiths returning Peter Cooper and Sam Cary, and swearing by the "Holy Bull-dozers." The reading of this paper, so witty and so pertinent, was rather unreasonably opposed by Mr. Hoar, who is an economist of time, and who adores the proprieties; but he is classical, and should remember that *dulce est desipere in loco*, which means, as he will find by consulting Webster's Dictionary, (back part, big edition,) "it is pleasant to play the fool on the proper occasion." The very fact that the thing was read and that the most gloomy and belligerent Democrats laughed uproariously—the rigid Randall joining in—proves that their righteous ire, their solemn prophesies, their fierce threats, and ferocious demonstrations are essentially affected and unreal. Farce may deepen into tragedy, but tragedy never degenerates into farce. Indeed, we are getting to be less frightened as the strife is prolonged and the plot seems to thicken. We are catching a few glimpses behind the scenes, which reveal to us the fact that right here, and not in the cold North, or the hot South, the moral and æsthetic East, or the manly and executive West, the motive power of this agitation is furnished, the machinery is worked. One afternoon lately we went to see an exhibition of the Royal Marionettes by a clear daylight, which was unfavorable to illusions. The curious manikins sung and danced, made love, followed the bounds, fought bravely, conspired and declaimed—marvelously like moral agents and independent electors and legislators; but we knew that an invisible "old party" spoke through them, and worked them, by too visible springs, pulleys, and wires. At last a fearful mad bull came forth, butting and to butt; but, though he raged and ramped and tossed the elastic clown repeatedly on his horns, not the smallest child in the audience cried out with fear; for all knew, bless you! that he was propelled and withdrawn—that his head went down and his tail went up in obedience to the cords and pulleys, before, behind, below, and above him; knew he was neither a moral nor an immoral agent—that, in short, he was not a real bull, and that there was no real danger.

But in case the Democratic majority now on the rampage in the House be not inflated caoutchouc, but a true Taurus, implacable as any bull of the Vatican, and mad as Guy of Warwick's "Dun Cow"—in case it succeeds in stampeding the minority, tramples the Commission under its hoofs, and tosses the Constitution on its horns, and goes forth from the Capitol on the 4th of March triumphant and irrefrible, it will then have to encounter its real adversary—not a faction, not a party, not a partisan tribunal, but the people, a tremendous out-door congress and court. If it does not tame down into a well-behaved bucolic animal, it will find its wild course obstructed and finished by the grand onward sweep of the Republic, with its immense train of human interests, its freight of human lives useful and dear to the world, its treasure-chests of national glories, liberties, and hopes. I remember to have heard how once a buffalo herd conspired against the Pacific Railroad. They stationed themselves on a slight eminence, from which they were to charge down on the express train under full headway, their leader first engaging the locomotive. The affair duly came off—in part. There was a great preliminary tossing of earth, a brief bellow, a collision, and something went on—and it was not the buffalo.

Our poor city has been and still is full of the wildest rumors. For instance, soon after the establishment of the Provisional Tribunal, which, strange to say, was considered as a Democratic triumph, it was reported that the General of the Army had capitulated. After ordering away all the troops whose presence here is a menace and an offense to the Democratic majority in the House, he surrendered, it was said, to the young commander, "Citizen Marat," who magnanimously returned to the old hero the sword which he waved about his pear-shaped head when he set out on that almost forgotten, not to say apocryphal, march to the sea. It was also said that all the officers of the evacuating force were allowed to retain their side-arms, and the soldiers to take their knapsacks and two days' rations of carrion.

We have no end of rumors concerning the Louisiana culprits. They say the sergeant at Arms has given an order to a hardware establishment for a set of thumb-screws, a "boot," and a rack, after the model of the "Scavenger's Daughter" in the old Tower of London. Mr. Clark Mills has also a commission for an "iron virgin" like that of Nuremburg. All will go into operation as soon as manufactured, but in the meantime the Committee on the Powers and Privileges of the House have borrowed a whipping-post and whip from Democratic Delaware, which are to be tried in the case of wicked old Wells. The pious Pickett is to apply the lash, and the moral Maddox is to rub in the brine. It is affirmed that the Senate indignantly rejected the proposition to turn the shaft of their order into an *oubliette*, bluntly telling the House to keep their own side.

We are all feeling much for the prisoners of State, Wells and Anderson. They are great sinners, doubtless, since even Satan, in the shape of more than one witness, rebukes their sin—but they are not well and are no longer young. They are said to be heavily ironed and imprisoned in that dismal cell in the crypt, prepared for the body of Washington, and in which the bier of Lincoln has been preserved. Here they are exposed to the visits of Thompsons and Tombs lawyers, rats and reporters. The only reading allowed them is the *Police Gazette* and the *Congressional Record*, and they are kept on the shinniest sort of diet, that their physical strength may be reduced, and take with it their moral courage. It is not supposed that they will hold out long under the double "question"—David Dudley Field and the "Scavenger's Daughter."

GRACE GREENWOOD.

THE WRECK IN CHESAPEAKE BAY.

TWENTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST IN THE RECENT GALE—DREADFUL SUFFERINGS OF A RESCUED CREW.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CRISFIELD, Feb. 16.—The names of those who perished by the wrecking of the Coulbourn on Monday in Chesapeake Bay, are Capt. Thomas Saulsbury, William Fox, mate; Edward Tigner, John R. Small, Samuel Fletcher, and Levin Jones, seamen. The name of the other man was not ascertained. They are all from the eastern shore of Virginia, and leave families. When the rescuing party left here yesterday they found the vessel swamped at Fox Island, with the man Fox lashed to the rigging, frozen stiff. The crew rescued from the Delmay, which was in company with the Coulbourn, say that the storm came upon them unexpectedly, and with unprecedented fury. The vessel, after being stripped of rigging, was washed upon the shore of the island named, where the crew lodged, suffering agonies until rescued. Two oyster pungies and another schooner are also lost, with their respective crews, aggregating 20 souls. Rescuing parties are out far from port in search of the bodies.

SINGULAR SUICIDE OF A MARYLANDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—Albert Wallet, a prominent citizen of Maryland, residing near Princess Ann, committed suicide on Tuesday morning. He had become frenzied with drink, and upon arriving at his home he went to the stables, cut the throat of his favorite horse, set fire to the buildings, and perished in the flames.

REDUCTION OF RAILWAY FARE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—The Grand Trunk Railway has reduced the prices of second-class passenger tickets as follows: To Boston, $15; to New-York, via the Erie Railway, to $18. This is a reduction of $5.

NEW-YORK STATE FAIR.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The New-York State Fair was yesterday appointed to be held at Rochester from the 17th to the 21st of September, being a week later than first proposed.

WASHINGTON.

A SCRAP OF WAR HISTORY.

GEN. SCHOFIELD'S DEFENSE OF A GENTLEMAN WHO WAS ONCE HIS SUBORDINATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Major Gen. Schofield, now in charge of the Military Academy at West Point, has written a letter to Gen. Thomas Ewing for the purpose of vindicating the military order issued by Gen. Ewing in 1863, depopulating a part of the western border of Missouri. Gen. Schofield says, in substance, that he took command of the Department of the Missouri in May, 1863, and assigned Gen. Ewing to the command of the "District of the Border;" that a savage guerilla warfare had raged there for two years which had nearly depopulated the farming districts on the Missouri side, and that all the farmers who remained, whether they sympathized with the guerrillas or not, were mere furnishers of supplies for those outlaws. Civilization and humanity alike demanded a prompt suppression of this border war. There were only two methods of stopping it. One was to largely increase the military force in the district, which was found impracticable because of the necessity of sending reinforcements to Grant's army at Vicksburg. The other was to remove from the Missouri border the few remaining farmers whose crops and stores furnished the guerrillas their subsistence. The fiendish massacre at Lawrence, in August, 1863, by Quantrell and his band, made immediate action absolutely imperative. He says it is wholly a mistake to charge that the order was issued in revenge for that massacre, as its issuance was contemplated and discussed some time before the massacre occurred. He says the order was an act of wisdom, courage, and humanity, by which hundreds of innocent lives were saved, and a barbarous and disgraceful warfare brought to a summary close. Not a life was sacrificed nor any great discomfort inflicted in executing it. The necessities of all the poor people were provided for, and none were permitted to suffer.

Gen. Schofield adds that when the order was issued he went to the border, and after personal observation approved it, and then sent it with his approval to President Lincoln, and that humane President never uttered a word of dissent as to the wisdom, justice, or humanity of that policy. He says he does not write to vindicate his own conduct or to shift responsibility, but that it is only justice to Gen. Ewing, who has been censured for issuing the order, to say that the responsibility for its execution belongs to President Lincoln, to himself, and to Gen. Ewing in proportion to their respective rank and authority.

SENTENCE OF A TREASURY CLERK.

F. T. WINSLOW SENTENCED TO THE ALBANY PENITENTIARY FOR 18 MONTHS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—In the Criminal Court to-day Ferdinand T. Winslow, indicted for the larceny of a package containing $11,990 from the office of the United States Treasurer on the 5th of December last, was arraigned and entered a plea of guilty. After several papers had been introduced to show that Winslow was a victim of the opium habit, his counsel, Mr. Riddle, referred to letters of various friends of the accused, and in conclusion said they went far towards raising the question as to whether or not the unfortunate man should not be confined to a lunatic asylum rather than a penitentiary, and he appealed to the court to inflict the lowest sentence under the law.

Judge MacArthur said that this was one of the cases which perplex the court, and reminds one of the case of Prof. Webster. Here is a man of culture, as is seen by the autobiographical sketch read, and one cannot but admire some of the traits of character there made apparent. Here are some circumstances in the case which make a strong appeal for leniency. The circumstances showed that this act was minutely planned and carried out, and if there was nothing else to influence the court, would feel to inflict the severest punishment. On the other hand he had pleaded guilty, and made restitution of the greater portion of the money. It was a sad sight to see a man such as he had been before the bar of justice, and it was perplexing to the court to fix the sentence. He would not under the circumstances inflict the lowest punishment nor the highest, fifty years in the penitentiary, and a fine not exceeding $500;) and would fix the time of imprisonment at 18 months in the Albany Penitentiary from noon to-day.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The House Judiciary Committee to-day completed their consideration of the bill to compel the Union Pacific Railroad Company to pro rate with the Burlington and Missouri Pacific Railroad, and authorized Mr. McCrary to report it for passage, with an amendment requiring the Burlington and Missouri Company to pro rate with all connecting roads.

The President has approved the bill providing for a deficiency in the appropriation for the public printing and binding, which reduces the compensation of compositors from 60 to 50 cents per thousand ems, and 40 cents an hour for time work.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: J. W. Siler, to be United States Consul at St. Helena; B. F. Flanders, to be Assistant United States Treasurer at New-Orleans, La.; Charles H. Ham, to be Appraiser of Merchandise at Chicago, Ill.; C. Richards, to be United States Attorney for the Southern District of Ohio; James Irwin, to be Agent of the Red Cloud Indian Agency, Nebraska; L. D. Poore, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Springfield, Dakota; J. W. Haverstick, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Los Angeles, Cal.; R. C. Kerr, to be Land Register at Jackson, Miss., and Mary J. Martin, to be Postmaster at Burlington, N. J.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $10,693,120; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $37,130,000; coin, including $53,771,800 in coin certificates, $88,600,343; outstanding legal tenders, $364,984,812.

Chief Brooks received a telegram this afternoon that officers in the Secret Service arrested to-day in Philadelphia the following notorious counterfeiters: Harry Rogers, Larry Keene, Charles Miller, and Joe Gordon. They were taken before United States Commissioner Aubrey H. Smith for hearing. They dealt largely in counterfeit Ohio National Bank bills. Rogers, Keene, and Gordon have been for a long time engaged in this business. Rogers has been tried twice in the United States Court at Philadelphia, but in some way managed to escape conviction. The Secret Service officers say the evidence against them is now overwhelming.

Rear Admiral Davis, in charge of the National Observatory, is lying dangerously ill at his residence.

The Senate Sub-committee investigating the late elections in Mississippi this afternoon examined D. C. Kearns, who testified that in Jefferson County a prominent Democrat told him that the Democrats had employed Negroes to the ballot boxes, and intended to take out Republican tickets and put in Democratic tickets. At witness' own voting place he knows that 386 Republican tickets were voted, but only 91 came out of the box. Witness voted for Tilden and Hendricks and the Democratic candidate for Congress.

Secretary Morrill continues to improve steadily. He is now entirely out of danger, and it is expected that he will soon be fully restored to his usual good health.

The Senate Committee on Territories have had a long meeting devoted to the consideration of Senator Spencer's bill to create a new Territory out of the Black Hills country, which it is proposed to call Lincoln Territory. Senator Spencer made an argument in advocacy of the measure, as did also Dr. Meyer, of Deadwood City. Black Hills, who has been chosen Delegate to Congress, contingent upon the establishment of the Territory. Delegate Kidder, of Dakota Territory, opposed the bill. The committee decided to lay the matter over till the next session of Congress, for the reason that the bill ratifying the treaty made last Summer with the Sioux Indians had not yet been passed by the House, and because legislation being so far behind now it would be impossible to secure the final action of the Senate this session.

Mr. Honore, colored, Secretary of State of Louisiana, has arrived with certain papers in obedience to a subpœna from the Senate Committee of Privileges and Elections. These are supposed to be papers called for by the House Louisiana Committee and for the refusal of which the members of the Returning Board are held in contempt.

THE ARMY TO BE REDUCED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day voted to recommend the passage of a bill offered by Mr. Banning, of Ohio, providing that there should be no new enlistments in the Army until the forces of enlisted men shall have been reduced to 20,000, and requiring the Secretary of War to reduce the number of cavalry regiments to eight, and the number of infantry regiments to sixteen. The bill provides that the officers of the discontinued regiments may be assigned to vacancies thereafter occurring in accordance with their dates of commission, or may, on their own application, be at once honorably discharged with one year's pay for each eight years' service. It also provides that a board of five officers shall be constituted by the President to vacate the commissions of any and all officers who may be found inefficient, or otherwise unworthy of continuance in service. The bill was earnestly opposed by Gen. MacDougall and the other Republican members of the Committee. It is not at all likely to be enacted by the two houses of this Congress.

CHINA AND JAPAN MAILS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—At a special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to-day a resolution was adopted petitioning Congress to provide a semi-monthly mail between San Francisco, China and Japan, to be carried on steamers flying the American flag. The chamber also adopted a resolution to appoint a committee to co-operate with the United States Signal Service.

STEAM-SHIPS AND RAILWAYS.

THE QUESTION OF FREIGHT RATES—BOSTON OBJECTS TO NEW-YORK RECEIVING A LARGE SHARE OF BUSINESS.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—A special meeting of the Board of Trade, called at the solicitation of the various lines of steamers plying between this port and Europe, was held to-day to consider the recent action of the different lines of railroads in establishing a fixed rate from Chicago to all shipping ports, thereby depriving any steam line from naming any lower rate of freight than that agreed upon, to the great injury of Boston. Resolutions were adopted protesting against unwarrantable interference on the part of railway managers with the rights of steamship companies, in refusing to allow them to fix their rates of through freights subject to the railway tariff to the sea-board; that such an important measure, and one which so seriously affects the steam lines of this port, which actually threatens the withdrawal of all the lines, demands the serious attention of the merchants of Boston, and immediate steps should be taken to secure to these lines the privileges which they have enjoyed in the past in fixing their own through rates; that the necessity was recognized of a through line of railway to the West, to be controlled in the interest of the State and her chief seaport; that this action on the part of the railway companies is designed to deprive this port of advantages hitherto enjoyed and to restore to New-York a large share of the business which has been gained by this port during late years, and which is steadily increasing; that as the Boston and Albany Railroad is a partner in these through lines, the managers of said road be requested to prevent the continuance of the said arrangement and agreement by all the means in its power.

A committee of six was appointed to confer with the Directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad upon the subject of grievances of steam-ship agents.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

O'Donnell & Brothers, cooperage, Nos. 103 and 105 Morris street, Jersey City, was destroyed by fire, which broke out at 12 o'clock last night. The loss is $10,000.

The Court-house of Searcy County, Ark., was destroyed by fire on Monday last. The loss is $10,000. Most of the records were saved. The fire was caused by an incendiary.

A fire yesterday morning, at Peoria, Ill., destroyed Elevator B, owned by Tyng & Brotherton. Loss, $33,000; insurance, about $22,000.

A fire in North Stonington Thursday night destroyed the barn of Isaac D. Miner, with two horses, six cattle, &c. The insurance is $800.

S. C. Streeter's satinet mill, at Plainfield, Mass., has been burned. The loss is $3,000, on which there is no insurance.

E. J. Allen's house and barn at Westfield, Mass., was burned Thursday night. The loss is $4,500; insurance, $2,500.

The Louisiana State University Building has been burned. The loss is $10,000.

OBITUARY.

HON. SIMON GAGER THROOP.

Hon. Simon G. Throop, of Stroudsburg, Penn., died at his home in that place last Thursday morning. The deceased was born at Kinderhook, in this State, Jan. 4, 1790. He lived for many years in the family of Martin Van Buren, with whom he studied law, and subsequently settled in Oxford, N. Y., where he practiced with considerable success. In 1818 he was elected to the State Assembly, and at the time of his death was the oldest member of the New-York Legislature. In 1842 he moved to Honesdale, Penn., and from there, in 1856, to Stroudsburg, where he passed the remainder of his life. Deceased was a cultured, Christian gentleman, and leaves a large circle of sorrowing friends and relatives.

THE STATEN ISLAND MYSTERY.

The circumstances attending the death of the young woman whose body was found in the old quarantine grounds at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, are still unknown to the general public. Coroner Dempsey and other officials intimate, however, that they have information which will probably lead to a solution of the mystery. A large number of witnesses have been summoned to attend the inquest to be held to-night. Police Capt. Blake and the Coroner spent yesterday in this City and Brooklyn, and refused last night to state what was the result of their inquiries. Visitors still continue to view the body of the deceased, which has not yet been identified. A woman who is said to bear a strong likeness to the deceased called at Coroner Dempsey's office last evening. She said that from the description published she believed the deceased was her sister, who left her last month and went to Poughkeepsie with a man to whom she was not married. She stated her sister was once married, but had for years been a trifle "fast." She had not time to go to the alms-house, which is five miles from New-Brighton, to look upon the body, but returned to New-York, saying she would come back to the Island this morning.

MARINE DISASTER.

KEY WEST, Feb. 16.—The American schooner S. J. May, Capt. Blackman, from Brashear City for New-York, with a cargo of molasses and sugar, struck on Tortugas reef on the 12th inst., and will be a total loss. Her cargo was partly saved by wreckers.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 16.—The United States revenue steamer Louis McLane, bound from Pensacola to Philadelphia, put into Fernandina with boilers and ship leaking, having experienced severe weather on the Florida coast.

REFERENCE ORDERED IN A CANAL SUIT.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—In the case of The People ex rel. Orrin W. Sage against George W. Schuyler, Auditor of the Canal Department, a reference has been ordered by Justice Westbrook, to Hiram E. Sickles, of this city, to hear and determine, with full power to sit in any county in the State.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—A Portland (Oregon) dispatch says a German named John E. Hoffman, arrested on a charge of murder recently committed in Oregon, confesses to have murdered a Frenchman named Julius Combier, in Macon County, Ill., on the night of the 4th of last January. He then fled the county. The prisoner leaves for the East to-morrow in custody.

THE CROWLEY-MULVERHILL MURDER.

UTICA, Feb. 16.—The jury in the trial of Patrick Crowley for the murder of Daniel Mulverhill, at Newport, Herkimer County, Feb. 13, 1876, went out at 5 o'clock this afternoon. At 9 o'clock this evening Judge Noxon adjourned the court, and the jury will remain out all night. Mulverhill was Crowley's brother-in-law, and was supposed to have another wife in Ireland.

CONFESSION OF A TERRIBLE MURDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 16.—A dispatch from Victoria says news from the north this morning states that an Indian belonging to a tribe near Kamscott has confessed that 15 whites and Indians reached the shore from the steamer George T. Wright, from Sitka, which was lost on the northern coast three years ago, and were murdered by the tribe, and their bodies thrown into the sea. The news is not received with credence.

SENTENCE OF FEMALE PICKPOCKETS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—Eliza Harris and Mary Ann Hughes, convicted of pocket-picking in the street cars, were to-day sentenced to four years each in the Penitentiary. They are said to be noted and expert thieves, coming from Pittsburg and Allegheny City. The woman Hughes has with her a son about 2 years old.

STRIKE OF MILL OPERATIVES.

NEW-BEDFORD, Feb. 16.—The operatives of the Wamsutta Mills voted this evening to strike on Monday, their demand for a restoration of their former wages not being complied with.

TWO BOSTON GIRLS' NOTIONS.

From the Boston Transcript.

Scene—incoming suburban horse car.

First Young Lady, (aged 15, with eye-glasses and an armful of books, to second young lady, similarly equipped)—What are you reading now?

Second Young Lady—Irving's "Bracebridge Hall." It is very good, although the style is defective, and there is a lack of incident.

First Young Lady—Ye-s? I haven't read it yet. At our school we're reading Scott. I think he is greatly overrated. His plots are not artistic, and then the interest is n't always sufficiently kept up.

Second Young Lady—Ye-s!

Fact!

A FAMILY OF OLD FOLKS.

The Fall River (Mass.) *News* says: "Mrs. Deborah Pierce, who died in this city on the 11th inst., at the advanced age of 89 years 10 months and 11 days, left a sister in Freetown, the wife of Mr. Seth Chace, in her eighty-seventh year, and also a brother in his eighty-sixth year, and three brothers in Falmouth—Ennis Hathaway in his eighty-fourth year, Thomas Hatnaway in his eighty-third, and Avery Hathaway in his eighty-first year, making a total of upward of 350 years, a result seldom attained by one family in this or any other country."

THE DEMOCRATIC ASSASSIN.

GOV. PACKARD'S ATTEMPTED MURDER.

EXAMINATION OF WELDON IN NEW-ORLEANS—A PLEA OF GUILTY TO THE CHARGE OF ASSAULTING GOV. PACKARD WITH A DEADLY WEAPON—SOME PARTICULARS OF WELDON'S ANTECEDENTS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 16.—This afternoon Recorder Stals, accompanied by several reporters and Police officers, proceeded to a room in the old St. Louis Hotel or State-house, where the wounded Weldon lies, and formally arraigned him on the charge of assaulting with a deadly weapon Stephen B. Packard, Governor of the State of Louisiana, with intent to murder. To the formal question, "Are you guilty or not guilty of this charge?" the prisoner replied in firm voice, "Guilty." An order of commitment was then made out, directing Chief of Police Loan to retain him in custody until further orders.

Mr. Smythe, the attending physician, was present during the examination and stated that he could not at present give an opinion as to the probable result of Weldon's injuries.

Philip Stern, a one-legged German peddler, made the following affidavit: I live at No. 134 Ninth street, in this city, and sell dry goods; yesterday, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1877, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon, I went into a beer saloon on Toulouse street, near the State-house; there was a gentleman sitting in the saloon who had on a white necktie; I asked this gentleman if he wanted to buy any Russia leather pocket-books or any pocket-knives; he said no, but if I had any good pistols he would buy; I said no, I had got no pistols; he told me to take a seat, and began to talk politics; he asked me if I was a Republican; I told him that was my business; he said, "Well, I am a hard-shell Democrat;" he asked me if I knew Packard; I told him no, except that he ran for Governor; he said to me, "I will fix him, —— rascal, I have particular business with him to-day;" there was a one-armed man who was drinking with the man with the white necktie; the man with the white necktie asked the one-armed man if he knew Packard; the one-armed man said "Yes;" the man with the white necktie asked the one-armed man if he would go along with him, as he had particular business with Packard; I told the one-armed man and also the owner of the bar, "I think that must be a very mean man; I do not know what to say of him," meaning the man with the white necktie; then I left; I noticed nothing in the manner of the man with the white necktie to make me think he was crazy; I would know him again if I saw him.

Stern was taken up to the room where Weldon is, and confronted with him. He at once said: "That is the man I saw and talked to in the bar-room yesterday, and who was then wearing a white necktie."

Hearing this statement the prisoner turned his head with difficulty upon the pillow, and looking intently at Stern, attention to the man I was talking to in the bar-room yesterday!" Stern replied: "Yes, and I am sorry for you. You are in a bad way, but it's your own fault." With an impatient turn of his head, Weldon replied: "It is done, now;" and closed his eyes.

The State authorities confidently declare that at the proper time they will be able to prove Weldon's connection with a band of assassins.

The *Evening Times* has the following: "At 1 o'clock a *Times* reporter was admitted to the room of Weldon. He seems very comfortably fixed. He occupies an improvised cot, and apparently has every attention paid to him. He says that while coming over here on the cars he conceived the idea of killing Packard, thinking that it would be a popular act. He asked Mr. Drury about letters which were taken from his person. He remembered about them. Among the letters there were a number from a lady in Mobile, evidently a sweetheart. He is not very clear in his mind yet, and does not talk coherently or connectedly. He acts much like a man who has been under the influence of strong drugs. He said to a policeman who was in his room on Friday morning, that he was sorry for what he had done, and that he had been drinking poisoned liquor of some kind before he came to the State-house.

Mr. George Drury was with him quite a long time on Friday morning trying to get some kind of a statement from him. Mr. Drury says that he does not appear to remember well, and that his mind appears clouded. He remembered the name of the man Joseph Huttel, who accompanied him to the State-house, and remarked that it seemed curious that man Huttel should have allowed him to use his, [Huttel's,] name when asking admission to Packard's office. It seems he did use Huttel's name, although published reports have it that he gave the name of Hutton. Mr. Drury asked him about the third man at the door, and he replied: "Why, he pushed me in the door, did he not?" Mr. Drury says that he got some points from him which he wishes to investigate, and if they prove to be as stated by Weldon, he will be induced to believe that Weldon attempted the assassination while under the influence of strong drink, or a drug of some kind.

With reference to the wound of Weldon, Dr. Smythe says that the ball entered about two inches above the elbow, and came out about three inches below. It is a flesh wound, and, while it is serious, it is not considered by any means dangerous. Dr. Smythe says that he is satisfied that Weldon was under the influence of absinthe and bad whisky when he attempted to assassinate Mr. Packard on Thursday.

MOBILE, Feb. 16.—William H. Weldon, who at tempted to kill Gov. Packard, was sent to Mobile last October, recommended by the house of Claflin & Co., to take service with P. H. Pepper & Co., the wealthy dry goods house here. He was engaged by Mr. Pepper, and remained in his employ for about 10 days ago. After quitting his situation he took to drinking, probably on that account, coupled with a little love matter, and did some wild things, last Sunday informing one of his acquaintances that he was going to kill himself, and that he had already secured a room at Mandech's restaurant for that purpose. The last seen of Weldon at Pepper & Co.'s was on the 13th inst., at 11 A. M., when he called in and received a settlement of his account. He then said to the Cashier, "good-bye," and on being asked if he was going to remain here, he replied that he had something else on hand and was about to leave the city. All those who knew him here say that his resolution, if resolution it was, must have been taken over the drinking table, and with those who happened to be with him at the time. While here, he told his friends that his father was a Lutheran minister in Philadelphia. He was never known to take any part or interest in politics on one side or the other. One of Weldon's acquaintances is willing to swear that Weldon has not been in a condition of responsibility for more than a week, and he can prove this fact by other respectable parties.

CHARGE OF A JUDGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

Judge Whitaker, of the Superior Criminal Court, to-day delivered the following charge to the Grand Jury: "It is notorious that yesterday a prominent citizen was shot, with intent of murder, at the St. Louis Hotel, and also that the efforts of the Police authorities to investigate the matter have been frustrated. These matters, in my opinion, require the attention of the Grand Jury. The protection of the laws should be accorded to every one, and officers of the law be permitted to insure that protection. In your investigation of this matter the court will accord you every assistance in its power, while, at the same time, it would take no hasty action calculated to further complicate the condition of affairs ordinarily referred to as the *status quo*."

WELDON'S FATHER ALMOST HEART-BROKEN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16.—It has been definitely ascertained here that the relatives of William H. Weldon, who attempted the life of Gov. Packard in New-Orleans yesterday, reside at No. 913 Holly street, in this city, near the Centennial grounds. The father is Rev. Charles F. Weldon; not, however, the clergyman of that name, who is Pastor of St. Peter's German Lutheran Church. While in this city young Weldon was employed in Sharpless' dry goods store, at Eighth and Chestnut streets. In November last he left this city for Mobile, where he engaged in the dry goods store of Patrick Pepper. The father states that he received information that his son left Mobile on the 13th inst. He telegraphed this afternoon to his son, telling him to make a full and free confession to Gov. Packard, and at the same time requesting the Governor to apprise him of what would be done. A special to the Philadelphia *Press* from Bethlehem states that young Weldon was educated at the home school of Mr. Charles H. Schwartz there. It is believed that Huttle and Sage also come from the same place. Rev. Mr. Weldon is almost heart-broken at the actions of his son, and states that he cannot comprehend what would induce him to commit such an act, as he was always very quiet at home, and took no part in politics.

RELIC OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS BANK.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16.—In the United States Court to-day Judge Giles dissolved the injunction granted last November on the complaint of the Commissioners of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, restraining the assigns of Col. S. T. Suit from receiving, and various insurance companies from paying to such assigns the amounts of several insurance policies on the residence of Col. Suit, which was burned in October last in Prince George's County. The complainants allege that on a deed of trust executed by Col. Suit to secure the payment of money borrowed from the Freedmen's Bank in Washington in 1873, it was stipulated that the property should be kept insured for $30,000 for the benefit of the debt, and the policies assigned to the Trustee; that since the fire the policies have been assigned to other parties to the exclusion of complainants. The decision of Judge Giles in effect is that the deed of trust to the Freedmen's Bank did not establish such an equitable lien on the insurance fund as to give the bank a superior right over the other creditors of Col. Suit.

BROTHERHOOD OF ENGINEERS.

THE STRIKERS ON THE BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD STILL DEFIANT—ASSISTANCE PROMISED FROM OTHER ROADS—THE PROPOSED REDUCTION IN WAGES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The strike on the Boston and Maine Railroad continues, both sides standing firm. Trains were run with more regularity to-day than at any time since the strike, and a good deal of freight was moved. Chief Arthur, of the Brotherhood, received dispatches to-day from Jersey City announcing the forwarding of funds from the engineers of the New-Jersey, Erie, and Pennsylvania Railroads, and in reply he sent the following dispatch:

BOSTON, Feb. 15, 1877.

W. J. Wood, Locomotive Engineer, Erie Railway, Jersey City:

All right. Men firm and determined. Railroad management of the country are giving aid and comfort to the enemy. Warn them.

P. M. ARTHUR.

The State Railroad Commissioners held a meeting to-day in regard to the strike, and heard President White, Superintendent Furber, and other officials of the road. President White stated that the reduction of 10 per cent. on salaries was made as a matter of economy. The visits of the committee of engineers and of Mr. Arthur in January last were referred to. When Mr. Arthur insisted that the pay of the engineers should be restored Mr. White replied that he did not want to lose his men, but he could not restore their pay. Mr. Arthur then said that, if the pay was not restored, he would not be responsible for their acts. If he ordered them not to strike, they would not. The men were then receiving $3 50 per day, and 25 cents per day as a reward of merit, payable at the end of three months. The engineers were given then choice of the $3 15 and 25 cents per day at the end of three months, or $3 37, payable monthly. The $3 15 and 25 cents was accepted, and this was the last he had heard from them until the present trouble arose. Director Osgood and Superintendent Furber corroborated Mr. White.

THE NEWARK MURDERER'S DEATH.

A CONFESSION OF SUICIDE FOUND IN RYAN'S CELL—THE CONFESSION IN THE HANDS OF THE CORONER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWARK, Feb. 16.—A confession of the suicide of Thomas Ryan, one of the convicted murderers of Officer Brock, whose sudden death last Thursday morning caused such excitement here, was found this morning by the jail authorities in the bedding in the cell lately occupied by Ryan. The contents are not yet made public. The confession is in the hands of the Coroner, who will present it in evidence at the inquest to-morrow afternoon.

The funerals of the murderers Oschwald and Ryan will take place to-day from the respective residences of their parents at Newark, N. J. When Judge Depue heard of the suspicious circumstances surrounding Ryan's death he directed that the body should not be permitted to go out of the custody of the authorities until after the inquest. Subsequently Under Sheriff Davis gave an undertaker a written order to prepare the remains for interment, and this being mistaken for a permit for removal the body was taken to Ryan's father's house. The mistake was discovered very soon afterward and Col. Davis had the corpse brought back. The stomach has been given to Prof. Chandler, who will make a chemical analysis of it. The inquest will be held on Tuesday next. The physicians who attended Ryan state that he had all the symptoms of poisoning by arsenic.

LITTLE HELL GATE.

A CONFERENCE AT POLICE HEAD-QUARTERS—THE PROJECT OF FILLING THE CHANNEL WITH STREET REFUSE DISCUSSED—ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS RECOMMENDING THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE WORK.

The project of filling the channel known as Little Hell Gate with street refuse was discussed yesterday afternoon at an informal conference held in the office of Gen. Smith, at Police Head-quarters. Those who participated in the proceedings, which were conducted in privacy, were the full Board of Police Commissioners: Hon. Salem H. Wales, President of the Dock Department; Gen. John Newton, Prof. Chandler—President of the Board of Health—and Mr. Ambrose W. Snow, President of the Pilot Commission. On motion of President Smith, of the Police Board, Mr. Wales was chosen Chairman of the conference and Prof. Chandler Secretary. Gen. Smith announced that the object of the meeting was to consider the proposition of filling the Little Hell Gate channel with the ashes and garbage of the City, which is at present carried out to sea at an enormous expenditure to the Street-cleaning Department. The Police Board, he said, had come to the conclusion that the street refuse of the next two years could be conveniently deposited below high-water mark in Little Hell Gate, and that the adoption of the plan of depositing the refuse in that channel would save the City over $10,000 per annum. Gen. Newton spoke fully of the scheme, and President Wales was of the opinion that the process of filling the channel would not interfere with the plans of the Dock Department for the improvement of the water-front of the City. In consideration of the large pecuniary saving to the City, the health authorities regarded the street refuse as highly commendable. Prof. Chandler stated that the plan had the entire approval of the Board of Health, providing the deposits of refuse did not reach above high-water mark, and personally he was confident that it would not be detrimental to the public health. Mr. Snow spoke in opposition to the plan, and expressed himself in favor of sending the refuse to sea. In answer to a question of the Chairman, Commissioner Wheeler, of the Police Board, said that the transportation of the stuff out to sea would require the constant employment of five barges or scows. On motion of Gen. Smith, the following resolutions were adopted, Mr. Snow being the only member of the conference voting in the negative:

Resolved, That the project of filling up Little Hell Gate is entirely feasible, not detrimental to commerce, navigation, or health, and is of great value to the City of New-York, and that bills should be at once prepared authorizing the work.

Resolved, That the sunken meadows, being private property, cannot properly be considered by this conference.

Resolved, That the channel known as the Bronx Kills, being necessary to commerce, cannot properly be closed without detriment to the interests of the City.

Gen. Smith was of the opinion that, in addition to a decrease of $100,000 annually in the expenditure of the Street-cleaning Bureau, the use of the channel as a dumping ground would result in the making of 32 acres of ground. The conference will meet again at 2 P. M. on Monday next.

RAILROAD STOCKHOLDERS TO BE SUED.

Lewis B. Hall, Receiver of the New-York and Albany Railroad Company, under a judgment obtained by Messrs. Peckham and Tremain, for money due for services, has obtained an order from Judge Westbrook authorizing him to sue the several shareholders for amounts proportionate to the shares held by them, large sums being due

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

OFFENBACH IN AMERICA.

OFFENBACH IN AMERICA. Notes of a Traveling Musician. By JACQUES OFFENBACH. With a Biographical Preface by ALBERT WOLFF. Translated from Advance Sheets of the original Paris Edition. New-York: G. W. CARLETON & Co. 1877.

Here is a little book that might readily have its title inverted and go by the name of "A Biographical Sketch by Albert Wolff, with Appendix of Offenbach's Impressions of the United States." It may be that Offenbach's friends felt that these flimsy impressions were too light to venture out alone in the world; that, after all, they would only be read by people who wanted to know more about the composer, and very probably it was foreseen that even such people would be disgusted to find so little about the musical genius himself. Hence the biographical letter by the celebrated musical critic of Paris assumes the first place in the book. It is a peculiar introduction, addressed in the form of a letter to Mme. Herminie Offenbach; but it succeeds in accomplishing several things in no unskilful manner. In the first place, M. Wolff would seem to be a little reluctant to appear at all. He is profusely apologetic, probably because as a musical critic he cannot heartily and unreservedly approve of all of Offenbach's music, and yet stands in the shoes of a eulogist. But he extricates himself with the happy faculty of a writer of Paris from this false position, and manages to impress the reader with a feeling that whatever harsh things may be said of Offenbach, whatever assaults may be made on the morality of his music, not only is the man himself a harmless and genial artist, but his early life and the family of Cologne which begot him are something better than merely respectable, that both life and family have known the quickening influences of pecuniary want and of toil. Albert Wolff, it appears, is himself a native of Cologne and a family friend of the Offenbachs. He sketches picturesquely the figures of the father, mother, and music-teacher of Jacques, and such family scenes of higher life as Cologne used—perhaps still is able—to afford. With all that, a fastidious reader would be likely to detect in this introduction a certain hint of the common. The tone is not quite respectful; along with every good intention on the writer's part, sometimes it smacks of patronage. But this may arise simply from the position in which the writer finds himself, where he may be expected to play the panegyrist. Be that as it may, the introduction is plainly a kind of apology for the appearance of Offenbach in print.

Offenbach's part may be understood by hearing one of his lightest and most indifferent pieces of music. Probably no writer has ever yet put such superficial impressions upon paper, and moreover, few visitors of this country appear to have come less in contact with Americans. We have amusing chapters on waiters, evidently Frenchmen, and the wildest generalizations on some occurrence that probably has happened to no one else. His pathos on leaving France is inimitable.

"While the ship was steaming away my eyes were riveted upon that little group, in the midst of which stood my dear child. *The sun shining brightly on the brass buttons* of his college uniform enabled me for a long time to make out the exact spot where he stood, and which my heart would otherwise have guessed."

On arriving in New-York Bay he gives a sketch of the vicissitudes of the quarantine under the popular hatred that drove it from one place to another. Theatres and hotels then come in for hasty notice. On the subject of art M. Offenbach is ready with advice, just as all foreigners are. But in his case we are treated to it good-humoredly. Speaking of actors he says:

"The same observation applies also to other branches of art, and neither music, painting, nor sculpture find in America a soil which favors their development. You may assert that there are painters and sculptors. I agree with you, and I know myself several of eminent talent—Bierstadt, Hunt, Ball, Church, Vinnie Ream."

It is amusing to fancy the feelings of Mr. Hunt should he see himself classed with Vinnie Ream. Offenbach goes on to advise that municipal governments and associations of private persons should take the place of the General Government, as that of France, in supporting the various arts. It shows the unthinking generosity of M. Offenbach's mind that he insists on American museums and conservatories of art to be supplied at first by European teachers of the highest order. A longer head would have hesitated to encourage Americans in that species of protection to home arts, but would rather have insisted on a course more nearly akin to free trade, namely, that artists of all kinds should go to Europe, as they do now, for their instruction. M. Offenbach remarks, as usual, upon the sobriety and sedateness of Americans, but in order to get an artistic contrast he has eagerly swallowed a number of the astonishing stories which lie in wait for the gullible in all seaport and inland towns of the United States. He gravely retails one of those jocose yarns, such as are always spinning in the columns of the Danbury *News*, in order to show that on one day of the year, the Fourth of July, the American citizen, irrespective of age or sex, becomes a kind of dangerous maniac. Like M. Molinari, another hasty but by no means silly visitor, he is amused and astonished by our advertising processes. Thus, he is naturally amazed at our business quickness when he learns as follows:

"A poor horse falls from fatigue after dragging fifty passengers all day long; at once a boy springs forward and sticks a bill on his nose—Gargling Oil—Good for Man and Beast."

Another old story, that some wag must be chuckling to find so successful with the innocent Offenbach, is to the effect that all Americans have, near the waist and beneath the skirts of their coats, a rather marked protuberance. "This is caused by the revolver which they generally carry in that locality, in a pocket specially made for the purpose."

M. Offenbach gives quick sketches of our leading dailies and personal notices of persons prominent or notorious. His geniality is not proof against professional hatred when he reaches Theodore Thomas, who, it is well known, has no patience with the caracoles of Offenbach's genius. He insinuates that Thomas plays a great deal of the music of Ambroise Thomas in order that people shall mistake the pieces for productions of his own, on account of the similar name. One can hardly call this stiletto work; it is a vicious thrust with a rapier. It is a pity that the jovial Offenbach should give way to such an exhibition of spite. But the book is so silly that it will be forgotten before the boys in the street stop whistling the secrest of Offenbach's tunes.

KISMET. No Name Series. Boston: ROBERTS BROTHERS. 1877.

The title of the last novel in the No Name Series shows the knowledge of the editors in choosing what will catch the eye and rouse a desire to see the interior of the book. The short Arabic word, which expresses resignation to whatsoever is fated, has a piquant effect to the eye and not a little promise of the Orient. And it is the Orient into which we plunge—not only the Orient, but the familiar scenes of Egypt, for the novel spins itself out on the historic bosom of the Nile. Its apogee—that is, the offer of marriage—occurs with the arrival of a party of travelers at the highest point of tourist navigation above the cataracts, and the Mediterranean sees the final wind-up of the snarl.

From its setting only one might argue for the story an assured success. The author has evidently been over the ground with the keenest of observing eyes; it is not unlikely that he (or she!) has made copious "Nile Notes" to assist the memory, although it is almost possible for a clever person to take a half score or so of Travels on the Nile and get such detailed descriptions of the scenery that the trouble of going there will not be necessary. However, there is an off-hand manner of alluding to unimportant things on the trip that show pretty conclusively that the writer has made one of a *dahabiyeh* party.

Bell Hamlyn is something of a type of many American girls who have been allowed to grow up instead of being educated, and, when in foreign countries, treat the proprieties of the land with that frank contempt which is the continual marvel of foreigners. She is a heroine to the author herself, (for we may as well consider the anonymous writer of *Kismet* a woman,) but she is also the grown-up *enfant terrible* whose ignorance and audacity is the confusion of the male members of her party. When the story opens she is secretly engaged to a young painter in Venice. Her father objects to him, but evidently has nothing but a blessing for Arthur Livingston, a New-Yorker of 35, drifting about Europe, a strictly moral man, with a "back history." Bell Hamlyn being really, whatever the author may intend, an ingrained flirt, attacks the indifference of this gentleman with an exaggerated indifference that is the sweetest flattery. The *dahabiyehs* of the parties to which the two belong are going up the Nile together, and having moved near a town, Bell proceeds to investigate the same by night, under the protection of some Arab sailors. Arthur Livingston meets her and insists on going with her as an escort. In the dark town a gate open and the people going in. Presently a dancing girl nears them on the same errand. Bell is in ecstasies:

"'Don't you remember the Nile Notes of a Howadji? It must mean that. Fantasia! are they the Ghawazee, Rishmond?' she asked, turning to the nearest sailor.

'*Ghawazee! aowa, aowa, ya sitt!*' and they all laughed. The girl clashed her castanets together, and the bystanders pointed to that illuminated garden gate.

'What fun!' cried Bell, eagerly; 'they are Ghawazee girls, Mr. Livingston, dancing girls, don't you know? Was it not clever of me to find it out? Look! There are some more people going in. Do, let us go quickly, before the places are all taken!'

'Miss Hamlyn! for Heaven's sake think what you are about,' said Livingston in a shocked voice; then breaking off with a laugh, 'But of course you are joking? Of course you would not think of going in there?'

'Not think of it! why of *course* I am going,' said Bell, coolly."

After a little tussle Livingston gives in after the weakest fashion imaginable, but does get her out again before the dancing has gone far. She is amazingly pretty, and her character fits well to hundreds of American girls one sees in Europe. Unfortunately, she does not inspire one with a high idea of them. One does not envy Livingston her possession in the end, notwithstanding her pale face and dim, dull, dazed phases of feeling when she finds that not only has she made him wildly in love with her, but that she herself has been winged. Sternly setting her pale face against his love, and tacitly acknowledging her crime, she awaits an interview with the wretched young painter, who, supposing himself her affianced, hurries from Venice to join her in Cairo. The interview results in his rushing off to Palestine with a dim, dazed face. Whereupon Livingston steps aboard the same packet with Bell, and, having made the necessary reapproaches, once more folds her to his breast in the solitude of night and the privacy afforded by the rail over the rudder and behind the Captain's cabin. Apparently the chief cause of Bell's savage treatment of Livingston is her jealousy of a former flame whose previous existence and blighting death that ingenuous person has revealed. She also wishes heroically to fulfill her engagement with the young painter if he insists. We do not doubt that moral readers will thoroughly enjoy this book. Perhaps it may also serve to mend the manners of American girls when in countries that do not possess the American code of morals, but the lesson is hardly reinforced by the sight of penalties. To be sure, Bell's concealed engagement with one man, while flirting with another, brings her to grief, but it is a grief of a kind no properly-constituted young woman does not enjoy better than bonbons, the lacerated heart business mixed with triumphant grief at having several men raving round about her eyes. Who knows? It may cause the American girl on the Nile to make a system of pushing into all the improper localities she can find.

HARPERS' PUBLICATIONS.

—*Harper's Monthly.*—From year to year this the most popular and oldest of our magazines goes on accumulating facts and fiction of every description, and every six months the Messrs. Harper bind one more solid volume to add to the long list already on the shelf. Volume 52 contains the six months from December, 1875, to May, 1876. Volume 53 ends with the November number of last year. Only a month more and volume 54 will be ready, if anything more condensed and more entertaining than its predecessor. It would be no mean criterion of the reading public in the United States, should some of the many foreigners now studying our country examine carefully the history of publications by Messrs. Harper & Brothers, and criticise the material which is laid before such a host of readers every month of the year. No publication could be more justly taken as a standard, for none can boast so extensive a circulation, and probably no one of its rivals could so readily afford to take liberties with the tastes of its readers without losing their good will. But the *Harper* is in the position popularly supposed to be coveted by the Jesuit; it has the advantage of having assisted at the earliest training of the infant, and men who are now well on in years, and very readily disposed to scoff at the more popular forms of literature, are often found to retain a sneaking fondness for *Harper* for the sake of early associations. Such individuals may be known at once by their weighty denunciations of the "short story" in the magazine, while on the sly they read the whole publication from beginning to end. In volume 52 we find "The Fine Arts in America treated, from a historical standpoint, by S. S. Conant. Small vignette portraits of American painters, from Copley to Kensett, accompany this sketch. Constance Fenimore Woolson has a sprightly paper on "Two Southern Rivers," besides several pieces of prose fiction. James Parton's "Caricature in the United States" will be found in this volume, headed by a portrait of the redoubtable Thomas Nast. Rebecca Harding Davis tells about "Old Philadelphia," with the aid of numerous illustrations. The poets are R. H. Stoddard, Paul H. Hayne, Celia Thaxter, Saxe, Harney, and a cloud of comrades. But perhaps the chief attraction in volume 52 is the latest novel by George Eliot, about which every one is talking, and about which the talking will probably continue until she favors the world with a successor to "Daniel Deronda.' This novel of many heroes is concluded in volume 53, which seems to contain even more well-known names than the former. T. B. Aldrich and Bayard Taylor, Dinah Mulock-Craik and Edgar Fawcett, have verses of various intents and purposes. Mrs. Mulock-Craik has an ambitious little play in verse, with illustrations, being something founded on a Shetland legend. Here is also Miss Thackeray's "Past Fields", and papers from Mrs. Mary Treat, famous for her researches in the line followed by Darwin, that of carnivorous plants. The illustrations to *Harper* show a marked improvement during the past year.

—*Harper's Weekly.*—The year 1876 completes the twentieth volume of *Harper's Weekly*. A noticeable feature of last year was the increased importance given to political cartoons, chiefly by Thomas Nast. These are almost always good when comic; when serious, or rather when not satirical, they are apt to be of very mediocre ability. Indeed, Mr. Nast appears to be clever in inverse ratio to the size of his cartoons. His best hits have been made with little pictures, unless one may except the double-page picture called "Hold the Fort." This has been much reproduced, and is probably familiar to everyone. As to the art shown by the drawings of Nast, apart from the wittiness of the ideas they embody, very little can be said. He seems to have a confirmed habit of giving his figures clumsy and elephantine extremities, but whether this arises from a radical lack of grace in his pencil, or because he thinks it comic, or again, because he is in too great a hurry to perfect his work, would be hazardous to determine. His clumsiness is effectual enough; perhaps better art would not assist him in any degree with the public. In *Harper's Weekly* one is sure to find something more than clever cartoons and fine reprints of popular pictures, the leading articles of Mr. George W. Curtis. He is one of our public men whose opinion we can always afford to treat with respect, because we know that he is above the wiles and tricks of politicians. Even when he runs a hobby too far for most men's taste, or counsels moderation when moderation seems to smack of weakness, we must still accept his opinion as honest.

—*Harper's Bazar.*—The bound volume of *Harper's Bazar* for 1876 is now ready. It forms the seventh of the series, and contains a perfect arsenal of those singular diagrams on white paper, and those statuesque ladies in fine clothes that appear to afford the feminine mind an exquisite satisfaction. Now that Charles Blanc has written a weighty book on the art of adorning one's self, it behooves us to treat weekly repositories of modes and fashion with due respect, and not to smile derisively at samplers and lace patterns, outlines for bibs and tuckers, and such affairs as the *Bazar* has to show. Short stories and numerous illustrations, some of them very handsome reproductions of fine pictures in England, are added for the sake of variation and amusement. The comic department is very full, the mantle of the illustrated comedy which used to grace the end of *Harper's Monthly* having fallen upon *Harper's Bazar*. Thomas Nast has furnished a good many full-page cartoons to last year's *Bazar*.

LITERARY NOTES.

Charles Kingsley has a kind word to his memory in *Fraser's Magazine* for February, and *Blackwood* of the same date gives the Tory's impressions of the great Chartist reformer and broad churchman.

—A bright, humorous, and genial book is *The Life of a Scotch Probationer*, being the memoir of Thomas Davidson, with his poems and letters, by Rev. James Brown, of Paisley, Scotland. Its publishers are Macmillan & Co.

—The January *Edinburgh Review* has the honor of having reached a second edition, and the number of the *Quarterly Review* for the same month has an article entitled "A French Critic on Milton," which has made a literary sensation in England.

The *Contemporary Review* returns to the subject of intemperance, so ably discussed by Francis Peek in the December number, and the February issue contains a paper by Dr. John Charles Buckvill on "The Duty of the State to Habitual Drunkenness."

—The Tupper family are said to be literary, like Mr. Tupper himself, and one of his two daughters will contribute a fairy story to *St. Nicholas* at an early day. His other daughter has the gift of verse, but it is to be hoped that she has not her father's facility of manufacturing it to order.

—Harper & Brothers seem to be enamored of Asia. On the heels of Capt. Burnaby, with his *Ride to Khiva*, comes Arthur Arnold's *Through Persia by Caravan*. It has been highly spoken of in the London press, and cannot fail in any case to interest a public looking out just now for information.

—Right Hon. Robert Lowe, M. P., discusses the question in the February *Fortnightly Review*, "Shall we Create a New University?" and Right Hon. Lyon Playfair, M. P., who has made himself prominent in the work of the English Social Science Congress, has an article on "The Organization of Teaching."

—Is there any limit to Edgar Fawcett's literary activity? Only a few weeks ago he published a novel, *Ellen Story*; there is hardly a magazine which does not contain some bright poem from his pen, and in the line of short articles on literary and general subjects he does good work—writes in a correct and vigorous style.

—Rev. Dr. G. C. Lorimer's *Great Conflict*, soon to be published by Lee & Shepard, is a discourse concerning Baptists and religious liberty. It is the outgrowth of a sermon which the reverend gentleman delivered in Chicago last year, and presents various aspects of questions which are agitating all religious denominations.

—James Cotter Morison reviews Leslie Stephen's *History of English Thought* in the February number of *Macmillan's Magazine*, and Rev. John Hunt, who has treated the same subject in three large volumes from a religious point of view, has an article upon Mr. Stephen's book in the February number of the *Contemporary Review*.

—Hurd & Houghton have recently published the fifth volume of Bigelow's *Life and Accident Insurance Cases* and Dr. McClelland's work on *Civil Malpractice*, announced some months ago. The latter is designed for both the medical and legal professions, and has been generally commended by members of both to whom the plan has been submitted.

—The March number of *Harper's Monthly* will contain a poem by Philip Bourke Marston, of London. The Editor's Drawer will also have a few lines by the popular English novelist, William Black. In the same number there are to be some stanzas by Barry Cornwall, never before printed, which were addressed to the lady who afterward became his wife. Mr. C. P. Cranch is also one of the poetical contributors to the March *Harper*.

—The Winthrop family survives the death of Theodore Winthrop through literature of a less ambitious form than his. A sister of the dead soldier and author writes for the magazines under the name of Laura Winthrop Johnson, and the March *St. Nicholas* will have a specimen of her powers in the line of children's stories. "Extract from the Journal of a Blue-coat Girl" is the title of her contribution.

—The literary firm that goes under the name of Erckmann-Chatrian is to have one of its best love stories published in English dress. The story is known as *L'ami Fritz*, and the translation, which appears this week with the imprint of Scribner, Armstrong & Co., is called *Friend Fritz*. Erckmann and Chatrian are adepts in the art of naïve writing; in their artfully artless pages one hears the quiet, slow-moving, slow-thinking peasant or burgher conversing.

"Transcendentalism in England, New-England, and India" is a very suggestive subject in the hands of "Henry Holbeach," who seldom troubles the magazines in these days, in the February *Contemporary Review*. The departure of Mr. Knowles from the editorial management is hardly perceptible in this number, and a new department has been added in the shape of short essays and notices, something like the excellent "monthly gossip" in *Lippincott's Magazine*.

— Those who are interested in the industrial growth of Philadelphia and in the condition of its working people will find in Mr. Lorin Blodget's *Industries of Philadelphia*, as shown by the manufacturing census of 1870, compared with 1860, and estimates for 1875 and 1876, a vast amount of valuable material, which was prepared for the use of the guests at the International Exhibition, and which may now be had through Mr. Collins, printer, No. 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia.

—The February number of the *Penn Monthly*, published in Philadelphia, contains the second lecture by Christopher Dresser, Ph. D., on "Art Museums." These were delivered under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. His knowledge of the foundation and working of the Art Museum at South Kensington makes his lecture important to those interested in the fostering of art in this country.

—The announcement of a poem from Bret Harte will always awaken some interest, although it cannot be denied that he disappoints his audience now and then. The next *Scribner* will have some lines by him written on the late Gen. W. F. Bartlett, which, we trust, will be up to the mark. Mr. Harte has the good will of the people; they are only waiting for something of a high order of art to applaud.

—New novels which will reach the market during the present month from the presses of the Messrs. Harper are *The Golden Butterfly*, by the author of *Ready-Money Mortiboy*, which introduces American characters and customs; *Miss Nancy's Pilgrimage*, by Virginia W. Johnson, author of *The Catskill Fairies*; and *Nora's Love Test*, a novel by Mary Cecil Hay, author of *Old Myddelton's Money*. These are all from writers who have made their hit and formed an audience of their own.

—Rev. James M. Macdonald's *Life and Writings of Saint John* has been edited by Very Rev. J. S. Howson, D. D., Dean of Chester. The editor was one of the writers of *Conybeare and Howson's St. Paul*, and the present volume is intended to be uniform with that. Dean Howson contributes an introduction. It forms a handsome volume octavo, with a long list of full-page illustrations and maps, engraved expressly for the purpose. Scribner, Armstrong & Co., the publishers in the United States, promise to have it ready by the beginning of next month.

—The question which every notice of Mr. Mackenzie Wallace's *Russia* in the English journals leads an American to ask is, how soon will Henry Holt & Co. give us their reprint of this work. The *Examiner* says that this work "marks an epoch in the writing of books of travel," and "introduces the scientific method into this department of letters." The *Times* says that it is undoubtedly the best book written on modern Russia by a foreigner, and one of the best books ever written on that country by either foreigner or native."

There is an important article by the editor of the *Academy* on "American Efforts After International Copyright," in the February *Fortnightly Review*, in which the various groups of American opinion on this subject will be brought into one view, and a detailed account given of the various measures which have been proposed in the United States for the solution of this question. In their place in this article will be inserted some documents, existing only in manuscript or otherwise inaccessible shape in the library of Congress, and believed to be known to few persons even in this country.

—Dr. John W. Draper has received the most flattering testimonials from men of science belonging to other nations, and his word may be considered, if not law, at any rate a matter of consequence. He has begun to publish in *Harper's Monthly* a series of papers giving a popular exposition of some scientific experiments. The first paper will treat of red-hot bodies and illustrate the experiments on which were based Dr. Draper's memoir *On the Production of Light by Heat*, published in 1847, and anticipating by thirteen years the results obtained by Kirchoff in a memoir that was at that time (1860) regarded as the origin of spectral analysis.

—"Life in South Africa," by Lady Barker, which has formed a very pleasant feature in *Lippincott's Magazine*, is now collected into a volume and published in octavo by J. B. Lippincott & Co. Lady Barker is not a novice in describing foreign and out-of-the-way places. She has published *Station Life in New-Zealand* and appears to have reduced the writing of an agreeable, chatty, and withal instructive letter to a science. Her residence is in Natal, on the east coast, where the Zulu Kafirs have lately been showing fight against the Dutch Boers. The English appear to realise and prepare for danger far better than the Dutch. Lady Barker gives an interesting sketch of a volunteer camp of cavalry established annually by the English residents.

—The wrongs of Ireland form a theme on which many hot-headed writers have vented their indignation, and in the same category, but with a difference, stands a thick volume from the publishing house of Lippincott in Philadelphia. Thomas C. Amory writes a historical sketch—called *Transfer of Erin; or, The Acquisition of Ireland by England*—on the period between the arrival of Strongbow from Wales and the death of Queen Elizabeth. The biased judgment of a list of English historians has spurred Mr. Amory to this task, but Froude arouses his especial ire. People who have put implicit trust in English annalists will do well to consult these pages before they consider the question settled. The book will be found to be earnest, but by no means violent, in tone.

—*The Childhood of the English Nation*, by Ella S. Armitage, is a little book whose object is to give a clear idea of the history of Great Britain from the Saxon Conquest to the middle of the twelfth century. The best authorities have been used in its compilation. Schmid, (Gesetze der Angelsachsen,) Michelet, Guizot, and many others are given in the appendix, but the preface acknowledges especially the assistance of Stubbs and Freeman. The endeavor has been to bring the actual life and customs of the composite English population before the reader, and to that end some parts of history are lightly treated. Much space is given to affairs of the Church, and the author defends that course in her preface. It is careful work, written in a style by no means dull. The publishers are G. P. Putnam's Sons.

—*The Great West and the Pacific Coast*, an octavo volume of 500 pages, prepared by Gen. James F. Rusling, of the United States Army, and giving the story of 15,000 miles of travel and adventure through Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Dakota, Wyoming, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington, California, Nevada, Arizona, Mexico, and Central America, will be published as a subscription book by Sheldon & Co., early in March, and, while it covers some of the ground which Col. Dodge has gone over in his *Plains of the Great West*, will be found to be a fresh, independent, more extensive, and in all respects as important a contribution to our knowledge of unexplored America. The book will discuss our Indian policy and the Mormon and Chinese questions, and its information will be brought down to January, 1877. Mr. Arthur Lumley is preparing the illustrations from photographs taken on the spot.

—The February *Art Journal* (D. Appleton & Co.) has a second illustrated paper on "Scenery of the Pacific Railway," which renews the impressions we have gathered heretofore from pictures by Thomas Moran. The frontispiece is a full page engraving by S. Smith of "Jepthah's Daughter," by Julius Schrader, while the body of the magazine contains Murillo's "Spanish Flower Girl," engraved by P. Lightfoot. Several cuts adorn an article on Edward J. Poynter, of the Royal Academy, and the valuable papers on "Traditions of Christian Art," by Rev. E. L. Cutts, are continued. The piece of sculpture this month is a statue of Dr. Priestly, by J. F. Williamson, engraved by G. Stodart. A series on Norway by R. T. Pritchett, F. S. A., is begun, and the ninth paper on the Centennial Exhibition occupies several pages with large woodcuts of remarkable objects of decorative art there exposed.

—Still another specimen of book-making comes from the Riverside Press, which will please literary people for its finish and tone, and for its observance of the points on which the lovers of good books always insist. The work is *The Life and Correspondence of Thomas Arnold, D. D.*, and the publishers this time are Scribner, Armstrong & Co. The plates are those formerly owned by J. R. Osgood & Co., but the transformation is such that few would recognise their old favorite in its new dress; and yet this new edition, corresponding in every feature with Crabb Robinson's *Diary, Reminiscences, and Correspondence*, is so unique in its binding, lettering, page-margin, gilt-top, rough edges, flexible back, good paper, and general make-up, that hereafter for some time old editions of this work can be bought for a trifle at the second-hand book-stores, into which they have been crowded by this fresh and incomparable edition. We are glad to see that the publishers find that it pays to bring out the standard works in this sober, sensible style of the good old times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

VARIOUS TOPICS DISCUSSED.

HAS THE NEGRO ANY RIGHTS?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Much has been written, much said, about that disturbed portion of our commonwealth called the South. Of this some has been lamentably true, a part maliciously false, and many of the deductions illogical and unjust. It would seem as if the spirit of anarchy and unrest had taken up its abode in this unhappy part of our land. Instead of submission to law, observance of human rights, industrious and honest efforts to redeem the land from the blight which war cast upon it, we find and experience a total disregard of all law, however just, humane, and protective; we experience a brutal overriding of all the rights of citizenship inflicted upon any who differ from the former lords of the soil.

We see a loathing of labor, a persistent and ill-concealed purpose to live upon the earnings of others, (without their consent,) on the part of the men whose life, liberty, and property were so lately forfeited to the Government, which generously afforded protection to the very ones who attempted to overthrow or destroy, and who now, by similar means, attempt to rule it.

Certainly, the position in which these men voluntarily place themselves to-day cannot be attributable to the Government that has so leniently overlooked their past misdeeds, and which has in a great measure failed to protect those to whom the ideas of these men at the South seemed repugnant and unchristian. Neither can their acts be laid (as before) to the charge of Northern bigots and fanatics, whom they say were the ones who stirred up the cauldron into which the witches seem to have cast all their disturbing elements, for the reason that the cry for help comes not from those in whose hands lie power and strength. The remonstrance against the evils deplored is filed, not by those who perpetrate the wrongs, but, on the contrary, the appeal comes from men and women, white and black alike, whose lives are endangered and often taken, and whose liberties are threatened with extinction. And the plea made for justice is by the victims of injustice. The North and West have all of these elements of disorder and breeders of misrule, which the South flippantly claim excite and disturb their peace and prosperity; and yet no such effect is produced among the Northern and Western States. Why is it that a few "carpet-baggers," (as they derisively call them,) can go into that portion of our country and at once exert such a mighty influence that it becomes needful for the entire white population to arm, destroy, and murder to counteract it, when the North and West get on peaceably with a large proportion of their population made up from this very element? It would seem that there must be some subtile chemical antagonism between the spirit of free speech, industry, and progression which accompanies the Northern man South, and the influences he comes in contact with when he gets there, that the formula adopted by Southern alchemists cannot reconcile.

The men who appeal to arms to strengthen and maintain their decaying power admit, by this act, their moral weakness, and their inability to command the respect and adherence of the voters they would coerce! They virtually say to the despised "carpet-bagger," your theories, your teachings, meet with an acceptance at the hands of the voters of the South which requires us, in self-defense, (although "we hold our title-deeds from God Almighty,") to either thrust you out of our midst, compel your silence, or intimidate the milder portion of our population into our views. This must be humiliating in the extreme to these haughty souls who have so long only expressed wishes to have them complied with; at the same time, it should encourage Northern men who went South entertaining the idea that this was really one nation and that the Government extended its protection alike over all parts thereof. But, says the South, these men come here to rob and plunder us, and filch from us in our prostrate condition the little that war and misfortune did not destroy. I do not deny that this is measurably true, nor do I seek to justify it; but men who have for over a century stolen the labor of others, and made such laws that they could do this with impunity, should avoid counter charges against any who may be putting in practice the principles upon the application of which they so long thrived and fattened. But the secret of the trouble lies just here: Under the old slave system the "nigger" was robbed, while under the present system, in this "turn about" of affairs, the white man is compelled to contribute of his former stealings to satisfy the spirit of corruption that stalks abroad over the whole land unrebuked.

"It is your bull that has gored my ox." I do not wish or intend to justify one act of wrong-doing on the part of any living man, be he "carpet-bagger," or other higher outgrowth of civilization, "a South Carolinian."

Neither do I propose in speaking of facts to disguise them. The truth has long been veiled. The motives actuating those who professed to have this much abused spirit in charge have been various, and to them no doubt sufficient. It may be that the "carpet-bagger" has been wronged, and from this standpoint it may be well to inquire whether the law-abiding Northern man ("carpet-bagger") who has never even been charged with bull-dosing, murder, or arson, may not constitute as desirable an element in a well-regulated community as men who, although "to the manor born" have been charged with all these, and who would be convicted, too, if the courts having jurisdiction could exercise their functions without being overslaughed by armed men either in or out of court.

The situation of affairs is simply this: Any Republican who goes into that part of our land south of Mason and Dixon's line to live, and exercises that freedom in speech and action which the Constitution and laws are supposed to guarantee him, becomes at once the object, not only of suspicion and ostracism, but he becomes also the victim of all the malice and hatred of those who have never been taught any other line of conduct. He lives only because these men do not see fit to kill him, not because the law protects him, since the law is used only to endanger his rights not to secure them, and just in proportion to his influence, among those who at this time are the special objects of the "love and affection" of the Democrats of the South, is his danger.

This, and similar ideas, put forth from the stump, by Democratic orators, during the late campaign, that "such and such men ought to be burned at the stake," were sown in good ground, budded, blossomed, and bore a plentiful harvest, as those who planted the seed intended they should. The protection which citizens in the South are to-day receiving is of that nature that it leaves them to be killed, even at this hour, and renders it possible for responsible men to write letters North stating trouble still exists on the runs about Eutaw's bridge and Edenton. The whites have killed eight or ten colored men since the election; they are so outrageous they kill females as well as males. It seems that we can't get any redress for the outrageous acts they carry on there." Now, who are the men and women that are murdered? They are black men and women. Who are their murderers? They are white Democrats.

Let the same outrages be perpetrated upon a like number of whites and such a hue and cry would be raised by the indignant North that it would startle Kings across the seas.

A more divine patience and forbearance has been vouchsafed to these despairing colored people than has been exercised by the "noble Hampton" and his confrères. A word from him or them, it is said, would have precipitated bloodshed in one State, and yet bloodshed by them has failed to wring one remedatory act from those who are virtually outcasts because the Government does not take strong, high ground in their behalf. Is it true (as these people fear) that their cause was buried in the grave of the lamented Sumner? Can it be that the words of the proclamation, which spoke them into existence as men, only made them such that they might be stranded on the beach, and fritter their lives away in futile attempts to escape the tide, because no hand is strong and true enough to draw them out of its reach.

Not long ago there was a disturbance at one of the ship-houses on the Hudson River, caused by some element of discord which had crept into a large body of men employed to fill the houses. The position taken by the leading New-York dailies in the matter was strong on the side of order. It was proposed to put down this disorderly uprising by the strong arm of the law, at once, although it merely threatened the peace and security of property in a village. The intervention of the military was invoked (if necessary) to thrust back into line this array of violent, lawless men, and all because the interests of a corporation were involved and the peace and quiet of a country village broken in upon. The vicarous strokes of the pens of city editors denouncing the conduct of men who only threatened to endanger property, not life, gave rise to the inquiry, Why is it that the cries of ejectment of our people at the South calling for protection must fall on deaf ears, while the first note of alarm from a community exposed for a day to the violence of a handful of men meets with such ready response? One appeal for help came from a part of the great body politic; the other also is from a part of the same body, whose claims have always been ignored, and yet who for a century extracted from the soil the rice, cotton, and sugar which the nation exported, and from which vast sums were annually realized.

It would seem that the least the Government could do would be to protect such a valuable ally, however humble or black. Let the authorities be as quick and ready, as sympathic and eager to right the wrongs of the lowest and humblest of its citizens, and let the same prompt and energetic measures characterize its action toward the remotest portion of its territory that marked the notice of the incipient lawlessness in this country town, and the problem which vexes us is well nigh solved. In this course lies a great part of the remedy for that evil, which, like "Banquo's ghost," will not down.

Just so long as justice is withheld from one man in this nation by the Government, and just so long as other men are permitted to commit acts of injustice, and so long as the Government, which we, as a people, maintain for the sole purpose of protecting us, fails to perform its duty in this respect, we shall have outbreaks, oppressions and wrongs, together with unbridled efforts to disrupt the Republic.

FREDERICK A. PALMER.
Aiken County, South Carolina.

A QUESTION FOR THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Article XIV. of the constitution of the General Committee of the Republican Party of this City is as follows:

"No person shall be eligible for any office, nor for delegate to the Central Committee, nor to any convention, who directly or indirectly holds any office (other than that of notary public) under Democratic authority; and all offices, the power of appointment to which is vested in any Democrat, or in any board or body a majority of whose members are Democrats, or in any board or body whose members are appointed by any Democrat, shall be considered as held under Democratic authority. All votes cast for any person holding such an office shall be null and void, and the person or persons other than such officeholder receiving the highest number of votes shall be deemed and returned as elected. Any credentials given to any person not eligible under this constitution shall be null and void."

In a former communication of mine to THE TIMES I predicted that a well-organized attempt would be made to have the above article sponged off the constitutional slate of our General or Central Committee. This article, as I said in the letter referred to was engrafted on the constitution at a time when the Republican Party of this City was utterly demoralized by the sales and deliveries made of the whole and parts of it by the corrupt leaders it then had. Every election day would find us being thrown with well-directed skill as bones at a hungry dog. Tammany never yelped at this mode of party delivery so long as the bones fell in the crib. Although the adoption of the fourteenth article did not entirely rid the party of the covert machinations of corrupt men, yet it threw down from their high pedestals men to whom we were wont to look up. The machinery became repaired, its parts became oiled, it is now in better working order. Citizens of integrity have become more united to us since this article has been in force. It would be unwise, impolitic, and inexpedient to blot it out now. You cannot place this article before an honest citizen, whether he be Democrat or Republican, but he will pronounce it conducive to party purity—and party purity means better government. God knows that this City, burdened as it is by party schemes, cries out for a better government! Shall the Republican Party deny it or obstruct the desired end? Roscoe Conkling was certainly the champion of the ideas it is now proposed to abrogate. Has he changed his opinion of Tammany Hall since 1871, or have his opponents become Republicans in 1877? The power, the influence Mr. Conkling exerts in this State cannot be denied or overestimated. He has bound to him party men, adept in all the varied schools of political strategy; but when his friends seek to open up our councils to men who are nurtured at the breast of Tammany Hall, he must certainly know that the young men of this State are not prepared to accept actions which to say the least are equivocal, as attempts made in good faith to advance the high standard of Republicanism. I have in my possession a letter from Mr. Conkling, written at a time when he was warm in the good work of party purification, wherein he says in substance that he understands the needs of the young men in the Republican Party in New-York, and he is with them heart and soul in the fight against Tammany corruption. Mr. Conkling is a partisan, but he is an earnest man, and I still believe him too good a Republican to countenance this attempt to again create a Tammany-Republican element in our local politics. Still, let us look at the facts.

Last Friday evening the Republican Association of the Twentieth Assembly District held a regular meeting, ex-Judge Ditzenhoefer presiding. Hon. William A. Darling, Hon. J. A. Emlebart, Willard Bullard, and many other warm friends of Mr. Conkling were present. The report of a certain committee was received and adopted regretting the delegates from the Twentieth Assembly District to the Central Committee to urge the repeal of article XIV. of the constitution, as before quoted. The Central Committee will meet soon, and the delegates from my district will bring the matter up, and so it will come either before the several associations of the City, or be killed. The intention is to bring it before the associations and have the article repealed quietly, and this time of the year has been chosen as the best and most opportune, because local politics are now lulled in an unsuspecting repose. The Republican Party of this City, mean less the Central Committee, is not strong enough to wipe out the idea that Republicanism can exist here, despite the threats, the curses, or cajolings of Tammany. The Republicans of the Twentieth Assembly District are not in favor of the repeal of article XIV. The report of the committee as aforesaid was accepted by a bare majority, and adopted because the members present were unaware of the true inwardness of the matter. There was no debate upon the merits. The snap judgment was complete. Why were the friends of Mr. Conkling silent? Hon. Alonzo B. Cornell lives in the Twentieth Assembly District. Is he for or against the idea of Tammany Republicanism? The students of Cornell University swear by Mr. Cornell, and believe he is too open a man to connive at low bargains such as is proposed. Shall they have cause for their faith?

Gentlemen of the Central Committee, are you for or against the proposed repeal?

CHARLES J. TAYLOR.
No. 180 EAST SEVENTIETH STREET, NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1877.

BLUE GLASS IN CHICAGO.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Are there "Blue Glass" devotees in the metropolis? Across the way from my room, which is in the heart of the city, stands a five-story brick block, nameless here, a fashionable tenement-house. Up in the fifth story is a window composed of

The New York Times

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 17, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At 2 P. M., THE STAR OF THE NORTH. (English Opera)—Miss C. L. Kellog. Mr. Maas. Evening—GRAND CONCERT of Philharmonic Society.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA PERICHOLE. (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle Marie Aimée. Matinée.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ROUND THE CLOCK. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS: OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING-HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker, Miss Maude Harrison. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers, Miss Fanny Morant. Matinée.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FIFTH AVENUE—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger. Matinée.

HIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers. Matinée.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinee.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS. Day and evening.

CLINTON HALL, Astor place.—STATUARY AND PAINTINGS. (Italy's Centennial Exhibit.)

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—MONSIEUR ALPHONSE. Matinée.

STECKERING HALL.—At 2 P. M., PIANO CONCERT—Mme Annette Essipoff.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TEN PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Now that the Democrats are discussing once more the feasibility of delaying the final decision of the Commission or the final action of both houses upon that decision, till after March 4, it is reassuring to fall back upon the pledge of the great and good FERNANDO WOOD that the majority in the House is "ready in good faith to carry out, in all respects, the Electoral Commission law, and the result that may be reached in pursuance of it." Unless it be DAVID DUDLEY FIELD, there is no much greater man among the Democratic Congressmen than Mr. FERNANDO WOOD, and it would be hard to say which of the two has best deserved his eminence in the party. If TWEED's lawyer would only add his assurance of Democratic good faith to that of the ex-Mayor of New-York, the country would breathe freely.

The Democratic members of the Electoral Commission undertook yesterday to show that there was not a single point in Judge TRUMBULL'S wild offers of proof as to which they had independence enough to vote with the remaining Commissioners. One after another, each of the propositions of the Democratic counsel was brought up in the Commission, and a resolution submitted to receive proof regarding it. Each resolution was voted down, eight to seven. The spectacle of the seven Democratic partisans, including two Judges, clinging thus defiantly to their prejudices, will be agonizing to the *World*, which, above all things, is anxious for the good name of the Supreme Court.

Six Republican Senators are understood to have voted with the Democrats for the confirmation of JOHN F. SMYTHE as Insurance Superintendent. There names are HARRIS, TOBEY, VEDDER, MCCARTHY, COLEMAN, and EMERSON. The time will probably come when it will be necessary to recall this scandalous piece of political jobbery, and when the Republican Senators who have carried it through may not find it quite agreeable to shoulder the responsibility for the act. The nomination fixes the position of Gov. ROBINSON as the tool of a set of unscrupulous tricksters, and will remain as indelible a stain on his administration as HOFFMAN'S signature of the Erie Classification act did on the record of the Ring Governor. After that, Mr. ROBINSON can do very little to disappoint public expectation, since no one will be disappointed to see him act as the consistent ally of rascality and fraud. The determined stand against the confirmation taken by the majority of Republican Senators will prevent its formal announcement till Wednesday next, and, in the interval, no possible excuse should be left for the rest of the Senate to misapprehend the tone of public sentiment about this scandalous job.

We fear that our brilliant contemporary the *Sun* is in some danger of forgetting its character as a newspaper in its desire to earn the reward of blind partisanship. It failed to publish the deciphered Oregon telegrams received through the Associated Press on Thursday morning, and it had, apparently, not found out yesterday how infamous were the transactions to which these dispatches allude. Now that the inauguration of Gov. HAYES is all but assured, we expect to find the *Sun* assume once more an attitude of fair-minded and independent criticism. When President HAYES sets about the task of reforming the evils which have grown up under the Administration of President GRANT, he will need all the moral support which can be given by the honest men of both parties. The *Sun* will, no doubt, be as frank in giving him credit for such a work as it has been bitter and unsparing in its condemnation of the abuses which call for correction. Let it leave Senator CONKLING to take care of the legacy of "Grantism," and the *World* to rattle among the dry bones of the Tilden campaign. For men and newspapers of a progressive spirit there is other work to do.

Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN has reason to be thankful for the Statute of Limitations. He successfully adopted it as a plea in the suit brought against him by the Pottier & Stymus Manufacturing Company, and it has served him in equally good stead in the suit brought against him by HENRY H. BOODY. The great Reformer was accused of some very sharp practice in this latter action, and had he desired an opportunity of vindicating himself, would no doubt have waived the plea in question and defended the suit on its merits. But Mr. TILDEN was probably right in the assumption that he might as well take the surest method of saving his money, of which he has still some remaining, leaving his character, of which he has next to none, to take care of itself.

THE LOUISIANA DECISION.

Probably few intelligent persons, who had taken the trouble to master the essential facts in the cases of Florida and Louisiana, expected any different decision in the latter from that made in the former. The Commission, in declaring its want of power to receive evidence as to the numerous remote issues on which the Democrats made offers of proof in the Louisiana case, only follows out the principle which it laid down for its guidance in the Florida case. In both instances it made a wise, just, and faithful construction of its powers, and one for which the country has great reason to be thankful. Had it decided that the powers with which it was invested extended to the overhauling of the whole machinery of the State Governments, and possibly to reversing the declarations of the agents appointed by the State to determine who were its Electors, it would have opened the door wide to incalculable mischief. The Commission was appointed to ascertain the powers of Congress in the counting of the Electoral votes. That was the end and aim of its existence. Except for that purpose, there was no motive in creating it. The two houses differed as to the extent and as to the distribution of those powers, and since each house was under the strongest temptation to insist on its own interpretation, it was deemed impossible for them to reach any practical issue of the Presidential dispute. Therefore the Commission was set up to decide the question which the two branches of the national Legislature appeared unable to decide, the chief of which was, what can Congress do in counting the Electoral vote?

Under these circumstances its decisions must have the greatest weight, and must be morally binding on both the parties, so far as they were concerned in calling the Commission into being. If the Commission had concluded that as the representative of Congress it could go behind the evidence furnished by the regularly established instruments in the State, and could examine into the manner in which those instruments performed their duty, no future Congress would have been strong enough to reject that theory of Congressional power. No State would have been safe from ruinous meddling. There would have been no conclusion of this particular dispute, and no end to future disputes. Whenever a party having a majority in the two houses found itself defeated by a close vote in a few States, it would set to work immediately to make a case for Congressional revision. There would be no lack of devices by which this could be done. In Florida the Democrats wanted the election overturned because an inferior court, in a private suit, had held that its results were not those ascertained by the State Canvassers. In Louisiana they wanted the election reversed without even the intervention of a court, and solely because the defeated party did not construe the law in the same way as the Returning Board. With such precedents in the way of pretexts for interfering with the ascertained results of an election, it is easy to see how readily a defeated party in a close contest could confuse and break up the results of a Presidential canvass. All that would be needed to have "chaos come again" every time parties were nearly divided as to the Presidency, would be for this Commission to have held that Congress could review a State's action in appointing Electors.

Happily, we have so far escaped such a misfortune, and we are now apparently so near the end of the agitation over the Presidential election that we may fairly expect to escape it altogether. It is hardly within the bounds of probability that the Commission will find any cause for changing the result of the action of the Electoral College of Oregon. The course by which the Democrats undertook in that case to set up a rival college was so irregular, so factious, and so wanting in even the color of legality that it is difficult to imagine the Commission giving any sanction to it. Nor is it easy to see any flaw in the course of the regular college, judged by the precedents already set up. The laws of Oregon give a clear right to the acting members of the Electoral College to fill a vacancy in their number, and the Commission has already accepted similar action by the Louisiana College in the cases of LEVISEE and BREWSTER. Whether or not a vacancy arose by the ineligibility of the Elector WATTS is the only point which can claim the attention of the Commission. On that point it must be held either that a vacancy was created which the remaining Electors could and did fill, or else that the ineligibility of WATTS caused the election of CRONIN. The latter is a doctrine which cannot for a moment be held by the Commission. It is at best but a barely plausible theory, sustained by some not very closely pertinent English cases, and by a few isolated American ones, and opposed by far the greater number of important American cases. On the Oregon case, therefore, it is reasonable to expect the Commission to decide that it has no authority to reverse the decision of the majority of the Electoral College, or that, if it has such power, the decision of the college is correct.

It is not necessary to anticipate the comments of the Democrats on the Louisiana decision, which practically throws them out of court. Doubtless they will revile the Commission as partisan; but that will be of little consequence. The country will see, if the Democrats do not, that the reason why the Commission divided on party lines was that the Democrats refused to cross the party lines. We shall also, no doubt, see a good deal of blustering as to the immediate future. But that will probably die out. If it does not, it can have but one result—it must drive the decent men out of the Democratic Party, and consign the organization to hopeless ruin.

THE CROWNING DISGRACE.

Many charitably-disposed persons have been slow to believe that TILDEN'S agents attempted to corrupt Republican Electors in Florida, South Carolina, and Louisiana. The evidence in all these cases was damaging. In South Carolina it rested on the word of one witness—the Elector sought to be bought. In crimes of this sort there must be secrecy, and the Democratic banker who tried to bribe the negro Elector was not so indiscreet as to allow any witness to his negotiation except the person to whom the advance was made. In Florida, on the other hand, the most that can be proved is that Democratic agents were busily hovering about all the approaches to the Returning Board and Electors, loudly, but cautiously, talking about the amount of money that they were willing to spend to secure a vote for TILDEN. If investigation had been pushed in these cases with one-half the energy which the Democrats have displayed in their inquisitions, attempts at bribery would undoubtedly have been clearly proved. As it is, the Democratic plotters have narrowly escaped being exposed. Enough has been brought to light, however, to show what sort of tools these desperate conspirators work with. Such men as the rascals brought to the surface in the Louisiana investigation are fit companions and agents for those who attempted to buy Electoral votes wherever they were supposed to be for sale. LITTLEFIELD, MADDOX, PICKETT, MULHERIN, are fitting exponents of the present principles and practice of Democracy.

The boldness and lack of conscience displayed in the Oregon business amply justify all the suspicions which were entertained concerning the reputed attempts in other States. The persons chiefly damaged by these shameful exposures are lost if they have no ready and satisfactory explanation. Mr. KELLY is a Senator of the United States. He is presumed to be a man of honor. Nevertheless, he is shown to be the formal and deliberate indorser of a proposition to bribe an Elector. PATRICK distinctly informed PELTON that one Republican Elector "must be purchased" to act with the Democrat whom GROVER was to commission. And Hon. JAMES K. KELLY, United States Senator, as distinctly indorsed and approved this. KELLY swore before the Senate Committee that he knew nothing of any money being unlawfully used in connection with this case, yet here are dispatches signed by him, sent to him, and continually referring to him, in which money and the corrupt use of it are constantly alluded to. Unless Senator KELLY is the victim of a chain of singularly perverse circumstances, he has added perjury to attempted bribery. But it may be added that he declares that he did not know what he indorsed.

Gov. GROVER knew of the bribery, but we have the admission of one of the gang to another that he was willing to violate his oath of office without fee or reward. Possibly, it was no crime for him, while he was pretending to hear arguments on the alleged ineligibility of WATTS, to telegraph to TILDEN that he should decide in favor of the Democrats "on every point." But it was a shameful thing to do. And it now appears that the reason for the delay which occurred in the issuing of the certificates was owing to the delay in the transmission of the corruption fund. The Gramercy Park people were reluctant to risk the money demanded. When it was finally sent, it was placed here to PATRICK'S order. By that time PATRICK had left Portland on his way back. That deposit of $8,000, as was shown in the Senate investigation, was returned. It was necessary to send another telegraphic transfer, and by the time all this was done, the day for assembling the Electors had arrived. The certificates were withheld by GROVER until Tuesday, Dec. 5. The money did not come. He kept them back until Wednesday, Dec. 6, when the money at last arrived, and banker LADD rushed up to the State-house with the good news. The certificates were then issued. Yet GROVER swore that he knew of no corrupt use of money, and that he did not inform anybody in advance of what his decision in the electoral contest would be. As a matter of fact, he withheld the certificates until the corruption fund was in hand, and he telegraphed his decision to TILDEN five days before he announced it in Oregon.

TILDEN has not yet been put on the stand. He at least has had no opportunity to perjure himself. But these dispatches show that he was in active daily correspondence with bribers and conspirators. If he is not an idiot — and Mr. TILDEN'S acuteness has never been impugned—he knew precisely what was going on. The welcome news of GROVER'S intention to decide against the Republicans was sent to him in the cipher of the conspirators. All the other infamous messages relating to the proposed purchase of an Elector, and urging the immediate transfer of money, were sent to his house, directed to his nephew and constant companion. It makes no difference whether TILDEN or TILDEN'S nephew received these dispatches and answered them. For all practical purposes they were TILDEN'S own private business. The plotters in Oregon knew that they were treating with him; and GROVER, when he had something "important and secret" to say, sent it to TILDEN'S own personal address. Nobody wants to hear what Senator KERNAN thinks about Gov. TILDEN'S complicity in this frightful business. It is time to hear from Gov. TILDEN.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

"We are a nation of bankrupts," said a prominent member of the Toronto Board of Trade, the other day, referring to the record of failures recently published by one of our mercantile agencies. The statement is much too sweeping, so far as the general population of Canada are concerned. But there can be no doubt that it is almost literally true, judging of it by the large percentage of failures among the trading and manufacturing classes, and by the depression and embarrassment from which they suffer. Apart from the prevalence of bankruptcies, one of the effects of this condition of affairs is seen in the falling off in the Customs revenue. For the first time since the formation of the Confederation there is a deficit in the Treasury; it amounts nearly to two millions, and the prostration of commerce is the only assigned cause. The same circumstance explains the renewed earnestness of the movement in favor of a reciprocity treaty with the United States. As long as the Provinces were reasonably prosperous reciprocity was rarely heard of. The politicians were in the habit of adducing the prosperity as proof that the Dominion could get on very well under the existing trade relations with this country. Without pausing to consider the peculiar nature of the influences that were at work, they acted on the presumption that reciprocity might be dispensed with. The first pinch of hard times opened their eyes to the mistake. And having discovered that business interests grow worse instead of better, and that they are really in a much more unsound condition than the business of the United States, they recognize the supreme importance of some arrangement that shall secure to their producers freer access to the American markets, and at the same time attract to themselves American capital and enterprise.

The desire freely expressed by the Canadians is one which we must naturally reciprocate. We have plenty of disciples of the Chinese philosophy, who would convert the St. Lawrence and the chain of lakes into an impassable barrier to Canadian trade. They are not unwilling to cultivate Canadian custom for their wares, but they would doggedly exclude nearly all that our northern neighbors have to sell. The influence of this class of monopolists is happily not great. The common sense of the country acknowledges the expediency of maintaining the closest and most cordial trade relations with a people akin to ourselves, and whose industrial energy and growth are ordinarily quite equal to our own. They can supply advantageously many commodities of which this country stands in constant need, and they furnish a market of which our manufacturers would gladly avail themselves. The freest possible interchange is desirable for both. As an abstract question, therefore, there should be little difficulty in framing a system of reciprocity. It is not a question that awakens a very lively interest on this side of the border, outside the circles immediately concerned, simply because its merits are imperfectly understood. And the interest it does excite never reaches a practical point, because the Canadians, however eager in their advocacy of reciprocity, are not able to acquiesce in conditions that are essential to the equity and thoroughness of the arrangement.

The only solid ground for a reciprocity treaty is absolute freedom of trade as between the two countries. It involves concessions by each which are withheld from others. Any arrangement which the United States may make with Canada presupposes an exceptional relief from the burdens of the present tariff; just as it implies, on the part of Canada, some exceptional abrogation of duties for the benefit of Americans. On this basis the argument for reciprocity is unanswerable; on any other, it is not worth listening to. The misfortune for Canada is that, as a dependency of Great Britain, it is not allowed to make the United States the most favored nation in commercial matters. The terms it offers to American manufacturers it must also offer to British manufacturers, and the exigencies of its own revenue system are scarcely less imperative than the obligations arising out of its allegiance to the parent country. It is evident, then, that Canada is not in a condition to resume negotiations for reciprocity in the only manner that could promise a hope of success. Fettered as the Canadians are by their connection with Great Britain, their first object should be the conclusion of some understanding with the imperial power that shall leave them at liberty to consult their own interests in trade matters. Let this liberty be obtained, and a genuine reciprocity treaty will soon follow. As things now are, all talk about it must end in disappointment.

CONTRACT LABOR IN THE PRISONS.

One of the grievances of the "Labor Association" which met recently in Albany had more character than many of their complaints—and that was the resolution against the mode in which contract labor is carried on in the prisons of this State. When a body of the representatives of the laboring class can find no worse grievance than a proposition to give tax-payers a control over the expenditure of public moneys, they show they have not the first correct idea of the real burdens which rest upon labor, for in this very City the weight which especially lies upon the working classes is the heavy taxation (appearing in rent) resting upon the employers of labor. This taxation arises mainly from the waste of the public property by those whose constituents have little or no property. For a popular leader to uphold this system, is simply to attempt to continue the present depression of productive interests and stagnation of business. But the matter of prison labor, though often exaggerated as an evil by the leaders of working men, is quite another thing. If any of our readers will imagine themselves, in these hard times, just keeping their families above water by unremitting hard work at some peculiar branch of industry—say the manufacture of cuffs and collars—where only a limited amount of labor could be employed, and then suddenly finding all their business cut off, and their children exposed to starvation by a contract made at lower rates with a gang of vagabonds, thieves, and murderers, through an employer who could drive them out of the field, they will understand the feelings of the artisans and laborers about prison contracts. There is now before the Legislature a bill absolutely forbidding the manufacture of cuffs and collars in any prison of the State, and no doubt there will soon be other bills forbidding other branches of manufacture in these institutions.

The matter is a delicate one, and requires careful handling. Our prisons cost us last year some $500,000 over their earnings, and this sum fell ultimately in taxes on the laboring classes. Moreover, a prison without labor will only educate a fresh class of thieves and offenders against person and property. But there are unquestionably serious moral objections to the contract system in prisons. A successful contractor soon comes to govern the penitentiary; everything yields to his business; the offenders become mere implements for him to make his profits with. The moral atmosphere which should characterize the place gives way to the bustle of money-making for certain officials. Some of the worst frauds and abuses disclosed by the recent State Prison Commission had to do with contractors and prison officers. It is evident that such bargains offer endless temptations to corruption and dishonesty.

And yet, on the other hand, not every prison officer or superintendent has business ability sufficient to carry on a manufacture within the prison walls successfully. The most conspicuous instance of successful prison management without contracts is that of the Allegheny County Prison and Work-house, near Pittsburg, under Mr. CORDIER. This prison, till within the past year, has not only supported itself, (and with prisoners on short terms,) but has turned over considerable sums to the county each year. But this is entirely owing to the business skill of the Superintendent. In our own State it is, perhaps, unfortunate that the Superintendent of its prisons has been the most successful operator of contracts in the Union. Yet we are confident that Mr. PILLSBURY will consider in his plans for the various penitentiaries the just grievances of the working classes, and the objections to the contract system. The best plan would probably be to select such branches of industry as would compete the least with important industrial interests, and then rigidly prevent the selling price of the articles being put below the market price. Wherever a Superintendent had a marked business talent, he could be intrusted to carry on his own industry; but in all cases, whether under contract or without, the prisoners should be allowed a fixed share in the earnings, and the privilege of extra pay for extra labor. It is for the interest of the State that each convict should continue to partly support his family or should have money to keep himself from poverty and temptation when he is discharged. Moreover, the most fruitful cause of crime is the want of habit of continuous labor. Industry under wages, however small, creates this. Even if industrial work in prisons carried no profit, it would repay the State to continue it. Mr. PILLSBURY also should see to it that in no prison does the contractor rule. The first thing in the prison is discipline, then reform. Business is needful, but order and moral influences come first. We doubt, however, if the Legislature can help the difficulty much by legislation. Common sense, honesty, and a broad view of the case with the Superintendent, are the best reliance.

WOMEN IN THE PULPIT.

The dismissal of Rev. Miss PHŒBE HANAFORD by her congregation is a matter of general notoriety. In her case the experiment of a female Pastor has proved a failure. So far as can be learned the only charge brought against Miss HANAFORD was the charge that she was not a man. This she attempted neither to palliate nor deny, and she was therefore deprived of her pastorate in order that her place might be filled by a man.

Those enthusiastic reformers who advocate the admission of women to the ministry have uniformly looked at only one side of the matter. They insist that inasmuch as a woman can write and deliver a sermon at least as well as a majority of male ministers, there can be no valid argument against a female ministry. They fail, however, to perceive the inevitable effect which female Pastors must have upon their congregations. If the order of nature is reversed in the pulpit, it will also be reversed in the congregation. Nature will maintain the just balance of the sexes in ecclesiastical affairs, and she will not permit a pretty woman to be substituted for an ascetic clergyman without striving to produce corresponding changes among the flock.

When the experiment was first tried in a rural New-England town some twenty years ago, it was clamorously asserted that it had brilliantly succeeded. In a short time, however, acute observers noticed that the young men of the congregation were undergoing a curious change. They became abnormally regular in their attendance at meeting, and although they showed a stern determination to occupy the front seats, they also manifested a winning modesty of manner previously unknown in the history of their sex. They would sit with upturned eyes gazing at their Pastor and drinking in her eloquence with every token of earnest admiration. Sometimes they would be affected to tears, and would hide their eyes with perfumed handkerchiefs. In casual conversation they always mentioned the minister as "our dear Pastor," and constantly quoted her as authority upon all questions of morals and manners. A little later and the price of worsted began to rise. The cause of this was soon known. Every one of the thirty-four young men were engaged in working slippers for their Pastor. As this was a duty to which they were unaccustomed, they naturally spoiled an immense quantity of worsted, and mislaid or broke innumerable needles. Before the Pastor had been six months in the pulpit she had received thirty-four pairs of slippers, nine-tenths of which were embroidered with a cross, while the remainder bore, in letters of white floss-silk, the legend, "Bless my Pastor."

After the slippers should have come, in regular ecclesiastical order, the usual smoking caps, but it was obvious that the latter would have been grossly inappropriate gifts to a female Pastor. Much ingenuity was displayed in providing substitutes. One young man knit out of scarlet worsted a "cloud" for the pastoral head, and another braided with his own hands a magnificent "switch" of back hair, the material for which he purchased from a professional hair-dresser. The majority of the young men, however, expressed their pious devotion in embroidered handkerchiefs and lace collars, although it is rumored that an ill-advised widower, who was perhaps the most outspoken of the Pastor's admirers, sent her a—that is to say, a garment made by his own hands out of the best quality of steel and modeled upon one formerly the property of his deceased wife. It is further asserted that his present was promptly returned to him, and that he therefore left town in a depressed state of mind, carrying his blighted hoops with him.

As the Pastor did not wear a gown or surplice, the young men, after they had overwhelmed her with slippers and handkerchiefs, were at a loss what to do next. They finally hit upon the happy thought of making a magnificent overskirt of red cashmere, embroidered with blue, and ornamented with alternate yellow silk dogs and green silk horse-shoes in the angle of each scallop. One of the young men surreptitiously helped himself to a pattern from his sister's wardrobe, and produced it, under a strict vow of secrecy, to his admiring associates at their next Dorcas tea-party. Great difficulty was experienced in cutting out the garment, but by carefully ripping the pattern apart, and making a *fac simile* of each piece, the new overskirt was made ready for sewing. The unconquerable tendency of some of the young men to sew exclusively with white cotton led to frequent disputes and delays; but at last the garment was accurately sewed together with black silk. Determined to improve upon the original pattern, they put half a dozen pockets in the skirt, and attached a buckle and strap to the waistband, together with six metal suspender-buttons. Then the garment, nicely perfumed and neatly folded, was sent to the parsonage, with a note written in a fine Italian hand, and breathing the earnest affection of thirty-four pious and innocent hearts.

What was the surprise of those young men to learn on the following Sunday that the Pastor would no longer conduct the Bible-class of which they were the sole members. They called upon her to beg a few moments' conversation upon the true meaning of EZEKIEL'S wheels, but were told that the Pastor was busy, and that she begged to refer them to Deacon Smith. They felt that something was wrong, but they could not imagine what the matter really was. In the course of the next fortnight, however, the Pastor suddenly brought home a husband from some distant town, who, being of an excitable and withal worldly nature, soon allowed it to become known that he felt perfect confidence in his ability to thrash the irreverent rascals who had insulted his wife by sending her a preposterous red p—tt—t.

After that, the young men lost all interest in religious things, and returned with great unanimity to their wallowing at the billiard-table, and it was generally felt that the experiment of a female Pastor had not succeeded. But the fault was not in the Pastor's sermon, nor in any lack of piety or discretion on her part. The failure of the experiment was the natural result of the attempt to reverse the proper sex of the pulpit. As soon as the female minister usurped manly functions, the young men of her flock developed feminine tendencies. Such will, doubtless, be the inevitable consequence of the presence of women in the pulpit, and it is surprising that no reformer can perceive what a powerful argument against a female ministry this state of things constitutes.

UNION SOLDIERS IN THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The special committee of the House to investigate the employment of United States troops in the South during the late election, Representative Wood, Chairman, met this morning at 11 o'clock. Gov. M. L. Stearns, of Florida, testified that troops were regularly stationed at Pensacola, St. Augustine, and Key West, during election times; detachments of troops were stationed at other points during the month of November; about the 13th of November 200 soldiers came to Tallahassee from Atlanta under command of Gen. Ruger, on account of the political excitement at that time; there were demonstration of violence, such as tearing up the railroad track, cutting wires, and burning bridges; could not say that organized bands did it, but it looked like a concerted action; the acts were done secretly at night; the extra troops were sent to Florida by the Secretary of War; witness did not make any formal requisition for troops, but did send a dispatch to Secretary Chandler at New-York mentioning the advisability of having troops in Florida; had previously received a dispatch from Secretary Chandler, but it had no relation to troops; leading men had asked him to make a requisition for troops; the troops took no action until inauguration day, when they were stationed on the Capitol grounds at Gov. Drew's request; there was no time when witness could not quell any disturbance with his own Militia, and he gave no intimation to the authorities here to the contrary.

The sub-committee investigating the garrisoning of Petersburg, Va., by United States troops on or about Nov. 7, 1876, continued its labors to-day and examined J. H. Van Anken, editor of a Republican newspaper in Peterabrg, Va., who stated that he saw at the election in 1875 a gang of Baltimore "roughs" reconnoitring around the polls. The election resulted in a Democratic victory, which was brought about by the action of partisan judges. He saw no acts of personal violence himself. Witness related sundry acts of violence which took place at the municipal election in May, 1876, but acknowledged that he, in person, saw none of them committed. Prior to the election in last November, a large number of both Republicans and Democrats were apprehensive of a disturbance on election day, and thought troops necessary to secure a fair election. The election was a quiet and peaceable one, owing to the fact that the authority of the United States was exerted; did not know of anyone who was prevented by intimidation either from speaking in public or from voting in any of these elections; it was not so much the presence of the 24 infantrymen and two officers that controlled the election, but the power that was behind them.

AN AMERICAN'S JEALOUSY.

HAVANA, Feb. 10.—On Wednesday, the 7th inst., at midnight, Mr. John M. Burns, a contractor for machinery, well known in the United States, entered the sleeping-room of Mr. James Henry Rush, of Boston, and awakening him began a quarrel about Rush's attentions to an elderly lady, who keeps the boarding-house where they both reside. Burns accusing Rush of attempting to supplant him in the lady's affections. Burns, who says he was deeply intoxicated, shot Rush in the breast, causing a very dangerous wound, and though the ball has been extracted he lies in a precarious condition. Rush, who is highly esteemed by his acquaintences, is the sole support of an aged mother and two sisters in Boston. Burns has hitherto borne the reputation of a quiet, honorable man. He is confined in jail.

A BANK CASHIER ARRESTED.

FISHKILL, Feb. 16.—Alexander Barlow, the alleged defaulting Cashier of the Fishkill Bank, was arrested last night by a United States Marshal, and his bail fixed at $50,000, which he has secured.

ALBANY.

AN INSURANCE DEBATE.

MR. PURDY'S SPEECH ON HIS RESOLUTIONS—AN ABLE EFFORT—THE MATTER TO BE FURTHER CONSIDERED—BUSINESS OF HOUSE AND SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 16, 1877.

The Assembly was treated to a great, but agreeable surprise this morning, in a speech of much force, pith, and real eloquence from Mr. Purdy. Only business of a routine character had been transacted until within a few minutes of 1 o'clock, when the order of resolutions was reached. Westchester being called, Mr. Purdy rose and called up the resolutions offered by him some time ago, calling for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the subject of life insurance, and report to the House by bill or otherwise. When he began to speak on these resolutions, the House, from much experience in this regard, paid little attention to him; but in a few minutes it became apparent that at last Mr. Purdy had something to say which was worth listening to; and from that moment until he resumed his seat, he held the House attentive and sympathetic, though he spoke for nearly three-quarters of an hour. He had prepared his speech in the form of distinct charges of wrong-doing, inefficiency, and fraud against insurance companies; each of these he read from his notes, and then went on to illustrate and prove his charges, speaking extemporaneously. He advanced, it is true, very little that was new to those who are at all familiar with the system of life insurance; but the force and energy with which the speaker presented his facts made a deep impression on his audience. He went over the whole ground of the business of securing the surrender of policies, showed the gross injustice of allowing the companies to pocket all the money which a man may have paid year after year, and then, by poverty, be unable to continue his payments; the downright fraud in the matter of companies contesting the liability to pay a policy after a man's death on the ground that he had made some misrepresentation as to his physical condition ten or fifteen years before; then went to the subject of the abuses in the management of the companies, the enormous salaries, percentages, and fees paid to the officers of these companies; the quartering of the President's and chief officers' families and relatives on the companies they preside over; the method in which the life companies and the fire companies work into each other's hands in the matter of lending on mortgages; the practice of one insolvent company borrowing moneys and bonds of another company to present a show of solvency to the State Examiner; the methods by which proxies were forced by the hundred from embarrassed policy holders to be used by the chief officers of the concern in the perpetuation of their power; the business of making bogus mortgages, and the enormous amount of mortgages held by some companies on city property, which, in the case of a fire such as they had in Boston or Chicago, would be rendered almost valueless; and he wound up with an eloquent peroration on the necessity of extending legal protection to the hundreds of thousands of policy-holders who were now at the mercy of a few controlling Presidents and Directors of insurance companies. As respected the appointment of a special committee, Mr. Purdy said that the House had selected as its presiding officer a gentleman of private and public character so pure that every one would have entire confidence in the appointments he would make; but it the House thought that its standing Committee on Insurance could do this work in addition to its other duties, it might be left to that committee. In that case, the committee should be clothed with power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths and examine witnesses, so that it might be enabled to go to the bottom of the matter.

Mr. Alvord acknowledged the eloquence and force with which Mr. Purdy had presented his views; but said that from first to last his speech showed the utter impossibility of any special committee being able to prosecute such an investigation as was proposed, within the time the committee would have to act. Thirty days would not be sufficient to thoroughly examine the affairs of one large company alone. What was wanted was the framing of a bill to correct defects in the present law, to provide safeguards to policy-holders, to check the evils and abuses which now prevailed in the insurance business. A committee could draw up such a bill as this within 30 days, but it could not go into the business of investigating insurance corporations. He (Mr. Alvord) would go as far as the gentleman from Westchester in this way, and with that gentleman's consent would offer a resolution to that effect.

Mr. Purdy was understood to say that the matter rested with the House. For his part he only desired that the best and most practicable course in the interests of policy-holders should be adopted.

Mr. Graham, Chairman of the Insurance Committee, made a few remarks, indicating the desire of himself and his associates to treat so important a subject with care and deliberation. He thought that the House was at the moment too much under the influence of the eloquent speech of the gentleman from Westchester to act as calmly as the subject demanded.

It was then urged that the further consideration of the resolutions should be postponed until to-morrow morning. It is hardly probable that a special committee will be appointed, at least to go into the business of investigation. There is a strong prejudice against this among the members, but it is not unlikely that the Insurance Committee will be appointed as a special committee, with the requisite powers to draw up a bill as Mr. Alvord suggested.

Mr. Husted asserts most emphatically, and desires it stated, that he had no knowledge, nor had heard the slightest intimation of the Governor's intention to nominate Mr. John F. Smythe for Insurance Superintendent, until last Wednesday morning. At that time a member of the House came over to his (Mr. Husted's) seat, and referred to the coming nomination, supposing that Mr. Husted was aware of it. Mr. Husted declares with emphasis that this was the first intimation he had of the matter. It was an entire surprise, and not altogether a pleasant one to him.

The House this morning adopted a resolution to adjourn from next Wednesday to the following Tuesday, and also to hold evening sessions on Tuesdays and Thursdays after the 1st of March. The House will continue at work as usual until next Wednesday. The Sub committee of the Whole, or "Grinding Committee," will be put to work in a few days to work off the small local bills from the calendar.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The Senate Committee on Public Health reported favorably Mr. Wagstaff's bill authorizing Boards of Health of incorporated cities to apply to the health authorities of adjacent towns or counties for the abatement of nuisances which injuriously affect the health of their municipalities, and in case of refusal to apply to the Supreme Court of the judicial district in which the nuisance may be located for investigation and redress. This is a very necessary and perfectly fair bill, but the Senators representing Kings County, who appear to take delight in smiting the orders of the Greenpoint nuisance, took the alarm, and Senator Jacobs moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee under the plea that some great constitutional question was involved. His colleague, Kennaday, was also very much alarmed for the safety of the great constitutional principles, and backed up the motion to recommit. Mr. Wagstaff and Mr. Gerard opposed the motion, and characterized it as a filibustering attempt to delay the bill with a view to kill it. Gerard denied that there was, or could be, any legal or constitutional objections to the bill. It was not a local but a general bill, applying to all the municipalities in the State, and was intended solely to protect the public health. Nevertheless, the Senate voted to reconsider, and the stink-pots of Greenpoint won the first victory.

On motion, the Senate reconsidered the vote by which it refused to concur in the Assembly amendment to the Prison Commission bill prohibiting the Superintendent from making any appointments on political grounds. Senators Schoonmaker, Bradley, and Kennaday, Democrats, and Senator Cole, Republican, opposed the Assembly amendment as useless, impracticable, and foolish, but in view of the fact that the Assembly was likely to insist on it, and thus delay the passage of the bill, a majority of the Senate voted to concur, and the bill was immediately sent to the Governor for his signature, and the name of Mr. Pillsbury, of the Albany Penitentiary, was returned as the nominee of the Governor for the First Superintendent of State Prisons under the bill. The Senate soon after went into Executive Session, where the nomination was confirmed without opposition.

Among the new bills introduced in the Senate

were two by Mr. Woodin relating to the City of New-York—one embracing all municipalities in the State, providing for a general reduction of 10 per cent. on salaries.

SUPERINTENDENT OF INSURANCE.

THE NOMINATION OF JOHN F. SMYTHE—HE IS CONFIRMED BUT NOT COMMISSIONED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—Another executive session of the Senate was held to-day, pursuant to the understanding had at the caucus in Senator Harris' residence last evening. The interchange of opinion at the caucus had disclosed the fact that there were more than enough Republican Senators ready to vote with the Democrats to confirm the nomination of Postmaster Smythe as Superintendent of Insurance to secure his confirmation, and that it would be useless to try to prevent it. The instructions sent from Washington by Senator Conkling, combined with the more solid arguments said to have been brought to bear by the "Insurance Ring," placed the confirmation beyond a doubt, and it was apparent this morning that all efforts on the part of the opponents of the nomination to prevent or even to delay the confirmation would be fruitless. Senators Woodin, Robertson, and others exhausted all their arguments and appeals at the caucus last evening, but they found that the thing had been "fixed," and that no considerations of decency, or respect for public opinion, or regard for the rights of swindled policy-holders would avail to thwart the scheme of the "Insurance Ring," headed by Lucius Robinson, to install one of its creatures in the office of Insurance Superintendent. The first name that was taken up in executive session was that of Mr. Pillsbury, for Superintendent of State Prisons, which was confirmed without opposition. The Committee on Insurance then reported favorably the name of John F. Smythe for State Superintendent of Insurance. The Canal Committee, to whom was referred the nomination of Judge Sturges, of Otsego, for Canal Appraiser, being called on to report refused to make a report. A motion was then made to discharge the committee from the further consideration of the nomination, and refer it to the Senate. This was a test vote, and was carried by a clear majority, three Republicans, Messrs. Sprague, Moore, and Wagner, being absent, and two or three others voting with the Democrats. A motion was then made that the nomination of Smythe be confirmed, which was carried, as was also a subsequent motion to confirm Sturges. The vote was taken *viva voce* in both cases, and without calling the roll; but those Republican Senators understood to have been in favor of Smythe's confirmation are Hafris, Tobey, Vedder, McCarty, Coleman, and Emerson. The Democrats are understood to have been unanimous in favor of the confirmation; as all events they make no opposition to it, though Senator Bixby submitted a remonstrance, signed by a large number of policy-holders in the "Continental," "Security," and "National Life" Companies, against any change in the Superintendent of the Insurance Department at the present time. Messrs. Bixby and Hammond voted with some of the Republicans to postpone action till next week. The only thing left for the opponents of this corrupt political trade to do was to avail themselves of that provision of the Senate rules which prohibits the confirmation of any nominee from being transmitted to the Governor until the next regular executive session after the confirmation is made, provided any one objects. The object of the rule is to enable the Senate to avail themselves of any disclosures that may be made relative to the character of the nominee, or the circumstances of his nomination, so that they may reconsider their action if good reasons are found for so doing. It is seldom that this rule is enforced; indeed, this is said to be the first time any Senator has availed himself of it for years; but the extraordinary features of this nomination for Insurance Superintendent, the indecent haste with which the action of the Senate upon it was urged, and the suspicious character of the men and the circumstances surrounding it, fully warranted the course adopted. Mr. Woodin insisted upon his rights under the rule, and peremptorily refused to give his consent that the nomination either of Smythe or of Sturges should be transmitted to the Governor until the next regular executive session. This cannot be held till Wednesday of next week. It is hoped that, within this time, the people will express their indignation at this corrupt bargain and sale of one of the most important offices in the State, in a way that will force every decent man in the Senate to reconsider his action.

NEW-YORK CITY LEGISLATION.

JOINT MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON CITIES CALLED FOR NEXT TUESDAY AFTERNOON — OFFICIALS INVITED TO BE PRESENT—RADICAL CHANGES PROPOSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—The joint meeting of the Committee on Cities of the Assembly and Senate, to consider New-York legislation, is called for Tuesday afternoon next. Senator Woodin is Chairman and Mr. Fish Secretary. Correspondence has already begun in preparation for the meeting. A number of officials and gentlemen from New-York have been invited to attend, including Mayor Ely, Controller Kelly, Corporation Counsel Whitney, Police Commissioner Smith, Commissioner Campbell, Mr. Green, Mr. D. B. Eaton, Mr. John H. Strahan, and Mr. Rush Hawkins. There is a growing feeling here that the outcome of the conference will be some very radical measures in relation to city government, one of them being the reducing of all the commissions to single heads, the reduction of salaries to apply to the new men appointed. The meeting will be held in the Senate chamber.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. ESSIPOFF'S CONCERTS.

Mme. Essipoff played at Steinway Hall, yesterday evening, the programme she interpreted including excerpts from Bach's suite in D major, Liszt's Rhapsodie Hongroise, No. 2, a "song without words" and a scherzo by Mendelssohn, a waltz by Henselt, and Weber's "Perpetual Motion" rondo. The delicious quality of the pianist's tone was most to be admired in the Mendelssohnian selections, and the waltz by Henselt was exquisitely rendered, both as to color and rhythm. The Rhapsodie Hongroise was just a trifle less effective than the tenth number of the series as given by the same artist, for Mme. Essipoff's delivery is not of the thunderous kind required to endow so wild and fanciful a composition with its fullest impressiveness. Nor could we accept the lady's performance of the "Perpetuum Mobile" as fitted to do justice to that curious piece. Mme. Essipoff interpreted it with marvelous brilliancy, but at such a pace that some passages of it lost all shape; it was a clear case, so to speak, of playing against time. M. Vivien contributed several violin solos to the programme; he doubled, in fact, the task originally assigned him, on account of the absence, through indisposition, of Mlle. Palma.

GENERAL MENTION.

The New-York Aquarium still invites inspection.

Mr. Heller's Wonder Theatre can be visited twice to-day.

"La Péricholе" will be sung at the Eagle Theatre this afternoon.

Mme. Essipoff is to give a matinée concert to-day at Steinway Hall.

"Wild Oats" will be the attraction at to-day's matinée at Wallack's Theatre.

"Fifth Avenue" will be acted afternoon and evening, to-day, at Booth's Theatre.

"Around the World in Eighty Days" is to be matinée attraction at Niblo's, to-day.

"Our Boarding House" is to have two representations at the Park Theatre to-day.

Afternoon representations occur to-day at the Olympic Theatre and the Grand Opera-house.

The San Francisco Minstrels offer, to-day, their habitual Saturday *après midi* performance.

A matinée representation of "Lemons" may be attended at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-day.

An afternoon performance of "The Danicheffs" occurs to-day at the Union Square Theatre.

A matinée representation of "The Star of the North" may be enjoyed, with Miss Kellogg as *Catterina*, at the Academy of Music to-day.

The general rehearsal, preparatory to this evening's Philharmonic concert, occurred at the Academy yesterday. A detailed reference to the programme—one of considerable interest in point of novelty—is withheld, as usual, until after the concert.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

THE RUSSIAN MEMORANDUM.

WAR THOUGHT TO BE NEEDLESS — THE POWERS AND GORTSCHAKOFF'S CIRCULAR—ENGLAND'S POSITION NOT YET ANNOUNCED.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—A Vienna correspondent says it is the opinion of persons at St. Petersburg, who agree with the Czar, that war is needless, because the fall of Midhat Pasha marks the commencement of a state of anarchy, which will eventually compel Europe to interfere. It is said that Gen. Ignatieff, who has arrived at St. Petersburg and conferred with the Czar and Prince Gortscakoff, supports this view. The idea among the peace party seems to be that the powers, in answering the Russian circular, might enable Russia to withdraw and await the result of the Turkish efforts at reform by publicly recognizing the sacrifices which she has made on behalf of the Eastern Christians.

A dispatch from Berlin says: "It is stated that negotiations between the powers about answering Prince Gortschakoff's circular are concluded. It is expected that the replies will be sent next week. The powers have agreed that the answers shall not be identical, but similar in sense. They will decline to participate in any measures of coercion against the Porte, and also decline constituting Russia their mandatory; but some of them appear to have intimated their willingness to observe a benevolent neutrality as long as Russia fulfills her assurance to pursue no selfish ends; to leave the territorial arrangements of the Balkan peninsula unchanged, and the balance of power in Europe unimpaired."

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Hon. Robert Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question by Sir Charles Dilke, Bart., (Radical) member for Chelsea, said the Government intends answering Prince Gortschakoff's circular, but the time of answering depends upon the course of events. The effect of the change of Government at Constantinople, and the results of the negotiations between the Porte and Servia and Montenegro, must be awaited. It is also desirable, before expressing our views, to know those of the other powers.

THE DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

TREATY ENGAGEMENTS—A DECLARATION BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR—MR. GLADSTONE'S ARGUMENT—HIS DEMAND OF THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Gladstone asked the Government's opinion regarding treaty engagements. Mr. Gathorne Hardy, Secretary of State for War, replied that the Government did not consider itself free from the obligations of the treaties of 1856 and 1871. He could not agree that Turkey be left in the cold, yet saddled with all the obligations of those treaties. If Turkey was bound by them, he openly, loudly, and peremptorily declared the rest of Europe must also be bound by them. We do not at present, he said, intend to use material coercive measures against Turkey, nor draw the sword for her.

Mr. Gladstone cited the dispatch of Lord Derby to Sir Henry Elliott, dated Sept. 5, 1876, in which the former declared that English sympathy was completely alienated from Turkey by the atrocities committed, and her Majesty's Government, even in the event of Russian attack, would find it practically impossible to protect Turkey. War between Russia and Turkey would thus place England in a humiliating position, as it would bring her sympathies into direct opposition to her treaty engagements. He argued that England's treaty engagements did not bind her to support Turkey in any circumstances. He particularly urged that the guaranteeing powers were completely freed from their obligations, if Turkey on her part had not fulfilled the expectations of reform which she held out at the time the treaty was signed. He wished to know whether the Government now considered themselves absolved from the obligations which Lord Derby had asserted were binding upon them in his September dispatch.

Mr. Gathorne Hardy, after replying that the Government did not consider themselves free from the obligations of the treaties of 1856 and 1871, said he was surprised that Mr. Gladstone had not complained of misgovernment in Turkey when the Treaty of Paris was revised in 1871, and he had no right to say the present Cabinet ought to fulfill obligations which his Cabinet neglected in 1871. Mr. Hardy demonstrated that none of the contracting powers had a right under the treaty to act without consulting the others. He wanted to know whether the bad conduct of a party to the treaty toward its own subjects was sufficient cause for excluding it from European advantages, and for excluding Europe from the advantages of the treaty. It this was answered in the affirmative, Turkey was entitled to be freed from her engagements. As to the question whether England was bound under the treaty to go to war for Turkey, he would say no. The basis of the conference was the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire. Having with the other powers, adhered to that principle at the conference, the Government was bound to support it in the sense in which those words were employed. It would be entirely unjustifiable action to draw the sword to constrain Turkey. It ought to make us blush with shame for we should thereby violate promises and treaties. Mr. Hardy refused to enter upon any engagement relative to the future. He hoped that the moral pressure of England and the other powers would not be without result. England was not obliged to make war, but she was obliged to maintain treaties.

An animated debate followed.

Mr. Chapin, Conservative, declared that Mr. Gladstone, as an honorable man, should withdraw his charges against the Government, or test their truth by a definite motion.

Mr. Gladstone complained bitterly of having for the first time in his life been accused of disinclination to meet his opponents fairly, but he declined to reveal his plans.

Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, urged that the Opposition were bound either to challenge the Government's conduct or admit that their charges had been made in ignorance.

The Marquis of Hartington, without absolutely promising to introduce such motion, would not admit that the Liberal accusations were made under a false impression. If they refrained from challenging the Government policy it was because that policy had undergone a change. The debate on the subject was adjourned until Friday next.

TURKEY AND THE PROVINCES.

THE FRONTIER QUESTION—REPORT THAT MIDHAT PASHA IS TO BE RECALLED—WAR PREPARATIONS GOING ON IN RUSSIA.

VIENNA, Feb. 16.—A special dispatch from Belgrade to the *Political Correspondence*, reports that M. Ristics has been instructed to draw up a definite settlement of the frontier question during his stay in Constantinople. Servia claims rectification of her frontiers on the Drina, Timok, and Ioar Rivers.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—Midhat Pasha has arrived at Naples. The *Italie* announces that he there received an important communication from the Sultan. The *Italie* also says it appears that Midhat Pasha will be recalled to Constantinople in consequence of Englend's advice, but it is not known whether he will be reappointed Grand Vizier.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—A dispatch from Constantinople says Montenegro has asked for two months extension of the armstice to afford time for the consideration of her claims. It is not probable that Turkey will grant the request. A Vienna correspondent reports that the Central Society at St. Petersburg for assisting the wounded has notified its branch establishments that the Czar permits the immediate commencement of the collection of money and materials. All the Russian nunneries have received orders to prepare to send delegations of nurses to the Pruth.

A dispatch from Belgrade says a rumor is current that the Servian deputation has halted in its journey on account of disturbances in Constantinople. A Berlin correspondent reports that the garrison of Constantinople is being reinforced by Levantine regiments which are supposed to be ignorant of recent events.

A special from Berlin says a coup d'état is daily expected at Constantinople. Steamers are anchored before the Palace ready to aid the Sultan's escape. In well-informed circles in St. Petersburg it is stated that Prince Gortschakoff has yielded to the Czar's request, and will retain office until May, at which time he is firmly resolved to retire. A Vienna dispatch says fresh difficulties are continually arising in the Montenegrin negotiations. The Turks think by negotiating on neutral territory they would tacitly recognize the independence of Montenegro. The Montenegrins think their consent to negotiate on Turkish territory might be construed as an admission of Turkish sovereignty. Montenegro has also now received her demand for the port of Spitza to which she has not much chance of the Turks ascending.

A Belgrade dispatch says it is not improbable that the negotiations for the convocation of the Skuptschina, are only pretexts to obtain a postponement of the commencement of hostilities on the expiration of the armistice, the Pan-Slavic societies desiring delay so as to leave full opportunity for the development of the discordant elements of Constantinople, which they expect will weaken Turkey by internal convulsions.

A letter to the Cologne *Gazette* from Rustchuk says 84 cannon have reached the Turkish Army at Varna. The Russian Telegraphic Agency announces that Russia's attitude is unchanged. Neither the *Golos*, which affirms peace, nor the other journals, which affirm war, represent the ideas of the Government. The Porte having refused the recommendations of the powers, a new understanding must be established. Russia awaits the replies of the powers in order to shape her conduct, either by that understanding, or by her sole interests. A Vienna dispatch mentions reports representing that a struggle between the palace, and the popular parties is proceeding in Constantinople, which, if the popular party is successful, will result in Midhat Pasha's recall, rumor of an approach to which are already rife.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 16.—The circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, reviewing the past week's trade, says: "Cotton was in increased request in the early part of the week, with an extensive business, and prices for some descriptions advanced; but for the last few days the demand has decreased, and the tendency of the market has been in favor of buyers. American was in active request early in the week, and advanced 3-4d, but there has since been less inquiry, and with the large supply offering the extreme advance was barely maintained. Sea Island was in fair demand, and prices were quite steady. In futures the week opened with a very large business, and by midday on Monday an advance of fully 3-16d. was established. Business has since been smaller, and 1-8d. of the advance has been lost."

A leading grain circular says: "The markets were firmer this week for both foreign wheat and dry qualities of British wheat. Some markets quote an improved value and a better consumptive demand. The floating trade is also improving. This market has experienced a renewed, steady inquiry, especially for Californian, of which there is a good quantity of fresh arrivals the past three days. To-day there has been a fair though not a large business in wheat, white realizing an advance of 2d. to 3d., but red, being already higher in proportion, improved only 1d. per cental. Flour was held for extreme prices without much doing. Corn was more readily salable and a shade higher than on Tuesday."

CONGRESSIONAL INHUMANITY.

THE SEVERE TREATMENT OF GOV. WELLS AND HIS ASSOCIATES DENOUNCED BY THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATRUE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Feb. 16.—The House of Representatives of this State this morning adopted, by a vote of 69 to 27, a resolution condemning the course of the Democrats in Congress in barbariously imprisoning the Louisiana canvassers as inhuman in itself and an assault on State rights. The Democratic minority filibustered against the proposition for some time, but were finally outvoted.

CINCINNATI ELECTION FRAUDS.

HOW DEMOCRATIC MAJORITIES WERE SECURED AT THE OCTOBER ELECTION—CONFESSION OF THE LEADING CONSPIRATOR—THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS PAID TO REPEATERS

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 16.—Eph Holland, the principal tool of the October election conspirators in this county, completed his statement to-day. It is a full and fair confession as to the means employed to pile up a fraudulent majority, but stops short of giving the names of the Democrats in the East who supplied the money. He accounts directly for over 500 fraudulent votes, enough to oust Banning and nearly every Democrat in office in the county. He testifies that he was engaged as a matter of business by Banning, Wallace, and other Democratic leaders to get votes by whatever means were necessary, and he got them. Thousands of dollars were furnished him, and he disbursed the money among repeaters from New-York, Chicago, and Pittsburg. His confession has made a startling sensation here, but there is a feeling of disappointment that he refuses to give the names of the principals. It shows conclusively that Stanley Mathews' legitimate majority over Banning was not less than 500.

LOSS OF THE GEORGE CROMWELL.

SHE IS DASHED UPON THE ROCKS ON THE COAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND—ALL HANDS SUPPOSED TO HAVE PERISHED—THE VESSEL AND HER OFFICERS.

The steamer George Cromwell, of the Cromwell Line, from New-York to Halifax and St. John's, left this City on the 21st of December, 1876. She reached Halifax safely in the usual time, and left Halifax for St. John's on the 31 of January. Nothing had since been heard of her until last night, when a telegraphic dispatch was received from St. John's, conveying the news that a life-buoy marked "George Cromwell" had been picked up in Placentia Bay. Soon after the receipt of this dispatch another was received by Clark & Seaman, the agents of the line in this city, also dated St. John's, Feb. 16, and signed by Harvey & Co., repeating the announcement about the finding of the life buoy. Later on, further dispatches said that quantities of wreckage began to come ashore about the 11th instant seven miles south of Placentia, among the articles being tubs of butter, a cabin door, a life-buoy, and a case of geese. The impression among seamen at St. John's was said to be that the George Cromwell had been driven ashore on the night of the 5th of January, two days after leaving Halifax, and that she had struck on Cape St. Mary's. This cape is 25 miles east of Cape Race, on which the George Washington was wrecked nearly a month later, and the shore is of the same character as that of Mistaken Point—high, rugged, and dangerous, and so wild as to be seldom approached by the dwellers along the coast. There is no donot that all hands on board were lost.

The George Cromwell was a wooden-screw steamship of about 1,000 tons burden, and was built in this City, in 1862, by Westervelt & Co., to run with the George Washington, on the Cromwell Line, between this City and New-Orleans. She was 184 feet in length, 30 feet breadth of beam, and 18½ feet depth of hold. Until 15 months ago she was employed on the Southern Line, when larger vessels being required for the Halifax and St. John's trade, they were placed on that line. She was considered to be a stanch vessel, and had passed an examination in 1872. Her cargo was a general one, principally provisions, and was insured by the shippers. The vessel was partly insured, but to what amount could not be ascertained. The officers and crew of the steam-ship numbered 24 persons all told, the crew being principally from this City. The passengers and officers are as follows:

PASSENGERS.

From New-York, for St. Johns.

William Skinner, New-Haven, steerage.
Frank Archibald, Brooklyn, steerage.

From Halifax, for St. Johns.

W. H. Roper, cabin.
F. H. Jordan, cabin.
Charles E. Taylor, cabin.
E. Kent, steerage.
John Dooling, steerage.

OFFICERS.

Captain—John Bacon, Brooklyn.
First Officer—Mr. Watkins, Brooklyn.
Second Officer—Mr. Bacon, (brother to the Captain,) Brooklyn.
Chief Engineer—Mr. Wade.

STEALING RAILROAD IRON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 16.—A special to the *Eagle* from Dutchess Junction says five arrests were made on the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad of persons stealing railroad iron by the ton. Two of the prisoners broke jail and escaped.

FLORIDA STATE FAIR RACE ENTRIES.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 16.—The following celebrated horses are entered for the State Fair Races, which will take place here next week: First Chance, Brown Asteroid, Maria Barnes, Jim Hinton, Ascot, Libbie R., Little One, Lynchburg Filly, and Prang, Foughabaia, and Roan Horse.

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

MIDDLETOWN, Feb. 16.—At 11 o'clock last night an engine on the Erie Railway at the crossing near Greycourt struck a carriage containing a young lady named Mary Roden, of Turners, and a young man named Isaac Baxandale, of Monroe. The lady was thrown against a telegraph pole and instantly killed. Mr. Baxandale's skull was fractured, and his injuries are believed to be mortal. The young couple were returning from a Masquie entertainment at Chester.

BANK FAILURE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 16.—The following notice was posted on the door of the Miners' Trust and Safe Deposit Bank at Shamokin this morning: "Owing to our inability to realize money on notes held as bills discounted we are compelled to close this bank and suspend business." Considerable excitement exists there, the bank having had a good reputation among the principal business men of the place, who are heavy depositors, and the loss falls principally upon them, there being but few depositors among the workmen. The bank's exact condition cannot be ascertained at present.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States rising barometer, colder, brisk north-west winds, with clear weather.*

For New-England, southerly winds, veer to colder north-west, with rising barometer and clearing weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	31°	35°	3:30 P. M.	35°	47°
6 A. M.	29°	34°	6 P. M.	31°	47°
9 A. M.	30°	37°	9 P. M.	30°	45°
12 M.	34°	42°	12 P. M.	29°	42°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 41½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 31½°

Cowardly Assaults.

When a candidate for high office is so well liked and so popular with the masses as to make his defeat difficult in a fair and honorable fight, mean and cowardly men are not wanting who delight in manufacturing lies and slandering his good name. There are also those whose selfishness prompts them to prostitute their honor, pervert truth, and ignore right, for the sake of injuring a competitor in business, whose prosperity they envy, and with whose business sagacity they have not the talent to successfully compete in an honorable way. These thoughts are suggested by the mean, cowardly attacks made upon me and my medicines by those who imagine their pecuniary prospects injured by the great popularity which my standard medicines have acquired and the continued growth of my professional practice. Narrow-minded practitioners of medicine, and manufacturers of preparations which do not possess sufficient merit to successfully compete for popular favor, have resorted to such cowardly strategy as to publish all sorts of ridiculous reports about the composition of my medicines. Almanacs, "Receipt Books," and other pamphlets, are issued and scattered broadcast over the land, wherein these contemptible knaves publish pretended analyses of my medicines and receipts for making them. Some of these publications are given high-sounding names, pretend to be issued by respectable men of education and position, for the good of the people—the more completely to blind the reader to the real object in their circulation, which is to injure the sale of my medicines. *The Popular Health Almanac* is the high-sounding name of one of these publications, which contains bogus receipts, without a grain of truth in them. Not less devoid of truth are those which have been published by one Dr. L., of Detroit, in the *Michigan Farmer*, and by other manufacturers of medicines, in several so-called journals of pharmacy. They are all prompted by jealousy, and utterly fail in accomplishing the object of their authors, for, notwithstanding their free circulation, my medicines continue to sell more largely than any others manufactured in this country, and are constantly increasing in sale despite the base lies concocted and circulated by such knaves. The people find that these medicines possess genuine merit, accomplish what their manufacturer claims for them, and are not the vile, poisonous nostrums which jealous, narrow-minded physicians and sneaking compounders of competing medicines represent them to be. Among the large number of pretended analyses published it is a *significant fact* that no two have been at all alike—conclusively proving the dishonesty of their authors. It is enough for the people to know that while thousands, yes, I may truthfully say, millions, have taken my medicines and have been cured, no one has ever received injury from their use.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D.,
Proprietor of Dr. Pierce's Medicines,
World's Dispensary, Buffalo, N. Y.

—*Advertisement.*

DON'T IRRITATE your Lungs with a Stubborn Cough, when a remedy, safe and certain as Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be so easily procured. Sore Throat and Lungs are speedily helped by it.—*Advertisement.*

Only Laughing Gas!

DR. COLTON has reached the number 35,485 patients to whom he has given gas for tooth extraction and without an accident. The gas is made fresh every day.—*Advertisement.*

$40,000 worth of Lace goods, stolen within sight of the HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Central office, No. 571 Broadway, find our wires and apparatus been connected with that store we should have caught the burglars, as we did in the case of H. B. Claflin, J. Thornton, and Bacon & Eaton. We appropriate no 6:00 references; we jingle no bell at our door.—*Advertisement.*

IF THAT man is a philanthropist who makes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before, what can be said of B. T. BABBITT, who, with his TOILET SOAP, makes two clean hands where neither was clean before? (Verbal answers given in every well-regulated family.)—*Advertisement.*

Pearled Oats.

The perfect Oat Preparation. Invaluable for dyspeptics. Circulars free. HEALTH FOOD COMPANY, No. 137 5th st.—*Advertisement.*

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE Broadway and 29th st. Rooms and board reduced to $3 and $3 50 per day. Rooms only $1 per day and upward.—*Advertisement.*

All who contemplate a sea voyage should take with them PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It is prompt and certain relief from the dreadful miseries of seasickness; and to all travelers, whether by land or sea, it is a most serviceable remedy, protecting the system from the ill effects of exposure, changes of climate, water, diet, and temperature.

First Premium

Awarded by Centennial Exhibition to ELECTRO SILICON. The best article for cleaning and polishing silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house furnishers, jewelers, and grocers.

Everdell's, 302 Broadway, elegant WEDDING and Ball Cards, Foreign Note Papers, Coat of Arms, lowest prices.

Pomeroy's Trusses—By far the Best in Use. Ask your physician. POMEROY TRUSS CO., 716 B'way.

MARRIED.

KETCHAM—PHILLIPS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1877, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. James McWhinnie, HERBERT T. KETCHAM, of Plainfield, N. J., to OLIVIA E. PHILLIPS, daughter of Lowell G. Phillips, Esq., of Portland, Me.

DIED.

ALLEN.—At the residence of Mrs. Seabury Tredwell, No. 29 East 4th st., Feb. 15, 1877, DEBORAH RHINELANDER ALLEN, of Great Neck, Long Island, in the 83d year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at Christ Church, Manhasset, Long Island, at 2:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, 17th inst. Carriages will be in waiting at the Great Neck Depot on the arrival of the 12:32 train from Hunter's Point.

ANDREWS.—In Brooklyn, Feb. 16, of scarlet fever, ANNIE BRUCE, only daughter of Alfred U. and Ella S. Andrews, aged 6 years and 8 months.

Funeral service Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock from her home, No. 187 Duffield st. Interment at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

DERBY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Feb. 15, of heart disease, EMMA DERBY.

Funeral services from No. 672 Lafayette av. at 2 P. M. Saturday, 17th. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

CANTRELL.—Feb. 15, 1877, SAMUEL CANTRELL, aged 58 years.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 336 East 9th st., between 1st and 2d avs., on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P.M., without further invitation.

CHESTER.—At Elizabeth, N. J., of bronchitis, on the 14th inst. SARAH E., daughter of Walter Harris, and widow of the late John N. Chester, of New-York.

Funeral from her father's residence, in Elizabeth, at 2 o'clock on Saturday. Carriages will meet at Elizabeth Depot the train on Central Road of New-Jersey leaving foot of Liberty st. at 1 o'clock.

COGEY.—At Montrose, N. J., on Feb. 15, of pneumonia, Mrs. SARAH B. COGEY, aged 70 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the services at the residence of J. Q. Adams on Monday, 19th inst., on arrival of 9:10 train from New-York by Morris and Essex Railroad from Barclay or Christopher sts. to Mountain Station.

FOX.—At Glenwood-on-the-Hudson, on the 16th inst., ANN DELIA, wife of Wm. H. Fox, and daughter of P. H. Lane.

Funeral services to be held at her late residence, Warburton av., on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Train leaves Thirtieth Street Station at 1 P. M.; returning, leaves Glenwood at 6:30 P. M.

FROEHLICH.—On Friday evening, Feb. 16, at his late residence, corner Graham av. and Stagg st., Brooklyn, E. D., ANDREW FROEHLICH, of Froehlich Bros.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MASTERTON.—Suddenly, on Thursday night, Feb. 15, WILLIAM J., only son of Virginia and the late Joseph T. Masterton, in the 21st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEAD.—At St. Mary's Knoll, Scarborough-on-Hudson, on Tuesday, Feb. 13, EDWARD SCHERMERHORN MEAD, second son of Rev. Edward N. Mead, D. D., in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at St. Mary's Church, Beechwood, on Saturday, Feb. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. Trains leave Hudson River Railroad Depot, 42d st., for Scarborough at 1:30 P. M.; returning, leave Scarborough at 4 and 6:44 P. M.

MOLL.—At the house of her son-in-law, Francis Bolting, at Palisades, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 15, our beloved mother, MARIA BERNHARDINA MOLL, in the 79th year of her age.

Funeral service and a solemn requiem will be held at St. Mary's Church, in Hoboken, N. J., on Saturday morning at 9:30 o'clock.

MOSHER.—On the 16th inst., BETHIA MOSHER, aged 84 years.

Her relatives and friends, the members of the Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Board of Managers of the Ladies' Union Aid Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Ladies' Union Aid Institution, 42d st. and 8th av., this day at 1:30 o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

PALMER.—At Cranford, N. J., Feb. 15, 1877, HARRIET N., widow of the late Stephen Palmer, aged 61.

Funeral services at the Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, New-York City, corner of Washington place and Washington square, East, on Monday, the 19th inst., at 1:30 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

PHILLIPS.—In Joliet, Ill., on the 13th inst., JOHN SWIFT, son of John and Laura B. Phillips, of this City, in the 29th year of his age.

The remains were interred in Trinity Cemetery on the afternoon of the 16th inst.

REED.—On Thursday, Feb. 15, at her residence in Boston, SARAH P., wife of John H. Reed, and daughter of the late Jotham W. Post, of this City.

RIVAS.—At St. Augustine, Fla., on Thursday, Feb. 15, RAMON DE RIVAS Y LAMAR, in the 70th year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

STEELE.—At Aurora, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1877, LEVI STEELE, aged 66, formerly of New-York.

SNELLING.—At Stamford, Conn., on Thursday, Feb. 15, 1877, CLARA LILIAN, youngest child of J. Greenwood and Susie T. Snelling, aged 10 months and 10 days.

STRAHAN.—At Congress Hall, Albany, Feb. 15, 1877, AMELIA, wife of Hon. Robt. H. Strahan.

Funeral will take place at Newburg, N. Y., Sunday, Feb. 18 inst., at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

WILDE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., Feb. 15, 1877, AUSTIN L., only son of William Leslie and Louise Wilde, in the 14th year of his age.

Services at the residence of his parents, No. 88 South 9th st., on Sunday, the 18th inst., at 3 P. M.

WILLARD.—On Friday, Feb. 16, ELIZABETH, wife of Edward K. Willard, in the 44th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOOD.—On Feb. 15, at her sister's house, No. 121 Macdougal st., SARAH, youngest daughter of the late Mr. John Wood, of Crayford, Kent, England.

Funeral from St. Clement's Church, West 3d st., on Sunday, the 18th, at 1 P. M.

WOODWORTH.—On Friday afternoon, Feb. 16, M. FANNIE, wife of William G. Woodworth, and eldest daughter of Alfred C. Hoe.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 227 West 14th st., on Monday afternoon, Feb. 19, at 1 o'clock.

WORTENDYKE.—At Hackensack, Feb. 16, CORNELIUS J. WORTENDYKE, in his 61st year.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, 19th, at 1:30 o'clock at his late residence. Trains leave Jersey City Depot at 12 M. by New-Jersey Midland Railroad. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of train.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The foreign mails for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 17, 1877, will close at this office on Tuesday at 12 M., for Europe, by steam-ship Dakota via Queenstown; on Wednesday at 11 A. M. for Europe by steam-ship Partha via Queenstown; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M. for Europe by steam-ship Sellert via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; on Saturday at 4:30 A. M. for Europe by steam-ship City of Chester via Queenstown (correspondence for Germany, Scotland, and North of Ireland to be forwarded by this steamer must be specially addressed;) and at 5 A. M. for Scotland and North of Ireland by steam-ship Alsatia via Moville and Glasgow; and at 11:30 A. M. for Europe by steam-ship Oder via Southampton and Bremen. The steam-ships Dakota, Parthia, and City of Chester do not take mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. The mails for Nassau, N. P., will leave New-York Feb. 14. The mails for the West Indies via Bermuda on 18. Thomas will leave New-York Feb. 15. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Feb. 28. The mails for China and Japan will leave San Francisco March 1.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1877.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DEPOT!

Just received, per Pacific Railroad and steamers, ANTIQUE PORCELAIN AND CLOISONNE VASES KIOTO, HIZEN, AND KAGA TETE-A-TETE SETS! EXTRA CHOICE FAMILY TEAS, VERY CHEAP. PARKE'S, No. 186 Front st., Burling slip, New-York.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates, conveyancing, and City and county collection.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av. corner 53d st.—Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 o'clock A. M. Evening at 7:30. Sermon and praise service. Sabbath-school 9:30 A. M.; Mission school 2:30 P. M.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM A SPECIALTY.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Hours 8 to 3.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS, NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE, Opposite Herald Office.

KEEP SELLS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST shirts in the world; also collars, elegant styles, best quality, $1 50 per doz., six for 75c. 571 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway, New-York,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

MAJOLICA AND FAYENCE,

Italian, Sicilian, Majorcan, Hispano-Moresque, and Persian. By ARTHUR BECKWITH. With photo-engraved illustrations. 1 vol., 12mo, $1 50.

The interest shown by visitors in the ceramic display at the International Exhibition of 1876, and the indications of a growing appreciation of this phase of art, led me to undertake to give some account of the development of Majolica and Fayence, the localities and distinguishing characte

THE "SHOT-GUN" METHOD.

ELECTION FRAUDS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

TABULAR ANALYSIS AND EXPLANATION OF THE RECENT VOTE OF THAT STATE—HOW A LEGITIMATE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY OF 35,000 WAS OVERCOME—THE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE BOARD OF STATE CANVASSERS — WHERE DID HAMPTON GET THE 6,531 WHITE VOTES IN EXCESS OF THE CENSUS?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your great services to the cause of free suffrage in the South are known to all. The tabular analysis of the vote of North Carolina, which appeared in THE DAILY TIMES of the 10th inst., leads me to send you a similar analysis and explanation of the vote of South Carolina, in order that the country may see how a legitimate Republican majority of from 20,000 to 35,000 was overcome by the "shot-gun" Democracy. The basis of comparison adopted in this table is the State census of 1875, as well as the votes at each election of Governor since 1868. A similar comparison with the United States census of 1870 would disclose still more astounding results.

The infamous frauds in Edgefield County stand forth in the clearest light, when tested by the United States census of 1870 or the State census of 1875.

By the former census, (United States, 1870,) the entire population of Edgefield County, as then constituted, was 42,486. This included the village of Hamburg, and the townships of Gregg, Hammond, and Schultz, having at that time, according to the same census, a population of 7,728, all of which were, in 1871, made a part of the new County of Aiken. Deducting this from the entire population, as above stated, we have left 34,758 as the population in 1870 of the territory now comprised in Edgefield County. A further deduction should here be made for the township of Shaw's Creek, fully one-third of which is included in the County of Aiken. For this, however, we have made no deduction.

According to the State census of 1875, the entire population of Edgefield County, as now constituted, is 35,039.

The whole number of votes cast in this county at the late election, according to the returns before the Board of State Canvassers, was 9,374. Taking, then, either the United States census of 1870, or the State census of 1875, as giving the population of this county, the result is, that at the late election the votes cast considerably exceeded the ratio of one vote for every four inhabitants. This fact alone would throw great discredit upon the accuracy of the returns.

But, by the State census of 1875, the whole number of male persons over 21 years of age in the County of Edgefield is only 7,122, showing an excess in the total vote cast at this election, according to the returns, *of 2,252 over the entire possible vote of the county.*

Second—A comparison of the vote of this county at previous elections will establish the same result as above stated.

In 1870 the entire vote of this county for Governor was 8,251. In connection with the vote of this year it should be remembered that Gen. M. C. Butler was a candidate upon the Democratic ticket for Lieutenant Governor. It is fair to presume that owing to the fact of his being a citizen of this county, and the acknowledged leader of the Democratic Party in that county, he brought out the full Democratic strength. In the vote of 1870, as above given, is included the vote of that portion of the county which has since been made a part of the County of Aiken. By reference to the United States census of 1870, it will be found, as already stated, that the entire population of the territory now embraced in Aiken County was 7,728, which gives a voting population—reckoning by the same ratio as is established by a comparison of the entire population of the county with the whole number of males over 21 years of age—of, in round numbers, 1,500. Deducting this number from the entire vote, 8,251, we have 6,751 as the vote for 1870 of what constitutes the present County of Edgefield.

The aggregate vote of Edgefield County, as reported by the returns for this year, is 9,374, showing an excess over the unusually full vote of 1870 of *no less than* 2,623, or an excess over the vote of the entire County of Edgefield, before the present County of Aiken was established, of 1,123; or, again, an excess in the vote of the present year for the Democratic candidates over the entire vote of the old County of Edgefield for Gen. M. C. Butler in 1870 of 2,425.

In 1872, there being no Democratic candidate for Governor, it will be necessary to take the vote for State Senator in that county as the standard of comparison. This vote, in the aggregate, was 5,374, or exactly 4,000 *less than the reported vote of this year.*

In 1874 the entire vote of the county was 6,298. By the United States census of 1870 the entire population of the territory embraced in the present County of Edgefield was 34,758. Allowing one voter for every five persons, the ratio established by the same census, there would have been in this county in 1874, a total voting population of 6,951. By the State census of 1875, the whole number of males over 21 years of age in this county was 7,122. An examination of these figures will show that the above vote of 1874, 6,298, is very nearly six-sevenths of the entire number of persons over 21 years of age, according to the United States census of 1870, or the State census of 1875. The statistics of popular elections in this country have established the fact that six-sevenths of the entire voting population is the highest limit reached in any elections, except in a few extreme and exceptional cases, which do not affect the general rule as here stated.

The conclusion is that the vote of this county in 1874 was a full vote, under all ordinary circumstances, and yet this year the reported vote of this county exceeds the vote in 1874 by 3,046. And, in this connection, it may be added that Gen. M. W. Gary, who claims to have been elected State Senator from this county at the late election, has stated, in a public card, that about 600 colored voters did not vote, which number being added to the excess just named, would give an aggregate excess of 3,676 over the very full vote of 1874.

Third—The evidence before the Board of State Canvassers showed that this large excess of voters over the lawful vote of the county was due to increase exclusively of the Democratic vote. For, while the vote was, at the recent election, largely increased over the vote at any previous election, yet the Republican vote was decreased. This decrease in the Republican vote was shown, by the evidence before the State Board of Canvassers, to be due not to a natural change of party connections, but to the fact of an organized and systematic plan of intimidation and violence carried on throughout the canvass, and reaching its culmination on the day of the election.

The increase of the reported Democratic vote of this year over the vote for Gen. M. C. Butler in 1870, before the County of Edgefield was divided, is 2,545, and an increase over the Democratic vote in 1874 of 3,367.

In further explanation of the foregoing table it may be observed that the classification of votes as to color is omitted in the County of Charleston, as it did not appear on the managers' returns. This is also true in the Counties of Edgefield and Laurens.

In the County of Williamsburg the classification appeared in the returns of the managers, except from two precincts.

In the last three mentioned counties this classification has been approximated, that process being possible on the reasonable assumption that those who voted for the Republican candidate for Governor were almost without exception colored men.

This approximation could not fairly obtain, however, in the case of Charleston County, because there is a considerable white Republican element there.

Edgefield County is approximated as follows:

Colored voters by census of 1875	4,400
Votes cast for Chamberlain	3,107
Leaving number of colored voters unaccounted for	1,293
Votes cast for Hampton	6,267
Assuming that the colored vote, as per census, yet to be accounted for, were cast for him, viz.	1,293
And there appears as the actual white vote	4,974
Deduct the actual white vote, as per census	2,723
And there remains to be accounted for as white votes in excess of the census	2,252

Laurens County is approximated as follows:

Number of colored votes as per census	2,844
Colored votes estimated to have been cast	1,804
Colored votes unaccounted for	1,040
Number of votes cast for Hampton	2,916
White voters as per census	2,259
Excess of white voters over census	657

But assuming that these 657 represent colored voters and deducting them from the 1,040 colored voters, unaccounted for, there still remains 383 colored voters unaccounted for as per census.

Williamsburg County is approximated as follows: In this county there are 11 precincts. From one precinct where 157 votes were cast, (as deducted from the County Canvassers' returns,) no managers' returns were sent up, hence no classification of the voters as to color can be made. At another precinct the classification of voters (as to color) is not made, but it can be reasonably assumed that the 125 voters for Hampton were white, and the 245 for Chamberlain were colored. Adding the votes cast at the latter precinct to those cast at the other nine which are classified on the managers' returns, there is exhibited an aggregate of 1,529 white and 2,506 colored voters, or an excess of 117 whites over, and a deficiency of 70 colored from, the census.

Colleton County—It is to be remarked in connection with the statistics of the election in this county that while the colored vote is 511 in excess of the census, the vote for Chamberlain is 754 less than the census of colored voters, and 565 less than the actual number of colored votes cast, while Hampton received 33 more votes than all the white votes cast, with the 511 colored excess added thereto.

In Orangeburg County, where the aggregate excess of votes over the census was 788, Chamberlain received only 85 votes in excess of the colored vote according to that census, and 332 less than the number of colored votes actually cast, while Hampton received 689 votes more than the whole number of white voters according to the census; 318 more than the whole number of white votes actually cast, and only 99 votes less than the total white vote cast, with the whole excess of the colored vote added to it.

If in Charleston County we deduct 1,000 votes from Hampton, as representing the white Republican element, and give them to Chamberlain, and then deduct the same number of votes from Chamberlain and give them to Hampton, as the number of colored men who voted for him, the result remains substantially the same as to the excess of white (or Hampton) votes over, and the deficiency of colored (or Chamberlain) votes from, the census.

The difference between the total number of "votes cast in 1876," with the addition of the votes in Charleston, and the total vote cast for Governor, represents the "scattering" vote in the State; or, in other words, the votes cast for persons other than Chamberlain or Hampton was 634.

The deficiency of 10,747 colored votes from the census is accounted for substantially by adding to the 6,727 votes in the column of "colored less than census," the 3,655 ascertained by deducting the colored vote received by Chamberlain in Charleston County from the colored census of the county.

The data in the table are official. Even on the extraordinary assumption that Hampton received every white vote in the State, according to the census, except the 1,000 accredited to Chamberlain in Charleston County, the pertinent inquiry remains: "Where did he get the 6,531 white votes which are obviously in excess of the census?"

C. J. B.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, Feb. 12, 1877.

FISH AND FOWL.

HOW OYSTERS, TERRAPIN, FISH, AND GAME ARE SHIPPED.

From the Baltimore Gazette, Feb. 14.

Baltimore is the largest market for fine-grained, delicately-flavored fish, though she does not send directly abroad so many as New-York. Salmon shad, bay mackerel, and salmon trout flourish in the waters of her bay and its rivers, which seem admirably adapted to produce the finest varieties of these fish. Numbers of them are sent to New-York firms, who ship them abroad, thus giving that City the credit of exportations which Baltimore might just as well have had. The fish are prepared for transportation by being frozen. Barrels or other suitable vessels are filled with the fish, and are then placed in a refrigerator until thoroughly frozen. When shipped they are placed in similar refrigerators on board. The freezing does not appear to injure the flavor of the fish, though some have claimed that it does. One of the largest dealers in the city has a very neat refrigerator barrel, in which he puts up all the fish he sends any distance. The barrel is lined with zinc, and between the lining and the wood there is a narrow air space, as well as a layer of hair packing. This arrangement very effectually prevents great changes of temperature in the inside of the barrel when closed up. Inside of this metal-lined barrel is a galvanized iron can, in which the fish are placed. Around this can a freezing mixture of ice and salt is placed, which is renewed as fast as the ice melts. The water runs off by a pipe at the bottom of the barrel. Fish packed in this manner can be shipped with the greatest ease to any clime, and kept any length of time.

In the shipping of oysters in the shell great care is exercised in packing. A layer of the oysters is placed in a barrel with their mouths up. They are then packed with sea-grass which is very porous, and holds large quantities of sea-water, which involves partial nourishment for them. Over this layer of oysters corn-meal is sprinkled. On the corn-meal another layer of the oysters, packed in the same manner is placed, and so on until the barrel is filled. By this arrangement the oyster can feed nearly as well as if he were on his bed on the river or bay bottom. The grass will hold its nourishment from a month to six weeks, a sufficient time to make the longest voyages. The extent of this trade is difficult to estimate, as it is wholly retail. No house abroad has yet entered into the trade, receiving regular consignments from this port, but negotiations are now pending to effect such result. Caterers in London and Paris, and American residents abroad are large consumers, and they order directly from Baltimore, or indirectly, through New-York. Only one attempt to plant American oysters in foreign waters has been made by capitalists of this city, and that proved a failure. Some five years ago, through the influence of the Turkish Consul residing here, a number of gentlemen were induced to try the experiment. A vessel was loaded with them, packed in the same manner, as they are on the pungies which bring them to this market—that is, not packed at all—and of course nearly all died on the way. Satisfied with what they held to be a proof of the impossibility of transporting them, these parties did not repeat the experiment. In the face of the fact that oysters are being sent across every day, which arrive in the best condition, it would be ridiculous to deny the feasibility of the project. Whether the oysters will thrive in those waters is another question, only to be determined by experiment.

Terrapin are shipped from this port both alive and canned. When sent alive they are packed in boxes or barrels, without food, ice, or any other accompaniments. Between the months of September and March they do not eat anything, and this is the time during which they are shipped. Those put up in cans are boiled and then hermetically sealed, the same as other canned meats. Those sent abroad go exclusively to England and France, where they are highly prized. Soft crabs, fried and put up in oil cans, are quite largely sent to foreign markets. In game the principal export is canvas-back ducks. A common way of packing them is to tie them by the feet around the edge of a circular basket. This keeps the birds separated, and leaves a space in the centre for ice, if necessary. The basket of ducks is generally placed in a refrigerator and frozen before they are shipped. This method of packing them has proved remarkably successful. One dealer affirms that he has not lost a single basket in five years.

DANGERS OF PHILADELPHIA STREETS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 15th inst. says: "Yesterday afternoon, about 5:30 o'clock, as two horses, drawing a private carriage, were passing along Eighteenth street, above Cherry, the cobble stone pavement gave way under the horses and both sank into the gaping chasm thus caused in the carriage-way. One of the animals sank but a little way and managed to scramble out, but the other went down until nothing of him was left above the surface but his head and part of his neck. The poor creature was entirely helpless, and it took all the efforts of the crowd who soon gathered around to prevent him from sinking out of reach. Means of extrication were improvised, by means of rope and plank, and with the aid of a pair of car horses detached from a horse railway car, he was drawn out, after a lapse of about 10 minutes in his perilous position. The gap in the carriage-way thus caused is about five feet in diameter and of unknown depth, for before the horse was drawn out it was nearly filled with water, and subsequently did fill to nearly the surface of the street. It is not known whether the earth beneath had been washed out by a leaky water pipe or by the bursting of a choked-up sewer. There was a previous break near the same spot last week. The hole is quite dangerous, as the water in it is deep enough to drown any one. It was well guarded last night by a sort of barricade, a lantern and a policeman to give warning."

THE FORECLOSURE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Friday,) Feb. 16:

William Kennelly, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, sold a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 24 by 98, on Madison st., north side, 96 feet east of Scammel st., for $10,100, to Mathew Mahler, plaintiff in the legal action.

R. V. Harnett, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, sold one lot 25 by 100.5 on West 58th st., south side, 245 feet east of 6th av., for $10,200, to John Weber, plaintiff.

Bernard Smyth, under a similar court order, P. J. Joachimsen, Esq., Referee, sold a two-story brick stable, with lot 25 by 122.6, on East 38th st., north side, 200 feet east of 2d av., for $7,618, to A. L. Nosser, plaintiff in the legal action.

Winans & Davies, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, W. P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 25 by 224, on Railroad av., east side, 1,091 feet south of 144th st., and extending through to Mott Haven Canal, for $1,000, to Real Estate Trust Company, plaintiff.

The following sales were adjourned:

Sale by Bernard Smyth of a house, with lot, on West 53d st., west of 6th av., to Feb. 23; sale by William Kennelly, of a house, with lot, on West st., north of Morris st., to March 16; and sale by same auctioneer of a house, with lot, on 3d av., and adjoining the house of Lewis Fisher, *sine die.*

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, H. Kettell, Esq., Referee, of the buildings, with plot of land 49.9 by 40, Nos. 87 and 89 Wall st., south side, 42.9 feet west of Water st.

By James M. Miller, mortgage sale, Christopher Corsa, Esq., Administrator, of a house, with lot, 18.11 by 108, on Greenwich st., west side, 123 feet north of Barrow st.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of a building, with lot, 23.7 by 99 by 23.9 by 101.10, No. 229 Pearl st., south side, between Platt st. and Burling slip. Also, similar sale, Charles Jackson, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 50 by 25 by 50 by 25 by 100 by 25 by 100 by 51, on Greene st., south-west corner Grand st.

By H. W. Coates, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles E. Lydecker, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot, 25 by 97.6, No. 337 East 30th st., north side, 225 feet west of 1st av.

By R. V. Harnett, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, R. M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of three houses, with lots, each 21.5 by 98.9, on East 34th st., north side, 185.8 feet east of 2d av.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, FEB. 16.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 four-story brick tenement-house, with lot, Madison st., n. s., 96 ft. e. of Scammel st., lot 24x98.....$10,100

By R. V. Harnett.

1 lot, West 58th st., s. s., 245 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x100.5.....10,200

By Bernard Smyth.

1 two-story brick stable, with lot, East 38th st. n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 25x122.6.....7,618

By Winans & Davies.

1 plot of land, Railroad av., e. s., extending through to Mott Haven Canal, 1,091 ft. s. of 144th st., 26x224.....1,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, Feb. 15.

35th st., s. s., 112.6 ft. w. of 8th av., 12.6x98.9; Charles Rohe and wife to T. Roediger.....$8,000

1st av., w. s., 63.3 ft. s. of 16th st., 30x80; S. Hall and wife to S. Goldstein.....17,000

58th st., 100.5 ft. e. of Lexington av., 20x100.5; Mary Burchell and husband to S. Evans, Jr.....15,000

High Bridge st., s. e. s. of 23d Ward; James Williams and wife to J. R. Segarty.....3,000

Avenue B., n. e. s., 300 ft. s. of Cliff st., 50x200; also, avenue C., e. s., 400 ft. s. of Cliff st., 50 x189.6, 23d Ward; F. Sigel and wife to Charles J. Nehrbas.....Nom.

Forsyth st., e. s., lot No. 504; John C. Jones to Anne G. Leech.....None.

Church st., w. s., 83.1 ft. n. of White st., 18 ft. 10½x50; F. K. Pendleton to G. Bliss.....nom.

Broad st., 189x100, 24th Ward; Emily Despotte and husband to G. Lachesi.....nom.

Broad st., 139x100, 24th Ward; J. B. Osrood to G. Despotte.....6,000

119th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st av., 75x100.10; John B. Kavanagh to L. Richter.....9,000

118th st., n. s., 210 ft. w. of 2d av., 21x100.11; Geo. Brettell and wife to J. J. Kavanagh.....7,850

High Bridge av., e. s., 24th Ward, John K. Hegarty to H. Williams.....3,000

62d st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.5; J. C. Allen and wife to K. Eggert.....17,000

91st st., w. s., 230 ft. e. of 5th av., 25.6½x100.8½; B. C. Chetwood, Referee, to H. Weeks.....4,150

125th st., s. s., 245 ft. e. of 5th av., 20x100.11; T. H. Lane, Referee, to J. B. Hart.....10,000

89th st., n. s., 106 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x100.8½; J. N. Lewis Ref-ree, to G. Chesterman.....3,000

14th st., s. s., 195 ft. w. of Avenue B, 25x103.9; E. D Gale, Referee, to A. Kropf.....2,000

10th av., n. w. corner 144th st., 49.11x100; B. Roelker, Referee, to A. Smedberg.....3,000

Thomas av., e. s., 100x254, 24th Ward; S. T. Forrester, Referee, to G. Lachot.....1,258

34th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of Willis av., 50x100, 23d Ward; E. B. Gwillim, Referee, to J. Davidson.....500

87th st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 1st av., 17.4x98.9; F. W. Loew, Referee, to C. Donovan.....1,000

27th st., s. s., 323.6 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.6x98.9; J. M. Townsend, Jr., Referee, to H. B. Dennison.....2,000

Rivington st., s. e. corner Pitt st., 50x100; J. J. Thomasson, Referee, to J. Conde.....11,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BUILT FOUR-story brown-stone-front houses in the City, 25 by 60; lot, 100.5; just finished; replete and complete; hard wood; price in accordance with the times. Inquire of WILLIAM BENTLY, on the premises, No. 40 East 58th st., or of CHARLES FOX, No. 115 Broadway, rear office.

FOR SALE—TWO GORES WITH LARGE FRONTS on Worth st., near Chatham square, adjoining the Rutgers Fire Insurance Company; this property can be improved to pay a large income. Apply at No. 67 Murray st., to R. S. LUQUER & CO.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR MADISON av., an elegant full-size four-story brown-stone house, built by the late David Robins; is tastefully decorated and in perfect order; lot 98.9; price, $42,500. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—For sale a good English basement house in fine order and particularly well plumbed. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A FINE NORTH-EAST CORNER HOUSE on Madison av. and Murray Hill; full sized, perfect order in every way. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES BELONGing to estates and institutions for sale or rent at low rates. KINGMAN P. PAGE, No. 42 East 23d st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LEASE—$300.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE, high-stoop houses, 22x55 feet, on lot 100 feet, situated on 3d st., Brooklyn, near 7th av., and on the high ground adjoining Prospect Park. Third st. is the extra-wide street leading to the entrance to the Park. This is the highest and most healthful part of the whole city. The houses are first-class in every respect, in perfect order, and immediate possession can be given. Apply to J. B. SANDELL & SON, No. 117 Broadway, New-York, or IRA A KIMBALL, corner 5 h av. and 9th st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID PROPERTY NO. 864 St. Mark's place, on St. Mark's av., Brooklyn, comprising six lots of ground, 60 feet front, and running through to Prospect place, with fruit, shade trees, croquet grounds, &c.; stable and coach-house on Prospect place. The house is three stories, Mansard roof, with conservatory and piazzas, containing 12 rooms, and all modern improvements, and will be put in perfect order; offered at the low rent of $800 per annum for one or more years. Apply to WILLIAM H. DUNNING, No. 20 Nassau st., Turner Building, New-York.

UNION COLLEGE LANDS IN THE FIRST, Second, and Third Wards of Long Island City, new county site of Queens County, and in the Seventeenth Ward of Brooklyn, including valuable water fronts on the East River and on Newtown Creek, all docked and filled, for sale or lease on easy terms. Apply to H. S. ANABLE, Long Island City.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—THE ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AT Rumbeck; finest place on the Hudson, and contains 85 acres of highly cultivated land, embellished with lawns, shade trees, and shrubbery, and upon which are a large brick mansion, coach-house, cottages for farmer, coachman, and gardener; commands most extensive and beautiful views of river and lake, with mountain background; location healthful; neighborhood unexceptionable; and a fine rolling country for riding and driving. This property offers to persons of taste, culture, and refinement a residence of unequaled beauty. It was purchased by the late owner at a cost of $60,000, and since purchase has expended upward of $40,000 upon it in improvements. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Address D., Box No. 5,434, New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

In Stratford, Conn., a new three-story (French roof) house, large and commodious, containing fourteen rooms, pantry, store-room, and basement; suitable for a large family or boarding-house; located on a broad, shady street, near the river, and overlooks Long Island Sound; good fishing and gunning in the vicinity; price, $5,000; rent per annum, $275. Apply by letter to Post Office Box No. 107, or to Mrs. WILLIAM BARRYMORE, on the premises.

TO RENT, UNFURNISHED—FOR ONE OR more years, a magnificent country seat on the Hudson River, with every improvement, at the low rental of $2,000 per annum. It cannot be surpassed in its views, healthiness, water, company, road, &c., &c. Apply to WILLIAM H. DUNNING, No. 20 Nassau st., Turner Building, New-York.

EXCHANGE.—THREE HANDSOME COUNTRY residences within one hour of New-York, free of mortgage, to exchange for City improved property not too heavily encumbered. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 145 Broadway.

JERSEY CITY.—TO LEASE, AT LOW RENT, three-story building, 75x60, with engine, boilers, &c., with water front, near ferries, on Grand st., Jersey City. Apply to W. HARNEY & SON, corner Grove and York sts., Jersey City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Brasher & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

GREENWICH! RIVERSIDE. — COUNTRY homes; sale, rent, exchange; shore fronts; hour from City. Circulars, ATWATER, Riverside, Conn.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EIGHTY-FIFTH STREET.—NEW-YORK SUpreme Court.—City and County of New-York.—FRANCIS E. WALES, plaintiff, against LEWIS J. PHILLIPS, William J. Sherwood, John Burke, and Frederick Lewis, as Assignees of Lewis J. Phillips, for the benefit of creditors' defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of November, 1876, I, Robert Sewell, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Benj. P. Fairchild, auctioneer, on SATURDAY, the 24th day of February, 1877, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following-described premises viz: All those certain lots, pieces, and parcels of land known and distinguished on a certain map or lands in Bloomingdale, in the (late) 12th Ward of the City of New-York, belonging to William W. Woolsey, made by Edward Smith, City Surveyor, in June, 1835, with alterations and additions made in May, 1863, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in the case 219, as Numbers 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, and 236, which said six lots, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Eighty-fifth street, distant two hundred feet easterly from the easterly side of the Ninth avenue, and thence running northerly and parallel with the Ninth avenue one hundred feet; thence running easterly and parallel with Eighty-fifth street, one hundred and fifty feet; thence southerly and parallel with the Ninth avenue, one hundred feet, to Eighty-fifth street, and thence westerly along Eighty-fifth street, one hundred and fifty feet, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, February 2, 1877.

ROBERT SEWELL, Referee.

G. W. COTTERILL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 175 Broadway, New-York. f3-law3ws

DWELLINGS TO LET.

AT A. T. STEWART'S GARDEN CITY, L.I.

TO LET, SEVERAL ELEGANT AND CONVENIENT DWELLINGS, fitted for Winter and Summer residences, with all the modern improvements, including gas and water from Public Works, Gardens, &c.

RENTS from $250 to $1,000 per annum, according to size and quality of house and grounds.

TRAINS BY Flushing, North Shore and Central Railroad, via Long Island City or Hunter's Point, at 9:03 A. M. and 12:32, 2:05, 3:32, 4:03, 5:03, 6:05, and 7:05 P. M. Returning, 6:56, 7:27, 8:38, and 10:27 A. M.; 2:20, 4:58, 6:29, and 9:40 P. M. week days.

SUNDAY TRAINS: 9:15 A. M. and 4:33 P. M., returning 8:22 A. M. and 4:41 P. M. Boats connect with train from foot of 34th st., leaving 15 minutes previously. Splendid cars, beautiful ride, and unsurpassed hotel and restaurant near the station.

APPLY to W. R. HINSDALE, Manager, at office adjacent to railroad station.

HOUSE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; two rent this month; to let or lease, No. 12 Woodbine st., near Broadway, Brooklyn; two car routes near the house; 20 minutes from the ferry; house 27x52 feet; all improvements; furniture very best and elegant; nine rooms; lot 90x200 feet; garden matchless; pigeons, fowls, go with the place; stable, pigeon-house, with the privilege use of nearly whole block; rent only $800 a year. Worth double. Remember the secret have made it cream of Brooklyn as a residence. No small children.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—THE private residence of James C. Woodruff, containing 15 rooms, on the corner of West Jersey st. and De Hart place, Elizabeth, N. J.; grounds of one acre; lawn, garden, fruit, stable, and hen-house. Inquire of A. G. GRANT, No. 138 Broadway, or C. H. LANGDON, Nos. 3, 4, and 84 Worth st.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE HOUSE, 22x55; high stoop, near elevated railroad and Central Park entrance, $1,000; others, $500 to $2,000, or for sale, $8,000 to $25,000; bargains. JOHN W. STEVENS, Broadway and 52d st.

STAMFORD—POPULATION, 12,000—CITY NOnsuch; unsurpassed conveniences, with country attractions; cottages and country seats, all sizes, to let for season or year; moderate rents; all trains stop. HUBBARD, Town Hall, Stamford, Conn.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR RENT IN PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Containing nine rooms, five bedrooms, good cellar, heater; water in kitchen; good locality; near the water; lot large, and all in good order; will be rented for Summer, one, or three years FURNISHED. Apply to C. L. PARKER, Perth Amboy, N. J.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

NO. 101 WAVERLEY PLACE—30 BY 60, overlooking Washington square, a delightful residence; rent $2,150; seen only by permit. Inquire of M. FREEMAN, No. 37 Pine st.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS, FURNISHED and unfurnished, houses to let. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 827 6th av.

TO LET—AT SARATOGA SPRINGS, OR FOR SALE, furnished house on Circular st., 13 rooms. THOMAS M. NORTH, No. 120 Broadway, New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED.—A HOUSE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, furnished or unfurnished; location between 5th and 6th avs., 42d and 59th sts. Address with full particulars DOCTOR, Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING. APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

OFFICES TO LET, FRONTING CITY HALL PARK. ALSO, Splendid first loft, 25x40, or larger, suitable for any business, at very low prices. Inquire of FREEMAN & WOODRUFF, Clothiers, No. 241 Broadway.

A BUILDING TO LET, SUITABLE FOR PAPER box or collar factory, or any business where light is required; 47 feet front, 100 feet deep, clear; five stories and cellar, all light, with elevator; situated on 27th st., 100 feet east of 8th av. Apply at No. 257 West 34th st.

BRUEN HOUSE—AT PERTH AMBOY, TO LEASE on favorable terms; the hotel is in good order and convenient for sea-bathing and boating; the station of the Long Branch Railway is near the house. For further information apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET.—TWO LARGE YARDS FOOT OF EAST 136th st., with water front, sheds, &c., suitable for the lime and brick business or storage of coal, wood, &c.; one yard fitted expressly for the coal business, with steam-engine, elevated track, &c. Address C. H. DAVIS, No. 401 East 36th st.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS NEW STORES NOS. 1,718 and 720 Broadway, together or separately, with basement and sub-cellar, at reduced rent: also third and fourth lofts, about 50x100 feet; immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE ENTIRE MARBLE-front building No. 341 Broadway; size about 33x150 feet, with an extension to Leonard st; steam elevator and heating apparatus; immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—IN WILSON'S BUILDING, CORNER OF Fulton and Gold sts., well lighted rooms, heated by steam, with or without power, suitable for heavy or light manufacturing purposes. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON & CO., No. 79 Fulton st.

TO LET—ON MODERATE TERMS, AT NO. 43 Elm st., one door from Worth st., a first-class store, 25x75 feet, together with basement and fourth loft; or would let the store and basement together. Inquire of W. C. MILLER, No. 145 South 5th av.

OFFICES ON FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 117 Broadway, now occupied by the Standard Insurance Company, to let or lease; rent, $4,200 per annum; size, 25x90 feet. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR SPACIOUS LOFTS NO. 550 Broadway, (formerly Tiffany's;) also about 37 x100; immediate possession. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT ADJOINing the St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 509 Broadway, extending through to Mercer st.; possession 1st May. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

EIGHTH AV.—WEST SIDE STORES TO RENT—33d and 34th sts. Apply to J. ROMAINE BROWN, No. 1,280 Broadway.

TO RENT—THE SECOND STORY STORE NO. 180 5th av., near 23d st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING, INCLUding store No. 886 Broadway, four doors above 17th st. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 2 New Chambers st., now occupied as a restaurant. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 1s 4th av.

STEAM POWER AND FIRST FLOOR AND Cellar, 50x80 feet, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire in the corner.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.—WANTED, a small country place, three or four acres, (West Chester County preferred,) with a good house unincumbered, worth from $3,000 to $4,000, for which a well assorted stock of ready made clothing will be given. Address, giving particulars, HANSON, Station D, New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH Woman to attend an invalid lady; is a good plain seamstress; good reference for both. Call at No. 176 West 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A North German girl, to take care of growing children and assist with the chamber-work; also competent to teach children German. Call at No. 52 West 51st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN IN a private family; City or country; good reference. Call or address for two days No. 226 West 31st st., basement.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; THOroughly understand her business; meats, game, soup, jellies, bread, biscuits, rolls; City or country; first-class city reference. Call at No. 328 East 31st st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS FIRST-class cook; country preferred; good reference. Call at No. 144 East 15th st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of baking; City or country; will do washing; City reference. Call at 57 West 18th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, to do general house-work in a small family; is willing and obliging; would take care of children; no objection to leave the City. Address Mrs. K., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH Lmaid with a family going to Europe; does not object to children; first-class reference. Address Henriette, No. 661 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children and make herself generally useful; has lived out before; no objections to wear cap; is very kind to children. Call at No. 226 East 46th st., second floor.

NURSE.—OF MANY YEARS EXPERIENCE IN ALL kinds of sickness or monthly nursing; satisfactory references from patients and physicians. Inquire for Lady's Nurse at No. 314 East 15th st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN as wet-nurse; has plenty of milk. Can be seen, till suited, at No. 150 West 31st st.

WASHING.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, TO GO out by the day, or would do family washing at home; good reference. Call at No. 251 West 29th st., rear house.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; would go out by the day, and would wash at her own house. Call at No. 1,127 2d av., near 59th st., back room.

WASHING, &c.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT by the day to do washing and ironing; capable of any kind of house-work. Call at No. 456 West 17th st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A SWEDE IN A PRIVATE FAMILY as butler; best of City references. Address Swede, Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 16.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 72¾ | 100 Erie Railway..... 8½
18,000 N. J. C. 1st, con. 64 | 100 do..... 8⅝
25,000 do..... 65 | 200 Mich. Cen..... 45½
1,000 do..... 65⅛ | 100 do..... 45⅝
22,000 N. J. C. 1st n. 102¾ | 500 do..... 45¾
1,000 N. J. C. Conv.. 57½ | 100 do..... 45⅛
1,000 U. Pac. 1st...104 | 100 North-west. Pref. 49
1,000 L. S. & M. S.con. 97 | 200 do..... 49¼
5,000 do..... 96½ | 700 do..... 49¾
1,000 do..... 97 | 100 Lake Shore..... 52⅝
2,000 do..... 96½ | 800 do..... 53¼
1700 West. Un..... 70¼ | 700 do..... 52¾
200 do..... 70 | 750 do..... 53
1600 do..... 69⅞ | 200 do.....s3. 51⅞
500 do.....s60. 69⅛ | 1100 do.....s3. 52
700 do..... 69⅜ | 1900 do..... 52⅝
1800 do.....s3. 69¾ | 100 Un. Pac..... 65
300 do.....s60. 69⅛ | 300 Del., L. & W. 67½
300 Del. & Hud..... 52½ | 800 do..... 67¾
100 do..... 53 | 200 Cen. of N. J. 12
50 do..... 51¾ | 100 do..... 12⅛
200 do..... 51¼ | 500 do..... 11¾
100 do..... 51 | 500 do..... 11
300 do..... 51¼ | 500 do..... 11¼
100 do.....P... 51¼ | 500 do..... 11⅜
400 do.....c. 51½ | 200 do..... 11
200 do..... 52 | 500 do..... 11
200 do.....s60. 48 | 800 do..... 10⅞
100 do.....s3. 50½ | 200 do.....s3. 10⅝
400 do..... 52 | 500 do..... 10⅜
100 do.....s60. 47 | 800 do..... 10⅝
100 do.....s3. 47½ | 200 do..... 10⅜
200 do..... 47 | 500 do..... 10⅛
100 do..... 47½ | 1600 do..... 10⅜
700 do.....s3. 47¾ | 200 do..... 10⅛
60 N. Y. C. & H..s3. 99¾ | 100 Rock Island..... 99⅛
100 do.....s3. 99¾ | 100 St. Paul..... 36
200 do..... 99¾ | 40 Mor. & Es..... 83
200 do..... 99 | 100 Ohio & M..... 6⅛
400 do.....s3. 98¾ | 200 do.....s3. 6

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$11,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R..... b.c. 112⅜ | $10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65 N.....12.109⅜
10,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..... b.c. 113⅜ | 20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R..... 110⅜
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R..... 12.110¼ | 12,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..... 110¼
10,000 do..... 110¼ | 10,000 do..... 110¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$10,000 Ga. 7s, new..106½ | 100 N. Y. C. & Hud. b.c. 98¾
5,000 N. Car. 6s, old J. & J..... 22 | 200 do..... 98⅞
55 | 200 do..... 99
10,000 N. Car. 6s, old A. & O..... 21¾ | 200 do.....s3. 98⅝
60 | 200 do.....s3. 98¾
30,000 D. of C. 3.65s. 72¾ | 200 Erie Rail..... b.c. 8¾
2,000 N. J. C. conv.. 56 | 600 do..... 8¾
20,000 Lehigh & W. B. con..... s30. 36 | 600 do..... 8⅝
6,000 do..... 36 | 600 do.....s3. 52
1,000 do..... 35½ | 100 do.....b3. 52
1,000 N. W. C. C. G. 90 | 600 do.....s3. 51⅞
2,000 do..... 93¾ | 300 C. & R. 1st..... 98
1,000 Erie 2d..... 106¾ | 200 C. & N. W. b.c. 32
1,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. D..... 98 | 300 C. & N. W. b.c.s3. 32½
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 104½ | 800 do..... 48
2,000 North Mo. 1st. 99¾ | 200 C. of N. J.....b.c. 10¼
1,000 U. P. 1 s..... 102 | 1500 do..... 10⅜
3,000 do.....c. 101⅞ | 300 do.....s3. 10⅝
10,000 do..... 101⅝ | 100 do..... 10⅜
15,000 P. of M. 1st.. 94⅞ | 100 do..... 10⅜
2,000 W. D. C. 1st. 90½ | 100 do..... 10⅜
2000 D. & H. R. '91. 98 | 300 do..... 10⅜
1,000 D. & H. R. '94. 86 | 200 do..... 10⅜
1,000 O. & M. con. b.c. 88 | 100 do.....s3. 10⅝
1,000 A. T. H. 2d'Pf. 90 | 100 do..... 10¾
5,000 Mich. C. 7s. b.c. 103⅝ | 400 do..... 10¾
50 Fourth Nat. B'k. 103¾ | 100 do..... 10¾
100 B'k of Com..... 113½ | 400 do..... 10¾
50 Met. Bank..... 103½ | 200 do.....s3. 10¾
20 Nassau bk..... 100 | 100 do..... 10¾
18 Mariposa Pf..... 4½ | 200 do..... 10¾
100 Del. & Hud.....b.c. 52 | 50 Chi. & Alt. b.c. e. 101¾
100 do..... 53 | 100 Mor. & Es..... 83
95 do..... 51⅜ | 20 do..... 83¼
100 do..... 51½ | 100 do..... 83⅜
100 do..... 51¼ | 10 P., Ft. W. & C. 51
510 do..... 51 | 100 do..... 101¼
900 do..... 50⅜ | 460 D., L. & W.....b.c. 67¼
100 Atl. & Pac..b.c.c. 18⅞ | 200 do..... 67¾
300 Mich. Cen.....b.c. 45⅛ | 200 do..... 67⅝
200 do..... 45 | 1300 do..... 67¼
5 Adams Ex.....b.c. 104 | 200 do..... 67⅜
200 West. Un.....b.c. 69⅞ | 100 do.....c. 67¼
100 do.....s3. 69⅝ | 900 do..... 67⅝
300 do..... 70 | 100 North-west. Pref. 49
1500 do..... 69⅞ | 400 do..... 49¼
700 Pac. Mail.....b.c.b3. 25¼ | 600 do..... 49¾
100 do..... 25¾ | 300 do..... 50
200 do..... 25½ | 300 do..... 50⅛
1000 do..... 25¾ | 200 do..... 50⅜
1000 do..... 25¾ | 2000 do..... 50⅝
100 do..... 25⅞ | 200 Ohio & M. Pf.b.c. 95
300 do.....b3. 25¾ | 2000 do..... 96
100 do..... 25⅝ | 300 Ohio & M.....b.c. 6
50 do..... 25½ | 200 do..... 6⅛
100 Un. Pac.....b.c. 54½ | 900 do..... 5¾
100 Ken. & S. b.c.s30. 99

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

2400 West. Un..... 69¾ | 100 C. of N. J. 10¾
200 do..... 69⅞ | 200 do..... 10¾
200 do..... 69⅜ | 800 do..... 10⅜
300 do..... 69¾ | 16 do..... 10⅜
1000 do.....s3. 69¾ | 100 Rock Island..... 98⅝
600 do..... 69⅝ | 500 do..... 98⅞
300 do.....s3. 69½ | 400 do..... 98⅜
100 do..... 69¼ | 200 do..... 98¼
2000 do..... 69⅜ | 200 do..... 98¼
100 do..... 69¾ | 100 do.....s3. 98
100 At. & Pac. Tel..... 18⅜ | 700 do..... 98
100 Del. & Hud..... 52¾ | 100 D., L. & W..... 68
100 do.....s3. 50¾ | 200 do..... 68¼
50 do.....s10. 50 | 200 do..... 68⅜
50 do.....s60. 48 | 1800 do..... 68⅜
400 do..... 50½ | 2000 do..... 68
100 do..... 50¾ | 600 do..... 65¾
312 N. Y. C. & H..... 98⅜ | 400 do..... 65⅞
200 Pacific Mail..... 25⅜ | 100 do.....s3. 65¾
100 do..... 25⅝ | 600 do..... 65⅞
400 do..... 25⅜ | 300 do..... 66
100 North-western..... 32½ | 700 do..... 65⅞
200 North-w. Pf..... 49¼ | 1000 do..... 65⅝
200 do..... 49¾ | 1130 do..... 66
100 do..... 48¾ | 600 do..... 65⅝
100 do.....b3. 49 | 100 St. Paul. Pf..... 47⅞
100 Erie Railway..... April 8½ | 200 do..... 47¾
300 Lake Shore..... 52 | 100 do.....b3. 47⅞
800 do.....s3. 51⅞ | 100 Fort Wayne..... 100½
300 do..... 51⅞ | 100 Ohio & Miss..... 5¾
100 do.....b3. 51⅞ | 300 do.....s3. 5¾
1800 do..... 52 | 200 do..... 5¾
1800 do.....b3. 51¾ | 20 Mor. & Es..... 82¾
1300 do..... 51¾ | 100 do..... 81
1000 do.....s3. 51¾ | 200 do..... 80
100 do..... 51¾ | 200 do..... 79
50,000 P. of M. 1st.. 94⅞ | 100 do..... 79
100 Quicks'r.....b.c. 15 | 1000 do..... 66¼
100 Quicksil'r Pf.b.c. 22½ | 300 do..... 66¼
100 West. Un. b.c. 69¾ | 100 Ohio & M. Pf.b.c. 95
300 do..... 69⅞ | 300 Chi. & Alt.....b.c. 101
300 do.....s3. 69¾ | 100 Un. Pac..... 65
300 do.....s60. 69¾ | 224 Chi. & Alt. Pf.b.c. 110½
300 Del. & Hud..... 52½ | 200 Mor. & Es..... 79
800 do..... 52¾ | 200 do.....s3. 80
300 do..... 53 | 200 do..... 79
300 Cen. of N. J. 12 | 100 do..... 79
50 do..... 11¾ | 100 do..... 79
200 do..... 11¼ | 100 do..... 79
100 do..... 11 | 100 do..... 79
300 do..... 11¼ | 100 do..... 79
100 do..... 11 | 100 do..... 79
200 do..... 10⅞ | 100 do..... 79
100 do.....s3. 10⅝ | 100 do..... 79
200 do..... 10⅜ | 100 do..... 79
200 do..... 10⅛ | 100 do..... 79
100 do..... 10⅜ | 100 do..... 79
100

LAW REPORTS.

BOODY'S CASE AGAINST TILDEN.

CONCLUSION OF PLAINTIFF'S CASE—TILDEN ESCAPES BY PLEADING THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS—MOTION TO DISMISS DENIED IN OGDEN'S CASE.

The trial of the suit of Henry H. Boody against Samuel J. Tilden and others for an accounting and settlement of claims arising out of transactions connected with "The Chicago and Galena Pool" in 1864, of which pool all the parties were members, was resumed yesterday in the Special Term of the Superior Court, before Judge Sedgwick. Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins appearing for Mr. Boody and Mr. William W. Niles for the defense. It had been announced on Thursday that Mr. Boody's examination was concluded, but yesterday morning he was recalled by Mr. Hawkins, who said he wanted to show that Mr. Boody, in giving Mr. George M. Bartholomew a receipt in full, did not give him a release, it having been claimed by Mr. Niles that Bartholomew, who is one of the defendants, had been given a release, and that, as the pool operation was a joint transaction, a release of Bartholomew would release Tilden and Ogden. Mr. Boody testified that he showed Bartholomew, in a summary way, what the equities of the case were, and that Bartholomew gave him $3,000, receiving from witness a receipt in full, with the understanding, however, that if a further examination of the pool accounts showed it to be just, Bartholomew was to pay witness $1,000 more, Bartholomew giving witness a written agreement to that effect.

Samuel S. Sands, called by Mr. Hawkins, testified that he was a member of the firm of Samuel S. Sands & Co., brokers, in 1863 and 1864, and remembered the operations of the "Chicago and Galena Pool" in 1864; he met Tilden, Ogden, and Boody, the principals in that pool, at Boody's office, in April, 1864, and talked over the subject of getting possession of stock of the Chicago and Galena Union Railroad Company, in order to consolidate the company with the Chicago and North-western; in the panic that season Galena tumbled to 113, and afterward recovered to 140; witness was relieved by the pool of the stock he had bought for it, being paid for it, including interest and commission; witness had met Tilden, Ogden, and Boody on several occasions at Boody's office, and on one of these occasions Tilden conversed with witness on he subject of finance—a question about which witness knew but little.

Mr. Hawkins rested, with the exception of reserving the right to call an additional witness who had been unable to attend, and whose testimony would be simply corroborative of that of Mr. Sands.

Mr. Niles moved to dismiss the complaint as against Tilden and Ogden, pleading for Tilden the Statute of Limitations. He said that, from the time of Boody having stated the account of the pool to Tilden and Ogden, and payments being made thereon, no question of the correctness of the account had been raised until after the expiration of more than 10 years and six months. This statement of account was substantially a formal one. Tilden had never seen any of the accounts kept by Boody relating to the pool; had never had anything to do with an entry therein, and had accepted Mr. Boody's statement as correct. It was clear, he said, that the case was covered by the Statute of Limitations relating to partnership settlements.

Mr. Hawkins said that this was a copartnership that had never been settled. There had been no dissolution of the copartnership, because, in reality, no final settlement had been made, as, though each of the copartners had taken a portion of the copartnership property, some of them had not yet settled for it.

Judge Sedgwick said that Mr. Hawkins' position was untenable. It appeared clear to him that the claim as against Mr. Tilden was barred. It was purely a legal question. The question of the wrong of the thing did not affect the matter at all.

Mr. Hawkins said that Mr. Tilden had drawn out a much larger amount than he was entitled to, and, of course, was not going to say anything about a mistake which benefited him, and an accounting was just what he did not want. The claims of Boody against Tilden and Ogden were not discovered by Boody until a late day, but that did not invalidate their justness. The case, anyhow, in reference to Ogden, would have been a non-resident of the City for years, and who, therefore, could not plead the Statute of Limitations, and that of Bartholomew, who was willing to abide the issue of an accounting, would probably both go before a Referee or auditor, and it would do no harm to let Tilden's case go with them. If Tilden, then, had such an equitable defense in an accounting, then let him, if he choose to do so, plead the Statute of Limitations. There were good reasons now why Tilden should not plead the Statute of Limitations. He was charged with a debt to a partner, arising out of his overdrawing his share of supposed profits, and it would go out to the country that instead of trying the question on its merits and abiding the issue, he had saved himself by pleading the Statute of Limitations. Mr. Tilden was a prominent citizen, and an aspirant for the highest office in the gift of the people, and he [Mr. Hawkins] not only as Mr. Boody's counsel, but in behalf of the good name of the country and for Mr. Tilden's own name and reputation, would ask that such a plea be not pressed, and, if pressed, be not accepted.

Judge Sedgwick said he thought Mr. Hawkins was covering too much ground in appearing for the country and Mr. Tilden as well as for his own client. The motion made by Mr. Niles was based on a purely legal proposition. Mr. Hawkins had not seriously denied its correctness from a legal standpoint, nor cited a decision adverse to the point made. The mind of the court was clear that the motion must be granted.

Mr. Tilden's case having been disposed of, Mr. Niles asked for a dismissal of the complaint as against Ogden, on the evidence as presented by plaintiff.

Judge Sedgwick denied the motion to dismiss as against Ogden, saying that there was sufficient in the evidence of Boody to put Ogden on his defense; and also denied a motion to dismiss made on the ground that a release had been given to Bartholomew, which operated as a release for Ogden.

The case was then adjourned to 11 o'clock A. M. on Monday next.

Mr. Hawkins said, after the adjournment of the court, that the claims against Tilden, with interest added, amounted to over $40,000, the payment of which he had escaped by pleading the Statute of Limitations, in spite of the protests of many leading Democrats.

THE CARDINAL'S SUIT.

Cardinal McCloskey, as the person holding the title to the property in the diocese which is used for Roman Catholic churches and charitable institutions, applied to Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, Chambers, recently, to have vacated certain assessments on the property held for the use of the Institution of Mercy, in this City. The institution holds a lease from the City of the block of ground on Madison avenue between Eighty-first and Eighty-second streets, and running nearly to Fourth avenue. The property was assessed for a sewer in Fifth avenue between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-ninth streets; for a sewer in Seventy-fourth street, between Fifth and Eighth avenues; for the opening of Eighty-second street, between Second and Fifth avenues; for the opening of Madison avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets; for the grading, curbing, and guttering of Eighty-first street, between Third and Fifth avenues; and for other improvements, the whole amount of the assessments aggregating nearly $17,000. The Cardinal moved for the vacating of the assessments on the ground that by the terms of the lease from the City the institution was to pay no taxes or assessments. Judge Brady denied the application, since the institution cannot be in any way injuriously affected by proceedings for non-payment of the assessments. As the City would have the right to make the sale as well as the party to pay the assessments, the proceedings would be useless.

ARRAIGNMENT OF TWO ALLEGED THIEVES.

John Wilson, alias Smith, alias "Dutch Chris," and Michael Sheehan, alias "Sheeny Mike," who were arrested on Thursday last by Detectives Ferris and Von Gerichten, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Kilbreth on a charge of robbing the store of Messrs. Benjamin, Hahn & Co., No. 315 Broadway, on the 3d inst. Mina Lobig, of No. 320 East Ninth street, testified that she had rented rooms to Wilson a few days before the burglary was committed, and that she saw the trunk which was subsequently identified as the one that had contained the stolen goods in his room on the 5th inst., and also on the 14th inst. She further said that she had seen the prisoner "Sheeny Mike," in the room conversing with Wilson and several of his companions. Detective Von Gerichten testified to the facts of the capture of the prisoners. At the conclusion of his testimony, Wilson was committed for trial in default of $10,000 bail, and Sheehan was held for further examination.

THE FLOOD MURDER CASE.

James Flood, the tinsmith, who murdered his wife Mary on the doorstep of No. 52 Crosby street on the morning of Sunday, the 4th inst., was arraigned yesterday on an indictment for murder in the first degree in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Counsel, on behalf of the prisoner, pleaded not guilty, and stated the defense would be irresponsibility or temporary insanity, caused by the sudden proof of his wife's infidelity. Assistant District Attorney Rollins said that the case would be tried at an early day.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 16.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 196—Hilton vs. Bender; argued by M. T. Hun for appellant, and D. J. Parker for respondent. No. 71—Smith vs. The Mayor; submitted for appellant, argued by D. J. Dean for respondent. No. [illegible]—Connell vs. Kirkland; argued by A. P. Whitehead for appellant and George C. Genet for respondent. No. 163—Gossman vs. Cruger; argued by Elihu Root for appellant, and C. Frost for respondent.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Monday, Feb. 19: Nos. 201, 205, 206, 204, 184, 195, 187½, and 207.

STATE PRISON FOR TEN YEARS.

AN AMATEUR DETECTIVE CONVICTED OF BURGLARY—STORY OF A MUSIC-BOX.

About ten days since a rather curious case of larceny and receiving stolen goods was tried before Judge Gildersleeve in the Court of General Sessions. A bar-tender named George Andrews was charged with stealing a music-box. It appeared that a music-box had been stolen from a gentleman, and sold to a lady for about a fifth of its value. Andrews called on this person, stated that he knew how the instrument had been obtained, and demanded its restoration or a recompense of $15 for holding his peace. The purchaser of the music-box refused to comply with the demand, and had Andrews arrested for attempting to obtain money by false pretenses. After the arrest it was discovered that Andrews had also visited the owner of the music-box and offered to restore it for $15, but failed to obtain the money. Under these circumstances the District Attorney became convinced that Andrews had stolen the music-box, and subsequently attempted to make profit on it by trading with the loser and purchaser, whereupon the swindler was placed on trial for grand larceny. On taking the stand in his own behalf, Andrews assumed an air of bravado and hardihood. He said that he became legitimately possessed of the information relating to the theft of the music-box, and had only taken steps for its restoration, as a detective would have done. He succeeded in taking the jury into an acquittal, and on discharging the accused Judge Sutherland advised him to give up the business of amateur detective and engage in some less questionable pursuit. Assistant District Attorney Rollins, who prosecuted the case, said, "Never mind, Judge, we shall have that fellow here again before many weeks." The truth of the prophecy was apparent yesterday, when Andrews, under the name of Harris, appeared at the bar of the court to plead to an indictment for burglary in the first degree, he having been arrested in the act of robbing the premises of Joseph Lahr, No. 136 Ninth avenue. On finding that he was recognized by Mr. Rollins, he at once pleaded guilty, but, with consummate impudence, contended that he was not legally guilty of burglary, he having found the door of the residence in question open while on his way to break into another mansion. Judge Sutherland sent the prisoner to State Prison for ten years.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET HOMICIDE.

James Rice, who was indicted for murder in the first degree, was brought to trial before Judge Brady, in the Court of Over and Terminer, yesterday. In his opening speech, Assistant District Attorney Russell, who represented the prosecution, said that they would not ask for a conviction for murder in the first degree, but for murder in the second degree or for manslaughter in the third degree. This was said in reply to a juror who had conscientious scruples against the infliction of capital punishment. From the testimony given it appeared that at about 4 A. M. on Oct. 10, 1876, Owen McCabe had a scuffle with John and Frank McCarren, in Washington Market, where both parties had stalls. In the altercation McCabe was beaten. Three hours later McCabe went to his brother, Hugh McCabe, who was at No. 422 Greenwich street, and induced Hugh to accompany him to the place kept by the McCarrens. Owen McCabe says this was for the purpose of procuring the arrest of the latter. When Owen McCabe and his brother arrived at the stall of the McCarrens, Hugh was injured in, and, as claimed by the prosecution, the accused, who was in the employ of the McCarrens, went behind Hugh McCabe and struck him over the back of the head with a hatchet. Edward Randall and Abraham Dorset testified to seeing Rice inflict the blow. Dr. Marcus testified that Hugh McCabe died on Dec. 26 from an abscess of the brain, caused by a fracture of the skull. John Farrell, a policeman, testified that he saw Hugh McCabe after the assault draw a hatchet from his belt and hand it to some person in the crowd which had collected; the witness brought the parties to the station-house. In defense it is claimed that the blow which caused Hugh McCabe's death was not struck by Rice, but by some one else. Two witnesses were examined for the defense, and the trial was then adjourned over to Monday.

WANTS TO GET RID OF MONEY.

Application was made to Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, by Albert Weber, for leave to pay into court $1,600, which is claimed by two parties. It appears that Mr. Weber employed a man named Pattison to exhibit goods at the Centennial Exposition at a certain rate of wages, and by the terms of the contract it was required that the money was to be paid to a Mrs. Craig, of Buffalo. A person claiming to be a creditor of Pattison began a suit against the latter, and issued an attachment directed against the funds in Mr. Weber's hands. The money was duly levied on by the Sheriff. Mrs. Craig had previously begun a suit in Buffalo against Mr. Weber for the money. Mr. Weber, not knowing which claimant to pay, desires to bring the money into court, and let the claimants fight it out between themselves, or "interplead," according to the legal expression. Mrs. Craig claims that she, having begun her suit in Buffalo first, should not be required to litigate in this City. She also shows that Mr. Weber, when the attachment was served on him, made a certificate to the effect that he had no property of Pattison in his possession. To this it was answered that, if it should appear that the arrangement between Pattison and Weber was designed merely to keep the former's property out of the reach of creditors, the Sheriff was not concluded by Mr. Weber's certificate, and is permitted to show that the arrangement was merely to keep Pattison's property away from his creditors. Judge Barrett reserved his decision. Coudert Brothers appeared for Mrs. Craig, and A. J. Vanderpool and C. W. Gould for Mr. Weber.

THE CEMETERY OF THE EVERGREENS.

The suit of William C. Kneeland against Seymour L. Husted, William C. Prime, and others, was brought before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on a motion by the plaintiff to strike out the answer of Mr. Prime as frivolous. Judge Barrett denied the motion on the spot, with costs. Kneeland, who claims to be a lot-owner in the Cemetery of the Evergreens, sues to recover $100,000 damages from the defendants for alleged wrongful conduct on their part, while acting as Trustees of the Cemetery Association. He says the defendants, while Trustees, purchased 207 acres of ground, for about $200 per acre, and sold them for $1,200 per acre to the association. Mr. Prime, the plaintiff alleges, arranged the sale by which the transfer was made, and received a bond of $1,000 as well as a lot valued at $1,255 for his share. Mr. Prime, in his answer, alleged that he was merely the legal adviser of certain gentlemen who proposed to organize a cemetery association. He received the association's bond and the lot, but he says these were given to him for his services, the association not being able to pay in money. Mr. Prime says he never acted as Trustee, and that, when he discovered that he had been appointed as Trustee, he resigned at once. The plaintiff himself, Mr. Prime says, was at first clerk to the Controller of the association, and afterward was Controller, and that if there was anything wrong, Kneeland himself was a party to it.

THE CHURCH MUSIC TROUBLE.

The trial of the suit of Edward Schenck against the Church of the Incarnation, was resumed before Chief Justice Curtis and a jury, in Part III. of the Superior Court, yesterday. A few witnesses were examined for the defense, but their testimony was merely a repetition of that given on the preceding day. The counsel then began their summing up to the jury. John E. Parsons, who represented the defendant, claimed that it was effrontery on Mr. Schenck's part to claim damages. He had not paid any of the choir, nor the organist, but these, with the exception of the soprano, had been paid by the church. Mr. Schenck was not liable for the salaries of the artists, and had himself said he did not desire to make any money out of the church. The counsel considered this was merely an attempt to "bleed" the church. Mr. Parsons then referred to Mr. Schenck's manner of conducting the musical services as being calculated to create disorder and to annoy the congregation. The plaintiff's way was too demonstrative for a musical conductor, though it might do very well for an auctioneer. Ex-Judge Fithian, in reply, claimed there was no effrontery in a man's seeking his rights under a lawful contract. He said some members of the church Musical Committee were determined to get rid of Mr. Schenck, and succeeded in doing so. This, however, did not relieve the church of its liability. The jury retired, and failing to bring in a verdict at the hour of closing the court, were ordered to bring in a sealed verdict on Monday morning.

AN INSURANCE SUIT.

The case of John Tilton and William Feather against the United States Life Insurance Company was brought before Judge Robinson, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. Each of the plaintiffs is a policy-holder in the company. Tilton owns a policy for $10,000, which was obtained for a prior one which was surrendered. He thinks that the proper amount of reserve was not credited to him on the new policy. Feather holds a $2,000 policy and claims that he was not credited with all the dividends to which he was entitled. Both plaintiffs desire an accounting, and make charges against the management of the company. The latter made a motion yesterday to have certain portions of the complaint stricken out as irrelevant, and also to compel the plaintiffs to number and specify their causes of action. The defendant claims there are three causes of action in the complaints which cannot be joined together. One plaintiff asks one kind of relief and the other seeks another. The company said that it will at the proper time deny the charges of mismanagement. Judge Robinson reserved his decision on the motion. W. J. Butler appeared for the plaintiffs, and Aaron J. Vanderpool for the defendant.

COURT NOTES.

Sergt. Thompson, of the Fourth Precinct, who was held recently on a charge of clubbing one Michael Cahnon, yesterday furnished bail at the Tombs Police Court, Bartholomew F. Codigan becoming his bondsman.

The attention of Recorder Hackett and a jury was occupied again yesterday in hearing the tedious case of James Sutton, President of the *Aldine* Publishing Company, on trial for perjury. The Recorder found it necessary to remark that the trial had already been extended to an unwarrantable extent, and that matters had been dragged into the case which had no earthly connection with the simple question at issue.

Sarah C. Hatch applied recently to Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to have an assessment on two lots, for the regulating, &c. of Eighty-fourth street, set aside on the ground that the amount charged for the work was excessive and fraudulent. Judge Brady denied the application yesterday, on the ground that she had not made out her case. In the case of Patrick Riley, who petitioned for the vacation of an assessment for the repaving of Avenue B, Judge Brady granted the application because it appeared that the resolution of the Common Council authorizing the work had not been properly advertised.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Gano vs. McCunn.—Granted. Memorandum.

By Judge Barrett.

Kneeland vs. Husted.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.
Collins vs. Cashman.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.
Matter of Louisa and Matilda Fachner.—There must be a separate bond to each infant, say in $1,500 to each.
Fowler vs. Fowler.—Motion granted without costs, on condition that plaintiff accept the defendant's undertaking on arrest, and without prejudice to a motion to vacate the order of arrest on the merits.

By Judge Brady.

Matter of McCloskey.—Prayer of petitioner denied. Opinion.
Matter of Reilly.—Assessment vacated. Opinion.
Kneeland vs. Husted.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.
Matter of Halon.—Petition denied. Opinion.
Matter of Waugler.—Assessment vacated. See matter of Reilly.

Matter of McBarron.—These are not cases of repavement, and the petitions must be denied under chapter 318 of the Laws of 1871.
The Berkshire Woolen Company vs. Juilliard.—The better way, I think, to confirm the report of the Referee, and the whole subject can be reviewed on appeal.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Uhl, &c., vs. Millhauser.—Decree signed.
Betts vs. Betts, et al.—Judgment settled and signed.
The National Park Bank vs. Dwight.—Decree signed.
Knoeplein vs. Betts.—Motion granted, order dated, to be heard Monday, Feb. 19, at 10:30 A. M.
The Security Bank vs. Warren, &c.—Exceptions overruled. Report of Referee confirmed, and judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Algie vs. Wood.—Proposed case and amendments settled.

By Judge Speir.

McArdle vs. Koehler.—Case and amendments settled.

By Judge Sedgwick.

McKenna vs. Crosby et al.—Ordered on calendar for first Monday of March.
Borland vs. The Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company.—Order for commission.
German vs. How ins.—Undertaking approved.
Gaisinger vs. The Mayor, &c.—Ordered on special calendar for Feb. 23.
Torry vs. The Grant Locomotive Company.—Order for commission.
Orders Granted.—Boutellier vs. Torry; Barrett vs. Walker; McDermott vs. The Lycoming Fire Insurance Company; Pronty vs. Payne.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Divorces Granted to Plaintiffs.—William E. Sawyer vs. Martha Sawyer, and Josiah H. Burgess vs. Susan M. Burgess.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Reich vs. Bosquet.—The law will not strip even a single man of the necessaries of life. (See Weekly Digest, 298.) Motion denied.
Solomon vs. Roach.—Discontinuance allowed as per decision filed.
Judgments for Plaintiffs on Demurrers.—Whitall vs. Wynne; Rinker vs. Conklin.
See Indorsements on Papers.—Rogers vs. Arculurius; Wolley vs. Arculurius.
Hilliard vs. Platt.—Order to sell perishable property.
Roeder vs. Heinzel.—Motion to substitute attorneys granted.
Mills vs. Swanson.—Motion granted conditionally.
Motions Granted.—Smith vs. Frebra; Estle vs. Somers; Benner vs. Blackwell; Murphy vs. Lasby.
Dunge vs. Davison.—Issuable attachment ordered.
Defaults Noted.—Steiger vs. Clarke; Grindle vs. Thomas; Steckman vs. Macy.
Grossman vs. Clarke.—Motion to open default denied.
Freeman vs. Clarke.—The answer must be served on the 19th inst., and to this extent the motion will be granted: $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide event.
Christopher vs. Wilson.—Charles Simpson, Esq., Receiver.
Comte vs. Ponsoly.—Motion to vacate arrest granted on stipulating not to sue; $10 costs, to abide event.
Arnold vs. Allen.—Commission ordered with 30 days stay. (See papers.)
Young vs. Mank.—Motion to compel judgment debtor to deliver over property denied.
Kissel vs. Storch.—(Two cases.)—Defendant discharged.

AMBASSADORS AND CHARGES D'AFFAIRES.

From the Solicitors' Journal.

The Ambassadors have left Constantinople after receiving some discourtesy from the Ottoman Government. It is stated that the Sultan, "having toothache," refused an audience, and the Pashas absented themselves from the meeting for the signature of the protocol. Contemporary accounts state that when the Ambassadors of the three allied powers quitted Constantinople in 1827, they did not receive much more civility. It was not until their ships had weighed anchor that the Porte would send their firmans, and difficulties were made as to accepting the arrangements of the Ambassadors for the protection of the subjects of their respective countries. It is to be feared, indeed, that the penalty intended to be imposed by the withdrawal of Ambassadors is not of a very awe-inspiring character. The Chargé d'Affaires is according to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is, perhaps, on the whole, a more convenient functionary than the Ambassador. The Ambassador can claim audience with the sovereign or head of the State; the Chargé d'Affaires must communicate through the Minister. So at least it has been laid down in America. In 1852, on the occasion of an appeal made to the President of the United States by the Austrian Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Webster wrote to the American Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna: "The Chevalier Hülsemann ought to know that a Chargé d'Affaires, whether regularly commissioned, or acting as such only commission, can hold official intercourse only with the Department of State. He had no right even to converse with the President on matters of business, and may consider it a liberal courtesy that he is presented to him at all," (see Wheaton, p. 396.) The position of the different classes of representatives at foreign courts, as settled at the Congress of Vienna, assigns to the Chargé d'Affaires the third rank, but the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle, by adding to Ambassadors and envoys accredited to sovereigns a new class of "Ministers resident accredited to Sovereigns," reduces the Chargés d'Affaires to the fourth rank. The Secretary of the Embassy is usually Chargé d'Affaires, and in the latter capacity he is entitled to the immunities of the Ambassador; and it would appear that, independently of that character, he is entitled to immunities. "The Secretary of Embassy says Wicquefort, ("Droit des Gens," liv. 4, chap. 9, s. 122, cited in Halleck,) "has his commission from the sovereign himself, which makes him a kind of public Minister, and he, in himself, is protected by the law of nations, and enjoys immunities independent of the Ambassador."

TERRIBLE DISASTER IN LONDON.

From the London Times of Jan. 31.

Yesterday morning, about 10:15, a terrible disaster happened on the premises of the City Commissioners of Sewers, in Commercial road, Lambeth, resulting in the death of one person, mortal injury to two women, and serious injuries to a dozen others. For some time past Lott's Wharf has been the scene of extensive building operations, the Commissioners erecting a large series of buildings for the sorting and storage of ashes, dust and refuse collected in the City of London proper, together with suitable furnaces for burning up such vegetable and animal refuse as is useless for manure. The main building was completed, and the shaft of the furnace was still in course of erection, with scaffolding around and above it. At the time mentioned a great number of dust sorters, men and women, were at work in a yard adjoining the new works, when suddenly the rain came down with such violence that they flocked under the scaffolding for shelter, and at that very moment the whole of the shaft and timber surrounding it was blown over by a fierce rush of wind, and came crashing down upon the unfortunate people. Their shrieks for help brought assistance from the adjoining wharves, and in the space of half an hour the whole of the poor people were rescued and taken to the hospital, three of them being to all appearances dead, but it was subsequently ascertained that only one had been killed outright, although two more of them are so much injured in the spine that their recovery is impossible. The City Surveyor for the Southern District and the Surveyor for the Parish of Lambeth were soon on the spot, and it then became apparent that the shaft had become strained by the gale of Monday night, and that the momentary hurricane which swept over the metropolis at 10:15 had snapped one of the standards and hurled the whole shaft to the ground.

RHODE ISLAND TREMBLING.

The Providence *Journal* of the 15th inst. says: "Officers from the Sixth Police Station, at Olneyville, report yesterday morning that some time Tuesday night, while sitting in the station, they felt the ground beneath the building tremble, and indeed for a moment the structure was shaken upon its foundation. One of the doors was thrown open by the shock, although securely bolted, and now the officers want to know if it was in reality an earthquake."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Feb. 16.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

In the Senate an appropriation of $100,000 was made for a deficiency in the appropriation for the purchase of official stamps. The Silver Dollar bill was made the special order for Monday. The House amendments to the Consular bill were concurred in and the bill passed. The Pacific Railroad Sinking Fund bill was discussed and amended.

In the House the bill fixing rates of transportation over the Omaha Bridge was discussed briefly without action. A number of bills on the private calendar were passed.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 10 o'clock, and immediately took another recess till 12o'clock. On reassembling at that hour, Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported favorably on the Senate bill to repeal an act to incorporate the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, and to provide for winding up the affairs of said corporation. Placed on the calendar.

POSTAGE STAMP DEFICIENCY.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating $100,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the purchase of official postage stamps for the Treasury Department during the current fiscal year. Passed.

THE SILVER DOLLAR BILL.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, moved to take up the Senate bill for the issue of silver coin and to make the silver dollar a legal tender.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, objected to the consideration of a bill of this importance during the morning hour. The Chairman of the Committee on Finance, Mr. Sherman, was absent, and it should not be taken up until he returned.

Mr. LOGAN said it was immaterial whether the Chairman of the Finance Committee was here or not. He [Mr. Logan] had prepared the bill himself, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee had told him to call it up whenever he thought proper. This bill nor any other to make the silver dollar a legal tender would have a hearing in the Senate unless it was pressed. The subject had been fully discussed over and over again, but a vote could never be reached on the main question. He felt sure this bill would be killed by delay, although it was a matter of importance and should be acted upon.

Mr. LOGAN withdrew his motion, and moved that the Silver bill be made the special order for Monday next at 1 o'clock P. M., which, after debate, was agreed to.

THE CONSULAR APPROPRIATIONS.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT, of California, the Senate concurred in the amendments of the House to the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and it was passed.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts so as to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due the Government by the Pacific Railroad Companies, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Booth, submitted on Wednesday last, to the second section of the bill reported by the Committee on Railroads, which provides that the act shall be construed as a final settlement between the Government and the companies, if accepted by the companies within four months of the date of its passage, and so repeals all acts and parts of acts in that behalf. Pending action, Mr. CHRISTIANCY proposed to insert a section providing that Congress shall at all times have power to alter and amend as well as repeal the act.

Mr. CHAFFEE, of Colorado, submitted an amendment to that of Mr. Christiancy, so as to provide that the act should be construed as a final settlement between the Government and the companies, if within four months after its passage it be accepted by the companies, and providing said companies shall faithfully comply with all the provisions of the act, and shall not be in default of any of the installments when due.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, spoke of the rights of the Government and the railroad companies, and said he was in favor of an amicable settlement with the companies, and would, therefore, support any bill to avoid litigation.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY spoke in favor of his amendment, and said all he wanted was to have these railroad companies lay aside a fund to pay their indebtedness to the Government.

Mr. WADLEIGH, of New-Hampshire, said he had no bitter hostility against these railroad companies, but there were many people in the country who had to work hard to pay their taxes and get a living; their money went into the Treasury of the United States and should not be taken out for railroad companies. He was opposed to the bill reported by the Committee on Railroads because he believed it was wrong; he opposed it because he saw the same men thronging the lobbies to-day and urging its passage who had imposed upon Congress in former years bills the evils of which Congress was trying now to get rid of.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, said he thought the Senator from New-Hampshire [Mr. Wadleigh] used rather harsh and uncalled-for expressions. The Railroad Committee had given the matter much time to by the Senate, and the Senator who had just taken his seat should not lose sight of the fact that this matter was brought to the attention of Congress by the Executive Department of the Government. He argued that the only difference between the bills of the Committee on Railroads and the Committee on the Judiciary was that the former proposed a settlement with the consent of the companies, and the latter a settlement without such consent.

Mr. MCMILLAN said he was not in favor of making an agreement.

Mr. WADLEIGH referred to the passage of the original act in 1862, and said if it had been stated then that the railroad companies would not be expected to pay the interest on bonds as it became due, no man would have dared to put himself on record in favor of the bill. All that he asked now was that these companies be compelled to pay their debts, as they were abundantly able to do.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska, referred to the debates in 1862, and argued that the general tenor thereof was that the interest should not be paid by the companies as it fell due.

Mr. DAWES said a motion made in the House of Representatives that the companies should be required to pay the interest as it became due was voted down.

Mr. HITCHCOCK (resuming) referred to the act of last year authorizing a remeasurement of the Union Pacific Road, and said some economists opposed to the road brought about this legislation. The road was again measured, and it was found that the company had been cheated out of lands and bonds for two or three miles of the road, and the result of this economy was that the Government had to pay $100,000 or $150,000 to the Union Pacific Company.

The discussion was continued at length by Messrs. Wright, Morrill, West, and others.

The amendment of Mr. Chaffee, above referred to, was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 22.

The question then being on the amendment of Mr. Christiancy, as amended by Mr. Chaffee, it was agreed to—yeas 36, nays 15.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Booth, submitted on Wednesday last, to strike out the fifth section of the bill reported by the Railroad Committee, which allows the company to anticipate their semi-annual payments discounted at the rate of 6 per cent., &c., and it was agreed to without division.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, modified the amendment submitted by him yesterday in the nature of a substitute so as to provide that the act shall take effect upon its acceptance by the railroad companies within four months from its passage.

The Senate then, at 5 o'clock, went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock this morning and took a further recess until 10:55 o'clock, and on assembling went into Committee of the Whole on the bill fixing the rates for transportation of freight and passengers across the bridge at Omaha, on the line of the Union Pacific Railroad.

Mr. LUTTRELL, of California, favored the substitute of the minority of the Pacific Railroad Committee providing that the company shall not charge more than $5 a car, and 25 cents a passenger for transportation over the bridge. He was opposed to allowing them the right to charge any toll, but he had signed the minority report in preference to the majority, which allowed the Government Directors of the road to fix and limit the tolls.

Mr. THROCKMORTON, of Texas, spoke in support of the bill of the majority. He thought that the rates now charged for transportation across the bridge of $10 a car and 50 cents a passenger were too high, but he did not think that a committee of the House could, in the limited time allowed it, regulate the rates to be charged as well as the Board of Directors could.

Without coming to any conclusion on the bill, the committee rose, prayer was offered by the Chaplain, and the Journal of Thursday read.

The House at 1:50 went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Cox in the chair, on the private calendar, and at 4:10 P. M. arose, and the following bills were passed: To refund to the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore $13,500 illegally assessed and collected for Internal Revenue tax; for the adjudication and issue of patents in mineral land cases in Oregon, and in the Territories of Washington, Idaho, and Montana, being the bill introduced and reported by Mr. Lane, of Oregon; supplementary to an act entitled "An act to carry into effect the convention between the United States and China, concluded on the 8th day of November, 1858, at Shanghai, and to give the Court of Claims jurisdiction in certain cases." It allows certain American Insurance Companies to go before the Court of Claims to make a case against the Chinese indemnity fund in the State Department.

The House then, at 4:25, took a recess until to-morrow.

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

THE TILDEN PLOT AGAINST THE RETURNING BOARD—HOW LITTLEFIELD PLANNED TO SECURE A LARGE SUM OF MONEY—TESTIMONY OF AN ACCOMPLICE—HOW THE STORY WAS REHEARSED UNDER DIRECTION OF GOV. PALMER, OF ILLINOIS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Senate Subcommittee on Louisiana, Senator Howe presiding, resumed their investigation at 11 o'clock this morning. O. M. Gifford, of Davenport, Iowa, was sworn, and testified: He is a manufacturer in Chicago, Ill.; was in Louisiana lately to examine national banks; has known Spearing over 20 years; was introduced to Littlefield by Spearing in New-Orleans on the 19th or 20th of December last; was invited to call on Gov. Wells at the Statehouse; on the way back from the State-house Littlefield asked witness what he thought of Wells; witness gave an answer conveying a favorable opinion of Wells; Spearing and Littlefield would give witness a list of items were done in Wells' room in the State-house; witness made an arrangement with them to meet him at his room that night, and they came accordingly; the conversation finally led to the statement by Littlefield and Spearing that they had been approached by prominent Democrats, among them Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, to tell for money what they knew about the Returning Board; Littlefield said he had been approached by Palmer, and could get $10,000 for "squealing." In reply to a question from witness, Littlefield said great frauds had been committed by the board in Vernon Parish; the returns from that parish gave nearly a solid vote for Tilden, but had been taken up again and altered so as to elect the State Senator and District Attorney whom Wells favored; witness asked Littlefield if he had any evidence to support his statement, and he replied he had, and took from his pocket a paper which he said was a copy of the Vernon Parish returns; witness looked at it, and remarked that he didn't think the paper amounted to much; Littlefield said the Democrats would give $50,000, and Spearing said, $100,000 for it; Littlefield proposed another meeting that night, when he said he would bring a minute-book showing the vote in 1872 and 1876, which would confirm his statements; he said it was necessary to act at once, and must be done that night, because he had been summoned before the committee in New-Orleans, and he didn't want to report, and meant to run away; he pressed witness to decide at once upon the matter, and said if witness didn't want to go into the scheme he had an arrangement with a Democratic friend, who would close with him in the speculation and divide; he said Judge Davenport, of Iowa, would manage the matter for them; witness asked what they wanted, and they suggested to witness to communicate with friends in Washington; witness consented, and telegraphed to Senator Allison; the following afternoon received a reply to the dispatch, and showed them the contents; witness has no copy of either dispatch; the reply was "that it was safe to consult Howe, and if that cannot be done come on to Washington;" they objected to witness' going to Howe, but witness did so, and told Howe what he had heard; Howe replied that the committee were there to expose all frauds, and the best thing witness could do would be to expose all he knew; Spearing and Littlefield both expressed dissatisfaction that witness had called on Howe, and asked what witness wanted to do and witness replied that he declined to have anything to do with them further; went with a portion of the committee afterward to see the jetties; subsequently witness conversed with Senator Wadleigh; witness was going to Texas and suggested to Wadleigh that he might hear from a man named Littlefield in Washington; Wadleigh said he was sorry Littlefield could not be brought before the New-Orleans Committee, and that he would sooner see Tilden inaugurated than Hayes elected by fraud; witness traveled with Mr. Collins to San Antonio; conversed confidentially with him; witness regrets to have to reveal his intercourse with Collins; called at his room and he said he had talked with Littlefield and Spearing; he said he had previously talked with them, and they had again come to him; witness advised him to tell the truth; Collins then went with them as it was a dead beat plan

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line take 8:13 Lake Routes, recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 24, at 1 P. M.
From Pier 45, North River, foot of Canal st.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $35.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
R. L. GRIFFITH, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 47 at 42, or nothing to the south of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA.....WED., Feb. 21 | ABYSSINIA, WED., March 7
BATAVIA.....WED., Feb. 28 | ALGERIA, WED., March 14
Steamers marked "a" do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY, (LIMITED)
LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
NEVADA.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 13, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $35 to $90, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
SEMI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ALPS.....Feb. 28
ETNA.....March 15
For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
ATLAS.....March 14
Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Feb. 22
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 15
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22
First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations: return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 17
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 21
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CHESTER, Saturday, Feb. 17, at 7:30 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
From pier 15 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24. Currency Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD, STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.
DONAU.....Sat., Feb. 17 | NECKAR.....Sat., March 3
HERMANN.....Sat., Feb. 24 | ARMINIA.....Sat., March 10
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW
Alsatia.....Feb. 17, 8 A. M. | California, March 3, 8 A. M.
Anchoria.....Feb. 24, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia, March 10, 2 P. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Utopia, Feb. 24, 2 P. M. | Illyria, March 10, 2 P. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70 | Steerage, $25. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (E. P.) for the landing of Passengers.
Will sail from Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:
CANADA, Frangeul.....Saturday, Feb. 24, at 2 P. M.
For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
GREECE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England.....Feb. 21, 11 A. M. | The Queen, Mar 3, 7½ A.M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. E. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 17, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEBRO, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.
E. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator; also, with the steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent U. S. & G. Co.
No. 315 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA.
Caution to travelers! Great reduction in fares via the inland route from Savannah to all Florida ports. Only 36 hours to Jacksonville. Meals and state-rooms extra. The elegant steamer J. B. SCHUYLER makes close connection with all Savannah steamers, thus forming the quickest and most agreeable route as well as the lowest in fare. Accommodations for passengers unsurpassed. Travelers are cautioned against purchasing through tickets via any other route.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.
FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship ACAPULCO.....Thursday, March 1
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Thursday, March 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Feb. 28
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or R. J. DILLON, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green, Pier foot Canal st., North River.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Feb. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 28
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF HAVANA.....Saturday, Feb. 17
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 23 and March 16 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 41 and 43 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 7
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
FRED'K LEES, LUMIS & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR STEAM-SHIP LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail
TO ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. From New-York.
VADERLAND.....Feb. 15 | KENILWORTH.....Feb. 3
NEDERLAND.....March 10 | SWITZERLAND.....Feb. 27
Cabin passage in currency:
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60. Steerage, $26.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philad'a.
No. 62 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP LINE
Between Philad'a & Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Thursday, from Philad'a. Wednesdays from Liverpool.
Steamers to sail from Philadelphia as follows:
Indiana.....Feb. 15 | "Lord Clive.....March 8
Illinois.....Feb. 22 | Pennsylvania.....March 15
Ohio.....March 1 | Indiana.....March 22
Price of passage in currency.
Cabin, $75 to $100. Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $28.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, Philad'a.
No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN McDONALD No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, the ST. LOUIS, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
POMMERANIA.....Feb. 22 | HAMMONIA.....March 8
SUEVIA.....March 1 | WIELAND.....March 8
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in Europe: First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $60 gold; Steerage, $30, currency
KUNHARDT & CO., C.B. RICHARD & SONS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents.
61 Broadway, N. Y. | 61 Broadway, N. Y.

Merchants' Steam-ship Line to Brazil.
FOR PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA.
Steam-ship CASSINI will sail about MARCH 1. Rates of passage and freight have been fixed on a low basis. For further information apply to the agent.
R. E. BORLAND, No. 70 Wall st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars only, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
7:15 A. M., Mail and Accommodation. Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.
8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.
5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at 4 Park place, Grand Central Depot, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 338 Washington st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday); Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.
Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilksbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES B. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYER, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.
Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.
Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. PILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.
Leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 4:30 P. M.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 5 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare 75c. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

ELECTIONS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, O., Feb 15, 1877.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1877.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 20th inst., until March 8.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
New-York, Feb. 2, 1877.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of 8t Presidents and Directors, and transaction of other business, will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. The transfer-books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 23d inst.
H. U. HICKS, Secretary.

SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS and election of Directors of the St. Louis and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held on the 26th of March, 1877, at the office of said company, No. 417 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo., at 1 o'clock P. M.
E. S. GOULD, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
43th st., west of 8th av.,
Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.
Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Prayers at 4:30 P. M. Even Song at 7:45 P. M.
A special service of song the second of three sermons on "Religion in Every-day Life."
By Rev. Mr. Newton.
Young men specially invited.
All seats free at the opening hour.

ASSOCIATION HALL,
23d st., corner 4th av.
Services every morning, except Feb. 18.
BIBLE CLASS, conducted by DR. THOMSON, hall, 5 o'clock; MEETING for YOUNG MEN, Parlor, 6:30.
On THURSDAY and SATURDAY evenings at 8 o'clock meetings are held for young men in the parlor.
Meeting for prayer every day, except on Saturday and Sunday, in the parlor, from 4 to 5 o'clock. Open to all.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH AV., CORNER 18th st.—Union Gospel services. Rev. Samuel Colcord preaches Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. Afternoon sermon a continuation of the series on "Light." Charles L. Gunn and the large choir sing morning and afternoon. Seats free; everybody welcome. Sunday-school, 2:30; Bible-class, 10 o'clock. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening, at 304 4th av.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION.—LARGE hall Cooper Institute, Sunday, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M. Prof. John Moffat, of Tennessee, will deliver his celebrated lecture on "Common Sense Christianity." Give this distinguished orator a rousing audience.
J. B. GIBBS, President.
J. B. CONKLIN, Secretary.

"ARISE AND THRESH!"—BISHOP SNOW, Athe so-called "Mormon," will preach the pure word of God in the Medical College, corner 4th av. and 23d st., on Sunday at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"The True Church to Break the Nations in Pieces."

AT FREE TABERNACLE M. E. CHURCH, 24th st., between 7th and 8th avs., preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. T. Johns. Morning subject: "Our Zerubbabel." Afternoon at 3 and evening at 7:10 P. M. Services conducted by the Associated Brethren of Paterson, N. J. Seats free.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor, will preach. Morning—"Living Waters;" evening, "The Great Harvest and the Angel Reapers." Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers invited and welcome.

AT CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, Acorner of 9th av. and 28th st.—At 7:30 P. M. service. Rev. George F. Seymour, S. T. D., Dean of the General Theological Seminary, will preach before the Young People's Missionary Association of the parish. Full anthem service.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.—REV. Fred. Bell, the Singing Preacher, will preach and sing to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject—"Sensational Preaching." Evening subject—"An Astounding Request." All are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH AV., CORNER OF 20th st.—Rev. George Morrison will preach at 11 A. M. Evening, at 7:45, Mr. John Fretwell, Jr., will deliver a lecture on "Michael Servetus." Seats free. Public cordially invited.

BRICK CHURCH, 5TH AV.—PEW IN CENtral location for sale. Address Post Office Box No. 2,357.

CITY MISSION SOCIETY, BIBLE HOUSE.—The City Mission, having commenced the 51st year of its beneficent operations, would respectfully invite the attention of the benevolent to the importance of contributing and extending the Christian and charitable work which carries the Gospel to the homes and the hearts of the people. The means used for City evangelization have been approved by the judgment and experience of many years of labor. The economy and efficiency of the administration are unquestioned, and the committee are encouraged to hope that the recorded results of the work will call forth new proofs of the public confidence and regard. Donations for the poor should be so designated, and will be distributed by the missionaries without charge. Contributions in goods will be called for on notice sent to this office, $50,000 are required and are needed for the various missionaries and missions. A. R. WETMORE, President; M. K. Jesup, Vice President; L. E. Jackson, Corresponding Secretary and Assistant Treasurer; No. 50 Bible House.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Madison av. and 42d st.
Morning prayer at 9:30; litany service, and sermon at 10:30 A. M.
People's service and sermon at 7:30 P. M.,
Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr.,
will preach.
Daily Services and Lectures, or Bible Readings during Lent at 3:30 P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach on Monday evening in the church.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, (Wainwright memorial,) seats free, corner West 11th st. and Waverley place. Rev. John W. Kramer, Rector.—On sunday morning at 10:30 a special service—British subjects are invited to worship with the congregation. In the evening at 7:30 the first in a course of Lenten services on "Present Day Sins Against Our Neighbor. The Homes of the Poor."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, (Madison av. and 80th st., Rev. Francis H. Stubbs.—Services: sermon on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Daily service at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., except on Fridays during the season of Lent, when service will be in the evening at 8 o'clock. Rev. H. B. Hitchings, of Trinity Church, will preach this (Sunday) evening.

CHURCH OF THE ANNUNCIATION, 14TH st., between 6th and 7th avs., seats free. Rev. William J. Seabury, D. D., Rector.—Second Sunday in Lent; Holy Communion, 7:30 A. M.; Morning prayer, litany, Ante-Communion and sermon, 10:30 A. M. Evening prayer, (choral,) 4 P. M. Daily prayer at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5TH AV., ABOVE 45TH ST.
REV. DR. HOWLAND, RECTOR.
SUNDAY SERVICES, 10:30 A. M., 4 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M.
Rev. Dr. POTTER, of Grace Church, will preach.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning: services at 11 o'clock. At 4 P. M., worship and Bible service, conducted by the Pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday, at 8 P. M.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—R. S. Macarthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning. Evening, a memorial service for the late Dr. Buckland will be held. Rev. Drs. Strong, Hitchcock, Williams, and Crosby will make addresses.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE,
74th st., east of 4th av.,
Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.
Services Sunday, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Daily in Lent, at 4 P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH AV., NEAR 14th st., Rev. C. S. Harrower, Pastor.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M., by Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, D. D., and at 7:30 P. M., by Rev. W. W. Sever. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, CORNER of Madison av. and 28th st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Divine services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Preaching service at 8 P. M., at which all seats are free and strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (SAINT UNImersalist Society,) 57th st., near 6th av., Rev. J. M. Pullman, Pastor.—Sunday morning at 11—"The Barren rig tree." Evening at 7:45—"The Relishes of Life."

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADIson av. and 35th st., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Divine service at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

DR. LANDIS PREACHES SUNDAY MORNing at 11 o'clock, in Science Hall, No. 141 East 8th st. Subject—"Is this a Christian or Infidal Age?" Quartet. Seats free.

EIGHTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 8th av.—Preaching by Rev. W. F. Hatfield; Morning: "Christ's Temptation." Evening: "The Last Call." Prayer-meeting after sermon. Revival meetings every evening except Saturday.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH. Temporarily worshiping at Madison av. and 47th st. Permanent location, (church now building,) Madison av. and 55th st.
Rev. WM. T. SABINE, Pastor.
Divine services: Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:45 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. The Pastor will preach.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th st.—Preaching by Dr. Armitage. Pastor. Sunday morning, 10:30: subject, "The Beautiful Feet of Peace-bringers." Evening, 7:30: "A Still, Small Voice By and By." Sunday-school, 9 A. M.; Congregational Bible class 3:30 P. M.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song by the children on Sunday at 3:30 o'clock. Public invited. Second-hand clothing and shoes urgently solicited.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE Reconciliation, No. 242 East 31st st., near 2d av.—Services and sermon by Rev. E. S. Widemyer every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome to all.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH st. and Park av.—Preaching by Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., Pastor, at 11 A. M. and 7:30 evening. Sunday-school, 9:30.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH and 11th sts.—Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 2d av., Rev. F. H. Marling, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH, 53D ST., NEAR 7th av., Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor.—Services—Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. Sunday-school, 2:30; also services Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH ST., REV. William T. Egbert, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Frederick Courtney, of St. Thomas' Church, will preach in the evening.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 127th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.—Rev. J. M. Getchell, Pastor. 11 A. M., subject—"God Knoweth Our Hearts." Evening, 7:30—"The Mighthave-beens of Life." Preaching Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. A. P. Putnam, D. D., of Brooklyn.

LYMAN C. HOWE, TRANCE SPEAKER, Lectures for the Society of Spiritualists at 11:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. at their hall, No. 55 east 33d st., near Broadway. The Children's Lyceum meets 2:30 P. M.

LEXINGTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner of 52d st.—Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. The "Buell family" will conduct the singing during the day.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner of 57th st.—Rev. Isaac P. Brokaw, of Jersey City, will preach Sunday, 18th inst., at 11 A. M., and Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor elect, at 3:30 P. M. Subject, "The Soul's Rock." Strangers cordially welcomed.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10:45 A. M., by Rev. W. W. Atterbury, D. D., and at 7:30 P. M., an address to seamen by Hon. Wm. E. Dodge. Services at No. 273 Water st., at 3 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. H. Kossiter; morning service, 10:30. Subject, "The Holy Spirit." Evening service, 7:30; fourth of a series of sermons—subject: "Two Confessions."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—"Primary," this day at 2:45, Young Men's Christian Association Building, Mrs. Clark, teacher. "Superintendents'," Tuesday, 4 o'clock, Fulton street Chapel, Rev. Geo. S. Chambers, conductor. "Normal," Thursday, 3:45, Dr. Crosby's Church Chapel, Mr. Ralph Wells, conductor. Monday evening, 7:30, President Porter, of New-Haven, will give the seventh lecture of course "On the Bible."

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Sabbath services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting, 6:45. Seats free.

REV. J. F. ELDER, D. D., PASTOR OF THE Madison Avenue Baptist Church, lately worshiping corner of 31st st. and Madison av., will hold their usual Sabbath morning service in the chapel of the First Baptist Church, No. 92 Park av., corner of 39th st. Sermon by Rev. J. A. Broadus, D. D., of South Carolina, at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school in the same place at 3 P. M. All are invited.

REV. GARDINER SPRING PLUMLEY, Pastor, preaches at home.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH.
Fulton st.—entrances No. 103 Fulton and No. 58 Ann sts.—Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In this church the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

REV. SILAS HENN, AN ENGLISH WESleyan minister, will preach in the Jane Street M. E. Church Sunday morning and evening. In each evening of next week Mr. Henn will give a lecture on the "Higher Christian Life." A cordial welcome will be given to all.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF Allen Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Delancey and Livingston sts., will preach in the morning, and Rev. Frank C. Morgan will preach in the evening. Seats free. Jewish prayer-meeting on Monday evening.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., WILL PREACH On the Fourth Presbyterian Church, 34th st., west of 6th av., to-morrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. Our annual sermon of the Social and Benevolent Association connected with the church.

REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., WILL (Deliver (D. V.) the first lecture in a course on the "Sermon on the Mount," in the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th av. and 10th st., on Sunday, Feb. 18, at 4 P. M.

REV. THOMAS S. HASTINGS, D. D., PASTor, will preach in the West Presbyterian Church, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, 18th inst. Services at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Adult Bible-class at 3 P. M.

REV. H. W. KNAPP, D. D., WILL PREACH in the First Mission Baptist Church, corner Haight and Varick sts., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Baptism after evening service.

REV. DR. RYLANCE, ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 2d av. and 10th st.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Brookholst Morgan will preach morning and evening.

REV. DR. CLAY, OF HALIFAX, N. S., will preach in the Central Baptist Church, West 42d st., to-morrow and every evening during the week.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. F. C. Ewer, Rector, officiating.—Communion, 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11; cho

A RUFFIAN IN THE TOMBS.

JOE COBURN SHOOTS TWO OFFICERS.

AN INOFFENSIVE POLICEMAN BRUTALLY ATTACKED IN THE PUBLIC STREET BY THE PRIZE-FIGHTER — COBURN FIRES TWO SHOTS AT OFFICER TOBIAS AND THREE AT OFFICER JERFIES—THE RUFFIAN IS ARRESTED AND LOCKED UP—PROMPT ACTION BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Brief mention was made in THE TIMES yesterday of a desperate encounter which occurred early in the morning, between "Joe" Coburn and two policemen of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, in the neighborhood of Broadway and Thirty-third street, during which the two officers were shot by Coburn. The full details of the affray are as follows: Coburn for several months past has kept a drinking place at No. 1,286 Broadway, which was the resort of roughs, of the most desperate character, who found a hospitable host in the proprietor. Frequent rows occurred in this place and on the sidewalk in front of it, and the Police were on a number of occasions compelled to interfere to prevent bloodshed. Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, gave orders to the Police officers on the post to watch the place closely and not to allow any crowd to congregate in front of it. The fidelity with which the officers carried out their orders excited the ire of Coburn, who charged that the Police were endeavoring to break up his business by driving his customers from his establishment, and he threatened, it is said, to "get square" with the Police force by killing one or more of their members. He often boasted that there were not policemen enough in the precinct to take him to the station-house, and no doubt depended upon his influence with Democratic politicians for whom he had done good service in the past to shield him from punishment. He was particularly incensed against Patrolman William E. Tobias, who had Broadway to Thirty-fourth street for his night post, and who had on a number of occasions driven crowds of drunken and disorderly roughs from the street in front of Coburn's place. Coburn's desire for revenge culminated in the attack upon Officer Tobias yesterday morning. The policeman went on his post at midnight, and as, in the regular course of patrol, he passed Coburn's gin-mill, he noticed a coupé standing in front of the place. The driver of the coupé was absent. The officer passed to the end of his post and returned, finding the coupé still standing there, but no sign of the driver was to be discerned. As Tobias passed the place for the third time the coupé was still there, and as the officer had been directed not to allow hacks or coupés to stand in Broadway without their drivers, he opened the door of Coburn's place, and, putting his head in, called out: "Where's the driver of this coupé?" A young man who was sitting down in the bar-room replied that he was the driver. "Then," remarked Tobias, "why don't you come out and take care of it?" Coburn at this time (about 1:15 A. M.) was standing, bareheaded and in his shirt-sleeves, behind the bar. He had evidently been drinking and was in a quarrelsome mood. When he saw the officer he made a very indecent remark, to which the policeman made no reply, but closing the door after him, proceeded along his post.

As he approached Thirty-third street, he found that Coburn had rushed out of his saloon and was following him, accompanied by five or six of his associates. The officer turned about, and Coburn at once began abusing him, using the most filthy and indecent language. Tobias said to him: "I don't want you to intertere with me; you'd better go about your business." Coburn continued to abuse the officer. The latter turned to Coburn's friends and said to them: "Take this man away; he's drunk, and if he don't go away I'll take him in." Coburn, on hearing this remark, became highly incensed, and sprang at the officer like a tiger, endeavoring to seize him by the throat. The policeman jumped back, and threw up his arm to ward off the blows of his antagonist. Coburn slipped his hand into his pistol pocket, and pulled out a five-barreled revolver, of large calibre, and, aiming deliberately at the policeman, fired. Fortunately the officer divined his intention, and, throwing up his arm, struck the pistol the moment it was discharged and spoiled Coburn's aim. The bullet, however, passed through the officer's overcoat and struck him in the left breast inflicting a slight flesh-wound. At this juncture, Patrolman John Jerfies, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, who was on patrol in Thirty-third street, arrived at the spot and found officer Tobias scuffling with Coburn, and surrounded by a crowd of eight or ten ruffians, who were endeavoring to overpower him. Jerfies attempted to make his way into the crowd, to assist his comrade, but Coburn's friends surrounded him and pressed him against the wall of the building in front of which the affray occurred, with so much violence that he could not assist Tobias, nor could he use his club to defend himself or to give an alarm. While he was so hemmed in by the ruffians, Coburn fired a second shot at Tobias, the ball passing through the fleshy part of the policeman's left fore-arm, causing a painful wound. This shot placed Tobias *hors de combat*, and he ran out into the middle of Broadway and gave an alarm rap with his club, and called loudly for assistance. Jerfies by this time had released himself from those who had surrounded him, and attempted to arrest Coburn. The latter seized the officer by the throat, and placing the revolver near his breast fired again. The bullet struck one of the buttons on Jerfie's overcoat, and being deflected from its course passed through the officer's clothing and lodged in the left side, causing a slight flesh-wound. Coburn then fired two more shots at Jerfies, neither of which took effect. The officer then closed with Coburn, and after a short struggle they both fell, Coburn being uppermost. While lying on the form of the prostrate officer, Coburn struck him on the head with the butt of the revolver repeated blows, inflicting several fearful scalp wounds. Roundsman O'Neill and Patrolmen McGrath and Fanning now arrived, and the Roundsman seeing Coburn bearing Jerfies sprang upon him and dragged him off. A lively scrimmage then ensued between Coburn and the Roundsman, but the latter by a free use of his club soon subdued the belligerent pugilist and disarmed him. While going to the station-house Coburn again became violent, and it was found necessary to club him severely before he would cease his resistance. The officers while going to the Station-house were followed by a gang of desperate ruffians, friends of Coburn, who endeavored to rescue him, and a running fight was kept up until the arrival at Capt. Williams with a section of police from the station-house. The crowd was quickly dispersed and quiet restored.

It is a noticeable fact, and one which speaks very well for the discipline and forbearance of the Police, that during the entire melée not a shot was fired by the officers engaged in quelling the disturbance, although they were all armed with revolvers. Coburn on being taken to the station-house became very violent and used the most filthy and abusive language, and it required the combined efforts of four Police officers to put him into a cell. His injuries were attended to by Police Surgeon Satterlee. The Doctor also attended the wounded officers; and found their injuries to be severe, but not in any way dangerous. Jerfies' head was found to be pretty badly cut, but the wounds were all of the scalp, and the skull was not fractured. It will be some weeks, however, before they will be able to resume active duty.

Coburn was brought to the Washington Place Police Court yesterday morning by Capt. Williams. He was handcuffed and presented a woe-begone appearance. His head was covered with bandages and his face bore traces of his desperate encounter with the Police. Patrolmen Tobias and Jerfies each made a formal complaint against Coburn, and in the affidavits which they signed they told the story of the shooting substantially as given above. Justice Murray, who presided, asked the prisoner if he desired to cross-examine the complainants, and Coburn replied in a surly tone: "No; its no use asking them any questions; they've got all to say now." His formal examination was then taken as follows:

Court—What is your name? A.—Joseph Coburn.

Court—How old are you? A.—Forty-two years.

Court—Where were you born? A.—New-York City.

Court—Where do you live? A.—No. 100 West Thirty-second street.

Court—What is your occupation? A.—Saloon keeper.

Court—Have you anything to say, and if so, what, in relation to the charge preferred against you? A.—I am not guilty. I have nothing else to say. I deny everything. I deny that I shot at all. I deny shooting at the officers or at any one. I don't know why they make a charge against me.

The magistrate then committed him for trial, refusing to take bail in the case. Coburn was sent down to the Tombs handcuffed to a burglar.

Immediately after hearing the facts in the case District Attorney Phelps sent dispatches to the wounded officers, and secured their attendance before the Grand Jury. The case was promptly prepared for the consideration of the gentlemen on the Grand inquest by Chief Clerk Clark, and by noon two indictments for felonious assault with intent to kill Officers Tobias and Jerfies had been found. The prisoner was then sent for and brought before Judge Sutherland for arraignment. He appeared in court accompanied by his brother and two officers, and appeared to be pretty badly wounded. His head was completely swathed in bandages, and he appeared much under the influence. When his name was called he walked to the bar with somewhat of his old swagger, but the effort seemed to exhaust him, and he sank into a chair.

Mr. Edgar M. Chipman, counsel for Coburn, pleaded not guilty to both the indictments, and said that there was there presented the almost unprecedented spectacle of a man being indicted and arraigned for an offense alleged to have been committed a few hours before. He therefore moved that the accused be admitted to bail. He was, counsel urged, covered with wounds and bruises, and was a more fitting spectacle for the hospital than the Tombs. The accused was ready to give any reasonable amount of bail, and ought to be allowed the privilege to which he was entitled.

Assistant District Attorney Rollins opposed the motion to admit the prisoner to bail on the ground that the prosecution was ready to try the case at once.

Judge Sutherland took the papers and reserved his decision.

Coburn was then taken back to the Tombs. His counsel subsequently applied to the Prison Physician for a certificate of Coburn's condition, with a view of presenting it to the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, as the ground of an application for the removal of the accused from the Tombs to Bellevue Hospital. The District Attorney has placed the case on the calendar for trial for Monday next. In addition to the two indictments growing out of the affray with the officers, he will be tried on two old charges of assault, the complainants, in which, as alleged, were purchased by Coburn or his friends. One is an indictment for assaulting Thomas Cougner, of No. 1,262 Second avenue, a car driver, with the butt of a pistol, in May, 1874; the other an indictment for assaulting Nicholas McDermott, of No. 345 West Thirty-eighth street, on the 26th of January, 1876. The feeling against Coburn around the courts is intense, and it is broadly asserted that he is but shamming injury in order to excite sympathy.

This is not the first time that Coburn has been in conflict with the Police. During a tracas in Prince street, near Broadway, on the evening of Nov. 12, 1868, he stabbed Patrolman Samuel Davidson, then of the Eighth (now of the Fifteenth) Precinct, in the left breast, causing a wound which at one time was believed to be fatal. Henry Drake was his companion in that brawl. Notwithstanding his injury Davidson succeeded in arresting Coburn and his companion, so honorable mention was made of his conduct on that occasion by the then Board of Metropolitan Police. The wound was five inches deep and over an inch wide, and the blade penetrated to within one-eighth of an inch of his heart. On being brought to trial in the Court of General Sessions, Coburn pleaded guilty of felonious assault, and was sentenced to three and one-half years' imprisonment. He was a companion of Paddy Duffy, who some years after stabbed Officer Dyckman, of the Eighth Precinct, in Houston street, near Broadway, and nearly killed him. Coburn, while out on bail pending his trial for stabbing Officer Davidson, was arrested for stabbing a man on Eighth avenue in the left breast with an oyster knife. This charge was compromised, and was never brought to trial. He was arrested several times for shooting and beating his wife, Kitty Coburn, (now deceased,) but his political influence was sufficient to cause the "pigeonholing" of the indictments.

A FATHER'S CRIME.

HIS DAUGHTER CHARGES HIM WITH AN UNNATURAL OFFENSE—HE SUBSEQUENTLY ATTEMPTS TO MURDER HER.

Antonio Leon, a night watchman, employed in this City, entered yesterday morning the apartments of Rose Massimino, his married daughter, at No. 48 President street, Brooklyn, and deliberately attempted to murder her. Mrs. Massimino, who is only 19 years of age, was married about two months ago to John Massimino, engaged in business at No. 29 Old slip as a stevedore. Very soon after the marriage the woman confessed to her husband that she had been the victim of a horrible crime, and that her father was the guilty person. Massimino went to his father-in-law's house, at No. 294 South First street, Williamsburg, and, having satisfied himself of the truth of the charge made by his wife against her father, told the latter never to enter his (Massimino's) house again under penalty of death. About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, Leon, with his brother John, who is also employed as a night watchman in this City, crossed the Hamilton Avenue Ferry to Brooklyn, and walked directly to his daughter's house. Massimino passed Leon and his brother on the way to the ferry, and, in doing so, said "Good morning" to the latter. His father-in-law, on hearing the remark, said, looking to Massimino, "Get out of that; don't speak to that fellow," and then went directly to his daughter's house, and, without announcing himself, at once walked into her presence. Rose was in the kitchen at the time preparing breakfast for her father-in-law, who was in bed in a room adjoining. Fearing that he meant mischief, the daughter ran toward the latter room, but before she had entered it her father seized her and dragged her violently through the passage-way into the front parlor, closely followed by his brother John, who remained in his company through the terrible scene which ensued. The first words of the desperate man were, "I have come to kill you," and, drawing a pistol, he fired three shots at her in rapid succession, one of which grazed her head. The girl fell prostrate on the floor, and the latter stood over her with the smoking pistol still pointed at her head. He snapped it again and again, but he had either exhausted his ammunition or some disarrangement of the weapon took place, for it failed to go off. Meanwhile his brother and the old man Massimino, the latter of whom had been aroused by the noise of the struggle, had seized the would-be murderer, and taken away the pistol. His daughter then, supposing that she could make her escape, crawled toward the door; but the first movement in that direction caused her infuriated father to renew the attack, and again seizing the pistol, which had fallen to the floor, he threw her down by it, and pounded her over the head with the butt end until he had smashed it to pieces, and inflicted a score of ghastly wounds. By main strength he was dragged by his brother and the old man from the body of his bleeding victim and disarmed. He again succeeded, however, in freeing himself from their grasp, and, seizing a pair of shears which lay on the sofa, struck wildly around him, cutting Massimino on the left shoulder, and stabbing his daughter—who had meanwhile regained her feet, and covered with blood was staggering toward the door—several times on the head and right arm, which she had raised to defend herself. Finally, by a desperate effort, she freed herself, and running down stairs fell insensible at the entrance to the house.

The cries of the woman attracted a great crowd, and during the confusion Leon and his brother escaped. The latter was subsequently arrested at his residence in Williamsburg, but the Police, up to a late hour, had not succeeded in finding the would-be murderer. Dr. Meade arrived at Massimino's house soon after the murderous assault, and took the wounded woman and her father-in-law Nicholas, who received a stab in the shoulder, to the Long Island College Hospital. Dr. Meade told a TIMES reporter last evening that while the woman's injuries were of a serious nature, there was no immediate fear of death. The patient suffered principally from shock. On her head are about 25 small wounds. Most of these are contusions, and were caused by the butt of the pistol. Several, however, bear evidence of having been inflicted with a sharp instrument. The unfortunate woman voluntarily told the doctor of her father's unnatural crime, and attributed his attempt to murder her to the fact that her husband had been informed of his father-in-law's guilt. Mrs. Massimino says her uncle John tried to save her. Her father-in-law, Nicholas Massimino, went home after his wound was dressed.

DRESSED HOGS AT AUCTION.

The members of the Produce Exchange gathered outside the west door after the business hours yesterday, the occasion being the auction of two dressed hogs that stood on their heads on a truck in the street. To each was appended a certificate from the official weigher of the Exchange, placing their net weight at 873 and 870 pounds respectively. These hogs were two of 48 that were slaughtered together by John Taylor, at Trenton, on Monday last. Twenty of them came from the farm of Joseph Carter, and 28 from that of J. Harrison, neighbors at Cream Ridge, Burlington County, N. J. Mr. Carter's averaged 654 pounds, and Mr. Harrison's 613 pounds net. The heaviest weighed 905 pounds, including gut-fat, and was 20 months old. It is claimed that these were the best corn-fed lot of hogs ever slaughtered in this or any other country. At 2:15 the auctioneer mounted the truck, amid a shower of dough pellets and cries of "show your license," and asked what was bid for the "two Orphans." The first bid was 7½ cents per pound, and this was rapidly run up to 9 55-100, at which price they were knocked down to Mr. Augustus Bechstein.

BROOKLYN RETREAT FOR THE INSANE.

An association of ladies of excellent standing and much influence in Brooklyn, desire to establish a retreat for women in the incipient stages of insanity. The ladies who have undertaken this work believe that under the improved method of treating the insane, combined with cheerful surroundings, pleasant occupation, and out-door exercise, a much larger percentage of cures may be effected than has yet been attained in this country. A public meeting to forward the object will be held Monday evening, at Dr. Putnam's church, on Pierrepont street, corner of Monroe place. It will be addressed by Dr. Storrs and others.

THREE MEN INJURED.

Yesterday afternoon three laborers named Jeremiah Lawler, Maurice Flood, and Louis Stanbet, who were employed to assist bricklayers engaged in constructing an ice-house at Ringler's Brewery, Ninety-second street, and Third avenue, accidentally fell from the third-story to the basement of the brewery, and were seriously injured. They were removed to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital, where their injuries were attended to. The accident was due to the falling of an elevator on which they were standing.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

FURTHER TESTIMONY BEFORE THE REFEREE —THE BOSTON AGENT DENIES THE CORRECTNESS OF THE ENTRIES IN THE BOOKS IN REFERENCE TO HIS AGENCY.

The taking of testimony in the matter of the Continental Life Insurance Company before Mr. William Allen Butler, the Referee, was resumed yesterday afternoon, at No. 20 Nassau street, when Mr. F. Barnett, the New-England agent of the concern, whose office was in Boston, was called and testified that he had been in the employ of the company since its incorporation; the accounts were settled every month regularly, and he never knew before this week that there was anything charged against him on the books. Mr. Moses then called for the book in which the agent's balances were entered, and referred to an entry against the Boston agency of $158,663 70. This amount the witness said was not due by him, nor could it by any possibility exist; such an amount never appeared upon the books of the agency, and had never been the subject of correspondence between himself and the officers of the company. Furthermore, the balance charged had never been mentioned to him in the remotest way. After the appointment of Mr. John J. Anderson as Receiver, certain instructions were received from that gentleman regarding the settlement of suits then pending; the balance in the Boston agency, $37,039 56, was retained there according to the terms of the contract; witness was a stockholder in the Continental and had been informed that he was elected a Director, but had never received official notice to that effect and never attended a meeting of the board; he still has his stock which was worth $2,000, in Boston; had never received any loan upon it from the company.

Mr. George W. Thomas, the book-keeper, was next called, and testified that the entry of $153,663 70 was for advances made to agents, and that it should have been charged up or credited to that agency long ago, as it was not an indebtedness, but represented advances made to agents as guarantees. At the time the Receiver was appointed there was about $1,000,000 of such advances on the books; this amount witness thought was not used in making up the annual statements. The witness was then questioned regarding the uncollected and deferred premiums, which were given in the last annual report at $696,221 81, and stated that they were placed at that high figure to swell the assets.

The next witness was Mr. Marvin E. Parrott, who, after submitting a list of the suits now pending against the company, testified that he learned in 1875 that Mr. Frost was a Director in the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company; witness knew nothing regarding a loan to that company of $75,000.

John J. Anderson, the former Receiver, was recalled, and admitted his connection with the Hope and New Jersey Mutual Companies; he did not, he said, receive a portion of $77,000 which was given for the reinsurance of the latter company's risks by the former; he was in the West when the contract was made; the contract in question, he averred, was not made for the purpose of putting $200,000 in hopeless mortgages in the company. Mr. Anderson said he desired to explain now the amount, $314,000, which was transferred to the New-Jersey Mutual, was got; the three receipts given by the last-named company to the Continental amounted to $306,000, and the other $8,000 was added for the interest on the United States bonds, $75,000 of which were among the securities transferred.

Mr. John A. Bragg, formerly a Director of the New-Jersey Mutual, and a stockholder in the Hope Life Insurance Company, of this City, was placed on the stand and put through a long examination by Mr. Raphael J. Moses regarding the reinsurance of that company by the latter, and the subsequent reinsurance of the Hope by the New-Jersey, and the connection therewith of L. W. Frost, but his testimony elicited no new facts.

L. V. Stiles, the Cashier of the Continental, testified that he had never seen the contract for the purchase of policies by Rufus L. Frost and W. R. Blake; witness received a number of premium notes with the initials W. R. B. on them, which were duly paid. The witness was questioned regarding the amount paid to Blake under the contract, and a reference to the books revealed the fact that he had received about $25,000. The contract was read in evidence, and it provided that Blake should receive 20 per cent. of the reserve for every policy changed or purchased; witness identified the handwriting as that of R. C. Frost. The hearing was then adjourned.

LOOKING FOR MR. NOYES.

When Benjamin Noyes, the President of the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, of Washington, D. C., learned on Thursday evening last that Justice Pratt had issued a writ of *ne exeat* against him at the suit of William R. Grace, Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company, to prevent his leaving this State, he at once made preparations to avoid the service of the papers, and although he had been ill for two days and unable to go to his office, he left his hotel, and has not been seen since except by his most trusted friends. He had been stopping at the Astor House, and inquiry made there yesterday failed to elicit any information regarding his whereabouts. A number of letters had been received for him, and he sent a boy for these with an order. Up to a late hour yesterday afternoon the papers had not been served upon him, and it is believed that he is trying to evade the officers.

THEY DON'T WANT HIM.

A PETITION TO THE SENATE PROTESTING AGAINST THE REMOVAL OF MR. WILLIAM SMYTH, THE PRESENT ACTING INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT.

The following petition, signed by policyholders in the Continental, Security, and National Life Insurance Companies, of this State, whose names are appended, was on Thursday last sent to Senator Francis M. Bixby for presentation to the State Senate:

To the Honorable the Senate of the State of New-York:

The petitioners, policy-holders in the Continental Life Insurance Company, the National Life Insurance Company, and the Security Life Insurance Company, of New York, respectfully pray your honorable body to protect them from the consequences of a proposed change in the head of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York. Your petitioners beg to draw your attention to the fact that great malpractices and frauds have, for many years, been carried on with perfect impunity by certain life insurance companies, under the supervision of the said department, and that no check has been given, no exposure made, and no punishment inflicted through or by the heads of the said department until within the last few months, and by no other State insurance officer than William Smyth, the present Acting Insurance Superintendent.

Your petitioners most respectfully represent that the said William Smyth is now actively engaged in the most thorough and conscientious performance of his duties, and that he has already done more for the purification of the business of life insurance from corruption, embezzlement, deception, fraud, and perjury than has ever been accomplished, or even attempted, by any or all of his predecessors in office.

Your petitioners beg also to state that they have watched Mr. Smyth's proceedings, and have become convinced that he has undertaken his present work of cleansing the business of life insurance from its accumulated evils, after a long and thoughtful study of the subject, and from the most upright, pure, and public spirited motives; that he has, by study and thought, fitted himself for the task, and will certainly fulfill it completely, if influences are not brought to bear to shield and save the guilty from his just and retributive proceedings; that his removal under these circumstances will be an act of great public wrong and impolicy; that no successor to him can be appointed who can perform the duties he has undertaken without long preparation in acquiring his knowledge and experience in the subject; that he, the said William Smyth, has proved himself to be an honest, resolute, and incorruptible public officer, and that his removal at this conjuncture will be a triumph for the culprits he is engaged in punishing, a discouragement to all faithful public officers pursuing a similar righteous course, and will in effect be equivalent to the escape from justice of faithless, defaulting, robbing, and defrauding officers in life insurance companies, and to the desertion and betrayal of their policy-holders and the cause of the widows and orphans upon whose portion these heartless offenders have so long been preying.

Your petitioners do, therefore, most earnestly and respectfully pray that your honorable body will refuse to confirm any appointment designed to supercede the present Insurance Superintendent, William Smyth, until he has completed his exposure of life insurance frauds, and brought the guilty parties to justice.

New-York, Feb. 15, 1877.

John Power,	A. M. Walsh,
Charles Bellows,	G. W. Crotoor,
Richard R. Hunt,	A. C. Gerry,
Stephen English,	S. C. Chandler, Jr.,
F. A. Whiting,	L. V. Styles,
Rolf V. C. Lott,	G. W. Thomas,
Matthew A. Bolmer,	Samuel M. Lederer,
H. J. Orteur,	William P. Beale,
Asher Hall.	

MISSOURI INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 16.—In the matter of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company, which has been before the Circuit Court for some time past, Judge Wickham to-day entered a final decree, forever debarring it from further prosecuting business, and turning all its property over to the Receivers recently appointed. All claims against the company may be presented to the court by petition, after which they will be referred to Judge Thomas T. Gantt, who has been appointed special Referee to determine all such demands. W. R. Walker, Assignee of the North Missouri Insurance Company, now in bankruptcy, filed a suit to-day in the United States District Court against Joseph F. Reisher and John F. Williams, Directors of the company, for $136,000 assets of the company claimed by the Assignee to have been misappropriated. Williams is the present Speaker of the Missouri House of Representatives.

THE KING SUITS.

NEGOTIATIONS LOOKING TO A SETTLEMENT OF THE SUITS AGAINST TWEED—A LETTER FROM THE LATTER TO CHARLES O'CONOR.

There have been rumors from time to time for several months past in regard to an early settlement of what are known as the King suits. During the past few days, however, these rumors have assumed definite shape, and there is now no doubt that negotiations have been in progress looking to a settlement of some of the cases, notably those in which Tweed is concerned. With reference to Connolly it is said that ex-Surrogate Hutchings, who left for Europe some months ago, is now engaged in endeavoring to smooth the path for the return of the ex-Controller, whose son-in-law Mr. Hutchings is. Sweeny is expected in this City in a few weeks, but no steps, as far as can be ascertained, have been made for a settlement of his case. His counsel, Mr. McKeon, has always professed a willingness to go to trial with the suits, and the general impression is that the people's case against Sweeny is a rather poor one, owing to the lack of competent evidence. In regard to Tweed, however, the case is different. He was once convicted on a criminal charge, and a verdict was recovered against him in the $6,000,000 suit, which the Supreme Court, General Term, has affirmed. A year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary and the subsequent confinement in Ludlow Street Jail have not tended to reconcile Tweed to his lot, and he has recently made overtures of settlement. Mr. O'Conor, apparently recognizing the futility of the efforts against the Ring, has signified his approval of measures looking toward a restitution of even a portion of the money stolen from the City. The way has been carefully fell all through the negotiations, and they have finally resulted in what look to be the preliminary steps to a settlement. Tweed has sent a letter to Charles O'Conor within the past few days in which he expresses his disgust at the continued litigations in which he has been involved. In this letter Tweed expresses his entire willingness to stop further litigation on his part if the prosecution will let him alone. He professes to be very poor, but expresses his willingness to make restitution as far as is in his power. Steps have also been taken to collect some of the claims which Tweed has against various persons. From present appearances it would seem that the suits against Tweed will be settled, and for a very small amount. Whether Tweed will consent to appear as a witness for the people in the Sweeny suit, and in other prosecutions against persons not sued hitherto, is a matter about which there seems to be as yet some doubt.

INVESTIGATING A CHARITY.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO THE MANAGEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK JUVENILE GUARDIAN SOCIETY—THE MATTER TO BE THOROUGHLY SIFTED.

The Committee of the State Board of Charities, consisting of Messrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Henry L. Hoguet, and Mrs. C. R. Lowell, engaged in the investigation of the affairs of the New-York Juvenile Guardian Society, held their second session in the New-York office of the board yesterday. The object of the meeting was for the purpose of hearing the witnesses who had been subpœnaed to testify in behalf of Mr. D. F. Robertson, the Secretary of the society, against whom charges had been preferred. None of Mr. Robertson's witnesses came forward, however, and in explanation a letter was received from him protesting against the secret manner of examining witnesses without giving him an opportunity of being present and allowing them to be cross-questioned, and also requesting permission to be present at any future examination of its affairs.

Mr. Stephen Pell, who was Treasurer of the association from April, 1874, to March, 1875, appeared, with a transcript made from his books, showing the amount of money received and disbursed by him during his term of office. Following is a synopsis:

Amount of money received on account of the New-York Juvenile Guardian Society as shown on Treasurer's books, from April 16, 1874, to March 10, 1875		$7,932 73
Loans	$575 00	
Rent of rooms in building No. 101 St. Mark's place	175 00	
Collections	7,182 73	7,932 73
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Interest on bond and mortgage	$1,390 00	
Commission to collectors	1,151 00	
Paid to Mr. Robertson	1,999 62	
Insurance	50 25	
Other bills and back indebtedness	3,357 09	
Cash on hand	104 74	7,932 73

The disbursements for expenses (included in the above under the item of "other bills and back indebtedness") were $1,157 13, of which $125 were for teachers' back pay.

Mr. Hoguet, after examining the statement presented by Mr. Pell, asked him whether he had kept the books of the institution. Mr. Pell replied that he had not; he had only acted as Treasurer, and received the money as it came in, and paid it out on vouchers approved by two members of the Financial Committee, Messrs. Jeremiah E. Cary and Ambrose Wood; Mr. Robertson always had a sufficient number of vouchers in his pocket to take up all the money he (the Treasurer) could give him. In answer to another question by Mr. Hoguet, Mr. Pell said that the society was in debt at least $5,000 when he entered upon his duties. He then explained that when he took charge he tried to find out how much the society owed, and found that there was an indebtedness of at least $10,000. The society was in debt to every one with whom they had dealings. There were also $300 to $400 owing to teachers for unpaid salaries. Mr. Hoguet asked the witness why, upon finding the concern in financial difficulties, he had not insisted upon having a full statement. Mr. Pell answered that he had applied to Mr. Robertson for the information, but had been put off by him from time to time, until at last his term of office had expired, leaving him no wiser than he was before. Mr. Hoguet then asked him whether it had ever occurred to him, as Treasurer of the society, that a concern, the actual income of which was less than $8,000, from contributions from the public, could or ought justly to owe $5,000. Mr. Pell replied that when he entered the society he did not know what its annual income really was, and had no means of ascertaining until he had received the money.

Mr. Hoguet then referred to the application made by the society in the present month to the Controller, asking an appropriation of $10,000. He asked Mr. Pell whether he thought the statement contained in that application, to the effect that the society held its house in St. Mark's place in fee, was a proper one to make, in view of the fact that it was mortgaged to its full value. Mr. Pell replied, emphatically, that he did not.

On Monday last Mr. Robertson appeared before the committee, accompanied by his counsel, Mr. Lansing, and asked to be informed when he could appear before them with his witnesses. He was told that yesterday would be set apart for hearing all whom he might desire to bring forward, but instead of producing his witnesses he sent the letter above referred to to the committee. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, speaking in the name of the committee, said, with regard to this communication, that the rule adopted by the committee was that where there was only a simple charge against some one person connected with the management of a society—where it was a really good society, and where the Directors were trying to make it a good charity—the committee were disposed to keep the investigation secret; but where it was a case like the present, which had already been publicly investigated, they considered it proper that it should be a public investigation and the testimony made public as it was taken.

The next session of the committee will be held on Wednesday next at 9:30 A. M., for which time the members of the board of the association and the persons who signed the application to the Controller of the City for the appropriation of $10,000 for the society have been subpœnaed to appear.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

David Sutherland assigned his property to William McMurray yesterday.

Henry Bixby made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to William A. Brown, Jr.

John Werder, wholesale flour dealer, at No. 148 Jersey avenue and No. 237 Newark avenue, Jersey City, has been adjudicated a bankrupt on the petition of his creditors.

Davenport & Co., wholesale dealers in machinery supplies, at No. 81 Chambers street, have failed. Their liabilities are reported to be heavy. A statement of the assets and indebtedness is now in preparation and will be ready in a few days.

A. Clarence Isaacs and William H. Jackson, who did business at No. 13 Barclay street and at No. 514 West Fourteenth street, under the names of "The Excelsior Printing Company" and "A. C. Isaacs & Co.," assigned their property to Frederick Lewis.

Chester Lamb, Charles Lamb, and William G. Lamb, composing the firm of Lamb & Sons, stables, of No. 13 East Fifty-eighth street and No. 131 East Forty-ninth street, assigned their property to William T. Black. Chester Lamb also made an assignment of his individual property to the latter.

AN ALLEGED SWINDLE.

Mr. William Powers, of Springfield, N. H., sent a letter to Mayor Ely, which was received by him yesterday stating that he bought a ticket in a Laramie City lottery, and that he subsequently received a notice signed "Russell & Co., Jewelers, No. 37 Bond street, New-York," advising him that he had drawn a gold watch and chain valued at $200, and that the prize would be forwarded to him on payment of $20, the latter being the amount due on it. Mr. Powers requests the Mayor to call upon Messrs. Russell & Co. about the matter, and says that he will "pay him for his trouble." He adds that "if this is a swindle" the Mayor knows what to do. The Mayor handed the letter to Capt. Welsh, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, for investigation.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union Free Course for the people will be delivered this evening in the great hall at 8 o'clock, by Dr. A. B. Crosby, on "Anæsthesia."

The notorious Owen Tully, who about a year ago was tried and found guilty of mayhem, and sentenced to a long term in State Prison, has been pardoned by the Governor.

The Martha Washington Reception and Garden Party, in aid of the poor of New-York, under the auspices of St. John's Guild, will take place at the Academy of Music and Nilsson Hall, 22d inst.

The Veteran Association of the Eighth Regiment Washington Greys, N. G. S. N. Y., will hold a reception at the armory of the regiment, No. 226 West Twenty-third street, Washington's Birthday.

The Executive Committee of the new Open Board of Brokers met yesterday and admitted 60 new members. They have 70 applications still to pass upon. The membership, it is claimed, now aggregates 340.

The jury in Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday rendered a verdict for the defendant in the suit of Andrew Thomas against Henry Knight, in which the plaintiff sued for $2,500 damages for the wrongful conversion of diamonds.

A grand concert, under the auspices of J. L. Riker Post, No. 62, G. W. R., in aid of the erection and support of the Soldiers' Home of the State of New-York, will take place at Germania Assembly Rooms, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, March 4.

Mr. J. E. Williams, President of the Metropolitan Bank, is very ill of pneumonia. Much sympathy is felt for him among his many friends, and in the charitable association of which he has so long been Treasurer—the Children's Aid Society.

In the suit of Rodh against Mora, the jury in Part II. of the Supreme Court, yesterday rendered a verdict of $1,400 in favor of the plaintiff, who sued to recover the amount of a draft alleged to have been collected by the defendant and not properly accounted for.

The J. L. Riker Post, No. 62, G. W. R., have elected the following officers: Frederick Seibert, Chairman; George H. Moessen, Vice Chairman; W. V. Marx, Secretary; August Schaffer, Treasurer; Philip Daab, William Muhlich, and Louis Schlamp, Executive Committee.

The following patrolmen were dismissed from the Police Department yesterday: Horace Gaylord, Twentieth Precinct; Thomas McLean, Eighteenth Precinct; Patrick H. Gillespie, Eighteenth Precinct; Martin Gleim, Twenty-ninth Precinct, and Owen McCanon, Twentieth Precinct.

The sale of paintings at the Kurtz Gallery, which was erroneously announced in these columns as to take place yesterday, is to occur on Friday next, the 23d inst. There will therefore be plenty of time for admirers of modern French and Roman artists to take a look at the collection of Mr. Smith.

The steam-ship John P. Best, which arrived at this port yesterday from Antwerp, had a stormy passage. One of the hands fell from the forecard to the deck, and was badly injured, and the chief officer was washed against the rail and had his leg broken. The increasing gales washed away the binnacle and chart-room, together with the Captain's books and papers.

The evening schools, after a session of four months, closed last night. It is estimated that during the season there has been an average attendance of over 10,000 pupils, receiving instruction each night, females comprising nearly one-fourth of the total number. About fifty per cent. of the pupils were instructed in the primary or grammar school.

Major George W. Corliss, Mrs. Sparr's troublesome lodger, called on Superintendent Walling yesterday, accompanied by his counsel, ex-Judge Curtis, and preferred a complaint against Capt. McCullagh, of the Seventeenth Precinct. The charges are based upon the arrest of the Major by the officers for his eccentric conduct at No. 189 Second avenue.

Deputy Marshal Crowley went to Fishkill yesterday and arrested Alexander Bartow, the Cashier of the defunct Fishkill National Bank, on a charge of embezzlement and misappropriating large sums of money, thus causing the bank to go into liquidation. Bartow was brought to this City and taken before Commissioner Osborn, who admitted him to bail in the sum of $10,000.

At a concert given at Chickering Hall last night, for the benefit of the poor, Miss Arabella Root, soprano, was heard in well chosen solos, and was assisted in several concerted selections by Miss J. Taylor Logan, contralto, Mr. W. J. Hill, Mr. F. G. Bourne, and Mr. Henry Galt. Mr. Arbuckle played in his usual skillful manner upon the cornet. Messrs. J. O. Schultz and J. G. Bierck were the accompanists.

Daniel Kellogg, a hotel-keeper, has brought suit in the Supreme Court against Daniel Mortimer to recover about $400 for board and carriage hire. The plaintiff says he felt rather dubious about trusting Mortimer, and was referred by the latter to the Trustees of his estate. The Trustees said they had funds in their hands, but Mr. Kellogg asserts that they transferred the property to Mortimer's wife. Mr. Kellogg recovered judgment, and is now engaged in examining Mortimer on supplementary proceedings.

The English Lutheran Church of St. James, on Fifteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, will celebrate its semi-centennial anniversary on Tuesday evening, 20th inst. This occasion is to be observed by a reunion of all who have ever been members of the church. A paper will be read giving a condensed history of the rise and progress of the Lutheran Church in this City. The living ex-Pastors of St. James will be present on the 20th, and also on the Sunday following, when three religious services appropriate to this interesting occasion will be held.

BROOKLYN.

The charge preferred against Justices Riley and Gunk of exacting illegal fees by James Meyers has been dismissed.

In accordance with an order issued by Justice Barnard, Abram H. Daily, who is contesting the election of Surrogate Livingston, furnished the latter yesterday with a bill of particulars.

The Kings County Club has elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: President

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7935. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS

WASHINGTON.

RANDALL'S INSULT TO THE SENATE.

ACTION OF THE HOUSE ON THE DECISION OF THE LOUISIANA CASE—AN UNPRECEDENTED RULING BY THE DEMOCRATIC LEADER—THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE REFUSED RECOGNITION—A PARTISAN POWER NEVER BEFORE ASSUMED BY ANY PRESIDING OFFICER—OUTRAGEOUS TREATMENT OF A REPUBLICAN MEMBER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—To-day the Democratic members of the House exhibited very bitter feeling over the decision of the Louisiana case. It came so suddenly upon them last evening, and was so entirely different from what they had from some cause brought themselves to expect, that they were thrown into a state of demoralization which for the time prevented them from collecting themselves sufficiently to express the utter disappointment caused by the decision. This morning they were early at the Capitol, notice having been served last night upon each Democratic member to be in his place in the House at 10 o'clock. Most of them were present at the hour designated, and as a recess was immediately taken until noon they had abundant opportunity to mingle and talk over the situation. Except a few of the leaders who were assembled in the Speaker's room, the Democrats, during the recess, gathered in groups on the floor, each group forming an informal indignation meeting for the purpose of denouncing the majority of the Commission.

In the Speaker's rooms were assembled Speaker Randall, Mr. Lamar, Chairman of the Democratic caucus; Messrs. Morrison, Cox, Hewitt, Springer, Field, and others, devising a programme of proceedings. It was finally determined by these leaders that the joint convention should not be assembled until an opportunity was had to hold a formal caucus, and accordingly the resolution for a joint meeting on Monday was prepared, which Lamar offered immediately following the reading of the journal. When the House was called, at 12 o'clock, the journal was read through in order to give time and opportunity for privately instructing the Democrats of the programme adopted in the Speaker's room. The reading of the journal had not proceeded far when the Secretary of the Senate appeared with a message announcing that the Senate was prepared to meet the House in joint convention to continue the Electoral count. Contrary to all precedent, Speaker Randall paid no attention to the Secretary of the Senate, forcing him to stand without recognition for nearly an hour. This was a deliberate indignity which cannot be justified under any circumstances, and which, in this instance, was aggravated by the fact that the communication from the Senate, no matter when made, could have no possible effect on any contemplated action of the House. The reading of the journal completed, Mr. Lamar was recognized to introduce his resolution informing the Senate that the House would be prepared to reassemble in joint convention at 11 o'clock Monday morning. The previous question was moved, when Mr. Kasson arose, but before he uttered ten words a howl came from the Democratic side, and thus encouraged, the Speaker was proceeding to take the sense of the House, entirely ignoring Mr. Kasson, when that gentleman called out that he rose to submit a question of privilege, and insisted upon his right to recognition. Mr. Kasson's determined manner induced the Speaker to halt, and to snappishly inquire, "What is the question of privilege?" Mr. Kasson directed attention to the fact that the Secretary of the Senate had been waiting for some time to deliver a message from the Senate, and that he should be received before the vote was taken on Lamar's resolution. The Speaker ruled that to be no privileged question, and, amid yells for the regular order from the Democratic side, the Speaker angrily commanded Mr. Kasson to resume his seat. The question was put on Lamar's resolution and carried by a vote of yeas 152, nays, 111. The Secretary of the Senate was compelled to stand through the roll-call, but upon its completion, and before announcing the result, Speaker Randall recognized him, and the communication from the Senate was delivered. Nine Democrats voted against the resolution, and the same number also voted against the recess until Monday, which was moved by Mr. Lamar immediately upon adoption of his resolution.

Speaker Randall's refusal to receive the message from the Senate was based on the idea that the violation of the Electoral Commission law could be in some way better defended if the record were to show that there was no previous notice received of the readiness of the Senate to proceed with the count. Randall knew the nature of the message, and because he knew it declined to recognize Secretary Gorham to receive it. This is a power never assumed by a presiding officer of either House, and one week ago, on a similar occasion, Randall interrupted the roll-call to receive the message. The power he exercised to-day is one by which in the closing days of a session the Speaker could defeat entirely important legislation. Randall's action was discourteous, violent, and outrageous, and probably no other Democrat in Congress in his position would have been so devoid of decency and shame as to have acted so improperly.

YESTERDAY'S ACTION IN THE HOUSE.

THE COURSE PURSUED BY THE DEMOCRATS ENTIRELY UNEXPECTED—A WEAK EXCUSE GIVEN BY THE LEADERS—MEMBERS OF THE PARTY WHO ARE LIABLE TO KICK OVER THE TRACES—A GREAT DIVERSITY OF OPINION AND INTERESTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb 17.—The action of the House to-day was unexpected in its method, though not in its result. It was supposed the Democrats would allow the joint meeting to be held, and would present objections to the decision in the case of Louisiana, and then take a recess till Monday, as was done when Florida was brought into the convention. Instead, they determined not to have a joint meeting till Monday. This is clearly a violation of the spirit of the law, and almost certainly of the letter as well. If the resolution was passed in good faith, the question of its strict legality might be waived, and it is asserted by nearly all leading Democrats that the party will stand by the results of the law, and some of them profess to expect the entire vote will be counted by the end of next week. Some of them have given as a reason for deserving a little delay now that there are 30 or more of their men in the House who are hot-headed and rash, and who can only be kept under control by careful management. This refers to such people as Springer, of Illinois, and Thompson, of Massachusetts. The latter has become infinitely more of a nuisance than Springer. He goes around the Capitol haranguing little bands of Democrats wherever he can get them together. He talks in a wildly excited manner, and at times about the Commission, and presents some symptoms of incipient insanity. It is said that he regards the rejection by the Commission of his Florida report as a personal affront. The leaders may be sincere in their expressed determination not to delay and filibuster, but their actions do not seem so, for while professing not to intend delay they do delay, and only nine Democrats, and they not prominent in the party, voted against deferring the count till Monday. It is the universal belief that on Monday a further recess will be taken till Tuesday before the States are counted down to Oregon. This is mere conjecture, but the caucus which meets at the Capitol to-night, and which may possibly continue in session till too late an hour to learn before to-morrow what was agreed upon, may decide definitely upon a course to be pursued.

There is a great diversity of opinion, feeling, and interests in the Democratic ranks, and Republicans generally rather hope that the revolutionists will prove strong enough to make the attempt at delay formidable, the common belief being that such a fact would lead to a speedy disruption of the party. The excitement is intense, but a remarkable feature of it which still continues is the personal restraint that has prevented not only violent altercations, but even angry words. Everything said is in the best of good nature, and the hot display of Mr. Hewitt on the floor of the House to-day was the nearest approach there has yet been to violence or any encounter. The action of the caucus, when known, may make plain the future, which is now considerably clouded by Thompson, Springer, and their like.

THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

THE PROCEEDINGS MORE PACIFIC THAN ANTICIPATED—NORTHERN DEMOCRATS MORE REVOLUTIONARY THAN THEIR SOUTHERN ASSOCIATES—DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S VINDICTIVENESS—THE RESOLUTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Democratic caucus to-night was attended by over 100 members, and in the general character of the proceedings was more pacific than was anticipated. Mr. Cochrane, of Pennsylvania, introduced a resolution, preceded by two or three long preambles, setting forth that the majority of the Electoral Commission had disregarded their oaths and refused to obey the law, thereby defeating the will of the people, and resolving that it is the duty of the House of Representatives to defeat the fraudulent action of the Commission by all means known to the Constitution and the laws, to this end interposing dilatory motions when available, objecting to the votes of States yet to be called, to the end that the inauguration of a usurper may be defeated. This resolution was advocated by Cochrane, Hurd, Southard, of Ohio; Lynde, of Wisconsin, and Thompson, of Massachusetts, who made the most bitter and vehement speech of the evening. John Young Brown, of Kentucky; Reagan, of Texas; Singleton, of Mississippi, and Hill, of Georgia, opposed the resolution, each of these gentlemen denouncing it as unwise, unpatriotic, and revolutionary. Those who advocated it argued that it would be preferable to submit to an interregnum in the Presidency, the elevation of the President pro tem. of the Senate, or a new election, rather than permit the inauguration of Hayes. Finally, Mr. Reagan offered a substitute for Cochrane's revolutionary measure, declaring that the House will not interpose irregular or dilatory act on to the further count of the Electoral vote, but that the count shall proceed in the mode prescribed by the Electoral act, carrying out in good faith all its conditions. Mr. Bright, of Tennessee, offered an amendment to this resolution that the House of Representatives protests against the shameful and fraudulent decision by the majority of the Commission in the case of the States of Florida and Louisiana. This resolution, together with the amendment, was adopted by a vote of two to one.

David Dudley Field came to the front with a resolution calling for another caucus on Monday night, and the appointment of a committee of five to report upon the propriety of stopping the appropriations for the coming year for the Army. Mr. Willis, of New-York, moved to table Field's resolution when, Field withdrew it. The caucus adjourned about 11 o'clock. It is noticeable that the Southern members acted almost solidly against the extreme measures proposed, and made all the pacific speeches that were uttered. Mr. Cochrane's preamble and resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, The Electoral Commission was created in good faith, with a view to the examination of evidence and all questions which pertain to the disputed votes of Florida, Louisiana, and Oregon; and whereas, said Commission, in disregard of their oaths, fraudulently refused to obey the law and the will of the people by defeating such examination; therefore

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress, which it owes to the Democratic Party and the American people, to defeat the fraudulent acts of said Commission by all the means known to the Constitution and laws, to the end that all possible delays may be interposed, dilatory motions made, and objections interposed to the vote of every State yet to be counted, with the view of multiplying issues, and thereby defeating the inauguration of a usurper.

Mr. Reagan's substitute was as follows:

Resolved, That the count of the Electoral vote shall proceed without dilatory opposition to the ordinary execution of the act of Congress creating the Electoral Commission, whose decisions shall be received and acted upon in accordance with the provisions of the said law.

Mr. Bright's amendment, which was adopted, was as follows:

"But this resolution is accompanied with the solemn and earnest protest of the Democratic Party against the gross and shameless violations of law, justice, and truth contained in the decisions of the majority who signed the same in the cases of Florida and Louisiana."

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Walling, of Ohio, but received only 13 votes:

Resolved, That, in view of the fact that the so-called Electoral Commission have refused to receive evidence of the frauds charged in the recent elections, or the ineligibility of Electors, it is our duty, as representatives of the people, to do no further legislation recognizing said Commission, or meet in joint session to further the count of the Electoral vote under its decisions.

HEWITT FORCED TO APOLOGIZE.

DEMOCRATIC BITTERNESS ILLUSTRATED—A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS GROSSLY INSULTED BY A NEW-YORK CONGRESSMAN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—A scene occurred during the brief session of the House to-day which serves to illustrate the bitterness of feeling existing among the Democratic leaders. When Mr. Lamar offered his resolution for reassembling in joint convention on Monday, Mr. Bliss, of New-York, who was sitting directly behind Mr. Baker, of Indiana, inquired of him, "What does this mean?" Baker replied, "It means filibustering." Mr. Abram S. Hewitt sits next to Baker, and overhearing the question and Baker's answer, turned to Baker, and, with much warmth and emphasis, said: "That's a d——d lie." Hewitt's insulting remark was exploded with so much force that it was heard several seats distant, causing those members in the immediate vicinity of the parties to rise in anticipation of a personal collision. Baker afterward informed Hewitt that he had wantonly insulted him, and that he would hold him responsible for it, when Hewitt apologized for his choleric conduct. This incident occasioned a great deal of comment, and Hewitt is universally condemned for his ebullition of passion and violation of decency. His apology was entirely satisfactory to Mr. Baker.

THE HAND OF TILDEN.

PELTON BUYS ALL THE COPIES OF "SLATER'S CODE-BOOK" TO BE FOUND IN NEW-YORK—SOMETHING FOR THE SENATE COMMITTEE TO LOOK INTO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—It has been ascertained in New-York that the cipher dictionary used by the Democrats in the concoction of the Oregon villainy is known as *Slater's Code-Book*, and was purchased from Charles Wiley, a bookseller, at No. 15 Astor place. About two weeks after election, Tilden's nephew, Col. William T. Pelton, called at the store and purchased two of the books. These were undoubtedly used in the celebrated cipher correspondence with Grover, relative to the decision in the case of Watts, the Oregon Elector. Subsequently, on the 8th of December, Pelton again appeared and purchased four copies more, supposing that number to be all that remained in the store. On the 16th of December another of the books was bought for the use of the Democratic Committee at the Everett House, and on the 18th and 19th respectively, two more of them were sought out and purchased by well-known Democrats. The name of the buyer on the date last mentioned is unknown, but as he delayed payment until Jan. 8, and some difficulty was experienced in collecting the bill, it is surmised that it was Tilden himself. On the 22d of December Pelton, or some one else for him, bought all the remaining *Code Books* in the store—three in number. Mr. Wiley refuses to give the names of the purchasers, but it has been ascertained beyond doubt that they are as above stated. He says that he has had frequent calls for the book since, and could have easily sold 50 copies. The price of the work was $3 50. When Pelton first called he was shown an A B C signal book, but said that he preferred "Slater's," as that was the safest.

SENATOR KELLY'S EXPLANATION.

WHAT HE KNEW ABOUT TILDEN'S ATTEMPT TO BUY AN ELECTORAL VOTE—COL. PELTON AND HIS PRINCIPAL IN GRAMERCY PARK CHARGED WITH RASCALITY—WHERE THE MONEY SENT TO OREGAN CAME FROM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The explanation of Senator Kelly to-day in the Senate of his Oregon correspondence was the same in substance as the brief statement in THE TIMES a day or two ago. He enlarged that statement, and read all the telegrams with an emphasis that made the sense clear where they have seemed blind. By reading them he secured their printing in the *Record*, a result he could not have had in mind. He put the dispatches together in order of time, showing that he was entirely familiar with them. His defense went only to the extent of helping himself out of the criminal conspiracy, and in attempting this he found it necessary to charge Patrick with rascality. Mr. Kelly is so fat-witted that he did not comprehend that when he was charging Patrick with cheating he was directly charging the same conduct upon Pelton and Pelton's principal, for whether Kelly understood Patrick's corrupt proposition or not, it is clear that the New-York parties did, and approved it if the fee could be made contingent on Tilden's inauguration. The Democratic Senators were generally in their seats, and they saw the effect of Kelly's story if it were believed, and they looked anything but pleased. Kelly's explanation is generally held to be entirely incredible, and he can only give assurance of his sincerity by submitting himself to examination under oath by the committee.

That the money sent to Oregon came from Tilden's private account is made daily more certain by the attempts to prevent investigation. The Cashier of the bank, Mr. Jordan, refuses to testify, and if the money had been taken from other funds he would have been instructed, no doubt, by Mr. Tilden, to present evidence of that fact. Tilden now is in such bad odor, even with the Democracy, that if a new election were to be held, he could not get the nomination from their convention.

CLAIM OF LOUISIANA DEMOCRATS.

HOW THEY HOPE TO SECURE CONTROL OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT—THEY WILL SUPPORT PRESIDENT HAYES IF MR. NICHOLLS IS RECOGNIZED AS GOVERNOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Since the decision rendered by the Electoral Commission yesterday, the Democrats of Louisiana have given up all hope of seating Mr. Tilden in the Presidential chair. Their one hope now is to secure control of their State Government, and to that end they are straining every nerve. Their programme is to appeal to the Hayes Administration for a recognition of Nicholls and the other Democratic State officers, and should this fail, as they expect it will, their next action will be in the courts. They will claim that although the Returning Board had power to canvass the returns for Presidential Electors, it had no power to count or declare the vote for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. This claim they base upon a clause in the State Constitution adopted in 1868, which provides that the Legislature and not the Returning Board has power to canvass the vote for State offices. The Louisiana politicians here are among the most conservative Democrats, and they now state that if they can secure a recognition of Nicholls and his Government under the clause of the Constitution named, they will be willing to support and sustain President Hayes and his Administration with every power and all the influence which they possess.

WHY TROOPS WERE SENT SOUTH.

THE ELECTION IN VIRGINIA—THE MILITARY NECESSARY TO PRESERVE THE PEACE—FREEDMEN PROTECTED FROM INTIMIDATION WHEREVER SOLDIERS ARE STATIONED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—L. L. Lewis, United States District Attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia, was before Mr. Goode's committee to-day, and testified that the only apprehensions of trouble were occasioned by editorials in the city papers at Petersburg before election time, and speeches made by canvassers; did not actually see any necessity for the presence of troops, although the colored Republicans feared from the above reasons that trouble would ensue; was not in Petersburg on election day.

C. P. Ramsdell, a United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Virginia, testified that he wrote letters to Attorney General Taft in October last; in the election of 1874 witness received telegrams from Attorney General Williams to the effect that if such disturbances as mentioned in the letters written by witness occurred again it would be necessary to summon United States troops to his assistance in preserving the peace, but he hoped that such a step would not be resorted to unless absolutely necessary; four days after the May election of 1876, Edward Edwards was frightfully beaten and also shot, and when the November elections were near at hand he was visited by a number of persons, among them many ladies, who begged witness to use every effort to preserve the peace; he feared that disturbances of a more violent nature would take place, hence his letters to the Attorney General; witness appointed 142 Deputy Marshals; among these there were only two Conservatives who served; there was no pay attached to the offices; witness was ordered to Petersburg by the President to stay there and preserve the peace; the November elections were exceedingly quiet, and the number of troops present were 24 privates and two officers.

C. P. Ramsdell, United States Marshal, testified that his impression was that the presence of military at Petersburg on Nov. 7 tended to preserve peace and encourage a free and fair expression of the vote, although the Petersburg community is as lawabiding as any other he knew of. He also stated that the United States Court was in session on that day, at Jarrett's Hotel, by order of the President.

B. W. Hoxsey, Assistant District Attorney, who resides at Culpepper, Va., stated that he was at Petersburg on the day of the last election by order of the President; that he was, in fact, the immediate cause of troops being sent there. He went to Washington in consequence of a telegram received from the Chief Supervisor of Elections, and saw the Attorney General and Gen. Sherman. He said that from his previous experience he did not believe that any municipal authorities in Virginia would allow the full black vote to be cast in any place where it predominated. He stated, however, that at the November election at Petersburg no disturbance occured at any poll; no United States Marshal made an arrest, and the Mayor maintained the peace on that day.

The committee then adjourned until Monday.

GOV. TILDEN'S BANK ACCOUNT.

THE CASHIER OF THE THIRD NATIONAL BANK BEFORE A SENATE COMMITTEE—HE REFUSES TO PRODUCE TILDEN'S ACCOUNT AND WILL BE REPORTED FOR CONTEMPT—TESTIMONY OF THE BANK PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—Conrad N. Jordan, Cashier of the Third National Bank of New-York, was before the Senate Sub-committee on Privileges and Elections this morning. Senator Mitchell questioned the witness as to his knowledge of sums of money having been sent from New-York to Oregon since the late election, and the witness declined to answer all questions on that subject, or to produce the books and papers called for in the subpœna served on him until he has consulted with his lawyer. He stated that he had consulted with no one, save the President and Directors of his bank, since the subpœna was served on him; witness further refused to state what advice had been given him by the President and Directors of his bank when he consulted them relative to the subpœna served on him calling for a statement of the accounts at his bank of Samuel J. Tilden, A. S. Hewitt, and W. T. Pelton.

James B. Weaver, proprietor of the Everett House, New-York, was called and examined by Senator Mitchell. He stated that they were in the habit at his house, during the late political campaign, of cashing checks and orders drawn by Col. W. T. Pelton; the checks drawn by Pelton were on the Hanover Bank of New-York; he does not know that there was any money deposited with his Cashier for political purposes during the months of October and November last, except $5,000; this sum was deposited by Mr. Lamont, of the New-York State Democratic Committee, and witness knows nothing of the way in which it was disbursed; the National Democratic Committee had rooms at his hotel during the last political campaign.

John W. Ellis, President of the Third National Bank of New-York, was before the committee this afternoon and made, under oath, a statement similar to the one made by him to the Chairman of the Sub-committee [Senator Mitchell] yesterday. He stated that he knew of the issuing of a subpœna to Mr. Jordan, in which certain books and papers were called for; he spoke to Mr. Jordan on this subject and Mr. Jordan informed witness that he had received another dispatch telling him that he [Mr. Jordan] need not come to Washington; witness does not know who sent the dispatch, and Jordan thinks it bore no signature; he first learned of Jordan's being in contempt by reading the morning papers of a few days since; he went to Mr. Jordan immediately and asked him how it was, and, after conversing with him for a time, left with the impression on his mind that Jordan was to obey the subpœna as first issued. In fact, Jordan wrote a dispatch in the presence of witness in which he stated to Senator Morton that he would come to Washington immediately. The witness stated, in reply to Senator Kernan, that he and the members of his firm—Winslow, Lanier & Co.—are all Republicans, and also that "Mr. Jordan was a Republican, but Mr. Tilden bull-dozed the Republicanism out of him this time."

Mr. Jordan was recalled, and questioned by Senator Mitchell relative to the dispatch which he received imorming him that he need not come to Washington in answer to the subpœna of the committee. Mr. Jordan stated that the dispatch was not sent to him, but it was brought to the Third National Bank and given him to read. He declined to say who the dispatch was sent to, and who brought it to him at the bank, until he has consulted his counsel as to his answer; he did not tell Mr. Ellis that he had received a dispatch telling him that he [witness] need not come to Washington, but he told Mr. Ellis that he had seen such a dispatch; the dispatch was not shown him by W. T. Pelton; he has not seen Pelton since his [witness'] arrival in Washington; he has advised with no person or persons relative to the course which he is at present persuing in refusing to answer questions, and intimated that he thought questions were being asked which were improper. He also stated that he would make his answer when he was taken to the bar of the Senate. He stated in reply to Senator Logan that he was aware of the consequences for refusing to answer questions put by the members of the committee, after which he was replaced in custody of the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate.

Mr. Ellis stated to the committee that he was willing to produce the books and papers called for by the committee in the subpœna to Mr. Jordan, and he and P. A. Vincent, the paying teller of the Third National Bank, will appear before the committee on Tuesday next, in answer to a *subpœna duces tecum*.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Treasury now holds $369,500,000 in bonds to secure national bank circulation, and $19,149,000 to secure public deposits. United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending to-day, 1,088,000; United States bonds held to secure circulation withdrawn for the week ending to-day, $1,399,400. National bank circulation outstanding—currency notes, $318,369,877; gold notes, $1,428,900. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $316,853 31, and from customs, $492,575 78.

The following balances were in the Treasury of the United States to-day at the closing hour: Currency, $10,420,412; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $37,315,000; coin, including $53,817,400 in coin certificates, $80,021,239; outstanding legal tenders, $364,984,812.

The following are the receipts of national bank notes for redemption for the week ending to-day, as compared with the corresponding week of last year:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$992,000	$1,378,000
Boston	1,327,000	1,904,000
Philadelphia	130,000	180,000
Miscellaneous	1,308,000	1,134,000
Total	$3,757,000	$4,296,000

Messrs. Holman, Atkins, and Hale, Sub-committee appointed to prepare the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, completed it to-day and will report it to the full House Committee on Appropriations next Monday. The total of the bill as prepared by the sub-committee is about $14,000,000, which is several millions less than that of last year's bill. The total amount recommended for continuing the work on public buildings is about $1,700,000, the principal items being: $400,000 for Chicago, and $325,000 each for Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Philadelphia. The sub-committee have also inserted an item of $181,554 for the purchase of additional land for the Boston Post Office and Subtreasury. These, and all other items in the bill are, of course, still subject to change by the full committee.

CONGRATULATING GOV. HAYES.

NUMEROUS CONGRATULATORY DISPATCHES RECEIVED BY THE NEXT PRESIDENT—A CALL ON HIM BY FRED. DOUGLASS—HOW THE OHIO DEMOCRATS ACCEPT THE SITUATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 17.—Gov. Hayes received a large number of congratulatory dispatches to-day and a great many complimentary calls. Fred. Douglass, who happened to be passing through the city, called to pay his respects, and spent some time in conversation with the Governor.

There was considerable political cross-firing in the General Assembly to-day, the Democrats generally acknowledging defeat, but accusing the Electoral Commission of partisan decision. The Republicans expressed their astonishment that the Democratic minority of the Commission has not been able to overcome the partisan bias, so much deprecated by the Democrats, sufficiently to vote with the majority even on trivial questions. The discussion was animated, but good natured, the Democrats generally accepting the situation gracefully.

REJOICINGS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Feb. 17.—The Republicans here are rejoicing over the decision of the Electoral Commission in the Louisiana case. A public demonstration will take place as soon as the final result is announced. With Hayes as President the Republicans of this State will organize for the campaigns of 1878 and of 1880.

TROOPS NEEDED IN THE SOUTH.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS KILLED WHILE IN THE DISCHARGE OF THEIR DUTY—HOW THE REVENUE LAWS ARE DEFIED IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Feb. 17.—On Wednesday last, in Watauga County, John Wilson, a revenue officer, attempted to arrest Mathias Harmon, a notorious illicit distiller. Several shots were fired on both sides, resulting in the death of Wilson and the escape of Harmon. Several illicit distillers were arrested a few days ago in Polk County and carried to Hendersonville for trial. The friends of the distillers rallied and followed the officers for the purpose of rescuing the men under arrest. A street fight took place in Hendersonville between the officers and the rescuers, resulting in the shooting of two of the attacking party. Another account says two officers were killed while the trial was going on.

A letter from the Collector of Internal Revenue of the Mountain District says that two Deputy Marshals, one by the name of Merrill, attempted to arrest a squad of illicit distillers in Buncombe County one day this week, and that the two Marshals were killed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day received a dispatch from Revenue Agent Wagner, stating that his Yadkin County raiding party had just arrived at Winston, and reported the capture of 29 copper stills complete, 36,000 gallons of mash and beer, and eight distilleries.

RECREANT TO HIS PLEDGES.

GOV. VANCE AND HIS PARTY IN NORTH CAROLINA—HIS CONDUCT STOUTLY OPPOSED BY INFLUENTIAL NEWSPAPERS—WHAT DID THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA SAY TO THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Feb. 17.—A brisk fight is going on in this State between Gov. Vance and his organ the *News*, and the *Sentinel* of this place, and another Democratic paper published in Newbern, over Vance's appointees of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad. Gov. Vance appointed M. F. Arendell State proxy, who was a surgeon in the Holden-Kirk war of 1870, when Gov. Holden attempted to put down the Kuklux. Gov. Vance is soundly denounced as recreant to pledges made during the canvass, and such reform as this is characterized as shameful and insulting to the people of Eastern Carolina. The *Sentinel* says the appointees are the tools of a Ring, who are fattening upon the railroad. An injunction has been issued, restraining payment of interest on the bonds of this road, which are said to be invalid, usurious, and in the hands of the Ring.

Gov. Vance has recognized Wade Hampton as Governor of South Carolina, by communicating with him relative to fugitives from justice now in jail in this State.

THE CONTROL OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Feb. 17.—The bill to reorganize the county Governments has passed both houses of the Legislature, and is now a law. The Legislature under this law will elect Justices of the Peace, and they will elect the various county officers. Every county Government will be Democratic as soon as this bill goes into effect.

WELDON, THE ASSASSIN.

MOBILE, Feb. 17.—A reporter called on Patrick H. Pepper, of the firm of P. H. Pepper & Co., this morning to make inquiries regarding W. H. Weldon, and was shown a letter from C. D. Spencer, general salesman with H. B. Claflin & Co., New-York, to P. H. Pepper & Co., dated New-York, Nov. 13, 1876, saying: "I have succeeded in finding that salesman. His name is W. H. Weldon. He has had a large experience, and is, I think, a first-rate salesman. He is quick, energetic, well connected, and honest." Mr. Pepper states that Weldon commenced service on the 20th of November, 1876. Early this month he was reprimanded for disobedience of the rules of the firm. He did not again make his appearance until Wednesday, the 14th instant, at 11 A. M., when he called for the payment of past services, which was made. He had the appearance of having been on a big drunk.

EX-PRESIDENT IGLESIAS' CABINET.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—To-morrow Alfonso Mejia, Joaquin M. Alcalde, Frances Y. Prieto, Jose M. Iglesias, and Sebastian Garcia, members ex-President Iglesias' Cabinet, will leave for New-York via St. Louis. The object of the visit at present is unknown.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ENGINEERS.

A COMMITTEE OF THE STRIKERS ON THE BOSTON AND MAINE RAILROAD BEFORE THE STATE COMMISSIONERS—THE GRIEVANCES OF THE LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS EXPLAINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—To-day the committee of the striking engineers on the Boston and Maine Railroad, and Mr. Arthur, the Chief of the Brotherhood, were heard by the State Railroad Commissioners, each under oath. Their statements in substance were, that they had been treated harshly and unfairly, and no disposition had been shown to deal honorably by them. Previous to the strike the President had been called upon, and respectfully asked to listen to their grievances and requests, but in reply he had said he could not increase their pay, had no desire to do so, and if they were not satisfied that they could leave. He would not even offer to lay the matter before the Directors. If he had so offered there would have been no strike. It was stated that the pay of engineers on this road was less than any other road running out of Boston; that it was uneven, and that great favoritism was shown. The grading of the pay, as heretofore, was done away with by Smith, the engine dispatcher, against whom the men are very bitter, and a disposition was seen to drive out the older men and put in cheaper men, and also to keep the younger men on low pay. Three of the oldest engineers, one of whom had been in the employ of the road 36 years, and another 33 years, had been reduced in pay since February. Mr. Arthur, the Chief of the Brotherhood, explained the workings of the organization. It was opposed to strikes, except as a last resort. There was a tribunal which judged all grievances in the order, and the chief had no arbitrary power. If there had been a half dozen men on the road opposed to the strike, he should never have given his consent. The Brotherhood would support a man in a strike they approved until he got employment, even if for 10 years; the membership of the order was about 13,000, embraced 90 per cent. of the reliable engineers of the continent, and was increasing daily; witness said the Brotherhood claimed the right to say to a man, "Join us or stay with the road. If you come with us we will pay you as well as the company;" the Brotherhood furnished the money to pay the hired substitutes; they would be willing to be governed by a law that made it a penal offense for an engineer to abandon his engine on the track, provided the law also forbade the company to say to a man at any time and at any place, "We are done with you." Fault was found when men left their engines because of the trouble given the company and the public, but no fault was publicly found when the companies dismissed engineers without warning, and families were thus left helpless. His salary as Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood was $2,500. Two other officers received $2,000 each. The order was secret only so far as passwords, grips, and signs were used to distinguish a member from an outsider. If a man abandoned the property of a railroad, unless in a strike supported by the order, or injured it in any way, he would be punished by the order.

The situation on the road is about as yesterday. Trains are running regularly on the new time table, and there is a slow movement of freight. No overt act has been attempted by the strikers.

RAILWAY LITIGATION IN THE SOUTH.

MOBILE, Feb. 17.—A petition was filed to-day in the United States Circuit Court by Morris Ketchum, surviving Trustee of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, for the appointment of George S. Coe, President of the American Exchange Bank of New-York, and Philip C. Calhoun, President of the Fourth National Bank of New-York, to fill vacancies in the Trusteeship of the first mortgage. Argument upon the effect of Judge Wood's request and proposal to sit in the cause will be heard by the court on Monday.

On petition of the purchasers of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, Judge Grandon, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Alabama, made a decree that, on the payment of the whole cash required by the terms of the purchase, the road shall be turned over to them. The petitioners, represented by J. C. Stanton, have 40 days more to pay the cash required. They have already paid $30,000.

SINGULAR DISCHARGE OF A JURY.

UTICA, Feb. 17.—After the adjournment of the court last night in the trial of Patrick Crowley for the murder of Daniel Mulverhill, in Newport, Herkimer County, Feb. 13, 1876, one of the jurors asked for the court copy of the Revised Statutes. The Constable in charge was told by the reporter of the Albany *Argus* and Utica *Observer*, that it was all right, and the book was handed in. Upon being called into court at 9 o'clock A. M., the presence of the book was discovered, and on an exception by the defense, Judge Nixon discharged the jury, this irregularity nullifying any verdict that might be rendered. On the first ballot the jury stood equally divided on murder in the first and second degree, and manslaughter in the second degree.

SUSPENSION OF A NATIONAL BANK.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 17.—The excitement at Shamokin, caused by the stoppage of the Miners' Trust and Safe Deposit Company yesterday, is intensified this morning by the suspension of the Northumberland County National Bank. The cause of the suspension of the bank is attributed to the action taken by the United States Controller of the Currency, who closed it up, though it is claimed by the bank officers that the suspension was brought on by a run caused by the suspension of the Miners' Trust and Safe Deposit Bank yester day. Its deposits were large.

CRIMINAL NEGLECT OF A DRUGGIST.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—The inquest on the body of Hettie Love, who died on Tuesday last from the effects of muriatic acid administered by mistake in a dose of castor oil, was concluded by Coroner Goddard to-day. The verdict charges criminal negligence on the part of the druggist, Isaac W. Sitler. The accused was remanded to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

AN ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—A young man named "Abe" Rothschild attempted to commit suicide early this morning by shooting. It has transpired that he murdered his mistress, named Bessie Moore, in Jefferson, Texas, some time ago, where they had been stopping at a hotel. Rothschild was a commercial traveller for a house in this city. His wound is not fatal, and he will be taken to Texas for trial.

LABOR DEMONSTRATION.

TRENTON, Feb. 17.—The unemployed potters, to the number of 600, are parading the streets today, with music and banners, on which are inscribed, among other mottoes, "We court arbitration," "High tariff means low wages," "Right must conquer might," "Labor has rights which capital is bound to respect," "Free trade means prosperity," "A fair day's pay for a fair day's work." The procession is very orderly.

A POLICEMAN FATALLY SHOT.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.—This afternoon two men named Douglass and Jourdan became engaged in an altercation near Frankford road and Norris street. Policeman McGonigal was summoned to arrest the parties, and on his interfering, Douglass drew a pistol from his pocket and shot the officer dead. McGonigal was an exemplary officer. The murderer, who is an ex-policeman, has been arrested.

FATAL EFFECTS OF HYDROPHOBIA.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—Annie Bragdon, a girl who was bitten by a dog in September last, died to-day of hydrophobia.

A ROYAL WIFE WHO WILL HAVE HER OWN WAY.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 17.—The *Courier* asserts that the Duke of Edinburgh, for domestic reasons, has resigned the command of her Majesty's steamship Sultan, and is returning to England.

THE DEFIANT TURK.

INCIDENTS OF THE CONSTANTINOPLE CONFERENCE.

A GREAT PLACE FOR BABBLING MISCHIEF-MAKERS—DEALING IN CANARDS AND TURKISH FUNDS—A BUSYBODY EXTRAORDINARY—THE PASSIONS OF JEALOUS RACES—VENOM OF EUROPEAN RESIDENTS—WHEN AND WHERE THE PROTOCOL WAS SIGNED—COMIC SIDE OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1877.

On Saturday, Jan. 20, closed the last act of the drama of the conference, which has "dragged its slow length along" from the beginning of December until now. Its general significance gives it a high place in the drama of history, though for us dwellers in Constantinople the humors and whimsies of the by-play have caused a daily-recurring wonder as to whether we were assisting at tragedy, at melodrama, or only at a preternaturally solemn farce. The painful doubt has at last given place to as much of certainty as is ever possible with regard to this long-vexed Eastern Question. The catastrophe you already know; my present business is with the comedy aspect of the preceding action, the burden whereof falls upon the chorus of newsmongers and fabricators of *canards*—that is to say, upon the busy little world of Perote society. If there be a spot on the face of the globe where the mischief-making tongue wags to more effect than on the poly

Perote, comes in clasping his hands in despair. "News are very bad. Consolidés down to 11; never were so low before." In vain I remind him of 20 occasions within the last three months when they have been equally low. He still believes in the despair of the moment. To-morrow they will be up to 13, and the day after be down again at 11; deviation and depression repose alike upon undoubting faith and absolute forgetfulness. With a lame sort of likeness to the Bourbons, these people learn nothing and forget everything. Lying almost ceases to be a vice where people so invite imposition; universal credulity reduces falsehood to the level of practical joking.

Comic rôles have been sustained also by more august actors. Sir Henry Elliot, for example, suddenly shorn of his authority as busybody extraordinary, invested with the grandeur of representing the British Government, has cheerfully contented himself with the odds and ends, the dirty work of intrigue. There seems reason for believing that he has secretly worked against the conference, of which he was ex officio a member. I know, at least, that he has sought to gratify his spite upon those whose authority has weakened his own. Mr. Baring is kept in Bulgaria, and his position made as unpleasant for him as possible by the very embassy whose duty it is to sustain him. Small annoyances to various aides of the conference are traced to her Majesty's Ambassador. Dinner invitations are refused to those who testify against the "dear Turk;" and coolness, almost rudeness at times, clouds the courtesy due to Lord Salisbury, and his *entourage*. These are small things, to be sure—they are valuable only as indicating the state of the cause which they seek to serve.

INTRIGUES AND INSOLENCE.

But then the Eastern Question is one of those which embitters the minds of all who entertain it. At least here in the Levant it almost invariably adds the gall of "envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness" to every shade of opinion and partisanship. It is the melancholy privilege of every element in the hodge-podge of races that peoples the Ottoman Empire to hate every other element with an acrimony that can hardly be appreciated at a distance. Kurds in Asia Minor, Circassians in Thrace and Macedonia burn and ravage, murder and outrage in obedience to their passions Greeks, Catholics, and Protestants, Masouites, Druses, Arabs, Wakabees, or whatever race or sect you choose to designate. They are all Ishmaels as regards one another. "The grand old Turk" at the top of the heap smiles at the want of unity which assures his own pre-eminence, or, if he thinks there is any danger of concord, stirs up some old wound or sows anew the seeds of conflict. During the sitting of the conference the Greeks have been burning with envy and jealousy of the Bulgarians. "We," they say, "have shed our blood to win our independence, and Europe has only pared down our boundaries for us and left the greater part of our nation still in subjection. These Bulgarians, the other hand, have done nothing, and have deserved nothing, and yet Europe demands their independence!" Accordingly many men who ought to know better have intrigued to thwart the good intentions of the conference toward Bulgaria. Thousands (I trust the number is a Perote exaggeration) have even signed petitions begging the Porte not to grant the measure of freedom proposed, saying that no subjects of His Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, had any cause of complaint against his fostering Government. But flatter and cringe as they would these same men were always willing to grant that Greece had serious grievances that called for redress. They did not scruple to allow privately that the real trouble was that Bulgaria, along with Thessaly and Epirus, ought to be given to Greece. Scores of books and pamphlets—to say nothing of uncounted newspaper leaders—have been published to prove that Bulgaria was really Greek territory; that the country owed all its progress to the Greek element in it; that the majority of inhabitants were Greeks; and even that many of the Bulgarian-speaking people were nothing but disguised Greeks, all longing for union with the Hellenic Kingdom. Finally, the European residents all take sides, and spit out venom at each other, and at whichever fraction of the native populations is unineluded in their private and particular scheme of toleration. The newspapers all join in the war of abuse, at least so long as they say no evil of the Turks. Now, even, when the fate of the Empire trembles in the balance; when the moment is overcharged with a weight of possibilities terrible for all Europe to contemplate, these newspapers and this Perote society are snarling and hurling billingsgate at each other, and especially at the Ambassadors, more like grinning and irresponsible monkies than like human beings. A man who reflects honor upon English statesmanship, himself a Catholic, was here not long ago, and said within my hearing: "I am strongly reminded here of the Papal Court, just before the triumph of a united Italy. Indifferent to all broader considerations, eager and venomous over little things, their conversation bore a striking resemblance to that I have been listening to at the Porte this morning." He did not point his moral—no more will I.

THE DIVORCE OF TURKEY.

As for the conference, it has agreeably disappointed those who are accustomed to look upon diplomacy as a magnificent contrivance devoted to the art of "how not to do it." The representatives have from the beginning agreed upon the necessity of at last doing something for the long-suffering Christians in Turkey. With the single exception of Sir Henry Elliott, they have to a man worked through in this sense. Their final demand of the Porte is a worthy sequel of their labors. We ought to be thankful that the Porte has rejected the propositions. Their acceptance could have resulted only in the oft-repeated shuffling and evasion that mark Turkish relations with Europe. Nothing is lost by refusal, but everything is to be hoped for.

To-day the Marquis of Salisbury and his suite leave for England; to-morrow Gen. Ignatieff goes, as well as the Counts de Chaudordy and de Bourgoing. Count Zichy, Baron Werther, and Count Corti, representatives respectively of Austria, Germany, and Italy, follow in a day or two. Sir Henry Elliott alone pleaded diplomatic etiquette as an excuse for staying awhile after his colleagues had gone. Lord Salisbury, in the presence of witnesses, exacted from him an assurance that he would not take advantage of delay to retouch the political question of the hour. Humiliating as was the demand, Sir Henry, after a short hesitation, acceded to it. Last night the closing soirée of our short, grave, and gay season was given at the Austrian Embassy. There was dancing and music, there was great apparent cheerfulness, and much real, though concealed, sadness. I mention the occasion because, like the rest of my chronicle, it belongs to history. A little to one side of the more crowded rooms there is a small cabinet of charming aspect. Koordish stuffs drape the windows; antique vases and statuettes, glass from Cyprus, even a little blue and white, decorate the walls and strew the mantel and tables. Here the Ambassadors of the six great powers came together, while the dancing was going on in the other rooms, and signed the protocol of the conference—they laughingly called it "the divorce of Turkey." Yet even here the Porte managed to insult and anger them afresh—the two Ministers, Safvet Pasha and Edhem Pasha, who had promised to be present at 10 o'clock to assist at the signature, had not arrived at 11, and the signatures were affixed in their absence. Well, that is only one more instance of the small spite I have been telling about. It has long managed to embarrass and delay diplomacy in Constantinople; it remains to be seen if it will clog the wheels of destiny.

THE FRIENDSHIP OF HUNGARY.

Turkey has one friend whom no amount of dishonesty, corruption, oppression, or outrage on her part has alienated from her; that is Hungary. Hungary, too, is ruled by a dominant race having nothing in common with the people it oppresses. The Hungarians, of stock akin to that of the Turks, were also among the latest of the barbarian conquerors of Europe; the two peoples have never become assimilated to the populations who suffer from their rule. In both cases these populations are chiefly Slavonic, at least so far as regards Europe. The sympathy of Hungary with Turkey is, therefore, easy to understand: the sympathy of other powers has never been more than a cloak for self-devotion, but that of Hungary is the genuine feeling of one oppressor of barbarous stock with a kindred oppressor. It was, therefore, with more of amusement than of surprise that we learned the other day that a deputation of students from Pesth was on its way to Constantinople to present a sword to Abdul Kerim Pasha, Generalissimo of the Turkish Army. The students came and have been fêted for several days by the officials of Stamboul. Last night a ball was given in their honor at the Municipality, at which Edhem Pasha was present. The fact is made public in the newspapers of to-day, evidently in order to underscore the insult of his absence from Count Zichy's. As for the ball, it was, as a Frenchman who was present told me, *d'un luxe insolent*. The untranslatable expression is exceedingly felicitous. You might accuse me of scandal-mongering were I to say that at an early hour of the morning the divans were covered with a motley crew of Turks, Hungarians, and Perotes—the diplomatic world refused its presence—all shamelessly drunk. Accordingly I refrain from a plump assertion to that effect. I will only hint that with the rich variety of costumes, such a scene would offer to a painter a subject worthy to figure alongside of Couture's "Romans of the Decadence."

THE FUTURE OF NEW-YORK.

LETTER II.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The great North-west is, in a certain sense, the offspring of the State of New-York. The means of communication devised by the genius of Clinton and made effective by the munificence of this State, peopled some of the States whose stars adorn our flag, which have, in turn, become the mothers of States. As parents sometimes see their children rise about them more stalwart and comely than themselves, so some of these newer States have within their borders cities which have attracted a portion of the business which was formerly a feature of the trade of this City. Thirty years ago merchants and traders from every section of the country came to New-York to purchase their goods. Here credits were easier, stocks larger, and prices lower than elsewhere; and the "jobber," as he is called—that is, the dealer who stands between the importer and commission merchant and the retailer—needed a spacious and attractive store, carried a large and varied stock of goods, and employed a multitude of assistants to conduct his business. The purchaser came a long distance, at a large expense, and bought a year's supply. The Winter was a close season, for then navigation was sealed. To-day, New-York is no longer the centre of the jobbing trade. It is, to be sure, the centre of a jobbing trade, but that is a home, or near-by trade. Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and many minor cities, are now each jobbing centres, dealing directly with the retailers within their respective spheres. In some of these cities, too, are found importers and commission-houses established by Eastern manufacturers.

"Times change, and men change with them," and if the men don't change, so much the worse for them—they will be left behind in the keen competition of life, and drift, wrecks upon the strand. So, doubtless, thought the controlling mind in the house of A. T. Stewart & Co. when it decided to establish a branch in Chicago. Choice did not dictate this, convenience did not, but necessity did, and the men changed their policy with the times, in verification of the adage. Here, again, supremacy gives way to equality, and New-York is checked in her growth in the line indicated.

As in morals one who hesitates is lost, so in business the city which hesitates, falters, and is dismayed, is in peril. He is the successful man who in the course of a large experience has versatility enough to adapt himself to new circumstances and new relations. See the great Astor, ready for any emergency, dismayed by no disaster, surrendering to no defeat. Full of latent reserved power, he seemed to court difficulties to triumph over them. So, too, with Vanderbilt; as skipper of a periagua he was daring and successful. When such craft were superseded by steam-boats, he adapted himself to the new conditions, and excelled; when the steam-boat surrendered to the railway, he did not surrender, but seized the railway, controlled it to his uses, and again excelled. Communities cannot adapt themselves to changed conditions with the alertness of individuals, for a ship cannot turn in so small a circle as a yawl.

Now, there are communities and communities. The community of New-York is essentially different from the communities of Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and the comparison is not favorable to New-York. The local sentiment, not easy to define, but always alert, powerful, and defiant, which prevails in the cities named, is lacking here. This sentiment in its last analysis is profoundly selfish, not as to the individual so much as to the community, but it is also prodigiously effective. The commercial creed of the Baltimorean begins with: "I believe in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad," and with that it ends. The Philadelphian, in like manner, believes in the Pennsylvania Railroad. And these creeds include the infallibility, impeccability, and invincibility of the respective roads. It must be admitted that this devotion is reciprocal, and these roads are loyal to the interests of the communities they serve. The New-Yorker believes in nothing but that New-York is a great city, with great natural advantages, which will in some mysterious way work out for his city a great destiny. He ignores forces working silently against his city. He disdains to note symptoms—not of decay exactly—but say of arrested development. He has not discovered that natural advantages have been neutralized by the equalizing agency of artificial advantages, as described in a former letter.

The absence of this pervading sentiment of local pride, which unifies a community, is chiefly owing to the fact that there is in New-York no middle class to serve as a connecting link between the rich and the poor; a class solid, substantial, and intelligent; anchored to their homesteads, diligent in their business, and keenly sensitive to the interests of the city they inhabit, respected by the rich and confided in by the poor. Such a class is an enormous force in a community; conservative in all that pertains to law and order; watchful over every interest of their city, and aggressive in everything that will promote the welfare of their municipality. This class may be somewhat sordid, if you please; but even this makes them an effective class; for, as a great English statesman has said: "The love of lucre, though sometimes carried to a ridiculous—sometimes to a vicious—excess, is the grand cause of prosperity to all States." I do not mean to say that there are no individuals of this class here, for there are many, but not a sufficient number, compared with the entire population, to constitute a class exercising a powerful or controlling influence in affairs.

That New-York has grown until recently more rapidly than competing cities is another fact that accounts for the lack of a sentiment of local pride and supreme devotion to local interests. This rapid increase has been chiefly due to immigration, not alone from foreign countries, but from other States of this country. Whither the middle class have gone, and why they went, and why those who come hither from other States do not take root here as they should, may be hereafter considered.

It is gratifying to know that there has, within a year or two, been developed something of this sentiment of local pride and devotion to local interests. It comes none too soon, and it is to be hoped that it will increase in intensity and volume. Its spring is self-interest—always an effective motor—and its results, if it shall possess the gift of continuance and be wisely applied, will promote the general welfare by giving the business interests of our City a new impulse, so that, instead of weakly surrendering the crown of commercial supremacy to any rival, it shall be proved that "he that wrestles with us strengthens our nerves and sharpens our skill." GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

DESPONDENT FLORIDIANS.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* prints a letter from Mr. C. A. K. Poore, of Tallahassee, Fla., written on the 7th inst., which concludes thus: "Northern visitors have departed, and none have come to take their places, and hotel tables show a 'beggarly account' of empty chairs, and dry goods repose in undisturbed quiet upon the merchants' counters. Stagnation, social and financial, has settled down upon us, and on this lovely morning as I sit writing, with open doors and windows, the only sound that breaks the sabbath stillness comes from the Capitol opposite, where some would-be Solon has worked himself up to a pitch of earnestness, and, possibly, eloquence, in discussing some real or seeming important measure. But this is not at all a pleasing picture for the Democrats to contemplate, nor do they hesitate to bewail and denounce it. Prominent men of the party have publicly declared that the former condition of things, under Republican administration, was far preferable to the present, and have sometimes gone so far as to express their regret that it did not continue. Alas, that the wisdom gathered from experience should so often be too late."

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE.

THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE NEWSPAPERS — RECENT PROSECUTION OF A PROVINCIAL JOURNAL—SHAMEFUL ATTACK ON AN ESTIMABLE LADY—THE INSOLENCE OF A COMMUNISTIC LEADER —THE VERDICT OF THE LAW COURT— A SPECIMEN ARTICLE TRANSLATED FOR THE BENEFIT OF AMERICAN READERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 2, 1877.

The sensation of the day is the process of *Les Droits de l'Homme*, the Radical journal, that has thrown the *Siècle* and the *Rappel* into the shade, and it is the main topic of conversation in Paris to-day. The enemies of M. Jules Simon rejoice to see him placed in a position where he had to violate his own principles in order to act as a patriot and serve the interests of his country. For years he has preached the liberty of the press from the house-tops; now he is obliged to authorize prosecutions which would have shocked him in days gone by. See, his enemies say, how Jules Simon in power goes back upon the principles of Jules Simon a leader of the Opposition. But there is a great deal of malice in such remarks, for the form of the articles pursued was such that it was impossible to overlook them, and M. Jules Simon, with every disposition in the world to allow the utmost liberty, was obliged to execute the laws. It may be that there are what we call "fixed principles," but in practice the difficulty lies in their application, for the series of events giving rise to a certain law may never again be exactly reproduced. It is extremely difficult to make laws for the press. In the first place, liberal men like Jules Simon start out with the principle that the utmost liberty ought to be granted consistent with public safety. Unreflecting persons may claim an unrestricted liberty for the press, but calm, judicial minds will hesitate to go thus far, because it would create an exceptional case under the common law. If the press is perfectly free it must be exempted from the penalties which the common and statute law provides for libel in our country, for attacks upon the Government, the Army, and the magistracy in France. In England a journalist who attacks the magistracy can be punished under the law which provides for contempt of court, and the restriction of the liberty of the press exists, but under another form. The recent prosecutions here have been nearly all questions of form, and while authorizing these pursuits, M. Jules Simon has nevertheless remained as strong a partisan as ever of the liberty of thought and of the press. Liberty, however, does not mean license, and there are limits to it, as to all things human.

Let me illustrate my idea by citing the recent pursuit of a provincial journal which went beyond the utmost limits of the principles of liberty. During the past few years many journals have spoken of Mme. Simon as a free-thinker, and opposed to the Church and to religion. There was no truth in these reports in the sense named, for Mme. Simon is no more an enemy of religion than the million of Protestants in our country who oppose the Church of Rome and do not believe in its dogmas. But no attention was paid to these stories which were given in a general way, for the persons attacked were partisans of the liberty of the press. But the journal in question went into details and gave positive and libellous falsehoods. It stated that Mme. Simon visited one of the charity schools of the Sisters during the siege and heard them complaining of cold and the want of fuel. "You want fuel," she cried, "then take this to burn," and tore down the crucifix, dashing the image of Christ in pieces upon the floor and throwing the wood of the cross upon the fire. This was the sense of the article published, and probably there is not a sensible reader in America who will not understand at once that the whole story is made up, and that it is one of the boldest of calumnies. The object of it was to rouse the indignation of the ignorant Catholic masses against the Premier. M. and Mme. Simon promptly brought suit for libel, and the journal has been justly condemned. The opposition papers make a great outcry, and ask what has become of M. Simon's ancient principles concerning the liberty of the press; but I think that very few persons will be found to urge the immunity of the press in such outrageous cases as this, or to demand for it a freedom that can be pushed to license.

While still advocating the widest possible liberty of the press, and being surrounded by liberal men, M. Jules Simon could not help executing existing laws, and hence could not overlook the articles of the *Droits de l'Homme*. The leader writer in that journal, who signs X. Y., is Henri Rochfort. Day after day he makes attacks upon the Government, the Legislature, the Magistrates, and the Army, upon the bases of society, upon nearly everything that other men hold sacred, and the question comes as to what shall be done. The law formally forbids such attacks. But many an article was passed over unnoticed until the writer began to apologise for acts qualified as crimes, a thing the French law punishes with severity. If M. Simon had passed this over he would have been accused of a dereliction of duty; when he orders the law executed he is accused of violating his own principles. Of the two courses he had to follow he preferred the latter, in the interests of the country, though rendering him personally unpopular, and the *Droits de l'Homme* was prosecuted. Yesterday it was suspended for six months, and its editor sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to a fine of 3,000 francs. To-day the papers, even those that rejoice over the fall of this Radical journal, are all sarcastic or severe in speaking of M. Simon

One of the articles which gave rise to the pursuit was about the death of the banker Jecker, who disappeared during the Commune. When a millionaire is suddenly lost there is a great outcry made about him, and the friends of Jecker made every effort to learn his fate. At length the Government learned that he was among the victims of the Commune, but the details of his assassination were only given the other day. They evidently come from an eye-witness or from one of the latter's most intimate friends. The story is interesting enough to translate, and I give portions of it:

It was on the morning of the 26th of May; no sun, and a fine drizzling rain, a sort of icy fog penetrated to the very marrow of our bones. Seven o'clock had not yet struck, but even at that early hour I was at the barrier of the barrière Fontaine Rouge with —— [Armand, who is speaking, tells his friends that he indicates the person as 'the man,' in order to avoid giving names. He is then detailed to aid in the arrest of Jecker in the Cabinet of Raoul Rigault.] * * * Rigault gave him [Jecker] two or three sharp glances from under his glasses, taking two or three pinches of snuff at the same time. Jecker's eyes roved wildly about the room, and he made a gesture indicating despair. The Delegate [Rigault] gave a violent pull at the bell-cord near his hand; a servant appeared; he gave him an order in a low tone of voice, and two minutes later a Sergeant and four men entered the room.

"That's the man," said Rigault, "shut him up in the most solitary fashion." The banker was arrested and the Delegate gave his reasons.

"You see, Armand, we must have canons, but we want other things as well. At la Roquette Prison there is a lot of Jesuits, spies and brigands who will come down upon us if things turn out badly, but there is one of these hostages who will not escape; he will be shot if I have to do it myself."

(An order is procured for the execution of the imprisoned banker.) The door opened; the guard and the prisoner appeared, and in a moment there was silence.

"Jecker," said the man, in the hard, sharp tone that you know, "your last hour has come; I have an order to shoot you. Try to die in a better fashion than you have lived, if that is possible." Perfectly livid, the prisoner looked at us, and his face assumed a greenish hue; but not a word came from his lips.

"Are you ready?" asked the man.

"I am!"

"Then come on." We left the prison. The same fine, chilly rain was falling. Surrounded by us, armed with chassepots, and preceded by the Captain, revolver in hand, Jecker marched with his eyes upon the ground, but with a firm step. At the first barricade the officer in command came up to us.

"Where are you going in that sort of a fashion?" he asked.

"To shoot that man," replied our Captain.

"That man! And who the —— is he?"

"Jecker."

"The man of Mexican fame?"

"Yes."

"Do you want any help?"

"No; thanks; we are enough for the work."

This conversation, or something very like it was repeated at each barricade. At last we arrived at the plaster beds of the barriere des Amandiers, between Pere la Chaise and Montmartre. There was there, at 500 or 600 yards from the fortifications, an abandoned villa in the midst of a small field, and a six-foot wall inclosed this quiet home of some peaceable bourgeois. Near it was a freshly-dug grave. The man cast a look about him.

"Here we are," he said, "this is the spot." The butts of our muskets rang as they came down heavily upon the ground. The man turned toward Jecker: "There!" he said, pointing to the wall. Mute and livid, Jecker walked automatically to the wall, threw his hat upon the ground, and folded his arms across his breast. At this moment our guns came up.

"Do not miss me—," he said, but the phrase was not finished, for four balls struck him in the breast, and he tumbled over upon the ground. The Captain went up to him, and instead of the usual *coup de grace*, broke in his skull with the butt of his revolver. A dozen frightful gamins, who had followed us, then approached.

"What do you want, vermin?" said the man with his hard voice.

"We come to ask, citizen," said the orator of the band, with that training voice of the Parisian *Javroche*, "what is to be done with the body."

"What is to be done with it?" growled the man. "Throw him into the ditch, like his master, Maximilian. Throw him in, you young scamps; and as for ourselves, citizens, let us leave that carrion." And that is the way, my friend, that the miserable Jecker died.

It is difficult to show more cynicism than is betrayed in this moving story. It shows that the great Swiss banker died bravely, at least, and it puts an end to the doubts that have been so long felt regarding his fate. This process has brought out the fact that he was assassinated by the order of Raoul Rigault.

Hitherto the committees of the Chamber and of the Senate have been in the habit of sending for one of the Ministers whenever information of a precise character was wanted, and it was not easy for a member of the Cabinet to escape from these calls upon his time. If he refused he ran the risk of offending an entire party and of losing his majority at the next division. During the Premiership of the Duc de Broglie there where two or three strongly Radical committees, and they rarely failed to send for him two or three times a week, enjoying his annoyance at being arraigned and questioned. To them it was equal to bear-baiting, or a bull fight. But the present Ministers have had some experience in that sort of amusement, and do not care to be baited in the same way. Hence, it was resolved at the last Cabinet meeting that each Minister should detail one of his Chefs de Cabinet for this service, sending him to represent the Minister required whenever summoned by any commission. This arrangement does not appear to give entire satisfaction, the Senators and Deputies thinking that it lessens their dignity to treat with a subaltern when they have a right to summon a Minister before them. Some protests against the new system have been entered. Each sous-chef thus delegated to represent a Minister before the Parliamentary commissions is entitled to the payment of his railway fare and to an extra indemnity of $1 per diem.

One of our Auvergnats, small dealers in wood and coal, had a very curious adventure yesterday afternoon. Two men entered his shop and purchased a small fagot, the price of which was two sous, but pretended to have no coppers, and offered a 20 franc gold piece. The Auvergnat hastened to draw his sac, and carefully counted out 19 francs and 90 centimes. When it was in the hands of the purchaser the companion said: "Ah! I have found a two-sous piece in my pocket; it's not worth while changing your gold piece; here," and he handed the two sous to the dealer, who gave back the piece of gold. Meanwhile, the first man was getting out the silver, but both turned suddenly and ran out of the shop. "*Fouchtra! Je suis volé*," said the Auvergnat; but he was a stout hearty fellow, and gave chase at once. He had a long run for it, but presently a gendarme captured one fellow, and the other ran to the Seine and tried to throw his pursuer off at one of the bridges. But his foot slipped and he fell into the river. Without hesitation the Auvergnat plunged in after him, and brought him out, getting 25 francs for saving a man from drowning in addition to his own 19 francs and 90 centimes.

MARINE NOTES.

The schooner L. A. Johnson, from Philadelphia to Portland, was wrecked near Portland Headlight. All on board were saved.

Henry Edwards, seaman on the ship Hamilton Fish, from Liverpool for New-York, Dec. 14, fell from the mizzen-topsailyard on the 13th inst., and was instantly killed.

The Mable Lent, Capt. Wyman, which left St. Thomas Jan. 24 for Porto Rico, there to load a portion of her cargo for New-York, was lost on the coast of San Domingo, near Puerto Pia, while proceeding to complete cargo at Blanco d'Isabella. She was of 188 tons burden, was built at Bear River, Nova Scotia, in 1874, and was owned by W. F. Marshall, of Digby, Annapolis Harbor. Her crew were saved.

Capt. I. L. Bosnell, of the schooner Kate and Luella, of Lebanon, Del., arrived yesterday morning in the steamer Tybee from Turk's Island. He reports that his vessel left Richmond, Va., on Dec. 6 for New-York, with a cargo of coal, and on the 9th of the same month, when off the capes of Delaware, experienced a fierce north-west gale, during which all the canvas was blown to shreds, forcing her to scud to the southward under bare poles, and driving them into the gulf. On the 20th he rolled the mainmast out of her, and she remained at the mercy of the elements until Jan. 27, when he managed to work her, with many difficulties, into Turk's Island, all hands being exhausted. The vessel was left at the island to refit.

DIVORCES IN MAINE.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* prints a list of 23 divorces granted at the recent term of the Supreme Judicial Court in that city, and says: "It is a mournful company of most unhappy men and women, but only a fair sample of what is going on in nearly all of the other counties in the State. Twenty-two women asked to be divorced from their husbands. Their lives have been made miserable by cruelty, neglect, drunkenness, crime, and desertion; and who shall say that the court has not been the instrument of blessing in setting the poor wives free from the marriage relation? In six cases husbands ask for divorces from their wives, on the ground of high temper, incompatibility of disposition, and in some cases a strong leaning toward ugliness and absolute cruelty."

Among the cases enumerated are the following: Nancie P. Chesley, of Fayette, divorce from Lorenzo Chesley, of Mount Vernon. Cause, neglect and refusal to provide support, nursing, and medical care and attendance when sick, preventing her attendance at religious meetings, and exercising a tyrannical control over her, and otherwise rendering her life miserable; kicking and striking her, and desertion.

Ella E. Douglass, of Gardiner, divorce from Charles H. Douglass, of Gardiner. Cause, cross abuse, extreme cruelty, kicking, striking, and choking her, often kicking her out of bed and ordering her to leave the house, threatening to take her life if she ever returned; he has a bad disposition and uncontrollable temper.

Daniel M. Black, of Waterville, divorce from Martha Black, of Waterville. Cause, shameful abuse and ill treatment, even in sickness, not withstanding he had provided her a home suited to her rank and position in life. She is so revengeful, morose, and quarrelsome, that her husband can find no happiness in her presence, and his peace of mind is greatly disturbed.

Seth W. Perkins, of Gardiner, divorce from Clarinda C. Perkins of Canton. Cause, alienation in affection, covering a period of four years, manifesting a strong dislike, culminating in actual hatred of him, so that she refused to suffer him to remain in the same house, and he had to leave for the sake of "keeping peace in the family." The libelant is a minister of the Gospel, and has not been able to live with his wife for more than three years.

A HUSBAND HEARD FROM.

The Elmira *Advertiser* says: "About 10 years ago a party of from 20 to 25 men left Geneva, N. Y., for the mining regions in one of the Western States. Among the party was Jerome Crawford, who left behind him a wife and one child. Two years later all returned except Mr. Crawford, who, they said, became separated from the rest of the party and could not be found. About four years ago his wife, giving up all hope for him, and thinking he must be dead, married again. Some time ago she received a letter from her supposed dead husband, saying that he had been captured by the Indians and held by them as a prisoner until recently, when he made his escape, and now asks his wife to send him money so he could return to his old home again."

THE CHARITY OF THE POOR.

The Worcester *Spy* says: "A pleasant instance of true generosity and its reward occurred last week at Rockport, Mass. A woman who supported her two children by hard work was asked by a fellow-workman in the mill to aid in making a purse for a poor woman. She had but 60 cents left to carry her and her children through the month, but she gave 25 cents. A little later the person returned and told the woman the purse was meant for her, and handed her $30."

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE LOTTERY SWINDLES.

WATCHES SAID TO BE WORTH $200 EACH OFFERED FOR $20—STRONG ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A FIRM KNOWN AS RUSSELL & CO.

The bogus lottery swindlers are again at work, and their labors seem to be meeting with success. Complaints have reached the Mayor's Office regarding the operations of a firm doing business as jewelers under the name of Russell & Co., at No. 37 Bond street. Several days ago Mayor Ely received a letter from a Mr. William H. Powers, of Springfield, N. H., in which that person stated he had been informed by Russell & Co. that he had drawn as a prize in the Topeka and Laramie Lottery a watch valued at $200. The circular containing this information stated also that a committee of ticket-holders in the lottery had decided that an extra assessment of 20 per cent. of the value of prizes drawn should be levied before such prizes were delivered. Mr. Powers asked Mayor Ely to procure the watch from Russell & Co. and express it to him C. O. D. Mayor Ely gave Mr. Powers' letter, with others of a like character, into the hands of Capt. Walsh, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct, with orders to investigate the character of Russell & Co. Capt. Walsh stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that there was every evidence that the firm name was bogus, and that the operations of Russell & Co. were fraudulent, but that no action could be taken against them, as no complainant could be procured to appear against them. He said that circulars announcing the drawing of prizes were sent to persons who had bought no lottery tickets, and that almost all the persons who sent money to Russell & Co. believed they could procure a gold watch for one-tenth its value. It will be easily seen, said Capt. Walsh, that most of the people who are deprived of their money by Russell & Co., endeavor by false pretenses to procure an article which they believe is worth more than the money they send on. He had endeavored to ascertain the methods of Russell & Co., and had discovered that Russell is a clerk for Ellis H. Elias, the proprietor of the Dollar Store under the Grand Central Hotel, and of the Parisian Diamonds Emporium further up Broadway. A reporter of THE TIMES visited the place of business of Russell & Co., at No. 37 Bond street, yesterday afternoon. When he ascended the steps he was met by three gentlemen who asked him if he was employed by Russell & Co. He replied that he was not, and walked on to the door of the store which bore the inscription, "Russell & Co., Kingston Gold Watch and Jewelry Co." The door was locked, and pinned upon it was a paper stating that somebody would be "in in 15 minutes." As this moment a letter-carrier appeared, who said, "That's a pretty long 15 minutes. I was here three hours ago, and that paper was then on the door." The gentlemen who stood in the doorway proved to be the Assignees of the claims of friends in the country who had received notices that prizes awaited them and would be sent by Russell & Co., upon the receipt of one-twentieth of their value. All were convinced that Russell & Co. were swindlers. Very soon another person appeared who stated he had been engaged in a controversy with Mr. Russell in the morning, and was certain that the watches offered as prizes could be procured down town for $4 60 each. Later another gentleman joined the party and said he had come to pay $25 for one of the prize watches at the request of a friend named F. A. Bottome, who resides in Thomasville, Ga. He said that Mr. Bottome received a circular informing him that he had drawn a watch as a prize in the Topeka and Laramie Lottery, and he had written to him asking him to examine the watch and determine its value before the money was sent for it. The latter called upon Russell & Co., who showed him the watch and said they valued it at $35 retail, but as the lottery company took a number they sold each time-keeper given as a prize for $20. It was none of their business, Russell & Co. said, that the lottery company represented the value of the watch at $200. The gentleman who gave this information said he wrote to Mr. Bottome saying that the watch be was sent to have drawn was worth about $8, but that it looked good, and he thought if his conscience permitted, he could sell it in Georgia for $50. He advised Mr. Bottome not to purchase the watch, but that gentleman sent him $20 and ordered him to buy the timepiece without delay. He still had the chance to execute his mission yesterday afternoon, however, for no representative of Russell & Co. appeared, and he and the other gentleman left Bond street breathing vengeance against the firm.

THE TROTTING ASSOCIATION.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION OF THE BOARD OF APPEALS—A DECISION ADVERSE TO THE POINT BREEZE PARK ASSOCIATION.

The concluding session of the Board of Appeals of the Atlantic District of the National Trotting Association was held at the New-York Hotel yesterday morning, Mr. C. D. Hutchinson, Vice-President, in the chair. There was only one case of importance before the board, and after this was decided the board adjourned for the season. The case was the most important of the session, and was in the nature of a complaint made by Hiram Schitler, of Reading, Penn., against the Point Breeze Park Association of Philadelphia, together with a request for an order. Having considered the evidence, the board found the following facts: That at the termination of the fourth heat of the race in question the judges declared the same to be a dead heat between John S. Heald and Mattie Lyle, placing Scotland third, Harry Spanker fourth, and Little Mary fifth; that these five horses started in the fifth heat of the race, and four of them continued in the race until the termination of the seventh heat, Harry Spanker having been ruled out after the fifth heat in obedience to Rule 31. At the termination of the seventh heat the race was postponed on account of darkness, and was resumed the next day, when, on calling up the horses for the eighth heat, the judges reversed their decision upon the fourth heat, and declared the heat to have been won by John S. Heald, with Mattie Lyle second, leaving the fifth heat undistributed, though ruling the sixth and seventh heats void. The fifth heat had been recorded on the previous day as having been won by Mattie Lyle. The judges next ordered Mattie Lyle to the stable, under the assumed authority of rule 31, because, according to their revised decision, she had failed to win a heat in five, and the next day, in the eighth heat, they started only John S. Heald, Scotland, and Little Mary. At the termination of the eighth heat they placed Scotland first, Little Mary second, and John S. Heald third. At the termination of the ninth heat they placed Heald first, Scotland second, and Little Mary third, thereupon awarding the race to John S. Heald. Upon a review of these proceedings, the board decided that the action of the judges in so reversing their decision of the said heat was unlawful, and their decision in that respect was set aside. The original decision of the fourth heat was restored, and likewise the original decision of the sixth and seventh heats. It was further ordered that the eighth and ninth heats should be set aside as unlawful, because from the eighth heat Mattie Lyle was excluded improperly. The race so far as it was embraced in the first seven heats with the summary corrected was confirmed, but the race as that point was declared to be unfinished, and it was ordered that the race should be trotted to a conclusion, on the same track, between the horses which competed in the seventh heat, to wit: Hattie Lyle first, Little Mary second, and Heald third, they being assigned positions for the eighth heat in that order, and that the continued race should be trotted on some day between May 15 and June 1 next, inclusive, the dates to be named by the officers of the Point Breeze Association. The Point Breeze Park Association was also directed to give notice of the day determined upon before May 1 next, and that the notice should be communicated by mail to the interested parties and to the Secretary of the National Trotting Association.

MARY AND PATRICK TAKING THE PLEDGE

Mary Donohoe took the witness stand at the Court of Special Sessions yesterday and preferred a charge of assault and battery against her husband, Patrick Donohoe. The prisoner, a brawny stevedore, looked sullen and defiant. "Please, your Honor," said Mary, addressing Justice Murray, "my husband came home drunk a few evenin's ago, and he sazed be by the head and pounded it agin the floor. He spinds most of his money in the bar rooms. I have a big family of small childhre, and he gives me very little to support them. He is very cruel to me, Sir, but I don't want to purish him. It he'd only support the childhre, I am able to support meself. If he was sick or out able to work, I'd be willing to beg for him." Lowering her voice to a whisper, she continued, looking around appealingly to the court, "God bless ye, gintlemen, and give him a good scolding; frighten him, and perhaps he'll give up dhrinkin'." Patrick was called to the witness stand. He strove to throw the blame of the whole trouble on his wife, but he was stopped short, and told to stand up until sentence of the court would be pronounced upon him. "Patrick," said Justice Kilbreth, as if he was about to pass sentence of death on the prisoner, "you deserve to be hanged." The prisoner started. "But if you take the pledge for 12 months, and promise to keep it, and not beat your wife, you can go home this time." "I will, your honor, if she takes it," said Pat; and husband and wife kissed the book, with a firm promise to live in peace for the future.

FATAL RESULT OF AN ACCIDENT.

Some two or three weeks ago, a young man in the employment of Mr. Winges, a pork butcher, in Hoboken, got into a frolic with two lads who climbed on the sleigh while he was driving. The driver, Henry Brown, after some words, struck one of the lads, Thomas Walsh, over the head with a halter strap, the buckle of which inflicted a painful scalp wound. Walsh immediately left the sleigh threw a piece of brick at the driver. The wound inflicted was a severe one, though the young man was able to return to his home in New-York without assistance. The lad, Walsh, surrendered himself, and, after a day or two, was admitted to bail in $1,500, on the certificate of the attending physician that Brown was not in danger of his life. Early this week Brown suffered a relapse, and on Friday he died. Young Walsh, who was in this City at the time, returned to Hoboken and gave himself up to the authorities and was committed to answer.

THE ST. JOHN'S GUILD BALL.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION AND GARDEN PARTY ON THURSDAY EVENING NEXT.

The arrangements for the Martha Washington reception and garden party, at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening next, are now almost complete. Nilsson Hall will be transformed into a floral palace, the four quarters of the globe being represented by fairy bowers, dedicated respectively to America, Russia, Germany, England, France, Spain, Italy, Greece, Brazil, Mexico, and Iceland. Each bower will be composed, as nearly as possible, of the shrubs, plants, and flowers indigenous to the quarter of the globe represented, and the lady attendants will

CURRENT LITERATURE.

ESTRANGED.

Some day she will come back, my poor lost Dove—
My Dove with the warm breast and eager eyes!
How did it fall toward her, my passionate love?
Where was the flaw? since flawed it must have been,
Or surely she had staid with me, my Queen.
Her heart was full of inarticulate cries
Which my lips failed to catch; and yet she strove
To cleave to me. Ah, how she must have striven,
Praying, perchance, ofttimes for strength from Heaven!

But no strength came; and so, one fatal day,
Despairing of all help, she went away.

And there her half-completed portrait stands—
The fresh, young face, and gray eyes brimmed with light.
I painted her with flowers in her hands,
Because she always seemed so bright and good,
I never thought the studio's sultriness
Would hurt her anyway. I thought the sight
Of painted forms and unfamiliar lands
Would be enough for her. She was too mild,
Too patient with my painter's life. Poor child!
Had she complained at all, by look or tone,
Had she but said, "I seem too much alone;

I grow half fearful of these painted eyes
That never change, but, full of sad reproof,
Burn me and waton me; and these Southern skies
Reflected in deep streams; and that dark boat
From which a girl with bare sweet breast and throat
Droops willow-like, and dreams of life and love;
And that young lad's dying face, which never dies;
And then, again, that picture of Christ there,
Cast fallen in an agony of prayer,
And his disciples near him, stern and dumb,
Like men who know the fated hour is come:"

Had she said thus, and added, "Take me, dear,
Outside of these sad times; let me stand
Once more within life's shallows, and there hear
Light laughter of the surf upon the beach,
For here the very sea is without song or speech,
So is all it is, and far away from land;
I want life's little joys; this atmosphere
Oppresses me; I cannot breathe in it;
The light that lights your life leaves mine unlit"—
I should have answered tenderly, and sought
To carry out in all her slightest thought.

She knew I loved her, through those Winter days;
Dil it not comfort her at all, my love?
It was such joy to look upon her face,
I sat for hours, content to be quite still,
Feeling her warm bright beauty fill
My soul and brain; fearful lest she should move,
And sneak, or go; but when she met my gaze
I turned away, as if I had done wrong
In so king on her loveliness so long.
I rarely kissed her, rarely took her hand;
And now, I think, she did not understand.

Perchance she thought my love was passionless,
Wanted what I withheld yet longed to give;
She did not know my silence a caress—
Ah! passion was by reverence controlled—
And so she deemed my love of love were cold.
Ah me! the lonely life she had to live!
And I knew nothing of its loneliness.
Here was a nature quick to give and take.
A nature to be broken and to break;
She loved confiding valleys, sun-kissed hills,
But saddened at the solemn peace of hills.

All things had been so different had I known
Her nature then as now; and yet, and yet,
If she came in, as I sit here alone,
The April twilight falling through the room,
And all the pictures lapsing into gloom—
Came in, knelt down, and on my lap me to forget,
Forgive her, and reclaim her for my own,
I should be glad, and draw her to my heart,
And kiss the rising tears away, and part
The sweet hair back, and fold her to my side,
Yet leave, perchance, the want unsatisfied.

But here she comes not. I must wait and bear;
Live on, and serve my art as best I may.
If I can catch the color of her hair
And the neck's poise, and set beneath her name,
Shall not her loveliness have deathless fame?
Now lights shine out along the London square.
O dreary place! where no joy comes at all.
There! I must turn the easel to the wall!
I cannot bear her face as yet—O Love!
O, wounded of my hands! my wounded dove!

—*Phelps Bourke Marston in Harper's Magazine.*

ST. VALENTINE'S LOITERY.

IN TWO DRAWINGS.

I.

THE FIRST DRAWING.

Early days for sketching out of doors. Mid February does not generally in our climate offer much temptation to the landscape-painter to take the field. But Frank Hilary was young, strong, and enthusiastic, full of determination, and ready to brave all the vicissitudes of the artist's career, bad weather included.

But the weather was not bad on the occasion when we first make his acquaintance, as he sits quietly working at a water-color drawing of some grand pollard oaks—quite the contrary, for the sky and the temperature on this present 14th of February, A. D. 1870, was suggestive rather of Midsummer. It was one of those sudden bursts of Spring-promise with which we are sometimes favored, only, as it would seem, to emphasize the rigors of the March and April that are to follow.

The woods were alive with song, the feathered choristers availing themselves to the utmost, everywhere, of the encouragement the sun was giving to their love-making. True, the trees were bare, freezingly bare, with an uncanny skeleton-like look about them, while the dense masses of evergreen shrubbery which somehow had got itself mixed up with the brambles and soddened bracken on the skirts of the oak copse which Hilary was sketching, brought into strong relief, here and there, the silvery boles and rugged gnarled trunks of the forest monarchs. The timid crocus and primrose peeped out now and again from among the weltering heaps of last Autumn's russet leaves, and even massed themselves as unmistakable patches of color along the ridge of broken gravelly bank which, amphitheatre-like, made an uncommonly snug nook for the painter.

It was a singularly sheltered and sequestered spot, and sitting there so quietly as he did, the very squirrels came down from their trees, and the rabbits from their burrows, to within arm's length of him before they saw him. It was altogether a paradise of a place for a painter, while the fine foreground of gnarled timber, the wide stretch of park, the peep of blue distance, and the gabled roofs, twisted chimneys, and ivy-clad turrets of Croyston Towers made up a subject which must have struck even the most indifferent.

Frank Hilary had found his way hither from Hadenham, a house three miles off, where he was staying while painting the portrait of a favorite child, one of several daughters of a Mr. Hughes, the owner of the place. He had nearly completed it, and would probably have returned to London without so much as catching a glimpse of Croyston Towers, had not the sudden illness of the little girl prevented her from sitting to him for two or three days. But as the picturesque fame of the neighboring old mansion was proverbial, Hilary availed himself of the fine weather and his unlooked-for leisure, to walk over and possibly make a sketch of the celebrated Tudor mansion.

He had approached to within a quarter of a mile of it by a path across the park when he suddenly came upon the oak trees and the composition they made with the distant view of the house. Halting within the little amphitheatre of broken bank where we find him sitting, he exclaimed: "Whew! how hot it is! It's like June! I can walk no further; this subject is good enough for me;" and he went to work accordingly.

It was about 10 o'clock A. M. when he first opened his camp-stool, and for two hours he remained completely absorbed and undisturbed. Looking up at last, toward the left, where the evergreens trended away in a sort of wilderness until they reached the shrubbery and gardens of the mansion, what was his surprise to see a young lady sitting within some thirty yards of him, also sketching. Her profile was toward him, and it was very evident to him, after a few minutes contemplation, that she, like the squirrels and rabbits, had come to these close quarters quite unconscious of his presence. Moreover, from the general lay of the land, the bank, and the shrubs, his ambush was pretty nearly complete. He had a perfect view of her, but unless she were to advance a few paces, and then look straight back into his little amphitheatre, she probably could not see him at all. She made a striking figure, one not likely to be overlooked by an artist.

"How charmingly she comes there!" said Frank to himself. "By Jove, I must make a line or two of her. What luck! why, if one had wanted a figure to fit, here it is—color perfect, form exquisite!"

With rapid strokes the skilled hand soon produced an unmistakable presentment, slight at first, but growing by degrees into a vivid reproduction. The soft woolen dress of a lovely olive-gray green, with collar and cuffs of dark fur, contrasted well with the rich golden twists of hair kept nattily in their place by a knot of deep-crimson ribbon shining out quite brilliantly under the shady black hat covered with nestling feathers, while the slightest peep of a crimson petticoat carried the warm tone artistically through the composition. As one by one such details were completed, the artist's enthusiasm and admiration increased. When she moved slightly, he paused in an agony lest the pose should be irremediably altered. When she turned her head, he winced lest she might see him, and so take flight abashed; but within an hour and a half he had managed to complete a most attractive sketch in water-color, perfectly unmistakable in its likeness. The delicate piquant profile even had been caught, and was as like as all the rest, notwithstanding the distance betwixt artist and sitter; for Frank's clear blue eye was far-reaching and penetrating.

One o'clock rung out from the turret of Croyston Towers. The young lady rose hastily, gathered her traps together, and hurried away through the wilderness toward the house.

"What a nuisance!" cried Frank aloud; "I only wanted about another half hour, and I could have finished it thoroughly—well, never mind. I'll come over again to-morrow, and very likely she will come too; she is an enthusiast evidently, dear little creature, from the way she stuck to her work; amateurs generally are. I wonder who she is?"

Then Frank went on with his oak trees through the remainder of the lovely afternoon, and came again the next day, as he said, to finish them; it could not have been for any other purpose, of course; but somehow he could not finish them; circumstances were just as propitious for work, and the weather was equally fine, but nevertheless he could not settle to it. Instead of looking at his subject, he was forever turning his head to the left, toward that shrubbery of a wilderness, as if he expected something besides bushes to appear there. Nothing else, however, was visible throughout the whole day; and it became quite evident to the least interested in such matters that the oak-trees would still require one more day's work. His host saw this plainly; and as the little sitter was no difficulty on that head; so, for the third time, Hilary went to his oak trees, and then he brushed them; but he had no chance of finishing that other drawing—"she" never appeared again.

"What is the name of the family at Croyston Towers?" asked Frank casually of Mr. Hughes at dinner that evening.

"Belport is the family name," was the answer; "but there is only old Lady Belport living there now, the dowager. Croyston is made to do duty for the Dower House."

"There is not much life, then, going on there now, I suppose?" said Frank.

"O dear, no; only people who go over to look at the place, or, like yourself, to make a sketch of it; it's a favorite subject with artists, as you know."

"Yes, in the Summer; there are plenty of them then, no doubt, but not at this time of year, of course," went on Frank.

"By no means; I have seen people sketching there in the depth of Winter," replied the host.

"H'm," thought Hilary, "she couldn't have been staying in the house then. I wonder who she was, and where she came from?"

Surely if he had wanted to know so very much, he might have shown the sketch of the young lady in the wilderness to Mr. Hughes, who, being a local magnate, might have been able to tell him who she was. But he did nothing of the kind, and he returned to London without making an effort, as it seemed, to find out; but then everybody knows that artists are very odd and inconsequent fellows about some things.

II.

THE SECOND DRAWING.

"Congratulate you on your picture, Hilary!—it's the best bit of landscape I've seen of yours; and that figure of the girl sketching is charming."

"Glad you like it. It's not much in my line, landscape—and Croyston Towers is such a hackneyed subject that I hardly know how I came to paint it; but I saw it this Winter, during some wonderfully fine weather, and I thought it looked new-rather, and I have made a good deal of the figure, as you see."

"Yes; and very, very charming it is—delightful feeling about it; very nice, indeed, old fellow!—rather a pity you didn't paint it larger.

"Hadn't time."

"However, they have given it a first-rate place; you are sure to sell it."

Now the first-rate place in question was a conspicuous spot on the line in the water-color room of the Royal Academy Exhibition; and the ocoas on when Frank Hilary received the above and many more congratulatory criticisms from his friends was varnishing day, just prior to the opening. The rooms were crowded with the brethren of the brush, chatting and commenting, dusting and touching up their works, as they are privileged to do at such times, undisturbed by the outer world.

Just as the last words of Frank's friend fell from his lips, the two painters were joined by several others.

"Who is the lady, Hilary?" cries one; "she's deuced nice! Evidently a likeness, old man?"

"Yes, it is a likeness, I am bound to say; and she comes pretty well there, I think."

"Ah, you knew her, you rascal, and got her to sit."

"Not at all; but you fellows want to know too much. It doesn't matter to you who she is if you like the result; that's sufficient, isn't it?" said Hilary, biting his lip.

"Well," chimed in yet another brother of the brush who here came up, "if he won't let on about his model, we know where to go for the model of an artist!"

"What do you mean?" said Hilary.

"Oh, I like that! You don't mean to say you don't know what I mean?"

"I'll swear I don't?"

"What! haven't you seen your likeness? Will you tell me you haven't been sitting to somebody?"

"No, on my word!"

"Well, then, it's the most extraordinary likeness I ever saw; come and look; it's rather a clever drawing, too. Here, it's over here, at the end of the room."

And Hilary was carried off by two or three of his friends and brought up in front of a water-color drawing. It represented an artist at work out of doors in Winter, ensconced in a sheltered little nook, with a background of broken bank, pollard oak-trees, and in the distance a peep of—why, Croyston Towers, surely! Frank Hilary was rather taken aback, for, of a certainty, he was the artist. Yes, there he was; just as he must have appeared on that memorable 14th of February and for the two succeeding days. There could be no mistake; he plainly saw the likeness in the face, to say nothing of the fidelity with which his favorite rough shooting-coat, wide-awake, &c., had been reproduced. Besides, there was the place quite recognizable. What did it mean? Stooping down to examine the drawing, for it was hung low, he was so absorbed in wonder that he did not hear the little bursts of raillery and laughter in which his friends continued to indulge. He kept peering and peering, as if to find out who was the painter; but there were no initials, no name in the corner, nothing to give him a clue.

"I should like to take it down and have a look at the back, to see who it is done by," said he abstractedly.

"Just as if you didn't know, Frank. You must wait till Monday for the catalogue, eh, before you can possibly find out? What rot it is, your pretending to be so innocent! Why, he's actually blushing; look!

And the remark of his friend, while it raised more merriment among the others, was strictly true; he *was* blushing, for a sudden idea had crossed his mind.

Was this portrait of himself in any way the solution of the problem of *her* non-reappearance? He remembered that the 14th of February was St. Valentine's Day, and this strengthened his idea, though why it should one could hardly guess, for artists do not attend much to dates, nor are they very accurate about them.

During the next two or three hours which Frank Hilary spent in the rooms of Burlington House, he paid many furtive visits to the water-color room, in the hope of catching some one dusting the glass over his portrait, and so perhaps find out what sort of an individual the artist might be. But nobody gave the least care in the drawing, and Frank was fain to go home in ignorance of who had turned him to such picturesque account. This was on the Tuesday. Thursday was the press day, on Friday came the private view; but Hilary was not high up enough on the ladder of notoriety to be invited, and so he never got a peep into a catalogue. However, he should find out all about it on Monday he thought, and was pacifying his impatience with this reflection and a final pipe on the Friday evening in question, when the last post brought him a letter. It was an important-looking letter, too, only the second of its kind he had ever received; but he knew it, and tore it open impatiently. With the official heading of the Royal Academy of Arts, the printed form with names, dates, &c., filled in, it ran thus:

SIR: I have to intimate to you that your work, No. 631 in the Catalogue of the Royal Academy for the present year, entitled "A Lady Sketching, Croyston Towers, St. Valentine's Day," and No. 240, has been selected for purchase by Mr. Raphael Madder, of 888 Piccadilly. As the Royal Academy only undertakes to register the selection of works, it is left to the artist to communicate with the purchaser in reference to the payment and delivery of the work at the close of the exhibition.

I am, Sir, yours, ———.

To Frank Hilary, Esq.

"Capital!" thought Frank, "this is luck indeed! But who is Mr. Raphael Madder? Why, if I'm not mistaken, he's an artists' color-man; keeps one of those fashionable West-end shops, all polish and pasteboard, to tempt the amateur; and if so, he is only a dummy put forward by the real purchaser, who does not want to be known. He could not have been himself at the private view. I shall see about it the first thing to-morrow morning."

And early on the Saturday Frank walked off to No. 888 Piccadilly, to find his conjecture correct.

"Yes, Sir," said the shopman, "we have been advised by our customer of the purchase, and have been directed to hand you a check for the amount on Monday, on the receipt of your order to receive the picture at the close of the exhibition."

"But your customer," said Frank; "who is your customer?"

"We are not at liberty to say, Sir; it was made a particular request that we should not say. We often act as agents for our customers in these matters. It saves wealthy people a deal of trouble."

"H'm," said Frank, "I should like to have known where my picture was going, nevertheless. You are really stating facts, are you? I mean you are not going in for picture-dealing yourselves?"

"Oh, dear, no, Sir! As I say, we do a great deal of agency business of this kind; you will find our name and address given in the catalogue frequently; that is for amateur ladies and gentlemen who don't want their own residences given. See," went on the man, producing a new but much-rumpled catalogue of the Exaibition, "here we are; here's a case this year, 'Brown, Corisande, No. 842, care of Mr. Raphael Madder,' &c." His finger was traveling down the alphabetical list of contributors at the end of the book. Frank pounced on it eagerly (now he should find out at least the name of the artist who had painted him;) and saying, "Allow me," sought out the water-color room. Quickly his eye took in a page or two of numbers, titles, and artists' names. Presently he paused in surprise; there it was undoubtedly; that was it, "No. 842. An Artist Sketching Croyston Towers, St. Valentine's Day;" and who had painted it, after all? Why, "Corisande Brown!" Then Frank turned to the alphabetical list again to make sure.

"What did you say was the name?" he was going on. "Yes, certainly, 'Corisande Brown!' I see, care of Mr. Raphael Madder. O, then," addressing the man behind the counter, "this picture is by another of your customers?"

The man's eye was following Frank's pointing finger. "Yes, that is so, Sir," was the answer.

"Do you know if it is for sale?"

"Cannot say, Sir, but I should fancy not; amateurs do not generally care to sell."

"And who is Corisande Brown, may I ask?"

"I am not at liberty to say, Sir; it is quite anonymous; in point of fact, I don't know; Mr. Madder manages these things."

"H'm; very mysterious, indeed," said Frank half angrily; "You won't tell me who bought my picture, and you won't tell me who painted a picture I admire; and, supposing I want to buy it, you won't tell me whether it is for sale. Strange way of doing business."

"These are my orders, Sir; but I'll find out. I'll ask Mr. Madder if he thinks the drawing you refer to is to be had."

"Well, I wish you would. I saw it on the varnishing day, and I should like to have it if it is not too much. Well, then, if I call on Monday," continued Frank, after a pause, "and give you an order to receive my picture, you say you will give me a check for the amount?"

"Yes, Sir, and let you know about the drawing at the same time. Good morning, Sir."

Very much puzzled indeed was Frank with all this. Strange that the portrait of himself should be christened much as he had christened his portrait of *her*. "A Lady Sketching Croyston Towers, St. Valentine's Day." "An Artist Sketching Croyston Towers, St. Valentine's Day." Odd, too, that Mr. Madder should be acting as agent for the exhibition of the one and for the purchase of the other. Well, it is a coincidence, of course, but, all things remembered, it's a strange one! And Frank went on his way musing.

After a nasty run through the rooms on Monday, the opening day, he marched straight off again to Mr. Madder's, and found the check, signed by that purveyor of artists' materials, awaiting him. Duly acknowledging it, and giving his order for the delivery of the picture to Mr. Madder, he said:

"Well, what about that drawing? Is it for sale?"

"No, Sir."

"Positively?"

"Positively."

"Now, it is not by any chance the work of the same person who bought my picture, is it?"

"Really, I don't know, Sir; I cannot say."

"They are both customers of yours?"

"Yes, Sir."

"But they are not both the same person?"

"Upon my word, Sir," said the man, smiling, "I am not at liberty to say anything."

No, and strive as he would, Frank could get no more out of Mr. Raphael Madder's man; but he drew his own conclusions, and he had to wait six weeks before he obtained any relief for the unusually perplexed state of his intellect.

The evening set apart by the President and Council of the Royal Academy for their grand *soirée* and reception came round, as it usually does, toward the end of June. Mr. Frank Hilary, like the rest of the exhibitors, was bidden to the entertainment, there to mingle with the motley throng, ranging from the highest in the land to the most obscure followers of art—yes, like the rest of the exhibitors, for they are all invited. "She" might be there, then; at any rate, "Corisande Brown" would be invited, and supposing she and the purchaser of his picture were one and the same person, why, he might see her perhaps! So he went to Burlington House in a state of undue trepidation. Constantly he found himself growling in the neighborhood, first of his own portrait, and then of his own picture. Suddenly, on coming within range of the latter, he started, and had any of his jocose friends been with him (which he thanked his stars was not the case) he certainly would again have become a butt for their good-humored chaff, for he was blushing up to the roots of his hair.

A little knot of people were standing in front of No 631, "A Lady Sketching," &c., evidently examining it with keen interest. The person only, however, in this group had any attraction for Frank. He saw nobody but her; for there she was, unmistakably, looking at her own portrait. Her profile was toward him, as it had been when he made the sketch, as it was now in its reproduction in the finished drawing. The likeness, under this severe test, was even more striking than ever, in spite of the vast difference in costume. In a bewilderment of admiration—not, be it understood, of his own skill, but of her beauty—Hilary hardly knew whether he was on his head or his heels. A hand on his shoulder aroused him, and turning, he was face to face with Mr. Hughes, his host at Hadenham.

"Glad to meet you, Mr. Hilary. I have been looking at your picture of Croyston Towers; it is capital! I recognized it from its fidelity to the sketch you showed me, which you made while staying with us; but the figure, the young lady, that was not in your original drawing, I think? that I suppose, was a separate study which you did not show me?" and there was an airy significance in Mr. Hughes' last words.

Recovering from his momentary confusion, and stammering out something about its being an afterthought, Frank saw that Mr. Hughes made one of the party that had been looking at his picture.

"It is a capital likeness," continued that gentleman. "I know the lady intimately, and she is amazed and puzzled to imagine how you obtained her portrait; for she declares she never sat to you, and is highly indignant. She wishes me to present you to her, however, that she may ask you and call you to account. Allow me: Mr. Hilary, Miss Dacres;" and Frank immediately found himself bowing to his nymph of the woods.

"I am rather pleased with your picture, Mr. Hilary," she said condescendingly, in a voice that, notwithstanding the hauteur of its tone, set his whole frame tingling. "It is very like—the place, I mean; we live close to Croyston, and I know it well."

"I am glad you approve," said Frank, now no longer blushing, his courage having risen to the occasion.

"But, pray," she went on, "how did you get a like—"

"Ah," he broke in, "I know what you are going to say. I must ask your forgiveness. A thousand pardons for having taken such a liberty; but it was irresistible—I mean, you were irresistible; as an artist yourself, you can understand how well you came against those dark evergreens."

"Yes, you have made my dress tell very well, I grant," she said, glancing toward the picture with an air of patronage; "but I want to know, and I insist on being told, how you were able to make a likeness of me? and how do you know I am an artist? Is there anything in my personal appearance that suggests the æsthetic?"

"Yes; particularly when I see you on a camp-stool, with a color-box on your thumb?"

"Pray, where did you ever see me so?"

"Why, there—where I have painted you!" and Hilary pointed to the picture.

"Indeed! I was not aware that I was being watched. I did not know that espionage was one of the many accomplishments of a painter!"

"I apologize. I dared not let you see me, or I should have lost my one great opportunity; but you had your revenge, I fancy," he added, looking straight into her dark-gray eyes, which she immediately dropped.

"I don't understand," she said. "I certainly did not see you when I was sketching 'Old Croyston'"—an emphasis on "Old Croyston"—"on that very fine St. Valentine's day."

"Ah!" cried Frank; "no, you did not see me then; but how about the next day and the next? They were equally fine; did not you go again to the oak copse?"

"Really I don't remember," she answered, a little confused.

"No? There is a picture over there—if you won't mind coming to the other end of the room—that might possibly help your memory; it is rather a curious coincidence."

Frank offered his arm, and they moved away, followed by Mr. Hughes and his two elder daughters, who were with him.

Hilary stopped, of course, immediately in front of his own portrait.

"That's it," he said. "Odd coincidence, is it not?—"An Artist Sketching," instead of "A Lady Sketching?"

She made a pretense of looking at the picture, and then of searching for it in the catalogue. Then she said naïvely:

"'Corisande Brown'—who is she?"

"Ah, who indeed! Whoever she is, she is clever enough; and you see who she has been painting, don't you?"

"It is not unlike you, Mr. Hilary," she said, with an air of supreme innocence.

"No, not very unlike indeed. I was so vain that I wanted to buy it, because it was like—"

"And you could not?"

"No; Corisande Brown won't sell it."

"You must take that as a compliment; she does not want to part with you!"

"Ah, if I could only think that! But I don't deserve such happiness, because, you see, I *have* sold *her* portrait"—he chanced this bold shot—"and I have been miserable ever since; and what's more, I can't find out who has bought it."

"Perhaps Corisande Brown has bought it," said Miss Dacres archly—the shot seemed to have told—"perhaps she wants it as a companion to her artist; the drawings are much the same size, and would make a happy pair—a pair of Valentines in fact?"

Mr. Hughes here interrupted and changed the conversation by a reference to some other picture, to Frank's infinite disgust; and what with the jostling of the crowd and the talk of the rest of the party, he never again that night got a word with Miss Dacres. He hovered round her, but she had evidently no intention that he should pursue the subject; and after a while Frank lost sight of her and her friends entirely, as they mingled with the company. He was in an agony of despair, and rushed wildly about the rooms; but people were beginning to go now—the Royal Academy soirée of 1870 was over, and the painter had to retire with the rest, in a state of dejection that was quite abject. Was there ever such a fascinating, charming woman? He began to build the most stupendous castles in the air. He must see her again; but how? He had failed even to get Mr. Hughes' town address, and he was under an engagement to leave London himself in a few days. Poor Frank! he was hard hit—he could not get over it. There was a significance, too, he thought, about all the circumstances quite remarkable; and they were, it must be admitted, sufficient to make a deep impression on the heart of a susceptible and sensitive young artist; and we all know how sensitive and susceptible artists are, both young and old.

III.

THE PRIZE.

Once more the Winter came round. The occupations of the interval had not diverted Frank's thoughts; he dreamt of his nymph of the woods day and night; but his despair was growing chronic, when the hope of seeing her again was revived early in the new year by the receipt of a letter from Mr. Hughes requesting that he would make arrangements to go down to Hadenham to paint the portrait of another of his children. He went gladly, of course, and once more, by mid-February, had nearly completed his work. He had not dared to refer to Miss Dacres; his old timidity having again laid hold of him, he could not think of her without blushing. Mr. Hughes was the first to mention her.

"We are going to drive over to Lockhurst, Mr. Hilary," he said one day at luncheon; "there are a few good pictures there; you might be interested. By the way, you met Miss Dacres, I think. Of course, I remember; I introduced you at the Academy soirée. I don't know if she is at home, though, now."

"Miss Dacres lives at Lockhurst, then?" inquired Frank.

"Yes, sometimes. She is very well off, and quite independent. She goes about a good deal, but spends the most of her time with an old aunt at Lockhurst; I hope she is there now."

And we may be sure Frank echoed that hope heartily.

It was realized. Miss Dacres was there, and renewed her acquaintance with Mr. Hilary cordially, if a little shyly; but his courage never forsook him, he found when once in her presence. Her aunt was not well, and she had to do the honors. The pictures, however, were not of much importance, being principally the work of amateurs; sketches which Miss Dacres had got together from her friends, with here and there a purchase from a water-color exhibition. They had been nearly all duly inspected, Frank making appropriate reference, of course, to Miss Dacres' own taste and skill in the art; and the party were passing along a corridor back to the drawing-room for afternoon tea, when the sight of an easel, through a half open door, caught Hilary's attention.

"Your painting-room, Miss Dacres, I presume," he cried, stopping, while Mr. Hughes and his two daughters, who were in advance, continued their way to the drawing-room. "May I not be privileged to see what you are doing?"

"O, I have very little to show; but if you care to look, walk in."

He did so, a step in advance of her. In an instant she shot by him like a rush of wind, and with a sweep of her arm rapidly drew a curtain across a little recess or alcove; but Frank's eyes were quicker than her action: she was too late, for he had seen—what? Why, his picture, "A Lady Sketching," &c., hanging on the wall, and side by side with it, as companion, his own portrait—"An Artist Sketching," &c.!

Covered with confusion and blushes, she stood convicted. Far too generous to take undue advantage, Hilary immediately turned to the work on the easel, and after a few unmeaning words of criticism he said, "You are going to send this drawing to the Academy?"

"If I get it finished in time," she answered, reddening a little.

"O, you must; it would never do for 'Corisande Brown' not to be represented."

"I think you are very unkind, Mr. Hilary."

"Do you then behave in a Christian spirit—return good for evil; be kind to *me*."

He hardly knew what he was saying, but he was very conscious of the truth of the axiom, "faint heart," &c., and this consciousness swept all before it. He turned toward her.

"I have guessed this, hoped this, all along; that is, that you, Corisande Brown, and the purchaser of my picture, were one and the same person. I have had an intuitive conviction of it, a presentiment, Miss Dacres."

"I don't believe in presentiments," she answered, avoiding his eyes and going to the door. "Tea is waiting."

"O, pray stop one moment; at least you believe in St. Valentine; you said so at the Academy."

"I said nothing of the kind."

"Ah, but you said the two pictures, our two pictures, would make a pair of Valentines, a 'fanny pair.' Accept the omen, Miss Dacres; there must be something in it. Why, to-day is the anniversary—to-day is the 14th; St. Valentine again, as I live! It is fate; you cannot fly in the face of fate; when it thus decrees us both a chance in the lottery, and assures me that, if I win, I at least must do so with a priceless prize! Say that I may hope, and if the devotion of a life have any influence, you shall admit that at least you have not drawn a blank."

He had followed her to the door, and for one moment held her hand in his, and put it to his lips before she passed out, and led the way without a word to the drawing-room.

What need to detail the sequel to a scene like this? Clearly there could be but one. Ground thus broken, Frank Hilary's impetuous courage bore down all obstacles, and some months before the next anniversary of St. Valentine came round, the "happy pair" were at work in the same studio.

"Corisande Brown" is still a frequent exhibitor. Frank often sits to her (he is very handsome,) but she tells him he is by no means so steady a model as he was at that memorable time at Old Croyston.

"Ah, I did not know you were looking at me then," he pleads, "and, by the bye, you have never told me how it was you managed to elude my eagle eye; I was looking everywhere for you the two following days."

"O, it was on the afternoon of St. Valentine's day that I made my sketch of you," answered Mrs. Hilary. "I wanted to finish my sketch, and I was returning through the wilderness from lunching with old Lady Belport, when I caught sight of you in the distance, and I determined to try and have a peep at what you were doing; so I made a great round, and came upon you from the other side of the copse, where you never looked. Of course it was very wrong of me; but I got quite close, so close that I could see your drawing. To my surprise, I beheld you were touching up, not a drawing of Croyston Towers, but a sketch of myself. I was piqued at your impertinence, and so, as you said afterward, I took my revenge. I made a sketch of you, and crept away again, like the guilty creature that I was, in the gloom of the evening, without your once having had an idea of my presence. I was not near the place after that."

"Well, all is fair in love and war," answered Frank; "we were both guilty creatures; it was tit for tat. You don't grumble, do you?"

"No, indeed," answered his wife; "for I feel that I, no less than you, (as you say,) have drawn a prize in St. Valentine's lottery!"—*London Society.*

FRENCH ANIMAL PAINTERS.—In the field of animal painting, combined with landscape, we find the French artists holding a position in advance of anything that has been done since the days when Paul Potter painted his famous bull, done at the age of twenty-three. If he had not died at twenty-seven, he might have produced work beyond the hope of rivalry. In the English and German schools we find individual cases of great ability in the representation of animal life, but the French in the last generation gave us the school of Troyon, and the national genius for this branch of art has not yet passed away. Who is there that paints sheep better than Jacques? He is a native of Paris. So was Corôt; and so was Turner a native of London. Those who make a study of human nature may find an interesting field for thought in looking into the causes that in the heart of a great city, far away from green fields, produced three of the greatest of delineators of rural life in modern times. Delaux, Chaigneaux, Schenck, and several others are also distinguished in this line. Schenck was a wine-merchant at Oporto. He sold out his wine vaults, came to Paris, and became an artist of merit. Van Marke and Mauve represent cattle with much vigor, but the greatest animal painter now in France is probably Rosa Bonheur. There is the same intense observation and sympathy with nature, the same vigor of treatment we find in the works of Troyon and Landseer. More refinement than in Troyon, with rather less of power, but more power than in Landseer, so far as the representation of cattle is concerned. In the painting of deer and dogs the English artist holds a position entirely alone.—*Harper's Magazine for March.*

THE BIOGRAPHER OF GOETHE.—Johann Peter Eckerman, born in the vicinity of Hamburg, toward the end of the last century, of peasant parents, had in his fifteenth year barely acquired the first rudiments of education, by such attendance at the village school as he could snatch in the intervals of farm drudgery. A natural taste and capacity which he displayed for drawing attracted the notice of a local official, who afforded him opportunities for some higher instruction, by means of which he was enabled to qualify for a small appointment under Government. Called to take up arms in the German wars of liberation, he availed himself of a campaign in the Low Countries to make himself acquainted with the great Dutch painters, whose works the young recruit attempted to copy during his passing visits to museums and picture galleries, carrying about his unfinished sketches in his knapsack. On the conclusion of peace, in 1815, he again obtained a clerkship, and devoted his leisure hours to attendance at the local gymnasium, indifferent to the ridicule which attached to a young man of four-and-twenty taking his place in the school-room by the side of boys of twelve and fourteen. After some years of unremitting application, the proceeds of a volume of poems, published by subscription, together with a small grant from Government, enabled him to go through a two years' course at the University at Göttingen, at the conclusion of which he ventured to submit to Germany's great poet his manuscript of a carefully prepared work, "*Beiträge zur Poesie*," with a request for an introduction to a publisher should the composition be thought worthy of such a favor. He received a courteous and encouraging reply, and, impelled by an irresistible impulse to see the man whom he already considered his patron and benefactor, the poor student, on a hot Summer's day in 1823, buckled on his knapsack and trudged on foot from Hanover to Weimar. He thus describes their first interview: "Before long Goethe entered. He wore a blue overcoat and shoes; a noble figure! the impression was overwhelming, but he at once dispelled my embarrassment by his cordial words. We sat upon the sofa; I felt blissfully overcome by his presence and contact, and could hardly find words to address him. We sat together long in a calm and loving mood; I pressed his knee; I could not utter from gazing upon him—I could not see enough of him. * * * He spoke slowly and deliberately as one might assign an aged monarch to speak. He sees at a glance that he reposes upon himself and is raised above praise and censure. I felt inexpressibly well while in his presence, and soothed as one might be who, after much trouble and long hoping, had at length seen his fondest wishes gratified. We parted from one another with love; I, happy in the highest degree, for good will sounded in all his words, and I felt that he thought well of me." Nor was it in words only that Goethe showed his consideration for the poor unknown student. With that innate delicacy which was one of the most marked traits of his generous nature, he found a plausible pretext for providing Eckerman with remunerative work in the revision of his unpublished writings; and in this employment, doubly congenial from the circumstance of its bringing him into almost daily contact with his idol, Eckerman continued at Weimar until Goethe's death in the Spring of 1833. Eckerman's character is one deserving of all respect. Thoroughly conscientious and earnest, with a deep reverence for art and a sincere love of nature, he was simple, truthful, and affectionate. We have seen how, under difficulties almost insuperable, the poor peasant boy had succeeded by force of will, energy, and self-denial, in so highly cultivating himself as to fit him for companionship with one of the greatest minds of his age. The qualities necessary for fully understanding and reflecting such a mind he did not possess. The appreciative sentiment, which he had in a high degree, is rarely wanting in a literary executor, and is indeed too commonly a source of danger; but of the critical and discriminative faculty, than which no gift is more indispensable to a biographer, Eckerman was entirely devoid. His countrymen have called him the German Boswell; but beyond their reverential natures the two men had nothing in common. Johnson personally is perhaps better known to Englishmen than any man of his time, and this he owes far less to the *Rambler* or to *Rasselas* than to Boswell. He did enough to earn a lasting fame, but many a man whose knowledge of the great moralist's works does not extend beyond an occasional reference to the dictionary is familiarly acquainted with Johnson's face, figure, and dress, his habits, his sayings and doings, and can picture him as he sits over a dish of tea in Mrs. Thrale's drawing-room, or lays down the law among congenial spirits at the "Mitre Tavern," or snuos the faithful Boswell in his study. Eckerman's records call up no such image. He tells us, it is true, how Goethe was dressed on different occasions: in a black coat with a star, or a brown coat with a blue cap, or in a white flannel dressing-gown; but his words convey no impression of living individuality. He is a photographer rather than an artist. He produces faithfully enough the outlines of face and feature, with furrows and wrinkles; but we do not see the man as he walked and talked and looked. We never hear his voice or catch his smile. Of those delicate lights and shadows which give life to the canvas, those subtle artistic touches by means of which Lewes, without the advantage of personal intercourse, has produced so graphic and powerful a picture, there is not a trace in Eckerman.—*New Quarterly Magazine.*

FRENCH MARINE AND LANDSCAPE PAINTERS.—Isabey is the only Frenchman who ever painted a marine worth looking at a second time, and he is now very old; but he is a magnificent colorist and did some very nice things long ago. The remainder, Jules Dupré, (who is, however, a good landscape painter,) Vernier, &c., know nothing either of ships or the sea—at least, there is little in their paintings to lead one to think they do—while they all perpetrate in them the simplest errors in perspective, such as one would look for in vain in their poorest landscapes. Not to make too bad a joke of their awkwardness, they are all, indeed, entirely "at sea" on the subject. But in landscape the French artist is at home; and here amid pastoral scenes or representations of Oriental effects, we find a great school of poetry that reminds us alternately of Theocritus, or the Bucolics of Virgil, or the third and fourth cantos of "Childe Harold." France has produced three landscape painters of consummate ability, Claude Lorraine, Thomas Rosseau, and Jean Baptiste Camille Corôt, each entirely different in every respect, excepting that they were agreed in looking at nature not only for what she seems to the visual eye, but still more for what she suggests to the soul. They were men endowed not only with exquisite keenness of vision in detecting the harmonies of the visible world, and admirable perception of color and technical ability, but they were also men of thought, of imagination, of vast poetic feeling. But they are dead. Claude came alone, and left no successor behind him for a century and a half, while the two latter, we also be said to have left none after them their peers in pure landscape. Lambinet, D'Aubigny, Lansyer, Bernier, Harpignes, and others we might mention, are men of very great ability, especially the first, but there is less sympathy apparent in their works for the hidden mysteries and suggestions of nature than for what it simply appears to the physical eye; and the growing weakness of this field of art in France is apparent from the vast number of daubs—for they cannot conscientiously be called anything else—which are constantly and unblushingly brought forward as transcripts of nature by artists of average merit.—*Harper's Magazine for March.*

PENZANCE.—Of all our Winter health resorts, the medical pre-eminence is justly due to Penzance. Torquay comes nearest in value through its protective screen of hills, but there are reasons for preferring Penzance to Torquay. Unlike Torquay, however, Penzance has its trade and shipping, and has failed to make itself a fashionable residence for valetudinarians. Pulmonary invalids, however, have never been slow in recognizing its value. The town has not got the scenic loveliness of Torquay nor

work of Jules Breton than upon any other living French artist. The Germans pay him the high compliment of assigning to him the qualities of the best German artists. In hard times he is the only one who finds the price of his paintings constantly rising. It is, perhaps, not too much to assign to Jules Breton the leading place in the contemporary French school.—*Harper's Magazine for March.*

THE GREAT STORMS.—The most terrible storm which has, perhaps, ever occurred is that which has been called the Great Storm. It occurred, or rather its worst effects were experienced, on Oct. 10, 1780. Generated probably in mid-Atlantic, not far from the equator, it was first felt in Barbados, where trees and houses were blown down. Capt. Maury, in his "Physical Geography of the Sea," gives a rather exaggerated account of the effects produced by this storm in Barbados, apparently from memory—some of the details being like, but not quite the same as those actually recorded. He says "the bark was blown from the trees, and the fruits of the earth destroyed; the very bottom and depths of the sea were uprooted—forts and castles were washed away, and their great guns carried in the air like chaff." The bark of trees was removed, but, it is believed rather through the effects of electric action than by the power of the wind. Cannon, also, were driven along the batteries, and flung over into the fosse, but not "carried in the air like chaff." At Martinique the storm overtook a French transport fleet, and entirely destroyed it. There were 40 vessels, conveying 4,000 soldiers, and the Governor of Martinique reported their fate to the French Government in three words—"The vessels disappeared." Nine thousand persons perished at Martinique, and 1,000 at St. Pierre, where not a house was left standing. St. Domingo, St. Vincent, St. Eustache, and Porto Rico were next visited and devastated, while scarcely a single vessel near this part of the cyclone's track was afloat on Oct. 11. At Port Royal the cathedral, seven churches, and 1,400 houses were blown down, and 1,600 sick and wounded persons were buried beneath the ruins of the hospital. At the Bermudas, fifty British ships were driven ashore, two line-of-battle ships went down at sea, and 22,000 persons perished. Perhaps the most remarkable effects of the storm in this portion of its course were those experienced in the Leeward Isles. The hurricane drove a twelve-pounder cannon a distance of 400 feet. Those who lived in the Government Building took refuge in the central part, where circular walls, nearly a yard thick, seemed to afford promise of safety. But at 11:30 o'clock the wind had broken down parts of these walls, and lifted off the roof. Terrified they sought refuge in the cellarage, but before long the water had risen there to the height of more than a yard, and they were driven into the battery where they placed themselves behind the heavier cannons, some of which were driven from their place by the force of the wind. When day broke the country looked as if it had been blasted by fire; not a leaf, scarce even a branch, remained upon the trees. As in great floods a common terror preserves peace among animals which usually war upon each other, so during the Great Storm human passions were for the time quelled by the fiercer war of the elements. Among the ships destroyed at Martinique were two English war-ships. Twenty-five sailors who survived surrendered themselves prisoners to the Marquis of Bouillé, the Governor of the Island. But he sent them to St. Lucie, writing to the English Governor of that island that "he was unwilling to retain as prisoners men who had fallen into his hands during a disaster from which so many had suffered." The Great Storm of 1780 must not be confounded with the storm remembered the many years in Great Britain as the Great Storm. The latter occurred on Nov. 26, 1703, and its worst effects were experienced not as usual in the tropics, but in Western Europe. The reader will remember Macaulay's reference to it in his essay on the "Life and Writings of Addison." In his famous poem "The Campaign," Addison had compared Marlborough to an angel guiding the whirlwind. "We must point out," writes Macaulay, "one circumstance which appears to have escaped all the critics. The extraordinary effect which this simile produced when it first appeared, and which to the following generation appeared inexplicable, is doubtless to be chiefly attributed to a line which most readers now regard as a feeble parenthesis:

'Such as, of late, o'er pale Britannia passed.'

Addison spoke, not of a storm, but of the storm. The great tempest of November, 1703, the only tempest which in our latitude has equalled the rage of a tropical hurricane, had left a dreadful recollection in the minds of all men. No other tempest was ever in this country the occasion of a parliamentary address or of a public fast. Whole fleets had been cast away. Large mansions had been blown down. One prelate had been buried beneath the ruins of his palace. London and Bristol had presented the appearance of cities just sacked. Hundreds of families were still in mourning. The prostrate trunks of large trees, and the ruins of houses, still attested, in all the southern counties, the fury of the blast." He strangely omits to mention one of the most striking events connected with this terrible storm—the destruction of the Eddystone Lighthouse. Winstanley, the architect of the first Eddystone Lighthouse, was confident that it could resist the fiercest storm which ever blew, and expressed a hope that he might be in it when such a storm raged. On Nov. 26 he arrived with a party of men who were engaged to repair the building. The Great Storm soon after began to blow, and raged throughout the night. On the morning of the 27th no trace of the Lighthouse was to be seen.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

KASHGAR.—Kashgar is inclosed on all sides by the loftiest mountains in the world, their higher recesses filled with glaciers, the streams from which unite to form the Tarim River, which loses itself eastward in swamps and lagoons known as the Lob, a vast tract, three or four months' journey in circuit, of which nothing is known save that it is roamed over by a wild race of human outcasts, who shun contact with their fellow-men, and contest the shelter of the forest and reed-beds with the wild hog, the panther, the tiger, and the wolf. Beyond this is an unexplored waste of blindingly bright salts, apparently unknown to any living creature save the wild camel. The population is massed in separate settlements or States on the skirts of the mountains, and each community is separated from its neighbor by a waste of gravel and sand. The impression made upon the Envoy by the people of Eastern Turkestan is represented as having been most favorable. They are described as a fine, frank, hardy race, very friendly to Europeans, and superior to all other Asiatics with whom, as yet the members of the Mission were acquainted. Indeed, the picture given by Sir Douglas Forsyth of the hospitable and unassuming manners of the inhabitants of Yarkand and Kashgar, of their industry, intelligence, probity, and activity both of mind and body, is very striking, after the accounts to which we have been accustomed, of the sloth, dirt, misery, depravity and degradation of Asiatic populations in general. A residence was expressly built at Kashgar, by order of the Ameer, for the accommodation of the mission, and the liberality of the King is described as having been unbounded. Sir Douglas Forsyth represents him as a pleasant, good-natured man, with a large head and considerable determination of character. The predominant feeling of the Ameer appears to be a dread of Russia, in which his people seem fully to participate; and when it is considered that the mountains which divide the Ameer's dominions from Russia are only six or seven marches from his capital, such a feeling is natural enough. Although a despot who makes millions tremble at the sound of his name, the Ameer, says Sir D. Forsyth, is "as pleasant a fellow to deal with, when in a good humor, as any one would desire to meet." Very little knowledge of European arts and sciences appears to have yet penetrated into Kashgaria. The telegraph apparatus, which was set up and got into good working order at Kashgar for the transmission of messages between the Ameer's court and the British residency, was looked upon with considerable suspicion, if not with awe. The Ameer never once alluded to it. The models of steam engines and steam-ships, although not regarded as inventions of the devil, excited little interest from mere ignorance of their uses and powers. The magic lantern, however, was more successful. The Ameer possesses a country rich in mineral resources, for gold, copper, lead, and coal are among its productions. He professed himself anxious to turn these resources to account by obtaining scientific assistance in developing them. Want of contact with the Western world has hitherto kept the people of Eastern Turkestan somewhat backward in the arts of peace; but comparing them with the natives of Hindostan they are far in advance, and before long they will place themselves on an equality in many respects with European nations, indeed they are even now far more European in their habits and manners than Indians, Afghans, or Persians. There is a strict system of conscription in Kashgaria. Every villiage is registered as furnishing a certain number of men. These keep their arms at home, and have to attend drill, or are embodied when summoned as occasion may require. When not required for duty they follow their usual occupations. The troops are employed in every kind of work, skilled and ordinary, and are never allowed to idle away their time in barracks.—*New Quarterly Magazine.*

THE BECHE-DE-MER.—On the reefs of the Southern Ocean is found a kind of sea-slug termed the Beche-de-mer. There are as many as 16 different species found in Fiji alone, and known all over the group by the generic name of Dri (pronounced Endree;) and this word we will continue to use throughout this article, as being shorter and more definite than the French term. It was the French who first came across the mollusc in China; and in that country it is held in great esteem, and commands a very high price, £200 a ton being paid for the best sorts. The mandarins and the porcelain-makers cannot do without their favorite dish of dri soup; and even in Paris it is coming into use; and in Melbourne beche-de-mer is by no means an uncommon dish. When cotton came down in Fiji from four shillings to one shilling a pound, many a planter, not knowing what else to do, turned to dri-fishing; but several years ago the price fell from £170 to £70 a ton, and the inferior sorts became unsaleable. Some Chinamen say the fall was in consequence of the death of their Emperor, and while in mourning for him (a year) they were obliged to give up their favorite soup; hence the fall. But some whites say that the Europeans in Sydney bought inferior dri, and shipped it to China direct on their own account in a leaky ship; the dri was all spoiled; the merchants lost heavily, and refused to have anything more to do with the article; and the Chinamen have the trade in their hands, and give what they like, and the price in China still remains the same. However, it pays to fish for the two best sorts, the tit-fish and black fish, which are now (1876) worth from £60 to £70 a ton in Levuka—10 or 14 corn-bagsful making a ton. The first thing required in dri-fishing is a good boat from 25 to 30 feet long, with plenty of beam; then a dri station is settled on—an island, or on the coast close to the big reefs, as may be. The next thing is to get 30 or 40 girls and boys, and curiously enough the girls are the best fishers and divers by far. At half-tide, all hands sail off to the reefs. Sometimes you fish the day, sometimes the night tides, according to the sort of fish you are getting and the stage of the moon, the tit-fish being a day fish, and the black only coming out at night. When the tide is nearly low, you put your laborers on to the reef, and anchor yourself in a deep spot. The water on the reef is from six inches to three or four feet deep, according to the moon and state of the tide; and your laborers walk about and pick up the fish here and there, each having a basket and stick. Sometimes a shark comes up, looking for a titbit, when he is pelted off. If a black one, (the most dangerous,) it is hard to make him go; and if the water is deep, (three or four feet,) they generally sing out for the boat. You generally remain with the boat. Sometimes you go overboard and fish for yourself; but three hours in three feet of water is cold work, and if not accustomed to it one is apt to catch cold. The laborers pick up shell-fish, crabs, &c., for themselves. At the end of two or three hours the tide begins to make fast; the boat is poled on to the reef, and you pick up your fishers and start for home. After measuring the "take" in order to pay your fishers, the fish are placed in large boilers. After being on the boil for half an hour they are done, taken up, a stick driven through them to clean and knock the water out, and are then taken to the smoking-house, where they are put on large frames of reeds over a slow smoky fire. These frames are technically called *vatas;* and they are left on the lower vata about three days, and then removed to the upper, where they are left eight or ten days longer. They are by that time smoked hard and dry, then sorted carefully (one improperly dried fish will injure the rest,) and put in bags for sale.—*Chambers's Journal.*

EDMUND KEAN'S FIRST SEASON AT DRURY LANE.—A dispute arose as to the opening part; Arnold wanted *Richard*, but Kean knew the disadvantages his small figure would be at, when compared with the majestic Kemble, and answered *"Shylock* or nothing." There was marvelous resoluteness in this determination, considering all he had passed through, which was sufficient to crush the strongest spirit. But it succeeded, and the 26th of January, 1814, was decided for his appearance. One rehearsal only was vouchsafed him, and that was hurried and careless. The actors sneered at his figure, at his shabby coat with the capes, at his business, declared it would not do, and prophesied certain failure. He went home; "I must dine today," he said, and for the first time for many days indulged in the luxury of meat. Then all he had to do was to wait as patiently as he could for the night. "My God!" he exclaimed, "if I succeed I shall go mad!" Terrible prophecy. Volumes could not better describe the agitation of his mind. As the church clocks were striking 6 he sallied from his lodgings in Cecil street. His parting words to his wife were, "I wish I was going to be shot!" In his hand he carried a small bundle, containing shoes, stockings, wig, and other trifles of costume. The night was very cold and foggy; there had been heavy snow, and a thaw had set in; the streets were almost impassable with slush which penetrated through his worn boots and chilled him to the bone. He darted quickly through the stage-door, wishing to escape all notice, and repaired to his dressing-room. There the feelings of the actors were shocked by another innovation; he was actually going to play *Shylock* in a black wig instead of the traditional red one. They smiled among themselves, shrugged their shoulders, but made no remark; such a man was beyond remonstrance—besides, what did it matter? he would never be allowed to appear a second time. Jack Bannister and Oxberry were the only ones who offered him a friendly word. When the curtain rose the house was miserably bad, but by-and-by the overflow of Covent Garden, which was doing well at that time, began to drop in and make up a tolerable audience. His reception was encouraging. At his first words, "Three thousand ducats, well!" Dr. Drury, who was in front, pronounced him "safe." At "I *will* be assured I may," there was a burst of applause, and at the speech ending with "And for these courtesies I'll lend you thus much moneys" the sounds of approbation were very strong. Even as the curtain fell upon the first act success was almost insured, and already the actors who had treated him so supercilliously began to gather round with congratulations. But he shrank from them, and wandered about in the darkness at the back of the stage. The promise of the first act was well sustained in the second. But the great triumph was reserved for his scene with *Salanio* and *Salarino* in the third, where the flight of his daughter *Jessica* with a Christian is told him; there so terrible was his energy, so magnificent his acting that a whirlwind of applause shook the house. Then came the trial scene, grander still in its complex emotions and its larger scope for great powers, and all was so novel, so strange, so opposed to old traditions. When the curtain finally fell upon the wild enthusiasm of the audience the stage manager who had snubbed him offered him oranges, Arnold, who had bullied and "young man'd" him brought him negus. Drunk with delight, he rushed home, and with half frenzied incoherency poured forth the story of his triumph. "The pit rose at me!" he cried. "Mary, you shall ride in your carriage yet!" "Charles," lifting the child from his bed, "shall go to Eton." Then his voice faltered, and he murmured, "If Howard had but lived to see it." The "Merchant of Venice" was played several nights in succession, and the receipts rose from £100 to £600. His next part was *Richard*—the second part is always the touchstone of an actor's success; here he entered the lists with Cooke and Kemble, and memories of Garrick's splendid performance had not yet died out among old playgoers. In *Shylock* his small stature mattered little, but in *Richard* that disadvantage would be glaringly perceptible; he approached the part with fear and trembling. "I am so frightened," he said before the curtain rose, "that my acting will be almost dumb show to-night." But nevertheless he took both audience and critics by storm. Cooke, the great *Richard* of the day, was said to be left behind at an immeasurable distance; no such performance had been seen since the days of Garrick. Electricity itself was never more instantaneous in its operation. Such were a few of the eulogies showered upon him. But the terrible excitement he had undergone laid him up for a week. Actors now boast of playing this arduous part nearly a hundred successive nights; as *they* play it there is nothing wonderful in the feat, and then they have no inconvenient modesty to exhaust their energies. On the day of the second performance of this character the doors were besieged soon after noon, and at night hundreds were unable to gain admission. He made Cibber's melo-dramatic hero his own, but it died with him, for the wretched attempts of his successors cannot galvanise that desecration of Shakespeare into life again. The beauties of this performance are said to have been so marvellous that at last glance, the pronouncing of such common phrases as "Good night, my lords," brought down thunders of applause. His next character was *Hamlet*, which although full of fine points, and the one, he said, to which he had devoted the deepest study, did not equal his previous successes. *Othello* and *Iago*, played alternately, were his next triumphs. When the season closed he had performed *Shylock* fifteen times, *Richard* twenty-five, *Hamlet* eight, *Othello* ten, *Iago* eight, and *Luke* ("Riches," Massinger's "City Madam" altered) four. Of those seventy nights the profits were £17,000. Previously there had been one hundred and thirty-nine nights of continuous loss. In the second season he played *Macbeth*, another grand performance; *Romeo*, which was said to revive the glories of "silver-tongued Barry." But the triumph of this season was *Zanga*, in Young's "Revenge." As one who stood among the crowd in the pit-passage heard a shout and clamor of approbation within, he asked if *Zanga* had just previously said, "Then lose her" for that phrase, when uttered by Kean in the country, used to make the walls shake; and he was answered that it was so. Southey and a friend went to see him in this play. When *Zanga*, having consummated his vengeance and uttered the words "Know then, 'twas I!" raised his arms over the fainting *Alonzo*, his attitude, the expression of his features were so terrible, so appalling, that Southey exclaimed, "He looks like Michael Angelo's rebellious arch-angel!"—"He looks like the arch-fiend himself" said the other.—*Temple Bar.*

MADEIRA WINE.—Two years after its final settlement by the Portuguese the vine was imported into Madeira from the island of Candia or Crete, and found so congenial a soil that its wine became renowned as the most delicious beverage it has been granted man to taste. Madeira has been a household word in every language of Europe, but in 1860 there were only 400 pipes remaining on the island; and though Madeira is still offered for sale in every city of the United States at reasonable rates, it is not difficult to imagine its source. The Madeira wine of commerce was itself a compound of the various productions of the island, known by special names as Bual, Sercial, &c., each possessing a distinctive character. At one time the production amounted to 25,000 pipes a year, but in 1852 the same terrible disease which spread over the other Atlantic islands appeared among the vineyards and destroyed its culture, taking from the island its fair name, ruining thousands of wretched people, and depriving man of a blessing; for since man will yield to the craving nature has implanted in him, and everywhere furnished him the means of gratifying, it is a blessing when he can drink of wine like this rather than some vile substitute. Fortunately the *oidium* appears to have been destroyed or to have disappeared, and new plants introduced from the United States and Europe are thriving, with every promise of restoring to the island its former celebrity among wine-producing countries. The mildew which attacked the vine has not impaired the fertility of the island in any other respect. Its lofty mountain sides are covered with valuable timber. Pines are of extraordinarily quick growth. The *Juglans regia*—the fruit of which is termed by some the Persian and by others the English walnut, and better known as the Madeira nut—here attains its highest development. Spice trees flourish, the red pepper exceeding in flavor the product of Cayenne. Oranges and other tropical fruits thrive without care, and strawberries ripen in February in the open air.—*Harper's Magazine for March.*

THE STEPPES AND OASES OF CENTRAL ASIA.—The Steppes are the bottoms of ancient seas which once rolled over a large portion of the continent of Asia, and which, when swept by storms, rise in tumultuous waves, not of water but of sand, the particles of which might be likened to spray but that they burn like sparks of fire. The terror inspired by these storms is such as to deter even the most adventurous merchant from traversing the Steppes in Summer, unless under the most pressing necessity. Their aspect, when covered with snow, is described as strangely awful and oppressive, exhibiting the expanse of the ocean without its animation, and solitude of the Arctic regions without their sublimity. Woe to the traveler who is overtaken by a snow storm in the Steppes; his doom is inevitable, and bodies of troops, which have essayed the perilous task of marching across the Steppes in Winter, have been overtaken and overwhelmed by a tempest of snow. Dreary as are the Steppes in Winter, their aspect in Spring is not without a certain beauty. The vegetation is rapid, and they are clothed with short vivid green grass, interspersed with scarlet poppies, wild tulips, yellow larkspurs, geraniums, and many kinds of cruciferous and leguminous plants. The oases of Central Asia afford a striking contrast to the surrounding desolation, and the cities which in past ages sprang up in these favored spots abounded in everything that could gratify the heart of an Asiatic. Even in their decay they possess attractions which excite the enthusiasm of travelers, and Bokhara, Balkh, Khokan, Samarcand, Khiva, and Tashkend are still celebrated for their babbling streams, bubbling fountains, delightful gardens, and deep umbrageous groves. The oases are very carefully cultivated. Watermelons are grown over extensive areas, and afford the most grateful alleviation to the often overpowering heat; fruits of various kinds are raised in great perfection, and tobacco of the finest quality is produced in such abundance as to place this necessary of life for an Asiatic within the reach of the poorest individual. The gardens, Mr. Schuyler says, constitute the beauty of this land. The long rows of poplar and elm trees, the vineyards, and the dark foliage of the pomegranate, transport one at once to the plains of Lombardy or the south of France. In the early Spring the cities and their vicinity are one mass of white and pink with the bloom of almond, peach, cherry, apple, apricot, and plum trees, which perfume the air for miles around. These gardens are the favorite resorts of the people in Summer, and well they may be, for nowhere are fruits more abundant, and of some varieties nowhere are they better. The apricots and nectarines it would be impossible to surpass. Peaches, though smaller in size, are said to possess a higher flavor than the best of England. The large dried plumbs of Bokhara are celebrated over the whole of Asia. There are in common cultivation ten varieties of melons. In that hot climate they are considered particularly wholesome, and in Summer form one of the principal articles of food. An acre of land properly prepared will produce, in ordinary years, from two to three thousand, and in good years double that quantity.—*New Quarterly Magazine.*

THE DUKES OF ENGLAND.—There are but eleven Dukes of England, properly so called; that is, Dukes sitting in the House of Lords as such, and deriving their titles from creations before the union with Scotland. The Duke of Norfolk, as before stated, is the first of these, and the Duke of Rutland the last in order of precedence. The patent of the latter as Duke bears date March 29, 1703. There are also Dukes of Great Britain and of the United Kingdom, as well as of Scotland and Ireland; but those of the two sister kingdoms sit by inferior titles among their peers, and all the Dukes not of England take precedence among each other by somewhat intricate rules of precedence, into which it is not worth while to enter. The dukedoms are twenty-eight in all, exclusive of those held by Princes of the blood royal. The honor has been very sparingly bestowed in late years. The last conferred by George III. was that of Northumberland, the King refusing to make any more creations, except in favor of his own descendants. The Prince Regent made Lord Wellington a Duke, and after his accession to the throne raised Lord Buckingham to the same dignity. William IV. made two more, and her Majesty has added an equal number to the list.—*The Galaxy.*

TWO SONNETS.

I.

All love-adepts, all faithful hearts who wear
In love's sweet prime—his hour of blossoming—
The full, harmonious colors of his Spring,
O think not when they fail ye shall go bare;

Take heart, his very mourning still is fair,
Ay, tho' the world its hail of pity fling,
Casting as scorn, no meaner, earthlier thing,
Can match the royal robe of Love's despair!

Put on his weeds, then, ye who fear to sleep,
Because ye fear to wake to grief new-blown;
Rise, bear sweet spices to the grave, and weep
Love's balmy tears, there where by Love o'erthrown,
Death lies—woe but empty ceremonts in a heap,
And Love for love still rolls away the stone.

II.

Fair friends of Love, who fear to take his pay,
Counting his service loss, his joys too brief,
Too much o'erweighted by his long-drawn grief,
Try his Conclusions, ere ye say him nay.

What though his servants walk at close of day,
And hold sad commune o'er some vanished chief,
Not for love's death, but birth of high belief,
Their hearts still burn within them by the way.

They know their love is living, and take shame
That they one moment sought him with the dead;
They feel their love immortal, by the flame
That burns the brighter as it burns unfed.
So weeping, sing Love's praise, who could reframe
The universe whence all but love had fled.
—*Spectator.* EMILY PFEIFFER.

A JAPANESE FAIR.—The citizen of modern Yedo holds the historical associations of Uweno of far less account than the fair which is annually held there in the month of March, when the cherry-blossoms are in all their glory, and when every one deems it his duty to make holiday and go there to enjoy the first signs of Spring. From a very early hour the streets leading to the park are crowded with holiday-makers of all grades of society, and of all ages. Every man, woman, and child has donned his or her clothes of the brightest holiday hues, and the usually sombre streets are ablaze with color. The toilet of a Japanese damsel is a matter of no light consideration, and to be in good time for the fair she must be up and dressing long before the sun rises from behind the great sacred mountain, Fuji. The long coarse tresses of raven-black hair must be washed, combed, and greased till the head shines like a knob of polished black marble; the cheeks must be rouged to the proper tint; the throat, neck, and bosom powdered—carefully leaving, however, on the nape of the neck, three lines of the original brown skin of the owner, in accordance with the rules of Japanese cosmetic art; the eyebrows must be carefully rounded and touched with black; the lips reddened with cherry paste, with a patch of gilding in the centre. When all this has been done, and the layers of clothes properly adjusted, the "*obi*," or huge sash of many colors, tied in the knot of prevailing fashion, the cleanest of white socks, and the newest of black lacquered clogs put on the feet—the belle is ready, and with the proper allowance of pocket-handkerchief paper, her tobacco-pouch, pipe, and fan, she sails forth, turning her toes well in, and playing in well-affected demureness with her fan. Her mother is likewise painted, combed, and adorned; but not a vestige of eyebrow graces her forehead, and her teeth are as black as jet, according to the rules of married women. Her father is clean-shaved, his "queue," or top knot, smoothly pasted on his head, and his raiment new, stiff, and stung—with the family crest embroidered on back and sleeves. In the streets there are hundreds of neighbors, similarly decked and arrayed, bowing, scraping, paying compliments, chattering, laughing, and pattering along on their high wooden clogs towards the *pleasaunee*. Critical eyes examine head-dresses and "*obis*," coquettish eyes laugh and convey tender messages from behind fans, thereby bringing down reproofs from stern parental eyes, which, however, soon twinkle at some jest or well-turned compliment. Everything is good-humor, happiness, and enjoyment, and the cloudless blue sky above, the occasional twitter of birds—for Japan is but poorly off for feathered warblers—and the glitter of the sunshine, all go to make up a holiday picture scarcely to be equaled out of Japan. Very striking is the scene, as one mounts the steep ascent leading to the plateau of Uweno. In front, as far as the eye can reach, is a broad avenue of cherry-trees, the pink-and-white blossoms forming a fairy arcade overhead, through which glints of the deep blue sky are here and there visible. On each side, over the heads of the motley, jostling, many-colored crowd of holiday-makers, is a broad sweep of woodland, fresh and bright in the tints of early Spring, and along the avenue itinerant merchants have established booths for the sale of every conceivable useful and ornamental article. Here is a quack doctor, clad in quaint garb, vaunting, "*a toutes forces*," the virtues of a pill which will cure any disease, and prolong the most precarious of lives; here is a juggler, who, for a very small handful of copper cash, will tempt his digestion with small swords and live charcoal; near him is the booth of a famous kite-seller, always surrounded by urchins tempted by aerial warriors, birds, hares, reptiles, or huge portraits of Hachiman, the god of war, or of great warrior-emperor, Taico-Sama. Nor does the neighboring stall of the sweet-stuff merchant lack patronage, for at the will of his purchasers, with a few dexterous turns of the fingers, he will convert a shapeless lump of sugared dough into anything, from a pilgrim in heavy marching order to a brace of fats nibbling at a bale of rice; then there are stalls for fried fish, fruit shops, fan and umbrella shops, here and there a booth for the sale of trumpery foreign knick-knacks, and at one corner an enterprising tailor has established himself, and, clad in a very ill-fitting, seedy suit of evening dress, swaggers about in front of a collection of left-off European cloths of which even Monmouth street would be ashamed. But though the stalls and sheds do a roaring trade, the tea-houses are the centre of the fun of the fair. These Uweno tea-houses are not permanent structures, decorated with gilded screens and highly-colored paintings, but are mere shanties of wood, run up or taken down in a very few minutes; they are, however, under the superintendence of the great tea-house proprietors of the capital, so that all the luxuries of the season may be obtained, made more palatable by the fact of being served in a certain picnicking, rough-and-tumble manner, rather agreeable than otherwise to the citizens accustomed to the formality and close atmosphere of the within-town places of entertainment. Scarcely sitting room on the mats is to be obtained for love or money. The attendant damsels—prettily attired in light Summer robes of uniform pattern—are almost at their wits' ends in the clamor from all sides for fish, rice, wine, chop-sticks, and bills; and yet, though hurried here and there, sometimes reprimanded for not being in two places at once, chaffed, ordered about, and sworn at, they never lose temper—the red lips are always smiling, and pleasant complimentary speeches are being shot about in all directions. And very hard work it must be to preserve equanimity under such circumstances, for beyond the actual physical exertion which the poor girls—few of them over seventeen years of age—must undergo, they must ever be ready with honeyed words and impromptu repartee, and the accounts must never be incorrect; for, with all his virtues, your Yedo citizen is not prodigal in expenditure even on gala days, and a cash or two charged too much would bring upon the shoulders of the erring cashier a tremendous rookie from the mistress of the house. To the European visitor the scene is bewildering. While the ear is assailed with the ceaseless rattle of voices and dishes, the pattering of clogs, and the occasional bursts of song and laughter from guests well advanced in the stages of enjoyment, the eye wanders over a restless sea of colored garments, interspersed with bronzed faces, and flashing black eyes, quick-moving fingers, gesticulating, passing wine-cups, and handling chop-sticks with a dexterity which seems marvelous, and bustling female forms gliding about with huge relays of raw fish, omelettes, soup, and steaming wine. As soon as one party rises another fills up the vacant space, and the work of eating, drinking, laughing, talking, and singing, goes on from morn till night. Outside the tea-houses, beneath the canopy of cherry-blossoms, a motley crowd surges to and fro. At the end of the avenue is a temple dedicated to Benzaiten—the goddess of the sea, and the reputed mother of five hundred gods. Hither resort the faithful to pay their homage: approaching, with heads bent and hands clasped in supplication, toward the portal, to which is attached a gong and a heavy knotted rope. The noise of the gong, which serves the purpose of calling the attention of the goddess, never ceases, nor does the accompaniment of cash rattling into a huge wooden coffer beneath it. Lengthy devotion is not expected from the holiday-makers—a few murmured aspirations, a clap at the gong, a money offering, a receipt from the priest of a piece of charmed paper with the image of the goddess stamped thereon; and the devotee rejoins the mirth and merriment outside.—*Belgravia.*

GAMBLING AT MONACO.—At Monaco gambling is not only in fashion, it is at once the life and the occasion of life in the place. For it, and in its name, were reared those handsome halls, mirrored and candelabra'd velvet-furnished and polished exceedingly as to floors and walls, which adjoin the Hôtel de Paris and stand at the top of the enchanted garden. In its service are enrolled those gaily dressed handsmen who discourse such eloquent music, those plush-breeched green-coated servitors, who stand so janitor-like at the doors and about the rooms, ready to bow obedience to the moneyed *habitué*, or to collar and eject the "suspect" and the "wobegone." In its service manifestly have been educated those sombre leaden-eyed men, pale of face and dirty of shirt-collar, who sit on either side the centre of the table, and with ceaseless monotony spin the wheel of roulette, while comrades rake up or shovel out the consequences of the game. Whether they were ever young or blithe, whether they ever were the objects of a mother's solicitude, or whether they were, like *Macbeth*, not of woman born, are questions which not unnaturally arise as one looks at their cheerless faces all bereft of sunshine. There they sit, day after day, hour after hour, at the gaming-tables, their only variation being from roulette to trente-et-quarante or rouge-et-noir. One misses at Monaco the hollow-toned exhortation, "*Faites vos jeux, messieurs, faites vos jeux.*" and its natural accompaniment, "*Le jeu est fait,*" which used to be heard at Spa and Baden in old days. Silence is the rule of Monaco, broken only by the click of the roller as it falls into one of the wheel spaces, and by the judicial declaration of the result, delivered *sotto voce* by the chief *croupier*. But, apart from this, there is exactly the same arrangement, the same scrupulous fairness on the part of the bank, the same perfect trust in the ultimate advantage of that institution, the same reliance without touting on the natural attractions of play to allure poor humanity into the swing, that characterised the German and Belgian play-places. The only advertisement resorted to by the proprietor is in the shape of those charming gardens which beautify the place, those balls at which the beauty and ugliness of Nice delight to congregate, those Tirs aux Pigeons where a thousand pounds represents the Grand Prix de Monaco, those magnificent concerts from which, out of purely local and personal considerations, the music of *Orphée aux Enfers* should be forever excluded. The reward of M. Le Blanc, the provider of all these things, the owner of this beautiful "hell," is ample, after its kind. In spite of the occasional visits of "portents," like the Maltese Bugeija, who, by wisdom or strange luck, found his way to win vast roulesux from the bank; in spite of the raids which other mediums of the Bugeija stamp make upon his resources, the proprietor is in the long run justified in his ghastly joke, "*Jo ez sur rouge ou vert, c'est Le Blanc qui gagne.*" That he does gain is not only matter of notoriety, it is evident from the facts we have recited, from the apparently unremunerative expenditure he is able to make so freely, from an hour's observation of the crowds who throng the roulette tables. All the world, men and women too, of every nation, come to pour their wealth into the lap of this Crœsus.—*London Society.*

INTERIOR OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The rows of cushioned benches that run down each side of the House are divided crossways, at a distance about one-third of the whole length, by a narrow passage, called the Gangway, which used to have a more important significance than at present, when parties are not so sharply defined, although even now it indicates a certain line of separation in politics. Above the gangway, on the Ministerial side, are supposed to sit the most thorough-going supporters of the Government, while below it sit those who profess to be more independent, and give a general but not indiscriminate vote to the Ministry. Not that the line is too strictly drawn, and it is, to a certain extent, a cross-division, like that of the famous one of bread into white bread, black bread, and French rolls—for it would be easy to name members who sit above the gangway and occasionally speak and vote against particular measures of the Government; and still more easy to name some below the gangway to whom the word of a Minister is law, and who have never been guilty of the crime of thinking the Government in the wrong. The same general distinction does not apply so strongly to the Opposition side of the House. The front row there above the gangway is occupied by the ex-Ministers; but behind them sit many who, if the sheet-anchor of fortune brought those ex-Ministers into power, would give them a good deal of trouble by their speeches and their votes. Below the gangway, on the Opposition (now the Liberal) side, the more Advanced Liberals, or Radicals as they used to be called, (although the name is falling into disuse,) range themselves with undoubted preference. There sit Sir Charles Dilke, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. McLaren, Mr. Rylands, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Richard, Mr. Peter Taylor, Mr. Joseph Cowen, Professor Fawcett, and others, who are likely to cause no little embarrassment to any Liberal Government which asks for a majority on which it can steadily rely. There also, either on the front bench or on that immediately behind it, cluster the Irish members, whose watchword is Home Rule. It is a rule that no one may cross an imaginary line drawn between the speaker and the member who is addressing the House. When we say "addressing the House," we mean addressing the Speaker; for every member who speaks, unless he is merely asking a question, is supposed to address Mr. Speaker, and not the assembly. And hence the reason of the rule just alluded to. As the Speaker is the person addressed, it would be an act of rudeness to interpose the body between him and the member who is speaking to him. Sometimes, however, in the heat of debate, a member (especially if he be a new member) forgets that he is speaking to the Speaker, and apostrophizes his audience; and we have more than once heard an excited member, full of recollections of some meeting of his constituents, say "Gentlemen!" instead of "Sir!"—an impropriety at once rebuked by loud cries of "Order! order!" As the rule about not crossing the line would sometimes necessitate a rather tortuous circumnavigation to enable a member to reach his seat, it is amusing to see how it is evaded by ducking the head and stooping and almost creeping along until the point of danger is passed. No one may rise from his seat either to speak or change his place, or leave the House without taking off his hat. In other words, whenever he is upon his legs he must be uncovered. And he may not cross the floor or walk up or down the House on entering or leaving it without making a bow or obeisance, as it is called in parliamentary language, to the Speaker. But let not the uninitiated imagine that it is a Sir Charles Grandison bow. The merest inclination of the head is sufficient; and it often looks more like a familiar nod to the awful occupant of the chair than a dignified homage to his authority. But still, however done, it is a mark of respect, and contributes something to the preservation of order and decorum. But as in the House of Lords the woolsack is not part of the House, so in the House of Commons there are within its sacred precincts (exclusive of the lobbies) spaces where a degree of liberty is allowed that is denied elsewhere. On entering the House, you will see a line drawn across the matting of the floor from the seat occupied by the Sergeant at Arms to the opposite bench, and within this line members may *stand* with their hats off and listen to the debate; but outside of it they must sit, or be instantly called to "order." They cannot, however, address the House in this position; but if they wish to do so, must go to one of the benches and speak from that place. When Mr. Plimsoll began his impassioned attack on the Ministry for withdrawing their Merchant Shipping Bill in the session of 1875, he was standing at the door, but he had to move to the benches and continue his philippic there. There is also within the House a space behind the Speaker's chair where members may stand with their hats on—the reason of which, we suppose, is that as it is a physical impossibility for Mr. Speaker to see them, they can show him no disrespect by being covered. As the body of the House is by no means large enough to hold all the members on a full night, the overflow must betake itself to the galleries, and members may speak from them, although we never saw such a case actually happen. The general attitude of the occupants of the benches is hardly that which a sculptor or a painter would approve of. Perhaps we may best describe it as that of undignified ease. Some with hats on, and some with hats off, they may be seen lolling, lounging, sleeping, and even gently snoring. A favorite attitude of one distinguished member is to sit with his legs crossed, and beat time with his foot to some imaginary tune. Every variety of costume is admissible—from the evening dress coat and white neckcloth, which frequently appears after dinner, to the pea-jacket and wide-awake—the latter happily confined to very few. When an embassy from Carthage entered the Senate-house at Rome, and saw the Conscript Fathers seated in their curule-chairs, they were so struck with their flowing *laticlaves*, the gravity of their aspect, and the dignity of their demeanor, that they exclaimed, "This is an assembly of Kings!" If a Chinese embassy were to look down from the gallery of the House of Commons upon the scene below, with members bustling in and out and across the House, as if it were an ant-hill—with its cries of "Order," and cheers and counter-cheers, the frequently loud buzz of conversation, and sometimes inarticulate groans—we fear that it would be inclined to think that it was gazing upon a body of noisy school-boys. But if a question of profound interest is asked—say, for instance, as to the result of the conference at Constantinople—then instantly all is mute silence and fixed attention. You might hear a pin drop or a mouse stir, and the faces of all the members are turned with eager and painful interest to the Speaker.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

MADEIRA AS A HEALTH RESORT.—The temperature varies from an average Summer heat of 72° to a Winter of 60°, giving an annual mean of 66°, which has made it the favorite resort of consumptive invalids from all parts of Europe. Whether it is the best in the world will appear when Tenerife is considered. It is enough to say at present that the humidity of the Madeira Winter, due to a longer prevalence of rain, and the excessive discomfort occasioned at other times by the dry, noxious, and almost insufferable *Peste*, or east wind, which blows from the coast of Africa, where it is known as the *harmattan*, and equally dreaded, are not experienced on the Spanish island, but are, in a measure, compensated for by the greater comforts that are at the command of the wealthy invalid in Madeira. The island is easily reached four or five days by steamers from England and Portugal. The English language is spoken as common as the vernacular, and private hotels are numerous, where extensive suites of apartments, excellent attendance

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Feb. 17.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate the President pro tem. had read a communication from Justice Clifford, President of the Electoral Commission, relative to the vote of Louisiana. Mr. Kelly, of Oregon, made what he termed an explanation of his connection with Til den's use of money in that State. He denied all knowledge of how the money was to be used, except that he was led to believe it would be used in the employing of legal counsel. He desired to have his good name cleared from all suspicion of wrong doing. Mr. Sargent, of California, while hoping, for the honor of the Senate and the good of mankind that that body would take as favorable a view of the defense which Mr Kelly had made as was proper, said he thought it was but right that that gentleman should do all in his power to free himself from the stigma that would attach to every person who had taken part in the nefarious transaction in the State of Oregon. Mr. Bogy, of Missouri, made a frantic effort to defend Tilden, and went far out of his way, in order to vent his hatred of an honored and respected member of the United States Supreme Court, chosen to sit as one of the members of the Electoral Commission. Other Senators spoke concerning the Florida investigation.

The House met, and after the Democratic members had expressed themselves spitefully toward the Senate, a recess was taken to next Monday forenoon.

SENATE.

The President pro tem. (Mr. FERRY) said he had received a communication from the Electoral Commission, being a decision in the Louisiana case, and inquired if it should be read. No objection being made, the communication was read by the Chief Clerk as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1877.

SIR: I am directed by the Electoral Commission to inform the Senate that it has considered and decided upon the matters submitted to it und r the act of Congress, concerning the same touching the Electoral vote from the State of Louisiana, and herewith, by direction of said Commission, I transmit to you the said decision in writing, signed by the members agreeing therein, to be read at the meeting of the two houses according to said act. All the certificates and papers sent to the Commission by the President of the Senate, are returned herewith. NATHAN CLIFFORD,

President of the Commission.

To Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, President of the Senate.

Mr. HAMLIN, of Maine, said the Commission on the Electoral Votes having notified the Senate that they have arrived at a decision on the Electoral vote of Louisiana, he moved that a message be sent to the House informing that body that the Senate was ready to meet it and proceed with the count of the vote for President and Vice President.

Mr. WITHERS, of Virginia, inquired if it was competent for the Senate without a quorum to meet the House of Representatives.

Mr. HAMLIN said he supposed a quorum of the Senate would be here by the time a communication should be received from the House that that body was ready to receive the Senate. Upon the receipt of that communication, of course, it would take a majority of the Senate to comply with it. His motion was merely for the purpose of having the Senate ready to proceed by the time a quorum was present.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. said if no quorum should be present when a message should be received from the House of Representatives that it was ready to proceed with the count, of course, the objection of the Senator from Virginia [Mr. Withers] would be entertained.

The motion of Mr. Hamlin was then agreed to.

Mr. KELLY, of Oregon, asked permission to make a personal explanation. The CHAIR having ruled that it would be in order to do so, as that could not be regarded as legislative business, Mr. KELLY, a few minutes before 12 o'clock, nearly all the Senators being present, proceeded. He then read from the Washington *Star* of yesterday a paragraph in regard to the evidence before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, as to the telegrams connecting him with the attempt to buy a Republican Elector in Oregon, and said he was his desire a day or two ago, when the translation of the telegram was made public, to make a personal explanation, but he was dissuaded from doing so until the report as to the Oregon matter should be submitted to the Senate. Even this morning a number of his friends advised him not to make any explanation, but he had concluded to rely upon his own judgment. Some time previous to the 28th of November last he was in San Francisco, but thought it best to return to Oregon before coming East. He did so, and while in the depot at Salem, Oregon, a gentlemen introduced himself as Mr. Patrick, stating that he was authorized by the National Democratic Committee to come to Oregon to look into the matter of Watts' eligibility. He [Mr. Kelly] and Mr. Patrick went to Portland together, and there he saw Mr. Bellinger, the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, in regard to the case of Watts, who said it was expected that proceedings would be commenced before the courts to compel the Governor to issue a certificate to Watts. Mr. Bellinger said he had partially employed a firm of Republican lawyers to defend any action against the Governor. The firm wanted a fee of $5,000, but had finally agreed to take $3,000. Mr. Bellinger also said it was the belief that the Governor would issue his certificate to Cronin, although he was very reticent on the subject. A conversation as to the difficulty of obtaining funds to pay the lawyers took place, and it was finally suggested that the National Democratic Committee should pay the expenses. Mr. Patrick assented to this, and said he had full authority to make that arrangement. Three or four hours afterward Mr. Patrick came to him with a cipher dispatch on two sheets of telegraph paper. He said he had prepared a telegram to Col. William T. Rodgers, Secretary of the National Democratic Committee, asking him to deposit to the credit of his [Mr. Patrick's] banker in New-York $10,000 to pay lawyers' fees in Oregon, and if not used the money would be returned. Patrick requested him to indorse it as he was a public man and well known to the committee; therefore it would be easier to get the money. He [Mr. Kelly] could not read the cipher, but took Mr. Patrick's word, and wrote upon the dispatch, "I fully indorse the above." From that day until the translation of the dispatch before the committee, he had believed what Mr. Patrick said was true, and even now he did not know if the translation before the committee was a true one. Mr. Kelly then quoted from the dispatches as translated before the committee, and said he knew nothing about the one saying, "It will take $5,000 for a Republican Elector." He never spoke to any Republican Elector in Oregon, nor had he ever authorized anyone to speak for him, to pay such Elector any money, and he was sure the Republican Electors of Oregon would say that no man ever offered to give them money to recognize Cronin. He [Mr. Kelly] thought Patrick came to the State with the idea that he could be instrumental in changing the result of the Oregon vote, and desired such an opinion of him to be entertained in New-York. Mr. Kelly then referred to the dispatch from Oregon signed "Governor," and sent to Samuel J. Tilden, to the effect that he would issue the certificate to Cronin, and said that dispatch was not sent by Gov. Grover. It must have been sent by Patrick. He then sent to the Clerk's desk and had read the following:

SALEM, Feb. 16, 1877.

To Hon. James K. Kelly, Washington, D. C.:

Deny that I sent my telegram to Tilden. I never sent a cipher in my life. L. F. GROVER.

Resuming his remarks, Mr. Kelly said there was not a particle of evidence to show that he ever engaged any one to offer these Electors money. He never spoke to them and never displayed any of them money. He never asked that any one to give a cent for that purpose and never gave a cent himself. He had been in the Senate six years, and now that he was about to leave he desired that there should be nothing against his good name. He was confident that his explanation would be satisfactory to the people of his State. A good character was better than great riches, and he did not wish to have his good name ruined. He did not want to leave under a cloud, or to tarnish the name of the State which sent him here.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said: I do not think the Senator from Oregon could address an audience more willing and anxious to believe in the entire sincerity of his defense. We have known the Senator for a great many years—nearly a full Senatorial term—and until this thing occurred, I know we were all accustomed to regard him as strictly honorable in the discharge of his duties. It will be exceedingly fortunate for the Senator if the country is disposed to take a favorable view of the defense, which he makes as we, out of our friendship, are willing to do. Our association with each other from year to year leads us to understand and appreciate each other, and often there are statements which go to the public at large concerning transactions on this floor, or with reference to Senators that we, knowing all the facts and individuals, know to be totally unfounded, and, therefore, they have very little effect upon our mind as casting reproach upon the person who may be assailed. It is very rarely, however, that a circumstance so grave as this which has just been called to the attention of the Senate is a matter of consideration here, anything that affects the honor of a member of this body to a certain extent lowers the tone of the whole body, and, therefore, we deeply regret it. I do not wish to remark, and I will not remark, upon the defense which has been made by the Senator from Oregon so far as it relates to himself. I only wish to say that I think he does right to do all that is in his power to free his name from the stigma that must attach to every person who had part in the nefarious transaction in the State of Oregon. We find that the confidential agent of the highest authority in the Democratic Party is sent to the Pacific coast with undefined powers, and communicates with his associates at home, going into the very family of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency and proposes that money shall be furnished to buy a Republican Elector. Why, Sir, if there could be any act more dishonorable than another committed by any man whatever, anywhere upon all God's broad footstool, it would be for an Elector—a man selected in a college of Electors to cast his vote for the successful candidate for the Presidency and then deliberate for the first moment of power thus given by a confiding people to betray that people and the principles which he was supposed eminently to represent, and for sordid gain to cast his vote for the other side. We have lived through a Centennial, and that has not occurred. We have not lived through a Centennial, however, without seeing it attempted, aye, and sanctioned by the chief authority of a great political party; for we are told in the reply that if this can't be done contingently upon its success—if this money will not be called for until the 4th of March, shall have shown that the treason has succeeded—then it will be sanctioned, and the sinews of war will be furnished at that time. I say the Senator from Oregon does right if he can clear his name from participation in a transaction like this. He owes it to the honor of this body, of which he is a part. He owes it to the dignity of human nature as well as to himself.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, said while he concurred in much said by the Senator from California in condemning frauds in Oregon, he was not willing to remain in his place and permit a stigma of that kind to be fixed upon the Democratic Party as the only party guilty of fraud. He was opposed to fraud in every shape, political or private, but the country knew that fraud was not confined to Oregon. There were frauds in Florida; great frauds were perpetrated there by the Republican Party; frauds were perpetrated by that party in Louisiana, and the country knew the result of the frauds. These States were like whited sepulchers—fair without, but within as foul as hell.

Mr. SARGENT said before the Electoral Tribunal the Republican counsel took the position that there was no power in Congress to go behind the action of a State. The cry of fraud was raised and kept up during the whole discussion by the Democratic counsel and by the Democratic press throughout the country, and now the Senator from Missouri came in and took up the cry. As a member of the committee which made the investigation into the Florida election, it was his [Mr. Sargent's] deliberate conviction that the evidence would show that there was no fraud in Florida stimulated from Washington, as had been charged. On the other hand, the evidence would show that frauds were committed by the Democratic Party in the State. He argued that Republican votes were thrown out of ballot-boxes by Democrats, and in Jackson County alone 250 votes which should have been counted for the Republican were fraudulently changed.

At 12:50 P. M. a message was received from the House of Representatives stating that the House would be prepared at 11 A. M., Monday, to receive the Senate and resume the count of the vote for President and Vice President.

Mr. BOGY said telegrams were sent from the City of Washington to Florida immediately after the election which meant fraud. That fraud was not so plain as in the Oregon case, as the man in Oregon was new in the business. He then referred to the Electoral Commission. "Sir," said the speaker, "Lord Clarendon and Marlborough have come down to us for ages past covered with disgrace and shame because they were corrupt Judges, and the name of that man who changed his vote upon that Commission will go down to after ages disgraced. His name will be associated with Marlborough and Jeffreys, and it never will be pronounced without a blush in all coming time in this country."

Mr. COOPER, of Tennessee, a member of the committee which made the investigation into the Florida election, referred to the resolution of Mr. Edmunds, authorizing the investigation, adopted early in the session, and said it was his hope that if fraud did exist in Florida there was power to examine into it and guard against it, but now it has been decided that there was no power to correct this fraud. He was sorry such a decision had been arrived at. It was folly, now that the door had been shut, to bandy words in the Senate.

Mr. MAXEY, of Texas, presented the credentials of Richard Coke, who was elected United States Senator from the State of Texas for six years from March 4, 1877, and Mr. NORWOOD, of Georgia, presented the credentials of B. H. Hill, who was elected United States Senator from the State of Georgia for six years from the same date—both of which were read and placed on file.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said he had heard, with regret, the remarks made by the Senator from Missouri in regard to Justice Bradley. If that Senator could have heard the discussions of the Electoral Commission as he [Mr. Morton] heard them, he would not have made such remarks. The time would come when the opinions of the members of the Commission would be published, and he was sure the Senator would then see that he had done an act of injustice to an able and conscientious Judge.

The discussion as to Florida, and the testimony taken by the committee which visited that State, was continued by Messrs. Sargent, Cooper, and Jones, of Florida; and at 3 o'clock the Senate took a recess until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On assembling at 10 o'clock, the House took a further recess until 12 o'clock. After the recess, prayer was offered by the Chaplain. During the reading of the journal, the Secretary of the Senate [Mr. Gorham] arrived in the hall of the House with a message from the Senate, but was not recognized by the Speaker. At the end of the reading, the Speaker laid before the House a communication from Justice Nathan Clifford, President of the Electoral Commission, informing the House that the Commission had arrived at a decision of the Louisiana case, and had transmitted that decision to the President of the Senate, to be opened and read in the presence of the two houses.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, offered a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to inform the Senate that the House would be ready to receive that body at 11 o'clock on Monday next for the purpose of proceeding with the counting of the Electoral votes.

Mr. KASSON, of Iowa—I rise to a point of order; there is a message from the Senate.

The SPEAKER—The Chair is aware of the fact, and does not desire to interrupt the message. The Chair, on the contrary, has communicated to the House the fact as communicated from the President of the Commission.

Mr. KASSON—Does the Chair permit me to make the point of order?

[Shouts of "Yes" on the Democratic side.]

Mr. KASSON—I am addressing the Chair. The message from the Senate pertains to the question before the House.

Mr. LUTTRELL, of California—How does the gentleman know that?

The SPEAKER—The Chair overrules the point of order.

The Secretary of the Senate was then recognized by the Speaker, and he communicated the message that the Senate was now ready to meet the House in joint convention and proceed with the counting of the Electoral votes. The resolution was then adopted—yeas 152, nays 111. Among the nays were the following Democrats: Messrs. Anderson of Illinois, Goodin of Kansas, Haymond of Indiana, Porter of Michigan, Southard of Ohio, Tarbox of Massachusetts, Walling of Ohio, Wells of Missouri, Whitthorne of Tennessee, and Whiting of Illinois.

Mr. LAMAR, of Mississippi, then moved that the House take a recess till Monday morning at 10 o'clock.

Mr. SAYLER, of Ohio, asked leave to make the report of the South Carolina Investigating Committee, but objection was made.

Mr. LAMAR'S motion was agreed to—yeas 149, nays 107—and the House, at 1:20, took recess till 10 o'clock Monday.

THE LOUISIANA SUGAR CROP.

The New-Orleans *Times* of the 10th instant says: "Great anxiety is entertained in regard to the soundness of the seed cane, as the exceedingly low range of the thermometer for a period of two months was the longest severely cold spell on record in this State, and created much apprehension as to its effects on both seed cane and stubble or ratoons. The papers published in the sugar belt, so far as they condescend to let themselves down from the high political altitude to the homely duty of writing about the cane fields, are unanimous in the assertion that the seed cane, whether in ricks, mathas or windrow, is as yet sound and uninjured. Private letters from planters, and many planters themselves while visiting the city, confirm these statements. The stubble, too, is said to be sound and healthy wherever it has been examined and reported. If there should be no freezing weather after this, during the Spring, the sugar interests may be considered on an open road to renewed prosperity. As the season last Fall was favorable for putting up seed, a larger proportion was saved than is usual, and some curious facts have been developed by the polariscope. This instrument shows the cane in fla tion has increased in the canes since they were put up for seed, while the opposite was thought to be true. While the large amount of sound seed will plant an increased area, it is to be regretted that the cane planted in the Fall has nearly all proved to be destroyed. Fall planting, however, was not practiced to a great extent. Single planters have already plowed up 40 or 50 acres of spoiled cane thus planted. The high price of sugar, the fine product of Louisiana for the last two years, and the prospect of better times have brought many inquiries after sugar plantations. Rice has been so low, with the large production of an inferior article, that rice planters are gloomy, and many are converting their lands into sugar plantations as rapidly as a stand of cane can be secured."

TWO CHILDREN'S PETITIONS.

The Rochester *Democrat* tells the following of a young lady resident of that city, now in her fourth year: "Her father has been away from the city on business for the past two weeks, and the mother has taught the little one to conclude her evening prayers with 'and please watch over my papa.' It sounded very sweet, of course, but the mother's amusement may be imagined when the little lady solemnly clapped her hands and said, 'Please watch over my papa, and you'd better keep an eye on mamma, too!'"

Another paper has this incident to relate: "A five-year-old daughter of one of our residents, who is convalescing from an attack of scarlet fever, was the other day suffering greatly from ear-ache. Something prompted the little one to petition above for relief, and this was the way she did it: 'O, Lord! Oh, good Lord, cure my ear-ache,' continuing to repeat it over and over. Her mother, hearing her murmuring, asked, 'What are you saying, my dear?' 'None of your business,' was the reply, 'I ain't talking to you; I'm talking to the Lord.'"

WHERE LIES THE REASON

In the short inaugural address of Gov. Porter, of Tennessee, delivered the 13th inst., he said: "The two years past have been years of plentiful harvests; the people of Tennessee have been blessed with health; the comity of States has been preserved; the order and security guaranteed by the law have been maintained; the people preserve their ancient rights; power is exercised by rulers appointed by themselves; they mold and form and modify the laws at their own sovereign will; the cause of popular education is on the advance, and yet we have not been rewarded with the prosperity that usually accompanies these conditions; our people are discontented; property has depreciated; confidence has been impaired; prices are not remunerative. Something of the responsibility for this must be attributed to the causes that originate outside of the State, and are stimulated by agencies independent of our control but to our internal policy and practice we owe much for this condition; our legislation has been excessive."

A HARTFORD CHARACTER.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE CURIOUS LITTLE DUTCH DOCTOR, WHO THOUGHT HE WAS CONTINUALLY FOLLOWED BY AUSTRIAN SPIES.

From the Hartford Courant, Feb. 12.

Many people who had grown to know him have for a long time missed from the streets the quaint form of "the little Dutch Doctor." He was a man whom one would turn to look at a second time—diminutive in stature, with a wizened face half hidden by a bristling gray beard and cropped mustache, and his body enveloped in a very long rusty brown overcoat closely buttoned. A very fierce little man he was in appearance. His preoccupied air—as though he bore the weight of nations on his brow—and his comparatively long rapid stride, which turned neither to the right nor left, added to the peculiarity of his appearance in attracting observation. He was a little dried-up, rusty old man, with a very faded air of greatness about him. Now that he has passed from our streets, probably never to return, a recital of his peculiarities can do no harm.

Those who knew the Doctor well, were more amused by the peculiarities of his mind than the grotesqueness of his personal appearance. His eccentricities bordered on insanity. Though called, with vulgar and flippant ignorance, the "little Dutch Doctor," he was not a native of Holland, but of Hungary. An Hungarian Jew by birth, he had thrown off nationality and religion, and became a cosmopolitan. Italy, France, England, and America were equally familiar to him, and in the use of the principal modern languages he was an adept. He was a graduate of the great medical university in Padua, Italy, and in some departments of knowledge his information was really great. But his mind was overshadowed by one great error, and this rendered it unsound in everything. In his early youth he had been extradited for complicity in a plot against the Austrians. When in Italy he was hounded by Austrian spies, and only escaped imprisonment by the intervention of the Italian Government. The dangers which he had encountered affected his mind, and ever since he has been on the lookout for Austrian spies. The idea of his importance as a political intriguer grew upon him, and he believed that the Church of Rome was on his trail—the Pope, he said, had issued a "propaganda" against him. Haunted by these fears, which were terribly real to him, he wandered about from place to place, getting a meagre livelihood by practicing his profession. He pretended to have made great discoveries in the healing art, and confidently believed he could conquer small-pox and fevers with his nostrums. Possessing some literary talent, he published in France a long poem in French, entitled, "Visions d' un Prophete de l' Empereur Napoleon III.," a most remarkable work, dealing with the present and future condition of Europe. While here he was continually having printed short articles on a single leaf, generally in rhyme, upon political affairs, and more than once he has appeared in the newspapers in Hartford, pretending to write upon philology or politics which would puzzle the reader, for the oftener it was read the less connected would its thoughts appear. Philology was one of the Doctor's pet subjects. He arrogated to himself all the knowledge about the derivation of languages, and insatiately waived aside the views of modern philologists with the remark that they were all fools. His angry comments on the American Association for the Advancement of Science, when it met in Hartford a few years ago, were intensely ludicrous to people who were aware of his harmless mania.

The Doctor was continually petitioning Congress to purchase his remedy for small-pox. We dare say there is not a Federal official hereabouts who has not been addressed, in a cramped but singularly neat hand, to press his claims before the Government. He believed that the honor or later would receive a million dollars for his remedy. As his efforts failed, one after another, he would say it was through the malign influence of Austria and the Romish Church. He verily believed that all the powers of Church and State were leagued against him. Of the Masonic fraternity he had a horrible dread. The Police, too, were against him, because when he applied to them for protection from the spies who were continually on his track, they laughed. If a man jostled him in the street, the Doctor saw in him an Austrian spy. So great was his fear that he never would admit any one to his room, fearing his life; and would subsist on the plainest food, which he cooked with his own hands, fearing poison. The importance which the little old man arrogated, was absurd indeed.

The Doctor's livelihood was at all times scanty, but he had a little practice among German families, and could live upon little money. His idiosyncrasies were harmless, and formed a curious study for those who knew them. He was one of the most peculiar characters that Hartford ever knew. There was much that was touching in the history of the lonely little old man, and which a few years hence his eccentricities and befriend him. Whither he has gone is a mystery. Probably the "spies" became too numerous. The boys may have bothered him with snowballs—which mischievous prank he would at once have attributed to Austrian malice—or he may have been jostled more than usual as he rushed along the streets in his blundering, near-sighted way. At any rate he is missing.

IRISH ROMAN CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY.

From the London Standard, Jan. 29.

About 150 students and ex-students of the Irish Roman Catholic "University," on Friday last, presented an address to Mr. Butt, M. P., urging upon him the expediency of securing as early a day as possible for the reintroduction of his bill in the coming session of Parliament. Mr. Butt, in reply, said the Roman Catholic people of Ireland had a right to all the benefit of university institutions, and to have that benefit they should have institutions framed in accordance with their religious convictions and essentially Catholic in their character. He urged that in the new institutions which they demanded the education should be of the highest class—as high as that provided in the great English universities, or in the Dublin University, which was on a level with either of them. He believed the best plan would be to unite two distinct colleges into one university, rather than have two distinct and separate universities. Associations had gathered around Trinity College which belonged to the national history, and which ought to belong to the national university, and it would be long before the degrees of any new university could obtain the prestige which now attached to those of the Dublin University. To place the Catholics of Ireland in a footing of equality they should be admitted in their separate colleges to a partnership in all the priceless treasures which Trinity College inherited in the memories of its great men. Against these and many similar considerations should be placed the difficulties that would attend any plan of uniting in one university two colleges—sources of antagonism existing between Trinity College and any Catholic institution. He was, however, encouraged to make the attempt by finding that the plan of a second college had met with the unanimous approbation of the Roman Catholic prelates. He could only hope to suggest the general frame work of such a measure, subject, it might be, to many alterations. Mr. Butt then pointed to other difficulties with which they had to contend in connection with the pressure of business of Parliament. Our Dublin correspondent says that Mr. Butt's evasive reply to the students of the Catholic University with respect to his intentions as to the introduction of the University bill during the approaching session is supposed to be accounted for by some change of front by the Roman Catholic Bishops upon that question. The abstention of these prelates from any political manifesto, usually promulgated by them at this period of the year, is the subject of common remark.

THE TURKISH ARMY IN SERVIA.

The Cologne *Gazette*, Jan. 29, publishes an interesting telegram from its special correspondent at Rustshuk, as follows: "A regular concentration of the Turkish forces has not yet taken place. I have visited all places of importance with exception of Shlistria, and am in a position to give you the following reliable information: The total of the Turkish Army in Servia and Bulgaria is not much more than 100,000. The corps consists of 133 battalions infantry, seven regiments cavalry, and 200 pieces ordnance; of these about 40,000, with 80 cannon, are quartered in Alexinatz, Djunis, Nisch, and Sofia; 2,400 foot, three regiments of cavalry, and nine batteries are encamped around Widin, 6,000 in Rustschuk, 9,000 in Varna, 6,000 in Shlistria, 6,000 in 12,000 infantry, some cavalry, and a few pieces of ordnance in Shumla. The general state of health is not satisfactory, and the field hospitals are full, owing to the fearful cold, to which the troops are not accustomed; but in spite of all this they are in excellent spirits, and eager to march against the enemy. It is generally believed here that hostilities against Servia and Montenegro are to be resumed at the expiration of the armistice, and that this will lead to a declaration of war from Russia."

BAGGAGE CHECKS MADE USEFUL.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Tuesday says: "Brighton S. Harris, a young man, recently from St. Lawrence County, New-York, was heard yesterday before Magistrate R. R. Smith, on the charge of defrauding hotel-keepers, and of stealing baggage checks at the office of the Union Transportation Company in this city. It was testified that defendant came to Philadelphia within a few weeks, and while at Schenck's Station made the acquaintance of Robert Sanderson, a freight agent, and succeeded in obtaining a bunch of baggage checks, which he carried off. Upon arriving in this city he went to the Washington House and engaged board, giving one of the stolen checks, and asking to have his baggage sent for. After remaining at the hotel as long as he thought was safe he went to the Girard House and did the same thing as he had done at the Washington. He next tried the Continental, then La Pierre, then the St. George Hotel, and finally the Bingham House, where the arrest took place. When he had run out of baggage checks he obtained more at the Union Transportation Company's office, and some of these were found on him when arrested. He was committed in default of $1,000 to answer."

CREATING AN EMPIRE.

THE ROYAL CEREMONIES AT DELHI.

AN IMPERIAL CROWN ON TOP OF A CHIMNEY —CASTING PEARLS BEFORE A CURIOUS PEOPLE—SIXTY-THREE RULING PRINCES PRESENT—THE RACES—THE VICEROY NOT UP TO SNUFF—SOLDIERS, ELEPHANTS, AND WAR CAMELS.

The correspondent of the London *Standard* writes from Delhi: "In the centre of the arena was constructed an exceedingly graceful kiosk, spoiled by two mistakes. The imperial crown resting on a cushion was perched on the top of what looked like a tapering chimney of zinc or leaden plates, and at a slight distance gave one the idea of a new patent anti-smoking apparatus. In Mr. Kipling's original design there was no cushion, and the spire of the kiosk descended in graceful slopes from the edge of the crown, and harmony was preserved throughout; neither is he answerable for the four strings of trumpery red, white and blue pennants stretching from the apex to the ground in the style of a volunteer fête or provincial cricket match. The gilt railing round the platform of the kiosk looked airy and bright in the clear sunshine, and the panels beneath were exceedingly pretty, being decorated with the imperial crown between the letters 'V. I.' in gold appliqué work upon a groundwork of green leaves in needlework. A silver chair of state was placed on the platform facing the amphitheatre. Behind the kiosk had been erected two long blocks of raised seats, forming a semi-circle intersected by a broad passage leading from the plain to the throne, carpeted with red cloth fringed with gold lace. Each block was calculated to hold 2,000 spectators, but probably not more than 3,000 were present in the two pavilions. The two front rows were reserved for ladies, whose bright airy dresses relieved the gloom of the funereal tail-coats, interspersed though they were with military and civil uniforms. The real point of attraction, however, lay on the opposite side of the arena, where the ruling Prince and the chief members of the British Government were seated in a semi-circular amphitheatre facing the kiosk. Nothing could be more picturesque than the extraordinary combination of rich colors under a bright sun that was here presented to the eye. The roof, of delicate blue and white colors, was supported by 90 gilt pillars in front and by 100 in the outer line, each decorated with fasces of banners of the most gorgeous hues, surmounted by two censors' axes, the dread emblems of justice. Between every two pillars there gleamed in the radiant sunlight the rich satin banners, worked with heraldic devices, bestowed by her Majesty upon all the ruling Princes, and also upon the Viceroy, the Governors of Madras and Bombay, the Lieutenant Governors of Bengal, the North-western Provinces, and the Punjab, and the Commander in Chief. These banners were green for Mohamedans—Bhawulpore alone choosing blue—and yellow or pink for Hindoos. The thickly jeweled headgear and costumes of the great chiefs blazed resplendently through all this barbaric pomp, and almost fatigued the eye through the absence of repose. One chieftain remarked to the political officer who was showing him to his seat, "I have 60,000 rupees' worth of pearls upon my dress, and I am dropping them at every step I take, but I don't care." The Viceroy was, as usual, unpunctual, being quite half an hour too late, and during the interval the ladies walked over to the other side to see India in all its glory. The Khan of Kheiat also walked along, attentively scanning each chieftain as he passed, but saying never a word until he had gone from one end to the other, when he turned to his companion and calmly remarked, 'Sahib, there is not a man among them.' Being asked at the conclusion of the ceremony if he had ever seen such a durbar before, he answered, 'No: neither have you, Sahib-logue: so it must be strange that I have not.' In the evening he was present at a grand reception in the Viceroy's tent, and after gazing for a while with evident interest upon the brilliant scene, he observed: 'The women of your people dress themselves in their own families and among friends, and the meaning of such a custom I go into public.' The young Guikwar came across to the spectators' block—a plain, common-looking little fellow, glittering all over with diamonds, a tempting object to meet in a dark passage. The Nepaul chiefs were proud of their emeralds—stones of immense size, as large as a thumb-nail, but full of flaws if closely examined. The Envoy from Siam exhibited himself, this time in a sort of civil uniform, with yellowish trousers, that looked like a monstrous handkerchief passed between his legs and tucked up somewhere behind, his calves encased in black silk hose, and unrelieved by color, caught the eye, and created quite a sensation by its novelty. It turned out to be worn by Admiral Macdonald, Commander in Chief of the Indian Station. Two distinguished strangers, in unknown uniforms, were likewise 'spotted,' who proved to be Lord Lansdowne and Lord Broome. Another T. G. is Viscount Downe. At a little after 2:30 his Excellency the Viceroy, accompanied by Lady Lytton, alighted from his carriage, and, passing between a double hedge of British soldiers, ascended the steps of the dais, his blue mantle upheld from the ground by two pages, greatly admired by the ladies. The massed bands played a grand anthem, the heralds sounded a flourish of trumpets, and the vast assemblage remained standing until the Viceroy took his seat. A few bars of the national anthem preluded the reading aloud by the Chief Herald, Major Barnes, appropriately arrayed in a tabard worth six hundred pounds, of the proclamation 'Given at our Court at Windsor, the 28th day of April, 1876, in the 39th year of our reign.' This document, which merely gave force to the act of Parliament that enabled her Majesty to 'make an addition to the Royal style and titles appertaining to the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom and its dependencies,' was translated into Hindu and recited by Mr. Thornton, Officiating Secretary in the Foreign Department, but his voice betrayed his linguistic attainments, and for all that one could hear he might as well have spoken in the Syriac tongue. A salvo of artillery was then fired by half batteries—that is, by three guns as one. When 34 salvos had been fired to the eastward, the infantry, 13,680 in number, drawn up in two lines, extending over a mile and a half, fired a *feu de joie* that ran from east to west and back again with extraordinary rapidity and precision. The effect was astonishing, as the elephants attested by breaking loose and tearing wildly over the plain. Fortunately, only two coolies were killed, though three stampedes took place, and numbers of people were knocked over. The batteries to the westward then took up the firing, 34 times, succeeded by another *feu de joie*, the fire seeming to run along the line of troops like a sheet of flame, and completed the number of 101, or rather of 303 guns, and a third crisp rattle and roar of musketry terminated the gunpowder contribution to the effectiveness of the display. The Royal Standard was now hoisted and the massed bands again played a verse of the much-vexed anthem. That being over, the Viceroy advanced to the front of the canopied dais, and in quite inaudible tones read the speech, which is already familiar to the British public. It is to be regretted that his Excellency did not defer to the superior experience of his many able advisers in counting the effect of his excessively deferential demeanor, which is sure to be wrongly interpreted by the people of this country. Lord Dalhousie in public bore himself as the representative of the majesty of England, and accepted the reverential salutations of the greatest chiefs as addressed, not to himself individually, but to the mighty sovereign whom for the moment he personified. Lord Lytton, however, forgets that he is not himself, and acts from his own sense of personal courtesy toward equals. This is a great mistake in India, especially on occasions of great public import. The chiefs saw before them the personification of the paramount power; the Viceroy saw in himself only Lord Lytton, Baron Knebworth. The matter is by no means so trivial as may seem to an untraveled Englishman, and the error is the more to be regretted because there can be no question of Lord Lytton's earnest desire to act for the best in all things, upholding the dignity of the British crown, while encouraging and assisting the people of the country to attain a much higher moral and social status. His speech, again, was too long, though otherwise it would be only a captious critic who would care to pick out a possible flaw here and there. Nothing but praise, however, is given to the passages addressed to the native subjects of the Empress of India. Whatever dreams they may have cherished of suddenly obtaining a prominent share in the administration, to the prejudice of the old-covenanted servants of the crown, have been gently dissipated by words full of justice and wisdom. They have been plainly told that the supreme supervision must remain in the hands of British officers regularly trained to the work. They are also warned that intellectual ability is not the only, or the highest, quality demanded of a public servant. They are bidden to aim at the highest standard of public virtue, which comprises loyalty, incorruptibility, impartiality, truth, and courage. So soon as they have qualified themselves for posts of high trust and responsibility then they may properly and irresistibly put forth their claims to a share in the administration of the country.

At the conclusion of the Viceroy's address, the national anthem once more greeted the ear, followed by three cheers that were certainly not enthusiastic. Cheering is not yet a native accomplishment, and for all that one could hear he might as well have shouted 'Boo!' in the Syriac tongue. A salvo of artillery was then fired by half batteries—that is, by three guns as one. When 34 salvos had been fired to the eastward, the infantry, 13,680 in number, drawn up in two lines, extending over a mile and a half, fired a *feu de joie* that ran from east to west and back again with extraordinary rapidity and precision. The effect was astonishing, as the elephants attested by breaking loose and tearing wildly over the plain. Fortunately, only two coolies were killed, though three stampedes took place, and numbers of people were knocked over. The batteries to the westward then took up the firing, 34 times, succeeded by another *feu de joie*, the fire seeming to run along the line of troops like a sheet of flame, and completed the number of 101, or rather of 303 guns, and a third crisp rattle and roar of musketry terminated the gunpowder contribution to the effectiveness of the display. The Royal Standard was now hoisted and the massed bands again played a verse of the much-vexed anthem. That being over, the Viceroy advanced to the front of the canopied dais, and in quite inaudible tones read the speech, which is already familiar to the British public. It is to be regretted that his Excellency did not defer to the superior experience of his many able advisers in counting the effect of his excessively deferential demeanor, which is sure to be wrongly interpreted by the people of this country. Lord Dalhousie in public bore himself as the representative of the majesty of England, and accepted the reverential salutations of the greatest chiefs as addressed, not to himself individually, but to the mighty sovereign whom for the moment he personified. Lord Lytton, however, forgets that he is not himself, and acts from his own sense of personal courtesy toward equals. This is a great mistake in India, especially on occasions of great public import. The chiefs saw before them the personification of the paramount power; the Viceroy saw in himself only Lord Lytton, Baron Knebworth. The matter is by no means so trivial as may seem to an untraveled Englishman, and the error is the more to be regretted because there can be no question of Lord Lytton's earnest desire to act for the best in all things, upholding the dignity of the British crown, while encouraging and assisting the people of the country to attain a much higher moral and social status. His speech, again, was too long, though otherwise it would be only a captious critic who would care to pick out a possible flaw here and there. Nothing but praise, however, is given to the passages addressed to the native subjects of the Empress of India. Whatever dreams they may have cherished of suddenly obtaining a prominent share in the administration, to the prejudice of the old-covenanted servants of the crown, have been gently dissipated by words full of justice and wisdom. They have been plainly told that the supreme supervision must remain in the hands of British officers regularly trained to the work. They are also warned that intellectual ability is not the only, or the highest, quality demanded of a public servant. They are bidden to aim at the highest standard of public virtue, which comprises loyalty, incorruptibility, impartiality, truth, and courage. So soon as they have qualified themselves for posts of high trust and responsibility then they may properly and irresistibly put forth their claims to a share in the administration of the country.

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The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 18, 1877.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

The Democrats are in a quandary. They are oscillating between acquiescence in the inevitable and resistance to what they will, after all, be unable to withstand. The best men of the party, the men who monopolize its brains and give to it whatever weight of personal character it possesses, favor a prompt acceptance of the decision of the Commission, and a completion of the count without more ado. They do not hide their disappointment, but, having gone into the plan in good faith, they deprecate as inexpedient and discreditable any attempt to obstruct its work. The pettifoggers and reckless partisans, on the contrary, indulge in wild talk, and threaten in one way or another to frustrate the judgment rendered in the case of Louisiana. There was a tough struggle between the opposing forces in the caucus last night, and the result hardly determines whether the recognized leaders or the vain pretenders to leadership control the Congressional votes of the party whose future is involved in the result. The influential Democratic newspapers are tolerably unanimous in support of the more prudent policy, and we shall await better indicators of party opinion than the men who last night counseled the adoption of revolutionary measures, before believing that the Democracy propose to commit suicide for the sake of Mr. TILDEN.

Speaker RANDALL has carried his partisanship to the verge of indecency many times, but never more palpably than yesterday, when, to avoid the immediate meeting in joint convention, he refused to see the Secretary of the Senate or to receive the message of which he was the bearer. Usage and courtesy dictate only one course to either chamber when a messenger from the other is present. They require his recognition, and an answer to the statement he has been directed to make. But Mr. RANDALL, who seems to know as little of the instincts of a gentleman as of the obligations resting upon a high official, set usage and courtesy at defiance, and lent himself to the procrastinating policy of his party. The more straightforward course would have been to receive the communication from the Senate, and then to have said that the proposed meeting must be deferred till Monday. The practical result would have been the same, the dignity of the House would have been preserved, and Mr. RANDALL would have escaped an exhibition which will be remembered to his discredit.

Nobody that we know of has ever attributed wisdom to Senator KELLY, but he must thank himself if he be hereafter ranked among the fools. His endeavor to vindicate his indorsement of PATRICK'S disgraceful dispatch to Gramercy Park not only compromises PATRICK in his dealings with co-conspirators, but implies on his own part almost incredible verdancy. It is possible, of course, that PATRICK misrepresented the purport of the dispatch, and that Mr. KELLY indorsed it under a misapprehension, but the supposition implies a confiding simplicity, rarely found even in Oregon, and is irreconcilable with Mr. KELLY'S appearances at other stages of the transaction. His own dispatches to TILDEN and PELTON convict him of active participation in the trick to secure an Electoral vote, and in the expenditure of money in relation to it. The statement that he was raising money on his own credit, and relied upon TILDEN to reimburse him, his urgent demand for the $8,000, and the fact that that sum was transmitted to him, must be held to convict him of close connection with a great scandal and a great crime, despite his halting protestations of yesterday. What the patriotic PATRICK will say to KELLY'S imputation upon his good faith will be known in due season.

Even Mr. HEWITT'S conscience troubles him when the Oregon transaction is alluded to, and he is anxious that the public shall believe that he knew nothing about it. Mr. HEWITT need give himself no concern upon this point. He was so intimately associated with Mr. TILDEN and his tricks at every stage of the campaign that one piece of infamy more or less can make little difference in the popular estimate of his political character. Meanwhile, we wonder if Mr. TILDEN sleeps soundly. Not a solitary Democrat, with a character to lose, has uttered a syllable in extenuation of his plan for acquiring an Oregon vote. The Democratic newspapers, not usually nice when partisan service is to be rendered, display their disgust by suppressing the deciphered dispatches. They dare not condemn, they are unable to defend, and therefore they are silent. Now that HEWITT deserts him, Mr. TILDEN may begin to realize that his humiliation is complete.

Mr. ELLIS, President of the Third National Bank, describes the case of its cashier exactly when he states that that person has been "bull-dozed" by Mr. TILDEN. Mr. JORDAN, as we now learn, was shown a dispatch advising him not to respond to the summons of the Senate Committee, but he will tell neither who sent the dispatch nor in whose hands he saw it. A Sabbath day's reflection may render him more communicative. His refusal to furnish information in regard to Mr. TILDEN'S bank account will be of no avail, Mr. ELLIS having intimated his willingness, and that of the paying teller of the bank, to produce the books and papers called for by the committee. From this source we may expect to receive very interesting particulars as to a portion of the great Reformer's financial transactions during and immediately subsequent to the campaign. To get at the whole truth it may be necessary to extend the inquiry to the Hanover Bank, upon which institution, according to the proprietor of the Everett House, Mr. PELTON was in the habit of drawing checks. It would be a mistake to suppose that Mr. TILDEN'S money flowed through only one channel.

The two-fold attempt to excuse the iniquities of the proposed Texas-Pacific subsidy by citing the character of Mr. LAMAR, its chief advocate, and to justify Mr. LAMAR by claiming for his bill the merits of a patriotic measure, will not succeed. The scandalous nature of the proposition is too manifest to be concealed. It is an attack upon the national Treasury which no man not indifferent to the public credit can sanction, and is made all the worse by the corrupt combinations that have been formed to render it effective. As for Mr. LAMAR, it is impossible not to feel that a good deal of his reputation rests upon false pretenses. Clean-handed he may be, even as the mouthpiece of Messrs. SCOTT and HUNTINGTON and their audacious lobby; but the admission certainly implies a reflection upon his sagacity. To be the unsuspecting instrument of notorious schemers is not a position which a capable politician, however pure his motives, should be content to occupy. The scheme itself is a bad one; the alliances formed in its support are immoral; and if Mr. LAMAR cares for his good name he will have nothing more to do with either.

In THE TIMES of Friday credit was erroneously given to Mr. EVARTS for this very terse definition of the power of the Electoral Commission: "It is to count the Electoral vote, and not to count the votes by which the Electors were elected." That remark formed a portion of the very conclusive argument of Mr. E. W. STOUGHTON, which was as remarkable for its clear and closely-reasoned propositions as for the directness and vigor of its style. From first to last of the Louisiana controversy, Mr. STOUGHTON has held what we may with perfect justice call the laboring oar, and no Republican can fail to give him due credit for his energy and fidelity. In the recent discussion before the Commission his command of the law has been reinforced by a thorough familiarity with the facts, and both have been largely instrumental in bringing about the final decision.

We assume that the Attorney General of the State finds time to scan the evidence which is published day after day in regard to the tricks and frauds perpetrated by officers of the Continental and New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Companies. Nothing more shameless has been brought to light in many years than the manner in which the policy-holders of these companies have been plundered by the men who were bound in common honesty to protect them. The two concerns were allied in rascality, and the fact that the persons implicated may all be reached under the testimony obtained respecting the Continental, renders the duty of the Attorney General plain. To proceed against the faithless clerk who robs his employer and falsifies his accounts to conceal his crime, and to allow faithless officials of a corporation to appropriate its funds to their own use with impunity, would be to make a mockery of justice. The lesson most needed now in connection with corporate management is the severe punishment of officials who have been false to their trust; and the story of the Continental supplies material for a good beginning.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY.

If the policy of civil-service reform, to which the Republican Party and its elected President are committed, is to be carried into successful operation, it is necessary that a definite plan of action should be agreed upon, to go into effect immediately upon the inauguration of Gov. HAYES. From the very hour that he assumes the office he will be assailed by influences the most powerful and specious to induce him to farm out the public offices in the bad old way. The sentiments of gratitude, honor, and of party fealty, will be appealed to, to weaken his resolution or to blind his judgment. The great party leaders who have borne the heat and burden of the campaign will expect the customary recognition of their services, and their claims will be presented in an imperious way that does not tamely brook denial. The lesser "workers" of the party, too, will demand the reward for their zeal at the hands of the new President. The incoming of an Administration, even when of the same political faith as its predecessor, is always the signal for renewed assaults upon the public offices. Men who have weakened in their enthusiasm, or have permitted their interest in their official duties to interfere with their labors for "the party," must be turned off and replaced with more devoted spirits. Those who have long fed at the public crib are expected to stand aside, to make room for their hungry brethren who have been grazing on the barren pastures of expectation. Newly-elected Congressmen expect the same recognition that their predecessors received, and re-elected members, strengthened by popular approval, require greater attention to their demands than ever. These influences, converging from every direction, when focused on a single man, constitute a moral force before which the bravest spirit might well quail. Never yet, since the establishment of the spoils system, have they failed to compel compliance.

It must not be supposed that the motives of this onslaught upon the public offices will be so naked as we have painted them. On the contrary, if the President announces that the reformation of the public service is to be one of the features of his administration, he will find that the object dearest to every Congressman's heart is civil service reform. Only, the Congressman will want to pursue the reform in his own way, by filling the public service with his own men, who are always, by a singular coincidence, just the class of men which the service needs. In fact, the average Congressman regards all professions of devotion to civil service reform by public officers as an amiable sort of lunacy, which he is content to humor, if thereby he can secure his own ends. Against both of these classes of influences will Gov. HAYES have to contend in establishing the policy of reform—open opposition and pretended acquiescence. If he yields to either, even temporarily, if he defers the enforcement of the new policy until methods for putting it in complete operation are devised, he will put himself in the power of the enemies of reform; or, at any rate, he will make the task all the more difficult when he attempts it. We have no doubt concerning the course which should be pursued by him. He should cause it to be understood from the start that the President is the responsible constitutional head of the executive branch of the Government, and that Congressmen and mere politicians have no right to dictate how he or the heads of departments shall exercise the power of appointment which the Constitution intrusts to them. He should refuse to make any changes in the public servants, except such as are needed to insure the execution of his policy or to purify and improve the service, concerning which he should take counsel only of his constitutional advisers, and of those who have the interests of the service at heart. It will be far less hurtful that the risk should be run of retaining in the service for a time some unworthy persons than that the door should be opened for a raid upon the public offices. This is the first and chief danger to be guarded against. If he can hold the hostile influences at bay until proper methods of selection and of weeding out are adopted, his path will be clear. There is no need of a sweeping change of the public servants. There will be plenty of time after inauguration day to devise a system for winnowing out the incompetent, the slothful, and the dishonest, and for selecting proper persons in their stead. The faithful and deserving officers, the proportion of whom is much larger than the service receives credit for, must be made secure against adverse influences, and must be made the nucleus of the reformed service.

Of course, Gov. HAYES cannot deny to the Senate the power which the Constitution gives it over the appointments made subject to its ratification, nor it is desirable that he should; but it must be made clear that its only function is to confirm or reject the appointment after it is presented, not to dictate in advance how it shall be made. The power of that body must be kept strictly within the limits set by the Constitution, and Senators must no longer be permitted to use the power of confirmation as an instrument for wresting the appointing power from the hands of the President. The fact cannot be overlooked that the influence of the Senate under the prevailing system is one of the greatest obstacles to civil service reform, but it is one which must be overcome if any thorough reform is to be accomplished. The President must make his nominations with sole regard to the needs of the service and the fitness of the nominees, not to aid the political fortunes of Congressmen, nor to provide funds to run the party machine. If one such nomination is rejected, he can make another of the same character, and so on, until the factious opposition is worn out. The Senate would not long dare, in the face of the awakened popular feeling regarding the public service, to take the responsibility of obstructing the reform in the selfish interests of its members.

We do not attempt to conceal the fact that the path of duty which lies before the new President is neither flowery nor smooth. Nevertheless, it is one which he is bound to pursue by every consideration of public interest, of honor, and of patriotism. Many of the obstacles which now appear so formidable will disappear before a resolute determination to reform the public service. If he succeeds, as we feel assured he will, he will be sure of the meed of present popular approval and of the gratitude of posterity. A great opportunity is presented to him, and we believe that it will be greatly met.

HOW THE CITY GROWS.

During the last four years, building operations—except in certain exceptional localities—have been substantially at a standstill. Even before the panic of 1873, the high prices of labor, land, and building materials, combined with the frequency of strikes, had to a very considerable extent curtailed up-town building. During the halcyon days brought about by enormous issues of government paper, building was greatly stimulated. Very expensive houses were erected in the then upper part of the City—say between Fiftieth and Sixtieth streets—and often sold before completed. For a time the demand was far ahead of the supply. The demand came largely from a class of men who had made their fortunes by rapid strikes of hundreds of thousands, and who spent them in the same manner. We saw numerous instances of elegant Fifth and Madison avenue houses taken at inordinate prices, the instant such prices were named. There were builders who, just previous to the great advance in prices, bought land and proceeded on the general principles of their trade, rather than upon the feelings of the hour; they reaped large fortunes by the construction and sale of half a dozen houses. In 1860 the population of New-York was 814,254. To-day it is estimated at 1,300,000. We may safely assume that the population of this island is now increasing at the rate of 75,000 each year, or at the rate of about six per cent.—certainly a very moderate estimate. At this rate, an allowance of twenty-five persons to a house will call for the erection of three thousand dwelling-houses of all classes in a year. There are at present comparatively few vacant lots below Fifty-ninth street, and those few are being rapidly filled up. Above Fifty-ninth street, where the island is narrow and the Central Park diminishes the space available for building purposes, five streets, running from river to river, would be required each year to furnish the increased population with necessary dwellings and tenements.

We may for the present leave the West Side north of Fifty-ninth street out of our calculations. The City does not spread in that direction; its whole growth is on the East Side, where it follows the line of horse railroads. Hence, roughly stated, ten streets would be yearly required, in the narrow space on the line of improvement between Central Park and the East River to accommodate the yearly increase of population. But the City does not grow in that way; the houses advance, rather, in masses out the avenues. The river borders are taken up for business purposes, for brick, stone, and lumber yards, factories, and machine shops. In the streets and avenues next to them congregate the workmen and laboring classes; next, the leading avenues on each side become the great marts for retail business; the Second, Third, and Eighth avenues are illustrations of this fact.

In the centre of the island, and following the line of Broadway and the Fifth avenue, are found the residences of the wealthier classes, and as the City grows, each of these columns pushes out from its own base. The growth of the City, therefore, extends over the ground more rapidly than if it progressed street by street. In point of fact, Madison avenue and the streets adjacent thereto are more or less built up from Sixtieth to Eighty-sixth street, the present terminus of the Madison avenue horse car line, while Third avenue on both sides presents almost one continuous row of buildings to and beyond Yorkville. The few vacant spaces from Yorkville to Harlem are being rapidly filled up.

At the rate of three thousand houses a year, the vacant area between Sixtieth and Eighty-sixth streets, Fifth avenue and the East River would be solidly built up in a very few years, without making any allowance for churches, school-houses, public buildings, and the ground on the river borders kept vacant for business purposes. Twenty-five persons, on an average, to houses of a mean width of twenty feet is excessive. In London the average is not over eight to an inhabited house. If twenty be taken as the average here, the area spoken of would be covered with bricks and mortar in about five years. Any section of the City may be regarded as substantially built up when three-fourths of its area is covered with houses. The residue is taken up with gardens, churches, public buildings, and the vacant blocks at the river side.

During the last four years we have recorded a constant succession of failures, assignments, bankruptcies, and foreclosure sales. One of the results of those continuous disasters, spreading over so long a period, has been the crowding or doubling up of families for three Winters past in small suites of rooms or boarding-houses. A very large additional number of moderate-priced dwelling-houses are actually needed to accommodate this class. They can only be furnished in the region we have spoken of. With the revival of business, which already makes itself felt in every branch of trade, the concentration of population at this point will increase with a volume that it will be difficult to anticipate, and for some years the demand for houses will be greater than can be supplied. Meantime, land, labor, and materials are lower than they have been at any time during the past seventeen years. Choice lots on the line of improvement are in some cases offered at forty to fifty per cent. of the prices actually paid by the present owners six or seven years ago. Lots, admirably situated for immediate improvement, which to-day stand the owner in $22,500 each, can be bought at $8,500 each. When holders of real estate are forced to submit to such tremendous sacrifices, somebody must profit by it. Lots on upper Madison avenue, say between Sixty-fifth and Eighty-sixth streets, the very backbone of the line of improvement, can be bought to-day at less money, if we take into consideration the assessments they have borne for street opening, regulating and grading, sewering, paving, curb and gutter, &c., than in 1860. The same can substantially be said of the whole region between Second avenue and the Park in that neighborhood. Common laborers are now getting $1 per day, or 10 cents per hour; hod-carriers, $1 20; best bricklayers, $2. Five years ago these latter got from $5 to $7. Carpenters, painters, roofers, and all mechanics in any manner employed in the erection or construction of buildings are paid in the same ratio of decline from inflated ante-panic prices.

These facts have a constant tendency to induce new building enterprises. Those who have been waiting for the resumption of specie payments have seen the premium on gold reduced in an easy, healthy, natural manner to about 5 per cent., with every promise that the great questions of finance will permanently settle themselves without the slightest shock to the material interests of the country. Meantime, all real values are below the par of gold. Building operations have already commenced, the last ten days of fine weather apparently inducing the initiation of several enterprises in up-town districts. Those who have been waiting for the lowest point to improve their property; those who have bought lots to build and sell; those who have been watching to pick up lots in certain choice localities, are all on the move. Houses are being built and lots are in demand at 50 per cent. less than former values.

What we say, however, as regards lots being in demand applies only to those localities susceptible of immediate profitable improvement. Lots on a street are increased in value by the mere process of building up the street, and when houses can be built upon lots, and sold at a profit, the price of the lots will be advanced equal to their proportion of the profit. Those new buildings will not soon cease. If the facilities of travel should be increased by some practical system of underground or surface rapid transit, and a better class of houses be constructed for the laboring classes, the area we have spoken of will be built up more rapidly than our calculations show, values will become more nearly equalized, and building will become more general over other portions of the up-town district. Activity in building is an earnest of better times; it means employment for labor and capital, gradually advancing values to remunerative prices, and general prosperity. With the exception of the reckless extravagance and downright dishonesty which obtains in our Municipal Government, nothing can stop the future growth of this City. The condition of the Metropolis, with the fatal incubus of 8,685 officials and employes, drawing $10,281,966 yearly for misgoverning the City, shows the wonderful vitality of the people, under a system which would bankrupt Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, or any other city on this continent in less than five years.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

Among the efforts which are constantly made in this country for providing a more solid female education there should be one in the direction so successful in England, on the plan of Girton College. This English college for women is, in fact, an adjunct of Cambridge University, though sufficiently far from the town to prevent any practical objections from too close intercourse of students. The Girton diplomas or certificates are precisely equivalent to the B. A. degrees of Cambridge, conferred after the same examinations and before the same Professors. Some of the Cambridge Professors give instruction or lectures in Girton, and, if we are correctly informed, the young ladies attend certain public classes in Cambridge, where they sit by the undergraduates, as they might at the Royal Society or any other public lectures.

The University has not yet reached the point of admitting Girton as one of its colleges, or giving a University degree to such of its students as pass the prescribed examination; but it attempts to confer the equivalent through the women's examinations, and the degrees there given. At all events, a college for women now exists, whose degree is as undoubted a testimony of scholarship as a University degree, and where very solid and hard work is done. It is not remarkable that such a college should have already attracted students from America, who from pure love of knowledge, are competing for these intellectual distinctions. From England itself, more students apply than the limited building can accommodate, and these largely from a class who desire hereafter to be teachers in the higher education for women. A degree from Girton is at once a stepping-stone to good situations with fair salaries. Among the students, however, are not a few representing a large class under modern civilization—single women of fortune who seek some earnest or intellectual occupation, and are not content with the life of society. The peculiar attraction of Girton is in the refined and sensible cast of the women attending the course, and the free mode of life left to the students.

It is in this that our higher colleges for women in America have made such a mistake. Most of them are scarcely different from high schools; that is, the young ladies must always be present at recitations at certain hours, and are kept under very strict rules as to study. Little freedom is left to them, and they are put under high pressure of studies and the stimulus of the strongest competition. Some of the great physical evils of the higher education for women—which have caused so much discussion in Massachusetts—have arisen from this defective system. In the English college, on the other hand, apart from certain rules of propriety, the young ladies are left as free as to hours as the members of a German university. They may attend lectures or not, keep to hours or not, and study at what times suit their convenience best. The only thing absolutely required, is that they should pass a rigid examination. They may fit themselves for it when and how they choose. This is certainly a far wiser arrangement than the American. Our colleges also demand publicity of life to a considerable degree, and, in some cases, overcrowd the living and sleeping-rooms. The eating at a crowded table, and the living with a great number of others in a large building, are not exactly the best conditions for cultivating women's highest charm of manner. Many parents instinctively shrink from exposing their daughters to the influences of this public kind of life. In Girton, the young ladies live in apartments as they might in a nice private house, and do not eat or live together in large numbers.

One American college—the Smith College at Northampton—seeks to obtain this by placing the students in small cottage-houses or in private families. An effort is also made now in this country to found a system of women's examinations for degrees in Harvard University. It seems not at all improbable that before long some of the many colleges for women will seek to connect themselves with Yale or Harvard, and establish an institution corresponding to Girton. Whether it should adopt a rigid course in Greek and the higher mathematics is still a question. The true plan would seem to be to make the course elective, only requiring the most exact and rigid examinations, which shall be in their own field equivalent to University degrees.

BABIES IN SOCIETY.

The age at which children should be introduced into society is a subject on which there is a variety of opinion. Many very intelligent and well-bred persons think that they should not be introduced at all; that the proper and only place for them is the nursery. Others, again, generally young parents, believe that children cannot be presented too early, feeling that all their friends and acquaintances are longing for a sight—not to say sound—of the infant phenomena that have recently condescended to grace this unworthy planet. This seems to be the opinion of society in Washington, where, we are informed, babies only a few months old are displayed in elaborate toilets for the admiration and eulogy of invited guests. On New Year's Day particularly the little creatures are tricked out with lace, ribbons, and bracelets, and presumed to receive with their doting mammas. That it gives great pleasure to the mammas cannot be doubted; but whether the callers, being entirely masculine, share the maternal rapture may be questioned.

Most women are apt to be baby-worshipers, even in the days of their maidenhood; but men are not, as a rule, addicted to that sort of adoration. Their fondness for children comes with the children; it is a growth rather than a natural condition; an instinct, probably, though latent, and developed by circumstances, usually those of paternity. It happens, too, that many men who are very fond of their own babies, are not fond of other men's babies; that, in sober truth, they dislike them, and privately pronounce them nuisances. A bachelor—and bachelors are rapidly increasing from a diversity of causes—seldom cares for babies, and generally he feels uncomfortable in their presence. He feels it to be the duty of politeness to notice them; to say something kind and appreciative of or to or about them, in their mother's presence; but he is ignorant of the manner of discharging the duty. Under the circumstances—trying, it must be confessed—he is conscious of embarrassment and awkwardness; and the more he tries to conceal these, the more he reveals them.

It is not difficult to imagine how the average bachelor would conduct himself in calling upon a married lady who should have her first, or last, or any, baby conspicuously placed in the drawing-room. To ignore it (all children are neuter to the childless) would be impossible as well as impolite. He would be afraid to approach it, and equally afraid not to approach it; to speak, or to be silent on the tender subject. He would feel somewhat as if expected to talk Chaldaic without knowing the first letter of the alphabet, or to describe an animal he had never heard of. But he would perceive from the mother's manner, from her darting glances toward the nurse holding the highly-caparisoned infant, that he would never be forgiven if he did not effusively acknowledge its existence. And how can a bachelor be effusive over a baby? He would either rush out of the house, or make an effort to meet the occasion. If he staid, he would clear his throat again and again, attempt repeatedly to swallow his palate, and finally drone out, in the voice of an undertaker: "I—hope—the—ba-by's well. It's—a—beau-beau-ti-ful child, [never looking at it,] it—it—closely—re-resembles—its—its—great—grand-father." Of course, he has never seen its great-grandfather, and the fact makes him refer to the resemblance, deeming the position he has taken safe, because distant and non-committal.

The mother is too much pleased with his mention of the child to notice exactly what he has said. To hear that it looks like anybody pleases her. If he had spoken of its being the image of PTOLEMY PHILADELPHUS or DIODORUS SICULUS, she would have been flattered—all the more, perhaps, because she would have no conception who those gentlemen might be. She invites him to a nearer view. He walks toward it as though he were stepping on red-hot plowshares, (the illustration is good because he is passing an ordeal,) and once more descants on its beauty, inwardly thinking—the wretch—that it looks like a bit of raw roast beef, garnished with lace and blue ribbon. Being by its side—he declines, with a shudder, to take it, lest he should break it, and be sued for damages—he supposes that he must poke it, (this is a tradition among bachelors,) and so he sticks his right forefinger toward the bundle of snub nose, pop eyes, crimson face, and white raiment. He intends to touch it somewhere in the ribs, but seeming to him so much like a struggling pudding, his knowledge of anatomy is at fault, and in his nervousness he thrusts his finger into one of its cerulean eyes.

This produces a crisis. The infant screws itself into horrible contortions, and explodes with a yell that causes the unlucky bachelor to break into a cold and clammy perspiration, while his blood is on fire, and his heart tries to force its way out of his throat. In his agony he begins to pray, and then utters a confused, clamorous, and incoherent apology, expecting every moment to see the mass of squirming scream fly to pieces or dissolve in purple jelly. Apologies are vain; they are neither heard nor heeded. The mother, in profound and pitiable compassion, has taken the roaring, struggling babe from its nurse's arms and is laboring to quiet it. The offender, the day, the reception, the world are forgotten. He sees this, and without any leave-taking dashes into the hall, seizes his hat, and hurries into the street. He makes no more calls that day, nor any day, until he has learned beforehand whether at the houses he visits babies form part of the social programme. The night of the day of his unhappy experience with the infant is restless and wretched enough. He rises soon after dawn, steals round to the house he had quitted so abruptly, and looks furtively at the door to see if there be any crape on the knob. "No death," he murmurs; "thank God! But no more babies for me."

OWNING BOOKS.

The multiplication of circulating libraries has done a great deal for the reading public, but it has by no means, as some seem to fancy, dispensed with the necessity of private libraries. The effect of the public libraries has been to confine, in many households, the contents of the book-shelves within too narrow limits. A great many families read nothing but novels, and these, unless they be of the best, had better be taken from the libraries and sent back as soon as possible. The literary possessions of too many households consist of a Dictionary, a Shakespeare in fine print, an atlas, a "Book of Beauty," *Josephus*, and the second volume of *Amelia*. But people fonder, even, of books rely too much upon the libraries. They not only go to them for novels and the other ephemeral publications of the day, but they refrain from buying books of real value, and world-wide fame because they too, when needed, can be got from the library. The almost certain result of such a practice is that these books are never read, or are, at any rate, rarely or never read to advantage. Most people, except in those matters which immediately concern their bread and butter, are apt to be lazy. They usually drift into their reading as into their amusements; and no doubt they read to all the more advantage for so doing. Books on the shelves of the public libraries are not in the way of attracting their notice. One hears of a book and immediately conceives a desire to read it; indeed, immediately determines to read it on the first opportunity. But it is forgotten, until some spare hour arrives when it is wished for, but is too far away to be had. But even should the reader have forethought and industry enough to obtain the book, his frame of mind at the time may be such that he may be unable to find any pleasure in it. Many famous books of past times are so different in spirit from the prevalent ideas of our own day, that the modern reader cannot expect suddenly to get in tune with them. He may very likely form a contemptuous opinion of the book, so that his last state will be worse than his first; for it is much better to be in entire ignorance of a subject than to carry about in one's mind for years a foolish prejudice concerning it.

But if, on the other hand, one owns a famous book and it looks down daily upon him from his shelves, it is sure sooner or later to force itself into his hands. It would be hardly worth while, for instance, to bring home a volume of GRAY'S poems for a week's perusal. Such poems as the "Bard" and the "Progress of Poesy" would be, in many cases, no sooner attempted than they would be thrown aside in disgust, yet there is not a line in that slender volume which is not worth reading, and nearly the whole of it can be read many times. These two poems, faulty as they certainly are, from their allusions to things which everybody ought to know, but which scarcely anybody does know, become, when these allusions are once understood, sources of lively pleasure. BYRON is another author who will be certain to be unread if not possessed. His whole spirit is so entirely unlike that which now pervades society that it is nearly impossible for us to understand his point of view. The notion of a man rushing around the world and making such an outcry and a clamor about his private troubles and the peculiarities of his own soul is, to us, in this practical time, nearly incomprehensible. "Lara," or "Manfred," brought from a circulating library, would be sent back with the comment that BYRON was an artificial, theatrical, and even a dull writer; or that, at any rate, it was quite out of the power of people living nowadays to understand him. But, if this poet stands upon your book-shelves in a dozen decently bound and cleanly printed volumes, he will have a vastly better chance to be read, and, therefore, to be understood. Some accident will awaken your curiosity concerning him, and will bring you into some sort of accord with him. Perhaps you have been reading SCOTT, and the quick and ready gallop of his iambic verse has possession of the ear. It will then be easy to turn to the "Giaour," and the reader cannot fail to mark at once with astonishment the extraordinary force and color of that poem. He will see that, while the fighting of SCOTT'S heroes is like that of charming and honorable lads trained in some mediæval Rugby, the Turk and the Giaour fight like tigers. The clue once gained, the curiosity and sympathy of the reader once excited, no other work of the poet will entirely fail to interest him.

Of course, the libraries of all but the very rich must be limited to a comparatively few books. What these shall be must be determined by the disposition of the reader. But we are sure that a library, no matter how small, must, to be valuable, include the English poets in attractive and intelligible editions. We do not mean that they shall be in calf or morocco, or that they shall be in uniform bindings; for our part we prefer that even the outside of a great book shall possess an individuality of its own. But the volumes, of whatever kind they may be, should be pleasant to the eye and the touch; they should be well indexed, moreover, so that the reader's temper may not be vexed in looking for some favorite verses through such perplexing divisions as "Poems of the Fancy," "Poems of Feeling," "Ethical Poems," &c. Sitting on the morning of some holiday in an arm chair before an ample grate, with a poem which really interests us in hand, we have indeed cause to be glad that we own a few books. With one's own surroundings commodious and agreeable, it is indeed pleasant to look down upon the battles and the loves of other times, and to share their adventures, delights, and sufferings at so small an expense of ease and comfort.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR.

YALE VS. CORNELL.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of the 10th you copy from the Ithaca *Journal* an article which, in its assumptions of our reasons for refusing to row Cornell, is essentially false. Under "Yale's Reply to Cornell" it says: "It is declared that the Yale Boat Club is heavily in debt, and cannot afford to incur the expense incident to such a race." A similar error has been corrected once before, and to you I would make the same statement that I did on that occasion, namely, that in refusing Cornell's challenge the state of our Treasury was not once considered.

FRED. W. DAVIS, President Y. U. B. C.
NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Feb. 12, 1877.

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The time has come when it is absolutely necessary that the officials and departments having charge of carrying out our public improvements should act with the greatest caution, and avoid as much as possible placing any further assessments on the already overburdened property-owners. As an instance of how these matters are managed in European cities, it would be well for our officials to learn how the City of Paris carries out its great improvements without levying ruinous assessments on the property.

When the Boulevard de l'Opera was decided upon, 15 well-known citizens of the City of Paris were selected to act as Commissioners, with power to acquire the land necessary for the Boulevard, and some hundreds of feet more on both sides of the proposed avenue.

The property was bought by the city, the owners of it receiving a fair market price; the avenue was then laid out and constructed. After the work was accomplished and the avenue opened to the public, the extra land acquired on both sides of the Boulevard was advertised and sold at public auction, and the price realized for this land covered the cost of the entire purchase of all the land taken, paid also the entire cost of construction, and left a surplus of some million francs over and above all expenses. Thus the City of Paris had acquired title to a fine avenue, an elegant boulevard had been constructed, surrounding property benefited, and not a dollar had been levied on either property-owners or taxpayers.

We would now call the attention of our public officials to a very similar improvement carried out in New-York. We refer to the Broad way widening from Thirty-fourth to Fifty-ninth streets. For this improvement the City paid for acquiring title to a certain number of feet on both sides of Broadway the sum of $4,051,723 60, of which amount $2,400,000 was assessed on the property bounded by Third and Eighth avenues, Tenth and Fifty-ninth streets. If, as in the case of the Boulevard de l'Opera, the City of New-York had purchased enough of land on both sides of Broadway so as to have left after the widening, say, lots of 100 feet in depth, and then sold the property after the work had been accomplished, it would have reaped the benefit which fell to the share of the property-owners on the line of the improvement, and a large amount of money would, in all probability, have been realized by the City. We hope that, under the present administration, the Mayor, Controller, and Commissioner of Public Works will give this subject their earnest consideration.

LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN,
No. 3 Pine street.

ALBANY.

A QUIET DAY IN THE HOUSE.

THE SENATE NOT IN SESSION—TWO OR THREE BILLS INTRODUCED—DEBATE ON A BROOKLYN BILL, AND SOMETHING ON POINTS OF ORDER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1877.

There was only one branch of the Legislature in session to-day, the Senate having adjourned yesterday until Monday evening. The House also was very thin, and so the day altogether was very quiet. A good deal of business was done, but it was of an uninteresting character. The consideration of Mr. Furdy's resolutions for the appointment of a committee to investigate the condition of insurance corporations, was put over until Monday night, and when the House adjourned it adjourned to that time. Some few bills were introduced. The only incident which interrupted the monotony of the proceedings was a short but warm dispute over a Brooklyn bill for the completion of the Hempstead Reservoir. The debate was interesting as showing how much talk and confusion obscuring the real point at issue will follow from maladroit management of a bill on the floor of the House. The bill was introduced in the first week of the session. It contained a proviso that the work should be done by day's work. When Mayor Schroeder was before the Committee on Cities a few days ago, he explained why this was inserted. The enlargement of the reservoir was in effect simply the digging of a large hole, and it was the intent of the city authorities to send out some hundreds of the unemployed poor who were asking the charity of the city, and put them to work at the digging. But, as the bill had already been in the committee many weeks, and would probably take several more before it passed Assembly and Senate, the season for work would have opened before the bill became a law, and he therefore thought that the work might be done by contract in the usual way. When the bill came up this morning, Mr. Stephenson offered an amendment that the work should be so done, but gave no reason why. Mr. Bradley opposed the amendment, quoting Mayor Schroeder's Message, and using his authority to show why the work should be done by the day. Mr. Stephenson then had the opportunity for Mr. Stephenson to explain why he had offered his amendment, by reciting what Mayor Schroeder really had said, giving the whole truth instead of only half of it, as Bradley had done. Instead of this he simply said that he [Stephenson] thought it was too late to have the work done by the day. Then up rose Mr. Ecclesine, who represents the up-town laborers' district, and made a roaring speech on the rights of the working man, and the duty of the State to support him. Mr. Fish, Chairman of the Cities Committee, did what should have been done at first, explained what Mayor Schroeder had said in regard to the matter. Mr. Marvin, of Kings, followed with a speech in favor of the contract system as opposed to the day's work plan, which was not the point at issue at all; and this brought out Peter Mitchell in a speech on the other side, and in the same vein as Ecclesine's oration. Mr. Alvord made a few vigorous remarks, and then had the bill progressed. In the House, by unanimous consent, the bill was amended by providing that the Common Council should decide in what way the work should be done. This result was reached after a few minutes' quiet conversation among the Brooklyn members, among whom there had been no substantial disagreement on the matter from the first. The whole debate was nothing but the result of awkward management, which gave an opportunity for some gentlemen to trot out the "working man." Some ridiculous mistakes were made on points of order. Mr. Mitchell, who is usually sound on parliamentary law, made the extraordinary assertion that he had the right to send a paper to the Clerk's desk and have it read without the consent of the House. Of course, it would follow from this, that if a member wished to stave off a vote on a bill he could get the floor, make a few remarks, send up a book, and keep the clerks reading for a day or a week, if he chose, and the House could not protect itself. As a matter of fact, the rule is explicit that without the consent of the House a member cannot even read or have read so much as a paragraph. Next Mr. Mitchell asserted his right to, and attempted at the close of his remarks to yield the floor in favor of another member. This is a practice which is common at Washington, but is only in order when the person who yields has a certain time accorded him in which to speak. He may then, if he chooses, give a portion of it to another member, but the right of the one to yield and the other to speak, expires with the limit of time, otherwise three or four members might be able by mutual agreement to talk all the time, and stop business completely. Mr. Ecclesine also put his foot in it in a way not uncommon with new members. When Mr. Alvord had moved to progress the bill, he rose to speak. Murmurs of "not debatable, not debatable," came from those nearest him, and the Chairman informed him he was out of order if he rose to debate the motion. Mr. Ecclesine gazed around the chamber for a moment, and with impressive solemnity said: "Then, Mr. Chairman, I demand the yeas and nays on this motion." A shout of laughter from all parts of the house rewarded him to his seat, and probably to the study or his Blue Book, where he found that as the action of the Committee of the Whole must be subsequently ratified or negatived by the House, a vote by yeas and nays cannot of necessity be taken in committee, since such a vote makes a final end of the question voted upon.

Mr. Cowdin introduced a bill which prevents any corporation doing a fire insurance business in this State to state or represent, in any printed or published document, any funds or assets to be in possession of such corporation not actually possessed by it. Every advertisement of any sort or kind which shall purport to make known the financial standing of any fire insurance company shall make a truthful statement of its assets and resources corresponding to the official statement made by such company under oath. This bill was drawn up at the instance of some of our largest and soundest fire insurance companies, who daily see the papers and periodicals filled with advertisements of rotten concerns, in which the most fraudulent statements are presented of their financial condition.

Mr. Ecclesine introduced a bill of which the following is a copy:

SECTION 1. No policy of insurance on the life of an individual now in existence, or which may hereafter be effected, shall become forfeited by reason of the non-payment of premium, so long as there shall be to the credit of the assured an amount of unpaid dividends equal to the amount of premium then due on said policy.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The indefatigable Fleeke came up with his usual daily bill, this last production being one relating to the carrying of dangerous weapons, though he entitles it "for the better protection of human life and limb." It provides that if any person be arrested on a charge of disorderly conduct, assault, larceny, burglary, or robbery, and there be found upon such person any felonious weapon, he shall, upon conviction of the offense for which he was arrested and indicted, receive double punishment. The idea is good, but the bill is crudely drawn, and will require much shaping from the Judiciary Committee.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18—1 A. M.—The area of lowest pressure is now near the Bay of Fundy, and brisk north-west winds have prevailed, with partly cloudy weather over the Middle and Eastern States. The highest pressure has moved southward to Texas, and falling barometer and warmer southerly winds prevail thence northward to Manitoba and the upper lakes. Clear weather is now very generally reported from all stations, except in New-York and the Canadian provinces. The rivers generally fell on Saturday, especially at Cincinnati and Boonville. The ice in the Mississippi at Warsaw cleared away without causing damage.

INDICATIONS.

For Sunday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, cooler, followed by warmer south and west winds, stationary or falling barometer, partly cloudy or clear weather, except on the Carolina coast, north-east winds and lower temperatures.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys and the upper lake region, falling barometer, warmer south-west winds, and clear weather, followed at western stations by cooler north-west winds and rising barometer.

For the lower lakes, Middle and Eastern States, stationary or rising barometer, cooler north to west winds, partly cloudy or clear weather.

The rivers will continue slowly falling.

Cautionary signals continue on the middle and east Atlantic coasts.

KENNER'S FISHY STORY.

HOW HE TRIED TO RAISE MONEY TO BUY GOV. WELLS—HE OMITS TO MENTION ANY CONTRIBUTIONS FROM NEW-YORK.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The Committee on the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House this morning examined Duncan S. Kenner, of New-Orleans. He testified that Gov. Wells told an untruth in testifying that he [Kenner] offered him a bribe to cast the vote of Louisiana for Tilden. Mr. Kenner stated, preliminarily, that the interviews between himself and Wells were confidential, and nothing could have induced witness to disregard the obligation of secrecy were it not that Wells had first broken this obligation. Witness then stated that on Nov. 17 or 18 he met Gov. Wells on the street, and said to the latter that he wished to see him at his [witness'] office on the subject of the late election. It was a well-recognized fact that Nicholls had carried the State, but an apprehension was felt by the people of Louisiana that he would not be permitted to take his seat; Wells replied that he was perfectly willing to talk frankly and freely on that subject, and did not wish to lose the good opinion of any of his old friends; witness replied that the anxiety arose from the fact that four years more of misrule and disquiet incidental to a Government that could not be recognized as a legitimate one, would cause the same stagnation in business that had existed for the last few years; he [Wells] ought to look well to the consequences of the steps he might take, that no personal considerations should influence him, but that the feeling of the community toward him ought to be of great weight; Gov. Wells acknowledged the force of this, but said that he was a partisan, and could not break with his party without great personal sacrifice, as he was a poor man; Wells' allusion to his poverty led witness to suppose that he alluded to the loss of his office, and witness asked him what office Gov. Packard could offer him that would compensate him for the hatred of his people; Wells replied that he did not care for office; that he was too old to hold office, and that the tenure of office was too insecure anyhow, but that any compensation he might receive for his course would enable him to retire to his plantation in Rapides Parish; witness said that Kellogg and Packard would offer him [Wells] anything, but Wells replied that this was a big thing, the biggest thing he ever handled; promises would not answer this time, as he was determined to make it tell; Wells admitted that it was a great deal easier to count in Nicholls than Packard; witness urged Wells to name some amount which would compensate him, and said that the gratitude of the people of Louisiana must certainly compensate him for any loss he might experience at the hands of his party; Wells refused to name a sum, saying that he must first consult with some one, and, while being pressed by witness to state with whom he proposed to consult, mentioned Tom Anderson; this was the substance of the first interview; some six or seven days later witness met Wells, Calvert, and Anderson on the steps of the City Hall; Wells drew a bundle of letters from his pocket, assorted them, and handed one to witness, saying, "This is for you;" the letter had no superscription and no signature, and the substance of it was, "I have not heard from you; what does it mean?" witness went down the hotel steps, crossed the street, and went into a drug store, where he asked for a piece of paper, and wrote to Wells, telling him to meet witness in a certain room in the City Hotel; he sent this note to Wells, who was dining at the City Hotel; witness did not know what he did with the note Wells handed him; the meeting took place, and Wells said he doubted whether he could do anything, because Anderson doubted his [Wells'] ability to raise a large enough amount of money; witness asked how much Anderson wanted, and Wells replied half a million; witness said that this was perfectly ridiculous; that he did not want them to do anything wrong; and that if this demand was insisted upon they might as well drop the matter; Wells then said, "wait a few days later they [Wells and another meeting, which was to the same purpose; about Nov. 30 another meeting took place, and Wells asked what witness expected him to do; witness replied that all that was wanted was a fair count of all votes cast; Wells answered that he could not do that; that he must throw out some parishes, but that he could leave enough votes in to elect Nicholls; he said he would do that if witness would place in his hand $200,000 in greenbacks; witness replied that he had not the money; this ended the interview, and he did not see Wells again until after the promulgation of the vote; some four or five days after the promulgation witness met Wells and some other gentlemen at Red River steam-boat landing, and asked Wells whether he was going home; Wells replied that he was going the following week; in taking witness and Wells differed in opinion, and witness expressed his astonishment and regret at Wells' course; Wells turned, and, looking witness full in the face, said, "What could I do? you had no money;" witness said he hoped that Wells had not trusted in any promise from Kellogg or Packard, but had made himself safe, to which Wells replied, "You bet," or words to that effect. Mr. Kenner concluded by saying that this was the last interview he had with Wells, whom he had not seen since that time.

In reply to questions by Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Kenner reiterated the above statement, and stated in addition that he hired the room in the City Hotel in which he and Wells had their interviews, which lasted from 15 minutes to half an hour; he had no personal knowledge of any other person approaching Wells on this subject. Mr. Kenner also stated that he spoke with Dr. Samuel Choppin, John Phelps, Gen. J. L. Brent, Samuel Simpson, A. Q. Kenner, John A. Morris, Dr. Beard, Martin Jordan, Henry Miller, and perhaps some others, on the subject of raising money; he told no one of his interviews with Wells; he himself proposed to give $5,000; Dr. Choppin and Mr. Fields, he thought, agreed to give $2,500 each, but he could not state the amounts the others were willing to give; he stated that he had known Wells for 40 years, and had always been on friendly terms with him; he had none but friendly feelings toward him now, but could hardly say that a man who did what Wells did in regard to counting the vote of Louisiana had the entire confidence; witness was registered as a voter in New-Orleans, but did not vote at the last election, because previous to the same he had gone to his plantation for various reasons; he had in his employ on his three places about 1,000 men, women, and children, of whom about 300 or 400 are voters; he exercised every influence to secure votes for Tilden, or rather, told his people to vote for Nicholls, whose election would enable him to prosper by good lands and less taxes, and would enable him to pay them better wages; he did not threaten to discharge them for his employment if they did not vote for Nicholls.

The examination of the witness was not concluded when the committee, at noon, adjourned until 12 o'clock Monday.

THE MEXICAN TROUBLES.

MATAMORAS, Feb. 17.—Since Gen. Blanco assumed command of the line of the Brazos in behalf of the Government of Gen. Diaz, he has been assiduously engaged in harmonizing the various armed factions existing here, in order to restore tranquillity to the frontier. The civil authorities, national, State, and city, have been reinstated in their respective positions, and several armed parties heretofore impeding commerce on the highway have come in, surrendered their arms, and retired to their homes. To-day Gen. John W. Cortina, with about 1,000 well-armed cavalry, entered this city, and was received with military honors by Gen. Blanco, amid the ringing of bells and popular acclamations. Cortina is preparing to start in a few days for the City of Mexico, where he has been called by Gen. Diaz. The roads to the interior are now opened. The mail and telegraph are being reestablished, and commerce is reviving, with a general feeling of a restoration of peace and order in this section of Mexico.

A CASHIER KILLED BY A WOMAN.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 17.—At Minneapolis, last evening, about 6:30 o'clock, William H. Sidle, Assistant Cashier of the First National Bank of that city, was shot in the head and mortally wounded by a young woman named Kate Noonan. Sidle was a young man highly connected, and the affair caused a great deal of excitement. Miss Noonan claims that Sidle seduced and then deserted her. The shooting occurred on the street in front of the Nicollet Hotel, and was witnessed by several persons. The woman was immediately arrested. She betrays no remorse for the deed. Sidle died soon after 2 o'clock this morning.

THE MAYORALTY OF SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 17.—James J. Belden, who this morning published a letter declining the Republican nomination for Mayor, was nominated again this afternoon by the Republican Convention and accepted. The Democratic City Convention this afternoon accepted the declination of James S. Crouse, who was nominated for Mayor on Thursday, and placed in nomination John R. Whitlock, who was previously nominated as the citizens' candidate.

WELL ACQUAINTED AT THE JAIL.

A Massachusetts paper says that one David Clifford, of Fall River, who was sentenced to the House of Correction Wednesday morning, stated upon the witness-stand that he had already served 22 terms in that institution. He has a sister now in confinement there, and the sentence of a brother expired Wednesday. At one time himself, his brother, two sisters, and father were confined in jail for various misdemeanors, larceny always being a favorite weakness with the Clifford family.

DEMOCRATIC REPEATERS IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 17.—Eph Holland, who was arrested for illegal voting, in his statement published to-day says he had a man from Chicago, named Burns, with a gang of 12 men, and a man named Fairchild from Pittsburg, with eight men, Mike Glenson, from New-York, with 18 men, who cast in all about 500 votes; he received $1,000 from the Democratic Committee, and was promised more from individual politicians, who failed to give him the money.

THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

HIS ARRIVAL IN THIS CITY, WITH THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE AND A RUSSIAN ADMIRAL—THE PARTY VISITS THE EAGLE THEATRE IN THE EVENING.

The Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, his cousin, the Grand Duke Constantine, Baron Schilling, Admiral of the Russian fleet, and Dr. Condeine arrived in this City yesterday afternoon on the 4:05 train of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The party took the Bay Line from Norfolk, and upon their arrival at Baltimore were met by Mr. Frank Thomson, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who placed his special car at their disposition. Great care had been taken to keep the fact of his arrival secret, and there was consequently no crowd at the depot in Jersey City to see the Grand Duke. There was no incident on the journey between Baltimore and this City, and the train arrived punctually on time. The only thing of special interest that occurred during the trip was the serving of a sumptuous dinner, which was prepared in the kitchen attached to the car on the route. Carriages were in waiting at the depot in Jersey City, and the Grand Duke and the gentlemen who were with him were at once carried to the Clarendon Hotel, where rooms had been previously engaged for them. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt, Vice President of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, came in on the same train with the Grand Duke, from Washington, also in a special car, with several members of his family. The Grand Duke is heavier than he was on the occasion of his first visit to this country, and his face has lost the youthful appearance which distinguished it. The lines of his face are now broader and deeper, but the genial, kindly expression of his countenance is still preserved. At the hotel no particularly requested that no cards should be sent him excepting those of personal friends. He said that he had come to New-York as a private citizen only, and did not desire to see any gentlemen of the press.

The Grand Duke had evidently read the advertisements of the amusements published in the City papers, and while on his way telegraphed to Mr. Maurice Grau, manager of the Eagle Theatre, to secure two boxes for last night, at the representation of "La Perichole" by Aimés. After partaking of a slight repast in the afternoon he took a carriage and went at once to the Eagle Theatre, where he arrived some time before the performance commenced. In anticipation of his coming Mr. Grau had decorated the two upper proscenium boxes, which the Grand Duke and his suite were to occupy, with a large Russian battle flag of blue and white, tastefully contrasted with a number of small American flags draped around it. As might have been expected the house was crowded, and the actors and actresses, knowing who was present, did their best.

The drinking song by Mlle. Aimée, "*Ah! que diner je vaien de jaire*," in the first act was exceedingly well rendered, and was loudly applauded by the Grand Duke and his friends, and an encore was given. Russian words were substituted for the French in the song in honor of his Imperial Highness, and he told Mr. Grau at the end of the act that he had been much pleased at the change, and had understood every word as Mlle. Aimée had sung it. Before the raising of the curtain on the second act, the Russian national anthem was played by the orchestra. This was loudly applauded by the audience and was repeated, but the Grand Duke did not rise to acknowledge the compliment. At the close of the first part of the third act the imperial party left the house and proceeded on foot to Delmonico's, corner of Twenty-sixth street and Broadway, where they took supper, and afterward went to their hotel.

TURKEY AND MONTENEGRO.

PROPOSED NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES — THE ARMISTICE TO BE PROLONGED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 17.—It is stated that in consequence of a fresh dispatch from the Grand Vizier, urging the expediency of conducting the negotiations between the Porte and Montenegro, Prince Nicholas has assented to the proposal, announcing that he will immediately send delegates to Constantinople.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The statement that Prince Nicholas has assented to the proposal of conducting at Constantinople the negotiations between the Porte and Montenegro is confirmed. Two Montenegrins will go to Constantinople by the first steamer. The armistice will possibly be prolonged. Servian delegates passed through Bucharest yesterday, going to Constantinople.

FOREIGN BUSINESS AFFAIRS.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—Business in Mincing lane during the past week was unsettled; some markets were lower. Speculation has subsided. Dealers do not yet show a disposition to hold stocks beyond current requirements. Sugar has unexpectedly fallen 6d. to 1s. per cwt, and rather more for foreign loaves. The Dutch Coffee sales on Wednesday resulted favorably, giving a rather firmer tone to the market. The moderate quantity of plantation Ceylon since offered has realized full rates. Native is also steady, while low palo coffee is generally unimproved. Rice sold on terms favorable to buyers. The only noticeable feature in the tea market has been an increased competition for common grades of Congou in public sale at the low rates lately accepted. A few parcels of saltpetre sold at former rates. Spice is quiet.

On the Stock Exchange during the week business was restricted, owing to the uncertainty of the Eastern question. The alterations in price were generally downward. There was no important change in discount. Consols improved ⅛. Canadian railways are unchanged. Foreign securities are flat, all movements being unfavorable. Some American railways were dealt in at reduced rates, but some Erie descriptions advanced. Telegraphs were flat. Anglo-American declined 2½.

EUROPEAN FREIGHT RATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 17.—The tariff agreed upon by the Chicago railroad agents on last Tuesday on all classes of European freight expired by limitation to-day. It had been agreed that, if it was found desirable to continue the arrangement, they were to meet again to-day, and renew the rates. No meeting was called, and the tariff was allowed to expire. This restores the rates existing prior to last Tuesday, and leaves the trunk lines free to make what rates they please on foreign business.

MARINE DISASTERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 17.—Capt. Kemble, of the steamer Knickerbocker, reports that he passed, on the 14th inst., the Norwegian ship Protector ashore on Hillsboro Inlet. The Protector went ashore on the 12th inst. She was laden with lumber from Pensacola for Norway. Her Captain had gone to Key West for assistance.

PORTLAND, Feb. 17.—The schooner Louisa A. Johnson, from Philadelphia, coal-laden, struck on York Ledge yesterday, and came off leaking badly, filling so rapidly that it was necessary to run her ashore in a cove near Portland Headlight. She will be a total loss. No insurance. The crew were saved with part of their luggage. A part of the coal cargo may be saved by divers.

LONDON, Feb. 17.—The German brig Der Pommer, Capt. Bohn, from Newcastle, for Charleston, has been towed into Geestemunde partially dismasted. She lost her sails, and three of the crew were drowned. The Norwegian bark Kong Harold, Capt. Schwinge, from Goole Jan. 29, for Baltimore, has put into Cowes with her mate sick.

QUEBEC, Feb. 17.—A dispatch from Georgetown, Prince Edward Island, says the Winter navigation steamer Northern Light has been badly injured by ice, and will have to lay up two weeks for repairs.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 17.—The schooner Henry A. Paull, from Matanzas for New-York, with a cargo of sugar, has put in below distressed. She was dismasted on Feb. 4, off Hatteras. The amount of damage to her cargo is unknown, but is believed to be slight.

TROUBLESOME INDIANS.

DEADWOOD, Feb. 17.—Last night the Indians ran off about 200 head of cattle from Spearfish. An armed force of 30 men left here about midnight to try and recapture them. Two men came in this morning who reported that the Indians drove them from their work, about a mile from Deadwood. Gen. Crook has ordered two more companies of cavalry from Camp Robinson, in addition to one already en route hither.

MONTANA RAILROADS.

HELENA, Feb. 17.—The Governor last evening approved the bill granting a subsidy of $170,000 for the construction of a narrow-gauge railroad from Franklin, Idaho, to this place; the bill to go before the people on the 10th of April next for ratification. The Territorial Legislature at midnight adjourned *sine die*.

FATAL FALL.

BOSTON, Feb. 17.—William Alexander fell through an elevator hatchway 35 feet, to the basement of the store No. 105 Summer street, this afternoon, and was killed.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

Two compositions, new to American audiences, were interpreted at last evening's concert of the Philharmonic Society. They were, respectively, a serenade for string orchestra, by Robert Fuchs, of Vienna, and a concerto, for piano and orchestra, by Hans von Bronsart. The serenade is divided into five movements, and, although a trifle monotonous in its clearness and sweetness, includes some very fresh and dainty writing. The third movement—an allegro scherzando—is delightfully vivacious, and it impressed the listeners most favorably, and had to be repeated. The subsequent adagio, though graceful, and effective by sheer force of contrast, seemed rather wanting in form and breadth of themes, but the last division of the serenade—an allegro—delighted everybody by its quaintness and piquancy. Mr. Damrosch's forces played the work with faultless unanimity, delicacy of shading, and crispness of touch. Herr Von Bronsart's concerto embraces an allegro maestoso, an adagio, and a finale alla tarentella. It is a smooth, sonorous, and scholarly achievement, suggestive, possibly, of study rather than of inspiration, but in no sense imitative. The first movement, in which the piano part is of special prominence, is by far the most interesting, and abounds in fragments the grace of which is not impaired by their technical difficulty. The second movement is of that restless nature better typified by agitato than by adagio, and the third is somewhat commonplace, though lively and ornate in subject and treatment. Mr. S. B. Mills played the concerto with unflagging power, and with the precision and taste for which he has long been distinguished, and the orchestra was steadily in accord with the pianist. The concert was brought to a close with Beethoven's Seventh Symphony, the opening piece having been Mendelssohn's overture to "The Fair Melusine."

ENGLISH OPERA.

Miss Kellogg sang in "The Star of the North" at the Academy of Music, yesterday afternoon. Her personation of *Catterina* is a familiar one, and it has not fallen off, either lyrically or dramatically, since it was first admired, with illustrious surroundings, at the Academy of Music, a few years ago. The applause, yesterday, was as bounteous as usual, and the scenic attire of the opera afforded general satisfaction. Miss Kellogg and her associates go hence to Baltimore, and thence, after a week's sojourn, to Washington. Philadelphia and Boston will next be visited. It is really to be regretted that a season of English opera of reasonable length should not be vouchsafed Metropolitan audiences, and that a complete and efficient company should have to wander about in quest of substantial evidences of appreciation. That what we may call the provinces are, at least, as generous as the Metropolis in art matters is, unfortunately for ourselves, an indisputable fact. Miss Kellogg's engagement to sing at the four Handel and Haydn Society concerts in Boston, in May, secures the prima donna $3,000.

ITALIAN OPERA.

As already announced, Miss Emma Abbott will effect her first appearance in Italian opera at the Academy of Music, on Friday evening next. Miss Abbott is to sing in "La Figlia del Reggimento," and she will have the co-operation of Signori Brignoli and Ferranti and of Mlle. De Gebele. The lady's success in the concert-room encourages her admirers in the belief that her performances upon the lyric stage will afford still more impressive evidence of her talent, and hence it is not surprising to learn that the sale of seats gives assurance of an overflowing audience for Friday evening, and also for the Saturday matinée, when "La Figlia del Reggimento" will be repeated.

THE WAGNER FESTIVAL.

It is now arranged that season tickets for the Wagner Festival will be sold before the sale of seats for single representations is begun. This movement must be commended as particularly judicious when the character of the works to be interpreted is taken into account, for it is to be hoped that no admirer of music will attempt to decide upon the merits of such an opera as "Die Walküre," for example, without hearing it sung twice or thrice. While Mr. Fryer has engaged all the available lyric talent within reach, the public will learn with satisfaction that Mr. Neuendorff's orchestra is to be of uncommon proficiency and numerical strength. the services of every orchestral player of repute having been already secured for the duration of the festival.

A SHAKESPEAREAN REVIVAL.

A Shakespearean revival at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia, has attracted much attention and drawn large audiences during the week just ended. The play was "Cymboline," a tragedy which has not been acted in this country, except once, since it was represented by Miss Ellen Tree. The *Imogen* was Miss Neilson, who has thus added a Shakespearean personation very seldom witnessed to her repertoire. If "Cymboline" is ever chosen for occasional performance, it will only be because of the presence of an actress of uncommon talent to portray *Imogen*. The piece lacks action, suffers from an excess of irrelevant incident, and is often so wordy as to be downright wearisome. But the scenes in which *Imogen* appears are mainly exempt from these charges. Schlegel has said that in this personage not a feature of female excellence is forgotten, and the exhibition of these traits is effected in a series of pictures of infinite poetical beauty. None of Miss Neilson's rôles afford her an opportunity for acting of so varied a character, and in none of her less trying tasks has the artist been more successful. Her *Imogen* is thoroughly womanly, and, hence, as pure, as lovely, and as touching as the bard's ideal can possibly have been. The most powerful impression was, naturally, produced in her scenes with *Iachimo* and *Pisanio*, but her performance throughout the third act, when, disguised as a peasant lad, she comes upon the cave tenanted by *Belarius* was not to be forgotten for its delicacy, and marvelous light and shade of reading and manner. Miss Neilson's support was not particularly efficient, but the mediocrity of the general representation does not seem to have interfered with the attractiveness of the revival, the Walnut Street Theatre having been crowded since Monday. It is fair to say that the mise en scène of the tragedy was quite handsome and elaborate.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. J. N. Pattison is in town.

"Lemons" continues to draw large audiences to the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

"The Two Orphans" will be acted during this week at the Grand Opera-house.

"Round the Clock" will be acted at the Olympic Theatre, until further notice.

Mr. F. F. Müller will give a concert at Chickering Hall on Thursday evening next.

"Our Boys" will be represented at the New Broadway Theatre throughout this week.

Several "man-eating alligators" have been added to the guests of the New-York Aquarium.

Mr. Heller's "third programme" will be interpreted throughout this week at the Wonder Theatre.

A concert in aid of the Hospital for the Cure of Chronic Diseases will be given at Steinway Hall, to-morrow evening.

Mr. H. J. Montague, under the management of Mr. Arthur Wallack, has acted during the week just ended in Providence.

A new burletta, called "Our Hash-house," will be brought out at the San Francisco Minstrels' Opera-house, to-morrow evening.

"The Danicheffs" will to-morrow enter upon the third week of the run of the play at the Union Square Theatre. Its performances have attracted large audiences.

Miss Neilson has procured an absolute divorce from her husband, Mr. Philip H. Lee. The decree was granted by Judge Donohue, of this City, a few days since.

To-morrow and Tuesday evenings, Mlle. Aimée will appear in "La Grande Duchesse" at the Eagle Theatre; Wednesday evening and Saturday afternoon, she is to sing in "La Fille De Mme. Angot," and Thursday evening she will perform in "La Jolie Parfumeuse." "Giroflé-Girofla" is to be given, later on, and, on Monday week, a new opera, "La Boulangère a des Ecus," will be made known.

Mr. A. P. Burbank will give a reading for his benefit at Chickering Hall, to-morrow night, with the co-operation of Mrs. Gordon-Steele and Mr. Walter R. Johnston.

An agent of Mr. P. T. Barnum sailed for Europe yesterday and will return with several new elements to be infused into the well-known managers' "Great Show."

The last representations of "Around the World in Eighty Days" are announced at Niblo's Theatre. The first performance of "A Trip to the Moon" is set down for Thursday week.

Gilmore's Garden will be opened to the public on the evenings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of this week, races and out-of-door sports generally constituting the nightly programme.

The annual benefit-performance in aid of the French Benevolent Society occurs at the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening next. Mlle. Aimée and her associates will perform "Les Dragon des Villars," a delightful three-act opera-comique by Massé.

"Our Boarding-house" keeps its hold upon public favor, and the Park Theatre is crowded to repletion nightly. In consequence of the success of Mr. Grover's comedy, Mr. J. T. Raymond's intended performances have been indefinitely postponed.

"Wild Oats" at Wallack's Theatre has proved so attractive that the piece will be kept upon the boards throughout the current week, if not longer. Messrs. Wallack, Beckett, Arnott and Stevenson, and Miss Germon all appear in O'Keefe's comedy.

Mme. Essipoff interpreted a programme of relatively light music, mainly representative of Mendelssohn, at Steinway Hall, yesterday afternoon. She will play again on Tuesday evening and on Wednesday afternoon of this week, Saint-Saens' concerto No. 2, for two pianos, being a prominent number of her first programme.

The first performance of Mr. F. T. S. Darley's cantata of "Malchus" is now announced for Friday evening next at Chickering Hall. Mmes. Gaiager, Elliot, and Ayers, and Messrs. Castle and Sobst will sing the solos in "Malchus," and the New-York Choral Union will interpret the choruses under the baton of Mr. P. S. Gilmore.

"Fifth Avenue" will be acted at Booth's Theatre, throughout this week. The startling intelligence that many Patriarchs of the Order of Oddfellows, and several hundred pupils of Eastman College, Poughkeepsie, are to enjoy the play a few nights hence is transmitted to the press, in addition to the fact that the comic incidents of the play have been made more numerous by an increase in the duties of Messrs. George S. Knight and John Wild.

Apropos of recent and approaching Shakespearean revivals, mention may here be made of the fact that a very fine essay from the pen of Mr. Joseph Watson has lately appeared on Shakespeare in America. Mr. Watson sets forth not only what Shakespeare has done for America, but what America has done for Shakespeare. He says that America is the bard's home, rather than England, cites English predictions and French authorities in proof of the fact, and traces the influence of Shakespeare from 1776 to 1876.

IN MEMORY OF A GREAT COMPOSER.

THE CEREMONY IN HONOR OF AUBER—THE PROGRAMME AT THE CEMETERY NEAR PARIS — GOOD MUSIC AND EIGHT SPEECHES—NOTABLE PERSONS PRESENT.

Our Paris correspondent writing under date of Jan. 31, says: "The ceremony in honor of Auber came off at Père-la-Chaise, according to the programme indicated in a recent letter, and in presence of a large concourse of people. A crowd of between 3,000 and 4,000 persons gathered in the cemetery, the greater portion of them being disinterested spectators who had come out chiefly to hear the music. The band of the Garde Républicaine begun with the overture of "La Muette," which was given in admirable style by the musicians of M. Sellenick. M. Bosquin then sung the "Prayer" of the third act of the "Domino Noir," accompanied by the choruses of the Conservatory under the direction of Jules Cohen. Eight speeches were then made, by M. Chennevières, Director of the Department of Beaux-Arts; by M. François, in the name of the Academy; by M. Berthauld, Mayor of Caen, the town in which Auber was born; by Ambroise Thomas, in the name of the Conservatory of Music; by M. Maquet, in the name of the Société des Auteurs Dramatiques; by Baron Taylor, in the name of the Association of Musical Artists; by M. Halanzier, Director of the Opera, and M. Carvalho, Director of the Opéra Comique. After these speeches, which were warmly applauded, the pupils of the Conservatory came forward to cover the monument with wreaths and crowns, and to hang them upon the gilded fence that surrounds it. The visitor to Père-la-Chaise will find the monument upon the grand avenue on entering, beside those of Arago, Alfred de Musset, and Rossini, just opposite those raised to Gens. Clement Thomas, Lecomte, and Ernest Baroche. The bust of Auber, carved by Perraud, is placed upon a column of Jura stone, a little over seven yards in height. Upon the pedestal is placed a lyre interlaced with crowns, above which is placed a small pyramid of black marble, upon which the following inscription is engraved: 'Daniel François Esprit Auber, born at Caen, the 29th of January, 1792; died at Paris, the 12th of May, 1871.' Among the persons present were many whose names are associated with operatic music, such as Hérold, son of the author of the "Pré-aux-Clercs," the Comte de Flotow, Victor Massé, Offenbach, Ernest Reyer, Du Locle, Gounod, Reber, and Delaborde. The ceremony terminated with the "Prayer" from "La Muette."

A HIGHWAYMAN ARRESTED.

At 12:15 o'clock this morning John Bowls, a prize-fighter, with two unknown men, seized Edmund Murphy, of No. 429 East One hundred and Nineteenth street, as he was passing the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets. They held him, while Bowls took a gold watch valued at $200 out of Murphy's pocket. Murphy raised an outcry, which was responded to by Capt. Murray and Detective Carr. The two unknown men fled and were not captured, but Bowls, who was held by Murphy, was taken into custody. When he saw Capt. Murray and Detective Carr approach he dropped the gold watch into Murphy's overcoat pocket. The highwayman was locked up in the Fourth Precinct Stationhouse, and will be taken to the Tombs to-day.

THE REASON WHY.

Not being able to compete in merit, an attempt is being made to secure the trade by offering large discounts. Notwithstanding this, ladies who investigate the Automatic Sewing-machine of the Willcox and Gibbs Sewing-machine Company cannot be induced to buy the noisy, hard-running, two-thread sewing-machines, even at a very low price. The best is cheapest. No. 658 Broadway, New-York.—*Exchange.*

Only Laughing Gas!

DR. COLTON has reached the number 95,485 patients to whom he has given gas for teeth extraction and without an accident. The gas is made fresh every day. —*Advertisement.*

Rossmore Hotel,

Broadway, 41st and 42d sts,

Three blocks west of Grand Central Depot, and near Elevated Railroad. Broadway and Seventh Avenue lines of cars pass the doors.

RATES REDUCED.

$3 50 and $4 per day.

Rooms, without meals, $1 and upward.

—*Advertisement.* CHARLES E. LELAND, Proprietor.

$40,000 worth of Lace goods, stolen within sight of the HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Central Office, No. 571 Broadway, and our wires and apparatus been connected with that store we should have caught the burglars, as we did in the case of H. B. Claflin, J. Thornton, and Bacon & Eaton. We appropriate no 600 references; we jingle no bell at our door. —*Advertisement.*

Pearled Oats.

The perfect Oat Preparation. Invaluable for dyspeptics. Circulars free. HEALTH FOOD COMPANY, No. 137 8th st.—*Advertisement.*

Fifty per Cent. Saved

by using HIGGINS' GERMAN LAUNDRY SOAP.—*Advertisement.*

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE, Broadway and 29th st. Rooms and board reduced to $3 and $3 50 per day. Rooms only $1 per day and upward.—*Advertisement.*

Isaac Smith's Superior Umbrellas.

GINGHAM, any size	$1 00
GUANACO, patented	2 50
SILK, paragon frame	3 50

FINE SILK UMBRELLAS in great variety.

UMBRELLAS and PARASOLS to order and repaired.

No. 405 BROADWAY, near CANAL ST.

No. 1,203 BROADWAY, corner 29TH ST., N. Y.

Established 1802.

From Hon. David Spraker, of Canajoharie, N. Y.

I have used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild CHERRY myself and in my family for several years, and take great pleasure in recommending it in preference to anything of the kind for the purposes for which it is intended. In cases of asthma, phthisic, or affection of the throat, I have never met with anything equal to it. Fifty cents and $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists.

The Victor Truss, No. 3 Vesey st

IS SHE HANDSOME?

STRANGE JEALOUSY IN ENGLAND.

MRS BEAUCLERC AND OTHERS IN COURT—SUIT AGAINST MR. HORACE WIGNAN—A THEATRICAL MANAGER'S TROUBLES WITH HIS SINGERS—PAULINE MARKHAM M'MAHON—VERDICT RENDERED FOR THE PLAINTIFFS.

From the London Standard, Jan. 30.

In the Common Pleas Division yesterday, before Mr. Justice Lopes and a common jury, the the plaintiffs in this case were vocalists and theatrical performers, and they sued Mr. Horace Wigan, the theatrical manager, to recover damages for alleged slander. Mr. Waddy, Q. C., and Mr. case of "Metcalf and wife against Wigan" was tried. McDonald appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. McIntyre, Q. C., and Mr. F. H. Lewis for the defendant.

Mr. Waddy said the plaintiff, Mr. Metcalf, was known upon the stage as Mr. E. Rosenthal, while his wife's theatrical name was Miss Beauclerc. Mr. Horace Wigan was probably known to all of them, the position he held in the theatrical world being such an important and prominent one. Miss Beauclerc and Mr. Wigan were formerly connected in business transactions, and the libel, which he should contend was a most unfounded one, arose out of these transactions. In August, 1865, when Mr. Wigan was lessee and manager of the Olympic Theatre, he brought out there a piece called "Prince Camaralzaman." The title rôle, or first lady's part, was played, by Miss Nellie Farren; Miss Lindley was nominally the first lady, Miss Amy Sheridan second, Miss Julia Harland, who played *Cupid*, was third, and then there was a small part which was confided to the care of Miss Beauclerc, whose reputation was not then so great as it is now. This part was *Glowworm*, [laughter,] and its value or importance might be gathered from the fact that the lady was paid £3 a week for acting it. With this cast the piece was acted for some weeks, when Miss Lindley became dissatisfied with her part and seceded from it. Miss Sheridan was promoted to take the part of the other lady, and Miss Beauclerc was also promoted from *Glowworm* to be *Queen Mamouny*, the important part which had been played hitherto by Miss Amy Sheridan. She acted this character until the burlesque was withdrawn. Soon afterward Mr. Oxenford, the dramatic critic, wrote a piece called "The Cleft Stick," and during the rehearsal of it a lady who had been requested to take the part of *Mrs. Fix* turned out to be incompetent, and Mr. Wigan asked the plaintiff if she would at once take up the part and read it. Mr. Wigan was there, and Mr. Oxenford was also watching the performance of his own piece, and would, of course, on that occasion be a particularly severe critic. The result of their united judgment was that Miss Beauclerc was asked to take the part, and she acted it during the whole run of the piece, which, however, was only for a short time. It was afterward put again upon the stage, and then Miss Beauclerc was astonished to find that another lady had been cast for her part. She asked Mr. Wigan how it was, and he said that he had given it to another young lady, whose name it was unnecessary to mention, because she was so very pretty. [A laugh.] He did not know whether this was an intimation that Miss Beauclerc was not so pretty, or that she had in the course of two weeks become ugly. However, Miss Elliott—it was useless trying to keep back her name when he had a compliment to pay her, for she was very pretty indeed—was put on with the part. The next piece was "The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing," and in that a very prominent part was assigned to his client, and no complaint was made of her. The next piece was "The Four Pretty Princes," and by the universal custom of the stage a pretty prince was a young lady. [Laughter.] One part was given to Miss Nellie Farren, but for some reason she would not take it; and such was the opinion which Mr. Wigan had of Miss Beauclerc that he asked her to take it. She attended every rehearsal, though ill in health herself and her father in his last illness, and it was not until she took a further cold at the grave-side of her father that she stayed away from rehearsal. She sent a note to Mr. Wigan to state the cause of her absence, but perhaps he did not think the reason for absence was good enough, and he there and then dismissed her from her engagement. This was in 1865, and nothing more was heard until 1876. In January of this last-mentioned year Mr. Kittle, the manager of the Prince of Wales' Theatre, Liverpool, let the house to Miss Pauline Markham, asking her to go down to Liverpool on a starring visit, and the result of negotiations was that on the 13th of March an agreement was made between them, upon which transaction this action turned. Miss Markham, by the agreement undertook to fulfil a star engagement of three weeks, and to furnish two parts in "Cigarette," *St. George* and *Blush Rose*. She was to take another actress with her, this person being understood to be Miss Emma Ritta. The price to be paid was £35 for the first week, and £25 for each of the remaining weeks. It appeared that Mr. Wigan thought he should like to take his Olympic company down to this very theatre for a fortnight to play "All For Her," which had had a considerable run in London. Mr. Wigan took the theatre for the time when Miss Markham was engaged to play there, and he found himself with two actresses, to whom £35 was to be paid, and with no parts for them. Miss Ritta fell ill and could not go, and Miss Markham set to work to find some one to take her place. Miss Beauclerc was engaged for this purpose, and on the 13th April she and Miss Markham were at Liverpool ready to play their parts. They, however, were told at the theatre that they were not wanted, and they wrote to Mr. Kittle, from whom they got a note, inclosing another from Mr. Wigan. This letter was to this effect:

BOSCOMBE MANOR, BOURNEMOUTH, HANTS, April 15.

MY DEAR K.: I clearly understood that the agreement expressed was much in writing that Miss Pauline Markham was to bring with her Miss Ritta, and I should not think of accepting any other artiste, least of all Miss Beauclerc, of whose incompetency I had some years back a most expensive proof.—Yours sincerely, HORACE WIGAN.

On the 17th the ladies went to the theatre and saw Mr. Kittle and also Mr. Wigan, when the latter said to Miss Markham, "The fact is, you have brought a woman who is not capable of playing the part," and he added that he would not have her in a theatre where he was, because he had once a most expensive proof of her incompetence. The learned counsel, in conclusion, said that it was these statements upon which the action was founded, and he asserted after what had passed in reference to the plaintiff's engagements with the defendant that there could be no truth in them. The defendant added something about his having kept Miss Beauclerc on at the solicitation of her husband, although she failed to attend rehearsals, alleging that she had a sick father and four or five children ill, when the fact was that she had at that time only one child. The four or five might have sprung from Mr. Wigan's brain, but certainly they were not Miss Beauclerc's. [Laughter.] As to the wrongful dismissal of this lady, Mr. Wigan had paid £50 to compromise legal proceedings, and it was thought that he would probably have to pay a great deal more in the present action.

Mrs. Metcalf said she was one of the plaintiffs, and was known on the stage as Miss Beauclerc; she came on the stage in 1864, and in 1865 she was taken on at the Olympic by Mr. Wigan; "Prince Camaralzaman" was being played; Miss Nellie Farren played the first part, Miss Lindley the second, Miss Sheridan third, Miss Julia Harland played *Cupid*, and witness played *Glowworm*; the piece ran some weeks, and she had no intimation that her acting was unsatisfactory. Miss Lindley afterward left the theatre; Miss Farren still kept the "title rôle," Miss Sheridan played second part and witness became *Queen Mamouny*; When she took the part of *Glowworm* she sang some songs, but Miss Conway, who succeeded her, sang none. Witness did not know why this was. She acted *Queen Mamouny* till the piece was withdrawn, and without any complaint whatever. After this Mr. Oxenford wrote "The Cleft Stick," and during the rehearsal the defendant sent for her. It was about four days before the piece was produced. At the theatre she saw Mr. Wigan, and had a conversation with him. He wished her to play the part of *Mrs. Fix*, and to take the manuscript and read it there and then, on the stage. She did so. Mr. Oxenford was sitting in one of the boxes watching it. The defendant asked her to take the part, and she did so during the whole run of the piece, and gave satisfaction, she believed. She never heard of any complaint. The piece being withdrawn, was in two or three weeks afterward reproduced. She received no notice as to taking any part in it, and she saw Mr. Wigan, and asked him why she was not to play the part. He said he had a lady young and pretty to play the part. She told him she thought that she was quite as pretty as the young lady. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. Waddy—And I dare say you were. [Laughter.]

Witness continued: She afterward played *Dame Carew*, in "The Wolf in Sheep's Clothing," because he said he had no one who could speak a line of sentiment.

Mr. Waddy—You must not say that, because you may hurt other people's feelings.

Witness—"The Four Pretty Princes" then came out, and, Miss Nellie Farren having declined the first part, it was allotted to witness; she had a good deal of singing, and no complaint was made either of her acting or her singing; she never acted in "The Four Pretty Princes," but only attended the rehearsals; she was dismissed before the piece was put upon the stage; during the rehearsals her father was very ill, and for a very long time, and at that time she was married, and had one child; she attended the rehearsals during her father's illness, and up to the day before he died. She was dismissed through taking a cold at her father's grave. She wrote to say that she could not attend rehearsal next day. She said she was not well enough. Mr. Wigan knew that she was suffering from the illness of her father. He wrote to her saying that in the theatre where he was, because he had once a most expensive proof of her incompetence. The learned counsel, in conclusion, said that it was these statements upon which the action was founded, and he asserted after what had passed in reference to the plaintiff's engagements with the defendant that there could be no truth in them. The defendant added something about his having kept Miss Beauclerc on at the solicitation of her husband, although she failed to attend rehearsals, alleging that she had a sick father and four or five children ill, when the fact was that she had at that time only one child. The four or five might have sprung from Mr. Wigan's brain, but certainly they were not Miss Beauclerc's. [Laughter.] As to the wrongful dismissal of this lady, Mr. Wigan had paid £50 to compromise legal proceedings, and it was thought that he would probably have to pay a great deal more in the present action.

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Cross-examined.—Was *Cupid* a very good character in "Prince Camaralzaman?" *Cupid* was a very nice character. [Laughter.] The defendant never complained of her while she played *Glowworm*.

Mr. Robert Soutar, a comedian and stage manager at the Gaiety, said in 1865 he was at the Olympic, and acted in "Prince Camaralzaman." He thought that Miss Beauclerc, who was not then very experienced, was very attractive in appearance, and for a novice got through very well.

Were you *Skillamahuk?* I was. [Loud laughter.] He was black prince. He did not consider Miss Beauclerc incompetent as a singer and actor in 1865 and 1866.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

On Tuesday, Jan. 30, the hearing of the case was continued, the evidence of several witnesses being heard. One of the witnesses for the plaintiff gave the name of Mrs. McMahon, but said that the name by which she was known upon the stage was that of Miss Pauline Markham. She thought Miss Beauclerc capable of playing any part in opera bouffe. Mr. George Honey was called, and asked if he was a comedian. He said that he was supposed to be. [Laughter.] He added that he played with Miss Beauclerc in 1873 in the "Bohemians." He thought that she was fully competent to play her part. She was fit to play leading parts in opera bouffe or operetta. Several dramatic critics, vocalists, musical authors, and orchestral leaders testified as to the competency of the plaintiff.

Mr. Horace Wigan, the defendant, was called. He said that in 1865 he was the lessee of the Olympic, and produced "Prince Camaralzaman." Miss Beauclerc was cast in *Glowworm*, which was the singing part of the piece; she was certainly not successful as a singer; she broke down the first night in an important song from "La Traviata," he complained, and also sent for her and her husband to remonstrate upon the engagement; he said that she was an inexperienced person and a novice, which he was not previously aware of. Mr. Metcalf admitted that she was a novice. The engagement was for the season. The lady tried a second time and failed, and then it was that he remonstrated. He dismissed her at the end of December or the beginning of January. She had not up to that time played a singing part since she played *Glowworm*. *Mrs. Fix* was certainly not a singing part; she was a walking lady. [Laughter.] The female plaintiff was dismissed during the rehearsal for "The Four Pretty Princes." She stayed away without leave from rehearsal on more than one occasion, but it was not for this that she was dismissed. He repeatedly asked her if her husband was going to fulfill his promise, and she begged him to keep her on. She was ill, and her father was dying, but there was no help for it—she was not up in her part, and he was obliged to get another lady in it. When the action was brought against him, his solicitors advised him to settle it by paying £50. The song which the plaintiff had to sing was really the only song of the evening. It was from "La Traviata," and was usually entrusted to Mme. Patti or Mme. Nilsson. When the lady broke down he tried her again, and then he sent for her husband. Witness remonstrated, saying that the lady was no singer. Mr. Metcalf admitted that she was a novice, but said that if she was discharged it would militate against her future prospects, that he was going out of town to play a short engagement, and that on his return he would relieve witness of the engagement. The song was cut out, and she continued to play the part.

On Wednesday, Jan. 31, the case was concluded, and the jury, after an absence of about half an hour, came into court and gave a verdict for the plaintiffs, damages $350. Judgment was granted by the court for that amount.

GEN. JACKSON AS A DUELIST.

HIS OWN ACCOUNT OF THE AFFAIR WITH DICKINSON—NO EVENT OF HIS LIFE REGRETTED SO MUCH—INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN COL. J. G. HARRIS AND GEN. W. G. HARDING.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) American, Feb. 13.

The following correspondence will be read with interest, not only in Tennessee, but by admirers of Old Hickory throughout the length and breadth of the land:

NASHVILLE, Feb. 8, 1877.

Gen. W. G. Harding:

MY DEAR SIR: In the Kentucky correspondence of the Cincinnati *Commercial* there recently appeared a communication describing the duel which took place many years ago between Gen. Andrew Jackson and Charles Dickinson. I incose to your address a paper containing it, for the purpose of calling your attention to the closing paragraph, which is as follows:

"Jackson never exhibited the slightest compunction for the part he took in this bloody affair. He very rarely alluded to it, but when he did it was always with perfect complacency. It is told of him that a gentleman was once examining his dueling pistols. Taking up one of them, the General quietly remarked: 'That is the pistol with which I killed Mr. Dickinson.'"

This is not according to my recollection. Gov. Neill S. Brown informs me that you had a conversation with our great and good friend at the Hermitage, a short time before his death, upon this subject, in which he expressed regret at the occurrence in terms that reflected most creditably on his great name and fame. Should not the truth of history be vindicated? I am, dear Sir, very truly, your friend, J. GEORGE HARRIS.

ELLIE MEADE, near Nashville, Feb. 9, 1877.

J. George Harris:

MY DEAR SIR: I am obliged for your kind favor of the 8th inst.; also for the paper (Cincinnati *Commercial*) containing an account of the duel between Gen. Andrew Jackson and Charles Dickinson, which is incorrect in some essential points, and does great injustice to Gen. Jackson, as will appear from the recital of a conversation which took place between him and myself.

At the time Gen. Jackson retired from the Presidential Chair, and for several years thereafter, I lived in McSpadden's Bend, on the Cumberland River, three or four miles distant from the Hermitage, and it was my pleasure to visit the old hero frequently.

On the occasion referred to, I found Gen. Jackson alone, which was not often the case. In the course of the conversation, I asked him whether brave men were ever frightened. Gen. Jackson replied: "I do not know, Sir, that I am competent to answer the question."

I answered: "The world, and especially those who know you best, will accord you as much courage as belongs to man."

Gen. Jackson then replied: "If that be so, Sir, I would say that I have been as badly frightened as any man ought ever to be."

I asked him on what occasion he was frightened, supposing that he referred to some of his Indian engagements.

The General said: "It was, Sir, when I fought the duel with Mr. Dickinson. In the first place, Sir, I had no unkind feeling against Mr. Dickinson, and no disposition to injure a hair of his head. I had gone as far as an honorable man could go to avoid the difficulty with Dickinson; he had not injured me, and therefore I had no ground of complaint against him; my quarrel had been with his father-in-law, Col. Erwin. I knew Dickinson to be a brave, honorable gentleman, and the best shot with the pistol I ever saw—far better than myself, for I was never an expert with that weapon. I knew that he could shoot quicker and truer than I could. I therefore went upon the ground expecting to be killed, and I owe the preservation of my life on that occasion to the fashions of the day, for I wore a coat with rolling collar and very full breasted; but, fortunately for me, Sir, I was organized with a very narrow chest. Dickinson's ball struck very near the centre of my coat, and, while it scraped the breast bone, it did not enter the cavity of the chest. In an instant, under the impression that I was, perhaps, mortally wounded, and upon the impulse of the moment, I fired, and my antagonist fell—and no event of my life, Sir, have I regretted so much. My determination before and after taking position was to discharge my pistol in the air, but because I felt the effect of his shot I fired at him. Just here, Sir, let me add that the world has done me great injustice, for I am charged with having brought on the difficulty, and with having fixed the terms so as to reserve my fire and advance; and it charges me with having advanced upon Dickinson, and shot him when I was within a few feet of him—all of which is false, Sir. I fired instantly after receiving his shot, and from my position; and Dickinson stood in his position and received my fire like a brave man as he was."

The above is the conversation nearly verbatim as it occurred between Gen. Jackson and myself in reference to that duel. Very truly your friend,

W. G. HARDING.

MADE INSANE BY HAIR-DYE.

The New-Milford (Conn.) *Hay* of the 10th inst. says: "Most of our readers in New-Milford will doubtless remember Mrs. Miranda Ruby, a crazy woman who has lived in this village many years, and whose insanity was manifested by always wearing a letter envelope on her bonnet or tied to her parasol, or in some other harmless way; but we doubt if any one would be likely to surmise the cause of her insanity. A few days ago her son came to New-Milford, and took Mrs. Ruby to see a physician in New-Haven for his advice. The physician said that her difficulty was softening of the brain; that it was absolutely incurable, and that it was caused entirely by the use of hair-dye."

A NEW PACIFIC STATE PROPOSED.

The San Francisco *Alta* says: "A letter of ex-Gov. Downey to the Los Angeles *Express*, recalling the fact that the Legislature in 1859 authorized certain counties in the southern end of California to vote upon the question whether they wished to set up a separate State Government, and that they gave more than a two-thirds vote in favor of the project, omits to mention other material facts, and among which are that the act authorizing that vote was passed by a Lecompton Legislature; that the scheme of separation had been urged repeatedly since 1851, with the notorious intention of dedicating the new State to slavery; and that there has been no active demand of late years for separation, save from Los Angeles. We do not believe that San Diego would favor a new State now; we think San Luis Obispo and Kern would prefer not to belong to it, and unless they would join, we doubt whether even Santa Barbara would consent. Of course, two Federal Senatorships are great baits, but they will not compensate tax-payers for the serious expenses of a State Government. As to what should be done in five or ten years, we cannot now safely decide; but certainly there should be no division until all the counties to be cut off consent; nor then, unless they have together enough people to maintain a State Government and be entitled to a Representative in Congress."

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE.—THE ATTENTION OF THE Republic is invited to those 10 elegant and elaborate four-story brown-stone houses just completed on north side of 86th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; their architectural design for comfort, convenience and perfection cannot be surpassed; erected by the owner, THOMAS McMANUS, whose established reputation as a first-class builder for over 25 years in this City is well known to the public; sizes, 20, 21, 22 feet by 65, lot 100.5 feet deep; open daily.

Offered for sale at prices in accordance with the times; location central and heart of the City; only 100 feet of the Park and near the Grand Plaza entrance on 5th av.

AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, with large dining-room extension, for sale, in 39th st., west of and near 5th av.; one of the most elegant establishments in the City; will be sold at a low price, with a portion or the whole of the costly furniture, if desired; lot 25x98.9.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BUILT FOUR-story brown-stone-front houses in the City, 25 by 60; lot, 100.5; just finished; replete and complete; hard wood; price in accordance with the times. Inquire of WILLIAM BENULY, on the premises, No. 40 East 58th st., or of CHARLES FOX, No. 115 Broadway, rear office.

WE HAVE MANY INQUIRIES EVERY day for houses for sale, and for both furnished and unfurnished houses to rent. Our central location and numerous city maps give us many advantages. Owners will find it their interest to call on us immediately with descriptions of property for sale or to let.

PAUL P. TODD & CO., No. 171 5th av., corner 22d st.

LARGE FACTORY BUILDINGS FOR SALE —A good bargain; Nos. 227, 229, 231, and 233 West 29th st., between 7th and 8th avs.; also rear factory and building fronting on 30th st., to be sold separately or together. Suitable for piano or other large manufacturing business. Apply to J. I. WEST, No. 79 Walker st.

JOHN W. DERING & CO.
NO 130 BROADWAY, and
BROADWAY, CORNER OF 51ST ST.,
have a house on West 40th st.—$28 000, and many others above 42d st., less than $20,000.

NO. 40 WEST 36TH ST.

For sale, this desirable four-story English basement brown-stone house, well arranged and in perfect order; lot 98.9; price low. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE LOW.—THE DESIRABLE FOUR-story brick house, No. 10 West 48th st., 25x50 feet, with dining-room extension, butler's pantry and back stairs; lot 100.5; leasehold; ground rent, $350. For permit and further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

$17,000.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone English-basement house for sale; 35th st., near Park av.; walls painted, gas-fixtures, all improvements, parlor hall inclosed; a great bargain. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE LOT NORTH-EAST corner of 5th av. and 49th st., 33.9x100 feet, with extra lot adjoining on the rear, 25x100.5; excavated and ready for immediate improvement.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—A VERY choice house, medium size, in 57th st., near 5th av. and Central Park. Principals who desire to purchase will please address OWNER, station A, New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE.—ON MURRAY HILL, NEAR MADISON av., an elegant full-size four-story brown-stone house, built by the late David Roblins; is tasterully decorated and in perfect order. Lot 98.9. Price, $42,500. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

THE NEW, BEAUTIFUL HOUSES, NOS. 344, 555, and 561 Madison av., 20 and 22 East 56th st., 18 to 32 feet front, $25,000 to $38,000; also No. 45 West 54th st. and 31 West 58th st. W. F. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FINE CORNER HOUSE ON 5TH AV., BE-low 42d st., for sale with the furniture; price $75,000. Lot tall depth.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

$6,500 TO $90,000 FOR HOUSES IN all parts of the City. Call or send for printed list. ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, rooms G and H, basement.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE on 36th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; in perfect order, all improvements; price, $21,000; easy terms. POTTER BROTHERS, No. 4 Warren st.

$18,000 high-stoop, brown-stone house; only $13,000 cash. PAUL P. TODD, No. 145 Broadway.

A NEW LIST OF HOUSES FOR SALE Ready on application, or will be sent by mail if desired. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

LARGE AND SMALL HOUSES AT SPE-CIALLY reduced prices. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 4 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES BELONG-ing to estates and institutions for sale or rent at low rates. KINGMAN F. PAGE, No. 42 East 23d st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSE, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; two families this month; to let or lease, No. 12 Wyckoff st., near Broadway, Brooklyn; two car routes near the house; 20 minutes from the ferry; house 27x32 feet; all improvements; furniture very best and elegant; 12 rooms; lot 50x200 feet; garden; matchless; pigeons, fowls, go with the place; stable, pigeon-house, with the privilege use of nearly whole block; rent $800 a year; worth double. Remember the sewers have made a cream of Brooklyn as a residence. No small children.

A COMPLETE LIST
OF
HOUSES TO RENT,
FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED,
NOW READY.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine st.

AN ELEGANT MANSION, COMPLETE IN all its appointments, frescoed, and heated by steam, to rent unfurnished; situated in the most desirable part of Newark, N. J., fairly Washington Park; the grounds are handsomely laid out; fine stable, green-house, &c., complete; rent low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

Handsome stone houses, unfurnished, $700 to $2,000. Madison av., cor. 94th st., handsomely furnished, $4,000. 41st st., near 5th av., furnished, part in board, $3,300. JOHN W. DERING & COMPANY, Broadway, corner 51st., and No. 130 Broadway.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, all parts of City and suburbs, to let or for sale; bargains. Parties having houses are invited to send me description; no charge for registering. J. NELSON LUCKEY, 23d st., corner 4th av., Christian Association Building.

ADJOINING 5TH AV., BELOW THE WIND-SOR.—An elegantly and completely furnished brown-stone residence; rent low; permits at 33 East 17th st. or 4 Pine st.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A NUMBER OF GOOD HOUSES IN CEN-tral locations, for rent for $2,000 and under; also, a number of larger houses, furnished and unfurnished, at moderate rates; new list just out.

OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner of 17th st.

TO LET—ON 5TH AV., MURRAY HILL, A brown-stone house, four stories, 25x60, with two-story extension, 16x22; in complete and perfect order; furnished or unfurnished. Address OWNER, Box No. 2240 Post Office.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 232 EAST 44TH ST., BE-tween 2d and 3d avs., containing all the modern improvements. will be let low to good parties. For particulars, &c., apply to M. ECHEVERRIA & CO., No. 20 Beaver st.

STAMFORD—POPULATION, 12,000—CITY SO-Society and conveniences, with country attractions; cottages and villas; sites, $500 to $5,000; for sale or rent; moderate rents; all trains stop. HUBBARD, Town Hall, Stamford, Conn.

JOHN W. DERING & COMPANY,
NO. 130 BROADWAY,
Have a completely-furnished corner house on Madison av., near 51th st., to rent from May 1.

AT RENTS TO SUIT THE TIMES—HOUSES in all parts of the City, furnished and unfurnished. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

TWO-AND-A-HALF STORY BRICK HOUSE, all modern improvements, janitor, &c., to let cheap on 8th av., between 125th and 126th sts. Inquire of A. LEVY, No. 14 White st.

NO. 10f WAVERLEY PLACE, 30x60, OVER-looking Washington square; a delightful residence; rent, $2,150; seen only by permit. Inquire N. FREEMAN, No. 37 Pine st.

TO LET—TO A SMALL FAMILY, A DESIRABLE floor of five light rooms, in good order; entrance first class; dumb waiter from cellar, &c. Apply at No. 202 West 36th st.

TO RENT, NO. 349 5TH AV.—TWO DOORS from 34th st., four-story brick high-stoop house, in complete order. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., or No. 68 Wall st.

TO LET—EXTRA-WIDE HOUSE; 10TH ST., near 5th av.; furnished or unfurnished; rent reasonable to good tenant.

WINANS & DAVIES, No. 128 Broadway.

NEW, COMPLETE LISTS OF FURNISHED and unfurnished houses at No. 4 Pine st. or No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

PRINTED LISTS FURNISHED EVERY MONDAY.—Rooms and houses to let in all locations. MORRIS S. BAER & CO., No. 72 West 34th st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, flats, and rooms; moderate prices. A. DAILEY, No. 666 6th av., near 38th st.

TO LET.—WITH GAS FIXTURES AND MIRRORS, four-story house on Murray Hill; private family. EERS & CO., No. 1,474 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house; 25 rooms; in good order. Apply on premises, No. 33 West 22d st., from 2 to 4 P. M.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses in all locations. Apply HAY & UTLEY, No. 224 5th av.

TO RENT—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 110 East 30th st. Apply on premises.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—NEAR 8TH AV. AND 12TH ST., A DIAMOND Locket. The finder will receive a suitable reward on leaving it at No. 62 South st., M. F. & Co.

DRY GOODS.

James McCreery & Co.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,

WILL OFFER DURING THE WEEK

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF AN

American Silk Manufacturer,

Consisting of BLACK and COLORED GROS GRAINS, SATINS, VELVETS, MATELASSE, DAMASSE, and other HIGH NOVELTIES, manufactured for and exhibited at the

Centennial Exposition.

In coloring and design, as well as excellence of manufacture, they are equal in every respect to the best foreign production, and are well worthy the attention of all ladies desirous of patronizing and encouraging American manufactures.

KEEP SELLS the Best and Cheapest Shirts in the world; also Collars, elegant styles, best quality, $1 50 per doz.; six for 75c. No. 571 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily. Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TO LET—BY THE MONTH, ON VERY REASONA-ble terms, a splendid team of horses, carriage, and harness, and man in livery, with the privilege of an open carriage when required. Address No. 128 West 31st st.

WANTED—STABLE WITH FIVE STALLS, AMPLE carriage-room, accommodations for coachman; from 34th st. up; two blocks from 6th av.; rent not to exceed $600 per year. Address H. L., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—FINE, LARGE, LIGHT, AIRY PRIVATE stable in East 22d st., near Gramercy Park. Inquire at HORTON'S Ice Cream Depot, No. 305 4th av.

STABLE TO RENT, No. 11½ WEST 36TH st. Apply at No. 1.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

In Stratford, Conn., a new three-story (French roof) house, large and commodious, containing fourteen rooms, pantry, store-room, and basement; suitable for a large family or boarding-house; located on a broad, shady street, near the river, and overlooks Long Island Sound; fine bathing and gunning in the vicinity; price, $5,000; rent per annum, $275. Apply by letter to Post Office Box No. 107, or to Mrs. WILLIAM BARRYMORE, on the premises.

TO LET, AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A CONFEC-tionary store and dining saloon, fixtures complete. Also, several other fine stores, suitable for hardware, grocery, butcher, furnishing, stock, dry goods, or hat store; all centrally located on principal streets, near depot. Also, houses, farms, mills, &c., in and about Elizabeth, and Union County, N. J. Will be rented low by applying to AMOS CLARK, Jr., No. 7 Arcade, Elizabeth, N. J.

FINEST COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUD-son, about 100 acres; large mansion; porter's, gardener's, and farmer's cottages, and all necessary out-buildings; a bargain; improved property taken in part payment. J. WILSON LUCKEY, Young Men's Christian Association Buildings, corner 4th av. and 23d st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—NO BROKERS.—Seventeen acres or less; few minutes from Sound; five minutes' walk from depot; one hour from Wall st.; first-class neighborhood; splendid building sites; price for whole, $16,000. Address E., Box 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FARM AT WYCKOFF, N. J.—TWENTY miles from City; 43 acres, good buildings, all kinds of fruit; near depot; $12,000.

WILLIAM H. SMITH,
No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 2.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY RESIDENCES, LANDS, and villages lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, corner Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

TARRYTOWN—BEAUTIFUL HOUSE TO RENT for sell; water throughout; all conveniences; pictureso ue view; fruit abundant. C. PARTRIDGE, No. 129 Broad st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED.—A HOUSE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, furnished or unfurnished; location between 5th and 6th avs., 42d and 50th sts. Address with full particulars DOCTOR, Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A HANDSOME AND COMPLETELY furnished house in a first-class central location, whose owner will board with tenant in lieu of part of rent; highest references given. Address J. G. F., Post Office Box No. 1,389.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL HOUSE IN the vicinity of Central Park; must have all the modern improvements, and rent cheap; or would purchase by assuming mortgage. Address, with all particulars, AJAX, Box No. 119 TIMES OFFICE.

ATTENTION.—OWNERS DESIRING TO RENT TO responsible tenants will find it advantageous to send full particulars. MORRIS S. BAER & CO., No. 72 West 34th st.

WANTED.—A HOUSE WITH 10 OR 12 ROOMS, with modern improvements, between 32d and 60th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Address with full particulars M., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

OWNERS HAVING PROPERTY FOR Orental, please send us full particulars. We have calls for houses, flats, &c. HAY & UTLEY, No. 224 5th av.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN THE CITY of New-York, from March 1 to Nov. 1; rent, $150 per month. L. I., Box No. 1,957 Post Office.

HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN 42D AND 59TH sts., 5th and 8th avs. Address, with terms, BENEDICT, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A FLOOR WANTED IN A PRIVATE HOUSE for a small family; state rent. Address Box No. 4,606, New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
APPLY TO
GEORGE JONES,
TIMES OFFICE.

A BUILDING TO LET, SUITABLE FOR PAPER box or collar factory, or any business where light is required; 47 feet front, 100 feet deep, clear; five stories and cellar, all light, with elevator; situated on 27th st., 100 feet east of 8th av. Apply at No. 257 West 34th st.

TO LET—IN WILSON'S BUILDING, CORNER OF Fulton and Gold sts., well lighted rooms, heated by steam, with or without power, suitable for heavy or light manufacturing purposes. Apply to JOHN T. WILSON & C

THE HOUSEHOLD.

FEATURES OF THE MARKETS.

There is nothing of fresh interest to be said in regard to the markets. The supply of everything in season is abundant, and there are many edibles sent here from Southern climes that people in other parts of the country will probably be deprived of for several months to come. Butter is cheap, and from present appearances is likely to be cheaper. Good cheese is dear, the demand from England keeping up prices, and eggs are in good supply, and the rates for them have a tendency to decline. Meats of good quality are in ample supply, and the prices given last week are unchanged. Poultry is not very plentiful, and is higher priced than it was last week. Game is to be had in large variety, is arriving generally in good condition, and sells at reasonable prices. Fish in season is plentiful. Really choice apples are not in large supply, and prices are a little high. Grapes are scarce, and are now so dear as to make them a decided luxury. Good Florida oranges are also a little dearer, but inferior fruit can be bought at low prices. Cranberries continue to sell at reasonably low rates. There is a great variety of vegetables in the markets. Prices for staple vegetables are not high, and from present indications are likely to be lower. Fresh kale and spinach from the South are scarce just now, and new potatoes and fresh tomatoes from the Bermuda Islands are in light supply, and these, as well as cucumbers, mushrooms and other vegetables reared in hot-houses, are high-priced.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

TOMATO SOUP.—To one quart of tomatoes add two quarts of water; boil one half-hour; then add one quart of milk, a small piece of butter, rolled crackers to thicken, salt and pepper. A small pinch of soda may be added to prevent the milk curdling.—VERITAS.

CODFISH.—I always buy the very small fish, which is almost boneless. After freshening it thoroughly, take equal parts of fish and cold potatoes. Slice the potatoes very thin, and pick the fish in small bits; have also some hard-boiled eggs, and slice them; be careful not to break them. Take an earthen baking-dish, place in it a layer of potatoes, then fish, then eggs. Sprinkle a little salt, pepper over. Repeat on if your dish is nearly full. Cover with cream or fresh, rich milk, put small pieces of butter over the top, turn a plate over it, and stand where it will cook one hour slowly. To be eaten with buttered toast.—AUNT ADDIE.

CODFISH II.—Another way to cook salt codfish. After it is freshened let it boil 10 minutes; then mince it fine, mix it into mashed potato and mashed parsnip, seasoning with mustard and cayenne pepper. To be eaten with egg sauce. Minced codfish boiled in milk and thickened with beaten egg, seasoned with chopped parsley and a pinch of cayenne, poured over buttered toast cut in small pieces, is very nice. You can broil a nice piece of codfish, but it must be very fresh in order to succeed, and pour over it melted butter, with lemon juice squeezed in it. Pour over it hot, and send to table at once.—AUNT ADDIE.

POTTED FISH.—Place a layer of fish in the bottom of a stone jar; sprinkle over them a little salt, whole peppercorns, cloves, allspice, some blades of mace, and a few small pieces of cinnamon; repeat this until you have used up your fish; cover with cold vinegar; put a tight cover on the jar, and stand on the range, where it will keep hot, for 12 hours; must not boil.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO BOIL POTATOES.—In order to have them dry and mealy, fill a pot half full of water, peel the potatoes, and put in a colander and set in a pot, (taking care that the water does not touch the potatoes), cover the colander very tight, and let them steam. Salt while cooking. Try only with a broom-splint.—A. B.

SARATOGA POTATOES, MOON'S STYLE.—Raw Peachblows or Early Rose, slice them very thin; put the slices in ice-water over night, drain off the water, and lay them evenly between linen cloths, press until they are dry; have the kettle of boiling clarified lard ready for use; drop in the potatoes, a few at a time, and with a skimmer take them out before they are browned. They will be crisp, and are equally good whether cold or warm, and will keep for a long time.—SOPHIE.

POTATO SALAD.—Boil about a quart of small potatoes; peel them; cut up one-quarter pound of clear smoked pork into very small dice; fry them brown; then pour two tablespoonfuls sweet-oil, half a goblet full of sour vinegar and a goblet full water into the pan, and heat this all together; put into a bowl, cut up a small onion and throw in a handful of salt; cut the potatoes in very thin slices; have the salad ready half an hour before you wish to use it.—EMILIA.

OYSTER PATTIES.—Make a rich puff paste cut in small squares; place a layer of oysters which have been rolled in a napkin on the paste; add a little salt, powdered mace, and cayenne pepper over them, covering with another piece of paste; wet the edges of the paste with cold water, using a paste brush, and pinch tightly together; bake in a rather quick oven; it should be a light color.—AUNT ADDIE.

STEAMED BEEF.—For a family of six or seven persons take four pounds of beef, cross-rib is best; get a piece of suet the size of your hand, cut in small pieces and fry out the fat; you must have a large flat-bottomed iron pot; after the suet is brown, take out the scraps and put in the meat and two onions cut up; when the meat has become dark-brown on one side turn it over and let that get the same; when onions and meat are thoroughly brown, pour in a pint of boiling water; whenever the meat gets dry add more water, but it must always be boiling hot; throw in a handful of salt, three bay-leaves, and half dozen each of whole allspice and whole pepper, cover with a close-fitting cover and let it cook for two hours; when almost done thin a teaspoonful of flour with half cupful water; stir this in the gravy, taking care not to have any lumps in it; when you wish to serve it, strain the gravy through a fine sieve and pour a few spoonfuls over the meat.—EMILIA.

APPLE PORK.—Have the bone taken from a leg of pork, and the skin scored in diamonds; fill up the place where the bone has left with juicy apples, pared, cored, and cut small; a little brown sugar, and some grated rind of lemon; place in a large baking-pan, and around it whole apples, pared and cored with brown sugar sprinkled over them, and the grated rind and juice of a lemon. Bake three hours, or according to the size of the joint; put about half a teacupful of water in the pan.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO FRY APPLES AND PORK CHOPS.—Season them with salt and pepper and a little powdered sage or sweet marjoram; dip them into beaten egg and then into beaten bread crumbs. Fry about 20 minutes, or until they are done. Put them on a hot dish. Pour off part of the gravy into another pan, to make a gravy to serve with them, if you choose. Then fry apples which you have sliced about two-thirds of an inch thick, cutting them around the apple so that the core is in the centre of each piece. When they are browned on one side and partly cooked, turn them carefully with a pancake-turner, and let them finish cooking. Dish around the chops or on a separate dish.—AUNT ADDIE.

OAT-MEAL BREAD.—Oat-meal can be made into a bread "that will neither be hard nor sticky" in but one way. The oat-meal crackers, so-called, are made of wheat flour, with a little oat-meal worked in. Perfect oat-meal bread is made by boiling whole oats in a double boiler, two times their bulk of water, for one hour and a half, and then stirring in a meal of oats until a heavy dough is formed, when they are ready to bake in gem pans.—INVESTIGATOR.

OAT-MEAL AND WHEATEN GRITS.—"Aunt Addie" and others will find that there is only one perfect way of cooking oats and wheat, for the perfection of oat food the whole or "pearled" oat should be used, as oat-meal possesses hardly any proportion of noxious odors in a single day. The pearled oats must be soaked 10 or 12 hours in four times as much water, by measure, to which a trifle of salt has been added, and then boiled in a double boiler for an hour and a half, receiving no stirring except at the close of the boiling process; pour into mold, and serve when partly or quite cold, as preferred. To lovers of oat-food, this will be found to be a new revelation. To such as dislike "mushes," it will commend itself for its elegance—being nearly white—and delicate flavor. "Pearled wheat" and "coarse granulated wheat," which can now be bought, require like treatment and are entitled to like commendation.—HYGIENIST.

COOKING OAT-MEAL WITHOUT WASTE.—Use a farina-kettle; put sufficient water in the outside kettle for boiling purposes; then pour three pints of water in the inside kettle, adding a small dessert-spoonful salt when it boils; throw in one pint of pin-head oat-meal; boil ten minutes, when the water will be absorbed and the meal dry; take out the kettle and reverse it on the dish on which you wish to serve, and it will leave the kettle in perfect form, and can be eaten with a fork; if you like it moist, add more water before boiling; sufficient for a family of eight.—LOTTIE.

STEAMED CEREALS.—"Thrift" is in error in recommending "steam-cooked" oats and wheat, on the ground that they take less time in cooking. The process, of drying, after steaming, renders them difficult to cook to a jelly—which they should assume to be easily digested—and makes them insipid. If they could be eaten at once on being steamed they would do, but desiccation appears to convert the gluten and cellulose of the grain into an almost insoluble, wood-like substance incapable of being acted upon by the gastric fluid. Weak stomachs not unfrequently reject these foods unchanged, after seeking vainly to convert them.—PETRACLAN.

GRAHAM BREAD.—Take two cupfuls of sour or buttermilk, and one of sweet milk; two cupfuls of Graham and one of white flour, half a teaspoonful of salt, and one of soda; mix the soda and the salt with the flour, and then add the milk, making all into dough; bake from one to two hours.—MAID OF ALL WORK.

STEAMED INDIAN MEAL BREAD.—One quart of Indian meal, (yellow,) one pint of flour, two-thirds teacupful molasses, one table-spoonful soda, salt, and sour milk to make a thick batter not too stiff; put it in a pan to be bread and steam it three hours, then bake one-half hour.—AUNT CADDIE.

MATTAPOISETT ROLLS.—Two quarts of flour, one-third cupful sugar, one-half cupful yeast, one table-spoonful lard, one pint milk boiled and cooled; mix at night, in the morning knead thoroughly, at noon roll and cut out with a biscuit-cutter; wet the edges; then turn them over to make them stick; place them on baking-tins, and let them stand until tea time; then bake.—VERITAS.

BREAD PUDDING.—One quart of milk, one teaspoonful of bread crumbs, yolks of three eggs well beaten, the rind and juice of a lemon, one cupful sugar, butter the size of an egg. Bake carefully until the mixture becomes a curd. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth for frosting.

BUCKWHEAT CAKES.—For a family of six or eight, two pints buckwheat, half a pint of graham flour, half a pint Indian meal; sift very thoroughly into this mixture two small teaspoonfuls soda. When the griddle is blazing hot add buttermilk enough to make a thick batter, having first added a half cup of molasses. Two cups a quart and half a pint of buttermilk. Bake the cakes very thick and very brown.

RICE CROQUETTES.—Boil one-half pound of best rice in one and one-half pints of milk and a tablespoonful butter; put the milk on cold; when it comes to a boil set it where it will only simmer until soft; then add a quarter pound of white sugar and the grated rind of a lemon and the yolks of five eggs; stir all the time until it thickens; do not let it boil; spread it out on a dish, and when quite cold form into small balls or squares; dip them into beaten egg and then into bread crumbs twice; lay them one by one into a wire basket, which put into a pan of boiling lard; let fry a light brown; drain well and sift powdered sugar over them.—AUNT ADDIE.

MACARONI.—Break your macaroni to the size you wish and soak one hour in cold water; put in a pot with water to cover; boil slowly until tender enough to pass a broom splint through them; then strain through a colander and put on a hot and well-buttered dish; season with pepper, pour melted butter over, and cover thickly with grated English cheese.—MRS. BROWN.

SOUTHERN OMELET.—Beat three eggs ten minutes; add three tablespoonfuls milk; stir well; put a piece of butter size of walnut in the frying pan; have the pan very hot before pouring in the mixture; when it becomes brown around the edge raise with a knife, and roll up; place on a hot plate and season with pepper and salt, after it is placed on plate.—DIXIE.

JELLY.—Take one package gelatine; pour over it a pint of cold water; let it stand an hour; then add a full pound of pulverized sugar, the peel of one lemon and the juice of three, half a pint of wine, and in warm weather, a quart, in cold, three pints of boiling water; set it away to cool; a little cinnamon or a few cloves may sometimes be added.

PEARL CAKE.—One cupful sugar, two tablespoonfuls butter, one cupful of flour, one-half cupful of corn-starch, the whites of three eggs, quarter teaspoonful soda, half teaspoonful cream-tartar, half cupful sweet milk; flavor with vanilla.—LILLIE.

CHOCOLATE JUMBLES.—One cupful of butter, two cupfuls sugar, three cupfuls flour, four eggs, two cupfuls of grated chocolate, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cream-tartar, a little salt; roll thin.

GINGER SNAPS.—One pint of molasses and one cupful of lard boiled together; when cold add one tablespoonful of ginger, one of soda, flour to roll; roll thin and bake.

GINGER COOKIES.—One cupful of sugar, one of lard, one of water, one teaspoonful of soda, flour to roll thin, with or without spices.

FRIED CAKES.—One cupful of sugar, one cupful of milk, one egg, three tablespoonfuls of melted lard, one teaspoonful of soda, flour to roll; fry in hot lard to a rich brown.

New-England housekeeper's mince pie requires two bowls of apple to one of the prepared meat.

BAKING POWDER.—Eight ounces of tartaric acid, nine ounces of carbonate of soda, ten ounces of cornstarch, in pound package; mix.—H. H. H.

WHIPPED CREAM.—Beat the yolks of five fresh eggs and half a pound of powdered sugar until very light and white; put one pint of milk and one ounce of isinglass into a saucepan and boil 10 minutes, stirring continually; flavor with vanilla and lemon mixed, or any other flavoring; pour the milk on the eggs and sugar; put on the fire, stir well together, but do not let boil; pass through a fine hair sieve into a round dish, when cold set on ice, add two liquor-glasses of Maraschino; keep stirring rapidly all the time; when it begins to thicken stir into it a pint of cream, whipped to a froth; put into a mold on the ice until you wish to use it.—AUNT ADDIE.

CHOCOLATE CARAMELS.—Boil one quart of molasses, and, when nearly done, add one-half cake of chocolate finely shaved and a piece of butter the size of an egg.—MARIAN.

ROMAN PUNCH.—Grate the yellow rind of four lemons and two oranges in two pounds of white sugar, adding their juice; cover and let stand until the next day, when strain through a sieve, adding a bottle of champagne and the whites of eight eggs, beaten very stiff; freeze as you do ice cream.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO PICKLE CARROTS.—Scrape, and boil them tender in water and a little salt; cut in oblong pieces, or any fanciful shape; pour cold vinegar over them, and let stand 24 hours. Are nice served with green cucumber pickles.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO MIX COFFEE.—One gill of coffee to one pint of water, and a piece of isinglass dissolved in water, will answer to mix the coffee with if you have not a fresh egg, or half a teaspoonful of condensed egg.—AUNT ADDIE.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

SKELETON LEAVES.—They should not be picked when young and tender; June and July are generally the best months to gather them for the purpose; the edges of the leaves should be perfect, also the ribs and veins, which can be ascertained by holding them up to the light; some of the yellow Autumnal leaves, and dark tinted also, with the seed vessels of different plants, can be used with good effect on the grouping.—RIDGEWOOD.

TO DRESS RABBIT-SKINS.—Sprinkle with salt for two days, letting it lay exposed to the air, so as to gather plenty of moisture; shake or scrape off what is loose, and rub on powdered alum—a couple of teaspoonfuls for a rabbit or muskrat-skin or a pint for a deer-skin; rub a small thin skin, at the end of the third day's exposure, with alum until it is pretty dry. A large thick skin must be "alumned" a week. Skins will be white, and not red, on the under side when cured by this process, and make excellent rugs or garments, as no poison is used.—NEWBURYPORT.

TO WASH CHAMOIS-SKIN GARMENTS.—Make thick suds of lo.ke water and white castile soap; wash garment in it, and rinse in water containing a little soap. Rub no soap directly on the garment. Stretch repeatedly while drying.—SUBSCRIBER.

CHEAP BLUING.—One-fourth ounces of oxalic acid, one-half ounce of Prussian blue; dissolve in a quart of soft water; then strain.—H. H. H.

CARE OF CANARIES.—A little cayenne pepper sprinkled on a piece of bread is good for a canary bird who has cold; also a little saffron in the drinking-cup of water. Salt is also good for them at any time.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO RELIEVE CANARIES OF ASTHMA.—Feed with hard-boiled egg, pulverized sprinkled with red pepper, and let them have plenty of sweet apple, also plant some bird-seed in a saucer of earth, keeping it very moist; when the seeds sprout give the green leaves to the birds.

IN USING SCRAP BOOKS.—Dampen one side of leaf, paste the scrap and apply it to other side of leaf; place thick blotting paper each side of leaf; close the book and press under weight till dry. A damp scrap applied to a dry page will usually draw it out of shape.

A CLEAN PASTE.—Two parts gum tragacanth and one part powdered gum arabic; cover with cold water till dissolved, then reduce to desired consistency with same. A few drops of carbonic acid will prevent souring.

TO DESTROY VERMIN.—Croton bugs and red ants can be driven off by sprinkling the floor with pulverized borax, and leaving a place for them to get out; to kill them, mix borax with sugar, so they will eat it. For ants or other vermin, wash the shelves with a strong solution of borax; then sprinkle the same with borax mixed with sugar. When whitewashing your room, add a tablespoonful of pulverized borax to each pailful of lime.—READER.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to make clam soup.

How to bake beans New-England style.

Various receipts for brown bread.

Minute directions for cooking oat-meal and farina for an infant 10 months old.

How to make dumplings to serve with fricasseed chicken.

Which is the better way, to salt steak before or after broiling?

Receipts for cakes in which "Sea Foam" is used?

How to make oat-meal crackers the same as the bakers' make?

How to cook oyster-plant?

How to make buckwheat cakes without prepared flour, in the good old way.

A receipt to make chocolate cake where the chocolate is mixed in with the cake instead of having the cake baked in layers.

How to make French consommé.

How to make soft thick cocoa-nut candy.—SALLY WHITE.

How to make a large quantity of soft soap into hard soap.

What will strengthen and promote the growth of the hair after long illness?

What is the reason that when a gentleman bends the corners of his collar the outside will separate from the lining, making a blister, and this after being thrice starched?

How to color cotton red, also blue, fast colors, as seen in ginghams and prints.

How stains can be taken out of black silk when gasoline fails to do it.

How to wash a black cretonne with high-colored flowers.

What is used for the foundation of home-made rugs, worked with the ravellings of carpet.

A plan for ventilating servants' bed-rooms, as the rooms will close all windows, and will not of their own accord allow fresh air in the room.

How to tame a canary?

How to polish black-walnut stairs?

A distrusted housekeeper asks if there is any known exterminator of Croton bugs. She has tried borax in large quantities, but that only drives them from one place to another. Paris green seemed to kill a few at first, but now they walk right over it unharmed. Parson's exterminator, Persian insect powder, and Lyons' powder have no effect. She has scalded out closets and drawers, and still they are there, and increasing at the rate of about 100 every day.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

Battery B, Artillery, Major John Keim commanding, will drill at its Armory, Elm street, next Wednesday evening.

Brig. Gen. James Jourdan, commanding the Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, has appointed Mr. John Y. Culver, Engineer of Prospect Park, to the position of Engineer on his staff.

Lieut. Albert E. Osborn, Commissary of Subsistence in the Forty-ninth Regiment, Auburn, was unanimously elected Lieutenant Colonel of that command last Tuesday evening.

The Saratoga Rifle Club has accepted a challenge from Ballston Spa Rifle Club to shoot a match on Thursday, Feb. 22. The conditions are three men in each team; distance, 200 yards; off hand; three sighting and ten scoring shots.

The Ninth Regiment, Col. James R. Hitchcock commanding, will give a concert and hop at the armory next Tuesday evening. At an election for Second Lieutenant in Company G, last Friday evening, Sergt. Peter J. Babcock was chosen to fill the office.

The Washington Grey Troop Cavalry, Capt. L. T. Baker commanding, will hold its forty-fourth annual reception at its armory, next Thursday evening. The entertainments given annually by this troop always receive the support of its friends, and afford opportunities for a reunion of the veteran members of this command.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. D. E. Austen commanding, will assemble at its armory for drill in street firing movements, on Friday evening, March 20. The Gatling Battery of Artillery will drill with the infantry, and the occasion will be an extremely interesting one to military men. Col. Austen announces that the drill will be given in special honor of Major Gen. E. L. Molineaux, to whom his work is specially dedicated.

The non-commissioned staff association of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, will give its third annual invitation ball, at Gallatin Hall, No. 522 Fulton street, in that city, next Thursday evening. The committee of arrangements having this matter in charge, is thoroughly competent to entertain its guests, and will no doubt discharge its duties to the entire satisfaction of the large number of guests who have signified their intention to be present on that occasion.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein, commanding, held a dismounted drill at its new armory, No. 9 West Thirteenth street, last Wednesday night. As the troop consecrated a number of recent recruits, and was somewhat rusty withal, Major Klein refrained from ordering any but simple marching movements, and sabre exercise. Forty men assembled, and were drilled steadily for two hours. The troop will drill in mounted movements next Wednesday evening.

Brig. Gen. Frederick Vilmar, commanding the Second Brigade, has received and accepted an invitation from Col. Vose, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, to review his command on Washington's Birthday. Lieut. Col. William H. King, Inspector of this brigade, was assigned to that duty by Adjutant General Townsend, upon the disbandment of the Sixth Regiment, in which the former was Lieutenant Colonel. Having served much longer than the regular term, he now petitions the Adjutant General for his release.

Company G, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Capt. J. G. Story commanding, will hold an election to fill vacancies in its roll of noncommissioned officers on Friday evening, March 6th. The regimental rifle club contested a match at the armory range last Saturday evening. The leading scores were as follows: Lieut. G. H. Pettit, 40; Ordnance Sergt. Charles E. Bryant, 38; Capt. W. G. Burton, 37; Private Farr, 35; Private Jones, 29, and Private Backus, 28. Capt. A. H. Williams, of Company C, has assumed command, his leave of absence having expired. This command held one of its enjoyable band concerts at the armory last evening.

The Board of Examination of the Twelfth Regiment have passed the following non-commissioned officers in Company K, Capt. Edward Fackner's command; Sergeants—John N. Brenzel, George W. Griffiths, and Harry Coullarde; Corporals—John B. Feeney, George B. Katen, Rudolph Yeoni, and John Frauzel. The right wing of this regiment will drill under command of Lieut. Col. S. Y. R. Conger to-day (Friday), and Major W. G. Wilson will drill the left wing on the following evening. The regiment gave a pleasant reception at its armory last Tuesday evening. There were representatives present of the Seventh, Ninth, Twenty-second, and Seventy-first Regiments. Over 600 tickets were taken at the door.

Abraham Lincoln Post, No. 13, Grand Army of the Republic, dedicated its new hall, No. 112 West Twenty-third street, last Tuesday evening, its old quarters having been destroyed by fire. The officers were installed by Gen. John Cochrane, after which followed a musical and literary entertainment. Among the members present were Gen. George S. Greene, Gen. Henry A. Barnum, Col. John Wiseman, Dr. Isaac I. Hayes, and Julian Scott, the soldier artist. The following officers were installed: Commander, Joseph Forbes; Senior Vice Commander, George A. S. Kulings; Quartermaster, F. Guver; Officer of the Day, E. Drummond; Officer of the Guard, John H. Tyson, and Sergeant Major, J. A. Ruffner.

Col. Frederick Unbekant, commanding the Eleventh Regiment, has appointed Capt. Otto Heinzman, formerly of Company I in this command, to an "honorary" position on his staff. Dr. J. Nieglutsch has been appointed Assistant Surgeon in this command. Capt. Frederick Fleischoen and First Lieut. Gustave Schumann have resigned. The right wing of this command drilled last Monday night, parading four companies of 16 files front, and the left wing (qualified in a similar manner on the following evening. Col. Unbekant was in command on both occasions. This command will hold its annual reception at the Armory, Centre and Grand streets, next Thursday evening, at 9:30 o'clock. On the same evening the regiment will be reviewed by Gen. Vilmar and staff.

Gen. James Tanner, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New-York, has issued a circular letter to the several posts requesting them to send to the Treasurer, Col. John F. Henry, No. 8 College Place, in this City, all the money they may have collected for the fund provided for the erection of a "Soldier's Home," at Bath, N. Y. The home comprises an eligible plot of ground containing 240 acres, and was secured at a cost of $20,500. This amount and about $2,000 besides was contributed by the citizens of the town of Bath. During the past year $37,000 has been collected for the purpose of erecting buildings on the property, and Gen. Tanner says that only about $6,000 is required to complete the main structure. The improvements are under the work. An effort will be made to lay the cornerstone of the "Home" on July 4, next.

Gatling Battery, artillery, Brooklyn, Capt. John A. Edwards commanding, is under orders to assemble at its armory in fatigue uniform on Wednesday next and Wednesday, Feb. 28, for instruction in street-firing movements. The order (No. 1) directing this command to assemble for drill on Feb. 21 and 23 and March 7 has been countermanded. At a recent meeting of this command the following officers were elected: Sergt. Charles Beebe, Second Lieutenant, vice Dolby, resigned; F. E. Tower, First Sergeant, vice Bowne, warrant vacated; Corp. W. B. Bowley, Sergeant, third section, vice Mcintyre, promoted; Corp. E. J. Whitlock, Jr., Sergeant, fourth section, vice Tower, promoted; privates Charles Dorn, A. G. Jenkins, and W. H. Ponderghast, Corporals. Private J. J. Moos has been appointed Veterinary Surgeon in this command.

The right wing of the Twenty-second Regiment had a drill at its armory last Friday evening. Line was formed with five companies of twelve files front. Neither Col. Porter nor Lieut. Col. Camp were present, and as Major Horsfall had not received his commission, the command devolved upon Capt. Samuel Moore Smith, senior line officer. Major Robert Lenox Belknap and Capt. Herman Oelrichs, of Gen. Ward's staff, were present to witness the drill and to make an official report of the manner of its execution. The left wing of this command will drill next Friday evening, and on Friday, March 9, and the right wing will have another drill on Friday, March 2. Private Josiah Hedden, of Company H, has been promoted Commissary Sergeant. Privates James P. Kenworthy, of Company A, and Henry M. Howell, of Company F, have been elected Corporals in their respective companies. Arrangements are in active progress by the Music Committee to give another grand review, dress parade, and promenade concert. The entertainment will probably take place at the regimental armory on Wednesday, March 14.

Lieut. Col. F. W. Obernier, commanding the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Brooklyn, has issued an order directing the commissioned officers of his command to assemble at the the regimental armory, Bushwick avenue and Stagg street, E. D., to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock, for drill and instruction. The following officers have been appointed to constitute a Board of Examination for investigation of the capabilities of non-commissioned officers in this command. Capt. George Giehl, Capt. Henry Osterman, and First Lieut. August Kasemon. This board will convene as the armory on the third Wednesday in each month. Commandants of companies are directed to forward to the Adjutant the names of all non-commissioned officers-elect immediately after election, also the names of those who have not yet sustained an examination. No warrants will be issued from regimental head-quarters to non-commissioned officers who do not receive a favorable report from this board, and they will not be permitted to assume the duties pertaining to the offices to which they may have been elected until they receive their warrants. Company C paraded in full uniform for inspection at its armory, in East New-York, last Wednesday evening. Lieut. Col. Obernier formally announces in orders the acceptance by the commander in chief, of the resignations of Col. Joseph Burger and Major Anthony Wills, and expresses his regret at losing the assistance of these officers, who have been his comrades since the year 1857." The officers of this command are under orders to assemble at the regimental armory, next Wednesday evening, to hold an election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. Joseph Burger. Lieut. Col. Obernier is the sole candidate for the office, and will undoubtedly receive a unanimous vote. Second Lieut. Charles M. Hartman has been promoted First Lieutenant of Company G, and George J. Hoepter has been elected Second Lieutenant in the same company.

The following officers have received commissions in the First and Second Divisions: Eleventh Brigade—Morison Hoyt, Aide de Camp; Battery B, artillery, Second Division, Second Lieutenant, Louis Woerner; Seventh Regiment, —First Lieutenant, C. Graham Bacon, Adjutant; Captain, Henry J. Hayden; Twelfth Regiment—Major Arthur T. Hills, Surgeon; Twenty-third Regiment—First Lieutenant, Frank E. Westlake; Second Lieutenant, T. B. Adams; Thirty-second Regiment—Col. John Rueger; Lieutenant Colonel, Louis Bossert; Major, Louis Finkelmeier; Captain, Christopher Lutz; Major, Adolf Orth; First Lieut. S. R. Blumke, and Quartermaster Henry Nape, Jr. During the same period resignations have been accepted as follows: Bache McE. Emmet, Twelfth Regiment; Col. Joseph Burger and Major Anthony Wiels, Twenty-eighth Regiment; Adjutant James A. Smith and First Lieut. Thomas Gesten, Fourteenth Regiment; Second Lieut. James L. Cook, Eighth Regiment; Capt. H. H. Fleddermann, First Lieut. H. W. Schmidt, First Lieut. Frederick Freudentnal, Second Lieuts. D. Bobjre and William Muller, of the Third Regiment Cavalry.

Major Arthur B. Leech, Captain of the Irish rifle team in the late international matches at Creedmoor, has written a letter to Col. C. B. Mitchell, President of the Amateur Rifle Club, of this City, in reference to another international match, as follows:

DUBLIN, No. 49 RUTLAND SQUARE, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR: I have pleasure in submitting to you the following resolution passed at a council meeting of the Irish Rifle Association, held at the Mansion House, Dublin, on the 22d ult., the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor in the chair: That an invitation be addressed to the Amateur Rifle Club of New-York to send a team to Ireland in the present year to shoot a match on same conditi as as Irish-American matches of 1874, 1875, and 1876. I have peculiar pleasure in forwarding this resolution, and I hope it will lead to another of those friendly contests which have in the last three years been a prolific source of much good feeling and honorable rivalry between two nationalities connected otherwise by many agreeable associations. The month of June is suggested as the most suitable for this match, as it will enable those gentlemen whom we hope to welcome as your representatives to take part in the annual competition of the Irish Rifle Association, and subsequently to visit the camp of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon. I am, dear Sir, yours very faithful and sincere friend, ARTHUR B. LEECH.

To the President of the Amateur Rifle Club, New-York.

The commissioned officers of the Thirteenth Regiment, Col. Philip H. Briggs commanding, are under orders to assemble, in fatigue uniform, at the regimental armory next Saturday evening at 8 P. M., for theoretical drill and instruction. The regiment will assemble, in fatigue uniform, at the regimental armory, for drill and instruction, on Wednesday, Feb. 28; Monday, March 12, and Tuesday, March 27, at 7:45 P. M. In relation to the case of Lieut. George E. Stevenson, of this command, Col. Briggs publishes the following paragraph in orders: "The recommendations of the Military Examining Board, made at its session held in the City of New-York, at the office of the Inspector General, pursuant to the provisions of Special Order No. 171, current series, of these headquarters, are hereby approved, and the commission of First Lieut. George E. Stevenson is vacated, he having failed to pass a satisfactory examination before the board; and the said Stevenson ceases to be an officer in the National Guard, from this date, (Feb. 8,) and a new election, to fill the vacancy created, is immediately ordered." At the annual meeting of Company C, in this command, the following civil officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Capt. J. Pedroncelli; Recording Secretary, W. F. Etherington; Treasurer, E. Darveau. Committees were appointed as follows: Finance, R. Auerbach, G. H. Price, and P. Franz; Recruiting, G. Faiteuns, G. E. Reed, J. J. Lowrey, and C. E. Hoeg; Armory, W. C. Franz, W. C. Snyder, W. F. Etherington, and W. J. Peters; Court-martial, W. L. Franz, G. E. Reed, Darveau, and G. H. Price.

Col. Vose, commanding the Seventy-first Regiment, has determined to have an out-door parade of his command on Washington's Birthday, omitting the ceremonies at the State Arsenal or the Hippodrome, and in the evening a reception will be given at the regimental armory, Broadway and Thirty-fifth street. The regiment has, therefore, been ordered to assemble at the armory, in full uniform, on Thursday, Feb. 22, at 1 P. M. Line of march will be taken to the plaza in Union Square, where the regiment will pass in review before Brig. Gen. Vilmar, after which it will return immediately to its armory, thus making the parade of short duration. Col. Vose says, in orders: "This is deemed the most fitting manner in which to celebrate the day we all delight to honor. Your Commander expects to meet every regiment parade with full ranks, as it is a legal holiday, and no excuse for absence can be made." The right wing of this command paraded five companies of 12 files, for drill by Lieut. Col. Chaddock, last Monday evening. The movements executed included marching in column of fours, into battle front; wheeling into column of companies, and marching on the first company. Wheeling into a column of fours, the command was marched to the right oblique, and subsequently to the left oblique. The manual of arms was executed in a rather inferior manner, and showed a lack of proper company instruction in that respect. The time occupied in manipulation was not uniform among the companies, and it would be well to fix upon some standard by which uniformity among the companies might be secured.

BLESSING THE WATERS.

The Belgrade correspondent of the London *Times* writes under date of Jan. 19 as follows: "Yesterday the annual ceremony of 'blessing the waters' was performed by the Archbishop on the bank of the River Save—a rite which is observed in all countries where the Greek faith predominates. About 9:30 in the morning the service was held in the cathedral, at 10 the garrison of Belgrade, with the military band, marched down to the river side and formed in line opposite a stand erected on the quay; about half an hour afterward a procession marched from the cathedral to the stand. The column bore four very large square banners with figures of the saints painted upon them, a canopy, under which marched the Archbishop, and a number of rods surmounted by discs of metal surrounded with candles, was placed upon the stand, with a barrel of river water in front of it. The services at the altar were long, and were interspersed with chants and the firing of artillery from the old fortress. At the conclusion of the services the Archbishop stepped down from the stand, and with a large brush communicated sprinkling the water from the barrel over the adjacent crowd. His Grace then proceeded to sprinkle the Servian Army, and many of the populace ran to the edge of the river and filled bottles and jugs with the newly-consecrated waters. It is usual for several people to plunge into the river at this stage of the proceedings, but this year this feat was not performed, an omission which I suppose will be attributed by the ecclesiastical authorities to the 'progress of modern infidelity.' After the sprinkling was completed the procession marched back to the cathedral."

EPIDEMIC AMONG SCOTCH HORSES.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "A strange epidemic among horses has made its appearance in some parts of Scotland, and there are, it is stated, more than 500 horses at the present moment suffering from its effects in Edinburgh. The disease commences with great weakness and swelling of the eyes and limbs, the left eye in the majority of cases being affected more than the right. There is also frequently intestinal disorder, and spots appear on the tongue as though from blood poisoning. The attack lasts on the average from 5 to 12 days. Opinions appear to differ as to whether it is infectious or not; at any rate, it is spreading rapidly, and affects horses indiscriminately in all classes of stables. One case has occurred of a cow suffering from it, and, as the animal was stalled beside a pony which had also suffered from it, there seems reason to fear that the disease must be infectious. On the other hand, instances are mentioned of horses escaping the disease altogether, although occupying stables where several other horses were attacked. The dampness of the atmosphere which has lately prevailed is supposed to have originated the epidemic, and indeed the abnormal state of the weather during the last six weeks is quite sufficient to account for any amount of sickness, not only in the stable, but also in the kennel."

QUEER DELUSION.

The Middletown *Press* of Saturday says: "Augustus C. F. Fritz, of Stanhope, who has been confined in the Morristown Jail since October last, on a charge of opening graves in the South Stanhope Cemetery, has been adjudged insane, and ordered to the Morris Plains Asylum. Fritz is about 40 years of age, and buried under the belief that his wife and child had been murdered and buried at Stanhope, where he resides. He dug up some graves under this delusion, and, being caught, was sent to jail. His wife and child are both alive and visited him in the jail, but he still persists in his delusion."

VERMONT REFORM CLUB CONVENTION.

A State convention of Reformed Men's Clubs of Vermont is to be held in Burlington, Feb. 21, 22, and 23, at which will be considered the practicability of forming a State organization. Good speakers are promised to be in attendance. Each club in the State is requested to send one delegate at large, and one additional delegate for every 50 members or fractional part thereof, to be provided with proper credentials. Other members are also invited as visitors. Return checks will be given over the lines of the Central Vermont Railroad.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$4,000	N. W. C. C. G.	89⅞	100	Un. Pac.	64⅛
20,000	do.	89¾	20	Pittsburg	89¼
10,000	do.	89⅝	500	North-western	32
10,000	do.	89½	100	do.	32¼
4,000	do.	89½	100	do.	32⅜
1,000	Pac. of M. 1st	95	300	North-w. Pf.	48¾
1,000	D. & H. R. '77	98	200	C. of N. J.	10⅝
600	N. Y. Cen. & H.	94½	14	do.	10¼
300	do.	98⅝	600	do.	10⅜
300	do.	98¾	200	do.	10⅜
100	Del. & Hud.	49	300	Del., L. & W.	65¾
700	do.	48	1500	do.	65¼
100	do.	48¼	1700	do.	65⅛
300	do.	48½	1000	do.	65
400	do.	48	600	do.	65⅜
300	do.	48½	3810	do.	65¼
500	do.	49	100	do. b. o.	65¼
400	do.	49⅛	100	do.	65⅝
105	do.	49¼	1000	do.	65¼
300	do.	50	800	do.	65⅛
100	do.	50¼	900	do.	65
300	do.	50	400	do.	65⅜
100	do.	49¾	500

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

VISCOUNT ALTHORP'S MEMOIRS.

MEMOIR OF VISCOUNT ALTHORP, THIRD EARL SPENCER. By the late Sir DENIS LE MARCHANT. London. Bentley. 1876.

Lord Spencer, better known as Lord Althorp, was, although comparatively little known on this side of the Atlantic, a statesman whose influence upon the history of his country was greater than that of many whose names are familiar as household words, and had there been a dozen nobles such as he and his friends in France in 1779, it is likely enough that the house of Capet might be as firmly established there to-day as that of Guelph is in England. The Spencer family has for centuries been settled at Althorp, in Northamptonshire, which continues to be the family seat. Charles Spencer, fifth Earl of Sunderland, succeeded, on the death of his maternal aunt, Henrietta, Duchess of Marlborough—in her own right being daughter and heiress of the first Duke—to the Dukedom of Marlborough; and his younger brother, Hon. John Spencer, then became the possessor of the patrimonial estates in Northamptonshire, and succeeded also to very large property under the will of his grandmother, the celebrated Duchess of Marlborough.

The eldest son of Hon. John Spencer, of Althorp, succeeded his father in 1746, and in 1765 was created an Earl. He died in 1783, leaving several children, one of whom was the celebrated Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire, the foremost political lady of her day, to whom Macaulay, in his well-known essay describing the trial of Warren Hastings, alluded, when he wrote, "and there those ladies, whose lips, more persuasive than those of even Fox himself, had carried the Westminster election against palace and Treasury, shone around Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire."

The first Earl Spencer will be long remembered in Northamptonshire for his share in the most expensive and violent contest ever recorded in election annals. "Lords Halifax, Northampton, and Spencer pitted their candidates against each other, being severally Osborn, Rodney, and Howe. The polling lasted 14 days, but the canvassing had begun long before; and though the number of real electors did not exceed 930, 1,149 votes were given. Horton, Castle Ashby, (Lord Northampton's,) and Althorp, were thrown open to all voters, and when they had drained the cellars of Horton of all the old port, and Lord Halifax had to place his claret before them, they declared that they would never vote for a man who gave them sour port, and went over in a body to Castle Ashby. The election was referred to a scrutiny of the House of Commons, which was then a committee of the whole House, and for six weeks during the inquiry 60 covers were daily laid at Spencer House, for members whose names were taken down. It resulted in the numbers being equal, and was finally decided by a toss. Lord Spencer winning and nominating a man then out in India. It is said to have cost Lord Spencer £100,000, and each of the other Lords £150,000; incredible sums, if they are to be doubled to express the present value. Lord Halifax never recovered the blow. Lord Northampton cut down his trees, and sold his furniture at Compton Winyates, went abroad for the rest of his life, and died in Switzerland. There is a sealed box at Castle Ashby, marked 'Election Papers,' which no one of the present generation has had the courage to open." The first Earl was succeeded by his son, who was the pupil of the celebrated Sir William Jones. This nobleman was for several years First Lord of the Admiralty, and took a considerable share in public affairs. He is further well known as the collector of the finest private library in England, most of which collection remains in the hands of his grandson, the present Earl, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in Mr. Gladstone's last Ministry.

The subject of the present memoir was born in 1782, at Spencer House, St. James', a grand-seigneur mansion which still holds its own as one of the finest residences in London, a few yards south of the poet Rogers' whilom home, and divided from the palace of the Duke of Sutherland, Stafford House, by the magnificent mansion built by that nobleman's accomplished uncle, Lord Ellesmere. Lord and Lady Spencer appear to have been too much engrossed with society to pay much attention to their son, and the words of Bishop Sherlock that "When parents neglect the care of their children, they are left to pick up notions and opinions from others—perhaps the footman, who oftentimes is a constant companion to the heir," were literally illustrated in the case of Lord Althorp, whose "first impressions of duty and knowledge were derived from a Swiss footman of his mother. This person, though himself imperfectly acquainted with English, taught him to read, and was his sole instructor and intimate associate until he went to school." It must be admitted that his pupil did him credit. Here is a specimen of his correspondence at 7 years old:

DEAR PAPA: I went to Brington Hill this morning, and caught four rabbits, and there was a good many people, and I did not know who they all were. We threw off at 10 o'clock. Tartar and Bowler and Punch and Turpin did very well, but Jenny's puppy did not do well, for she cried at the bushes. Fanny did very well too. I rode upon Castlebar, [his mother was daughter of Lord Lucan, of Castlebar, Ireland,] and Ned Corns was behind; John Townshend and James walked by me, and I went at a gallop, and had good sport. When you come back there is to be a race in which you are to run, and so shall John Townshend, and Jack Corns, and Peter. I am to ride upon Ginger and you shall ride upon Cowslip. I got these horses at the races at Northampton, and yours is a very good one. You have been a long time away. So no more.

JACK SPENCER (Viscount Althorp).

Docketed by his father. Received 28th Oct., 1789.

In his letter may be seen the germ of the famous "Master of the Pytchley" of the future. At page 142 we read:

"His father and grandfather had kept the Pytchley hounds in a style that made the hunt the pride of the squires in the Midland districts. The kennels had been built at Althorp Park as well as at Pytchley, and the hunting was equally divided between the two districts. When the hounds were at Althorp, sub-minded hospitality prevailed both at Lord Spencer's and the principal seats in the neighborhood, and when they removed to the clubhouse at Pytchley Hall, (a fine old manor-house,) many country gentlemen actually shut up their houses and removed with them."

Lord Althorp, when about 30, became master of the hounds, and earned great distinction in that capacity.

"During eight months of the year he made it his sole employment, as if he had no other vocation, and could think of nothing else. Many years later, when he had become leader of the opposition in the House of Commons, he once went with a party to Deville, the craniologist. On his return he said that Deville knew nothing about the matter, for he had entirely missed and passed over the leading passion. A friend asked what that passion was. Lord Althorp replied: 'To see sporting dogs hunt.' He had then given up hunting, and he said he dare not trust himself even to take an occasional look at the hounds, for if he once began he could not help going in to it desperately."

The sport during Lord Althorp's tenure of the mastership attracted men from far and near:

"A pack of such hounds, and a set of such men, This a shrewd chance if ever you meet with again."

He entered Parliament when 22 as member for Okehampton, and stood two years after for the University of Cambridge, in conjunction with the late Lords Lansdowne and Palmerston, when the former was returned by a large majority. The same year he was returned, after a very severe contest, for Northamptonshire, which he continued to represent until his accession to the peerage. In those days boys went to school very early, and Lord Althorp—for so we shall call him throughout this notice—was under Byron's old master, Dr. Drury, at Harrow, when he was scarcely 8. He "was in no way distinguished at school." His school-friend, afterward Bishop of Worcester, told Sir D. Le Marchert that he seemed born for a country life, and that it was his wish to know what this was in the time of the Romans which led him to study Virgil's Georgics. All athletic exercises had charms for him, and in after-years he was conspicuous as a lover of prize-fighting. When he first settled in London he made a real study of boxing, and had many matches with his quondam schoolfellow, Lord Byron. Even when a Minister he sometimes startled his colleagues by a display of knowledge on this subject, by way of illustration, which they could not help thinking rather misapplied. Referring to a visit to him at Wiseton, the late Speaker of the House of Commons said:

"Something was said about stabbing. Lord Spencer observed that in his opinion stabbing arose from the manly habit of boxing having been discouraged. The pros and cons of boxing were discussed. Lord Spencer became eloquent. He said his conviction of the advantages of boxing was so strong that he had been seriously considering whether it was not a duty he owed to the public to go and attend every prize-fight which took place, and so encourage the noble science to the extent of his power. I have said he became eloquent. It was the one time in my life, in the House of Commons or out of it, that I heard him speak with eagerness and almost with passion. He gave us an account of prize-fights which he had attended; how he had seen Mendoza knocked down for the first five or six rounds by Humphreys, and seeming almost beat until the Jews got their money on, when, a hint being given him, he began in earnest, and soon turned the tables. He described the fight between Sully and "the Chicken;" how he rode down to Brickhill; how he was loitering about the inn-door, when a barouche and four drove up with Lord Byron and a party and Jackson the trainer; how they all dined together, and how pleasant it had been; then the fight the next day; the men stripping; the intense excitement; the sparring; then the first round; the attitude of the men—it was really worthy of Homer."

Lord Althorp at 32 thought, as so many men have thought about themselves, that he should never marry, but within a few months found himself the husband of a Yorkshire heiress, Miss Acklom, who having become, on a very slight acquaintance, deeply interested in him, contrived to let him know it—"a hazardous experiment, only to be justified by the result, which in this instance was a very satisfactory one, for a more attached and united couple perhaps never existed." Lady Althorp owned a most unprepossessing property called Wiseton, for which she entertained an intense affection, however, and for her sake her husband learned to love it better than any other place. After her death, in June, 1818, (they were married in 1814,) he repaired to Wiseton, where he remained for months in the deepest seclusion. His chief occupation was in reading the Bible. "At first he was perplexed with doubts and difficulties, the natural result of a previous (comparative) neglect of religion; but these gradually yielded to an humble and earnest search after truth, and he was able to write to his sister, Lady Lyttelton, (afterward governess of Queen Victoria's children,) that nothing but Christian faith and religious feelings could make him endure to live." His grief for his wife was intense, and he never was the same man after her death. When, in after years, a young friend mentioned to him his engagement, he wished him all happiness, but added, "The pain I have suffered from the loss of my wife has been such as no happiness could compensate." He never allowed any change to be made in his wife's rooms, and during the first year of his solitude her garden was his only out-of-door interest. To her mother, a by no means amiable character, he wrote every day.

Throughout his career Lord Althorp was the foremost advocate of liberal and enlightened measures. In 1810 he attacked sinecures. In 1812 he opposed the additional tax on leather, because he thought that its burden would fall chiefly on the poor, and especially on agricultural laborers. In April, 1815, he moved an inquiry into the Prince Regent's expenditure. In 1816 he moved for a committee to ascertain what diminution in the public expenditure had taken place since 1798. In 1817 he deprecated the maintenance of a large standing army. In 1820 he attempted to ameliorate the Insolvent Debtors' act. In 1823 he opposed a renewal of the Irish Insurrection act. In 1824 he endeavored to obtain a committee of inquiry as to the general state of Ireland, all coercive measures against which he vehemently deprecated. But his great claim to a place in the hearts of his countrymen rests on his services in promoting and carrying the Reform bill of 1831, the greatest political event in the history of England since the revolution of 1688, which placed William III. on the British throne.

Early in 1830 there were omens of the coming storm:

"An angry feeling pervaded the lower classes, showing itself in the rural districts by incendiary fires, which the peasantry either caused or refused to extinguish, and in the large towns by societies threatening still more extensive destruction. The Birmingham Political Union, the prolific parent of th se societies, had originated in a league among some of the leading people of that town to obtain a repeal of Peel's Currency bill, and their first public meeting in January, 1830, was professedly with this object. The principal parties in the movement happened to be Tories. Their organization of local committees under the control of a central body was admirably executed, and they saw it with great concern soon diverted to mere political purposes by the excitement resulting from the French and Belgian Revolutions. Parliamentary reform then became the watchword of an immense body of men, increasing in number, and therefore in power, with fearful rapidity, whose pretensions to a share in the administration of public affairs were incompatible with the existing state of society. From one end of the country to the other a vague expectation of approaching evils inspired general alarm. An intelligent lady, the daughter of a French writer of note who had figured in the Revolution, was present at one of the Birmingham meetings, and observed to a well-known gentleman, 'I have this day been reminded of the first French Revolution. Your country is on the eve of great political changes. I noticed almo t the entire company to be men under 40. So it was in Paris. You are a young man. Take your part. Place will soon be wanted.' They were indeed, and found more assisted the help of State to weather the storm than Lord Althorp."

The session of 1830-31 opened Nov. 2, and on the first night the Whigs drew from the Duke of Wellington, then Prime Minister, his declaration that he would oppose any change in the present system of parliamentary representation. The agitation spread rapidly, and presently the Government being beaten in the House of Commons, the Duke of Wellington resigned, and was succeeded by Lord Grey, who had wished Lord Althorp to be head of the Cabinet, but he positively declined. The rejection of the Reform bill by a Tory House of Commons, brought matters to a crisis, and in October, 1831, Lord Althorp wrote to his father:

"We are in a state of high excitement. Hitherto all has been quiet here, but the great meeting in Mary-le-bone has adjourned to Hyde Park, and they are there so near the Duke of Wellington's house, [whose windows, ever after protected by iron shutters, for many years always drawn down, they smashed,] that I think there is considerable danger. * * * The speech I have to make to-night is terrific: one word in its wrong place may produce the most disastrous consequences. If we can weather the next fortnight without a convulsion everything will then do."

A majority of 131, on a resolution in favor of reform, moved by Lord Althorp a few days later, assured the Ministers of the fidelity of their supporters and brightened their prospects.

When Parliament, whose sittings had been protracted till Oct. 20, adjourned, all parties had agreed on the necessity of a Reform bill, but the country continued in a highly excited state. Riots had taken place at Nottingham, Derby, and Bristol, and at the last-named place assumed a very serious character.

"Bristol," he writes under date of November, 1831, "is at last got under. There was a great escape at the Post Office there. The money in the office on Sunday night was £300,000; but the men were clever enough to slip away with it in a back chaise without being perceived, and it was put in the Post Office at Bath."

Later in the month the Birmingham Union came to such a pitch of boldness as to call a meeting to organize the non-payment of taxes, at which their members were required to appear armed. The Duke of Wellington at the same time wrote to the King that he had it from authority which he could not doubt that the Union had made a contract with an eminent gun-maker in London for a large supply of arms. During these audacious acts of the unions, no disposition to give way appeared among the Tory peers, though the public agitation increased. Lord Brougham (Chancellor) and Lord Durham proposed to settle the matter by asking the King to create no fewer than 60 peers, but Lords Grey and Althorp thought such a number far too unsparing, and set to work to see whether they could modify the projected measure in such a way as to coax the more moderate Tories into gulping it down. In December the House met again, and notice of bringing in the Reform bill was given for the 12th of that month. In the interval some Tory peers intimated a wish to confer with Lord Grey, with a view to a compromise. This negotiation originated, Sir Denis Le Marchant believes, with Mr. Charles Greville, of *Diary* fame, "a moderate politician, always favorable to progress, and singularly free from prejudice." It proved to Lord Grey and his colleagues the existence of a party in the Lords alive to the danger of rejecting the bill. Earl Russell, the "Lord John" of those days, introduced the bill in the House of Commons for the third time on 12th December, and the Government got a majority of 162 for the second reading. The subsequent passage of the bill was, however, beset with a sea of difficulties up to the motion for its third reading on 19th March, 1831, when, after a debate which lasted three nights, in which the leading statesmen of both sides eminently distinguished themselves, the House divided, and the motion was carried by a majority of 116. The bill finally passed without a division. Unquestionably the triumph was largely due to Lord Althorp. It has been the peculiar glory of England that in critical times men have never been wanting in the highest class to throw themselves heart and soul into a popular cause from the purest and loftiest motives of patriotism. Never was there a stronger exemplification of it than in the case of Lord Althorp, and here, coupled with his temper, judgment, and high personal character, was the source of his peculiar influences. Lord Grey pressed a peerage on him to take charge of the bill in the House of Lords, and the design was abandoned, not from any hesitation or unwillingness on his part, but from the difficulty of finding a successor to him in the House of Commons. Probably this intense work and turmoil were grateful to Lord Althorp as causing him temporarily to forget his grief for the loss of his wife.

In March the bill went up to the Lords, and the second reading was fixed for the 9th of April.

"In this interval the canvassing for votes on both sides was unprecedented. Lord Coventry, who from various causes, had mixed but little in society, gave an amusing account of the solicitation that had been made to him. 'I never before,' he said, 'was fully aware of the usefulness of indecision. It has raised me quite to importance. I have received more invitations to dinner this week than I had for years, and my hand has been squeezed by men who had long scarcely condescended to notice me.'"

The second reading in the Lords was carried by a majority of nine, but presently the Ministers were defeated in committee. They then determined to resign, unless the King consented to create a sufficient number of peers to insure a working majority, and accordingly did resign. Then came another period of intense excitement. The acount of the vote of the Lords was received as a public calamity. The bells of many churches and chapels tolled the whole night. The General in command of the Northern District wrote that he was wholly incapable of resistance in case of insurrection.

"Strickland," says Sir Denis, "showed me a letter from some of his leading constituents. They told him that people were tired of signing petitions and addresses. They wished to fight it out at once, and the sooner the better. The fight was believed to be so near at hand that a manufacturer offered to supply the Birmingham Union with 10,000 muskets at 15s. (£3 75) a piece. Lord Carrington told me that in his part of the county the respectable classes came to the resolution of not acting as special constables. In Birmingham, the magistrates represented that there was not a man in the town who would act."

Lord Grey was thus perforce recalled, and the King informed him that the Tory peers had agreed to absent themselves from the house, and so permit the passage of the bill, which received the royal assent on June 7, 1832. The Duke of Sussex—the King's brother—always a strenuous Liberal, who stood behind a curtain in the house when the royal assent was given, said, loud enough to be heard at some distance: "Thank God. This is the happiest day of my life." Mr. Courtenay, Clerk of the Parliament, had hardly pronounced the royal assent in the usual words, "*Le Roi le veult*," (old Norman French,) when a paper was handed to him with these words: "Surely it would have been more appropriate to have said, '*La canaille le veult*."

We have no space to trace Lord Althorp's political career further, nor would it be of much interest to many American readers. In 1834 his father died, and shortly afterward he retired from political life. He found, on looking into his father's affairs, that they were in a most embarrassed plight, notwithstanding the large income he had enjoyed. His father had once spoken of retrenchment, but Lord Althorp replied that it would make his mother miserable. "Continue," he said, "to live as you have been accustomed, and let the work of retrenchment fall upon me. I have no desire to keep up the state of a great nobleman, and shall be prepared to live very economically until the mortgages you have contracted can be discharged." It scarcely speaks well for his father that he literally took him at his word, and continued to maintain three, and sometimes four, splendid establishments. Lord Althorp therefore found himself, to use his own words, "only the nominal owner of his patrimony." But, though surprised at finding his affairs so bad, he made no complaints, and set to work vigorously to retrench. He broke up the establishment at Althorp, turned the park into a cattle-ground, and distributed the deer—since restored—among his friends, and sold his beautiful place at Wimbledon. This seat, which his father's extravagance compelled him to part with, was not only beautiful but replete with historic association. In the earlier part of the eighteenth century it passed into the possession of his ancestress, Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, who pulled down a magnificent old house which had been built in 1588 by the Earl of Exeter. The park embraced 1,200 acres, was exquisitely wooded, and contained a lake of 50 acres. Spencer House, in London, was virtually closed, and its owner spent most of his time at his wife's old home at Wiseton, among his beloved flocks and herds, now his sole indulgence; for after life as cattle-breeding and agriculture became to him what hunting once had been, and he is immortalized as a breeder by Hood's lines telling how Miss Kilmansegg:

"Was vaccinated, as babes are now,
With virus ta'en from the best bred cow
Of Althorp—now Earl Spencer."

He contributed more than any one to the establishment of the Royal Agricultural Society, and was its first President. The extraordinary improvement in English sheep and cattle during the present century is largely due to his efforts in this direction. "One day," says his biographer, "when we were talking together of the influence of early-acquired tastes on the mind when it seemed engrossed by objects of a more exciting character, I mentioned the old story that the first letter Sir Robert Walpole, when Prime Minister, used to open on receiving the morning's mail, was always that from his Norfolk gamekeeper. Lord Althorp smiled, and said that he paid his bailiff the same compliment." We could imagine Washington doing the same. Indeed, he and Lord Althorp would have had much in common, besides being Northamptonshire men. His great great grandfather, Lawrence, lies buried in Brington, the family burial place of the Spencers, which is near to Sulgrove, their family seat. It is curious that the family of Lord North should have sprung from the adjoining parish.

Lord Althorp's was not to be a long life. In 1843 he seems to have had premonitions of his approaching end, and in 1845 he died at Wiseton after a brief illness, at the age of 63. On the last night of his life he said to his servant: "Give me that locket; [one containing his wife's hair;] I promised her to die with it on." He had previously desired to be buried beside her with the utmost privacy. Aware that his end was approaching, he said to a clergyman friend: "I have passed a happy life; I was sensible of my faults, prayed for grace and received it." His death seemed to be caused by a total collapse of physical power, which was explained by the excessive abstinence he had practised—thereby entailing great depression both of head and body—from fear of hereditary gout. He had to weigh his breakfast, and then, having eaten the very small portion he allowed himself, rush half-famished from the room to escape further temptation.

A letter from the late Right Hon. Edward Ellice, well-known in this State, where he had extensive property, tersely and graphically depicts Lord Althorp's character.

"He was an excellent illustration of the type of an English country gentleman, gifted with strong common sense, equal courage, firmness, and independence; incapable of doing or thinking anything inconsistent with the nicest sense of truth and honor; with a most humble sense of his own ability, a large and philanthropic heart, and a total absence of those aristocratic prejudices and habits and feelings which create so much heart-burning in this country, and deprive many other men of 'his order' of the popularity which he so largely enjoyed. He would have preferred to be an independent member of Parliament, and we all know the resistance he made to his nomination as leader of the party, as well as to Lord Grey, to undertake office."

Lord Althorp was, in fact, an insoluble portion of that leaven which leavened the lump of his order, and saved it in the hour of utmost peril from destruction, and there has scarcely been a man in the present century who has deserved the gratitude of his countrymen more than he.

FASHIONS OF THE SEASON.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS.

THE "COQUELUCHON"—NEW TRIMMINGS—LATEST FORM OF RIBBON BOWS—THE COLORS IN VOGUE—FAVORITE TISSUES—BALL DRESSES AND CHILDREN'S SUITS.

The "coqueluchon" is at present the favorite garment. It is principally used as an opera cloak. It is made in various combinations of satin and plush. The border of the hood is raised in fan shape on one side, where it is fastened by a handsome pin or a diamond ornament. Sometimes the ends of the garment are crossed in front à la Marie Antoinette, or tied à la Charlotte Corday. Sometimes, again, there are four ends, two of which fall over the train of the skirt. The "coqueluchon" is a most comfortable garment for the opera and balls, as it is very warm and stylish. The two descriptions following may serve as models for the article. One is of "carolus" plush, (a kind of dead leaf shade with a pinkish tint,) lined with cardinal red satin. It has four ends, two in front and two in the back. Those in the back fall over the train, and those in front are thrown over the shoulders. If preferred they may be left hanging. The hood is made upon a piece of crinoline and trimmed with raveled-out ruched satin; it is taken back on the side and fastened down under a steel ornament. The ends and borders of the "coqueluchon" are trimmed with fringed satin ruchings. The other model is of "tilleul" colored plush, lined with blue satin. This has but two ends, but the hood is like the one above described. The garment is cut somewhat like a cape with ends. In the back it is taken tight in to the figure. The ends are either allowed to hang in front, or are crossed, with one end thrown over the shoulder. The garment is trimmed with raveled ruched satin. While upon the topic of opera-cloaks, several models lately brought out are well worthy of notice. Plush is the material most used. A very full "visite" is made of white plush, trimmed with swan's down. This trimming is divided off here and there by tufts of peacock's feathers. Another model is of white drap de soie. The back is cut open and laced down to the lower part by means of a double silk cordelière with silver filigrane intermixed and tassels to match. The border of the garment and lower part of the sleeve are trimmed with a very rich fringe in the same style. Another kind is a large mantle cut somewhat in the shape of a dolman, with the middle of the back and the fronts made of plush, while the side pieces are of bluish "drap d'argent." It is trimmed with a deep band of down. Opera cloaks are also made of white, blue, or red woolen matelassé, trimmed with fur.

A novelty in trimming, which is likely to prove very useful to dress-makers, is galloon beaded in two shades of beads, called the "mordoré" and "clair de lune." The "mordoré" beads sparkle like fire; the "clair de lune" beads have a steel-white effect. The blending of these shades is most beautiful. A black velvet princess-cut dress can be trimmed with this galloon, combined with Chantilly lace and loops of ribbon in the shades of the beads.

The form of ribbon-bows has been slightly altered. The loops are arranged in cockades, or in the form of the Maltese cross. In both cases very narrow ribbon is used. The cockade is a rosette with little fullness and two or three falling ends. The Maltese cross is composed of a number of long loops crossing each other in various ways; the lower ones are the longest, in imitation of the lower part of the cross. The bow last described is placed down the front of the polonaise, upon the shoulders, on the lower part of the sleeves, on the pocket, and over the flaps of the "habit." The cockade can only be placed alone upon the side of a fichu, upon the waist, or on the side of a pocket.

There are prospects of shirred sleeves coming into use again. They will be plain from the wrist up to the elbow, then come some shirrs, and the upper part of the sleeve will consist of a puffing. The princess dress is still greatly varied in trimming, and the greatest addition to it yet made is the extra train. This train is arranged in several ways. One of the prettiest trimmings consists of a number of small flounces, about an inch deep, and closely ruched. For instance, a black velvet dress may be made with a gold-colored satin train, with nine flounces of this kind, trimmed with lace, with gold worked in. The front of the waist opens, showing a golden-colored brocart Louis XV. vest, trimmed with the same lace, slightly ruched. The lower part of the sleeves are of brocart, and the upper part of black velvet, trimmed with two puffings.

Yellow is still in vogue. It is a difficult color to combine with others. Brown, black, and dark blue are the prettiest combinations. Sky-blue and lilac are also used with yellow. Golden embroideries upon black lace are very fashionable, but embroideries in colored beads are still handsomer. The beads are generally gold, silver, and steel. A long black velvet princess dress, trimmed with lace of this kind, makes a royal attire. The waist may be open in a square, low neck in front style, and the sleeves trimmed with this lace worked with beads. The "Valois" is a waist out very low in front and high in the back. It has a standing collar only reaching to the shoulders. Underneath is a white lace collarette with the border showing. A crêpe lisse "modestie" made in small hollow plaits is worn under this waist. It buttons in the back. Around the neck it is trimmed with a plaited ruching. The "modestie" is either scalloped around with silk or trimmed with colored chenille. For dinner and evening entertainments this style is more favored than the round low neck. The sleeves must always be either of lace or tulle. This waist is often trimmed with point d'Angleterre, Malines, or any handsome lace. A ruffle is placed upon the lower part of the sleeve, which must not fall much below the elbow.

Long mittens are to replace long gloves. This fashion was brought out about a year ago, and is only now beginning to be adopted. They are made of white and black "filet de soie," handsomely embroidered. White silk mittens are very elegant, and show the arm to good effect. This is a fashion only suited to a handsome hand. The bracelet and rings show to great advantage. For dinners, operas, and companies at home, long mittens are excellent, but they are not suitable for balls.

Brownish Autumn leaves are more used than leaves of any other kind. Golden corn is sometimes mixed with the leaves, and is most suitable when the toilet is trimmed with gauze or tulle, with gold intermixed. White lace worked with chenille is a very new style. Parures are made of white Spanish lace worked with beads.

Plush gauze is a very light tissue, which is made in all shades. Many ruchings are made in three rows of Malines tulle, bordered with colored chenille. Tulle and colored laces are also used for this purpose. "Galon étincelle," worked with gold or silver satin and plush, are also used by lingères. Some of the sleeves of the dresses are replaced by sleeves of "gaze pelucheuse" trimmed with lace ruffles, worked with chenille. These sleeves only reach to the elbow. Fichus are made of the same material, and trimmed in the same manner. A newly-shaped fichu covers the front of the waist, and falls on the side over the skirt, forming a pocket trimmed with lace. Many of the new fichus button in the back. One in this style has a white crêpe lisse breast-piece terminating in a point. It is made in small double plaits, and buttons up the back. It is trimmed with crêpe lisse ruchings and lace. The point of the fichu is ornamented with a Maltese-cross bow of gold-colored satin, or with black and caroubier satin loops. The same bows are upon the shoulders. On one side is a bunch of flowers. Some berthas are plain, and others are draped, plaited, and adorned on the shoulder, with a cockade with long ends.

For evening wear the hair is dressed with garlands of leaves; this style is much preferred by middle-aged ladies. Puffs are made of gaze d'argent and gaze d'or combined with flowers, birds, flies, and aigrettes, fastened down by diamond and steel pins. The hair is ornamented, when curled, with bands of tiny golden and silver flowers, or with plain bands of ribbon or velvet.

The most suitable way to trim the skirts of ball dresses is with plaitings, flowers, and puffs, which make on the train a light and graceful trimming. The upper part of the dress is draped and trimmed with scarfs and plaitings to match the skirt. Most ball dress are made of light tissues, such as tulle and gauze, with silver and gold intermixed. The trimming most used is golden and silver "galon étincelle." This galloon is light and easily sewed upon the dress. Sometimes it forms the only trimming, and sometimes it is combined with flowers and garlands of embroidered flowers. As many dresses are trimmed with these garlands, embroidered in silk or chenille, as are trimmed with flowers. Garlands of flowers are used exclusively for ball dresses, while the embroidered ones are used for dinner-dresses and small reunions as well as for ball dresses.

A ball dress may be made in two shades of pink faille and gaze de soie. The train faille skirt is trimmed in the back with two rather narrow gauze plaitings. The front of the skirt is tightly drawn back. The sides have revers, which are separated and serve to fasten down the apron where it is draped. On the lower part of the side of the apron is a bunch of pink flowers, with leaves. The tunique, which almost covers the back of the skirt, and the apron are trimmed with gauze plaitings. The faille cuirass is trimmed with a bias faille fold in a darker shade. Around this band are two gauze plaitings, the lower one extending up the side seam under the arm. Around the waist is a gauze scarf, trimmed with plaitings, which is draped on the lower part of the cuirass. It starts from the side of the basque, under a bunch of flowers, and terminates in the back under the basque in two ends. The upper part of the basque is ornamented with a faille bertha trimmed with gauze plaitings, headed by a faille fold in the darker shade. On the shoulders is a bunch of flowers. The "modestie" worn underneath is of crêpe lisse, with scalloped borders.

The corsage habit replaces advantageously the Jeanne-d'Arc cuirass. There are several kinds of habits, such as the "Longueville," the "Frondeur," the "Louis XV." the "Mousquetaire," and the "Garde Royal." The corsage "Valois," which is very popular now, is but a reminiscence of the fashion at the court of Charles IX., or of Henri III.

At an American soirée, recently given in Paris, the corsage habit was particularly conspicuous. One worn on that occasion was a tilleul faille habit with a pink vest worked with beads, silver, and blonde. The vest formed a low-neck square. The buttons formed silver pendants. The long pointed basque had revers embroidered with beads. The skirt was trimmed with puffings and plaitings alternating and extending up to the knee. Between the puffs were flowers.

Children's garments are made in light shades of serge, blue and white cloth trimmed with fur, poplin trimmed with bands of embroidery, or with Russian or English lace.

A suit for a little boy from 5 to 7 years of age can be made in a brown cloth "costume Breton." The short trousers are trimmed over the hem with green and red cloth; on the side are three white buttons. The Bretonne-shaped vest is cut in heart shape in front. The borders are trimmed with a band of white cloth, with a binding of red cloth on one side and blue on the other; this vest is drawn in at the waist by a cashmere sash. The blue "veste Bretonne" is open in front and trimmed with groups of three white buttons placed on at regular intervals. Between the buttons on the upper part of the coat is a small embroidered piece bound with red. The sleeves are finished at the wrist like the lower part of the trousers. The small shirt has a rather deep falling collar. The felt hat matching the suit has a broad brim. Around the brim is a scarf in the colors of the suit.

A suit for a young miss from 13 to 15 years of age may be made as follows: The skirt is of brown velvet, trimmed with a plaited flounce. The light blue cloth tunique and the "casaque habit" are bordered with brown plush. The pockets are of plush. The plush fichu is trimmed with a silk and chenille fringe; it is fastened on the breast under a faille bow. Another suit for a young lady about 15 years of age, is a dark green serge. The skirt is trimmed with two flounces, surmounted by a bias faille band. The tunique is trimmed with a similar band. The faille sleeves have deep serge cuffs, with four rows of buttons upon the outside. The front part of the waist is of faille, trimmed in front with narrow bands of passementerie, forming a lattice-work. The side of the basque is cut open and joined by a passementerie lacet. The waist is cut in a square, low neck; underneath is a batiste "guimpe," with Valenciennes insertions. The linen collar and cuffs are hemstitched.

A baby's dress is made of white or sky-blue cachemire. The skirt is trimmed with a plaiting with a small silk heading, and a similar trimming below. The sash is tied on the side. It is trimmed with a plaited ruffle surmounted by three plaits. On either side are pointed pockets, with a button in the point, and on the top are fine plaits and a very narrow ruffle placed in the shape of the point.

An infant's apron can be of gray linen trimmed with cardinal braid. The pocket is trimmed to match, with the addition of buttons placed all around. The small pointed sleeves are trimmed with cardinal braid, and so is the belt around the waist.

CATCHING A TRAIN.

HOW AN ALABAMA MAN TRIED IT WITH DUBIOUS SUCCESS, AND CHANGED HIS VOTE IN CONSEQUENCE.

From the Mobile (Ala.) Register, Feb. 14.

The following amusing incident, which happened a few days ago, will show wherein "vaulting ambition overleaped itself and fell on the other side." An influential voter, Mr. R., from a precinct of this county, was in the city a few days ago on business, when he fell into the hands of a Sixth Warder, who, for some time past, has been looking with longing eyes upon several fat municipal and county offices. The political aspirant, after treating Mr. R. several times, proposed a game of ten-pins, which was accepted, but the political aspirant managed to let his country friend beat him in the games, and otherwise made the evening so pleasant that his friend missed the 4 o'clock accommodation train, and so time passed until near time for the 6 o'clock mail-train to leave, and then the trouble began. Mr. R. had a bundle of stove-pipe and a jar of oysters to take home, and feeling tired after the severe exercise of five hours at ten-pins, he sprang into a cab and told the driver to drive rapidly to the Mobile and Ohio train; off they sped, but when half way to the depot they suddenly remembered that the train left from the New-Orleans Depot at the foot of Government street; so they turned down St. Louis street, and just as they got to Commerce street they saw the train coming slowly by. Mr. R. sprang out, and, with the jar of oysters and bundle of stove-pipe under his arm, he grasped the hand-rail of a car and scrambled aboard the moving train, all breathless and bruised. He was about comfortably seated in a car when he discovered that he had gotten aboard the wrong train and was on his way to Montgomery. At this moment the train was at the outskirts of the city and rapidly increasing its speed. There was nothing left for Mr. R. to do but gather up his oysters and stove-pipe, rush out on the platform, and jump off. He did so, and as he landed in the marsh he went knee-deep into the mud and water—oysters, stove-pipe, and all. By extraordinary effort he succeeded in extricating himself from the struggling essence of marsh and the soft embrace of the mud that forms the happy abode of swamp moccasins, alligators, and bullfrogs, just in time to see the Mobile and Ohio train coming toward him around the curve; he gathered himself for another desperate effort, and succeeded once more in getting aboard the train (this time the right one;) pretty soon the conductor came along and informed him that his was a way station, and it was impossible for that express mail train to stop there. Here was another dilemma, but being determined to get home, when the train got to Whistler he went forward to induce the engineer to stop at his station. All his powers of argument and persuasion were in vain, so R. said: "You are forbidden to run faster than six miles an hour over frogs and switches, and when you come down to that speed is passing my house I will jump off in the sand-bank." So he got out on the platform of the car and made a leap, but the momentum of the train threw his heels up, and he went into the sand bank head foremost. When he picked himself up he had one leg through a joint of stove-pipe, an oyster in his left ear, his eyes full of sand, and his hair matted mass of oysters and sand; and, worst of all, the train had come to a full stop 200 yards beyond to cool down a hot box. R. says he has oysters planted for 50 feet along that sand-bank, and his entire body is like the union jack, a blue ground with a few white patches for stars; and he has sworn "by Joe Peter," if he ever votes for that Sixth Warder for any office he hopes he may never eat another oyster.

WANTS TO BE AN ACTOR.

A manager in Montreal has received a moving appeal from a youth in that city, which ends: "I wish to ask for an engagement to learn the Proffesion I am now sixteen years of age an can speak three Languiges fluently And I can emtate verry well I wish to work two months *Gratis* and I can sew and out And I wish to make myself Gearnely useful run messages and helpin every posible way and I assure you that I will try hard to please you if you will except my servis Pleas semd your respectfull answer, &c."

AN OLD IDIOT BUYS A YOUNG WIFE.

A telegram from Liberty, Ind., to the St. Louis *Republican*, dated 14th inst., conveys the following unpleasant story: "A singular case of purchase of a wife occurred here recently. An old man named William Smith, aged 70, who lived near here, became widowed some years ago, and had since lived in entire seclusion, deaf, demented, and hideous in appearance. He, though reported wealthy, was shunned by nearly every one, until, finally, a few weeks ago he announced his desire to marry again, and offered $5,000 to any one who would furnish him a wife. The announcement created merriment at the time, but nothing further was thought of it till this morning it was announced that the old man was married to Miss Phœbe Johns, a highly-respected young lady, aged 17, living in the neighborhood. Inquiry to-day develops the fact that the old man's offer, made several weeks ago, was not once taken in hand by Powell Slade, with whose family the young woman lived, and who commenced negotiations by which the purchase was actually made, Slade receiving the $5,000 $2,000 of which was paid to the girl's father, the girl herself receiving as an inducement a deed from the old man for his farm of 200 acres of very valuable land. The negotiations, which had been pending some time, were completed last week, and the wedding occurred last night in the presence of a number of guests, a grand supper being one of the conditions imposed by the bride before consenting to the sale."

DROWNED OR KIDNAPPED?

A BOY UPON WHOSE IDENTITY HIS OWN FAMILY CANNOT AGREE—THE QUESTION LEFT BY THE COURT IN OBSCURITY.

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Feb. 15.

The trial of the case of William Woehler against Henry Lochmueller, which took place yesterday in the Circuit Court, developed some of the most romantic and extraordinary facts and circumstances. The suit was for $20,000 damages for false imprisonment. Lochmueller, the defendant, is a hard-working German, residing in the northern part of the city. He had accumulated sufficient means to purchase a lot and build a house, and was rapidly growing rich. His family consisted of a wife and three children—a girl and two boys—the youngest, named Henry, being now 10 years old. One day in the Summer of 1

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WILLIAM BURRELL, Controller.

WANTED—MOBILE AND OHIO STERLING bonds, Mobile and Ohio 8 per cent. interest bonds, Mississippi Central first and second mortgage bonds, New-Orleans and Jackson first mortgage bonds, Mississippi and Tennessee first mortgage bonds, Mississippi and Tennessee second mortgage 8 per cent. bonds, Atlantic and Gulf consolidated bonds, Western Railroad of Alabama first mortgage bonds, Western Railroad of Alabama second mortgage bonds, Charlotte, Columbia, and Augusta consolidated bonds, South Georgia and Florida first mortgage bonds, Cairo and Fulton first mortgage bonds, Alabama class A and B bonds.

FOR SALE,
Virginia, South Carolina, and Louisiana consols, by
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MUNICIPAL BONDS, DUE 1906. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

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COUSTY BONDS.
ONE TO TEN BONDS.
$1,000 EACH,
Eight per Cent. interest, payable in April next,
Prompt payment.
Price, $700 for each bond of $1,000.
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ADAM'S EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1877.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Feb. 19, to the morning of March 2.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

A. C. BURNHAM, NO. 33 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, Investment securities paying eight to ten per cent. for sale. Western mortgages a specialty for sixteen years. References in New-York, Boston, Hartford, and Philadelphia. Send for lists.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages; same bought; insurances on all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.
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STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

WANTED—FOR ONE YEAR, $45,000; WILL GIVE a mortgage on first-class property valued at $300,000. Address F. A. W., Rossmore Hotel, New-York.

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BOND AND MORTGAGE.—PERSONS HAVING money to loan on best improved City property, address L., Post Office Box No. 4,673.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND COLORADO COMPANY,
PARK BANK BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1877.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.—A DIVIDEND OF ONE PER cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at this office, on and after March 1, 1877, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books, which will close on the 20th day of February instant, and reopen March 2, 1877.

H. GROENEMEYER, Secretary.

ELECTIONS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Feb 15, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1877.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 20th inst., until March 8.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of Presidents and Directors, and transaction of other business, will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M., On the 10th inst., and reopen on the 23d inst.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and election of Directors of the St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held on the 26th of March, 1877, at the office of said company, No. 417 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo., at 1 o'clock. P. M.

N. E. GOULDY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!! We will during these Hard Times dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand, of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices for cash or instalments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS & ORGANS are the BEST MADE. AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, etc. sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufctrs. and Dealers, 40 East 14th st., Union square, N. Y.

A PIANO IN PERFECT ORDER, $30; ONE $50; 7 octave, carved legs, $80; an upright, $80; one almost new, $175. Don't fail to call before buying. KRAKAUER, No. 352 Bowery.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, NO. 50 EAST 9TH st., must sacrifice superior piano-forte, cost $800 last October, for $175.

A SOPRANO DESIRES CHURCH POSITION; reference, A. Errani. Address SOPRANO, care of A. Errani, No. 323 East 14th st.

GUITARS.—C. F. MARTIN & CO.'S CELEBRATED GUITARS. Depot at C. A. ZOEBISCH & SONS', No. 46 Maiden lane.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of MANCHESTER, BROWN & HOBBY, Manufacturers of Jewelry, expires this day by limitation.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1877.

JAMES MANCHESTER,
WILLIAM S. BROWN,
EDWIN H. HOBBY.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will continue the above business under the firm name of BROWN & HOBBY.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1877.

WILLIAM S. BROWN,
EDWIN H. HOBBY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of LE BOUTILLIER & BRIDE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by THOMAS LE BOUTILLIER, JR., who will sign in liquidation.

Dated New-York, Feb. 17, 1877.

THOMAS LE BOUTILLIER, JR.,
CHARLES E. BRIDE.

HOTELS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS.
For full information apply to
JAMES BIDGERWOOD & CO.,
No. 753 Broadway, New-York.

NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL.—LODGINGS, 50c., 200 comfortable light rooms for gentlemen only, corner of Bowery and Bayard st.

HELP WANTED.

ENGINEER WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED machinist, capable of building and operating steam engines. Address, with references, GEORGE F. WILSON, Metropolitan Hotel.

MME. HEPPERD, NO. 101 WEST 14TH st., teaches a new system of self-fitting; highly recommended for its simplicity and perfect success; any seamstress can be taught in three lessons.

WANTED.—A PIOUS, CLEANLY, HEALTHY, AND experienced Protestant woman to care for growing children, and to be generally useful. Address Post Office Box No. 2,187.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, CHESTERFIELD HOUSE.—Parlor and bedroom, with first-class board; party occupying second floor, front, will let, with or without board, for balance of season very reasonably.

JOHN P. WORSTELL.

SECOND FLOOR, FRONT, SUNNY SUITE—One or 5th av., excellent table; any reasonable offer entertained; reference required. Address ENGLAND, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A SMALL ENGLISH FAMILY OF POSITION having taken the residence No. 333 West 28 b st., will be willing to give one or two persons of culture the comforts of a home, with or without board; liberal terms; references.

THREE DOORS FROM 5TH AV.—NO. 12 EAST 16TH ST.—Handsome second floor, sunny rooms, with board, for families; also, rooms for single gentlemen; references.

A GENTLEMAN CAN HAVE LARGE, SUNny room in small family; excellent board, $12 weekly; references exchanged. No. 238 West 43d st., near Broadway.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE table; large rooms, handsomely furnished, bath, &c., and elegant parlor; references. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison ave.

NO. 4 WEST 14TH ST.—HANDSOMELY AND newly furnished rooms for families and gentlemen, with or without breakfast: best references given and required.

NO. 31 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5th av., a suite of rooms and single rooms to rent, with board; house and appointments first class in every particular.

NO. 67 WEST 38TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom on upper floor; also, hall room on third floor: private table only.

NO. 20 EAST 22D ST.,
With board, parlor and bed-room, first floor; single rooms; table board.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—A LARGE, ALSO A medium-sized room, with superior table, for gentlemen.

ELEGANT LARGE ROOMS, FRONT AND rear, with or without board; also single rooms; references. No. 45 31st st., 5th av. and Broadway.

NO. 242 WEST 34TH ST.—TWO FRONT hall-rooms, with board, heat, and gas; terms moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

NO. 239 WEST 43TH ST.—SECOND STORY, front; sunny; large; board for two, $20; references.

NO. 73 EAST 61ST ST.—A SECOND-STORY large room to let, with first-class board. Servants have been with us for years.

NO. 122 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms, also single room, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—ONE HANDsomely furnished room, with board, on parlor floor; also hall-room.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS on second floor to let, with board; terms moderate; references.

NO. 5 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Second floor; well furnished; first class board; references.

FIFTH AV., 351.—FRONT ROOMS, BEAUTIFULLY furnished; excellent table; very moderate terms; single rooms to gentlemen.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison ave.—Handsomely furnished rooms with first-class board.

NO. 21 5TH AV.—PLEASANT THIRD-STORY front room and hall room to let, with first-class board, singly or en suite: terms moderate; reference.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD—NO. 19 East 46th st.: references exchanged.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—HANDSOME ROOM ON second floor, with board: reference exchanged.

NO. 6 EAST 34TH ST.—SINGLE ROOMS WITH board; house newly furnished. terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BETWEEN 23D AND 57TH STS., AND 4th and 6th avs., with sunny exposure, a parlor, bedroom, and bath-room, all communicating, with private table for gentleman and wife. Address, with full particulars, S. A. M., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH TEACHER, (LADY,) A second or third floor, unfurnished, with board, in an American private family; good location; references exchanged: state terms. C. D. C., Box No. 320 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR EUROPE desires to find a good tenant for a very desirable suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, library, bedroom, and dressing-room, with bath, &c.; location and house first class in every respect. Address TRAVELER, Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A FINE square room on fourth floor to a gentleman; $9 per week; house and location are superior; breakfast, if desired; references exchanged. No. 53 East 21st st.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, WITHOUT board, two or three nicely-furnished rooms at moderate prices, in private house, neighborhood of Madison av. and 32d st. Address COMFORT, Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SECOND AND THIRD-STORY FRONT rooms, furnished; reference required. No. 114 East 24th st.

NO. 208 EAST 31ST ST.—A FEW NEWLY AND elegantly furnished rooms at reasonable prices; hot and cold water, bath, gas, and fire.

A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to let in a private family at No. 204 East 17th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN only. No. 34 East 20th st.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY.
GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.
Prepares pupils of all ages for *business* or *college*.

DOLBEAR, NO. 1,193 BROADWAY, PREPARES pupils practically for business in three months. Private lessons in penmanship, book-keeping, arithmetic, &c., day and evening; elegant writing, $5.

MODERN GREEK.—A NATIVE OF GREECE, OF the highest respectability, will give lessons of modern Greek at pupil's residence: will furnish the necessary books. Address HELLENIC, Box No. 167 Post Office.

PAINE'S COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY, UP-TOWN, NO. 284 5TH AV.—Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Spelling all hours; writing, $3 monthly; ladies taught book-keeping and accounts; backward persons taught privately.

MR. C. C. MULLER RESPECTFULLY ANnounces that he is about forming classes for the study of HARMONY and COMPOSITION. Circulars containing particulars can be obtained at the principal music stores. Applications received at Steinway Hall.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT IN ten private lessons; book-keeping, day and evening; OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Rooms No. 70 West 43d st., corner 6th av.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,
CENTRAL PARK, NEW-YORK.
Boarding and Day School for boys from seven to twenty years old.

DEAN COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC for young ladies, Binghamton, N. Y.; $200 per year; harp extra. Rev. R. A. PATERSON, A. M., President.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., opens its next session Feb. 5. Circulars sent if desired. Terms moderate.

NEW-YORK COOKING SCHOOL, NO. 8 St. Mark's place.—Ladies' classes WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 1 P. M. $1 per lesson.

FRENCH, LATIN, GREEK.—PROF. J. L. PARRAIN, No. 81 West 12th st., second floor.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—Port Chester, N. Y.; limited to 25 boys. O. Wiuthrop Starr, A. M.

TEACHERS.

MRS. MITCHELL (DIPLOMEE) SUPPLIES schools and families with reliable gentlemen, lady teachers, governesses, or tutors; gives information of good schools; families going to Europe and country will find competent teachers to accompany them. Mrs. MITCHELL can refer to the best families and schools in New-York. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st. Hours, 12 till 4.

MISS M. J. YOUNG, AFTER TWELVE YEARS successful management of the "American School Institute," has severed her connection therewith in consequence of the bankruptcy of J. W. Schermerhorn & Co., and has opened her own AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' AGENCY at No. 23 Union square; office hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL BUREAU IS A reliable agency for supplying schools and families with teachers, and teachers with positions. Increasing demand for good teachers. Apply early for Autumn vacancies. Send stamp for application form. T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Domestic Building, corner 14th st. and Broadway, New-York.

A PRIVATE TUTOR DESIRES A FEW more pupils for German and Latin; terms moderate; best references. Address INSTRUCTION, Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LADY (DIPLOMEE) FROM FRANCE, gives lessons in the French language, at her own or pupil's residence; terms moderate. Apply to or address Mme. PAUL, No. 149 6th av., second floor.

FRENCH TEACHING BY DR. L. SAUVEUR, author of "Causeries avec mes Eleves" &c. For circulars, apply by letter at No. 54 West 35th st.

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FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT OF OLD MADEIRA; about five dozen bottles, quarts, and magnums, 1800 to 1821. Address Post Office Box No. 3,245.

AMUSEMENTS.

MARTHA WASHINGTON

RECEPTION

AND

GARDEN PARTY,

IN AID OF THE

Poor of New-York,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF

ST. JOHN'S GUILD,

AND

ACADEMY OF MUSIC

AND

NILSSON HALL,

FEBRUARY 22, 1877.

Beautiful Floral Display,

Appropriate Decorations,

Fourteen Bowers, Representing

AMERICA,
RUSSIA,
GERMANY,
ENGLAND,
FRANCE,
SPAIN,
ITALY,
GREECE,
BRAZIL,
MEXICO,
ICELAND,
MOUNT VERNON,
REBECCA AT THE WELL,
GYPSY CAMP,

ONE HUNDRED LADIES ATTIRED IN CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES, TYPICAL OF THE RESPECTIVE BOWERS.

MENUET DE LA COUR

under the direction of WILLIAM B. DE GARMO, to be danced at 10 o'clock by Ladies and Gentlemen in the costume of Louis XIV. and Louis XVI.

AFTER WHICH

GRAND BALL IN THE ACADEMY

AND

CARDEN PARTY IN NILSSON HALL.

MUSIC BY BERNSTEIN'S ORCHESTRA

AND

GRAFULLA'S AND DOWNING'S BANDS.

SUPPER FURNISHED BY EXPERIENCED CATERERS UNDER THE PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

FOREIGN CONSULS, OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY AND OF THE NATIONAL GUARD ARE REQUESTED TO APPEAR IN UNIFORM.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO APPEAR IN THE COSTUME OF 100 YEARS AGO.

ENTIRE NET PROCEEDS OF THE RECEPTION, SUPPER, AND HAT-ROOM TO BE DEVOTED TO THE POOR.

TICKETS MAY BE HAD AT THE GUILD ROOMS, NO. 49 EAST 14TH ST., OF THE MANAGERS. ALSO, OF TYSON, AT THE WINDSOR, GILSEY, FIFTH AVENUE, AND ST. NICHOLAS HOTELS.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director.....Mr. J. C. FRYER

GRAND WAGNER OPERA FESTIVAL.

EXTRAORDINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.

BAYREUTH AND THE "RING OF THE NIBELUNGS" transferred to New-York.

INAUGURAL NIGHT OF THE WAGNER OPERA,
MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1877.

Mr. FRYER takes great pleasure in announcing the completion of an organization under his direction for the proper reproduction of the renowned musical works of Richard Wagner.

Until now there has been no thoroughly systematized endeavor to illustrate upon the American stage the grand creations of the German master, and the spasmodic attempts hitherto made to introduce examples of his genius, have necessarily failed to do justice to the great art embodied in the structures of his wonderful dramas.

Desirous of insuring a series of performances worthy of these compositions, Mr. FRYER has formed a company in which are comprised the finest artists of the German lyric style, a powerful and perfectly disciplined Chorus and an Orchestral Band representing the flower of the principal musical organizations.

The Director is furthermore fortunate in commanding the valuable services of

MR. ADOLPH NEUENDORFF,

the eminent Conductor, who not only enjoys the advantage of having assisted at the late festival at Bayreuth, when Wagner's supreme work "The Ring of the Nibelungs," was given with such memorable effect, but who was also honored with copies of the score, together with special instructions from the composer, concerning its reproduction in the United States.

While the interest in the NEW FORM of Opera has everywhere deepened since the extraordinary success of the test production of Wagner's crowning work at Bayreuth last Summer, in no part of the world have the Wagner theories of lyric art found more enthusiastic acceptance than in this country, notw thstanding the imperfect manner in which they have heretofore been presented to the public. The therefore with no ordinary degree of confidence that the Director anticipates for his costly and difficult enterprise the liberal encouragement of the musical public, whose advanced taste in this amition so greatly merits a meritorious presentation of the following Operas, now given for the first time in complete form, and with adequate scenic effects and accessories:

REPERTOIRE OF THE WAGNER FESTIVAL.

DIE WALKURE, ("Ring of the Nibelungs.")
THE FLYING DUTCHMAN,
TANNHAUSER,
LOHENGRIN.

*** Due notice will be given of the commencement of the sale of Season Tickets.***

NEW-YORK

CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.

New-York Offices only at
No. 5 EAST 14TH ST., second door east of 5th av.
(Incorporated 1865.)

This RENOWNED MUSIC SCHOOL and school of Elocution, Oratory, Modern Languages, Drawing, and Painting open Day and Evening.

A SPECIAL TRAINING Course for Teachers.
Classes of three, $10 per term: two, $15: private, $30.
STUDENTS MAY COMMENCE FROM DATE OF ENTRANCE.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.
The celebrated Arion Pianos are used in the school.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
This week Aimee in her most popular operas.
AIMEE, QUEEN OF OPERA BOUFFE.
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, also at the Extra Matinée THURSDAY (Washington's Birthday.)
AIMEE.....as.....LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
WEDNESDAY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
THURSDAY—Washington's Birthday—
TWO PERFORMANCES.
Matinée at 1:30—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE.
Evening at 8—By request, a special performance of LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.
In which AIMEE will introduce her world famous English song and dance, PRETTY AS A PICTURE.
Friday evening, only performance of GIROFLE-GIROFLA
AIMEE (only time) .....as.....GIROFLE-GIROFLA
Saturday Matinée—LA FILLE DE MME. ANGOT.
Saturday evening—Benefit of the Treasurer.
ENGLISH DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE.
Sunday Night, Feb. 25, a grand Concert will be given at the Eagle Theatre by Mlle. AIMEE, together with the artist's full chorus and orchestra of the AIMEE OPERA COMPANY.
Monday evening, Feb. 26, first time in New-York of an entirely new Opera Bouffe, by Offenbach, LA BOULANGERE A DES ECUS, written expressly for Mlle. Aimee and which was performed by her for 100 consecutive nights at the Theatre des Variétés, Paris.

CHICKERING HALL.
THE NEW-YORK CHORAL UNION,
P. S. GILMORE, Director,
Will perform for the first time in this City,
MACBETH,
a cantata in three parts,
composed by
FRANCIS T. S. DARLEY, Esq., of Philadelphia,
on FRIDAY EVENING next, Feb. 23, 1877,
accompanied by
GILMORE'S GRAND ORCHESTRA. 50 PERFORMERS.
The chorus will consist of
250 VOICES.
Selected from the New-York Choral Union and the following artists:
Mrs. CARRIE BROOKS-GULAGER, Soprano,
Miss L. C. ELLIOT, Mezzo Soprano,
Mrs. Dr. SAMUEL AYRES, Alto.
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, Tenor,
Mr. ADOLPH SOHST, Baritone.
Together with other artists, representing the seven brothers, the two priests, and the principal characters in the work.
TICKETS, $1; no extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured at SHUBERTH'S music store, No. 23 Union square, and at CHICKERING HALL.

Bayard Taylor

AT ASSOCIATION HALL
TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 11 A. M.
A course of TWELVE LECTURES on

German Literature.

The course will commence TUESDAY, Feb. 20.
Subject—"THE BEGINNINGS OF GERMAN LITERATURE."
Course tickets, (with reserved seats,) $5. Admission, 75 cents.
Programmes and tickets at Putnam's, No. 182 5th av.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.

OPEN THREE EVENINGS IN THE WEEK.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

50 cents.....ADMISSION.....50 cents

CHICKERING HALL.
WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY,
GRAND BALLAD AND JUBILEE CONCERT.
(In aid of

STATEN ISLAND'S MYSTERY.

NEW COMPLICATIONS IN THE CASE.

ARREST OF A TALKATIVE GERMAN ON SUSPICION OF HAVING MURDERED THE YOUNG WOMAN—HIS LANDLADY'S STORY REGARDING A MYSTERIOUS FEMALE CALLER—THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT, AND THAT OF HIS WIFE—PECULIAR CIRCUMSTANCES AND SUSPICIOUS DISCREPANCIES.

A man, whose name and address are withheld for the present by the Police, called at the office of Inspector Dilks yesterday morning, and informed him that he could impart certain information which he believed would tend to throw some light on the mystery surrounding the young woman who was found dead on Staten Island on Sunday morning last. The Inspector's informant said that while in a lager beer saloon in Washington or Greenwich street, he overheard a conversation between two men, one of whom he knew as John, who is employed as a porter at No. 314 Washington street, and the other was a stranger. They were talking about the Staten Island mystery, and in the course of their conversation John said there was a man employed as a clerk in a grocery store in Washington street who appeared to know all about the girl, and that he was about to take passage for Europe on the Bremen steamer which sailed yesterday. Deeming the information of importance, Inspector Dilks at once detailed Sergt. Suttie and Detective Dilks to investigate the matter. After considerable trouble, these officers discovered that the man they were in search of was George L. Ernst, a German, who is employed as a clerk in the grocery store of Henry Welsh, No. 345 Washington street, and who lives at the boarding-house of Mrs. Henrietta Schaal, No. 188 Franklin street. The officers proceeded to the house, and questioned Mrs. Schaal about her boarder. At first the woman was very reticent, but, on being taken to the Leonard Street Police Station and confronted with the Inspector, she consented to tell all she knew about him. She informed the Inspector that Ernst came to her house about six weeks ago, and represented himself as a single man. During his stay at the house, a young woman, whom Mrs. Schaal describes as being a very pretty blonde, with light blue eyes and a small mouth, and who was generally well dressed, called to see him as often as two or three times a week. He was also in the habit of receiving letters addressed in a lady's handwriting, which he said came from the same girl. Shortly before 6 o'clock on last Saturday evening, this young woman called at the house and asked for "George." Mrs. Schaal told her that he was not in. The young woman seemed greatly agitated and burst into tears. She appeared to be very much troubled, and said that she must see Ernst. Mrs. Schaal advised her to go to the store, and the young woman departed. When Ernst came home to supper Mrs. Schaal told him that the woman had called, and informed him also of her agitation. Ernst then said that he was in great trouble. He said he had seduced the girl, and that she was pregnant and wanted him to marry her, and threatened to have him arrested if he refused. Mrs. Schaal advised him to marry her. He then told Mrs. Schaal that he was going to take the girl to her father's house on Staten Island. After supper he went out and did not return until Monday. On Tuesday, after accounts of the finding of the corpse on Staten Island had been published, one of the boarders who had overheard his conversation with Mrs. Schaal said to Ernst, "Well, George, I guess your girl committed suicide." Ernst remarked, "Oh, no, that wasn't my girl; I brought her back with me. She's all right." Mrs. Schaal informed the Inspector that since her visit on Saturday, the 10th inst., the young woman had not called at the house, nor had any letters been received there for Ernst from her. Mr. Carl Schaal, the husband of Mrs. Schaal, corroborated his wife's story in many particulars. The description of the young woman who called on Ernst was found to coincide very closely with that of the dead woman, and Inspector Dilks felt convinced that he had struck a trail which would lead to the clearing-up of the mystery.

Sergt. Suttie and Officer Dilks were sent back to the house to await the arrival of Ernst, and Mrs. Schaal, at the request of the Inspector, remained at the station-house. At 12:30 o'clock Ernst arrived at the house for dinner as was his custom. The officers told him that Inspector Dilks would like to see him, and requested him to accompany them to the station-house. He did not appear to be at all alarmed, but very coolly asked the officers what was wanted of him. They told him that he was wanted in connection with the supposed murder or suicide of a young woman on Staten Island. "Oh, yes," remarked Ernst, "I was on Staten Island that night and passed near the spot where the body was found." He accompanied the officers to the station-house, and on being questioned freely admitted that he had visited Staten Island on the Saturday evening in question, but stated that he was in company with his wife. He said he was married, but, being too poor to keep house, he did not live with his wife, who was in a situation up town. His wife usually met him on Saturday night, and they went together to her father's house, in New-Jersey, where they generally remained until Monday. On the evening of Saturday, the 10th inst., his wife called at the store and he sent her to the ferry at the foot of Liberty street, to wait for him while he went home to get his supper. He delayed so long that they missed the train, and he and his wife then took the boat to Staten Island, and walked over to the Bergen Point ferry and proceeded to his father-in-law's house, where they remained until Monday, when they both returned to the City by the train. He said that in walking from the landing on Staten Island to the ferry which took them to New-Jersey they passed close to the place where the body of the supposed murdered woman was found, and he attributed his arrest to the fact that he might have been seen in the neighborhood with a woman, but this woman was his wife. He said that he was well known on Staten Island, as he had lived there with his wife for several years. When asked where his wife was, he at first refused to tell, as he did not wish to expose her, as she was living with a family who did not know she was a married woman, but on realizing that the suspicion resting on him would be greatly strengthened by any equivocation or concealment, he told the Inspector that his wife could be found at a house in West Nineteenth street. The officers proceeded to the house indicated, and found there a very handsome young woman, living with a highly respectable family, in whose employ she had been for some time as a children's governess. On being questioned she admitted that she was the wife of Ernst, and had been married to him for eight years. She accompanied the officers to the station-house, and on being interrogated by Inspector Dilks, she corroborated in the main the statement made by her husband. There is, however, a strange discrepancy between the statements made by the woman and her husband. Ernst said that they walked a distance of three miles before reaching the ferry, passing the old Quarantine grounds on their way, and that the cemetery near which the corpse was found, while Mrs. Ernst says they went direct to the ferry, and their walk from the wharf where they disembarked from the boat which took them to Staten Island to the ferry-boat which conveyed them to New-Jersey did not occupy more than seven to ten minutes. Mrs. Ernst states positively that her husband was with her at her father's house on Saturday night and all day Sunday. She also states that she never called at the boarding-house of Mrs. Schaal, but had frequently called at the store where her husband is employed. Mrs. Ernst was then confronted with Mrs. Schaal. The latter said that she looked very much like the young woman who called on Ernst on the Saturday evening referred to above. The resemblance was so striking that she could not be positive whether Mrs. Ernst was the woman or not. A young son of Mrs. Schaal who saw Ernst's visitor was brought to the station-house, and he was as much puzzled as his mother. Mrs. Ernst, however, reiterated her former statement that she had never called at the Franklin street boarding-house. Ernst also denied in the most positive terms that any female had called on him at the boarding-house, as described by Mrs. Schaal, or that he had received any letters from women.

Under the circumstances, Inspector Dilks deemed it prudent to place Mr. Ernst under arrest, and locked him up to await further developments. On being arraigned at the desk in the station-house, he said he was 34 years of age, a native of Germany, married, and a clerk by occupation. Subsequently he was taken to the Tombs Police Court and arraigned before Justice Kilbreth, where Mrs. Schaal made a statement substantially as given above. The prisoner was remanded for further examination, and at the request of Inspector Dilks was taken to the Leonard Street Police Station, where he was locked up. Sergeant Suttie and Detective Dilks will proceed to Staten Island this morning, and will take with them young Schaal, who is positive that he can identify the woman who called at his mother's house on the eventful Saturday evening and asked for "George." Young Schaal is an intelligent youth, about 17 years of age, and will be permitted to see the corpse, which has not yet been interred. If he identifies the corpse as that of the woman who called for Ernst on the Saturday night previous to her death, a strong circumstantial case will be made out against the prisoner, but if he fails, the whole case against him falls to the ground, and he will be released.

Ernst, though quiet, poor now, has been in very good circumstances. He came to this country from Germany several years ago, and was married in this City eight years ago. At that time he held a responsible position in a Maiden lane jewelry house, receiving a salary of $5,000 per annum. He set up housekeeping with his wife and lived in fine style on Staten Island. Subsequently, he resigned his position and went to Germany with his wife. About three years ago he returned, leaving his wife in Germany but in a few months he sent for her to rejoin him, which she did. He failed to obtain employment in this City, and started off on a tour through the far West in search of something to do. He failed, and his money becoming exhausted, he returned to this City. As they were too poor to live together the couple agreed to separate. The wife took a situation as a governess, and they determined to live apart until they had both saved enough from their earnings to furnish a modest home for themselves. Nine weeks ago Ernst obtained the situation as a clerk in Welsh's grocery store at a salary of $10 per week, and has been employed there ever since. His employer was well pleased with his conduct. He was steady and industrious, although very talkative and much given to bragging. Mrs. Schaal, the boarding-house mistress, stated to a reporter last night that Ernst had been boarding at her house for about six weeks, and she had no fault to find with him as a boarder. He was a great talker, and Mrs. Schaal says his long tongue has got him into trouble. He was constantly boasting of his amours, and told her that he had seduced a young girl and that she was four months advanced in pregnancy. He was advised to marry this girl, and said he would. About the first of the present month he told Mrs. Schaal that he had married the girl and was going to Germany with her. He said first that he would sail on the steamer which left yesterday, but on Friday he changed his mind, and said he would not go until the next steamer sailed. Mrs. Schaal said she was positive that the woman whom she saw yesterday afternoon at the station-house, and who was represented to be Mrs. Ernst, was the woman who called at her house on Saturday evening and asked for "George." Her son also said he was satisfied of this important fact, but still would accompany the officers to Staten Island to-day to view the corpse. Mrs. Schaal says that she thinks Ernst has two wives, but has no evidence to substantiate this charge. A very suspicious fact was that Ernst had his moustache shaved off during last week, and this would tend to show that he has endeavored to disguise his appearance, although the sacrifice of the moustache may have resulted merely from a whim on his part. The room occupied by Ernst was searched yesterday, and nothing was found to throw light upon the mystery.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST AT STAPLETON—ANOTHER YOUNG GERMAN HELD ON SUSPICION—THE GIRL'S NAME THOUGHT TO BE KATIE RIEDEL.

The inquest to discover the manner of the death of "K. R." the unfortunate young woman whose body was found in the old Quarantine Grounds on Staten Island, was resumed last evening by Coroner Dempsey in the Police Station at Stapleton. A new witness appeared, of whom the general public had no previous knowledge, but his statements do not throw light upon the way the young woman, whose name is now believed to be Katie Riedel, went to Staten Island, and how she died. The witness was a young man named George Dyckman, who lives at No. 437 East Eighty-fourth street, in this City, and is employed as a milkman. He was acquainted with a young woman named Katie Riedel, to whom he gave his address. As that address, in his handwriting, was found in the hat of the deceased, it is assumed by Coroner Dempsey that she is the person Dyckman knew, although that young man declared he could not recognize her.

The first witness examined was Mrs. Burns, of No. 382 Fifteenth street, this City. She testified that she knew nothing about the deceased, but her sympathies had been aroused by the case, and she had desired to inter the body of the unfortunate young woman decently, at her own expense. Dr. Isaac Lea then testified that he assisted Dr. Walser to make the post-mortem examination, and had reached the conclusion that the young woman had died from the effects of poison. He had never seen a body in which the organs were in a more healthy condition. Michael Conway testified that while handing the hat of the deceased he found a piece of paper bearing an inscription, which he gave to Detective Romer. A paper with embossed edges, having on it the name George Dyckman, and the address "No. 437 East Eighty-fourth street," was here handed to Conway by Coroner Dempsey, and was recognized by him as that which he took from behind the band of the hat of the deceased. Detective Isaac Romer also identified the paper as the one given him by Conway. Police Capt. Blake now appeared in the room accompanied by a fresh-faced young German, with disordered hair, and the general appearance of a laboring man. He stated that his name was George Dyckman, a milkman, 25 years of age. His employer for the past six years, he said, had been Mr. Jeremiah Linehan, of No. 437 East Eighty-fourth street; every morning he served milk on the east side of the City, between Seventy-fourth and Thirty-ninth streets; he had seen the body of the deceased, but was not able to recognize it; it somewhat resembled a young woman he had known for a short time named Katie Riedel, but was not so stout, and the hair was darker; from the fact that the initials "K. R." and his address in his own handwriting, were found on the deceased, he thought it possible she was Katie Riedel; he gave the young woman his address at her request, three weeks ago yesterday; at the same time she told him she was going to leave her place and would reside for a time with her aunt at No. 134 Hester street, or with her brother in Lewis street, between Delancey and Rivington streets; at that time Katie was employed by Mr. Phelps, of No. 111 East Thirty-ninth street, as a waitress; he had never seen her after she left Mr. Phelps' house three weeks ago; he had never been alone with Katie in the house, and never met her outside; he saw her the first time on Jan. 1 last; she promised to write, telling him where to call upon her, but had never written. Dyckman declared that he did not seek the acquaintance of Miss Riedel, but she treated him in a free, good-natured way, and at the time she asked for his address called out to him for it from where she stood in the dining-room, while he was in the basement hallway. There were two other servants in Mr. Phelps' household, and he had been no more familiar with Katy Riedel than with them.

Coroner Demsey held Dyckman as a witness and adjourned the inquest until Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

QUEENS COUNTY CRIMINALS.

THE MURDERER OF MAGGIE BAUER TO BE PLACED ON TRIAL MONDAY—ANOTHER MURDER CASE ALSO TO BE DISPOSED OF.

Judge Pratt and associates, Judge Armstrong and the Justices of the Sessions, will convene the Oyer and Terminer Court, at the Queens County Court-house, Hempstead Plains, Long Island, tomorrow morning, for the trial of two men who are accused of capital crimes. District Attorney Downing will appear for the prosecution, and ex-Judge Busteed for the defendants. The first case to be called is that of Frank McConichi, the alleged murderer of little Maggie Bauer. The history of this case is of such recent occurrence that it must still be fresh in the mind of the public. On the 14th of last August the deceased, a child of 9 years, left her father's house, at Foster's Meadow, early in the afternoon to show a woman named Kate Hoffman the road leading to the Valley Stream Railroad depot. Maggie never returned home alive. Her body was found the following morning, concealed under cedar boughs in the middle of a dense wood. There was every evidence that the slayer was guilty of a double crime, and, but for this fact, the circumstantial evidence all pointed to Kate Hoffman as the culprit. She was arrested on suspicion, and was committed by the Coroner to await the action of the Grand Jury. She was subsequently discharged from custody, and the arrest of Frank McConichi followed. A bloody shirt was found beneath the feed-bin in the barn of farmer Davison, where McConichi was employed. It was then remembered by persons in the house that the prisoner returned the night of the murder and asked in an excited way to be given a shirt. The bloody garment was fully identified as his. It was also ascertained that his face bore scratches, and other suspicious circumstances pointed him out as the probable murderer. The Grand Jury, however, discharged him; but he was rearrested and locked up in Jamaica Jail, and he soon after confessed being the perpetrator of the double crime.

Denis Ryan stands indicted for the murder of Patrick Taft. Ryan and Taft were fellow-watchmen at the freight office of the Long Island Railroad Company. On Sunday night, Nov. 28, Ryan, Taft, and a man named Smith, were drinking in a hotel. They were all under the influence of liquor. Smith, at a late hour, parted from his companions, and Ryan and Taft returned to the freight depot. In the morning the latter was found murdered in the office, but by whom remained a mystery for some time. Suspicion pointed to Smith, but Ryan spared the detectives further trouble by surrendering himself to Capt. Wood. Ryan stated that he shot Taft accidentally while they were struggling for the possession of a pistol. It is stated that Ryan at one time was an Assistant Alderman in this City, and a member of the Tammany Hall General Committee.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

F. Gordon Dexter, of Boston, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

J. N. Camden, of West Virginia, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Congressman Charles C. B. Walker, of Corning, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Senator F. W. Tobey, of Port Henry, N. Y.; Bret Harte and Samuel L. Clemens are at the St. James Hotel.

The Grand Duke Alexis, the Grand Duke Constantine, Baron Schilling, and Dr. Coudrige, of Russia, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

THE NEWARK MURDERERS.

REVELATIONS AT THE INQUEST.

THE FUNERALS OF OSCHWALD AND RYAN—THE CORONER'S INQUEST—LETTERS BY THE PRISONERS CONFESSING THEIR INTENTION TO COMMIT SUICIDE—THEIR FEEBLE EFFORT TO ESCAPE.

The funeral of Charles Oschwald, who was hanged on Thursday in Newark for the murder of Policeman Brock, and also that of Thomas Ryan, who died of poison three hours before the time appointed for the execution, were held yesterday afternoon at the houses of the respective families. The funeral of Ryan was appointed for 2 o'clock, but long before that hour the house in which he had lived, and where his mother, father, brothers, and sisters now reside, was filled with friends and curious people, who seized the opportunity to gaze upon the face of the man who had escaped one ignominious form of death only by adopting another almost as repulsive. The body of the dead man was inclosed in an expensive rosewood coffin, upon which was a plate with the name, date of birth, and death of the deceased. Upon the lid lay a shield of flowers with the word "Tommy" worked across it in immortelles, while there were also quantities of cut flowers. A force of policemen were present to maintain order among the crowds of people, who were allowed to pass through the house and look upon the face of the dead man. A large proportion of the visitors were young women and mere children. The services began at 2 o'clock. They were conducted by Rev. Mr. Allen, one of the clergymen who had waited upon the prisoners in the jail, and were short and of a simple character. At 2:20 the funeral procession moved from the house, No. 67 Howard street, near South Orange avenue, toward Fairmount Cemetery, the streets along the line for several blocks being lined with scattered groups of spectators. There were 13 carriages in the line. Oschwald's funeral was held in his father's house, No. 269 Thirteenth avenue, and was attended by a crowd much larger than that present at the funeral of Ryan. As in the case of Ryan, Oschwald's body was deposited in a handsome coffin, with silver ornaments and plate, and beside a large pillow of flowers, with the words "Faith, Hope, and Charity," worked across it in letters, formed of immortelles there were several armfuls of cut flowers, which covered the coffin. The lid was removed, and an opportunity given to look at the face of the dead, which bore no traces of the violent manner of his death beyond a slight discoloration. The body was neatly dressed. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. William Korn, and were short and simple. At their conclusion, soon after 3 o'clock, the coffin was closed and carried out to the hearse. An immense throng had collected in the neighborhoood, a force of 30 policemen being present to maintain order. About forty carriages followed the body to Woodland Cemetery, where it was buried.

THE CORONER'S INVESTIGATION INTO THE CAUSE OF RYAN'S DEATH.

The Coroner's jury assembled at 3 o'clock in the Court-house. Prosecutor Abeel was present, together with Dr. Leslie Ward, the County Physician; Deputy Sheriff Davis, and many other officers. The first witness was Col. A. J. Johnson, the Warden of the Essex County Jail. He testified that the first intimation he had of Ryan's illness was on Wednesday morning, about 9 o'clock, but he did not think enough of it at the time to go and see him; after breakfast he found Ryan lying on the floor of his cell, and he seemed to be faint. The witness asked both Ryan and Oschwald about the former's sickness, both being in the same cell, and Ryan said he had had similar attacks before and thought it was biliousness. Oschwald said the sickness began at 4 o'clock in the morning and that he had purged and vomited. A short time after, hearing that Ryan was worse, witness sent for Dr. Kornemann, the jail physician, who came promptly. The witness said he had a slight suspicion of poisoning when he first heard that Ryan was sick, but he did not mention his suspicions until the doctor said to him, "I wonder if he has taken anything?" The witness had answered "no," and Dr. Holden, who had been present with Dr. Kornemann, expressed the opinion very positively that the prisoner had not taken anything. The jail physician stayed during the evening two or three hours, then went away and did not see Ryan again before he died, at 8 o'clock Thursday morning. The witness only saw Ryan once after the Sheriff's officers took charge of him at 5 o'clock on Wednesday. The witness described the position of cell No. 24 in which the prisoners were confined together, and the precautions taken to prevent outsiders from reaching it. He had heard Ryan talk, on Tuesday night, about the effect that his death would have on his family, and how one of his brothers had been invited to "pop" that day by Billy McCann, of four nights before, in Market street, because he wore crape on his arm. He feared it would be thrown up to his relatives afterward, and he closed his remarks with a flood of tears and sobbing. No one was allowed to go into the cell on the second tier besides the prisoners' counsel and spiritual adviser, and all others were under the surveillance of William Carson, the Deputy specially employed to guard them, except Rev. Mr. Lee, who came on one occasion with two others, and had a meeting in the cell with the prisoners. The watchman sat on the floor looking up at the cells when there were no visitors, and, if he were not looking, a person could easily throw things up to the platform. At night, when all the prisoners were locked up, Carson was relieved, there being no possibility of anybody communicating with the prisoners. The meals of the prisoners were brought in regularly by Ryan's family. The witness had never heard either of the prisoners express a wish to die in any other way than by hanging, and never referred to it except when Ryan spoke of the matter. He knew that a small cold chisel had been found in cell No. 24 since the execution, and he had put it in his tool-chest. The men were kept together because it was easier to watch both in one cell than in separate cells, and because Oschwald had objected to being locked up with anyone but Ryan. The witness testified that he thought the prisoners were fed a longer time by their friends than was prudent, and he could not recollect whether he gave the order to have Ryan's outside food stopped during Ryan's sickness or after it. There were a thousand ways by which poison could be conveyed to the prisoners, but he did not believe any prisoner would take poison until there was no reasonable hope.

The next witness was Deputy Warden George H. Johnson, son of Col. Johnson. He said he had entire charge of the eastern side of the prison; he had heard of Ryan's sickness on Wednesday morning, and at 4:45, when he went to the cell on the second tier, to shift the men to cells Nos. 3 and 4, he found Ryan lying on his right side, covered with a blanket; he said to Oschwald, "Charley, you've got to go down stairs;" Oschwald exclaimed, "My God," hesitated, and then seemed much disturbed; he said to the witness that Ryan had been taken sick at 3 o'clock, and his vomiting had made him [Oschwald] vomit; the witness said, "Come, let's go down stairs;" Oschwald stooped to reach under the bed for his shoes, and when put them on; starting for the door of the cell he turned, halked, looked back and down in a corner, and then stooped over and fumbled in a lot of papers on the floor; the witness said, "What are you looking for?" You can't take anything away from this cell;" then the witness searched Oschwald, took a pen-knife away from him, made the men leave the cell, and then returned to arouse Ryan; Ryan turned over on his back, with a vacant look in his eyes, and when the witness asked, "What's come over you?" he replied, "I don't know what the —— come over me; I think I'm kinder bilious, and feel as though there were something in me;" the witness carried Ryan down stairs, he said Oschwald came out and stood hands with him; having locked the men up, the witness went back to cell No. 24 and gathered up the scraps of paper on the floor and put them in his pocket, as he thought they would give some clue to the murder; he pressed the fragments all out in a ball and put them in a drawer in his father's back room until the afternoon of the day of the execution; when he came to examine the papers, the first thing that caught his eye was "we die by our own hand;" he called his father, when they ironed the pieces out and fitted them together; being three pieces short, he returned to the cell and found the piece required to complete Ryan's letter to his father; on Friday he searched the cell, scraping everything together, and under the spit-box found the remainder of the letter to Col. Johnson. Behind the box was a piece of newspaper folded into a physician folds a powder paper, which contained some white powder, and on a shelf he found a white pill like an ordinary sugar-coated one. Another search in the south-west corner resulted in the discovery that the prisoners had tried to pierce the wall. Under the bed was a mason's cold chisel, and one leg of the bed had been broken off and converted into a clay with which they were working. Two patched letters having been produced, written with lead pencil, the witness identified them as being in the handwriting of Ryan, and then read them. That addressed to Col. Jounson was as follows:

Col. A. J. Johnson, Dear and Respected Sir We leave you these few lines asking you to pardon us for what we have done in this cell we tryed to get through the wall and make our escape without doing anybody any injury but we found out that we could not succeed so we took the last remedy to destroy ourselves so them that loves us much for our lives will not have the satisfaction of creating a sensation in the city of Newark by a double execution We are innocent of the crime of which we are doomed to die All I hope is that the guilty party or parties may be brought to light We ask you to forgive us for we know we have done wrong toward you and you have always been a good and kind and efficient officer and warden ever since we have been under your charge We will now conclude by asking you to state to the public we die as we lived innocent young men of the crime of which we were doomed Give our best wishes and parting regards to our kind friends Mr. Carson and Mr. Harvey and all inquiring friends we die trusting in the lord to save us P S—Col. do not accuse any one for our doings for the stuff has been in here quite some time as we had our minds made up that if the worst came they would never have the chance to have a sensation over us as we know that there is several in the city would like it to happen

Good night and may God Bless & protect you we die believing on the lord Jesus Christ.

THOMAS RYAN
CHARLES OSHWALD

N B—we beg of you to forgive us and also ask our kind lady friend from Orange to do the same.

The second letter was addressed to Ryan's father and mother, as follows:

My own Dear father & mother please forgive me for the rash act I have done so to night I done so to not let them have a Sensation over a double Execution do with my body as you wish as I think my Soul is saved for I die an innocent man All though I die by my own hand bear up under it Dear parents for I hope to meet you in another world where the innocent will not Suffer this is a wicked world tell my brothers to beware of bad company and shun night waiking for it is that brought me to this End. I die an innocent young man Mamma remember me to Little Josie and tell her she was amongst the last in my mind and I would like to meet her in the better world give my parting regards to my sisters and Brothers and to Katie & her Sister and Jane Sam and Billy and all inquiring friends I die as I lived your

Dear Son
TOMMY RYAN.

P S Mamma Little Josie has my picture if you wish any copies from it she will let you have it if you have any taken give one to the little girl Miss Tessie Nugent My kind and parting wishes to the fore Mr Allen and all inquiring friends and not forgetting my two lady friends Mrs Ross and Mrs Wake Good by dear mamma & papa & all the family until we meet in the other world I die believing on the Lord Jesus christ good night and may God bless you all that is my dying wish

N B tell my brothers for God Sake and for my sake to lead different lives or they will rue it in the future Shun night walking & bad company that is the wish of their dying brother

Good night forever
in this world of Sorrow
God bless & protect
you all

Mamma I die an innocent man although I die by my own hand. God forgive me for the rash act.

The witness, continuing, said that the tearing up of the paper was to him a mystery, but his theory was that Oschwald had changed his mind after the letter had been written, and that only Ryan had taken poison, so that Oschwald had determined to destroy them and not to commit suicide. Oschwald had taken two cups of coffee, an ounce of whisky, and two slices of buttered toast just before he was executed.

William Carson, the special watchman, employed to guard the prisoners, testified that no one could approach them without being seen by him, and he watched them carefully, particularly the reporters; Mrs. Wicks and Miss Rose, the "good women," came to see the prisoners frequently, and he stood as close as he could to them while they conversed with the prisoners; nothing was said he did not hear, but he could not understand Oschwald's mother, who spoke only German; the different members of the Ryan family brought meals to the prisoners, and sometimes took them inside; he had heard Ryan say something about Newark's wanting a sensation in a double execution, but never heard him express an intention to take his own life. Ryan's sister and two cousins brought his breakfast on Tuesday or Wednesday, but he did not want to eat. Once during his illness, he said to the witness: "Mr. Carson, I think I'm poisoned; they would give it to me in apples, oranges, or even in tobacco or cigars." Ryan did not ask for the doctor, but seemed anxious that he should arrive when he was sent for.

The inquest was adjourned until Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock, when Dr. Ward expects that the analysis of the stomach by Prof. Chandler will be completed. The impression is strong in Newark that the poison was furnished by the friends of the prisoners.

BONDS AND STOCKS STOLEN.

SECURITIES AMOUNTING TO $70,000 MISSING—JAMES D. KING'S SONS THE VICTIMS—NO CLUE TO THE THIEVES.

Wall street was startled late yesterday afternoon by a report that a large robbery had been committed. James D. King's Sons, No. 53 William street, were ascertained to be the victims. Mr. King said to a TIMES reporter that on going to look up the safe on Friday afternoon he discovered that two tin boxes containing securities which had been placed there on deposit were missing. None of the employes had seen them removed, and no persons to whom suspicion attached had been seen about the office during the day. There was, in fact, no clue whatever to the thieves, but all the bonds and stocks are numbered and registered, and cannot be made available by any person but the owners. Their total value will not exceed $70,000. The following is a complete list: $3,000 United States registered 6 per cent. 5-20s of 1867, interest January and July, certificates Nos. 10,515, 10,516, and 19,517, $1,000 each, Edgar H. Richards, dated March 10, 1865; $300 of the same, certificates Nos. 4,314, 4,315, and 4,316, $100 each, same name and date; $500 1865s, certificate No. 10,162, Mary King Richards, dated July 18, 1876; $200 of the same, certificates Nos. 2,180 to 2,183, $50 each, same name and date; $5,000 6s of 1881, acts of July 17 and Aug. 7, 1861, certificates Nos. 30,358 to 30,361, $1,000 each, Mary King Richards, Sept. 30, 1861; $500 of the same, No. 5,817, same name and date; $5,000 United States 5s of 1881, No. 4,629, same name, dated May 21, 1871; 100 shares, certificate No. 4,534, and 100 shares, No. 4,535, Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, Mary King Richards, dated Dec. 13, 1869; 10 shares, No. 6,387, Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, same name; 14 shares, No. 1,042, 2 shares, No. 11,122, 2 shares, No. 12,836, 9 shares, No. 19,477, 3 shares, No. 1,897, 10 shares, No. 3,695, same stock; Edgar H. Richards; 3 shares, No. 1,628, and 1 share, No. 3,113, same stock, Amanda M. Eckford; 3 shares, No. 19,488, 6 shares, No. 16,677, and 3 shares, No. 3,725, same stock, E. M. Rush; 49 shares, certificate unknown, Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company stock, same name; 13 shares, No. 18,028, and 4 shares, No. 51,254, same stock, Amanda M. Eckford; 43 shares, No. 14,870, Bank of Commerce, New-York, stock, Edgar H. Richards; 5 shares, Sterling Fire Insurance Company's stock, same name; 100 shares, No. 6,451, Morris and Essex Railroad Company's stock, 100 shares, No. 12,371, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company's stock; 100 shares, No. 20,235, 80 shares, No. 20,236, and 10 shares, No. 20,237, Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company's stock; 50 shares, No. 1,731, 20 shares, No. 4,891, and 45 shares, No. 5,799, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company's stock; 20 shares, No. 52,095, Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's stock, Edgar H. Richards in trust; $2,000 New-York Bounty Loan, certified, No. 9, same name, 1st July, 1866.

JOE COBURN IN THE TOMBS.

FUTILE EFFORTS TO PROCURE THE RELEASE OF THE PRISONER—THE TRIAL TO BEGIN TO-MORROW—COBURN'S BAR-TENDER ARRESTED AND HIS SALOON CLOSED BY THE POLICE.

Mr. Edgar M. Chipman, counsel for Joseph Coburn, went before Judge Sutherland, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, and renewed his motion for the release of the prisoner on bail. He stated that the accused was suffering severely from his wounds, and ought to be released in order that his injuries might be attended to. District Attorney Phelps in opposing the motion said that the release of the prisoner on bail was entirely unnecessary. The prosecution was ready to try the case at once, and had put it on the calendar for Monday. Judge Sutherland coincided with the District Attorney, and denied the motion to admit to bail. Mr. Chipman subsequently applied to the District Attorney for an order on the Tombs physician to examine Coburn, with the view of having him removed from the Tombs to Bellevue Hospital. The District Attorney issued the required order, but up to a late hour last night, owing to the forms necessary to be complied with in such cases, nothing had been done in the matter, and Coburn, therefore, still remains in the Tombs. He will be taken to the Court of General Sessions to-morrow morning, and placed on trial, unless it can be shown that his injuries are serious.

At 10 o'clock on Friday night, Capt. Williams, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, sent Detective Schmittberger, of his command, to Coburn's drinking saloon to ascertain if the place was licensed by the Board of Excise. The officer found the place in charge of George Pettinger, the bar-tender, and filled with a motley assemblage of "sporting" characters, drinking freely and discussing Coburn's arrest. Pettinger, when interrogated by the officer, said the place was licensed, but on being asked to exhibit the license he admitted that his statement was false. Capt. Williams thereupon ordered the arrest of the bar-tender and the closing up of the establishment. Pettinger was taken into custody and conveyed to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where he was locked up for the night. Pettinger was arraigned before Justice Flammer at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, charged with violating the Excise law, and was sent to the Tombs in default of bail. On inquiry at the office of the Board of Excise it was learned that Coburn had never applied for a license. The Excise Commissioners say that the last license issued for the drinking-place at No. 1,286 Broadway was granted to J. Enscor, and expired on June 23 last. About a month ago an application for a license was received from F. J. Bang, and this was favorably indorsed by Capt. Williams. The license was not granted, however, as Bang in the meantime had ceased to be the proprietor of the place. Yesterday a communication was received by the Excise Board from Inspector Dilks and Capt. Williams protesting against the issuance of a license to Coburn.

A COOL COMEDIAN.

W. W. Newcombe, a comedian, while playing in the pantomime of "Nix" at Hooley's Opera-house, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, accidentally fell on the stage and broke his leg. Though suffering acute agony, he kept a smiling face, and managed to have himself removed from the stage without conveying any knowledge of the accident to the audience. Mr. Newcombe was taken in a carriage to the City Hotel in this City.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police arrested 1,334 persons during last week.

The Produce Bank, Samuel Conover, President, was yesterday made a depository for the City funds by the Mayor, Controller, and City Chamberlain.

S. A. Stebbins, aged 50, proprietor of a stationery store at No. 707½ Fulton street, Brooklyn, fell dead yesterday in the store of Charles Mayer, No. 123 Fourth avenue.

Mr. Moritz Ellinger will lecture on "The Cuneiform Alphabets" this evening at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, under the auspices of the Maimonides Library Association.

Rev. James S. Ostrand, assisted by the teachers of the Sunday-school, will give a spectacular entertainment, consisting of scenes in the Orient, illustrative of Bible times, next Tuesday evening, in Rev. Dr. Deems' Church of the Strangers.

There were reported last week at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, 410 deaths, 467 births, and 128 marriages, being a decrease of 13 deaths, 17 births, and 28 marriages as compared with the preceding week.

Hon. A. B. Meacham, ex-Superintendent of Indian Affairs, ex-President of the Indian Peace Commission, &c., will lecture in Rev. Dr. Burchard's church Sunday evening, by special invitation. Subject—"The Religion of the Red Man."

A petition, signed by a large number of merchants and business men of this City, has been sent to Congress, urging the passage of the bill now pending for the appropriation of $50,000 to aid Capt. Howgate in his scheme for the discovery of the North Pole.

The Lotus Club, No. 2 Irving place, was entered by a burglar early yesterday morning, but his arrest was secured before he could carry away $200 worth of silver-ware, which he had packed away in a box. On being arraigned before Justice Bixby he gave his name as Thomas Nash, of No. 33 East Twenty-ninth street. He was committed for trial.

About 100 entries have been made for Mr. J. Marion Pollock's amateur athletic meeting, which will take place in the American Institute Building, Sixty-third street and Third avenue, on Thursday evening, March 1. Many of the well known athletic, boat, base-ball, and dramatic clubs of this and other cities have signified their intention of participating. Entries close Feb. 22.

Capt. Welsh, of the Twenty-sixth Precinct Police, has been unable to take further action on the complaint of William Powers, of Springfield, N. H., who states that Russell & Co., of No. 37 Bond street, notified him that he had drawn a prize in the Laramie City lottery, the prize being a gold watch valued at $200, and that it would be forwarded to him on receipt of $20. Until Mr. Powers comes forward to substantiate the charge nothing can be done.

Louis Shaubert, one of the three men injured by the fall of an elevator on which they were standing, at Ringler's Brewery, Ninety-second street and Third avenue, on Friday afternoon, died yesterday at the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital. The two other victims of the accident, Jeremiah Lawler and Maurice Flood, are lying in the hospital suffering from serious injuries. Coroner Woltman has taken charge of the case of Shaubert.

James Jacques, a young man residing at No. 137 West Fortieth street, employed as a clerk by Collins, Downing & Co., No. 480 Broadway, was arrested last evening by Detective Lyons, of the Central Office, on a charge of larceny. It is alleged that Jacques, when leaving his employer's store last evening, took with him twelve yards of black cloth valued at $15, and was arrested while attempting to pawn it at a pawnshop in the Bowery. The prisoner was locked up at the Central Office.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 480 arrests during the past week.

Supervisor at large Howell intends to veto the resolution passed by the Board of Supervisors directing the purchase, for $25,000, of a site upon which to build a new jail. Mr. Howell thinks the present jail can be put in a proper condition to receive prisoners.

William Way, of No. 463 Columbia street, was committed by Justice Ferry yesterday, on a charge of shooting three boys, named James Brady, Peter Terrence, and James Hughes. A crowd of boys were annoying Way, and he loaded a shotgun and fired at them.

The residence of Mr. John Mansbacher, on East New-York avenue, was entered by a burglar early yesterday morning. Mr. Mansbacher was aroused by the thief, and fired two shots without effect at the intruder. The burglar succeeded in carrying off $75 worth of property.

Mr. Charles Lowrey, Secretary and counsel to the Dime Savings Bank, died at his residence, No. 10 Seventh avenue, yesterday morning, after an illness of 10 days. Mr. Lowrey, who was only 48 years of age, was a well-known lawyer, and for several years the partner of the late Cyrus P. Smith.

The Brooklyn Theatre property was sold yesterday under a friendly foreclosure suit brought by the executors of the late John A. Cross. The She

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7936. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE ATTACKS ON THE COMMISSION.

DISREPUTABLE AND FRAUDULENT PRETENSES OF THE DEMOCRATS IN CHARGING PARTISANSHIP ON THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS—HEWITT'S MISREPRESENTATIONS MET BY FLAT DENIAL—THE PARTISAN ACTION ON THE DEMOCRATIC SIDE FROM THE BEGINNING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Mr. Hewitt says to-night that there will be no effort to defeat or delay the final decision of the tribunal, but he is terribly severe upon the Commission, and he has prepared a speech which he will deliver to-morrow, when the Louisiana case shall be under consideration, in which he will assail the Commission generally and Mr. Hoar particularly. He will declare that when the bill creating the Commission was under consideration in the committee appointed to frame it, Mr. Hoar distinctly and unequivocally stated that under this measure it would be the duty of the tribunal not only to decide the cases of contest, but, in making its decision, it should examine into all the evidence upon which the contest was made. Mr. Hewitt says he can substantiate the assertion that Mr. Hoar made these statements by all the Democrats that were on the committee, and he expects to be followed, in his arraignment of Mr. Hoar to-morrow, by Mr. Hunton and Mr. Springer, who are his Democratic colleagues on the committee. After Mr. Hewitt shall have delivered himself of his remarks, he will appear before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to tell what he knows about the attempt to purchase a Republican Elector in Oregon to vote for Tilden.

The assertion by Mr. Hewitt that Mr. Hoar had said in the joint committee, while framing the bill creating the Electoral Tribunal, that the Commission should go behind the returns and take testimony, is pronounced by Mr. Hoar as absolutely untrue. He says he never gave even an intimation to Mr. Hewitt or to any one else that he held such a view, and when Mr. McCrary's bill, which in express terms gave the Commission such power, was up for consideration, the House members of the committee distinctly said that they were opposed to it. Mr. Hoar scouts the idea that he or any of his associates gave any such promise as Mr. Hewitt claims they did, and says the whole tenor of the debate in both the House and Senate shows that all the Republicans combatted the view that the Commission had a right to go behind the returns. He feels very much annoyed that Mr. Hewitt should make this charge after the full understanding upon all three questions that was had in the committee while the bill creating the Electoral Tribunal was being framed.

The Democratic charge of partisanship in the Commission is one of the most disreputable and fraudulent pretenses of the campaign. It will not be denied by any one of several leading Democrats that when the bill establishing the Electoral Commission was before the Joint Committee, and while it was yet undetermined how the judicial part of the Commission should be composed, it was ascertained, through David Dudley Field and inquiries otherwise made, that Justices Clifford and Field could be depended on to vote as Democrats as certainly as the Democratic Commissioners to be chosen from the House and Senate could be depended on. The information which Hewitt and the other Democratic members had made them absolutely certain that they had provided for seven partisan votes in the Commission, and they submitted to the chance of gaining another when they thought they would have Justice Davis. The Democratic members of the Joint Committee had made such assumptions of fairness as to lead one, at least, of the Republican members to earnestly believe that on the question of going behind the returns, Senator Bayard and, probably, Senator Thurman would vote in the negative. This too-confiding hope has been unfulfilled. The story is told that Senator Edmunds assured Barney Caulfield that the bill allowed the Commission to go behind the returns, but this, like Hewitt's charge against Mr. Hoar, is wholly false. The debate shows that the understanding was distinct and clear that what was left to the Commission to decide was whether, acting with the power of Congress, it had any right to go behind the returns and how far. The Republicans would not have voted for the bill if the unconditional power to go behind the returns had been in it, and the Democrats would not have accepted it with that power excluded, and that question, far more important, as was pointed out in THE TIMES, than the question of who was to be President, was left to the Commission. The discussion before the Commission recognizes this fact fully. The trouble now arises from the numerous agreements and understandings that were not embodied in the law. But it may be positively asserted that no agreement, on either side, went to the extent of controlling in any way the action of the Commission when organized.

A MISCREANT OR AN IDIOT.

OPEN SUGGESTION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF HAYES BY A WASHINGTON PAPER—SUGGESTIONS TO HANG REPUBLICANS AT THE LAMP POSTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA AND LOUISIANA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The *Sunday Capital* returns again to-day to the discussion of the Electoral Commission and its decision, and in a double leaded editorial suggests and abets the assassination of President-elect Hayes. The first part of the article teems with vile abuse of the Supreme Court, and those members of it who are on the Commission, in particular, and then says: "If a man thus returned to power can ride in safety from the Executive Mansion to the Capitol to be inaugurated, we are fitted for the slavery that will follow the inauguration. We do not believe the people of the United States are of this servile sort. We do not believe that they are prepared without a blow to part with their hard-earned, blood-stained possessions. Notice is now served on the citizens of Louisiana and South Carolina that they must care for themselves. How soon lamp-posts will bear fruit is for them to say. To the people of the North and West notice is given that all the toil to which they are subjected, that bond holders and monopolists may fatten secure, is repaid by no security of their rights, and that a shrinkage of values is now in order. If there is law for fraud, there is reason for violence, and to that end we make our last appeal." This approval of assassination, as a means of preventing the inauguration of President Hayes, has caused intense indignation. It is believed that under laws in force in the District the writer has committed an indictable offense, and if so, it is likely that the case will be brought before the Grand Jury and the courts, and prosecuted to the extent of the law.

THE OREGON ELECTORAL VOTE.

THE COUNTING OF THE VOTES EXPECTED TO PROCEED TO-DAY—OPPOSITION TO OREGON'S VOTE ANTICIPATED — THE TILDENITES FAR FROM HOPEFUL OF SUCCESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—It is expected to-night that the counting of the votes will proceed in the joint meeting till the certificates of Oregon are reached and referred to the Commission. There is possibility, however, that after the Louisiana decision has been debated and decided in the House a recess may be taken till Tuesday. This course is desired by some of the Democrats, and may be attempted, but the good faith of the action in caucus last night will best be exhibited by going on with the count as far as possible, with a recess as to Oregon. There seems not to be a very definite policy determined upon, though it is now announced that the Democrats will contest it as though they expected to succeed. At the same time, they disclaim all hope of success. The judgment of the best men in the party, whoever they may be, is said to be against making any claim whatever to a Tilden vote from that State. The returns must be sent to the Commission, and objections to counting Cronin's vote have been prepared by the Republicans. There is only the one simple point of eligibility to be heard, but the question of whether the Governor's certificate was based upon the canvass of votes will have to be determined. There is nothing in the decisions of the Commission heretofore to prevent them from taking evidence as to this fact, for all the decisions have recognized that the certificate must be based upon the canvass, and there have been no allegations in previous cases which required any consideration of this fact. It is not probable that any evidence will be taken, nor is it probable that any is needed, since the certificates unquestionably show the fact that Watts received a majority of votes over Cronin. The Oregon testimony of the last few days has dampened the Democratic ardor for disputing the Hayes vote. The Democrats are possessed of a vast amount of that kind of Spartan virtue which is much more grieved that the truth has been disclosed than indignant at the rascality itself. The Commission ought to be able to dispose of the Oregon case in a single day, and certainly cannot be led into spending more than two days on the subject.

HEWITT AND PELTON TO TESTIFY.

THEY ARE SUMMONED TO APPEAR BEFORE A SENATE COMMITTEE—THEY WILL BE COMPELLED TO TELL WHAT THEY KNOW OF TILDEN'S ATTEMPT TO BRIBE AN ELECTOR—ALSO TO EXPLAIN THOSE CIPHER DISPATCHES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Messrs. Hewitt and Pelton have been summoned to testify to-morrow in the Oregon case, before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, and to bring with them their check-books, bank accounts, and other books and papers calculated to throw light upon this "crooked" business. Mr. Hewitt has been summoned at his own request, in order to show that he had no knowledge of, or connection with, the Oregon cipher dispatches recently published. Senator Kelly's explanation upon this subject made in the Senate yesterday has caused a flutter among those who were charged with the direction of Tilden's campaign, and it is probable some other gentlemen will be forced to make explanations in this connection. J. H. N. Patrick's brother is here, and is considerably exercised over the position in which Patrick has been placed by Kelly's explanation. If he knows anything about the cipher dispatches it is likely he will divulge it before the Senate Committee. This committee expect to have before them in a few days some important witnesses other than those whose name have been announced.

DAVID DUDLEY'S OCCUPATION GONE.

ALL HOPE OF AIDING HIS MASTER GIVEN UP—PROBABLE ABANDONMENT OF THE LOUISIANA CASE—THE DISCHARGE FROM CUSTODY OF GOV. WELLS AND OTHERS SOON EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Mr. David Dudley Field seems to have given up all hope of aiding the cause of his master Tilden by further investigation. He has virtually abandoned the Louisiana case, and it is understood that an effort, on the part of certain Southern Democrats, will be made in a few days to have Gov. Wells, Gen. Anderson, and their associates discharged from custody. Messrs. Arthur, Sharp, Phillips, Patterson, Pinckney, and others from New-York who have been summoned by the committee in question, have been notified that their testimony may not be required, and this intimation is generally regarded as an abandonment of all effort to influence the Electoral Commission by taking testimony relative to the election. Indeed, there is no State to dispute now except Oregon, and the testimony regarding that Commonwealth is not calculated to aid or encourage the great reformer. It seems now to be definitely understood that a determined effort will be made by the Democrats to have the South Carolina matter reopened, but there is not much prospect that they will be successful. The Louisiana people here are exceedingly conservative in their talk, and it is believed that some of them, at least, will be among the warmest supporters of President Hayes.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

PRESENT STAGE OF LEGISLATION ON THESE SUBJECTS—MUCH WORK YET TO BE DONE BEFORE THE 4TH OF MARCH.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—It is probable that the bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts, so as to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due the Government by the Pacific Railroad Companies, will be laid aside when the Senate resumes legislative business. This bill has been thoroughly discussed during the past two weeks, and comes up again as unfinished business, but the Committee on Appropriations have several bills ready, and they will press their consideration as soon as possible. There are but 12 working days of this session remaining, and only two of the appropriation bills have become law, leaving 10 to be disposed of. The Consular and Diplomatic and Pension bills have been passed. The Indian, Fortification, and Military Academy bills are before conference committees, and will be acted on this week. The Legislative, Judicial, and Executive, and the Post Office bills, are ready for the action of the Senate, and will be called up as soon as legislative business is resumed. The Naval and Deficiency bills are before the Senate Committee on Appropriations and will be reported to the Senate this week. The Sundry Civil, River and Harbor and Army bills have not yet passed the House of Representatives. It will thus be seen that the general appropriation bills are in a more backward condition than usual, and it will be necessary to have prolonged sessions to finish up the business before the 4th of March. Several of these bills will, no doubt, cause some discussion in the Senate, though the five-minute rule will be applied, and speeches on the pending question limited to that time. Mr. Windom will have charge of the Legislative bill, Mr. West of the Post Office bill, and Mr. Sargent of the Naval bill. The others have not yet been assigned to members of the committee.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

REPORT OF THE DEMOCRATIC INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE—HAYES' MAJORITY CONCEDED TO BE 831, AFTER DEDUCTING ALL IRREGULAR RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Representative Sayler, of Ohio, Chairman of the South Carolina Investigating Committee, will make his report to-morrow. It says many mistakes and inaccuracies were found in the different returns, and some of them were signed by one and some by two managers, but if all the returns affected by such irregularities were rejected it would not change the result. The result, by ascertaining the votes cast at all the precincts, and correcting the mistakes made by the managers in the returns, shows that Bowen received the smallest vote on the Republican Electoral ticket, namely: 92,093 votes over McGowan, who received the largest vote on the Democratic ticket, 91,262 votes' a majority of 831 votes. The law of South Carolina, which passed in 1875, divided the different counties into precincts, and provided that all elections should be held at the voting precincts so established. It established in the County of Abbeville 17 voting precincts, naming the Abbeville Courthouse and 15 other places; thus, although it was enacted that there should be 17 voting precincts, the names of 16 only were given. The same mistake was made in the several statutes in some other counties. In several other counties provision was made for from two to four voting places in the county seat, usually called the "Court-house," as "Abbeville Courthouse," in the county of the same name; but in all these instances they were carefully specified as Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 Previous to the election the Commissioners of Election for this county, having no manner of power by law in the premises, in addition to the voting precinct provided in the statute at Abbeville Court-house ordered another precinct to be established in the same town, called No. 2. This action was protested against by the Democratic member of the Board of Commissioners, who also took the opinion of counsel and presented it to his associates, setting forth such action to be illegal and unauthorized; but the two Republican Commissioners persisted, and the voting place was established; 432 votes were there cast for the Republican Electors, and 10 for the Democratic Electors, giving a majority of 422 to the Republicans. The committee are of the opinion that this voting place was illegal and unauthorized, and that no votes cast there should be received or counted.

The committee show that an attempt was made by the Board of State Canvassers to count the vote alleged to have been given at Robbins' Precinct. The return which was sent to the Secretary of State and produced by him among the genuine precinct returns was signed by only one of the managers and another person never appointed as manager, and by a Republican Supervisor. This return gave the Republican ticket 1,317 votes and none for the Democratic ticket. The only manager signing it could not be obtained as a witness, although many efforts were made to procure his attendance. The vote cast at Robbins in 1874 was 366, and the Supervisor at that election certified that this was the full vote of both parties. If the 1,317 votes claimed to have been cast at the Robbins poll are added to the vote of the county there will be about 800 more votes cast than there were voters in the county in 1875. The committee are satisfied that no votes were cast as claimed, and that no second polling place was ever opened, and that the whole return was a fraud gotten up to insure the election of county and State candidates on the part of the Republicans. The committee say: "Before South Carolina claims through her Representatives to help make laws for the people of her sister States, or through her Electors to participate in the election of a President of the Republic, she ought in justice to be held to comply with the provisions of her own Constitution to secure a just and honest election. Every consideration of public policy, where the very existence of a Government like ours must depend on preserving the purity of the ballot, would require that any election held in wilful violation of a constitutional provision made only to secure honest voting, should be treated as void and of no effect.

That the recent election in South Carolina was held in violation of the mandate of the Constitution is clear; that it was so held that the party in power might better retain its hold on the Government, the committee have no doubt. That great frauds were committed there by reason of such refusal to set up the great safeguard of registration, the committee think it equally clear.

Under these circumstances it is for the House of Representatives to consider what effect is to be given to an election so held. The committee say that if troops were sent to South Carolina, without any legal and justifiable cause, for political purposes, and to overawe a portion of the voters, clearly an election held under such circumstances should not stand for a moment. To uphold it would be at war with all sense of right, and would shock every fair mind. An election to be valid must be free.

The committee review the proceedings of the State Supreme Court in the habeas corpus and *quo warranto* cases, in favor of the Democratic claimants of electors against the Republican Electors, has recently been dismissed. There was also a petition for a mandamus at the relation of William Wallace, the Speaker of the Democratic House of Representatives, against the Secretary of State, to order the delivery of the returns of votes for Governor and Lieutenant Governor to him, as provided for by the Constitution, he claiming to be the Speaker of the only legal House, and that the other House was an illegal body, without authority as a part of the General Assembly. The court decided that Wallace was the Speaker of the only legal House, and that the other body was illegal, with no authority as a part of the General Assembly; in fact usurpers. Before the service of process, however, the votes had been delivered to the Speaker of the illegal body claiming to be the House, that House had counted them, rejecting the votes from two counties entirely, on ex parte affidavits, and declared Chamberlain elected, and on such declaration he was inaugurated and kept in office entirely by the authority and power of United States troops.

The committee think that the employment of soldiers for the purpose of sustaining a usurping Legislature and Executive against the judgment of the highest court of the State one of the gravest crimes which can be committed under a Government like ours, and that it cannot be condemned in terms sufficiently strong.

The committee have no doubt from the evidence that a much larger number of blacks were kept from voting the Democratic ticket by the threats, violence, and intimidation of people of their own race, than were prevented from voting the Republican ticket by a resort to like measures on the part of the whites. Many cases of threats and actual violence were proved as coming from colored people, to deter men of their own race from voting with the Democrats. Women utterly refused to have any intercourse with men of their own race who voted against the Republicans. One instance was proved of the actual desertion of a wife, with her child, because her husband made campaign speeches for the Democrats. The colored people cast a larger vote than ever before for the Republicans, and a larger proportion of the voters actually voted than in any other State. The increase of votes was no more where the Democrats controlled than in those places where the Republicans were largely in the majority. Both parties cast votes in every voting place, and there was no precinct where there was not some colored Republican votes. The evidence not only shows that there was no considerable intimidation or violence, either before or at the election; but in direct conflict with most of the testimony of the colored people who were called to testify as to the same places.

The committee feel bound to say that the conduct and bearing of the officers and soldiers of the United States Army were both prudent and wise, and although their presence was made available to overawe the colored voters and prevent them from voting against the Republicans, yet, as a general thing, neither officers nor men did anything to give encouragement to such belief. The present State Government, like its predecessors, has no power to protect the people, and is so utterly weak that nothing but the moral power of the support of the General Government keeps it in existence a single day. Take this wrongful support from Chamberlain's unlawful Government, and it will quickly vanish, like dew before the sun, and no longer disturb the peace of an oppressed and long-suffering people.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Mr. Logan's bill for the issue of silver coin and to make the silver dollar a legal tender was last Friday made in the Senate the special order for 1 o'clock to-morrow; but the probabilities are that the two houses will be in joint meeting at that time to count the Electoral vote, or if separated they will be discussing the Louisiana vote under the law which allows each house two hours for discussion, so the Silver bill must take its place on the calendar of special orders. It is very doubtful that the bill would be considered even if legislative business should be in order at 1 o'clock to-morrow, and the appropriation bills were out of the way, as a large number of Senators are adverse to taking it up prior to the report of the Silver Commission, which will be submitted on Saturday next, the 24th inst. The report of that commission will be voluminous, as they have examined a large number of witnesses in this country, and have propounded interrogatories to correspondents, distinguished financiers and business men, abroad. They also, through the State Department, sent interrogatories touching the various propositions to the representatives of the United States in the different countries of the world. Numerous answers were received, all of which have been properly digested and arranged.

The Mexican Government, through its Minister, Mr. Mariscal, has filed with the Secretary of State a protest against the payment of several large awards found in favor of certain American citizens or corporations against that Government, and testimony has already been filed with a committee of the Senate, impugning the award of the umpire in the Weil case, the award being $400,000. Testimony will shortly be produced in order to show that two other claims, each of a much larger amount than the Weil case, are illegal and fraudulent.

The friends of the Texas Pacific Railroad have determined to make no further effort to pass their bill this session. The Electoral complication and the pressure of appropriation bills preclude the consideration which its importance demands, and which its friends desire it should have. They think there is no doubt whatever that the bill would pass could a vote be legitimately reached.

Attention having been drawn to the absence from the seat of Government of several of the foreign Ministers accredited here, and who persistently reside in New-York, it is rumored that the Secretary of State is about to call the attention of their Governments to their constant absence, and to request instructions to the Ministers to be at their posts, or that others may be appointed who will remain at the seat of Government.

Mr. G. W. Griffin, Consul at the Samoan Islands, who has been in Washington for weeks, having been empowered by the Government of that country to negotiate a treaty of friendship and commerce with the United States, will return to his post early in March. He did not ask to be received in the character of minister with which he was accredited, but simply made representation of the subject in his capacity of United States Consul. Much interest is taken in the object of his visit, especially by sojourners from the Pacific coast, as, apart from securing a profitable trade, the Samoans would, by a treaty, be incidentally protected from the injustice now inflicted upon them by the representatives or subjects of European powers.

It has been ascertained from a trustworthy source that Maddox, the witness before the Committee on the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House in counting the Electoral vote, called on the President after returning from New-Orleans, and represented to him that Gov. Wells was afraid of his life, and therefore claimed protection. The President referred him to Secretary Chandler, the Chairman of the National Republican Committee. This was all the witness had to do with the President, who did not promise protection, although he said Wells ought to have it if necessary.

SERIOUS FIRE ON LONG ISLAND.

THIRTY-THREE BUILDINGS IN SAG HARBOR DESTROYED—THE ENTIRE VILLAGE AT ONE TIME IN GREAT DANGER—A FORTUNATE CHANGE OF WIND—THE LOSS UPWARD OF $200,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SAG HARBOR, Feb. 18.—About 1 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the rear part of M. H. Gregory's store, on the west side of Wharf street, and which was already under such headway that all efforts to extinguish it proved fruitless. The wind was blowing a perfect gale from the west, and the night was dry and cold. In a few minutes the wind shifted to the north-west, and had it changed due north the whole village would have been swept away. As it was, however, the fire was confined to the north and north-east of the village, consuming thirty-three buildings. The fire broke out in the extreme northern building on Wharf street. It swept away all the large storehouses and shops on that thoroughfare, the large Hunting brick block at the foot of Main street, and the east side of Main street up to and including the Nassau House; then east and south-east across to Coss and other streets, burning several dwellings, including the house of Zachariah Rogers. The Cream-tartar works, the steam planing mill, Music Hall, and the Maidstone steam flouring mills were among the buildings burned. The loss on buildings will exceed $150,000, and on movable property about $50,000, on the whole of which there was but about $35,000 insurance. The fire, it is believed, was the work of an incendiary. M. H. Gregory loses one building, Nickerson & Vail, 1; S. S. Crowell, 1; B. F. Hunting, 1; John Fordham, 1; H. & S. French, 2; Hunting Cooper, 1; W. & G. H. Cooper, 1; Maidstone Mills, 4; Jedediah Conklin, 2; Cream-tartar works, 1; George B. Brown, 1; John Decastro, 3; Nassau House, 2; John Kelly, dwelling; Edward Murphy, dwelling. Mrs. H. Graham, dwelling; Mrs. William Lowen, dwelling; N. Matthews, dwelling and shop; Mrs. F. Corcoran, dwelling; Peter Hughes, barn, Z. Rogers, dwelling. The Maidstone Mills Company's loss is nearly $40,000, and the Hunting Brick block upward of $20,000. The insurances on buildings, as far as heard from, is as follows: Gregory, $5,000; Crowell, $500; H. & S. French, $1,500; Fordham, $700, Maidstone Mills, $12,000; Decastro, $2,000; Brown, $2,000; Kelly, $1,200; Murphy, $800: Graham, $500; Rogers, $1,500; Nassau House, $500 on furniture.

Sag Harbor is a quaint and picturesque village founded about the year 1730, and situated on the north shore of the Southern promontory of Long Island, in the townships of East Hampton and South Hampton, Suffolk County, at a distance of 107 miles from New-York. The population in 1870 was 1,723, and in 1875 2,100. It has a good harbor, and was formerly largely engaged in the coasting trade, being the only outlet of a good farming district. During the Summer season the "Hamptons," which are situated a short distance from the village, are quite a fashionable resort, and the place is frequented by a large number of visitors from New-York. Several handsome Summer residences are to be found in the rural districts adjoining, and the drives in the vicinity are considered the most pleasant on this part of the island. The village itself stands upon an eminence, commanding a fine view of the bay and the surrounding country. In 1861 there were 61 ships and brigs, owned by the residents of the place, engaged in the whaling business, besides a number of smaller vessels employed in the coasting trade, with a capital invested of about $2,000,000. Shortly after the organization of the Federal Government the place was made a distinct port of entry, and officers of customs were appointed. In 1790 Henry P. Deering was appointed Collector of the port by Gen. Washington. During the Revolution Sag Harbor was the scene of a brilliant victory over the English by Col. Meigs, who, with a force of 170 men, on two whaling boats, stood the fire of an English schooner, armed with 12 guns, and finally succeeded in destroying two sloops which were laden with provisions for the British troops, killing six men and taking 90 prisoners. In 1768 the first church was erected, and in 1817 this was replaced by a more commodious and handsome structure. A fire occurred in the same year which destroyed the greater part of the town and dealt a severe blow at the rising trade of a village only just recovering from the suspension of business during the Revolutionary War. The burned portion of the town was, however, soon afterward rebuilt, and by the energy and thrift of the inhabitants prosperity was again restored.

RAILROAD BRIDGE BURNED.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 18.—Eight spans of the Lewiston and Sunbury railroad bridge at Selinsgrove were destroyed by fire last night, involving a loss of $30,000. The loss of the bridge destroys the connection of the Lewiston road with Sunbury.

MILL OPERATIVES ON A STRIKE.

NEW-BEDFORD, Feb. 18.—The strike of operatives at the Wamsutta mills is fairly inaugurated, and the mills will not start to-morrow morning. The strike is in the hands of a committee of 30. A finance committee will visit other manufacturing of ins to secure pecuniary aid.

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY

COURSE OF THE LEADERS.

NORTHERN REVOLUTIONISTS DENOUNCED—THE DECISION OF THE ELECTORAL COMMISSION TO BE SUSTAINED—VIEWS OF JOHN YOUNG BROWN AND BEN HILL—A NEW EFFORT TO OVERTHROW THE PACKARD GOVERNMENT IN LOUISIANA BY ARBITRATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The chagrin of a great majority of the Northern Democrats is very great over the result of last night's caucus. While there had been no concert of action or conference among the rank and file of the Democracy in the House, a large number of them believed from the beginning that the decision of the tribunal, if against them, could and would be defeated by delay or otherwise. When the decision was made this hope was very strong, and for a time seemed to have great force, but it was soon observed that the dishonorable attempt to defeat a promulgation of the decision of the tribunal came almost entirely from the North and West, and that the South was almost a unit in favor of standing by the decision of the Commission. Up to the meeting of the caucus last night it was, however, confidently hoped and believed by the Northern extremists that the division of sentiment among the Democratic members would be so equal that there would be an opportunity to bind the party organization in favor of resisting an announcement of the decision. After the caucus assembled, however, it was soon found that this was a vain hope; for the South came up with a solid front in favor of abiding by the tribunal's decision, and in the stormy scenes that followed they made their influence felt in the direction of the right, and when the final ballot was taken they voted to a man to abide by the decision and to give it prompt force and effect. Out of the 56 negative votes all were, with one exception, from the North and West. The speeches of Ben Hill, of Georgia, and John Young Brown, of Kentucky, were models of good judgment and sober intelligence, and to-day both of these gentlemen are the recipients of congratulations from their friends and denunciations from their Northern party associates, who desired to dishonor their calling by defeating the objects for which the Commission had been created. Some of these Northern copperheads go so far as to declare that the Southern Representatives have deserted them in a body, so as to make fair weather with the Republican Party.

Mr. Hill and Mr. Brown, as well as all the other prominent Southern members, defend their actions by the declaration that there was but one path in honor and duty to follow, and that was in the direction of accepting the work of the tribunal promptly and in good faith. John Young Brown said that he had never given so much thought to any public act of his life as to his vote on the Electoral Tribunal bill, and that he had worked himself up to an enthusiastic support of the measure because he believed it was a peaceful solution of the question, and because he believed that a careful review of all the facts by the Tribunal would give Mr. Tilden the Presidency. He felt, he said, as bitter a disappointment at the result as any man could feel, but there was only one thing in honor to do, and that was to accept the result whatever it might be. If the outcome had been different he would have thought it perfidious for the Republicans to have attempted by any means to have delayed the announcement. The South, he said, would stand to a man against any attempt to delay. Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, made a very bitter speech against the tribunal, and was opposed to accepting the result of its labors. Ben Hill reminded the caucus that this was a grave matter; that they had created a body to decide certain disputed matters in reference to the late election; that the body named had made its decision, and the same body that assisted in creating it proposed not only to deny its assent, but by unmanly if not dishonorable means prevent its acceptance. He said the Southern people would never support or defend such an action. They could stand defeat, but not dishonor.

The defection of the Southern Democrats is evidently very formidable and is frightening the New-York managers. The Southerners at the beginning of the session took a position which defeated the immediate adoption of the revolutionary measures proposed by Fernando Wood, and now that the decisive point in the controversy has been reached they again stand in the path of revolutionary proceedings. In this course there can be no doubt they are sincere. Expressions from many of them are confidentially repeated whose names cannot now be used, and which are much stronger than any that have been heard in caucus. The Southern Representatives generally are men who have the virtues of frankness and manliness at least, and they are not naturally like the New-York managers, plotters, and intriguers. They say now that they have gone far enough. They will not lend their influence to cause a disturbance. They have had one war and don't want another. From the beginning they have been for a peaceful solution, and they will insist upon maintaining the law as it stands. They cannot be expected to say they prefer Hayes to Tilden, for they voted for the latter—though they would be unwilling to do it again—and there is a spirit existing that may lead to a co-operation of Southern Democrats with the Hayes Administration in certain contingencies which may arise.

The announcement that the decision to recognize the Packard Government had been reached was at least premature. There is now a movement on foot to submit the State questions at issue in Louisiana to the peaceful arbitration of the courts or a Congressional Commission, and if the details of a plan can be satisfactorily arranged the proposition is likely to receive encouragement from leading men of both parties.

THE DUAL GOVERNMENTS.

THE PROBABLE ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT IN THE SOUTH CAROLINA AND LOUISIANA CASES—SOUTHERNERS DESIROUS TO HAVE THE MATTER LEFT TO THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The Administration has not as yet taken action regarding the Louisiana Gubernatorial question. The President said, several weeks ago, that he would not do so pending the investigation, by committees of Congress, into the election in that State; but it is supposed that after the vote shall have been counted in the joint meeting of the two houses, he will come to some determination as to Louisiana, as well as to South Carolina, in relation to the Governorship.

A number of Southern members of Congress, together with representative men from the South, will call on the President to-morrow to request him to take no action on the Gubernatorial questions in Louisiana and South Carolina, but to leave it to the determination of his successor.

THE DEMOCRATIC CHANGE OF FRONT.

THE NORTH CAROLINA SENATE REVERSES ITS ACTION ON THE ELECTORAL BILL—RESISTANCE TO THE INAUGURATION OF PRESIDENT HAYES ALL BUT ADVISED—FIERCE RAGE OF THE EX-REBELS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Feb. 18.—Pending the passage of the Electoral bill in the House, the Legislature of this State passed resolutions indorsing the bill, and requesting the Congressmen and Senators from this State to vote for the measure.

Yesterday, having seen the decision in the Louisiana case, the following preamble and resolutions were introduced in the Senate by a Democratic Senator:

Whereas, The action of the Electoral Commission in establishing fraud and corruption as a legal, constitutional and effective method of electing the President of the United States, is an unparalleled outrage upon the rights of the people, and tends to the certain and speedy destruction of our form of government; therefore

Resolved, First—That the General Assembly of North Carolina deplores the action of the majority of the Electoral Commission, and denounces it as wicked, unlawful, and unconstitutional. Second—That a candidate who has not been elected President according to law, but who has been rejected by a large majority of his fellow-citizens, cannot, by the fraud of Returning Boards, and the wicked partisanship of the Electoral Commission, be lawfully installed as the Chief Magistrate of the people. Third—Because the Electoral Commission upholds fraud and subverts right and justice, therefore, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use all means known to the Constitution and laws to prevent its action from becoming final.

A long debate occurred, and seeing that the adoption of the third resolution would stultify the Democrats because of their former resolution indorsing the bill, that resolution was stricken out, and the resolutions were adopted—yeas 21, nays 13. Three Democrats voted in the negative. Whether the second resolution means that the Democratic Party of North Carolina will aid in an armed resistance to the inauguration of Gov. Hayes, remains to be seen; and but for the adoption of the former resolution indorsing the Electoral bill, the third resolution would have been adopted as expressing the views of the Democratic Party. It is now insisted by the Democrats that the whole Electoral scheme, as enacted into a law, taking into consideration the election of Judge Davis as Senator from Illinois, was the result of a careful and deliberate conspiracy on the part of the Republican leaders, and that a trap was set for the Democrats, which they fell into upon the idea that they were assenting to the measure in the interest of peace. Democrats who supported the bill are soundly denounced as unfit to lead. No one expects the Cronin vote to be counted. Democratic rage and mortification is to be seen on every hand.

TILDEN'S VOTING MACHINES.

THE EXPOSURES OF "EPH" HOLLAND IN CINCINNATI — THE LEADING BALLOT-BOX STUFFER IN BALTIMORE RECOGNIZED IN THE CHAIRMAN OF THE MARYLAND DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 18.—Parties here have no trouble in identifying the leader of the Baltimore ballot-box stuffers at the Cincinnati election of October last, mentioned in Holland's testimony concerning the Democratic frauds then perpetrated in the latter city. He is well known to have been Harry McCoy, Chairman of the Maryland Democratic Executive Committee, and one of the leading Democrats of the State. He left here early in October in charge of a large gang of experienced ballot-box stuffers and repeaters, whom he divided between Cincinnati and Indianapolis, and brought back after they had done their work. McCoy was on the slate for Collector of Customs or Naval Officer at this port in the event of Tilden becoming President.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD LAND.

THE PROPOSED SALE TO THE CITY OF BROOKLYN—THE BILL SENT TO THE PRESIDENT—THE RECOMMENDATION OF THE NAVAL BOARD DISREGARDED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—The House bill to provide for the sale or exchange of a certain piece of land in the Wallabout Bay, New-York, to the City of Brooklyn, which passed the Senate last week, has been handed to the President for his approval. As heretofore mentioned, it provides for the appointment of a commission to consider the terms of sale, &c., and before such sale or exchange can take place the recommendation of the commission must be ratified by Congress. The Committee on Naval Affairs, in reporting the bill to the Senate, submitted a long report, in which they express no opinion as to the sale of the land, and unless the amount to be realized is its full value, and can be appropriated to the improvement of the remaining part of the yard, it would not be considered for the best interests of the naval branch of the service to part with it. The cob-dock, so called, is an important part of the Brooklyn Yard, and is in great need of repairs. It is an artificial island in Wallabout Bay, and contains about 35 acres, 12 of which in the centre are already partly dredged, and well calculated for a wet basin. It is entirely surrounded by navigable waters, and on the East river front has 21 feet of water at low tide. Ships can be moored on the East River front out of the tide and free from the risk of ice, and out of the way of the navigation of the river. On the Wallabout channel there is also a large water front entirely out of the tide. This front will need dredging to any required depth. The present piers, wharfs, &c., around this island are in a rotten condition, entirely unfit for use, and discreditable to the Government. With the money expended upon it which would arise from the proposed sale to the City of Brooklyn, if Congress should hereafter authorize the sale, it could be made the most valuable part of the Navy-yard, having a large water front and a basin capable of containing at one time from 12 to 20 ships in a perfectly secure position. The importance of improving the cob-dock is so great that the committee are willing to recommend the sale of the land mentioned in this bill, provided the purchase money can be wholly applied to said improvement.

FOUND FROZEN TO DEATH.

UTICA, Feb. 18.—Barney Burgess, an old resident of Oriskany Falls, disappeared from his home mysteriously on Thursday, and his body was found frozen on Charles Terry's farm, three miles from here, on Saturday night.

WRESTLING IN CENTRAL NEW-YORK.

UTICA, Feb. 18.—Major J. H. McLaughlin, the champion wrestler of America and England, and John Cavanagh, of Vermont, are both in the City in readiness for the wrestling contest on Tuesday evening. The men are evenly matched in size, and both are in magnificent condition.

A HOUSEBREAKER SHOT.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 18.—The *Journal's* New-Harmony, Ind., special says a burglar known as Charles Johnson was shot while breaking into a store on Thursday night at that place. Nothing is known of his antecedents. He was a man about 50 years of age of medium build, with gray whiskers.

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL GOSSIP.

THE EASTERN QUESTION—MR. GLADSTONE AND THE LEADERSHIP OF THE OPPOSITION—BENNETT'S ARRIVAL IN LONDON—THE CASE OF AN AMERICAN SPIRITUALIST—THE UPS AND DOWNS OF A CONSERVATIVE NEWSPAPER—DEATH OF A CHARMING LADY—HENRY IRVING'S SUCCESS IN RICHARD III.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1877.

The conference at Constantinople closed a fortnight ago, as everybody who understands anything of Eastern affairs expected it to do, with a complete triumph for Turkey. As regards the question of peace or war, that remains in the hands of Russia, the only arbiter on that point from first to last. A week ago, no explosion of anger or resentment having marked the last ceremonies of the ambassadors, we began to think that the tension was over, that Russia being left with no further excuse to fight, and having no money to back her pretensions, Europe would fall back into something like a tranquil condition. Even Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright seemed better satisfied with the Government, and congratulated their supporters upon the hypothesis that their opposition had brought Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury to their senses. Turkey, anxious to give evidence of the sincerity of her intentions in regard to internal reformation, set to work with vigor, and our stock markets became buoyant. Chatty and so-called fashionable newspapers began to discuss and to invent incid

force to Bowles, of the American Exchange. It was done on a post card, and read as follows:

DEAR S.: One hundred thousand Romans saluted the old flag on Sunday. There aint been no such a time since Augustus died, several thousand years ago. Augustus used to run a moral show in the Coliseum, and have Christians eat wild beasts, but Gus is dead now, and the show is bust up. As the Tiber carried me into the *Eternal* City on last Sunday from Orte, a distance of 200 kilometres, all his old customers came to see me. I was 31 hours afloat, and it was almighty cold, "you bet." Remember me to all friends. Yours, BOYTON.

This is Boyton's fun. In a private letter he speaks in the warmest terms of the treatment he has received, and with great admiration of the Italian people. He expected to be honored by an audience with his Holiness the Pope yesterday. By the bye, it occurs to me to warn Americans who have been accustomed to make for Bowles' at Charing Cross, on their arrival in London, that after March next they must not be surprised to find this institution standing no longer there. The lease of the premises is expiring, and the landlord not only raises the rent, but demands a premium of $5,000 for a renewal of it. Mr. Bowles will therefore probably change his location after the next quarter, but the Reading-room and Exchange will be found somewhere in the neighborhood of Charing Cross. As this little snuggery is the only attempt at an American club in London, where strangers can see the papers and get information, one can imagine the consternation of visitors who, relying upon its usefulness, may find the old quarters occupied by new comers. I learned there that Mr. James Gordon Bennett, the duelist, had arrived in London, having reached Liverpool in the steamer City of Richmond. He has taken rooms in Bond street, but he keeps himself remarkably quiet. They were discussing his vagaries—half a dozen Americans—most of them intensely tickled with the humorous article of THE TIMES on the whole affair, which has been barely commented upon by the English press. Your chronicles of the scandal have been quoted, and, unfortunately, untraveled English people regard the *Herald* as a representative American journal, and Mr. Bennett as a type of your editors, so that his escapades are not calculated to exalt John Bull's opinion of the American press. But the day will come, I suppose, when even English people at home will understand how to estimate such papers as the *Herald*, and such journalists as James Gordon Bennett.

There is a significant paragraph in the *Echo* under the heading of "The Labor Market." It bemoans the shock which the watch trade has received by the continued large importation of American chronometers. The London watch-makers are described as "getting alarmed," and quite a panic has seized the Swiss watch-makers, who have for years supplied the English market with cheap goods. It was lately mentioned by one of our trade journals that America had received some important locomotive contracts from English colonies. We shall get accustomed to this kind of competition in due time, and as our exports to the States decrease, possibly we may be successful in "fresh fields and pastures new." There is plenty of room for a large trade in European Turkey, and it may be that the Turkish reforms will open up that little-known part of the world, and make it profitable for commercial enterprise.

DR. SLADE AND HIS TRIALS.

When the clerk made out the conviction of Slade, the Spiritualist, he omitted in copying to include the sentence "by palmistry and otherwise," forming part of the crime of obtaining money wrongfully, which was charged against him. Therefore, when the appeal against the conviction came to be heard, the flaw was pointed out by counsel, and the informality was sufficient to give the prisoner his freedom. The whole structure, therefore, falls to the ground, and must be rebuilt. It is argued by the legal journals that the court had power to amend the indictment, but it did not do so. Fresh summonses have therefore been applied for and granted by the Bow Street Magistrate, who hopes some other stipendiary will hear the case on its reopening—he has had enough of it. Meanwhile another Spiritualist, Mr. Lawrence, has been serving his three months' imprisonment in Horsemonger Lane Jail until yesterday, when he was released on bail pending his appeal; and recently, in various parts of the country, other professed mediums and fortune-tellers have been committed to prison as rogues and vagabonds. It would be a useful thing if the act of Parliament could be turned against the City, where "*by palmistry* and otherwise" dupes are taken in to a much larger extent than is the case in Spiritualistic circles. When the officers went to serve the new summonses on Slade and his assistant, Simmons, their birds had flown. In the interval of the break-down of the appeal and the fresh application of Mr. Lewis, the doctor and his man slipped away en route for Russia. It is said that the Czar's Chamberlain and Dr. Slade are Spiritualistic friends, and although this is asserted as "chaff," there may be more truth in it than scoffers imagine; for the late "Emperor of all the Russians" received Mr. D. D. Home at his court with great marks of friendship, made him presents, and actually became godfather to his child. Spiritualism is fashionable at more than one of our European courts, though the Pope had Mr. Home expelled from the Eternal City. Touching Dr. Slade's sudden disappearance, his solicitors, Messrs. Munton & Morris, have issued a card, in which they say that their client is alarmingly ill. "Several medical men have advised that any public appearance at this juncture would be attended with serious, if not fatal, consequences. It must have been obvious to every one on Monday that Dr. Slade was not in a fit state to be in court; indeed he had been so ill for several days that he contemplated asking the Treasury to have him visited by a physician of their own selection. We may say, in fact, that he absolutely crawled into court to keep faith with his bail and prosecute his appeal. As was publicly stated at Bow street in October, Dr. Slade only came to this country en route to Russia. Honor alone, therefore, kept him in England at great personal loss. Before it was known that fresh proceedings had been taken, our client had left London to insure the rest and quiet he so urgently needed, traveling by easy stages to the Continent, where he now is. The summonses left at Bedford place have been handed to our Mr. Munton, who intends to proceed to the Continent in a day or two to take medical advice as to Dr. Slade's fitness to appear to the renewed charge on the 8th, the day appointed. We feel confident that if the decision rests with Dr. Slade alone, he will return at once, at any risk, as he is anxious to have any charges against himself finally disposed of before the trial of the action against Mr. Maskelyne." Dr. Slade is now supported by what is called the British National Association of Spiritualists, and it is said they mean to find all the money that is necessary to vindicate Slade and his peculiar power; so that it is to be hoped we may have Mr. Maskelyne, the conjurer, on the stand, for he still continues, in spite of writs and processes, to call Slade an impostor, and at the same time to demonstrate the simplicity of the slate trick and other "manifestations."

NOTABLE NEWSPAPER CHANGES.

There has been a delicious row in the editorial room of *The Standard*, the slighted organ of the Conservative Party. Some years ago Mr. Johnson, the proprietor, discharged the editor in chief, Capt. Hamber, and the financial editor, Mr. D. Morier Evans, because he thought they profited too much by the influence of the paper. Capt. Hamber had been prime officer of light horse, and had obtained all his editorial experience on *The Standard*. Mr. Evans had been financial editor pretty well all his life. He started *The Rour* in opposition to *The Standard*, and Capt. Hamber was his editor. When the latter died, he left his money, some hundred thousand dollars, he died suddenly, and it was said he had committed suicide. Mr. Johnson had a son, who was doing fairly well as a manufacturer of printers' ink. His father promoted him to the editorial chair of *The Standard*, and the young man assumed the airs of a grandee with the manners of an ink-maker. He quarreled with the best men on the staff, and for the last two or three years has edited the paper down to its present level. The other morning his father rushed into his room and discharged him as keenly and as promptly as if he was dismissing his footman. Mr. Mudford, the manager, has been promoted to the vacant chair, and the opening of the session of Parliament is to see great changes in the style and contents of the paper. To return to Capt. Hamber; he edited *The Hour* until Mr. Macdougall, the Emma Mine sensationalist, bought it and killed it with libel suits, and soon afterward an awful calamity happened to the Captain, who is a fine, manly, kind-hearted fellow. He was a fond father, and had a handsome family of children. Three of his little ones died in one week, stricken down with scarlet fever. For the past year he has rarely been seen by any one, except now and then at his club, The Junior Carlton. Some six months ago Col. Richards, editor of *The Morning Advertiser*, (the property of the Licensed Victuallers' Association,) died. Capt. Hamber became a candidate for this appointment, which is worth about $6,250 a year. He has this week obtained the position by a large majority of votes, and everybody is pleased with the selection, no one more so than Mr. Charles Williams, one of the specials of *The Standard*, who went to the wall under the régime of Mr. Johnson, Jr. The Conservative Party has been talking of starting another journal, as Lord Beaconsfield sneers at *The Standard*, but the proprietor hopes under the new management to win back the respect and confidence of the Cabinet. The history of this journal is a small romance in itself. It was the old *Morning Herald*. Mr. Johnson bought it out of the Bankruptcy Court and converted it into a penny daily. The Carlton Club lent him $50,000 in the interest of Conservatism. For a year or two they worried him with suggestions, and at last with "commands." In due time the paper became profitable. Mr. Johnson flung the $50,000 at the heads of the Carlton Club Committee, and declared himself independant of the world. He now derives an income of $150,000 a year from the paper, and is the owner of two magnificent estates.

LONDON DRAMATIC NOTES.

Those who have any acquaintance with the most fashionable receptions in Bohemian London will miss the pretty little figure of Mrs. Montagu Williams, who was always ready to dance or sing or play the piano for the advancement of "the harmony of the evening." She was the celebrated and charming Louise Keeley, whose theatrical triumphs were cut short by matrimony. Mr. Montagu Williams was a rising barrister and a good fellow. When he deprived the stage of one of its brightest ornaments, he did not shut his wife out of the society which has its chief charm in the easy and graceful mixture of *artistes* and men of intellect. Mr. and Mrs. Montagu Williams dwelt together in the upper regions of Bohemian life, and were much sought after and much liked. Mrs. Williams died a few days ago. Her mother still lives in health and affluence, having survived husband and children.

Mr. George Clarke, formerly of the Fifth Avenue and other New-York theatres, is organizing a second tour in the Provinces with "The Shaughraun." It is said that his *Conn* is a very successful performance. Another American, Mr. Carlos Florentine, who ought to do well here, has just returned to us from the States. As a concert singer he is admirable. He did not succeed on the stage when he appeared at a West End theatre two or three seasons ago, but the other evening he sang at the Camden Athenæum, and was rapturously applauded. I have heard, in its way, no more pathetic rendering of a charmingly touching ballad than his singing of "The days when you'll forget me," written by Mr. Thomas, of New-York.

In one of my earlier letters I described to you in brief the history of Mr. Arthur Sullivan, the composer and intimate friend of the Duke of Edinburgh. He has sustained a sad loss in the sudden death of his brother, Mr. Frederick Sullivan, who played humorous parts in Arthur's musical comedies. His latest success was in "Trial by Jury," by Sullivan and Gilbert, and he was on a tour with this play when he died. It is not generally known that he lost his life, as Mr. Perkins, the American vocalist, lost his in this country, through sleeping in damp sheets at a provincial hotel. Mr. Frederick Sullivan commenced life as an architect, studying in the offices of Mr. Cundy, architect to the Duke of Westminster. He was buried on Tuesday in the Brompton Cemetery, in the presence of a crowd of sorrowing friends.

Mr. Henry Irving has made the most legitimate of his successes in "Richard III.," which was produced on Saturday night as nearly as possible as it was constructed and written by Shakespeare. All the alterations, audenda, and tinkerings of Cibber are removed, and the play, if not the better for this excision, is certainly none the worse, which is saying a great deal, when one remembers that all our great actors have regarded Cibber's additions as not only defensible, but strength put into an ill-constructed drama. *Richard* and *Malvolio* (in "Twelfth Night") are the two characters which seem especially suitable to Mr. Irving's peculiar physique. His mannerisms fall into the historic conception of the King, and he represents the craft as well as the cruelty of the well-known portraiture with a rare suavity. Mr. Irving's *Richard* is as far above Barry Sullivan's as the *Richard* of a student and a thinker who can act is likely to be above a mere copyist of tradition, who has stumped the country on the strength of his lungs and his sword-fight. This is the reason why Mr. Irving crowds the Lyceum for hundreds of nights, while Mr. Sullivan can only ventilate a London theatre. The new critic of the *Times* who has hitherto made a dead set at Irving, is obliged to admit that there are beauties and quaint conceits in his picture of *Richard*, while the entire press is as unanimous in chronicling his success as they were in jeering at the stagey display of Sullivan. The truth is, we no longer admire "acting" in the old meaning of the word; a passion torn to tatters delights us no more. We ask something as near nature as we can get it, and I suspect if Mr. Macready could come back to us we should laugh at his tragic stride, his up-turned eyes, his hand in his bosom, and his deep "tragedy tones." We could only tolerate Charles Kean in *Louis XI.* and *Richard III.* Mr. Creswick is supposed to be a fair representative of the old school. We don't laugh at him, because he is a scholarly gentleman, but we don't go to see him, and he is getting out of favor even with our East End houses, which answer to your Bowery Theatre. Mr. Irving is a young man, and he has the sense to see and understand the changes which have come to pass; and further than this he recognizes even in his Shakespearean productions the feverish desire of the public for novelty, and makes Shakespeare new by stepping out of the well-known grooves of tradition. The Lyceum has been crowded all the week, and "Richard" promises to have a long and successful run.

This reminds me that a short and successful run is applicable to steamers, and that some of the runs made by the mail-boats from this side of the Atlantic to the other are not quite satisfactory to those who have business to transact by letter between London and New-York. To make matters worse, Thursday's mail has been withdrawn from a ship which makes the journey from Queenstown in eight days and a half, in favor of a ship that takes 10 or 12. The reason for this change is a reflection upon the enterprise of the Postal Department of the English Government. They have been in the habit of paying $500 for the detention of the former ships at Queenstown while waiting for the mails. The proprietors asked for a larger sum, finding that the passengers and the engines consumed extra food and fuel to the extent of much more than that sum. The Post Office Department refused to pay more, the proprietors declined to go on at this price, and the consequence is that the mails are now sent out from this side on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays by three of the slowest boats that cross the Atlantic. I have not a word to say against the vessels or the companies for passengers and goods. Indeed, as the ocean steamers are marvels of build and management. But in the transmission of mails speed is the great consideration. On your side you recognize this fact; we do not on ours, and the more the necessity grows for speed the less the Post Office authorities regard it. An intimation upon the subject from your Government to our Post Office authorities would have great weight—just as every suggestion from your side has with every one of our Government departments.

A WARNING TO YOUNG MEN.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* of Friday publishes the following: "An East Bridgeport mother has sued a young man from Newtown to recover $60 for food and lights wasted, as she evidently considers, during his courtship of her daughter, said courtship having been brought to an untimely close by the stony-hearted swain in spite of the protestations of the young lady and her practical mother. The case comes off before a Justice in March, and the young man has been duly notified to answer."

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

THE VICEROYALTY AND THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

A DUKE WHO COULD NOT SUPPORT HIS FAMILY ON $200,000 A YEAR—THE PECULIARITIES OF AN ENGLISH NOBLEMAN—NEW REGULATIONS ISSUED BY THE VICE-COURT—WAS MR. BUTT OFFERED AN OFFICE?—THE EXPORTATION OF AMERICAN BEEF LIKELY TO BRING ABOUT THE RETURN OF THOUSANDS OF EMIGRANTS.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, Jan. 30, 1877.

Since I wrote last we have had a new Viceroy. The Duke of Abercorn has gone away, and the Duke of Marlborough reigns in his stead. There is not much to choose between them. The Duke of Abercorn was courtly and dignified, and the Duke of Marlborough is serious and slow. A good deal of gossip has been aroused by the Duke of Abercorn's departure, and a thousand reasons have been assigned for the step, but the gossipers admit that no adequate reason has been adduced, and so the mystery remains. The facts of the case are plain enough. His Grace is a poor man; he has 11 sons and daughters and 41 grandchildren. All his daughters are married save one, Lady Georgina Hamilton, whose loneliness is accounted for by an early disappointment, which has never been shaken off. Three of the sons are in the House of Commons, one of them being Under-Secretary of State for India. These sons cost a good deal of money, and the paternal estates are neither free nor large. The Duke himself is a very young man, although he has seen 66 years, and he carries his fancies and follies of youth with a light hand and an easy mind. The estate in Ireland is pretty largely incumbered, and the yacht and the town-house in London and the festivities of the season run through the £40,000 a year and leave nothing for creditors. As has been freely remarked here, most of the children came into the world owing money, and are likely to leave it in the same condition. Well, a man whose family is in this predicament can hardly afford to throw away £21,000 a year—the salary attaching to the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Besides having this direct income, he escapes all the extravagance of the London season; so that the residence in Ireland was doubly advantageous. He had been the Vice formerly, and had made himself so popular that life in Dublin with its semi-regal state, seemed to be very attractive. His daughters had made the best marriages in this generation; for although their poverty was well-known, one of them married a Marquis, one of them the heir to a dukedom, and four of them married Earls. For girls with nothing but good looks and pretty graces this was not bad. I am sorry to tell you, but the lady who married the heir to the dukedom is decidedly unhappy. The heir is a great scamp and an absentee husband. I hardly knew how to convey to you the exact line of conduct he has hitherto pursued. But I may signify it. He effects a reconciliation, behaves himself for a week, and then flies off. In the course of that year the lady has a baby, and after a time the same system is repeated. In this way the Marchioness of Blandford has had three children. Her husband is the eldest son of the Duke of Marlborough, the very nobleman who has succeeded the Duke of Abercorn. As far as rumor goes, young Blandford is in Spain. Certain it is he left London about eight or ten months ago, and at the same time the wife of another noble Marquis was found wanting in her ancestral home. Altogether, the future Duke of Marlborough is not a nice man, nor would he find a very popular reception if he visited Ireland just now.

THE NEW VICEROY'S VIOLENT CHANGES.

I need hardly tell you that the Duke of Marlborough comes of the celebrated conqueror, of course, in the female line. The great Captain's eldest son died of small-pox, and there remained but daughters. The family enjoy a pension of £1,000 a year forever, in virtue of a grant made to the Duke for having won the battle of Blenheim. With this grant of money came the estate of Woodstock, on which a palace called Blenheim was erected, all out of the public funds; so that the nation takes an interest in the family and wishes to see it behave well. As I have shown you, this feeling has suffered considerable disappointment within the past few years. The Duke and Duchess are cold people, of easy life and correct manners. Since their arrival here they have effected one or two changes, which, however estimable in themselves, have not given perfect satisfaction. The changes are oddly opposed. One relates to divine service and the other to the manner in which ladies are to be presented at the drawing-rooms in the castle. Perhaps I ought to tell you what a drawing-room is like. Of course, everybody is in court dress, the gentlemen in breeches, wearing swords, the ladies with head-dresses, and huge trains sweeping the floor. All ladies, on being presented, are kissed by the Lord Lieutenant, and to see one man kissing 50 or 60 ladies *seriatim* is to see a very startling performance. Up to the present time any lady who had been herself presented had the privilege of presenting another, having previously left the lady's name and rank at the Chamberlain's office. If the lady was objectionable on any ground—usually on the score of want of rank—her cards were sent back to her, and that was the sign that she was not to come. Of late years this seldom happened, for, as Dublin society is made up of persons engaged in commerce of some kind, the difficulty of drawing the line gradually ran into theirs being no line at all. The Duke of Marlborough has determined to change all this. He has ordered solemn notifications to be inserted in all the newspapers, laying down in the most rigid manner the course to be followed by all ladies desiring to present or to be presented. There is a considerable fluttering in the boudoirs of the gentle, for the regulations seem specially intended to exclude a class considerable in numbers, though not particularly remarkable for culture or elegance. The other matter in which the Duke has shown his disposition is in directing the Dean of the Chapel Royal—why "royal" nobody can tell—to have divine service every day, instead of on Sundays only as heretofore. There is usually a choral service on Sundays, the choirmen and boys being paid. These persons must now work 365 days per annum instead of 52, and there is no fund from which their stipends may be increased.

But this is a small matter compared with the discontent, almost touching revolt, which the Duke's orders have aroused among the aides de camp and superior officers. He has signified his wish that the daily service shall be attended by the whole Court; and among the younger members of the household and the military men this means early rising and headaches. His Grace left Dublin for Killarney shortly after he arrived, and, therefore, the pains and penalties of the new system have not yet been experienced. There are signs of irugality, too, in the new Vice King. He is allowed a private secretary by Parliament, and, as a rule, has another on his own account. It is well known that no salaried officer of the Crown can retain his seat in Parliament without vacating and recontesting that seat in the first instance. The Duke's second son, Lord Randolph Churchill, (married, by the way, to a daughter of Leonard Jerome, of New-York,) is member for the family borough of Woodstock, and he is at present secretary to the Duke. There is more or less gossip on this point, because Lord Randolph has shown no signs of consulting the voters of Woodstock concerning his acceptance of £800 a year from the Crown. It is not usual, it must be confessed, to see the son of a Duke secretary to anybody, and when he is a member of Parliament the situation becomes even more delicate. Parliament will assemble in a few days, and then we shall hear whether any member of the Liberal Party chooses to challenge the right of the honorable member for Woodstock to hold his seat and his office.

MR. BUTT AND THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

The great popular topic of the hour is the negotiation said to have been opened between the Government and Mr. Butt, the leader of the Home Rule party, concerning the vacant Lord Chief Justiceship. I have my own opinion concerning the alleged negotiation, its character and purpose. I shall, however, set down the facts first, and any surmises after. The rumor that the Tories had offered Mr. Butt the first judicial office in the country came upon all parties by surprise. There are several considerations which tend to make any such story improbable in the last degree. In the first place, Mr. Butt's position as head of the Home Rulers renders his acceptance of office from an English Minister impossible. It would be an act of treachery to millions of people—always taking it for granted that the millions are in favor of Home Rule. But even a more serious objection lies against Mr. Butt's character as an individual. The appointment to the Lord Chief Justiceship of Ireland of a man totally wanting in morality, incessantly torn by "the want of pence which vexeth public men," and harassed by creditors of all sorts and conditions, would, in a community such as there is in Ireland, be nothing less than a national scandal. Every supporter and friend of Mr. Butt knows this in his heart, and knows that the judgments of the Queen's Bench would not invariably command the respect and loyalty of the people. It is very sad to be obliged to say this much of so remarkable a man; but nature, while lavish in her gifts, denied her spoiled child prudence, a sense of *meum et tuum*, and the slightest capacity for self-denial. A London journal stated the rumor, and wrote a very cheerful article, in which there were displayed a very limited knowledge of Mr. Butt and a very profound ignorance of Ireland. This article was copied into the national organs, as they are called in Ireland. And then the uses of the rumor came to light. I should tell you that there has been going on in Ireland for the last three years what is called a national testimonial to Mr. Butt. He has practically given up his business at the Bar, and it was felt, and justly, that he ought to be remunerated in some way. Grattan received a grant of £50,000. O'Connell lived for years on the contributions of the people. It is a fall from Grattan and O'Connell to Mr. Butt; but undoubtedly if ever anything is to come of Home Rule it must come through Mr. Butt. Well, this testimonial has failed. Certain members of Parliament who owed much to Mr. Butt in a public relation, contributed liberally; but the Irish people hung back. When I say that in three years, and with incessant appeals in the press, the whole sum has barely reached £5,000, you will see the hopeless character of the provision. When I add further that the money was spent by the beneficiare as it was collected, and that at this moment there are not £100 to his credit, it is plain that the national testimonial has been of nothing better than a temporary use. Now, the whole purpose of this rumor about the Chief Justiceship, in the opinion of the many, touches closely this condition of affairs. I happen to know that a certain member of Parliament—albeit a nationalist, a Home Ruler, a patriot of the first water—on hearing of the rumor wrote to Mr. Butt and begged him to accept the office, pointing out the duty of providing for one's household. Whether this letter was sincerely intended or was thrown out as a straw to show the true current, is hard to say. Mr. Butt replied in the most cautious terms, and the reply was then sent to all the newspapers. I subjoin a portion of the letter, and then beg leave to ask any candid man whether he believes the Lord Chief Justiceship was ever offered to Mr. Butt. He says:

"I hasten to thank you for your letter. You may rest perfectly satisfied that the occasion to which you refer will never arise. Indeed, those who have the power of making the offer must know perfectly well that if made it would be declined. To say that it would be a sin to forsake the old and homely poverty which prescribes the propriety of waiting to be asked; but I should be sorry you should misunderstand me. If it were possible that the offer should be made, it would be impossible for me to accept it. The position I have taken toward the Home Rule cause obliges me not voluntarily to abandon it. It is probable I may not be able long to continue to take the part I have done in public affairs, but when I cease to do so it must not be for any personal advantage to myself."

After this he proceeds to say how serious would be the injury to public morality if he, the leader of the people, accepted place from the English Minister. "For me to increase the distrust which so largely prevails against all public men would be a crime." You will see that the whole letter is hypothetical, and that the only serious part of it is that wherein he says that he may not be long able to continue in public affairs. This has been seized upon by his friends, and the dead horse of the testimonial is being flagellated in quite a terrible manner. One journal declares that to lose Mr. Butt would be a national calamity, and the nation is called upon to save itself. Letters have appeared, calling upon some one "to point out the way," so that an income may be secured to the national champion. I believe all this is very dismal and shows how unsound is public feeling in Ireland. If the people really wanted Home Rule, and really believed in the man who has raised that standard, would they not be willing to give him bread? There are 32 counties in Ireland. If they subscribed £1,000 apiece, and invested the whole at 5 per cent., Mr. Butt would have £1,600 a year certain. He could always make £500 a year in the Parliamentary recess, and this, with the tribute, would suffice to sustain him. But no such notion has ever been entertained, and if it were tried to-morrow would fail utterly. I believe I am right in stating that the entire West of Ireland has given the munificent sum of £25 to the Butt testimonial, although Home Rule meetings in the West are as enthusiastic as you can fancy. But the consideration which is most painful is the knowledge that a myth is being blown into magnificence for the purpose of squeezing money out of an unwilling people. It is as clear as day that Mr. Butt has refused nothing, because he was offered nothing; and to sound the alarm, flourish trumpets, and bray on the bassoon that he has given up honor, emolument, and ease for the cause of Ireland, is little less than a pitiful fib. He himself, in the letter from which I have quoted, speaks of the offer as a "miracle." Well, the days of miracles are over, and there is no Chief Justiceship for the leader of the Home Rule party. As to the numerical strength of that party I have no doubt, just as I have no doubt that any cry that might be raised to-morrow would enlist the verbal loyalty of the crowd. The people are too wretched to engage in political affairs with anything like heart. The promises made by successive leaders have been too big, and the resulting disappointments too grievous. I do not say that the intention of the Home Rule party is unworthy, but I am satisfied there is no sincerity in the cry as it comes to us in scores of resolutions. That Ireland is economically in a wretched condition no man can doubt; but while the people are torn by mutual detestation and religious rancor, there can be no hope for internal improvement and none for imperial charity.

AMERICAN BEEF IN IRELAND AND ITS PROBABLE RESULTS.

Let me direct attention to a matter of the very gravest practical importance, and one that touches the prosperity of America not a little. I mean the importation of American meat into these kingdoms. You can hardly imagine the anxiety which exists in this country as to the possible effects of that importation if it be carried out on anything like a large scale. The facts are simple. For 20 years Irishmen have been turning from agriculture to grazing. Ceaseless emigration rendered labor very dear, and when harvest-time came round the profits of the crops were swallowed up in wages, and too often the crop was endangered by delay in waiting for the men. The liberal introduction of machinery did not suffice to obviate the difficulty, and, in any case, there is no machine, as yet, for digging potatoes. This gradually brought farmers to the belief that it was foolish to sow corn when it could be bought cheaper from abroad; that it was foolish to stick to tillage while labor was every year getting scarcer and dearer; and that a change to grazing, with its simple responsibilities and steady income, would be prudent and profitable. This movement was aided in two ways—by the succession of wet Winters and Summers, which destroyed a great portion of the crops; and by the prevalence of rinderpest in England, which raised the price of beef. The rinderpest never visited Ireland, and the lucky speculators who had already engaged in the cattle trade realized enormous profits in a short period. And so it gradually came about that year after year there was more land turned to cattle and removed from tillage. For at least 15 years we have realized the profits of this change; albeit sound economists knew that it was wrong to substitute cattle for men, to the ruin of the general interests of the country. A certain class grew rich, of course, and by a keen management and not very scrupulous attention to honesty, the prices of meats were raised until the butcher's bill became the terror of the householder. In the meantime the landlords, ejecting small tillage-men, amalgamated their farms, leveled all into a huge sheep-walk or grazing ground, put it up to auction, and so raised the price of land. Well, we have been paying a shilling per pound for beef, and a penny or two less for mutton, and pork and bacon are far from cheap. The complaints were universal, and in Ireland the pressure was most acutely felt. The depreciation in the purchasing power of money led, about five years ago, to a general rise in wages, and there was then a natural desire to spend more rather than to be guided by the real value of the increase. One of the most immediate results was an increased consumption of meat. This had the effect of putting up the price. Now wages have fallen somewhat, and the fall has been preceded by a series of strikes. Impoverished by the battle and the defeat, the working classes are now in a very critical condition, and the general stagnation of trade, not only in Europe, but in America, has afforded no pleasant outlook for those whose interests or pursuits lead them to study anticipations. Suddenly we heard of a great scheme for transporting the countless multitudes of the prairies to these islands. At the start the idea was laughed at, but when we knew that the cattle were killed and dressed at the port of embarkation, that the ocean steamers had been so altered in construction as to allow of the meat being preserved during the voyage, things began to look ominous. It now turns out that the meat has been sold in London by the butchers for some time and not a word said. Be this as it may, the great fact stands that beef is selling in Liverpool and other large towns for 5 pence the pound, or less than half the home price. Those who have eaten it declare that it is as delicious food as man can desire, and certainly the demand just now is universal. This very morning 100 tons arrived in Dublin, and the butchers are in a state of panic as to the result. But far more serious than anything that can befall the butchers will be the revolution effected in the chief interest of the country—the growing and selling of cattle. If you can send us an unlimited supply of beef and sell it here for less than half the local price, it follows that the Irish cattle trade will be annihilated. Our London and Liverpool trade alone involves scores of millions of pounds sterling. At one blow this would be swept away. I cannot exaggerate the feeling of dismay which just now prevails with regard to this important subject. Steamer after steamer arrives laden to the deck with this beef, and the popular cry is on all sides in its favor. Then, again, pleuro-pneumonia is devastating our own herds, and they are being slaughtered under a recent enactment, and the owners receiving compensation, partly from the local rate-payers and partly from the national Government. The plain issue will be ruin to the grazing interest here, a speedy return to certain forms of tillage, perhaps beet-root and tobacco—the latter is at present prohibited. If this turn out—and I have given this business a great deal of thought, and have come to the conclusion that something of this sort will happen—then we must have a great coming back. The emigrant who has failed at your side will be very glad to favor his home-sick heart; and I shall be surprised if before Midsummer day we have not a third of a million of able-bodied Irishmen on the ocean track for home.

GOOD FORTUNE OF A POPULAR ACTRESS.

Turning from these grave topics, let me add, by way of gossip, a paragraph concerning a lady well known in your City—Mrs. Michael Gunn, *née* Miss Bessie Sudlow. Miss Sudlow came from Niblo's to Dublin about two and a half years ago, on the recommendation of Mr. Sothern. She came to the Theatre Royal here, the proprietors of which are Messrs. J. & M. Gunn. She played the principal part in the Christmas pantomime, and won general applause, not less by her personal attractions than by her gifts as a vocalist and actress. Leaving Dublin, she visited London, and played with great success in one of the theatres. Once more she came to Dublin to play *Dick Whittington* in the pantomime, and after a very successful season she was duly announced as the fiancée of Mr. Michael Gunn, the younger of the proprietors of the theatre. Mr. Gunn has long been recognized in Dublin society as a man of uncommon ability and excellent character. He is a member of the Dublin Corporation, and was regarded as "coming" for the office of Lord Mayor. Well, he married Miss Sudlow toward the end of last year, and soon after a testimonial project was successfully set on foot. About a fortnight ago the matter was concluded. About 150 citizens sat down to dinner, Mr. Gunn being the guest. The Lord Mayor presided, and Mr. Brooke, member of Parliament for the city, occupied the vice-chair. A beautiful service of plate, valued at several hundreds of pounds, was presented to him, and a very handsome address congratulated him on his union with Miss Sudlow. I thought you might like to hear of the good fortune of a lady who I understand counts her New-York friends and admirers in considerable numbers.

SUNDAY POLICE COURT NOTES.

A HIGHWAY ROBBER HELD FOR TRIAL—THE USUAL NUMBER OF CASES OF INTOXICATION AND DISORDERLY CONDUCT DISPOSED OF AT THE SEVERAL COURTS.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, John Bowles, aged 24, a native of Canada, residing at No. 79 Chatham street, was arraigned on a charge of highway robbery. The complainant, Edmund Murphy, of No. 429 East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, testified that as he was standing near the corner of Pearl and Chatham streets at 12:30 o'clock on Sunday morning, he was assaulted by the prisoner and another person unknown, and robbed of a double-case gold watch valued at $100. He gave the alarm and pursued the thieves. On catching up with them a struggle ensued, and Bowles, seeing the Police coming to his victim's assistance, cunningly slipped the watch into the latter's outside pocket, where it was afterward found. Bowles was arrested by Capt. Murray, of the Fourth Precinct, and another officer, and both were taken to the station. After hearing the case yesterday, Judge Kilbreth decided to hold Bowles in $3,000 bail for trial. The complainant Murphy was held in $500 to appear as a witness.

Judge Wandell presided at Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning, and disposed of a number of cases of intoxication and disorderly conduct. Among the prisoners arraigned were old men and women, the record of whose misspent lives could be plainly traced in their haggard looks and shabby appearance; youths who had just taken their first step on the downward path that leads to ignominy and shame; husbands who charged their wives with intoxication, and begged the Judge to commit them to the keeping of the officers of the law; with the average number of professional thieves and burglars, old in iniquity and hardened in crime. Joseph Stein, of No. 79 Delancey street, was charged with keeping a disorderly lodging-house, and was held in $500 bail. James Lawrence, of No. 232 East Tenth street, was arraigned for breaking into the house of Samuel Krowsky, No. 20 Ludlow street, and stealing clothing worth $55. He was held to answer. Mary Perry, an old woman, who was evidently no stranger to the court, after hearing the officer accuse her of being intoxicated, inquired of the Judge, in a familiar tone which evinced little concern for her position, how much his Honor was going to give her this time, and was answered three months' imprisonment. A laboring man, named Lindsay, charged his wife with intoxication and disorderly conduct, and begged the Judge to send her to the Island. The woman pleaded that she was the mother of seven children, and on promising to mend her ways the court advised her husband to take her home and give her another trial. After disposing of several other similar cases, Inspector Thorne called Judge Wandell's attention to the case of a man named George Wilson, a professional thief, residing at No. 23 Monroe street, who was arrested last week on a charge of stealing a case of jewelry valued at $700 from R. A. Keeping, No. 24 Maiden Lane. Wilson was arrested in South street on Wednesday last, by Officer Maloney, of the Seventh Precinct, on suspicion of having stolen the case of goods, which he was conveying to one of the railroad depots in a wagon. Upon inquiring into the matter it was found that the officer's suspicions were well-founded, the case of jewelry having been taken away from the sidewalk in front of the store in Maiden Lane. Wilson watched his opportunity, and while Mr. Keeping was out he employed a cartman and a porter, and having placed the case upon the wagon, ordered the driver to proceed to one of the depots. He was locked up in the prisoners' box at Essex Market on Wednesday night, and next morning, when arraigned before the Police Justice, he had so completely changed his appearance by shaving off his beard and changing his dress that the porter and truckman whom he employed to take the case away could not identify him. At present it is not known whether he succeeded in changing clothes with one of the other prisoners or was aided by the officer in charge. Inspector Thorne stated that he was determined to get to the bottom of the matter in the morning.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

JAPANESE MUSHROOMS.

HOW THEY ARE CULTIVATED—ONE OF THE INDUSTRIES OF A GREAT EMPIRE.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

One of the industries of Japan is the cultivation of mushrooms, which are exported in large quantities from that country, and some interesting information respecting them is given by Consul Robertson in his report on the trade of Kanagawa lately issued. The best of the edible species of mushrooms are known as "matsutaké" and "shiitake." The difficulties attendent on preserving the former kind almost exclude them from the market for export; for not only do they decompose very rapidly, but even when successfully dried are nearly tasteless, and thus useless in cookery. The shii-take species, however, have this peculiar excellence, that, though all but tasteless in their raw state, when they are dried they have an extremely fine flavor. The quantity that grows naturally on the decayed roots or cut stumps of the shii-tree is not sufficient to meet the demand for them, consequently much skill has been brought to bear on their cultivation, notably by cutting off the trunks of the shii and other trees and forcing the growth of the mushroom on them. Different varieties of oak are most in favor for the cultivation of the mushroom, the tree known as the shii giving, however, the best results. About the beginning of Autumn the trunk, about 5 or 6 inches in diameter, is selected and cut up into lengths of 4 or 5 feet; each piece is then split down lengthwise into four, and on the outer bark slight incisions are either made at once with a hatchet, or the cut logs are left till the following Spring, and then deep wounds 2 or 3 inches long are incised on them. Assuming the first course to have been pursued, the logs, after having received several slight incisons, are placed in a wood or grove where they can get the full benefit of the air and heat. In about three years they will be tolerably rotten in parts. After the more rotten parts are removed they are placed against a rack in a slanting position, and about the middle of the ensuing Spring the mushrooms will come forth in abundance. They are then gathered. The logs are, however, still kept, and are submitted to the following process: Every morning they are put in water, where they remain till afternoon, when they are taken out, laid lengthwise on the ground, and beaten with a mallet. They are then ranged on end in the same slanting position as before, and in two or three days mushrooms will again make their appearance. When the logs are beaten so heavily that the wood swells, mushrooms are induced of more than ordinarily large growth. If the logs are beaten only a great number of small-sized mushrooms grow up in succession. In places where there is a scarcity of water, rain-water should be kept for steeping the logs in. There is yet another plan. The cut logs are buried in the earth, and in a year's time are dug out and beaten as above described. The mushrooms thus grown are stored in a barn, on shelves ranged along three sides, with braziers lighted under. Afterward they are placed in small boxes, the bottoms of which are lined either with straw or bamboo mats. These boxes are then ranged on the shelves, and all approaches carefully closed. An even degree of warmth is thus diffused. The boxes ranged on the upper or lower tiers are constantly changed, so that the contents of each are thoroughly dried. Another mode of drying is to string the mushrooms on thin slips of bamboo, which are plied together near the brazier; the heat

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MARCH MAGAZINES.

HARPER'S MONTHLY.

—For March the complexion of *Harper's Monthly* will be colored chiefly by natural history and art. The especial phase of art treated of in *Harper's* initial article is that of painting, and the essay is, moreover, limited to France. Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin tells us about the modern painters whose pictures we see in almost every collection, and supplies us with vignettes of them besides. Gérome, Meissonier, Bonnat, Doré, Cabanel, Millet, Troyon, Rosa Bonheur, and Jules Breton are here in good wood-cuts, and not a few representative pictures are also given. Hamon's Aurora and Gérome's staircase, with courtier's groveling before the King's confessor, Regnault's "General Prim" and Detaille's "Retreat" assist the text very nicely. A short article on Litchfield Hill, in north-western Connecticut, gives a chance for further portraits taken from pictures of celebrated Americans, but these are less carefully cut. Natural history is seen, too, in an article by S. S. Conant, based on Wallace's *Geographical Distribution of Animals*, published by Harper & Brothers. It is of the usual kind and quality that readers of Harper's may expect. As to poetry, the programme is a slim one, but the longer set of verses, by Philip Bourke Marston, go a certain way toward redeeming this department. These are wordy, but have good feeling, and that is more than can be said, we regret to say, about "Love's Voyage," a poem, with vignette heading, by Mr. C. P. Cranch. The whole appearance of this last leads one to suspect an endeavor to write down, and draw a picture down, to the level of some imaginary popular audience.

Travel is always a strong point with *Harper's*, and we have in the March number the first paper on an interesting part of the globe, the Azores. Another paper, illustrated with rough sketches, is on the Russian Wends and their homes, by Herbert Tuttle. Science has a celebrated champion in Dr. Draper, who gives a popular exposition of some scientific experiments, on which were based the results which made Dr. Draper famous. The short stories are "About Dolly," by Rose Terry Cooke; "Ideals," by Edward Everett Hale, and "My Great Aunt's Will," by Elizabeth A. Smith. Of late *Harper's Monthly* seems to be regretting the old days of an illustrated *charivari* at the end of the magazine. This month we have two small pictures of children, by Woolff, one of the numerous comic draughtsmen that have lately been coming up in a mushroom crop along with Thomas Nast. His small children are a little monotonous, but he often shows a good streak of humor. The strange story, called "A Woman Hater"—not a very strange title, by the way—comes to a close in this, its ninth part, and finishes in a mild bath of gore. The article on "Webster and the Constitution," by Hon. Henry W. Hilliard, is well worth reading. From another point of view it is an amusing example of the gulf that the war fixed between ante-war times and the present. The language, the ideas, the way of looking at things, are all of a piece and quite out of the present modes of thinking. There is an enthusiasm about Mr. Hilliard's articles that is somewhat sadly missed in this generation. We suppose that the South, unaffected by emigration or railway improvements, remains necessarily very much as it used to be in the old times. A new generation has grown up, but exactly like their fathers in ideas and aims.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

—Constance Fenimore Woolson has first honors in the *Atlantic Monthly* for March, and not without good cause. "Rodman the Keeper," is a story finely constructed, and well carried out. Not that there is much plot to it, but that Miss Woolson has brought into play between individuals the great questions that draw a hard line between the people of the Northern and Southern States. We might ask for a different ending, a happier finale, which would violate, very possibly, the reality a little, but that is a matter resting with the artist. It is pleasant to see so much progress in a writer of fiction as this little story evinces; some of Miss Woolson's early tales hardly contained so much promise as appears to be coming here to fruit. We fail to see why people applaud the sonnets of Mr. Longfellow. It is true, they are sweet and even; they contain the usual essence of his poetry, a charm which comes of knowing his end perfectly well, and going to it gravely and quietly. But surely his stand as a sonnet-writer is inferior to the position he takes in other and simpler forms of verse. The five sonnets put together under the name of "A Rosary of Sonnets," only prove, to our judgment, his inability to deal with that species of versification. The first is on nature, the second on a church-yard, the third on Eliot's, the Indian apostle's, oak; the fourth is called "The Descent of the Muses," and the last is on Venice. Other poets present with rhymes are H. H., who has a slender trio of stanzas called "Apart;" Charles H. Noyes, with "The Prodigal" from which we will pick these three lines:

"Keep thou immortal some good thought of mine
Which, in oblivion's dark, may softly shine
Like the pale fox-fire of a rotting tree;"

and A. R. Grote who has "A Last Word." In the second installment of "Out of the Question" Mr. Howells continues his semi-dramatic method of writing. The story so far occupies a transition place between novel and drama, as if it were all ready by the cutting away of a few superfluous passages to leap on to the real stage. The hero is a young Western man, poor, and an inventer of a railway patent; the heroine is a Massachusetts girl of great wealth and of the true blue type as to family, but as to herself, not so consumed with knowledge as the Massachusetts girl is popularly supposed to be. The story by Henry James, Jr., is of that subdued, restrained nature habitual with him. In the twenty-first and twenty-second chapters, however, the American discovers the skeleton in the closet of the Bellegardes. Mr. James is a very careful and conscientious artist, whose work never betrays hurry or neglect. There is a sense of things being in their places in his novels which indicates the thorough workman at his craft. Mr. E. S. Nadal, who may be said to have some experience in writing for the newspapers, tells some interesting truths about them, or rather lets slip, as it were unconsciously, many little things that are usually passed over in accordance with the conventional hypocrisy habitual in the world. There is an installment of Fanny Kemble's "Old Woman's Gossip," and the Contributors' Club appears to keep fully up to the expectations formed at the beginning of that department of the magazine. S. G. W. Benjamin also contributes a very readable account of the Canary Islands and an ascent of Teneriffe.

THE GALAXY.

—The March *Galaxy* opens with a subject supposed to be dear to the heart of the American—"The English Peerage." Justin McCarthy furnishes a second installment of "Miss Misanthrope," which is likewise of English setting, being a novel with scenes laid in London. Titus Munson Coan makes a study of the poetical methods of a great genius in "Wordsworth's Corrections," while "M. E. W. S." has a poem with a French title, ostensibly on the plan that the guide-book of the Florence Gallery gives the picture in question under the same name. It is called "Portrait D'une Jeune Femme Inconnue." There is also a love story, in five chapters, by Henry Sedley. Sidney Lanier has one of his uncomfortable strained poems "To Beethoven," which one continually finds oneself longing to see improved by some quality not very evident, but certainly wanting. The scientific miscellany is as full and instructive as usual. But the point of the number resides in a translation of a story by Ivan Tourgrieneff. The magazine would be worth looking at for this alone, even though all else were below par. The story is that called "Assja."

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

—The March number of *Lippincott's* has two very pleasing illustrated articles to start with; one is on Peru, being from the travels of the Frenchman, Marcoy; the other relates to Japan, and has to do with the adventures of another Frenchman, M. Collache, who served the Japanese as military instructor. The illustrations have the French clearness and audacity which make the reader look twice before passing the articles by. A very remarkable story follows; "Seth," by Fannie Hodgson Burnett would do credit to the very best of our writers of fiction. The story is partly in that Lancashire dialect which we know in Mrs. Burnett's other work, and in plot is not entirely without likeness to other things she has written. But her grasp of human nature is really extraordinary, and her ability to deal with that dangerous quality, in fiction, the pathetic, is beyond praise. We hesitate to say how much pleasure this little tale has afforded us, but would merely like to express our conviction that, judging from her present work, the author has great things in store for the reading world. As an antidote to this, one has to suffer such unmitigated stuff as "Place aux Dames," which is a comic hash of Shakespeare's characters heated over. Sidney Lanier has a short poem called "Redbreast in Tampa." Berthold Auerbach's story, translated by Mr. Charles T. Brooks, rather improves in this number on the former installment. The German emigrant's son in his relation to kinsfolk and acquaintance in the ancestral village is sketched with great keenness and considerable force—young Aloys, "the Gawk from America," who is suffering from two evils on his visit to the paternal village, one arising from his father's nickname, "Gawk," the other from the fact that the one girl whom his father does not want him to marry is the girl whom he takes a liking to. The wife his father has recommended him to take comes on the scene in this installment. "Our Monthly Gossip" contains an interesting communication from W. W. C. in regard to the late Rev. Henry Harbaugh. His great-grandfather came from Switzerland in 1736, and he himself is likely to be more famous as a poet in the Pennsylvania Dutch dialect than as a clergyman or theological writer. The dialect seems very close to common or "Bauer" German, with remarkably few English intrusions. There are no very noticable points of likeness between the specimens here given and the dialect used by Mr. Charles Leland in his far-famed Hans Breitmann ballads. The poems have been published in a new edition under the title *Harbaugh's Harpe*, by the Reformed Church Publication Board of Philadelphia.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL.

—George Sand's "Tower of Percemont" is continued in this month's *Appleton*, and the second installment of "Cherry Ripe" is here, with a finely composed illustration by C. S. Reinhart. There are also a story by Ellen W. Olney called "The Young Doctor," and a poem, "The Singer's Error," by Howard Glyndon. Mrs. Piatt has a little poem, which has some of the fragile grace we are used to admire in her work.

Charlotte Adams writes about "Venice," and Julian Hawthorne continues his ree and easy disquisitions on anything and everything having the slightest connection with his present abode in England. The "Defenses of Constantinople" is the title of an opportune paper by George M. Towle, while a sprightly little story called "My Son Victor," bears the name of Mary Wager Fisher. D. H. Jacques writes about a Floridian island, and M. E. W. S. has a most ambitious article in verse, adorned with vignettes, under the title "Love or Study." American topics are well discussed by Christian Reid in "The Mountain Region of North Carolina," an illustrated paper on a country of which too little is known, and by John T. Short, who writes an interesting account of "Culture-Heroes of the Ancient Americans."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

—*Anne Warwick.* A novel. By Georgiana M. Craik. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877.

—*Hell and Damnation.* By Rev. G. H. Humphrey. The *Earnest Christian* office, Rochester, N. Y.

—*Weavers and Weft; or, Love that Hath Us in His Net.* By Miss Braddon. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877.

—*Authorized Report of the Third Church Congress in the United States.* 1876. New-York: T. Whittaker, No. 2 Bible House.

—*Hand-book and Guide to Florida.* By Sidney Lanier. Profusely illustrated. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Paper covers.

—*Electricity and the Electric Telegraph.* By George B. Prescott. With Illustrations. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877.

—*Suggestions for House Decoration in Painting, Woodwork, and Furniture.* By Rhoda and Agnes Garrett. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

—*The Statesman's Year-book for the Year* 1877. By Frederick Martin. Fourteenth annual publication. London: Macmillan & Co. 1877.

—*Silver and Gold, and their Relation to the Problem of Resumption.* By S. Dana Horton. New edition. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. 1877.

Majolica and Fayence: Italian, Sicilian, Majorcan, Hispano-Moresque, and Persian. By Arthur Beckwith. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 1877.

—*Selections from the Writings of Lord Macaulay.* Edited, with occasional notes, by George Otto Trevelyan, M. P. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877.

—*An Introduction to Political Economy.* By Arthur Latham Perry, LL. D., Professor of History and Political Economy in Williams College. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co.

—*A Ride to Khiva.* Travels and Adventures in Central Asia. By Fred. Burnaby, Captain Royal Horse-Guards. With Maps and Appendix. New-York: Harper & Brothers. 1877.

—*Arrows and Anecdotes.* By Dwight L. Moody; with a sketch of his early life, and the story of the great revival. By John Lobb. New-York: Henry Gurley, No. 312 Fourth avenue. 1877.

—*The Land Birds and Game Birds of New-England;* with descriptions of the birds, their nests and eggs, their habits and notes. With illustrations. By H. D. Minot. Salem, Mass.: Naturalist's Agency. 1877.

—*The Life and Correspondence of Thomas Arnold, D. D., late Head Master of Rugby.* By Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D. D., Dean of Westminster. Two volumes in one. New-York: Scribner, Armstrong & Co. 1877.

A MAIL-BAG RIFLED.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* of Saturday says: "The Stockbridge mail-bag was cut open the other night, and all the letters, some 40 or 50, taken out, and no signs of them have yet been found. The mail carrier takes the bag from the train a little after 9 in the evening, puts it in his sleigh, drives home, puts up his horse, and then takes the bag to the Post Office, throwing it in at the outside door, where it lies until morning. It was found mutilated on this occasion when the office was opened in the morning, but the papers being left in, it was thought the mischief was done while the man was putting up his horse."

LADY TREVOR'S SECRET.

CHAPTER I.

IN THE BLACK FOREST.

In the midst of the Black Forest, in Germany, lies hidden the picturesque village of Zorlits.

The principal building in the village is the little wooden Lutheran church, the only house of worship.

The Pastor of this church, a year or two ago, was Herr Brocken, or Father Brocken, as he was affectionately called by his people. He was a kindly, simple-hearted man.

Here he had dwelt twenty years, the father, the pastor, and guide of his simple people; here his wife had recently died, and here he hoped to be buried. He was childless, his family consisting of an old housekeeper and a young girl known as his niece.

This niece of the Pastor was the idol of the good people of Zorlitz. She tended the peasants in their illness; she visited the quaint old houses like a sunbeam, bringing with her always warmth and sunshine

One afternoon in June, at the time we have indicated, our heroine, after making a call upon a sick old woman, began the ascent of the steep hill in the direction of the parsonage. When half-way up the slope, she turned aside into the woods, pursuing a shaded path at an easy pace, swinging her broad-brimmed hat by its ribbons from her arm, and caroling a German song in a sweet voice that roused the birds to emulation.

She was about seventeen years of age, tall, slim, and graceful, with a beauty unmistakably English, and yet more unmistakably patrician.

This girl, with her wonderful beauty, which would have made a sensation in the Queen's drawing-room, with her exquisite refinement of looks and manner that declared her gentle birth and breeding, possessed a grandly generous nature, a warm heart, and impulsive temperament, and, withal, a personal magnetism that attracted every one to her.

She had been thoroughly well educated, the good pastor and his wife having gloried in her keen intellect, and in her thirst for knowledge. They had taught her various languages, music, for which she had a positive genius, drawing and painting, and various feminine arts; but her accomplishments were among the least of her charms.

The path along which she was walking came out upon a spring, whose clear pool was shadowed by bending trees. This was a favorite resort of the young girl, and she sat down upon the green bank, the song dying on her lips, and a strange gravity overspreading her face.

"Oh, dear," she said, sighing; "I am so tired of this dear, stupid old Zorlitz. I wish that I could see something of the world outside. I have read of the great towns, of different peoples, of life beside which ours is stagnation. I am growing discontented. Must I live here all my life, and die, and be buried here, knowing nothing of any better existence? If it were not for leaving uncle I'd beg to be allowed to go somewhere as governess. But I can't leave him, and he will never leave Zorlitz. And yet I'd give half my remaining life for a change—if I might only go somewhere and see something of the world."

Did some mischievous spirit hear her complaint and resolve to grant her wish? For a change in her life was close at hand—a change greater than even her vivid imagination would have dared conceive. That very hour was Lord Glenham and Maidred Crafton, his kinsman, hastening toward the sheet of paper, his eager old eyes fairly devouring its contents.

The letter, as we noticed after reading it, was written in plain white paper, without watermark or imprint of any sort whatever. The handwriting was coarse, and slanted backward with evident attempt at disguise. There was no date to the letter, which was as follows:

"HERR BROCKEN: It is now fourteen years since I left with you the little nameless child whom you agreed to bring up, and in all that time I have never written a line to you, nor have I heard from you directly, but I am aware that the child is, unfortunately, still alive. I have remitted regularly to you for her support the sum of fifty pounds per annum. I remit that sum herewith, as usual, in Bank of England notes. As she is now about seventeen years old, and quite able to make her own way, I shall not send any more money for her. As this is the first, it will also be the last communication you will ever receive from me.

"I suppose that she has been brought up, in accordance with my instructions, as a German peasant girl. I suppose, also, that she is contented with her lot, since she has never known any other. If she should marry some wood-carver of your people, then my best wishes for her welfare will have been fulfilled.

"It is scarcely necessary for me to repeat what I told you fourteen years ago, that the girl has no friends save those she may have made at Zorlitz; no relations; and that the best she can do for herself is to live and die in the obscurity of the Black Forest. My care and concern for her end herewith. Neither are nor you will ever hear from me again."

There was no signature to this epistle. Herr Brocken read it over the second time and sighed heavily.

"The unknown guardian washes his hands of Cecil," he muttered. "All connection between the girl and her early past is now completely severed. She will never solve the mystery, never know her origin. I almost wish that I had not sent Lord Glenham away, and yet I could not do otherwise. According to the traditions and usages of the world, a girl like Cecil, no matter how great her beauty, genius, and goodness, is no fitting wife for a great lord."

The door opened while his eyes were riveted on the paper, and Cecil came in slowly, half-shyly.

The Pastor made a movement to put the letter in his desk, but changed his purpose.

"My dear," he said, "you seem somehow less of a child to me than usual to-night. My heart is heavy and sore with many burdens. Shall I lay them upon your young shoulders?"

The tender young face at once grew stronger with a gravity and courage that touched the old scholar.

"I did not know that you were bearing secret burdens, uncle," said Cecil. "Let me help you. Do you need money?"

The Pastor glanced at the two bank-notes on his desk.

"No, dear, it is not any fear of poverty that troubles me," he said, gently. "I feel strangely weak. I realize to-night that I am growing old. I may not live another year, and there are things you ought to know. I will tell them to you now, Cecil, this handsome English lord asked me to-day for my consent to address you as your suitor."

The girl blushed and paled, and her eyes glowed with a swift and dazzling splendor.

"What did you say, uncle?" she whispered, after a little pause.

"I bade him wait a year. I told him that you were too young to marry."

"He loves me! He loves me!" Cecil said to herself softly, her glorious young beauty radiant as a star. "And he is coming back next year! Oh, uncle, I am the happiest girl in all the world to-night!"

The old Pastor sighed and stroked her hair with a shaking hand. A great struggle was going on within him. At last a look of decision settled upon his careworn features, and, with his trembling hand resting on Cecil's head, he told her her history so far as he knew it. He also informed her that he had told it to Lord Glenham, and that it seemed to make him love her all the more. He then handed her the letter from her unknown guardian, closed his eyes, and leaned back in his chair. His face looked singularly worn and sorrowful in the dim light, and there was a weariness in the drooping features that told of extreme physical weakness. No one marked the rapid change of expression in the young face at his knee, the passionate anguish in the sweet eyes, the tense lines about the lovely mouth, the bitterness, horror, and despair indicated in all her perfect features.

The letter fell at last from Cecil's hand, and the bright head drooped to the Pastor's knee, while Cecil gave way to a burst of passionate weeping.

"My child," said the old scholar, arousing himself with his former bewildered expression, "hush, dear, you pain me. I would have kept this from you if I had dared. Lord Glenham may come back. Goodness, beauty, and genius are of more value than ancestry. Put the letter in your pocket. It may prove a clue some day."

He took from the desk a small packet, which he opened.

"My good wife wrote out the history of your coming here," he said, "and here it is. We both signed it. And the good wife, who was clever with her pencil, made that night, after your guardian's departure, a sketch of his face. Here it is. It can perhaps do you no good, but as the man might have been your father, we preserved it for you!"

Cecil seized the paper eagerly, and stared at the picture with great, devouring eyes.

It represented a young man with a fair, English face; a heavy, cruel mouth; small, blue eyes, the left one having a peculiar droop; and with a large mole on the left cheek. The face was hard, cold, and unpleasant, and Cecil shuddered as she studied it, feeling a quick sense of repulsion toward it.

"Do you think that he was my father?" she asked.

"The good wife thought not. But he might have been. Men can be very cruel to their own flesh and blood when they are supremely selfish. Keep the picture, dear. And now, Cecil, we must say good-night."

Cecil knelt down beside him, and he laid his hands on her head and blessed her. Then he embraced her tenderly as she arose, and dismissed her.

The old Pastor leaned back in his chair. His long, scanty locks fell around his venerable face, and his eyelids drooped wearily.

"Poor little Cecil!" he said to himself, yet without seeming to realize his words. "I seem to have the gift of second sight to-night. A terrible future yawns before her. Poor little one! God shield her!"

When morning dawned he still sat in his easy-chair, but his head was thrown back; the gentle smile was frozen on his features, which were rigid as marble.

The old Pastor had gone to join his good wife. He was dead, and Cecil Rosse was left alone in the world to meet the terrible perils in store for her!

The grief of Cecil, when, the next morning, she discovered the old Pastor sitting dead in his chair, was indescribable. She felt that she was now indeed alone, and without a guide in the world. But old Gretchen and all the neighbors comforted her, and by the time the funeral ceremonies had ended and the affairs of the Pastor's estate had been settled, she had recovered her usual elasticity of spirits and had resolved upon her course, which was to go to England, accompanied by Gretchen, and see if she could not find some trace of her family. As they set out, old Gretchen, looking back at the forest-village through her tears, muttered:

"I hope that we ain't rushing straight into trouble! And yet a creeping feeling comes over me that there are dark days ahead! I wish I could read the future!" The above we publish as a specimen chapter; but the continuation of this story will be found only in the N. Y. Ledger. Ask for the number dated March 3, which can now be had at any news office or book-store. If you are not within reach of a news office, you can have the Ledger mailed to you for one year by sending three dollars to Robert Bonner, publisher, 180 William street, New-York.

ENGLAND'S HORSE SUPPLY.

THE DIFFICULTY OF OBTAINING SUITABLE CAVALRY HORSES.

From the London Telegraph, Jan. 30.

A large number of letters have been forwarded for insertion in the columns of *The Daily Telegraph*, in answer to those that have recently appeared from "Emeritus" and "X Dragoon" on the interesting and important question, "How are we to get horses?" "Stockwell" is of opinion that those writers ought to have rather propounded the query, "Where are we to get horses?" In Ireland, which is the great horse-producing country for our troopers and cavalry remounts, the regimental dealers have the greatest difficulty in finding the suitable article. After much industrious search they collect a batch of animals for the inspection of the Colonel and veterinary surgeon, whose requirement may be stationed in some English town. Many Colonels of crack cavalry regiments are exceedingly particular in their selections as to uniformity in size, color, &c., and in order to conciliate these officers the contractor will in some cases pay the farmer or breeder a price in excess of the regimental standard for a good young horse. The proposition of "Emeritus" and "X Dragoon" is never likely to be carried out, as many regiments are stationed in great manufacturing and commercial centres, where horse fairs are seldom held, and where "Colonel Fire-eater" would be unable to select half-a-dozen that would meet his requirements. He would be shown "a parade" of "the halt, the lame, and the blind" that would so sicken him that he would forever eschew the office of "dealer," and resort the aid and services of the regimental contractor. The scarcity of horses is so great and the prices so much increased that steeds suitable for cavalry purposes are worth much more, and command higher prices among jobmasters, dealers, and private buyers; and it is only at the end of a fair, when these men have secured them, that the farmers and breeders will treat with the regimental contractor and accept his price. The suggestion enunciated by "Emeritus" as to a Colonel fixing and advertising a rendezvous for the purchase of horses might be attended by success in Canada or the Western States of America, but neither in England nor Ireland would his efforts meet with success. For future troopers and cavalry remounts we must look to our Canadian dominions

"Sabreur" writes that the Eastern question has closed the export trade from Russia and Austria, and that at any hour Prince Bismarck may decree that no horse shall leave Germany. At the present moment France seeks 6,000 cavalry and artillery remounts, for which she is willing to pay from 900 to 1,500 francs. For the coming Exhibition the Paris omnibus and tramway companies require 2,000 fresh animals. Here, our Colonels of cavalry pay 42 guineas for three-year-olds, and shout wrath at the cry of what use would such immature colts be in a campaign? Our relief must come from Canada and America. The only remedy to this equine scarcity is to draw upon the unlimited sandflies which exist in the prairies. The last census there were nearly 9,500,000 horses in the States alone, against 2,762,000 in Great Britain. In the one State of Illinois the numbers are increasing at the rate of 50,000 per annum. Though not successful, the best-looking horse in the paddock at Paris was the strapping young Canadian horses, who looked quite up to grand Liverpool form or a "clinker" in the shires. We are at our wit's end for blood weight-carrying hunters, and this class of horse is to be had in the blue-grass region of Kentucky—*par excellence* the finest breeding country in the world. There are to be found the descendants of Messenger, Priam, Glencoe, Margrave, Tranby, and strains of the best blood in our Stud-book. The horses of Canada and the Western States are large, powerful, well-shaped, upstanding animals, possessing great bone and substance, with plenty of muscle below the knee, and with excellent feet. All are good trotters, and roaring, so common with us, is an almost unknown malady.

The author of "England's Horses for Peace and War" states that he is a practical man in horse-dealing both at home and abroad. "Emeritus" draws attention to the manner in which recruits are got, and suggests a parallel method for obtaining remounts. The obvious reply is that recruits are to be had, but not remounts. Referring further to the letter of "Emeritus," the writer asks, presuming the Colonel of a cavalry regiment were to discharge the contractor, how many breeders or farmers would give him the first refusal of their produce? It must be an unsound or comparatively inferior animal that during the prevailing dearth is not worth more than the regulation price, (£40.) And for such as would suit cavalry Colonels, and pass the lynx-eyed military professional, at his elbow there are eager buyers who will pay more than "Col. Fire-eater" can pay for the Government. The idea, too, of young colts for the severe work of carrying our soldiers and their heavy appliances in full marching order, or to stand the terrible ordeal of the riding-school drill, is all wrong. In Canada and America, where there are immense numbers of the horses required for our Army, the suggestions of "Emeritus" might be practicable, but in these islands they are preposterous and impossible.

FRIGHTFUL TRAGEDY IN BRITTANY.

A frightful tragedy has taken place in Saint Brieuc, a seaport town in Brittany. A journalist named M. Le Foll, connected with a local newspaper called *Le Progrès*, sent an invitation to Capt. Wurts, of the Seventy-first Regiment, to call at his office on urgent business. The Captain did so, and found himself in presence of M. Le Foll, who abruptly put to him this question, "Is it true that you visited my wife while I was absent from town?" The Captain replied "Yes." "You admit, then," continued the husband, "to have relations with her?" "Not at all," protested Capt. Wurts. "Will you promise me," then said M. Le Foll, "to fight with any one who says that you are the lover of my wife?" "Certainly not," responded the military man, "because in that case I should be obliged to deal with the blackguards you might choose to send me. But if you desire it I will fight with you." Then M. Le Foll followed with this strange question, "Will you sign a declaration stating on your honor that you have never had any improper intimacy with my wife?" "Certainly," replied Capt. Wurts, "as it is perfectly true." He sat down at a table and began to write the required document, when Le Foll drew a poignard and stabbed him twice in the back. Although Capt. Wurts was struck down by the second blow he found enough strength to disarm his assassin, and turning the dagger in his hand he said to his assassin, "Miserable wretch, go and save yourself! I could kill you like a dog." (*Je pourrais vous tuer comme un chien.*) But I want to come out of this affair with my honor unstained." Le Foll escaped from the office of his journal, and went to his own house carrying the dagger. Going up to his wife he said: "I have killed your lover; now die in your turn." With these words he stabbed her to the heart. Proceeding to the Hotel of the Croix Blanche he there rejoined a woman named Guinette, who had been his mistress for 18 months. They went out together, but what took place afterward is not known. A few hours later the bodies of the two couple were found at the gate of the public park of the town known as the Glais Bizoin. There is no doubt that Le Foll had first killed the woman, and then had taken his own life with a revolver which was found upon his corpse.

ENGLISH PAINTINGS AT THE CENTENNIAL.

"Atlas," in his contribution to the London *World*, says: "Doubts were naturally entertained whether the pictures sent to the International Exhibition at Philadelphia might not be injured by the double voyage across the Atlantic. The extreme heat of the weather in the United States might have affected them, and the variation of the manner in which they were transported might have had an equally bad effect. Fortunately, no appreciable damage has been done, and Mr. Jopling deserves no small credit for this. He succeeded better in taking good care of the pictures than in persuading the United States Commissioners to agree with him in all things. He was simply an accomplished artist, whereas they were merely Commissioners. Among those sent were the Royal Academy diploma pictures. These were shown at Philadelphia for the first time in public. They comprise such works as those by Constable, Turner, and Wilkie, and, as a whole, are the most representative and characteristic specimens of the English school. Perhaps the Council of the Royal Academy may think that the time has now come for these pictures being seen by the English public. If they can be exhibited in Philadelphia they may be exhibited in London.

VESSELS OF WAR OF ALL NATIONS BUT ONE.

The number of vessels of war of all the maritime nations amounted in 1876, according to some official statistics lately published in Germany, to 2,039, of which 209 were iron-clads. The armament comprised 280,000 men and 15,000 guns; 110 war vessels, including 56 iron-clads, were in course of construction. The share of Germany in the world's navy was 21 ships (11 being iron-clads)—two frigates, four corvettes, five gun-boats, 10 vessels fitted with screws (of which four are corvettes, three tenders, and three are vessels with torpedoes.) As regards the number of vessels which they possess, the different nations rank as follows: England, France, Russia, Turkey, Austria, Germany, Italy, Spain, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Portugal. Italy and Germany rank together by reason of the great number of vessels they have lately constructed. The *Gazette d'Augsbourg*, commenting on these figures, expresses a hope that Germany, who finds herself at present sixth on the list, will occupy the fourth place as soon as the vessels she is building are completed, and will rank even third possibly in 1882, when the programme which she has drawn up for herself will be carried into execution. The United States Navy is ignored altogether.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Third Monday motion calendar. Court opens at 10:30 A. M. for ex parte business. Calendar called at 12 M.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Demurrers.
7—Pinckney vs. The Mayor, &c.
14—Brainerd vs. Bertram et al.
15—Same vs. Same.
17—Haight vs. O'Donnell et al.
Law and Fact.
47—Reilly vs. Dillon et al.
105—The Harlem Bank vs. Decker et al.
50—De Zavala vs. Bart et al.
122—Bucking vs. Hausalt et al.
128—Grisler et al. vs. Powers.
133—Rustred vs. Busteed.
135—Jacobs vs. Miller.
141—Steinbrecher vs. Beyer et al.
142—Guidet vs. Brown et al.
143—Lynes vs. Brander, Jr.

Nos.
143—Hatch vs. Atlantic & Pacific Tel. Co.
281—Nicoll vs. Scrymser.
114—Kinney vs. Cohen.
116—Kinney vs. Beach.
283—Duncan vs. Duncan et al.
67—Herriot vs. Herriot.
26—Bard vs. U. S. Life Ins. Co.
38—Lawton G. Mov. Co. vs. Ocean S. S. Co.
53—Taylor vs. Roche.
74—Andrews et al. vs. Ryan.
87—Alden vs. Diossy.
29—Green vs. Milonik.
334—Whiting vs. Gearty et al.
110—Auffarth vs. Schmaedeke et al.
151—Ten Eyck vs. Cory.
35—Burrows vs. Atlantic Nat. Bank.
82—Sands vs. Hardwicke.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
1993—Fitts et al. vs. Onderdonk.
2011—Rodman vs. King.
2591—Mali et al. vs. Conner, sheriff.
2637—Pickard vs. Bernheimer.
2589—Boyd vs. Jackson et al.
1—Latourette vs. Clark.
1513—Brown vs. Decker, impld.
2091—Carroll vs. Cassidy.
2364—Excelsior Pet. Co. vs. Fowler, impld.
902½—Henlen vs. Powers.
4297—Corey et al. ex'r. &c. vs. Jobes.
2803—Laflin & Rand Powder Co. vs. Gallandet.
2849—Frane vs. Dol. Lack & W. R. R. Co.
2871—Archer vs. O'Brien, sheriff.
2891—Conners, Adm'x., vs. The Mayor, &c.
2909—Breen vs. Mulock, et al.
2945—Kinney vs. Beach et al.
2995—Springer et al. vs. Herman.
3007—Hughes vs. Rubens.
3009—Same vs. Same.
2549—Kelley vs. The Mayor &c.
2517—Walleh, Adm'r., vs. Amend et al.
3065—Sanchez vs. Sterne.
1657—Goldsmith vs. Daly et al.
1683—Collins versus The Mayor, &c.
1820—Schmid et al. vs. Illig.
1644—Hamilton vs. Eno.
1888½—Atkinson vs. Mortimer.
500—Bal et vs. Dodge.
1596—Nat. Bk. of Poultney vs. Collier.
1664—Tunison vs. Camp.

Nos.
1436—Purcell versus The Mayor, &c.
1437—Hayes versus The Mayor, &c.
2769—Voss vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
2721—Thelaman, Jr., vs. Emanuel.
2913—Aden et al. vs. Achesson et al.
3679—Bogatzski vs. Bogatzski.
3091—Wilbur vs. Taylor.
3785—Obrig vs. Brodie et al., Adm'rs.
3103—French, et al., Receiver, vs. Gearty et al.
3109—McKeon vs. Donnelli.
3127—Cesar vs. Kruger.
2979—Butler, Receiver, vs. Seymour et al.
3141—Flood vs. Cushing et al.
3153—Butler, Receiver, vs. Phyle et al.
3155—Butler, Receiver, vs. Frudenfels et al.
3157—Butler, Receiver, vs. Dreyfoos et al.
2743—Simon vs. Daniels.
1963—Erwin, Adm'x. vs. Neversink Steamboat Co.
4391—Remington, Jr., vs. Westerman.
2761—Wilbur vs. Loft.
2763—Miner vs. Loft.
2805—Von Aken vs. Von Aken.
2819—People's Bk. of N. Y. vs. Bogart et al.
1311—Morgan vs. Continental Life Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1096—Howlett vs. Wood et al.
1784—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.
1834—Collins vs. Pierson.
3582—Ring et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1036—Schall et al. vs. Collier.
2110—De Lavalette vs. Wendt, Ex'x. &c.
1550—Fallenbee vs. Silverstone, Impleaded.
2788—Vial vs. the Mayor, &c., of N. Y.
3444—Lichtner vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1820—Schmid et al. vs. Illig.
1644—Hamilton vs. Eno.
1888½—Atkinson vs. Mortimer.
1678—Republic of Mexico vs. Amden & Mexican R. R. Co.
1846—Christian Union Pub. Co. vs. Rotchschild.

Nos.
1844—Dunkin vs. Allerton et al.
4470—McHugh, surv., vs. McSteve, impl'd.
1910—Somerby vs. Allerton.
1912—Phillips vs. The International Pub. Co.
1920—Zeltner vs. Weaber.
1922—Miller et al. vs. Osmar.
3648—Conners, Adm'x. vs. Ettis et al.
1512—Moody vs. Libby et al.
1744—Sandford et al. vs. Harlem R. & P. R. R.
1824½—Smith vs. Wright, impleaded.
3102—Hoe, Free Sch. Ass'n vs. The Mayor, &c.
1678—Republic of Mexico vs. Amden & Mexican R. R. Co.
1846—Christian Union Pub. Co. vs. Rotchschild.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
278—Reck vs. The Phœnix Fire Ins. Co.
2277—Delamater et al. vs. Amer. & E. C. Exp. Co.
636—Davison et al. vs. Willetts et al.
301—Lee vs. Sayles et al.
31—Meyer et al. vs. Amidon.
2720—Hook, Executor, vs. The Mayor, &c.
634—Donohue et al. vs. Sherwood et al.
1739—Corn vs. Conner, Sheriff.
849—Sanchez vs. The Mayor, &c.
1879—Murphy vs. The Mayor, &c.
4346—Thaule vs. Krekeler et al.

Nos.
4493—McDermott vs. The Mayor, &c.
2773—Ham vs. Ham et al.
3026—Fuller et al. vs. Hunt et al.
2089—McKnight, Ex'r, vs. Devlin et al.
37—Beck et al. vs. Continental Nat. Bank.
3161—Donovan vs. Conner, Sheriff.
1177—Robert vs. Hill.
1549½—Hickey vs. The Mayor, &c.
803½—Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.
569—Lynch vs. Kiernan.
1868—Egan vs. Tucker.
1222½—Whedon et al. vs. Kridel.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Case on—No. 54—Boody vs. Tilden et al. No other case will be called this term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.
1053—Coffe vs. Lord, Jr., et al., Adm'r.
468—Wray vs. Fedderke.
365—Parman vs. Titus.
687—Furman vs. Titus.
65—Copeland vs. Elsworth.
475—Morgan, Adm'x. vs. McVickar.
446—Boyd vs. Phœnix Ins. Co. of Hartford.
631—Johnson, Trust., vs. Oppenheim.
486—Schmidt vs. Leatham.
758—Melvin vs. Carey.
506—Payne et al. vs. Conner, Sheriff.
300½—Spearman, by guardian, vs. Keim.
378—The Manufr's and Builders' Bank vs. Pangburn.
619—Cleary, Adm'x, vs. Gambling.

Nos.
878—Peck, Ex'x, vs. Cohen.
450—Earle vs. Fink et al.
435—Hall vs. Barrett, impleaded

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 19, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WILD OATS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS; OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport

BROADWAY THEATRE.—OUR BOYS—Mr. Thomas Whiffin, Mr. H. Bates, Miss A. Edmondson, Miss G. Stebbins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FIFTH AVENUE—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE—(Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Mme. De Rythor, Miss M. Mason, and the Young Apollo Club.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Gov. GROVER telegraphs from Oregon to the *World* that he never sent a dispatch to Gov. TILDEN signed "Gabble" or "Governor," and that he never used a cipher or a fictitious signature in his life. There is pitiful evasion in this denial. GROVER says that he never used a cipher; that is to say, he could not have sent the deciphered dispatch to TILDEN, because he did not use a cipher. Nevertheless, he wrote, or caused to be written, a dispatch to TILDEN (which was signed "Gobble,") announcing the decision in the Electoral case, five days in advance of its being made. That dispatch might have been "sent" by another. It was not necessary for GROVER to send it. PATRICK controlled the cipher and sent the telegram. KELLY says that he indorsed one with his signature, though he did not know what was in it. It was in cipher. GROVER's dispatch to TILDEN was undoubtedly put into cipher and sent over the wires by PATRICK. GROVER's artful denial is only a juggle with words.

BOGY, Democratic Senator from Missouri, is the only human being, so far as we know, who has attempted a defense of the nefarious plot in Oregon. In a speech in the Senate, last Saturday, he said he was not willing that the Democratic Party should be the only one convicted of fraud. He tacitly admitted that the Oregon fraud was most flagrant and noxious. But, he argued, there were also frauds in Florida, and dispatches which contained inflammable instructions were sent to that State immediately after election. "The man in Oregon," he affirmed, "was new to the business." Therefore he was found out when the Florida conspirator was not. This is an amazing admission. It is well to let it stand as it is. It is merely the cry of "You're another." But BOGY had another arrow in his quiver. He let it fly against the Electoral Commission. In future ages, he said, men would remember the Republican Justice who changed his vote, [BRADLEY,] as they now remembered "those corrupt Judges, JEFFREYS and MARLBOROUGH." BOGY's history is as shaky as his logic. It is possible that there were corrupt judges of this name, and that they are known to modern times as venal. But BOGY has a monopoly of information on this point.

A lunatic person—PIATT by name—is securing some gratuitous advertising for his newspaper in Washington by advocating assassination as a means of preventing the inauguration of Gov. HAYES. This sanguinary individual has heretofore distinguished himself as a contractor for the extermination of moths. He has succeeded so well that he rises to larger game. It is premature. Let the young editor confine himself to the bloodless and perishable moth. There is money in the business. Twenty-thousand dollars is a neat thing to make in extermination. Assassination is not in Mr. PIATT's line; and, though he may act by proxy, as he sometimes has managed to receive the consequence of his libels, the slaughter of moths will be found more harmless and profitable.

That eminent Democratic reformer Mr. EPH HOLLAND, now under duress in Cincinnati for corrupting the ballot, is making a clean breast of it. He says that he was an operator in Indianapolis and Cincinnati during the late elections. He was in daily communication with MILTON SAYLER, Mr. BANNING, and other Democratic lights. His business, as he candidly acknowledges, was to stuff ballot-boxes and run in repeaters. For this purpose he had a gang from Baltimore, under the direction of one MCCOY, a prominent Democratic politician, who is said to be on TILDEN's slate for Collector of the Port or Naval Officer. New-York contributed GLEASON, familiarly known as "Mike the Biter," to Mr. HOLLAND's corps, and GLEASON's party voted in every precinct of three wards. The story of this man is most edifying; it is especially so when we remember that he is unwillingly giving the true inwardness of a party which has been bawling "fraud" in Louisiana and Florida so lustily that it has had no opportunity to publish a word about HOLLAND, GROVER, or Senator KELLY.

The attitude of the Southern Democrats on the Electoral Commission result seems to add to the rage and discomfiture of the party managers from the North and West. With scarcely one exception, the Democratic Congressmen from Southern States declare their intention to abide by the decision of the Commission unquestioningly and promptly. It ought not to be considered a virtue that men keep their promises and remain true to their often-expressed convictions. But it must be confessed that the consistency and decency of the Democratic Party in Congress are chiefly with the Southern members thereof, who say that they supported the Electoral bill and mean to abide by whatever it produces. It is clear that if such swashbucklers as THOMPSON, of Massachusetts, and FIELD, of New-York, propose to initiate any revolutionary measures, they cannot count on the support of Southern Representatives. The latter know something of the destructiveness of organized rebellion.

Without any new declaration on the part of either Russia or Turkey, it is daily becoming more evident that the two countries are drifting into a condition of war. At this moment, to be sure, peaceful negotiations between the Sublime Porte and its provinces appear most auspiciously in the news dispatches. But it is not likely that any treaty of peace which may be concluded with either of these provinces will be worth a rush when the inevitable conflict comes. Servia has already shown that no convention excluding Russian troops from Servian transits, in case of war, can be concluded. And nothing but the old jealousies which have so long divided the councils of the other Christian provinces from each other will prevent Montenegro and Herzegovina from silently consenting to an invasion whenever Turkey becomes the object of attack. When that attack will be made none can tell. But as the months wear on, the first blow may be momentarily expected.

THE OREGON CASE.

The next case to be submitted to the Electoral Commission is that of Oregon, and though it is generally conceded that the Democrats cannot present even a plausible argument in favor of counting one of the three votes of that State for TILDEN, it may be interesting to call attention to the facts as they will stand before the Commission. The Republican ticket in Oregon received a considerable and decisive majority of the popular vote. One of the Electors on that ticket, Mr. WATTS, was at the time of the election a Postmaster. Had the majority in the Electoral College for either Mr. TILDEN or Mr. HAYES been certain and large, this fact would probably have attracted no attention. As it was, however, Mr. TILDEN conceived the idea of getting in Oregon the one vote necessary to his election.

After the popular election, but before the meeting of the Electoral College, Mr. WATTS resigned his position as Postmaster, and thereupon became eligible for appointment to any vacancy which might exist in the Electoral College. Under the laws of Oregon, in case of a vacancy, the acting Electors have the power to fill it. Accordingly, when the College met, the two Electors whose election was undisputed met, and, Mr. WATTS not appearing, filled the vacancy by the appointment of Mr. WATTS, who then joined them, and the College cast three votes for Messrs. HAYES and WHEELER.

In the meantime the Governor, GROVER, whose duty it was under the statutes to issue certificates to the Electors, was advised from the East to take the position that WATTS' ineligibility gave the election to the candidate receiving the next highest number of votes. This he promised to do, and after going through the farce of hearing argument from the Democrats and a protest from the Republicans, he did issue a certificate to CRONIN, the Democratic candidate receiving the highest number of votes. CRONIN was put in possession of the certificate issued to him, with the others, and when the legal Electors met, he was present, and demanded that they should act with him, refusing to show the certificates, except on compliance with his demand. Failing to obtain this recognition, he assumed to be himself the only legal member of the College, assumed that the places of the other two Electors were vacant, appointed two of his fellow-Democrats, who were ready at hand, to fill the pretended vacancies, and with them proceeded to cast one vote for TILDEN and two for HAYES.

These are, in brief, the facts which will appear in the "certificates" that will be referred to the Electoral Commission. The vote of the legal College will be unaccompanied by the certified list of Electors which the Federal statute provides shall be issued by the executive authority of the State. The votes of the Cronin College will have a certificate in form such as the statute asks for. This state of things will require the Democratic counsel to execute another somersault, and probably a new set will be employed. It is difficult to see how any of those who made the argument in the Florida case or in that of Louisiana could have the courage to take the ground which must be taken as to Oregon. In the Florida case the Commission was a court with the power to take *quo warranto* proceedings; in the Louisiana case the Commission was Congress, with power to do a great deal that Congress has never before been even asked to do. But in the present instance the Democrats will ask the Commission to act in a strictly ministerial capacity, and to take the Governor's certificate as final.

The Republicans, on the other hand, will find themselves on ground different necessarily from that held in the previous cases, but not inconsistent with it. They will ask that the official records of the State as to the persons who received the majority of the votes cast for Presidential Electors in Oregon—a statement of which records accompanies the votes for HAYES—shall be accepted, and that the action of the majority of the Electors in filling the vacancy in their number shall also stand. They will hold that the Governor's certificate is false in fact and in law; that it does not certify that which it pretends to certify, and that the Governor's judgment on the legal question of the effect of WATTS' ineligibility is of no force, because he had no jurisdiction regarding it, and because he had no authority to certify to it under either the State or the Federal statute. It will be perceived that this does not require the Commission to go into an investigation of the popular election in Oregon, or to revise the action of the State authorities appointed by law to determine and declare the facts concerning that election. When the Republican counsel opened in the Florida case they laid down with great clearness and candor the principles which must guide the Commission regarding the force and value of a Governor's certificate. They pointed out that a ground on which that certificate could be assailed was that it was a false statement of the fact which it purported to establish, namely, the result of the State canvass; and they expressly disclaimed the doctrine that the certificate was conclusive, or its absence fatal, since the Federal statute which provided for it was not binding on the State Executive, and the vote of the State could not hinge on the fulfillment of a condition which the United States could not enforce.

The Commission, then, will have before it the official determination of the facts in the popular election, showing the majority for the Republican ticket; the official proceedings of the College showing the appointment of WATTS to the vacant place; and, opposed to these, the opinion of Gov. GROVER on CRONIN's title, and the Governor's certificate as to CRONIN's action. This is all they will have, unless Democratic counsel induce them to go into the question whether Mr. TILDEN did not persuade GROVER and hire CRONIN to do what they did, and try to bribe a Republican Elector to join in the plot. But the Commission will hardly listen to such an appeal.

DIRECT TRADE AND IMMIGRATION FOR THE SOUTH.

A quasi-independence in commercial matters has for many years been one of the dreams of the South. There was no immediate connection between the advocacy of direct trade and the movement for establishing a Southern Confederacy, but the same men were conspicuous in both, and their most effective arguments were derived from the same sources. The general idea was that the planters and merchants of the Cotton States paid undue tribute to New-York and the North, and that the sovereign remedy was the cultivation of direct commercial intercourse between Liverpool and Savannah and other Southern ports. It was argued that the effect would be to rid the planter of dependence upon Northern middlemen and to secure him better prices for his crop, besides building up home interests that would be advantageous to the entire interests of the South. New-York was always content to leave these movements to their obvious fate. They were renewed again and again. Conventions were held to ascertain the available elements of strength. Steam-ship lines were projected. Agents were sent to Europe to obtain the requisite business support. Newspapers were started to prove that the South held the key to better fortunes than it had ever realized. Those were the days when it was heresy to demur to the maxim "Cotton is King." From all these efforts nothing practical ever came. Commerce could not be diverted from established channels at the bidding of a few enthusiasts. The monetary centre of the Continent being fixed at New-York, there could be no escape from the conditions which the fact implies. And the South, in its pursuit of illusory benefits, neglected the substantial means of improvement which were within its reach.

Since the war the old idea has reappeared in various shapes. The Georgians have been especially active in their endeavors to promote it. Taking advantage of the Grangers' movement, they formed a Direct Trade Company in 1874, its head-quarters being at Savannah, with an agency under competent direction in Liverpool. An adequate working capital was provided, and all the machinery of the Grangers' organization was brought into play, with the help of experienced business men in Savannah and Charleston. Very little time was required to prove the hopelessness of the plan. It was a failure from the beginning. The trade which was supposed to be waiting only for the opportunity to pour its wealth into the Southern lap did not yield enough to pay expenses. The agent was recalled from Liverpool. The Savannah office was closed. The money embarked in the enterprise was lost. Recent and disastrous as this experience has been—in complete accord as it is with previous ventures of the same general character—it has not prevented the introduction into the Georgia Legislature of a scheme for trying once more the chances of direct trade. This time it assumes the form of a subsidy to a monthly line of steam-ships between Savannah and Liverpool, and the discussion it has provoked shows that the fallacious calculations on which it proceeds do not deceive everybody even in Georgia. Mr. NELSON TIFT, formerly one of the Democratic Representatives in Congress, has published a letter in which he proves clearly enough that the purpose of the project is to supply a want which does not exist. Savannah has undoubtedly a considerable export trade, but its import trade is virtually *nil*. As Mr. TIFT shows, the importation of foreign goods into Georgia is so insignificant that the vessels engaged in the foreign trade with Savannah depend wholly on the outgoing cotton cargoes for profit, and frequently arrive laden only with ballast. To subsidize steam-ships in circumstances like these would be to throw away money which the people of Georgia can ill afford to spare.

New-Orleans is interested in a less pretentious scheme for cultivating direct trade between the Southern States of the Mississippi Valley and Europe. Three or four years ago committees were formed in St. Louis, New-Orleans, and elsewhere; an agency was opened in London and, perhaps, also in Liverpool, and systematic efforts were begun for building up a reciprocal trade direct between the Mississippi Valley and the British markets. The results, so far, have amounted to little or nothing. Grandiloquent reports appear now and then, but the languid interest they excite is confined to the narrow localities in which they appear. The currents of trade are not to be diverted from established channels by the rhetoric of an organization whose origin may be traced to the speculative activity of a few individuals rather than to the business wants of the Southern States.

Trade considerations, however, are not the only ones of which these Southern movements take cognizance. A prime object is the promotion of immigration. The pending Georgia bill is upheld on this among other grounds—that direct communication with Europe is necessary to attract to the South a larger share of the population which in ordinary times flows steadily hither. The Mississippi Valley States hold a similar view. Their convention at New-Orleans last Spring was barren of results, if measured by its effect on the emigrating classes of the Old World; but the organization from which the convention derived whatever importance it possessed still has some vitality. JEFF. DAVIS' recent visit to England was understood to have a certain connection with this scheme. He is about the last man whom shrewd managers would select for a mission of this character; and the fact that he was selected shows how utterly the Southerners who clamor for direct trade, and build great expectations on the possibilities of immigration, fail to realize the practical aspects of either question.

A very large proportion of all immigration is made up of the wage-earning classes. For these there is no inducement now in any part of the country. With the return of better times will come a renewal of immigration of this character. But the South offers no field to labor. Georgia is, perhaps, the most prosperous of the Southern States, yet we have the assurance of one of its own citizens that poor white men can obtain no employment there, and that negro laborers, who would gladly work for ten dollars a month and rations, wander away from the State in search of what it does not supply. Nor can it be said that this is an incident of the hard times. It is, as Mr. TIFT points out, a consequence of the slovenly agriculture which prevails throughout the South, aggravated by the general lack of thrifty industry and enterprise among its people. A section thus situated cannot address itself to the working men of the old countries, or if it succeed in tempting them it can only be to bring upon itself their bitter curses. Are its chances any better with regard to immigrants who bring money sufficient to buy and cultivate land or to embark in business enterprises? We think not. These people, it must be remembered, look at things with exclusive reference to their own interests. They are not likely long to hesitate between the South, with its caste, its intolerance, its ignorance, its backwardness, its low standard of comfort, and the West, with its buoyant energy, its genuine freedom, its ceaseless growth, its churches and schools. The South must undergo a second reconstruction before it can wisely challenge comparison as an emigration field.

A FINANCIAL RETROSPECT.

Now that renewed attention is being directed toward the financial question and the measures requisite to insure the success of resumption at the appointed time, it is opportune to review the results of the operation of the financial measures of the last three years. The most important of these are the act of June 20, 1874, and the act of Jan. 14, 1875, providing for the resumption of specie payments. The main objects of the former act were to furnish a system of bank-note redemption, and to provide for what was considered to be a more equitable distribution of the bank currency. The former object has been successfully accomplished, but it is not our purpose to dwell upon it here; our present inquiry being limited to the effect of the act on the volume of the circulation. The redistribution of the bank currency, so as to give the West and South their due share of the circulation, was the chief aim of the bill, and to this end the Controller of the Currency was peremptorily directed to forthwith withdraw $55,000,000 of bank notes from banks organized in States having more than their proportion, and to issue it to such banks in the less favored sections as might apply for it. There had been a great clamor raised in certain quarters about the injustice of the then existing distribution of the franchise of issuing circulating notes, and the expectatation of the advocates of this feature of the bill was that the bank capitalists of the East would be compelled to disgorge a large share of their circulation, and turn it over to the needy communities of the West and South. Doubtless, such a result would have ensued to some extent, though not to the degree that the champions of the bill anticipated, had not a modest provision of the act, whose results no one foresaw, given an entirely different direction to its operations. The fourth section provided that any bank desiring to withdraw its circulation, in whole or in part, might deposit in the Treasury legal-tenders equal in amount to the circulation surrendered, and take up a proportionate amount of its bonds. There at once began a surrender of bank circulation under this provision which is still going on to some extent, and which effectually relieved the Controller of the necessity of compelling any of the banks to part with their circulation. Strange to say, the surrender was most general, and largest in proportion to their issues, among the banks of the West and South, the sections which were represented to be most in need of more circulation.

The causes of this action of the banks have been very generally misunderstood. It has been assumed that they surrendered their currency because they could not employ it profitably. But, as a matter of fact, each bank had more money to lend after the surrender than before, as a very simple calculation demonstrates. A bank retiring $90,000 in circulation, and taking up $100,000 in bonds, and selling them at a premium of 15 per cent., had $25,000 more cash to lend than before the transaction, although the aggregate amount of currency in circulation was decreased by the process. The true cause of the surrender of circulation was, in most cases, a desire of the banks to realize the premium on their bonds while the high prices ruled, and before the return of specie payments should wipe out the premium. By this means a bank which was carrying a load of bad debts was enabled to efface them from its books and to present a clean balance-sheet to its shareholders. The total amount of circulation surrendered from the date of the passage of this act to the close of January reached the immense aggregate of $63,948,604.

In deference to the very general demand for free banking, a provision was inserted in the Resumption act removing the limitation which had previously existed on the total amount of the bank circulation, and permitting as much bank currency to be issued to any section as might be applied for under the National Bank act. Coupled with this enactment, however, was the provision that the Secretary of the Treasury should retire legal tenders equal in amount to 80 per centum of the bank circulation thereafter issued, until the amount of greenbacks outstanding should be reduced to $300,000,000. Since the passage of this act $21,268,935 in bank notes have been issued, and $17,015,188 in greenbacks retired. Besides this, $7,361,456 in their own notes have been returned by the banks for destruction since the 20th of June, 1874. Between June 20, 1874, and Jan. 14, 1875, $4,734,500 in bank notes were issued for which no greenbacks were retired. Summarizing these figures, we reach the following results, showing the issue and retirement of circulation from June 20, 1874, to Feb. 1, 1877:

Legal tenders deposited for retirement of bank notes		$63,948,604
Notes of their own issue returned by the banks		7,361,456
Greenbacks retired		17,015,188
Total		$88,325,248
Bank notes issued from June 20, 1874, to Jan. 14, 1875	$4,734,500	
Bank notes issued from Jan. 14, 1875, to Feb. 1, 1877	21,268,935—	26,003,435
Net reduction of circulation		$62,321,763

If this process were certain to continue at the same rate, we might feel the assurance that the circulation of the country would be brought within proper limits by the opening of the year 1879 without further legislation. But this is not likely to be the case. The surrender of circulation is not taking place on any such scale as formerly, and there is no reason to suppose that it will increase, since the price of Government bonds is reduced to such a point that the operation does not offer any special advantage. On the other hand, many banks are depositing the new 4½ per cents. and taking out additional circulation, indicating that the price of bonds and not the demand for currency controls the surrender and increase of the bank circulation. Such being the case, some positive action on the part of the Government is required to bring the circulation of the country within such limits that specie payments may safely be resumed at the appointed time. In our opinion, the safest, cheapest, and easiest way to secure this end is to gradually retire the greenbacks by funding them into bonds, as recommended by both the President and the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE STATE CAPITOL BUILDING.

Some years ago it was proposed to erect a new State Capitol building which, in its size, durability, and architectural beauty, should be worthy of the resources of the Empire State. The old Capitol building at Albany, at no time either beautiful or convenient, had become considerably the worse for wear, and was and is totally inadequate for the uses for which it was originally erected. Designs for the new building were called for, but the selection of the one to be adopted was left to a legislative committee of which no member had any knowledge of architecture, or pretended to have. It was not likely under these circumstances that the choice would be a very happy one; and it was not. The building which the favored architect proposed to efect was in shape an immense cube from which a smaller cube had been taken out, leaving a central court. An enormous tower surmounted the whole structure. The cost of the building was not to exceed $4,000,000. An area of ground three acres in extent was acquired, situated immediately behind the old Capitol building, and on the face of the hill. This was the second mistake, as the building should have been placed further back, on the summit of the slope.

Work was begun and continued until the opening of the Legislative session of 1875, when the constant complaints which had been made in respect to the architectural defects of the rising building, the uncertainty about its ultimate cost, and the alleged extravagance and waste in the building department, caused the Legislature to institute an inquiry. It was found that more than $5,000,000 had been expended, while the construction of the shell of the building had barely reached the bottom of the main story; and that a further sum of $7,000,000 would be needed to carry the structure to completion. The glaring defects of the interior arrangements were made more apparent as the building advanced. It was further discovered that fully detailed plans and specifications of what remained to be done had not been prepared, and that it had been customary to mature drawings no faster than they were required by the progress of the work. This unsatisfactory state of things induced the Legislature to refuse any more appropriations until all the drawings and plans should be completed, and to require that these should be indorsed as satisfactory by the Commission then created, before the work should proceed. The complete plans were not ready until the following December. Early in the succeeding month they were submitted to a board of architects, composed of Messrs. EIDLITZ, OLMSTED and RICHARDSON. The Commission suggested certain modifications tending to improve, simplify, and reduce the cost of the building; and the architects prepared a plan of modifications, with careful estimates of cost, and submitted their report to the Commissioners, who presented it to the Legislature of 1876; and the completion of the building was finally authorized on these modified terms.

This proceeding appears to have given mortal offense to a small circle of people, mainly residents of Albany, who had been turning the building to uses not connected with architecture—in short, had been using it as a political machine. It also offended the local pride of Albany. That a Commission of outsiders, eminent though its members might be in their profession, should presume to interfere in an enterprise which had long been regarded as strictly local property, was something not to be borne. As a consequence, there has been an unrelenting warfare waged against the present Capitol Commission, and all the arts of political intrigue have been exhausted in efforts to induce the present Legislature to set aside the Commission, undo the work of the past year, readopt the old plans, (with some modifications,) and reinstate the former governing body. Wisely, however, those who attack the designs of the Board of Architects say very little against the plans which these gentlemen presented for the interior arrangement of the building. The defects of the old designs were too obvious for defense. They confine themselves to the design for the exterior and upper story, and the cry is repeated, parrot-like, by persons who could not tell Greek from Gothic architecture that if the new plans are carried out, the lower stories of the building will be in one style and the upper in another—a proposition which is monstrous and not to be endured. The local idea seems to be that if the building were completed in this way, it would be something different to any other existing structure the world over. It surely can scarcely be necessary to explain here that some of the most celebrated architectural monuments extant display two different styles in their construction, or that to impose one style on another in the same building is not necessarily a violation of the canons of art. It is only requisite that the two styles shall be harmonious.

Now, it happens that the exterior of the new Capitol building, up to the upper story, is Renaissance architecture. Renaissance, as most students of architecture know, is not, strictly speaking, a distinctive style, but simply a method of ornamenting forms which may be either Greek, Roman, or Gothic in their character. The Renaissance of the new Capitol is Roman in its character, and the style of the upper and concluding story which the new architects proposed to impose upon it is the allied and harmonious form of Romanesque. The original architect of the building has used both styles, since the architectural forms of the interior of the building are almost pure Romanesque. If it be inquired why the change from the original plans of the exterior was made, the answer is easy. The upper story of the building as first proposed was the worst part of it. Without going into technicalities, it may be sufficient to say that it presented a long line of small square windows, like a warehouse, while the roof above was overloaded with such a mass of meretricious ornament that the eye sought in vain for some spot on which to rest. Cast-iron, galvanized iron, zinc, copper, and stone were all to be used in the building up of this exaggerated mass of top-hamper, and to complete the whole it was designed to rest on the parapet, the drainage-water being conveyed through pipes carried into the interior of the building. The new architects proposed to sweep away all this unnecessary stuff, to rest the roof where it should rest, and to reduce it to simple, symmetrical, and necessary forms. They present estimates for the whole building on the new plans, which show a large reduction from the amount estimated to be necessary to complete it on the old ones, and they assert that they have already in hand the secured bids of responsible contractors to do the work on these estimates. This may or may not be correct, but one thing is certain, that if the new plans are now discarded and the work begun anew, the hundreds of thousands of dollars expended during the past year will be all lost, and a like outlay be required to bring the building up to the present stage of progress. Whatever determination the Legislature may arrive at in the matter, it is to be hoped that at least it will not be led astray by the loud and ignorant outcry about the two styles of architecture.

TONIC.

No intelligent man denies that the unrestricted sale of ardent spirits as a beverage is an evil. There is but one opinion as to the wrong and shame of drunkenness, though good men may differ as to the best way in which to oppose it. Nevertheless, great as the evil of free rum-selling unquestionably is, it is not the only evil which philanthropists and reformers should strive to abolish. The alcoholic poisons of the rum-seller are daily slaying their thousands, but the "tonic" of the barber is accomplishing results that are hardly less appalling. And yet there is not an anti-tonic society in existence, and we have yet to hear of the first reformed barber who is willing to lecture, for a fair compensation, upon the frightful evils that result from the unrestricted trade in tonic.

It is not many years since the perverted ingenuity of some unprincipled barber led him to manufacture "tonic," and to use the advantages which his access to the hair and throats of his customers gave him to force them to purchase the fatal compound. When a man is stretched on the tonsorial chair, with his nose in the firm grasp of a determined barber, and his throat in close proximity to a razor, he is completely helpless, and can be talked to the verge of insanity without being able to make the slightest effort in self-defense. If, in this helpless situation, he is informed by the barber that his hair needs a little tonic, and that he had better buy a bottle for one dollar and have it applied to his hair twice or three times a week, he perfectly well understands that he must accede to the barber's proposal or undergo an amount of conversation which few minds are strong enough to bear with impunity. The ease with which tonic could thus be forced upon the public was quickly perceived by the rivals of its first infamous manufacturer, and within an exceedingly brief time every barber in the country had manufactured his own private tonic, and converted his shop into a den for the sale of that pernicious liquid. Shaving and hair-cutting became mere pretexts for the concealment of the real nature of the barber's shameless trade, and at the present day the statistics of the sale of tonic are so frightful that few men would believe them were they to be published.

The effects of tonics are moral and mental, rather than physical. In fact, there is no evidence that it has any effect whatever upon the human body. Its use, however, leads directly to bankruptcy, domestic dissension, and a complete loss of faith in humanity. When an unhappy man purchases his first bottle, and has his hair liberally deluged with the perfumed contents, concealment of his weakness becomes impossible. His friends mock at him, and jeeringly assume that he is a vain person, who is ashamed of his baldness, and desires to renew his hair in order to delude the public as to his age. His wife upbraids him for wasting his money in an absurd attempt to beautify himself, and hints that there must be some young person of the gentler sex in the eyes of whom he is criminally anxious to present a false appearance of youth and gayety. Of course, he bitterly regrets having bought the tonic, but inasmuch as he has paid a dollar for it, he feels that he must continue to use it until the bottle is empty. In the course of the week he visits the barber's shop and reminds the proprietor of his offer to apply the tonic free of cost at least two or three times a week. He is shown to a vacant chair, and the barber, with a reproachful look which seems to say, "this is an exhibition of meanness for which I was really not prepared," calls loudly for the culprit's bottle. It is some time before the bottle is found, and in the meantime the unhappy owner is gazed at with undisguised contempt by all the barber's assistants. Finally the bottle is produced, and though it is half empty, its owner is ashamed to make any complaint. When he retires from the shop, it is with a determination not to enter it again except for the purpose of being shaved; in which case he imagines that he might call for his bottle without lacerating the barber's feelings.

Perhaps another week elapses before he again decides to use his hated tonic. In pursuance of his resolution he submits to being shaved, and then in a careless way suggests that he has a bottle of tonic which it might be well to use. As before, the bottle is sought with apparent earnestness, but the search results in the discovery that it is empty. The victim is informed that he has used all his tonic, and that he must have a fresh supply. Usually he tries to avoid the second purchase by feebly hinting that the first bottle has had no effect in stimulating the growth of his hair; but he is sternly told that it would be unreasonable to expect miracles from a single bottle of tonic, and that common decency demands that he should give it a fair trial before impugning the skill and honesty of the barber. Once more he yields, and buys an exemption from conversation by investing another dollar in tonic. This done, he shakes off the hair of that barber-shop from his feet, and solemnly vows never to enter it again.

But it is in vain that any man strives to escape from the purchase of tonics. No matter how many different barbers he may patronize, each one has his peculiar tonic, which he sells at the point of the scissors or the edge of the razor. Gradually the helpless buyer of tonic finds himself filled with bitterness and hatred. His wife regards him as a weak-minded spendthrift who wastes his substance in tonic, and strives to regain his hair in order to renew the presumed profligacy of his youth, while his friends cease to respect him, and decide that he is little better than an elderly coxcomb. Meanwhile, the barbers fatten on their ill-gotten gains, heedless of the misery that the forced sale of tonic inevitably produces.

Here is an evil which cries out for stern suppression. No half-way measures, no "local option," or license law will meet the case. The manufacture and sale of tonic must be absolutely prohibited, and for the further protection of the public it would be well to have a commission appointed to investigate the manner in which the barbers' trade is conducted, and to consider the advisability of converting our deaf and dumb hospitals into normal schools for the training of barbers who would shave in silence, and cut hair without making the remotest allusion to politics or the weather.

TILDEN'S ACCOUNTS.

PRESIDENT ELLIS PROPOSES TO PRODUCE THEM BECAUSE HE CAN'T AVOID IT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Associated Press report in the newspapers states that when I was before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, on Saturday, in Washington, I expressed my willingness to furnish a transcript of Mr Tilden's account with the Third National Bank. As you notice this editorially, and as I did not volunteer to furnish such statement, will you permit me to add to this report by saying that when called upon by the committee for the account, I stated in substance that I had taken counsel on the subject and had been advised that the proceeding was illegal, but that it was useless to resist the authority of the Senate, and I protested against exposing the business of any depositor, but that under such circumstances I could not see my way to refuse, and asked the privilege (which was given) of returning to New-York and putting the responsibility on the Board of Directors. Further refusal on my part would probably have resulted in the committee ordering the books of the bank to be taken to Washington. The result of the whole is that I am directed to return to Washington with the account, whether the Directors consent or not. My indisposition to produce this account arose solely from my position as a bank officer owing a duty to his depositors. JOHN W. ELLIS,
President pro tem. Third National Bank.

ADVOCATES OF ASSASSINATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I inclose some head lines clipped from the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle and Sentinel*. They are as follows:

SIC SEMPER USURPORIBUS.—An Attempt to Assassinate Pack, the Pretended Governor of Louisiana—Struck in the Knee—A Narrow Escape—"Weldon," Good and Faithful Servant, Better Aim Next Time.

If the editor upholds the doctrine of assassination and the whole tenor of his paper clearly shows he does—where, in the name of all that is Christian, is "better aim next time" to begin and end? To Northern people residing South, and those thinking of coming here, the prospect of wholesale murder, being upheld by more than one of the papers, not only in this region, but in the enlightened and civilized City of Augusta, is anything but enticing or edifying to those whom chance, inclination, or necessity has placed within their boundaries. Shame on such papers, who are doing and will do all they can to keep alive the dead issues of the war.

The heading is a sample of many which the above-named paper takes pleasure in parading daily before its readers. J. R. W.

AIKEN, S. C., Thursday, Feb. 15, 1877.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—A Tucson, Arizona, dispatch says Gov. Safford is out in a three-column letter in the *Citizen* reviewing the Indian troubles since last April, and contending that the department commander has failed to do his duty.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A STRANGER.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 18.—A middle-aged man of respectable appearance, apparently a French Canadian, who stopped at the City Hotel last night, was found dead in his bed this morning. He did not register and there is no clue to his identity.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION UNSOLVED.

DISCORD IN THE TURKISH CABINET—ANOTHER GRAND VIZIER DISMISSED—RUSSIA REPORTED TO HAVE EFFECTED AN AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY—THE CZAR'S TROOPS PREPARING TO CROSS THE BORDER.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—*Le Temps* confirms the statements which have been current that the Sultan is ill, and says it is feared that he is suffering from paralysis of the brain.

The *Post* says it can contradict, upon reliable authority, the rumors of the Sultan's illness.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A special correspondent at Vienna says a dispatch has been received from Constantinople announcing that Edham Pasha has been requested by the Sultan to appoint another Grand Vizier. A Berlin special says the dismissal of Edhem Pasha seems to be a fact, and Mahmoud Damad, the brother-in-law of the Sultan, becomes Grand Vizier, with a policy aiming at the abrogation of the Constitution. Edhem Pasha will continue to assist him, as the new Vizier is ignorant of any foreign language. The same correspondent states that Russia, after fruitless efforts to arrive at an understanding with Austria, has relinquished the idea of obtaining her immediate co-operation. It is said, however, that Russia has arrived at an agreement with Germany, to which the adherence of Austria is expected.

A telegram from Pesth reports that 8,000 military engineers are changing the gauge of the Roumanian railways to that of the Russian roads. The work will be completed in 20 days. The Russian Army is making energetic preparations to cross the Pruth. The orders from St. Petersburg are that the march should be accomplished without needlessly incumbering the railways, which will transport the artillery and ambulances.

A correspondent at Vienna reviews the various rumors from Constantinople, and says the news thence foreshadows a serious crisis. A dispatch from Pera announces that M. Ristics, the Servian Envoy, has arrived and been honorably and courteously received by the Turks. He will have an audience with the Sultan on Monday. A Vienna special says the Montenegrin Envoys, Bozo Petrovics and Stanko Radonics, will embark on Wednesday for Constantinople.

A correspondent at Berlin says the Porte offered to prolong the armistice a month if the Montenegrins would negotiate in a Turkish town. The suppression of Edhem by Mahmoud Damad is considered imminent.

A Belgrade special says warlike rumors have reached there. It is believed in many circles that the passage of the Pruth will not be delayed much longer. The Servians are preparing for possible resumption of hostilities. But the principal subject of discussion is the meeting of the Great Skupochtjina. Both the Prince and Ministry feel that is a gigantic force of utterly unknown tendencies, and there is considerable uneasiness in all quarters with regard to its probable policy.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

EGYPT AND ABYSSINIA—A REPORTED MASSACRE—THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT AND THE PROVINCES—A SEARCH FOR MISSING FISHERMEN—THE FAMINE IN INDIA.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A special dispatch from Cairo says Gen. Gordon was to leave there to-day for Massowah to negotiate with Abyssinia for peace and the opening of het country to trade.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—A special dispatch reports that Capt. Mitchell, an engineer in the Kédhive's service, and 50 soldiers, who were on an exploring expedition in Abyssinia, have been massacred by the natives.

A special from Calcutta says the Viceroy's official dispatch, dated Feb. 16, states that the famine in North Arcot is much worse than was at first supposed, and there is great distress in Mysore.

A dispatch from Vittoria says the Junta of the Province of Alava has been convoked for extraordinary session on Feb. 23 to discuss proposals for an arrangement with the Government relative to the Fueros law.

The man-of-war Valorous returned to Yarmouth on Sunday, after a week's search for the missing fishermen, which was totally unsuccessful. Twenty-five vessels and 150 hands are given up as lost.

The *Times* has advices from Cape Town, via Madeira, which represent that no war is likely to arise out of the Transvaal difficulty. Mr. Shepstone, the British envoy, has arrived at Pretoria. It is reported that the Burgers now favor annexation by England in consequence of the threatening attitude assumed toward the Transvaal Republic by the Lulu King, who, however, is thought to be amenable to British influence.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Times* says a conference was held on Saturday between the Austrian and Hungarian Ministers, on the vexed question as to the number of Directors which are to represent each country in the board of the proposed joint bank. Although no resolution was taken, the views of the two Ministries so for coincided that it is expected a compromise may be reached to-day.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE PAPACY.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The Roman correspondent of a morning paper states that it has been resolved that any Cardinal may be elected Pope on the death of Pius IX., irrespective of nationality. This decision was not reached without considerable discussion between the Pope and some of the Sacred College. The decision will be communicated to all the Cardinals.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE STRUGGLE IN COLOMBIA—AN EXPECTED ATTACK UPON CARTAGENA—THE DARIEN EXPEDITION—DISCOVERY OF GUANO.

PANAMA, Feb. 8.—Since the departure of the Colon on the 2d inst., no definite information has been received from the interior of Colombia in regard to the pending struggle between the Liberals, or Government party, and the Conservatives. The meagre advices that have reached us seem to indicate the growing strength of the latter, and the possibility of their final triumph. The latest advices from Cartagena are to Feb. 6. All the available forces were being hurried forward to Barranquilla, to assist in repelling an expected attack upon that city by the Conservative forces. It is reported that residents of Cartagena are not permitted to leave the place, and that everybody had to be in their houses at and after 7 o'clock P. M. Political arrests continued to be made. It is thought that the contest cannot last much longer.

The Isthmus continues quiet. Unless some new complication arises, there will probably be no fighting here. The continued presence of the men-of-war Pensacola and Omaha serves as a healthful tonic to prevent a breach of the peace. The British sloop-of-war Albatross arrived on the 4th to relieve the Daring. The latter vessel left Panama for Realejo, Nicaragua, at the request of the German Government, to investigate the alleged outrage perpetrated in the case of Mr. Eisenstuck. The Boston brig Richmond, Capt Bryant, Pensacola for Aspinwall, went ashore on Sennville Bank Jan. 24, and became a total loss.

From the Darien Expedition there has been little of public interest yet made known. The work is progressing and will be completed about the end of Feernary. Advices from Peru say fresh guano discoveries have been made in the South, which are said to be of immense proportions, but no definite idea can be formed of their size or value until regular surveys have been made. The revolution in Santa Cruz, Bolivia, is assuming proportions which threated to shorten the tenure of office of Gen. Daza. A smart shock of earthquake visited Valparaiso on Jan. 11, about 3:30 o'clock P. M., but was only productive of a little alarm.

THE FUTURE OF NEW-YORK.

LETTER III.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The transportation to the seaboard of the products of the West is the immediate and ostensible prize for which rival cities are contending. It is believed that the city which secures this, or much or most of it, will have various other things of vast commercial value added to it. The port must be frequented by vessels to convey these products abroad, capital must be lodged for purchases and expenses, supplies and repairs to shipping must be provided, labor to handle must be employed, towage and pilotage must be paid. To some extent imports will pursue the line of exports, and furnish new elements and sources of traffic and gain. Indeed, one New-York house extensively engaged in importing is arranging to receive a portion of its merchandize through a branch in Baltimore, and another is receiving a large portion of its foreign goods through Boston. Cargoes of coffee, when destined for the West, are landed at Baltimore almost exclusively. That port which can receive, deliver, and handle exports most rapidly and most cheaply will retain or obtain this prize. It is a question of dollars—no, not of dollars, but of cents and mills. Upon such small issues—small in detail—hangs the question of ultimate commercial prosperity, possibly commercial supremacy.

And here New-York is at a disadvantage. The cargo and the ship must be brought together with the least possible delay and at the least possible cost. At present the cost of handling the produce here is greater than elsewhere, and this City loses a portion of her trade. Some of our dealers have followed the trade to another city, while the others are waiting for a practical solution of the problem as to cargo and ship. There is need of wise counsel and early action. There is a leak, and it must be stopped. Bankers tell me that they find the current of certain lines of western financial accounts changing; they go West to find the cause, and are told the business is transferred to another city because of terminal expenses and delays here. So closely are business interests interlocked that no link in the chain can be snapped without a responsive shock to the whole. This blending of every interest in the common welfare renders it in the last degree unwise for any to assume that it is too remote to be injured by impeding effective measures for assuring facilities for transhipment of produce.

The subject of rapid transit within the City limits is one which cannot be passed by. It is hoped that the time is at hand when it will possess the qualities of a commanding interest. In 1866, as Chairman of a special commission to investigate the subject, I devoted several months to a careful examination, and the conclusion then arrived at—that underground railways passing under streets would best provide for the wants of the City in respect to the safe, rapid, and cheap transportation of persons and property—seems a sound one. The Fourth avenue subway has been a very long step in the direction indicated.

Elevated roads have their advocates, and undoubtedly their merits. Rapid transit roads need a population upon or near their lines. It is alleged with much force that the road must precede the inhabitants; that it must be built, in fact, to make remote property habitable. On the other hand, it is urged with equal force that such a road cannot be constructed without injury to valuable property in the improved portion of the City, and that the damage to improved property is immediate and absolute, while the advantage to distant property is remote and contingent.

Curiously enough, while this controversy is pending, a method of rapid transit has come into vogue which is of interest in this connection. Perpendicular rapid transit has an important bearing upon horizontal rapid transit. If the man who makes two blades of grass grow upon a spot of ground where only one grew before is a benefactor of his race, what shall be said of the man who, in effect, makes two houses stand were only one stood before? The elevator is the vehicle which effects this result. Until within two or three years the third story was as near the sky as it was possible to induce the better class of tenants to go, but the steam elevator makes the fifth and even the sixth accessible and habitable, and the difference in rents between the several floors where this vehicle is in use is surprisingly small. It has become possible, then, to accommodate within a given area a population much more dense than could be housed without this agency. Should the erection of lofty dwellings, flats as they are called, continue to meet with favor, the occupation of unimproved lots must proceed at a slower rate and the improvement of those more remotely situated be in some degree retarded. The influence of the steam elevator upon down-town property admits of no question. Certain callings which are especially gregarious find it possible to keep within the coveted area by occupying the now accessible lofty stories. Indeed, the upper stories of ordinary buildings down-town without elevators are not easily rented.

That rapid transit in some effective form will come is certain. It will be indispensable for a full development of the territorial resources of the City. The conformation of Manhattan Island in itself will impose the necessity of providing means of speedy transit. Yet it is possible, if New-York shall persist with Bourbon-like obstinacy in certain methods, and resist certain reforms, the urgent necessity for rapid transit will be postponed.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States, increasing south-east to south-west winds, falling barometer, and threatening weather, with rain or snow.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	28°	24°	3:30 P. M.	35°	36°
6 A. M.	28°	24°	6 P. M.	33°	33°
9 A. M.	32°	28°	9 P. M.	32°	31°
12 M.	35°	31°	12 P. M.	29°	30°

Average temperature yesterday.....29½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....31½°

ANOTHER REVENUE AGENT KILLED.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 18.—Private dispatches from Warrenton, Mo., state that Col. Fred. Meyer, Revenue Agent for this district, was shot and seriously wounded at that place to-day by Nat. C. Dryden, a lawyer of that place. The cause of the shooting is unknown; but Col. Meyer seized some stills at Warrenton yesterday, and the supposition is that Dryden was attorney for the owners of the stills, and that some dispute growing out of the seizure led to the unfortunate result stated above. The ball from Dryden's pistol entered Col. Meyer's mouth and inflicted a serious wound, but at last accounts he was doing well. A surgeon will leave here to-night to attend him. Aside from the fact that Col. Meyer is an old citizen of St. Louis, and has been an active, efficient officer, Dryden is the son of Judge Dryden, a prominent lawyer of this city. The affair has created a great deal of interest here.

THE SAVAGES IN VICTORIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—A dispatch from Victoria states that the Government have decided to send a gun-boat to the island where Indians report the crew of the George Slought were murdered. The tribe to which the alleged murderers belong is said to be small, but warlike. One of the Indians who makes the statement, offers to conduct the gun-boat to the bay, where the bones of the murdered men can still be found.

KILLED BY A FREIGHT TRAIN.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 18.—William H. Hammonton, a colored bootblack, was run over by a freight train on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad yesterday, and died this morning from his injuries.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.

NEW-HAVEN, Feb. 18.—To-day the dead body of an unknown man was found with a hole in his head, on the Meadows in West Haven, near the railroad bridge. It is not known whether he was murdered or killed by accident.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb 18.—There was a heavy shock of earthquake at Quincy, Plumas County, yesterday morning

THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.

NOTES FROM THE ANCIENT CITY.

ARROGANCE OF THE PAPACY IN THE PAST—THE SPIRIT OF THE VATICAN NOT YET CHANGED—JOHN BULL'S INTERFERENCE WITH ITALIAN LAW—CAPT. BOYTON GETTING ON SWIMMINGLY—VICISSITUDES OF AN ANCIENT CITY—AN ORIGINAL PHASE OF ROMAN SOCIAL LIFE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, Jan. 30, 1877.

My letter of the 25th inst. bore a date somewhat memorable in the history of the acts of arrogance of the Papacy in the remote past; when to will, with the power to do, was more absolute than at present. It is now just 800 years since Pope Gregory VII. (Hildebrand) obliged the German Emperor Henry IV. to wait with bare feet three days in the Court of the Castle of Canossa, praying that the ban of excommunication might be taken off, which the Pontiff had imposed for acts of opposition to his good pleasure. From what has been said recently, we were in expectation that some notice would be taken of this eighth centenary of an alleged triumph of the Church, by the actual lords of the Vatican. But not a word of exultation has been uttered, nor a lamp lighted, nor any sign whatever given that the centenary has come round. Eight hundred years is a pretty long period in the history of human institutions, and even in the history of the world; and these past centuries have brought many changes to the State and to society, and have laid the foundation, without doubt, for greater changes yet to come. But with all this, it is as clear as anything can be, that the spirit of the Vatican, or of the Papal party, has not changed, and that the Church would be just as ready, had it the power, to impose humiliations and punishments upon the present German Emperor as upon the one who bore the same title long ago. So far as Gregory VII. is concerned in this remarkable fact of history, he did not come out much brighter than his antagonist. Henry forced his way into Italy, and shut Gregory up in the Castle of St. Angelo, while he was crowned in Rome by Clement II., the Anti-Pope whom he himself had appointed. Four years after (1085) Gregory VII. closed his stormy career of 12 years of Papal rule, at Salerno, to which place he had fled for safety. Henry IV., maltreated by his son, whom he had named as his successor to the Empire, died in exile and neglect, at Liege, in 1106, under a second ban of excommunication, which was not removed until five years after his burial.

The action proposed by certain interested parties in England to be taken for the removal of the evils which afflict society, and particularly the chronic evil of brigandage, to which your attention has already been called, has produced a burst of indignant protest from the Italian newspaper press. Some pretty hard words are hurled at the Britishers, and they are plainly told to mind their own business and not attempt to intermeddle in affairs here, for Italians are quite capable of initiating their own legislation and executing their own laws. John Bull is sothick-headed that he does not see that the drawing up a bill for the correction of abuses here is just as offensive to the Italians as would have been similar action by foreigners to find a cure for the woes of Ireland when that island was in a much worse condition than it is at present. The people of this country know that the time is past when a fleet before Napies was sufficient to intimidate the local authority and cause it to submit to arbitrary exactions; and they know also that one of the advantages of the present union of the provinces is that it gives confidence that the rights of the nation will be respected, as there is sufficient power behind to enforce such respect.

Capt. Boyton, with his life-saving invention, has given the Romans for a week past enough to talk about. When he came floating down the Tiber the banks of the river were thronged with thousands of the population, and within the limits of the city hardly a standing-place for others could be found anywhere along the brink of the stream. Some tumbled into the water, and the enterprising Captain came near having an opportunity of putting the utility of his apparatus to a practical test. He had given two or three exhibitions in an inclosed basin during the week, and the curiosity of the public has had full gratification. Such crowds of people on the banks of the Tiber reminded one that the so-much-needed improvement of the river-front of Rome is still unaccomplished. If all the words used, whether printed or spoken, about this great project could be turned into so many bricks and stones, material enough would be furnished to build, not only the quays of the Tiber, but the walls of a new Babylon. As Capt. Boyton, borne along by the current, waved the American flag in friendly greeting to the ancient city one almost wished that some magic influence might be shaken out of the folds of the banner to quicken with a little of our national energy those here who have constituted themselves the conductors of local enterprises. Rome is no longer the sty of filth that it was under the old Government, and, compared with Naples, it is already a model city for cleanliness. But a great part of the crowded districts in which the indigent masses burrow need to be reconstructed. Rome once had not less than 1,000,000 inhabitants within its walls, and several millions in its suburbs, which extended themselves for miles in every direction over the Campagna. As one of the most remarkable examples in history of the vicissitudes to which cities and nations are subjected, we have the fact that this capital of the Cæsars' Empire, at the moment of its lowest estate, was reduced to a population of 17,000. That, as we are informed by authority, was the extreme point it touched in the period of its desolation. Foxes and wolves came back to the caves from which they were driven when the spirit of colinization and of conquest led Romulus and his successors to fix here the seat of the nascent State. The half-brigand clans of warlike barons shared with the wolves and foxes the wild domain of ruin which foreign despoilers had left. Italians are now trying to build the Rome of the second kingly epoch, and the matter is reduced to a vulgar question of money. It is estimated that to carry out the improvements planned by Garibaldi, the municipality, and the State, the sum of not less than 130,000,000 of francs will be needed. Where is this to come from? is the inquiry made on all sides, and no definitive response is yet given. It has been noised about that the Government is ready to guarantee the interest on a loan to this amount, so that a burden greater than it can bear shall not be put upon Rome. Meanwhile, the Tiber rolls its muddy current undisturbed by man's devices, and with no obstacles to hinder it from smearing half the city with its slime when it suits its sweet will.

Before closing this letter, I will put on record a little incident, which, during the past week, has given some slight scandal to certain circles of the town. A Roman marquis, living not far from the Piazza Barbarini, has lately given away his daughter in marriage to one probably of equal social condition. A few days back a good many friends of both the parties in the matrimonial alliance were assembled at the house of the bride's father, or exchange felicitations and view the valuable presents that had been sent in, and which were laid out in the usual way for show and praise. Suddenly, to the consternation of the head of the house, it was discovered that a neck lace and ear-drops, set with brilliants, were missing. The father, without saying a word, sent for the police, and, to the surprise of everybody, the doors were closed and an order given for the whole company to be searched. The order was rigidly executed, but without finding the missing property. The incident is interesting as presenting, at least, an original phase of Roman social life.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NEW-JERSEY

CHANCES OF REPUBLICAN SUCCESS IN JOINT MEETING—JERSEY CITY CHARTER PROSPECTS—REFORMING THE JUSTICE OF THE PEACE SYSTEM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Sunday, Feb. 18, 1877.

The joint meeting of Monday and its probable result continue to be the engrossing topic in political circles here. There does not seem to be any particular change in the situation since last Monday. Mr. Kreuger, the disaffected Democrat, is as much as ever an object of solicitude to both sides. Last Tuesday he voted for Samael Morrow, the Republican candidate. Mr. Morrow is his legal adviser. He is also a resident of the same district with Morrow, and it is intimated that, the district being a Republican one, he owes to Morrow's efforts his election to the Assembly. He has therefore the strongest of reasons, both personal and political, for casting his vote at the approaching joint meeting as he did at the last. On the other hand, he has been persistently slighted by the Democratic members of the House. They promised to induce the appointment of his friend Lee to the lay judgeship of the Essex Common Pleas, but have failed to do anything in that direction. They promised to divide with his friends a share of the printing patronage, but the proposed division of the spoils leaves him entirely out in the cold. In the face of it all, some gentlemen who profess to be cognizant of his designs say that he has expressed a willingness to vote for McMichael. it Gen. Stockton be thrown overboard and the Burlington candidate be nominated in his stead by the Democratic caucus. Mr. Morrow is, however, confident that Kreuger will stick, and fully expects when Tuesday shall have come to be chosen Controller Runyon's successor. The question will be taken into the joint caucuses, which both parties will probably hold to-morrow evening after the adjournment of the houses.

Next to joint meeting and the Controllership, great interest has been shown in the effort to elevate the character of the courts for the trial of small causes in cities. The country Justices of the Peace are selected generally from the best classes of the country people. In the cities they are generally chosen from the rabble of pot-house politicians. Their verdicts are received with no degree of confidence, and costly appeals to the higher courts are the invariable results of the trials before them. Within three months three of the Justices have been on trial in the Hudson County Courts, and two or three others in other parts of the State, for malfeasances of one kind or another. One who had failed to appear for sentence before Judge Hoffman, was surrendered again into the custody of the court last Friday. Several bills looking to needed reform at the very fountain-heads of justice are now pending in the House. The District Court bill weeds the Justices out of the cities altogether, and, in cities of over 15,000 people, vests the civil power which they have hitherto exercised in one or two district courts, the Judge thereof to be a practicing counselor at law, to be chosen by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. Another bill, introduced by Mr. Brigham, provides for the appointment by the Governor of two to six Justices in cities, according to their population, but enacts that they shall first have passed an examination as to their competency before a Supreme Court Judge.

A third bill, introduced probably for the purpose of heading the other two off, provides for the election by the people of as many Justices as now, but requires an examination first to be made by a Supreme Court Judge as to their competency before their certificates shall be granted them. The Justices are fighting all these bills vigorously. The District Court bill has already passed its second reading, and will probably pass the House this week.

Among the bills which ought to be on the calendar for final passage in the House to-morrow night is Mr. Abbott's bill abolishing Commissions in Jersey City. It passed its second reading without opposition last Thursday. The effort to pass it finally will, however, witness a warm struggle by the Republican Commissioners to retain their offices. The friends of the bill claim to have secured Republican votes enough to pass it; and its opponents do not feel confident of their ability to defeat it. An effort will probably be made to make opposition to the Republican caucus order. If that should be done the bill may be defeated. At the same time the maintenance of Commission rule has so much taxed the patience of the Republicans during the last five or six years that an undoubted sentiment in favor of letting them go by the board prevails. Mr. Brigham, by way of injecting a counter-irritant, last week introduced another bill providing for the election of Commissioners by Assembly Districts; but it provides also that those whose terms of office shall not have expired by June 1 shall hold over for another year. That bill was ordered printed before reference. It is now in the hands of the Municipal Corporations Committee, and it is doubtful if it will ever see daylight again.

AMUSEMENTS.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

"La Grande Duchesse" is to be sung at the Eagle Theatre this evening.

"Our Boys" will be acted this evening at the New Broadway Theatre.

Mr. Burbank will benefit by a reading to occur at Chickering Hall this evening.

A concert in aid of the Hospital for the Cure of Chronic Diseases will be given this evening at Steinway Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Feininger are to give a recital of vocal and instrumental music at Chickering Hall on Wednesday night.

"Our Hash house" is the title of a new extravaganza which will be made known by the San Francisco Minstrels to-night.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mme. Marie-Roze Perkins is to return to the Paris Opera Comique to sing in "Mignon."

Mr. Irving's *Richard III.* continues to engross public and critical attention in London.

Mr. H. J. Byron's new burlesque at the Opera Comique, in London, has for subject and title "The Bohemian Girl."

M. Offenbach's new opera-bouffe called "Doctor Ox" has been successfully produced at the Variété Theatre, in Paris.

Mme. Nilsson has received at Vienna a magnificent bracelet from the Empress of Austria, and in addition has been named singer to the court.

M. Tomael, once a celebrated French baritone, and until recently one of the most valued singing-teachers of the Paris Conservatoire, has been dismissed from that institution. His petition for an inquiry into his case has remained unanswered, but the matter is not likely to rest there.

The Théâtre-Française is in full prosperity. The result of the year 1876 has been magnificent, and the share accruing to each associate exceeds 20,000 francs. The year 1877 commences just as brilliantly, and the "Ami Fritz" continues to make so much money that the revival of "Chatterton" will have to be postponed.

An interesting series of dramatic performances are about to be inaugurated by Mlle. Marie Dumas at the Porte-Saint-Martin, in Paris, the idea being to illustrate the various characteristics of high art in different countries as well as the merits of their respective authors. The representations will be given as matinées, beginning with the "Don Juan" of Pouchkine, translated into French.

A fortnight ago M. Bressant officially retired from the Parisian Comédie Française, after a brilliant career there extending over 23 years. For many of his parts, and notably those in "Hernani," "Le Lion Amoureux," and "Le Verre d'Eau," M. Bressant has left no successor, and, so far, his loss seems irreparable. He will now give himself up entirely to his course of dramatic instruction at the Conservatoire.

Richard Wagner announces to his "devoted admirers" his return from Italy in an epistle which is likely to become somewhat celebrated. He commences by declaring that there is but one real description of music—his own; but, foreseeing that he may find refractory spirits in this world, he proposes to chastise them; and for that purpose he has invented a means as cruel as it is ingenious; namely, to exclude from his future representations at Bayreuth all those who do not bear a badge with the inscription, "Wagnerian enthusiast." He will not, at any price, allow his enemies, whom he terms his "calumniators," to be present on those great occasions

OBITUARY.

REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES H. DAVIS.

Rear Admiral Charles Henry Davis, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington, died yesterday morning of disease of the heart. Admiral Davis was born in Boston on Jan. 16, 1807, and was appointed Midshipman from that State on Aug. 12, 1823. In 1827 and 1828 he served on board the frigate United States, in the Pacific Squadron. In 1829 he was promoted to Passed Midshipman, and was attached to the sloop of war Ontario, of the Mediterranean Squadron, from 1830 to 1833. He was ordered to the sloop-of-war Vincennes, of the Pacific Squadron, in 1834, and was commissioned as Lieutenant. During the years 1837 and 1838 he was on special duty, and in 1840 and 1841 he was attached to the razee Independence, of the Brazil Squadron. He was placed on ordnance duty in 1842, and from that time to 1849 was an assistant in the Coast Survey service. He was engaged in the survey of the waters about Nantucket from 1846 to 1849, in the course of which he discovered the "new south shoal" and several smaller shoals lying directly in the track of vessels sailing from New-York to Europe. These discoveries solved the mystery regarding several shipwrecks, and they called forth special acknowledgements from insurance corporations and merchants. During and after his connection with the Coast Survey he served on several commissions appointed to examine the harbors of Boston, New-York, Charleston, and other cities. In connection with these investigations he made a study of the laws of tidal action, the result of which is given in his *Memoir upon the Geological Action of the Tidal and other Currents of the Ocean* and the *Law of Deposit of the Flood Tide*. On June 12 1854, he was commissioned as Commander, and in 1857 was ordered to the command of the sloop of war St. Marys, of the Pacific Squadron, and was attached to that vessel until January, 1859, when he returned and was appointed Superintendent of the *American Nautical Almanac*, the foundation of which was directly owing to his efforts. He was commissioned as Captain in 1861, and was appointed a member of the board of officers convened for the purpose of making a thorough investigation of the Southern coast and harbors, their access and defenses. One of the immediate results of the investigations of this board was the organization of Dupont's expedition to Port Royal, S. C., in which Capt. Davis bore an important part. On *May* 9, 1862, he was appointed Flag Officer of the Mississippi Flotilla, relieving Flag Officer Foote. On the 11th of the same month an attack, for which the rebel fleet lying below Fort Pillow had been long preparing, was made on the flotilla, of which Davis was in command. The rebel fleet of eight iron-clad steamers, four of them fitted as rams, steamed up, fully prepared for an engagement, and the flotilla was quickly in motion to receive them. An action of an hour's duration at close quarters followed, at the end of which the enemy retreated under the guns of Fort Pillow, three of their gun-boats having been disabled. On June 5 Fort Pillow was abandoned by the rebels. The flotilla moved down the river, and on the morning of June 8 engaged the rebel fleet of eight gun-boats and rams, opposite the City of Memphis. A running fight followed, carrying the vessels several miles below the city, and resulting in the capture or destruction of the entire rebel fleet, except the Van Horn, which succeeded in escaping. At the close of the engagement Davis returned to Memphis and demanded the surrender of the city, and his demand was at once complied with. On June 29 he left Memphis with a part of his flotilla and six mortar-boats, and on July 2 joined Admiral Farragut above Vicksburg, that officer having arrived there a few days previous. Demonstrations were continued by the combined squadrons, at intervals, on the defenses of Vicksburg for some days, the mortar vessels of each squadron bombarding from both above and below. There not being a sufficient military force to co-operate in the reduction of Vicksburg, the scheme was for the time abandoned, and late in July Davis withdrew his command to the mouth of the Yazoo River. In August following, a joint expedition was planned by Davis and Gen. Curtis for operations up the Yazoo, which was entirely successful, resulting in the capture of a battery of heavy guns, field-pieces, munitions, and stores. On July 16, 1862, he was commissioned as Commodore, and in the Fall of the same year was ordered to duty in the Navy Department, at Washington, as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. While filling this position he was commissioned as Rear Admiral, taking rank from Feb. 7, 1863. In 1865 he was appointed Superintendent of the Naval Observatory at Washington, and continued there until 1867, in which year he was ordered to the command of the South Atlantic squadron, coast of Brazil, for which point he sailed from Boston in the strem frigate Guerriere as his flag-ship, that vessel having been just finished. He remained in that position until the Summer of 1869, when he returned to Washington, and was made a member of the, Light-house Board, and was afteward placed in his old position as Superintendent of the Naval Observatory. At the time of his death he was second on the active list of Rear Admirals, Rear Admiral L. M. Goldsborough being first on the list. Admiral Davis, beside being the author of a number of able and valuable articles on astronomy and geodesy, published in Boston in 1858 a translation of Gauss's *Theoria Motus Corporum Cœlestium*.

HERR SOLOMON HERMANN MOSENTHAL.

This noted German dramatist, whose name has been made familiar to American audiences as the writer of some of the most powerful dramas of the present day, has just died in the City of Vienna. Herr Mosenthal was of Hebrew parentage, and a native of Cassel, in Germany. He was born Jan. 14, 1821, and received his primary education in his native city. He pursued a course in natural sciences in the Polytechnic School of Carlsruhe, and later studied at Marburg where he received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. He removed to Vienna in 1842, and became preceptor in the family of a rich banker. Here he soon mingled in literary circles, and his poetical contributions to the Viennese journals attracted attention, and gave him a marked position among Austrian poets. Turning his mind to dramatic composition, however, he achieved in this branch of literature the distinguishing results of his life's labor. Three of his plays in particular have become the most popular works on the German stage—"Deborah," "Sonnenwendhof," and "Die Deutschen Komoedianten," (The German Comedians.) The first of these has been translated into English, Italian, Danish, Hungarian, and Bohemian, and formed no ineffective feature of the répertoire of Madame Ristori. Besides these he produced, later on in his career, "Ein Deutsches Dichterleben" (A German Poet's Life,) "Der Goldschmid von Ulm," (The Goldsmith of Ulm,) "Düweke," and the tragedy of "Pietra." Still more recently "Isabella Orsini" was produced simultaneously in Vienna and Hamburg, and was received with marked exhibitions of public favor. Herr Mosenthal's dramatic power has become more generally known to the American public, however, through Mr. Augustin Daly's presentation of a play of this distinguished author under the title of "Madeleine Morel," produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, on May 20, 1873. Among the more distinctly poetic productions of Herr Mosenthal are "Das Gefangen Bild," (The Imprisoned Image,) published in Stuttgardt in 1858, and a collection of poems, *Gasammelte Gedichte*, published in Vienna in 1866. In 1851 Herr Mosenthal was placed in charge of the archives of the Department of Public Instruction of Austria, in which position he continued up to the time of his death.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Ex-Alderman Charles B. Wylie, who, three years ago, was an Independent member of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, and for the last two years and a half has been Clerk of the Third District Court, in that city, under Justice Riley, died at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, at his residence, No. 417 Myrtle avenue, of consumption and kidney disease, from which complaints he had been suffering for several months past.

Guilford R. Wilson, a coal merchant and old citizen of Buffalo, died yesterday afternoon, after a short illness, aged 64 years. He was the pioneer shipper of anthracite coal on the lakes.

A SELF-POSSESSED WOMAN.

The Augusta (Me.) *Journal* says: "A lady was driving a spirited horse, on the other side of the river, near the Kennebec bridge, when the sleigh went down into one of the hollows of the road, by which means it was capsized and the lady thrown out. She still clung to the reins, and was dragged a distance of several rods before the horse was brought to. Several gentlemen rushed to her rescue, thinking she must be badly hurt; but the lady quietly gathered herself up, took her position in the righted sleigh, and with ribbons in hand, drove off, coolly remarking to the crowd, 'These pitches are awfully troublesome when a person is in a hurry!'"

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A dispatch from Medina, Ohio, says: "At 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the Empire block, occupied by E. J. Fenn, dry goods store, and the building was entirely consumed, as were three buildings adjoining, and occupied by E. Cohen, barber; F. W. Rheinhard, baker and confectioner, and M. Bach, boots and shoes. The loss on the buildings is $10,000; insured for $4,600 in the Lycoming, of Muncey, Penn. Mr. Fenn's loss is estimated at from $12,000 to $15,000; insured as follows: $4,000 in the Phenix, Brooklyn; $3,000, Niagara, New-York; $2,000 in the M. M. and M., Milwaukee; $2,000 in the Cooper, Dayton, Ohio; $1,150 in the Steubenville, Ohio. Mr. Reinhard's loss is $1,200; insured for $700 in the Steubenville, Ohio. Mr. Bach's loss is $2,000; insured for $800 in the Humboldt, New-Jersey. Mr. Cohen's loss is small; no insurance.

Guild's Block and Codding's Building in North Attleboro, Mass., were burned early yesterday morning. Loss, $25,000; insurance, $18,000. The fire commenced in Codding's Building, occupied by Jacob H. Peck as a market. The loss on Guild's Block is about $10,000, and on Codding's Building $1,000. Mr. Peck's loss is about $900. Guild's Block was occupied by six stores, to wit, James E. Polland, hardware, loss $2,000; Benjamin Dexter, pictures and frames, loss $500; Harrison Leland, furniture, &c., loss $5,000; D. B. Cornell, paints and paper hangings, loss $3,200; John Badz, tailor, loss, $1,500, and Sperry & Co., coffin warerooms, loss $2,000.

About midnight on Saturday a fire-board ignited in the two-story frame residence of Antony Figueira, No. 592 Court street, Brooklyn, resulting in damage to the building, and a similar one adjoining, (No. 594) owned by Richard Cronin, to the amount of $2,000 each, and causing the loss of about $1,000 worth of furniture and other personal property. The losses are nearly covered by insurance in the Phenix Company, of Brooklyn.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred on the first floor of the frame building No. 124 Canal street, jointly occupied by Max Gruhn as a coffee and cake saloon and John Bade as a grocery store. The fire was caused by a defective gas-pipe. Damage, $300; insured.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered on the second floor of the armory building, No. 1,494 Broadway, occupied by G. J. B. Sammis & Co., manufacturers of wheels, spokes, and axles, and was promptly extinguished. Damage, $200.

Shortly after midnight a fire occurred on the first floor of the four-story brick building, No. 3 New-Chambers street, occupied as a clothing store by S. Franklin, caused by hot ashes thrown into a box. Damage to building and stock, $350; insured.

A fire Saturday in Middletown, 25 miles from Dayton, Ohio, destroyed the pork factory of Shafer & Kemp, and a quantity of stock. The loss is estimated at $25,000; insured for $21,000 on the building, stock, and machinery.

A fire broke out at 1 o'clock yesterday morning on the top floor of the residence of J. R. Francke, No. 2 West Fiftieth street, caused by carelessness on the part of the servants. Damage to building and furniture $300; fully insured.

At 12:30 o'clock yesterday a fire occurred in the dwelling of Mr. Thomas Lord, No. 35 West Seventeenth street, causing $150 damage to building and furniture; insured in the Royal Insurance Company.

A fire occurred at 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning in the room of Joseph Wolff on the second floor of No. 33 West street, caused by a defective flue. Damage, $10.

A GANG OF YOUNG THIEVES IN CUSTODY.

For several weeks past a number of small burglaries and robberies have occurred at stores along Third avenue, and from the investigations made by Detectives McGowan and Brennan, of the Nineteenth Precinct, the officers became convinced that the depredations were committed by a gang of young thieves who infest the neighborhood of Forty-third street. During last week the officers named arrested Stephen Kiernan, aged 19; Michael Collins, alias James Jinks, aged 22, who was convicted of burglary on Nov. 15, 1873, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment; Dennis Shay, alias George Williams, aged 24, who was convicted of highway robbery Jan. 30, 1873, and sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and William Dunn, aged 21, convicted of grand larceny Feb. 13, 1875, and sentenced to two and a half years' imprisonment. The evidence against these young thieves is believed to be sufficient to secure their conviction. The officers have

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 17.

SALES FROM 9:30 TO 3 P. M.

$30,000 U. S. 5-20 R. 1865 N.	109⅜	1400 West. Un.	69⅜
25,000 D. of C. 3.65s.	72½	1000 do.	69⅜
1,000 C., C. & I.C. 1st.	84	900 do.	69¾
7,000 R. T. C. 6s. '97.	104	1500 do.	69⅝
1,000 L. & Nash. Con.	91	600 do.	69⅝
1,000 N. W. 1st.	105	200 do.	69
1,000 St. L., J. & C. 1st.	106	200 do.	69¾
15,000	105¾	100 N. Y. C. & H.	98
20,000 N. W. C. C. &	89⅝	100 do.	97⅞
5,000 do.	89⅞	100 do.	96
10,000 do.	89⅝	100 do.	98⅛
11,000 M. & R. 1st. con.	91	100 do.	98
2,000 N. J. C. 1st. con.	105	200 do.	97⅞
3,000 do.	65	100 do.	97¾
4,000 T. & W. 1st. St. L. div.	82	100 Harlem	135⅜
1,000 do.	81¾	100 Cen. of N.	111
3,000 Erie 3d.	107	200 Lake Shore	51¾
10,000 Pac. of Mo. 1st.	95¼	1000 do.	51¾
5,000 C. & W. B. con.	85	700 do.	51⅝
2,000 Cen. P. gold.	107	1300 do.	51¾
4,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	104⅛	1600 do.	51½
100 At. & Pac. Tel.	18	400 do.	51⅝
100 do.	18¼	500 do.	51⅝
100 Pac. Mail.	53	25½ 200 do.	51¾
100 Del. & Hud.	86	48 400 do.	51⅝
300 do.	51¾	300 do.	51⅝
300 do.	51¾	400 do.	51⅝
100 do.	51¾	300 St. Paul.	46¾
300 do.	51	700 do.	46⅞
600 do.	51¼	3200 D., L. & W.	95¼
100 do.	51¾	1200 do.	95⅝
100 do.	51⅞	400 do.	64½
200 do.	52	500 do.	65¾
100 Erie Railway.	15¾	400 do.	65⅝
300 do.	15⅝	200 do.	65¾
800 R. R. Cent.	53	800 do.	65½
100 Un. Pac.	65½	100 Ohio & Miss.	5¾
100 North-w. Pf.	49¼	100 Han. & St. Jo.	11

MONDAY, Feb. 19—A. M.

The statement of the associated banks issued from the Clearing-house on Saturday last shows a loss of $1,685,425 in surplus reserve, which reduces the excess above legal requirements held by the banks to $19,709,100. The changes in the statement are an increase of $2,237,300 in loans, $2,021,500 in legal tenders, and $623,700 in deposits, and a decrease of $3,551,000 in specie and $80,700 in circulation.

The following shows the condition of the banks on Saturday last, as compared with the previous statement and with the statement for the corresponding week last year:

	Feb. 10.	Feb. 17.	Feb. 19, 1876.
Loans	$256 814,100	$259,051,400	$269,781,400
Specie	35,616,600	32,065,600	32,041,300
Legal tenders	43,786,700	45,808,200	48,967,800
Deposits	232,035,100	232 658,800	224,763,200
Circulation	15,635,400	15,554,700	17,183,100

And the following the relations between the total reserve and total liabilities of the banks:

Specie	$33,616,600	$32,065,600	Dec. $3,551,000
Legal tenders	43,786,700	45,808,200	Inc. 2,021,500
Total reserve	$79,403,300	$77,873,800	Dec. $1,529,500
Res've required	58,008,775	58,164,700	
Excess of res've above legal requirements	21,394,525	19,709,100	Dec. 1,685,425

The monetary situation continues to exhibit a state of great ease. The extreme rates for call loans throughout the week were 2½ and 4 ₱ cent., with the great bulk of the business at intermediate quotations. Discounts were unchanged at 4@5 ₱ cent. for prime mercantile paper.

The foreign advices were not specially important, and reported a firm market at London for British Consols and American securities. The Bank of England gained £61,000 in specie for the week ending Wednesday last. The rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 ₱ cent.

The foreign exchange market was steady, but scarcely any business was transacted, the demand for bills of any kind being exceedingly light. The nominal asking rates were $4 84½ for bankers' 60 day sterling, and $4 86 for demand bills.

The gold speculation was entirely devoid of animation. The highest and lowest prices were 105⅞ and 105½ respectively, and the closing quotation 105¾. The rates on gold loans ranged from 1 to 5 ₱ cent. for carrying, with the borrowing rate flat.

Government bonds were quiet and prices well maintained. The opinion prevails that when the Presidential question is finally settled a considerable amount of capital now lying idle is likely to be invested in this class of securities. Railroad bonds were generally lower, with the heaviest decline in the issues of the coal roads. Among State bonds, District of Columbia 3.65s were at intervals in active demand, and advanced to 73, with closing transactions at a fractional reaction.

The railway and miscellaneous share speculation was characterized by weakness, and the dealings in the active stocks were at times attended with considerable excitement. The coal shares were conspicuous in the downward movement. The influences adversely affecting these stocks were the appointment of a Receiver for New-Jersey Central, the revelations in regard to the previous mismanagement of the affairs of that company, and the systematic deception practiced by its officers in concealing from the stockholders all knowledge as to the actual condition of their property, together with reports that some of the other coal corporations were suffering from financial embarrassment. A prominent feature of the market was the depression in investment shares. New-York Central fell off from 101 to 97⅞, and Rock Island from 100⅝ to 97¾, with closing transactions at a merely fractional recovery. The general market in the final dealings was feverish and unsettled in tone.

COURSE OF MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Feb. 19, Closing	'76.
American gold	105⅞	105½	113¾	
United States 5s, '81, coup.	110⅝	110⅜	118⅞	
United States 5-20s, '67, C.	113	112⅝	123½	
New-York Central	101	97⅞	116¾	
Rock Island	100⅝	97¾	110⅜	
Pacific Mail	25⅞	24⅞	33¾	
Milwaukee and St. Paul	19	18	45⅛	
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	49	46¼	79⅞	
Lake Shore	52¾	50⅞	66	
Chicago & North-west.	32¾	30¾	44½	
Chicago & North-west. Pf.	52¾	48¼	66½	
Western Union	71¼	69¼	73⅝	
Union Pacific	66	64	69	
Toledo & Wabash	7¼	6⅞	5¼	
Del., Lack. & Western	69	65	119¼	
New Jersey Central	19	10	108⅞	
D. & Hud.	86	83	122½	
Morris & Essex	89½	79	103⅛	
Panama	122	122	132	
Erie	8⅝	8	17⅛	
Ohio & Mississippi	6¼	5½	22⅛	
C., C. & Ind. Central	2½	2⅜	5½	
Harlem	140	135⅜	143½	
Hannibal & St. Jo.	11⅞	11¼	19	
Hannibal & St. Jo., Pref.	24	23⅞	29½	
Michigan Central	45½	44¼	60¾	
Illinois Central	53¼	51⅝	100½	
Missouri Pacific	3	3	12⅝	

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS, FEB. 17.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	98⅞	97⅞	97¾	97⅞
Harlem	137	135⅜	135	135⅜
Erie	8⅝	8⅜	8⅝	8¾
Lake Shore	52⅝	51¾	51½	51⅝
Wabash	...	...	6	6⅛
North-western	32¼	31¼	31¾	31½
North-western Pref.	49¼	48½	49¾	49⅝
Rock Island	98¼	97¾	98¼	98⅛
Fort Wayne	...	...	100¾	101
Milwaukee & St. Paul	18⅝	18	18¾	18⅝
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	46¾	46¼	46⅞	47
Pittsburg	89	89	88½	89
Del., Lack. & Western	65¾	65	65½	65⅝
New-Jersey Central	11¼	10⅜	10¾	11⅛
Del. & Hudson Canal	82¼	81¾	82	82⅛
Morris & Essex	81¼	80	80	80¼
Michigan Central	45¾	45	44⅝	45
Illinois Central	53¼	53	52½	53
Union Pacific	65½	64½	65½	66
C., C. & I.	26½	26½	26½	27
C., C. & Ind Central	...	...	2½	2¾
Han. & St. Joseph	11	11	11¼	11¾
Han. & St. Joseph Pf.	...	...	23	24
Ohio & Mississippi	5¾	5⅝	5½	5⅝
Panama	...	...	...	124
Western Union	70	69½	69⅝	69¾
At. & Pac. Tel.	18⅝	18	18⅛	18⅜
Pacific Mail	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	25⅝
Quicksilver	14	14	15	15
Quicksilver Pref.	21	21	20½	21
Adams Express	...	...	103½	104
Wells, Fargo & Co.	...	...	83¼	83½
Am. Mer. Union Ex.	...	...	57¾	58½
United States Ex.	...	...	50½	51

The following are the returns of the foreign commerce of the port of New-York and the operations of the United States Sub-Treasury here for the week ending Saturday last, and since the beginning of the year, compared with the return for the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Saturday	$7,662,008
Corresponding week last year	6,018,913
Since Jan. 1 this year	$1,195,177
Corresponding period last year	48,492,587
Gold, Feb. 17, 1877	105
Gold, Feb. 19, 1876	113¾

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$4,977 839
Corresponding week last year	3,440,295
Since Jan. 1 this year	40,649,307
Corresponding period last year	32,939,592

Exports of Gold and Silver.

Week ending last Saturday	$95,500
Corresponding week last year	2,331,945
Since Jan. 1 this year	1,990,841
Corresponding period last year	5,949,985

Receipts for Customs.

Week ending Feb. 17, 1877	$9,399,057
Week ending Feb. 19, 1876	9,376,942
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 17, 1877	13,402,392
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 19, 1876	14,738,693

Gold Interest Paid out by the Sub-Treasury.

Week ending Feb. 17, 1877 ..... $336,346
Week ending Feb. 19, 1876 804,320
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 17, 1877 11,609,529
From Jan. 1 to Feb. 19, 1876 9,649,131

The *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, in its issue of Saturday last, publishes the following table of railroad earnings:

	Latest earnings reported.		
	1877 or 1876.	1876 or 1875.	
Atch., T. & S. Fe. Month of Jan.	$126,651	$117,417	
B., C. R. & North. 1st week of Feb.	14,538	20,291	
Cairo & St. Louis. Month of Jan.	18,102	21,791	
Canada South'n. 1st week of Feb.	30,611	25,631	
Central Pacific. Month of Jan.	1,123,000	984,339	
Chicago & Alton. 1st week of Feb.	74,586	89,381	
C., R. & Quincy. Month of Dec.	926,190	823,468	
C., M. & St. P. 1st week of Feb.	97,000	115,394	
Chic. & Northwest. Month of Dec.	909,640	933,339	
Chic., R. I. & Pac. Month of Jan.	500,638	489,638	
Cin., Laf. & Chic. Month of Jan.	23,813	34,423	
Cl., Mt. V. & Del. Month of Jan.	26,379	20,049	
Denv. & R. Gr'de. 3d week of Jan.	4,663	6,477	
Han. & St. Jo. Month of Nov.	175,401	169,539	
Houst. & Tex. C. Month of Dec.	375,341	401,592	
Illinois Central. Month of Jan.	374,838	426,163	
Do. Ia. le'd lines. Month or Jan.	91,661	127,411	
Indian., Bl. & W. 1st week of Feb.	21,282	40,667	
Int. & Gt. North. 4th week of Jan.	71,110	41,188	
Kansas Pacific. Month of Dec.	216,997	289,825	
Louisv., C. & Lex. Month of Dec.	96,350		
Louisv. & Nashv. July 1 to Dec. 31.	2,755,000	2,564 291	
Mo., Kans. & Tex. 1st week of Feb.	52,661	53,960	
Mobile & Ohio. Month of Dec.	300,000	291,014	
Nashv., C. & St. L. Month of Dec.	139,237	164,513	
Phila. & Erie. Month of Dec.	236,292	270,441	
Pad. & C. Memphis. Month of Dec.	17,104	21,553	
Rome, Wat. & Ogd. Month of Dec.	86,659	92,638	
St. L. A. & T. H. (b.). 1st week of Feb.	8,988	7,363	
St. L., I. Mt. & So. 1st week of Feb.	116,700	62,627	
St. L., K. C. & Nor. 1st week of Feb.	43,539	59 817	
St. L. & South-east. 3d week of Jan.	24,622	20,168	
St. P. & S. City, &c. Mo. th of Dec.	64,477	107,562	
Tol., P. & Warsaw. 1st week of Feb.	19,964	33,353	
Tol. Wab. & West. Month of Dec.	372,221	359,284	
Union Pacific. Month of Dec.	952,852	903,451	

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TENNESSEE STATE BONDS.

Holders are invited to call at our office on 17th, 19th and 20th inst., and join in plan of adjustment already signed by large boardholders.

GEDDES & SMITH, No. 31 Nassau st., Room No. 8.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 17, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	36	Oil, bbls.	30
Bees-wax, pks.	...	Spirits Turpt., bbls.	54
Bullion, bars	1,758	Tar, bbls.	165
Beans, bbls.	627	Resin, bbls.	98
Cotton, bales	1,936	Oil-cake, pks.	1,624
Copper, bbls.	162	Pork, pks.	579
Dried Fruit, pks.	37	Beef, pks.	129
Eggs, bbls.	1,973	Cut-meats, pks.	2,838
Flour, bbls.	16,802	Grease, pkls.	190
Wheat, bushels	500	Lard, pks.	337
Corn, bushels	24,000	Lard, kegs	110
Oats, bushels	15,200	Tearine, pks.	50
Rye, bushels	1,538	Butter, pks.	2,682
Malt, bushels	6,341	Cheese, pks.	164
Barley, bushels	1,000	Tallow, pks.	1,296
Peas, bushels	1,800	Pressed Hops, bls.	127
Grass-seed, bags	1,090	Pelter, pcs.	3,606
Oat-meal, bbls.	821	Starch, bbls.	150
Hops, bales	1,111	Tobacco, hhds.	23
Leather, sides	11,111	Tobacco, pks. & cs.	2
Lead, pigs	62	Whisky, bbls.	940
Molasses, (N.O.) bbls.	58	Wool, bales	85

COFFEE—A steady market noted to-day, with a moderate demand. Sales, 2,000 bags Rios, by the Union, at 7⅞c. gold; and 2,500 bags Rio, at Hampton Roads, for Baltimore, at 9c. gold.

COTTON—Has been very quiet to-day for early delivery at barely steady rates.....Ordinary quoted to-day at 11⅞c.; Low Middling, 12 5-16c.@12 7-16c.; Middling, 12 13-16c.@12 15-16c.....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 180 bales, (of which 90 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners.....and for forward delivery the dealings have been heavy at slightly reduced figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 63,400 bales, of which 16,100 bales were on last evening and 47,300 bales to-day, with 1,100 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with February options, closing at 12 17-32c.@12 19-32c.; March, 12 11-16c.@12 23-32c.; April, 12 15-16c.@12 31-32c.; May, 13⅛c.@13 5-32c.; June, 13 9-32c.@13 5-16c.; July, 13 13-32c.@13 7-16c.; August, 13 15-32c.@13⅝c.; September, 13 7-32c.@13¾c.; October, 13⅞c.@13 29 32c.; November, 12⅝c.@12 21-16c.; December, 12⅝c.@12 11-16c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of 1-32c.@1-16c. ₱ lb., closing barely steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,936 bales, and at the shipping ports 11,132 bales, against 16,368 bales same day last week. The week's exports hence have been 6,559 bales, including 6,524 bales to Liverpool and 35 bales to Havre.....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 2,062,961 bales, of which 1,305,761 bales were sent to the British ports and 667,513 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplds.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	11¼
Strict Ordinary	11¼	11½	11⅝	11⅝
Good Ordinary	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Strict Good Ord.	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Low Middling	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 7-16	12 7-16
Strict Low Mid.	12 9-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Middling	12 13-16	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Good Middling	13 1-16	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 3-16
Strict Good Mid.	13 5-16	13 5-16	13 7-16	13 7-16
Middling Fair	13 11-16	13 11-16	13 13-16	13 13-16
Fair	14 7-16	14 7-16	14 9-16	14 9-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10¾	Low Middling	11 11-16
Strict Good Ord.	11⅛	Middling	12 3-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour reached a fair aggregate to-day, and in instances, at a further improvement of 10c.@15c. ₱ bbl., the main call for supplies having been on home trade account, and the transactions running chiefly in the more desirable classes of Winter Wheat Extras, and of Minnesota extras (straight brands of the latter continuing to attract most attention). The inquiry from shippers was stiffer throughout.....Sales have been reported since our last of 12,850 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes at $3 50@$6 75, (of which 100 bbls. Spring Wheat, superfine, at $4 75, and 300 bbls. Winter Wheat, extras, at $6@$6 50;) Sour Flour at $4 50@$6 75; poor to strictly fancy No. 2 at $4 40@$5 20, chiefly at $4 75@$5 for good to choice; $5 10@$5 25 for very choice to fancy, and $4 50@$4 60 for common; ordinary to choice Superfine Western, $3 60@$6, mainly at $3 75@$6, with fancy brands held higher; poor to good Extra State, $5 95@$6 20; good to choice do. at $6 20@$6 50; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of $6 75@$7 25 for good to very choice; do. for South America, at $8@$8 50 for very good to fancy; do. for the English markets, (of the grade of standard Extra State,) quoted at $6.; inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $5 90@$6 20; good to choice do. $6 20@$6 50; and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.

.....Included in the sales have been 2,050 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 1,100 bbls. were City Mills; 3,500 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras, (these mainly at $7 10@$8 30;) 973 bbls. do. Patent do.; 500 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment, at $6 75@$8 00;) 2,300 bbls. Western Red, Amber, and White Wheat Extras, (mostly to the jobbing trade, though partly on speculation,) at $7@$8 50; 400 bbls. Superfine, at $3 50@$3 90; and 2 at the usual rates.....Of Southern Flour, 1,700 bbls. sold at firm quotations, of which 1,050 bbls. Extras, for export to south America, within the range of $7 5@$8 25. .....Of Rye Flour, 100 bbls., in lots, chiefly fair to choice Superfine State, at $4 70@$5; very choice do. do. at $5 10 for small lots; Superfine Pennsylvania at $4 50@$4 80; market dull.....Of Corn-meal, 3,200 bbls., including 2,000 bbls. Brandywine at $3 50; 650 bbls. Yellow Western at $3, (of which 500 bbls. Prize Medal, free on board.) Market active and steady.....And of Corn-meal, in bags, 1,300 bags, mostly on the basis of $1 60@$1 65, for coarse City, and $1 70 for Baltimore, from dock.....Buckwheat Flour in demand at $3 25@$3 75 for poor to choice, and higher figures for fancy, in small lots, ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat was in moderate demand at steady rates, the main call having been for ungraded stock, in store and afloat, for shipment. Winter dull at former figures.....Sales were reported to-day of 72,000 bushels ungraded Spring within the range of $1 23@$1 31, chiefly in store at $1 23½@1 31, and afloat at $1 23@$1 30, (with prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store, held at $1 50, at which rate a boat-load was rumored sold, but not confirmed; and prime No. 2 Chicago do. do., in store, at $1 45 asked).....New Corn again advanced quite sharply, on a comparatively brisk inquiry for shipment and home use and restricted offerings..... Old Corn in more request at about former quotations. .....Sales have been reported since our last of 102,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1, 12,000 bushels, at 59½c.@60c., (of which 8,000 bushels, delivered, for January use, at 59½c.;) and odd car lots at 59¾c.@ 59c.; New-York No. 2 at 58c.; New-York steamer White at 59c.; New-York No. 3 at 58c.@58¾c. (of which 18,000 bushels, for export, at 52½c.); New-York Steamer Mixed at 58c.@59c., mainly at 58¾c.@ 59c.; New-York steamer Yellow, 4,400 bushels, at 59c.@59¾c.; new crop Mixed Western, ungraded, at 57½c.@59½c., mostly at 58c.@58¾c.; Yellow western, odd lots, at 60c.; yellow southern, from dock, odd lots, at 58c.; inferior White Southern at 58c.; ungraded sailing-vessel Mixed Western, old crop, (nominal,) at 58c.@61c., in store and afloat; No. 2 Chicago, in store, quoted at 58c., and about at 60c.@61c., (with 16,000 bushels, delivered from store, sold for export on private terms, and other sales, in store, rumored, also for export, without reliable particulars;.....Steamer Mixed Western, for March delivery, offered at 58½c., with 58c. reported bid.....And for delivery at Philadelphia, further extensive considerable dealings were reported in Mixed Western, on the basis of 58¼c.@58¾c. for early delivery, free on board..... Rye has been quoted steady to-day and moderately active, with sales reported of about 11,000 bushels Jersey, Pennsylvania, and State here at 85½c.@89c.; 10,000 bushels state, in store, (rumored,) at 89c.; and 10,000 bushels Jersey, state, and Pennsylvania, March delivery, at 89½c., with Western, afloat, held at 86c., without sales; Western, in car lots, quoted at Phila. @ 88c.....Canada Peas, in load, inactive; primed quoted at 94c.@95c.....Barley in limited demand, with sales of 10,000 bushels No. 1 Canada on private terms, quoted at $1 05 bid, and 1,000 bushels prime two-rowed State at 70c.....Of Barley-malt, sales were reported of 4,000 bushels choice new crop Canada at $1 30, time; and 4,500 bushels two-rowed State at 70c.....Buckwheat as last quoted.....Oats have been quite urgent request, chiefly for local trade account at ₱ further sharp rise in prices of several grades.....Sales reported of 43,000 bushels, including White Western at 44c.@52c. for inferior to choice, chiefly at sales at 44c. @50c.; (750 bushels Michigan at 50c.,) and, in store, 6,100 bushels, at 50½c.; Mixed Western at 41½c.@ 52c., as to quality; White Oats, ordinary to very choice, within the range of 52c.@56c., from track, store, and afloat, mainly in store, 10,000 bushels at 53¾c., car lots, at 53c.@55½c.; fancy do. for Seed purposes, 3,000 bushels, averaging 34 lb., at 43½c.@56c.; Mixed State at 53c.@56c.; poor inferior to choice, from track and afloat; and, in store, 3,000 bushels choice at 55c.; New-York No. 1 White at 54c.; New-York No. 2, White at 49c.; New-York No. 3 White at 46c.; New-York No. 2 at 53½c. (1,000 bushels;) New-York No. 2, 6,000 bushels at 47c.; New-York No. 3 at 44c.; New-York rejected, at 41½c.@42c..... Feed in active demand at very full prices; 2,700 bags 40-lb. and 60-lb. reported sold, chiefly at $22; and a car of Western Rye Feed, from track, and a small lot, of do. at $24.....Clover-seed very quiet with prime to very choice Western quoted at 15½c.@16c.; prime State at 18c.; common do., at 15c., with small lots sold at these figures .....Other seeds inactive; quoted as before.....

Hale Hay has been in fair request, with shipping qualities quoted at from 70c.@75c., and retailing qualities at 75c.@$1 05, the extreme figure for choice ₱ 100 lb.; Clover, 65c.@75c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@60c.....Straw is in demand, including Rye Straw within the range of 60c.@85c.; Oat, 55c.@70c. ₱ 100 lb.....The week's receipts, clearances, and stocks at principal ports included 9,973 bbls. Flour, 19,560 bushels Wheat, 375,526 bushels Corn, 22,356 bushels Rye, and 23,882 bushels Peas.

HIDES—Have been in limited demand at easier and drooping rates.....The week's receipts have been 9,083 Hides.....Sales 30,105 Hides, the sales including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 1,250 Dry Salted from Buenos Ayres, 2,100 Dry Salted, 6 and 7 months, usual selection; 315 Dry Corrientes Kips, 10 lb., private terms; 7,100 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ to 21½ lb., at 20c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 10,300 Dry California, 24 to 26 lb., at 22c., gold, 30 days, usual selection; 700 Dry California Kips, 10 lb., 17½c.; 300 Dry Central American, 20 lb., 2,550 Dry Mexican, 19 to 24 lb., on private terms; 765 Dry Texas, 24 to 25 lb., at 18c., 4 months; 30 Dry Texas, 60 Dry Southern, 18 lb.; 1,920 Dry Texas Kips, 10 to 11 lb.; 1,500 Wet-salted Rio Grande, from Europe, 40 lb., 2½c.; 200 Wet-salted Texas, 60 lb.; 1,000 City Slaughter, 70 lb.; and 300 Wet-salted Native, 60 lb., 2½c., with general terms.....And to-day, 2,000 Texas, at 18c.....Stock in first hands to-day, 103,300 Hides and 33 bales do., against 83,800 Hides and 765 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—Have been moderately sought after and quoted irregular in price.....New-York state, crop of 1876, quoted at 10c.@20c. for good to choice, with very choice to fancy lots held higher; new, 13c.@18c.; new Western at 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 8c.@ 12c.; California of 1876 at 15c.@20c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c. ₱ lb.....The receipts for the week were 1,663 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1876, as made up by Mr. Emmett Wells, 56,752 bales, against 62,155 bales same period in 1875; export clearances this week, 959 bales, and since Sept. 1, 27,164 bales, against 28,381 bales same period of 1875-6.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been moderately dealt in, at from 47c.@57c. for about good to strictly fancy, sales, 240 bbls. Market otherwise dull and nominally as last quoted.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very dull on the basis of $2@$2 10 for common to good Strained, ₱ 280 lb. Sales 150 bbls. at $2.....Tar and Pitch as last quoted.....Spirits of Turpentine inactive, with merchantable lots for prompt delivery, at the close down to 40c.@41c. ₱ gallon.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in limited request, with Western, in bags, quoted at $34 50, currency, (on sales of 100 tons for shipment to Liverpool;) City, nominal.....Exports for the week, 8,931 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in slack request and quoted down to 10c., in bulk, and 13c. in shipping order.....Refined offered more freely and quoted lower and unsettled on a restricted buyers' quotation by refiners at 26½c.; but from second hands down to 17c. for small lots for early delivery.....Refined, in cases, quoted 28½c.....City Naphtha quoted 12c.....At Philadelphia, Refined Petroleum for early delivery, quoted by refiners at 26¼c. but in small lots from second hands down to 16¾c.@17c.

PROVISIONS—Western meas Pork has been inactive for early delivery at lower prices, and on reported of 30 bbls. at $16 25.....Other kinds dull and heavy; Extra Prime quoted at $12 75@$13; Western Prime Mess at $15 75@$15 50.....And for forward delivery here, Mess has been in less request; quoted for February, at the close, nominal; March, up to $16; April, $16 10, and May, $16 30.....Sales reported of 750 bbls. March, at $16; 1,750 bbls. April, at $16 10@$16 15; and 500 bbls., May, at $16 40.....Dressed Hogs more sought after, with Western quoted down to 7¾c.@7¼c.; City at 7¾c.@8c.; light Pigs at 8¼c.....Cut-meats have been dull to-day at former rates..... Sales include small lots of Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 9c.@9¾c.; and smoky small lots of other City bulk within our previous range. Also 100 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders, Chicago delivery, at 5½c.....Of Bacon which was quoted nearly, sales were reported here of 375 bxs. Short Clear at 9c.@9¾c., and 125 bxs. Long Clear at 9¾c.@9 11-16c.....And for Chicago delivery, 100 bxs. Long Clear at 8¼c.....Western Steam Lard has been moderately inquired for for early delivery, at easier rates. .....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 375 bbls. prime at $10 12½, and closing at $10 80.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam has been fairly active, but at reduced prices.....Western Steam, for February, quoted at the close at $10 80 asked; March, $10 90; April, $10 92½; May, $11 05.....Sales were reported of Western Steam to the extent of 1,250 tcs., March, at $10 80@$10 82½; 6,750 tcs., April, at $10 92½@ $11 00; and about 2,250 tcs., May, at $11 02½@$11 05. City Steam and Kettle dull; quoted at the close $10 50.....And No. 1 quoted nominal at $10.....Refined Lard inactive; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at 8¼c.@8⅝c.; for Hull, 8⅛c.; and 8 5-8c. for Glasgow.....Of Beef, 50 tcs., and of Beef Hams, 15 bbls. at unchanged rates.....Butter and Cheese as last quoted..... Eggs in moderate demand; quoted at 19c.@22c. for fresh, and Tallow has been in better request, at easier rates.....Sales 110,000 lb. prime at 7 15-16c.@ 8c., mostly for shipment.....Stearine very quiet; choice City, in hhds., quoted nominal; prime to choice Western, in tcs., at $10 75@$10 87½; sales, 25 tcs., at $10 75.....Domestic Rice continues in moderate request, at about former rates.....We quote fair to strictly choice Carolina, in job lots, at $5 25@$6 75; Louisiana at $4 50@$5 ₱ 100 lb.....Raw has been inactive, with Rangoon quoted at $¾ 12½@ $3 25, gold, in bond; Patna at $7@$7 12½, currency, free, and in bond at $4, gold, ₱ 100 lb.....The week's exports to Great Britain were 250 tcs., and to Paris, 50 tcs. Beef, 9,588 pcs. Bacon, 3,389 pks. Lard, 20,004 bxs. Cheese, 3,217 pks. Butter; also, 2,168 pks. Tallow.

SUGARS—Dear has been inactive, and quoted weak as to price.....The week's receipts have been 87 bales; sales unimportant.....Goat has been in fair request, at full rates; receipts, 331 bales; sales, 200 bales Mexican, and 2000 bales Zanzibar on private terms. .....Raw Sugars have been in fair request, with Cuba muscovado, 8c.; Para, 32½c.@35c.; Sisal, 30c.; Puerto Cabello, 30c.; Honduras, 32½c.; Central America, 29c.@32½c. ₱ lb. .....And Goat thus: Tampico, 47½c.@50c.; matanzoros; 47½c. @50c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52½c.; Payta, 47c.@50c.; Curacoa, selected, 55c.@57½c.; Cape, 30c.; Madras, 55c.@57½c.; Patna, 40c.@42½c.

SUGARS—Have been in light demand, with fair to good Refining Cuba quoted at 9¼c.@9½c.....sales, 310 hhds. Centrifugal at 10¾c.....Refined Sugars have been in fair request at steady prices.

Teas—Sales of the cargo of 450 half-chests Oolong, 700 half-chests Green, 1,100 half-chests Japan, and 500 half-chests Congou, within the previous range. Market steady.

WHISKY—Inull; sales, 50 bbls. at $1 07, cash.

FREIGHTS—Berth rates were weaker to-day, notably so for room for Grain, on a comparatively moderate movement. The chartering interest also showed depression, and more or less irregularity as to rates, on restricted call for tonnage from nearly all sources. .....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 100 tons Oil-cake, 11s. 3d. ₱ ton; and 1,000 bushels Grain, mostly Corn, at 4½d. ₱ lb.; 23,500 bushels Grain, of which 6,500 bushels Wheat, at 4¾d. ₱ bushel, and 17,000 bushels Grain, at 4½d. ₱ 60 lb.; 3,800 bbls. Apples, chiefly at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 500 pks. Meat, at 40s. ₱ ton.....For Bristol, by sail, 100 bbls. Tallow at 40s. ₱ ton.....for the United Kingdom, direct, an Austrian bark, 725 tons, hence, with about 3'600 quarters Wheat, at 4s. 7½d. ₱ quarter; and a British bark, 669 tons, via Tarragona, with Fruit, from Pensacola, reported at 130s.....For the east coast of Ireland, tonnage for Grain, Baltimore loading, was in moderate request, within the range of 4s. 7½d.@4s. 9d. ₱ quarter.....For Cork for orders, an Austrian bark, 725 tons, hence with about 4,000 quarters Grain, at 4s. 9d. ₱ quarter. .....For Bremen, by sail, 20,000 bushels Grain, at 7d. ₱ 56 lb., 500 bbls. Resin at 3s. ₱ 280 lb.; and 300 tons Mineral Cement, at 15s. ₱ ton; also a Norwegian bark, 923 tons, placed on the ber

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the same course recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown as the shortest route.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 9 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 24, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in accommodations. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets at favorable terms. Steerage, $30.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 47 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA.....WED., Feb. 21 | ALGERIA, WED., March 7
BATAVIA.....WED., Feb. 28 | ALGERIA, WED., March 14

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $150, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown),
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 13, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26: intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE

SEMI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ISTHMUS, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

TO HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).

ALPS.....Feb. 28
ETNA.....March 15

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....March 14

Superior first-class passenger accommodations.
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NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Feb. 22
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 15
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations. Return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin $35; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
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STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 24th st., Hoboken.
HERMANN.....Sat., Feb. 24 | AMERICA.....Sat., March 10
NECKAR.....Sat., March 3 | WESER.....Sat., March 17
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON HAVRE OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 and
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Saturday, March 24, at 1 P. M.

From Pier 15 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24, currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms, Amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Anchoria...Feb. 24, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia, March 10, 2 P. M.
California...March 3, 8 A. M. | Victoria, March 17, 7 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Utopia, Feb. 24, 2 P. M. | Calvia...March 10, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North river, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, touching at PLYMOUTH (L. B.) for land'ng of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:
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For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.
GREECE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England...Feb. 21, 11 A. M. | The Queen, Mar. 3, 7 A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator; also, with the steamer J. R. SCHUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

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Caution to travelers! Great reduction in fare via the inland route from Savannah to all Florida ports. Only $2 to Jacksonville. Meals and state rooms extra. The elegant steamer J. R. SCHUYLER makes close connection with all savannah steamers, thus forming the quickest and most agreeable route as well as the lowest in fare. Accommodations for passengers unsurpassed. Travelers are cautioned against purchasing through tickets via any other route.

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For SAN FRANCISCO, via the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Thursday, March 1
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

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Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Thursday, March 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Feb. 28

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SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
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GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 21
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 24

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination one-half per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger steamers will sail as required. For freight apply at office of
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Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Feb. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 28
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10

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NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

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COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 7

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SHIPPING.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line, HAMBURG DIRECT, CUXHAVEN and HAMBURG.
POMMERANIA.....Feb. 22 | HAMMONIA.....March 8
SUEVIA.....March 1 | WIELAND.....March 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England. First Cabin, $100 gold; Second Cabin, $55 gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

KUNHARDT & CO., C. B. RICHARD & SONS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 8 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 8 and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

For Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:30 P. M. daily. 10:10 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets. No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily: 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:
7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30, 7 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., North-rn and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both N. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Ticket Offices at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Intermediate Way Stations, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sundays, 8 and 9 P. M.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-car on this train.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sundays); Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays;) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilksbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES S. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 5 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 9 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE

FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 5 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILKINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 4:30 P. M.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

ADVANCES MADE ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
Jas. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY.
LATHAM A. FISH.

SIX PER CENT. BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE.
CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Feb. 16, 1877.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals at this office until Thursday, March 1, at 12 o'clock noon, (at which time they will be opened,) for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following loans:

$500,000

Six per cent. Brooklyn City bonds for the completion of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge.

$300,000 MATURING IN 1909, and
$200,000 MATURING IN 1910.
COUPON OR REGISTERED.

$200,000

Six per cent. ASSESSMENT FUND BONDS, W. & S., maturing three years from date of purchase—Registered.

Proposals must state the price offered, (with accrued interest from Jan. 1 on Brooklyn City bonds,) and description of bonds desired.

WILLIAM BURRELL, Controller.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD STREET. NEW-YORK.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.

GOLD, GOVERNMENT, STATE, MUNICIPAL, AND RAILROAD SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION FOR CASH OR UPON MARGIN.

Choice and Safe Investments.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS.
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS AND BONDS.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
For sale at desirable prices by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—INVESTMENT SECURITIES OUR SPECIALTY 26 YEARS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Alabama State 8 per cent. Gold Bonds of 1870,

ISSUED TO THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA R. R.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1877.

Having been appointed by the English Committee of Bondholders agents for the United States to receive the deposit of Bonds accompanied by a contribution of Ten Dollars Gold for each $1,000 thereof, respectfully request holders to deposit with us at our office, No. 51 William st., their Bonds and the stated contribution, for which proper receipts will be issued.

Printed forms for deposit of Bonds and copies of the resolution under which the said Committee act will be furnished on application at our office.

PLOCK & CO.

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, TOWN OF SOUTHAMPTON,
SUFFOLK COUNTY, Feb. 6, 1877.

FIVE PER CENT. COUPON BONDS OF THE Town of Southampton, for sale at par.....$80,000

See provisions of Chap. 101, Laws of 1869.

Interest payable at the office of the Supervisor, annually, Feb. 1st.

Principal redeemable after two years from issue, and payable Feb. 1, 1899.

A perfectly safe investment.

First issued at 7 per cent., reissued at 6 per cent., and now being issued at 5 per cent.

Original amount not increased by later issues.

WILLIAM R. PONT, Supervisor.

Post-office address, Southampton, N. Y.

WANTED—MOBILE AND OHIO STERLING bonds, Mobile and Ohio 8 per cent. interest bonds, Missi sippi Central first and second mortgage bonds, New-Orleans and Jackson first mortgage bonds, Mississippi and Tennessee first mortgage bonds, Mississippi and Tennessee second mortgage 8 per cent. bonds, Atlantic and Gulf consolidated bonds, Western Railroad of Alabama first mortgage bonds, Western Railroad of Alabama second mortgage bonds, Charlotte, Columbia, and Augusta consolidated bonds, South Georgia and Florida first mortgage bonds, Cairo and Fulton first mortgage bonds, Alabama class A and B bonds.

FOR SALE,
Virginia, South Carolina, and Louisiana consols, by
ARENTS & YOUNG, No. 9 New st.

OCEAN NATIONAL BANK.
ASSETS AN AUCTION,
MARCH 27, 1877.

For catalogue apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO., No. 7 Pine st., or to the Receiver, No. 21 Nassau st.

THEODORE M. DAVIS, Receiver.

CINCINNATI 7 3/10 PER CENT
MUNICIPAL BONDS, DUE 1906. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

KUHN, LOEB & CO., No. 31 NASSAU ST.

COUNTY BONDS.
ONE TO TEN BONDS.
$1,000 EACH,
Eight per Cent. interest, payable in April next,
in Gold coin.
Price, $700 for each bond of $1,000.
For sale by
THOS. H. WAGSTAFF.
No. 92 Broadway.

ADAM'S EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1877.

THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Feb. 19, to the morning of March 2.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

C. BURNHAM, NO. 33 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.—Investment securities paying eight to ten per cent. for sale. Western mortgages a specialty for sixteen years. References in New-York, Boston, Hartford, and Philadelphia. Send for lists.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.
WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine st.
STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BOND AND MORTGAGE.—PERSONS HAVING money to loan on best improved City property, address L., Post Office Box No. 4,673.

ELECTIONS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
CLEVELAND, O., Feb 15, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1877.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 20th inst., until March 8.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of President and Directors, and transaction of other business, will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M., On the 10th inst., and reopen on the 23d inst.

H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and election of Directors of the St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held on the 26th of March, 1877, at the office of said company, No. 417 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo., at 12 o'clock, P. M.

N. E. GOULDY, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

DOMINION OF CANADA,
CITY OF MONTREAL.

STREET RAILWAY PRIVILEGES.

SEALED TENDERS, indorsed "TENDER FOR STREET RAILWAY PRIVILEGES," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, until

FRIDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE NEXT,

for the privilege of laying rails and running cars in certain streets or sections of streets in this city, under certain conditions and stipulations, as detailed in the printed specifications adopted by the City Council, a copy of which may be obtained on application to the undersigned, by any person who may desire to tender. (By order.) CHAS. CLACKMAYER, City Clerk.
CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, MONTREAL, Feb. 1, 1877.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A GOOD WELLestablished and profitable business, centrally located in the City of Rochester, comprising stoves, tin, and sheet-iron ware, house-furnishing goods, and general jobbing work; a capital of $8,000 required. Address E., Box No. 145 Times Office, or EDWARD JONES, Rochester, No. 10 South St. Paul st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, CHESTERFIELD HOUSE.—Parlor and bedroom, with first-class board; party occupying second floor, front, will let, with or without board, for balance of season very reasonably.
JOHN E. WORSTELL.

SECOND FLOOR, FRONT, SUNNY SUITE.—One or fifth av., excellent table; any reasonable offer entertained; reference required. Address ENGLAND, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A SMALL ENGLISH FAMILY OF POSITION having taken the residence No. 335 West 28 st., will be willing to give one or two persons of culture the comforts of a home, with or without board; liberal terms; references.

THREE DOORS FROM 5TH AV.—NO. 12 EAST 16TH ST.—Handsome second floor, sunny rooms, with board, for families; also, rooms for single gentlemen; references.

A GENTLEMAN CAN HAVE LARGE, SUNNY room in small family; excellent board, $12 weekly; references exchanged. No. 238 West 43d st., near Broadway.

ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, WITH PRIVATE table; large rooms, handsomely furnished, bath, &c., and elegant parlor; references. 14 East 32d st., between 5th and Madison ave.

NO. 4 WEST 14TH ST.—HANDSOMELY AND newly furnished rooms for families and gentlemen, with or without breakfast; best references given and required.

NO. 31 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5th av., a fine suite of rooms and single rooms to rent, with board; house and appointments first class in every particular.

NO. 67 WEST 38TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom on upper floor; also, hall room on third floor; private table only.

NO. 20 EAST 22D ST.,
With board, parlor and bed-room, first floor; single rooms; table board.

NO. 23 WEST 32D ST.—A LARGE, ALSO A medium-sized room, with superior table, for gentlemen.

ELEGANT LARGE ROOMS, FRONT AND rear, with or without board; also single rooms; references. No. 45 51st st., 5th av. and Broadway.

NO. 242 WEST 34TH ST.—TWO FRONT hall-rooms, with board, heat, and gas; terms moderate.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—Spacious suite of well-furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

NO. 239 WEST 45TH ST.—SECOND STORY, front; sunny; large; board for two, $20; references.

NO. 73 EAST 61ST ST.—A SECOND-STORY large room to let, with first-class board. Servants have been with us for years.

NO. 122 MADISON AV.—DESIRABLE SUITE of rooms, also single room, with board; references exchanged.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—ONE HANDsomely furnished room, with board, on parlor floor; also hall-room.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS on second floor to let, with board; terms moderate; references.

NO. 5 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Second floor; well furnished; first-class board; references.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD—NO. 19 East 46th st.; references exchanged.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—HANDSOME ROOM ON second floor, with board; reference exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BETWEEN 23D AND 59TH STS., AND 4th and 6th avs., with sunny exposure, a parlor, bedroom, and bath-room, all communicating, with private table for gentleman and wife. Address, with full particulars, S. A. M., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING FOR EUROPE desires to find a good tenant for a very desirable suite of rooms, consisting of parlor, library, bedroom, and dressing-room, with bath, &c.; location and house first class in every respect. Address "D," Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, WITHOUT board, two or three nicely-furnished rooms at moderate prices, in private house, neighborhood of Madison av. and 32d st. Address COMFORT, Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SECOND AND THIRD-STORY FRONT rooms, furnished; reference required. No. 114 East 24th st.

NO. 208 EAST 31ST ST.—A FEW NEWLY AND elegantly furnished rooms at reasonable prices; hot and cold water, bath, gas, and fire.

A NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM to let in a private family at No. 204 East 17th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN only. No. 34 East 20th st.

HOTELS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS.
For full information apply to
JAMES LIDDERDALE & CO.,
No. 75½ Broadway, New-York.

NEW-ENGLAND HOTEL.—LODGINGS, 50c., comfortable light rooms for gentlemen only, corner of Bowery and Bayard st.

DRY GOODS.

Gentlemen's Underwear,

Including SHIRTS, DRAWERS,
NIGHT-SHIRTS, UNDER-SHIRTS, and
EVERY ARTICLE OF MEN'S FURNISHING,
HAVING LATELY RECEIVED the
LATEST PARISIAN and LONDON NOVELTIES,
For DRESS and FANCY SHIRTS, in
LINENS, PERCALES, CHEVIOTS, &c.,
WE are PREPARED TO MAKE to MEASURE,
In a STYLE SUPERIOR to
ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT, and
At PRICES VERY MODERATE.
AN APARTMENT is PROVIDED
On the FIRST FLOOR for
TAKING MEASURES SPEEDILY
And CONVENIENTLY.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4th AV., 9th and 10th STS.

Dress Goods,

FRESH and ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES
From the LEADING EUROPEAN MARKETS,
SUITABLE for SPRING COSTUMES,
Including SPECIAL PARISIAN IMPORTATIONS,
At VERY MODERATE PRICES.

A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4th AV., 9th and 10th STS.

R. H. MACY & CO.
SPECIALTIES.

DRESS-MAKING.

BLACK DRESS SILKS. BOYS' CLOTHING.
UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.
FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.
ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.
CATALOGUES FREE.
14TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE, N. Y.

FINE ARTS.

A. A.—SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT,
A Superb Collection of American and Foreign
OIL PAINTINGS,
Several of which are from the last Paris Salon Exhibition

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE STATEN ISLAND MYSTERY.

THE CHAIN OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE AGAINST GEORGE L. ERNST BROKEN—THE PRISONER TO BE RELEASED TO-DAY—PECULIAR DISCREPANCIES IN THE STATEMENTS OF HUSBAND AND WIFE.

In pursuing the investigation in relation to the guilt or innocence of George L. Ernst, whose arrest on suspicion of having been concerned in the death of the young woman whose corpse was found on the morning of the 11th inst. near the old Quarantine grounds on Staten Island, has been fully chronicled in THE TIMES. Sergt. Suttie and Detective George H. Dilks paid a visit yesterday to the Richmond County Poor-house, where the body of the unfortunate young woman is still kept awaiting positive identification. They were accompanied by a young son of Mrs. Henrietta Schaal, the proprietress of the boarding-house, No. 188 Franklin street, where Ernst boarded, and where, it is alleged, he was in the habit of receiving frequent visits from a young woman, answering in some respects the description of the deceased. Mrs. Schaal stated on Saturday that on the evening preceding the finding of the body this young woman called on Ernst, and appeared to be in great trouble, and that Ernst went with her to Staten Island. Ernst admitted that he went to Staten Island with a woman on the night in question, but said that this woman was his wife. Mrs. Ernst corroborated her husband's statement in the main, but there were a number of minor discrepancies in the two statements. The visit of the officers to Staten Island was for the purpose of ascertaining definitely whether the deceased was the woman who was in the habit of calling on Ernst at his lodgings, and young Schaal, who had seen this woman several times, was expected to identify her. On reaching the place where the remains are temporarily deposited, the youth was shown the corpse, and, after gazing steadily for several minutes at the remains, said emphatically that he had never seen that face before. He was next shown the clothing which the woman had worn, and he again reiterated the statement that the remains were not those of the woman who had called at his mother's house to see Ernst. He said that the deceased resembled this woman somewhat, but was not so tall. He is now firmly convinced that the woman who called on Ernst was his wife. The non-identification of the remains overthrows the fabric of circumstantial evidence which had been slowly accumulating against the prisoner, and he will be released to-day. He will be taken for that purpose before Justice Kilbreth, at the Tombs, this morning.

Mrs. Ernst called on Inspector Dilks, at the Police Central Office, yesterday, and told him that she wished to correct the statement made by her on Saturday to the effect that she had never called on her husband at his boarding-house. She says now that she did call there on the Wednesday or Thursday previous to the finding of the body, but not on Saturday evening, as stated by Mrs. Schaal. The latter is, however, positive that it was on Saturday evening that the fair-haired stranger, whom she now recognizes as Mrs. Ernst, called at her house, and it is impossible to reconcile these two statements, except on the hypothesis that Mrs. Schaal is mistaken as to the evening on which the woman called, or that there is still another woman, a blonde, with blue eyes, mixed up in the case, who has not appeared on the scene since the discovery of the murder or suicide. Mrs. Ernst obtained permission from the Inspector to visit her husband at the Leonard Street Police Station, where she had an interview with him in the presence of an officer, under the proviso that the matter for which he was under arrest should not be the subject of conversation between them. Ernst's brother, who is sexton of the church at the corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, also called on Inspector Dilks, but was not allowed to visit his brother.

BURGLARS CLEVERLY CAPTURED.

TWO WELL-KNOWN THIEVES CAPTURED AFTER A SHARP CHASE—A LARGE AMOUNT OF STOLEN JEWELRY FOUND IN THEIR POSSESSION.

At 9 o'clock on Saturday night Jacob Hellman called on Capt. Byrnes, at the Mercer Street Police Station, and reported that the apartments of his father, Mr. Emanuel Hellman, on the second floor of No. 5 Clinton street, had just been robbed of jewelry valued at $3,000 by two young men, who had made their escape in an express wagon. The wagon had been standing in front of the house while the thieves were in the apartments, and one of the neighbors had noticed that "Clinton Place" was painted on its side. Capt. Byrnes remembered that some time ago a wagon belonging to John W. Earl, who keeps a stable in Clinton place, between Macdougal street and Sixth avenue, had been captured in New-Jersey while conveying stolen goods to this City, and he at once sent Detectives Sievin and Dolan of his command to the stable. The officers learned that two men had hired a wagon there at about 7 o'clock and had not returned it. The detectives stationed themselves in the neighborhood of the stable to await their return with the wagon. They had not been waiting long when they saw the wagon coming down Clinton place from the direction of Broadway at a rapid pace. There were two men in it whom the officers at once recognized as expert burglars. One was Charles Purdy, alias "the Kid," whom Sievin had been instrumental in sending to Sing Sing several years ago for burglary, and his companion was Edward Farrell, who has also done the State service at the same penal establishment. As the wagon approached, Sievin jumped out into the street and seized the horse's head. Both the men leaped out and started off in opposite directions. Purdy ran to Sixth avenue, and turned up that thoroughfare. As he turned the corner he threw off his overcoat, and taking the middle of the street between the car tracks, ran like a deer up the avenue, closely followed by Sievin. The officer called on the fugitive to stop, but the flying burglar paid no attention to the summons, and Sievin fired a shot from his pistol in the air hoping thereby to cause the surrender of the fugitive, but without effect. Finding, however, that his pursuer was gaining on him, Purdy turned suddenly at bay, and slipping his hands into the pistol pocket of his pantaloons, was about to draw a revolver when Sievin, who had come up with him, divining his intention, by a well-directed blow under the ear sent him reeling into the gutter. Before he could recover himself the officer had disarmed and secured the desperate burglar. Meanwhile Dolan pursued Farrell, and after a sharp chase succeeded in arresting him. Both men were taken to the Mercer street Police station and searched. In the possession of Purdy were found six solitare unset diamonds half a dozen silver tablespoons, half a dozen silver teaspoons, a gold thimble, and a large bottle of chloroform. Farrel had in his pockets two gold watches, a heavy gold neck chain, an oval locket, and an empty watch-case. The prisoners were locked up, and Mr. Hellman, on being notified, identified the property found in their possession as having been stolen from him. A quantity of old gold and silver, several gold rings, and some valuable papers stolen at the same time are still missing, and it is supposed that the thieves threw these articles away in their flight. It was ascertained that the burglars had forced open the door leading to Mr. Hellman's apartments with a "jimmy" during the absence of the occupant, and had also forced open a box containing the property. The prisoners were arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court before Justice Flammer yesterday, and remanded until to-day, when a formal charge of burglary will be made against them.

"RETURN GRAIN MOVEMENT" RUMORS.

Foreign grain markets have been tame and spiritless for a long time past, especially for wheat, and our own markets have been, in the wheat connection, kept relatively higher as to prices, partly by speculative manipulation, based on the assumption of short supplies in the interior, thus seriously checking business. Export dealings in wheat at this point have been recently unimportant, shippers complaining of their inability to pay asking rates. Millers here and throughout the interior have been also very reserved in their operations, yet values have been maintained by holders with remarkable firmness. Through the past few weeks various rumors have been in circulation of return shipments of American wheat from Europe of more or less magnitude, these rumors, for the most part, being credited to "well-informed parties at Chicago," where, by the way, the speculative interest is reprenented as being in substantial control of the market. The rumors have had reference mostly to returning cargoes of California wheat, but at the close of the past week became more comprehensive, and hinted at "large quantities of wheat arriving at the port of New-York from England, Germany, and California, with further important amounts on the way." The rumors, as nearly as anything could be made out of them having a basis of probability, are spoken of here as having the foundation of a return shipment of very inferior Spring wheat from Glasgow, which inferior wheat is said to be in liberal supply and unmarketable there, and possibly one or two lots of California wheat, which have been involved in the return movement by the rumors which are so freely supplied from certain points at the West to the markets of the seaboard with the sufficiently obvious purpose of influencing values. Within a week or so West Canada millers have been purchasing wheat at Milwaukee quite freely to provide for their urgent wants, local supplies having been exhausted. Late cable advices are of stronger foreign markets for wheat, and export buyers are seemingly more disposed to operate here and at the outports, especially in view of the favorable circumstances of extraordinarily low rates of ocean freight both by sail and steam. Recent purchases of mixed Western corn on export account, for delivery here and at Philadelphia and Baltimore, have been extensive; and prime rye is again in comparatively active request for the German markets. The export call for flour at present comes mostly from the West Indies, South America, and the British American Provinces, the inquiry for Europe being extremely light. City millers supply the bulk of the West India trade requirements.

THE RESURRECTION OF MAN.

DR. CHAUNCEY GILES' LAST LECTURE ON THE SWEDENBORGIAN THEORY OF DEATH AND THE RESURRECTION—THE RESURRECTION OF THE MATERIAL BODY HELD TO BE AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

The Church of the New Jerusalem, in East Thirty-fifth street, between Park and Lexington avenues, was crowded last evening on the occasion of the delivery, by Rev. Dr. Chauncey Giles, of a lecture on "The Resurrection of Man," being the fourth and last of a series of lectures explanatory of the Swedenborgian theories of death and the resurrection.

After briefly alluding to the importance of the theme upon which he was about to speak, Dr. Giles proceeded to explain the meaning of the two words "man" and "resurrection," a distinct idea of the import of which was essential to a clear understanding of the subject. By "man" was meant a spiritual being in the human form, capable of love, thought, consciousness, and all the activities and functions of a man. By "resurrection" was meant the withdrawal of man from the material body, and not the collecting together, reorganization, and vivification of the elements which once composed that body. Having ascertained the meaning of the terms, the next point was to obtain evidence of the truth of this theory of resurrection. Evidence is furnished in the material world by an examination of the process by which plants and animals attain the highest state of their existence. In every case that state is reached by successive steps, each one of which is a resurrection of a form which lay unfolded in a lower one, and was clothed by it in the same way that man is invested with a material body. We find the same regular and universal method of the Divine wisdom in the creation of plants, insects, birds, animals, and man, so far as regards his life in this world. The creation is not effected directly and immediately, without any agency of intermediate steps, but is consummated by a series of resurrections of forms from other forms within which they were organized. If this, said Dr. Giles, is the universal method of creation, are we not justified in believing that if another distinct step in existence is to be taken by an animal or by man, it will be taken in the same way according to the same law. This law of creation is worthy of notice as bearing upon the commonly received doctrine that the resurrection of man is merely the reorganization of his material body and its revivification by the soul. It cannot be reconciled with such a theory, and, further, there is not a hint in the whole creation that any material body of any kind, when once cast off and disalpated, is ever reorganized and reinhabited. If man were thus to return to his material body he would be an anomaly and an exception to the universal teachings of the Lord in His works.

The Lord's testimony as contained in the Word also favors this theory that resurrection is a withdrawal from the material body. In nearly every instance where the subject is referred to there is something which renders it impossible to interpret the passages containing such references as teaching the resurrection of the material body. If, however, spiritual changes in the soul are meant by "death" and "resurrection," then the meaning of the passages become plain and accords with the whole Scriptures and all that we know of the Divine laws and methods. The testimony of the Apostles in their epistles is also to the same effect. Even Paul's argument in the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians—which is relied upon as conclusive evidence of the resurrection of the material body—in which he bases the certainty of man's resurrection on the fact that the Lord rose from the dead, even this upon close analysis is found to contain no allusion to a resurrection of the material body. In it a clear distinction is drawn between the inward man, who was alive, and the outward man, who, though active, is dead in sin. To the objector, who asks, "How are the dead raised up, and with what bodies do they come," the Apostle replies by illustrating the resurrection by the simple principle evolved in the planting and growth of seed. A seed planted is never raised, but rather another body or form is raised out of it. This is precisely the doctrine of the new Church. It holds that the material body dies and turns to dust, in accordance with the universal law of growth, and that it is never again raised up, but another body is raised out of it. If these Scriptural passages leave any room for doubting this assumption, another kind of testimony, which ought to be conclusive, is obtainable. The Scriptures reveal the important fact that, although the resurrection of the material body has not taken place, human beings who once lived in this world are now living in the spiritual world. In one instance of this kind we find Moses and Elias, who had been dead, in the common meaning of the word, for hundreds of years, appearing before the Lord, still living, as human beings, in human forms, with their identity still preserved. In another instance, John testifies in Revelation that he "saw people of every kindred, tongue, and nation singing a new song to the Lord for their redemption;" and also that he "saw under the altar the souls of them that were slain for the Word of God, and for the testimony which they held." Afterward he saw multitudes, which no man could number, standing before the throne and before the Lamb, clothed with white robes and with palms in their hands, crying in a loud voice, "Salvation to our God who sitteth upon the throne, and unto the Lamb." Here is the proof of our continued existence as human beings in the human form before the resurrection, which is so often demanded, and which, it is claimed, would dispel all doubt and carry with it conviction of the reality of a future existence. These people whom the Apostle John saw were not in their material bodies, for those had died and turned to dust. These bodies must then have been spiritual. Their identity was preserved; they were the same beings who had lived in this world. Thus, from whatever point of view we regard the subject, whether from reason or revelation, we are compelled to recognize the resurrection of man from his material body, never again to reanimate it, as a law of the Divine order, and a part of the plan of infinite love and wisdom for the perfection and happiness of all human beings. When man leaves the material body it returns to the dust whence it originated. Leaving the material body, he throws off all physical weakness and decay, and comes into full consciousness of the realities of the spiritual world. He comes into the full blessedness of a life whose mainspring is love of the Lord; into a life, the recipients of which will regain the freshness and vigor, zest and beauty of the prime of life, and will continue to advance forever into larger wisdom, nobler and lovelier form, and more exquisite happiness.

In conclusion, the speaker briefly reviewed the points brought out in his preceding lectures, and argued that they gave undoubted proof of the truth of the Swedenborgian theory that the dissolution of the material body is simply a provision of the infinite love and wisdom for the attainment of man's higher state; that man's resurrection is but an orderly step in his life by which he attains that state, and that, finally, having attained it, he begins to live as a human being in a spiritual body in the human form in some mansion in his Father's house, where he will find a home in which his soul shall enjoy peace and the faculties of his mind perfect freedom of action.

THE RUSSIAN GRAND DUKES.

HOW THE IMPERIAL PARTY SPENT SUNDAY.

The Grand Duke Alexis and his party spent yesterday very quietly, remaining in their hotel during the greater part of the day. After an early breakfast, the Grand Duke Constantine and Dr. Coudrine went to the Greek Chapel in Second avenue, near Fiftieth street, and heard mass, which was celebrated by Rev. Father Bjerring, the Pastor. The Gospel lesson for the day was taken from Matthew xxii., 15-22. Shortly after 10 o'clock the Grand Duke Alexis and Baron Schilling went out for a walk, taking the little white bull-terrier which they brought from Norfolk with them. They were dressed plainly, and very few of the persons whom they met knew who they were. Upon leaving the hotel they went through Eighteenth street to Broadway, and thence to Madison square and Fifth avenue, and walked rapidly up the latter until they reached Fiftieth street, at which point they turned and retraced their steps. At 6 o'clock the imperial party dined in the hotel, and then passed the evening smoking and chatting until about 10 o'clock, when they took another walk, this time going down Broadway as far as Bleecker street. Baron de Bodisco, the Russian Consul General, dined with the Grand Duke and was with him the greater part of the evening.

A DESPERATE WIFE.

Elizabeth Healy, aged 29, residing at No. 29 Sheriff street, had a quarrel with her husband yesterday, during which he struck her in the face. The woman seized her three-year-old child, and with the infant in her arms rushed out of the house. She made her way to Pier No. 57 East River, where her excited manner attracted the attention of the watchman on the pier. The woman attempted to throw her child into the river, but was prevented by the watchman, who held her until Patrolman Combes, of the Seventh Precinct, arrived, when she was taken into custody. Mrs. Healy said that she desired to end her existence, which had become unendurable owing to the brutality of her husband. She intended first to drown her child and then to jump overboard herself. The woman was detained at the station-house for the night.

LOWER RENTS IN BROOKLYN

REDUCTIONS TO BE MADE IN MAY.

THE MARKET NOT YET FULLY INDICATED—AN INEVITABLE REDUCTION—THE FAVORED LOCALITIES IN THE WESTERN DISTRICT—SHOP RENTS—THE OUTLOOK IN THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

"We had 3,000 vacant houses on our hands at the end of May last," said a Brooklyn real estate agent one day last week, "because in the early Spring house-owners made up their minds that they would have the prices they had fixed, and then adhered to them immovably. They would listen to no suggestions about shrinkage of values, the dullness of trade, reductions of salary, the precarious earnings of many men with families, and the inducements offered to men to leave the city altogether for situations certain but not lucrative; but they had their own way, and have lost money, and gained nothing but costly experience."

The condition of things in the City of Brooklyn, with regard to rents for the season beginning on the 1st of May next, was found, upon diligent inquiry by a reporter of THE TIMES, to be similar to that existing in New-York City. With tenants of both stores and houses there is a general feeling of inability to continue the payment of rents fixed a year ago. Many men who have hitherto found it comparatively easy to pay $3,000 or $4,000 a year for a house, through the dullness of trade are compelled either to obtain a reduction of their rental or to move to a cheaper building. The clerks of large establishments, who have been cramped by serious loppings off of their salaries, are also compelled to resort to economical arrangements, and are doing it without much regard to the feelings of landlords or agents who are interested in commissions. Shop-Keepers along the principal streets, who are selling less than they did in "easier" times, and making smaller profits, offer their landlords the option of lower rents or vacant shops, and they will shorten the already short salaries of their clerks and book-keepers. The clerks and book-keepers, and the great host of working people who labor in New-York and dwell in Brooklyn, many of them almost despairing of a better day, are positive in their demands for lower rents, as many of them have been unable to pay the already small prices charged for the rooms they have occupied for months past. With the worst condition of commercial depression known for years, bearing upon all classes of citizens, the tax-payers of Brooklyn are additionally burdened with taxes so enormous and difficult to pay, that their imposition is threatening the ruin of many holders of property. These taxes, going as they do in a large measure into the pockets of unnecessary office-holders, supporting a ring of politicians almost as powerful and conscienceless as was the Tammany Ring in its most vicious days, are felt and talked of day after day by those who bear them, but as time goes on nothing is done to break the power which imposes them. All over the city the Corporation is acquiring title to real estate upon which the taxes have accumulated until there is no choice left to the owner but to surrender his claim upon it. Many owners having struggled against their burdensome assessments until now, find themselves out of pocket, and on thousands of houses the announcement "For sale" is known to be but an expression of despair and desperation. Of course this overtaxation affects the rates of rentals. The landlord, in his desire to meet his current expenses, endeavors to keep his rents up to a figure that will pay his taxes, maintain the condition of his houses, and prevent his property from falling into the hands of the Sheriff. And in this effort, made alike all over the city, comes the explanation of the obstinacy which last year found 3,000 or more houses unoccupied, many of them going to rapid ruin, and not a few becoming the prey of the auctioneer's remorseless hammer.

As yet it is almost too soon to speak confidently or positively about rents in Brooklyn for the coming year. Real estate agents, like their brethren in this City, are anxious that the subject shall not be agitated too early, lest the host of house-hunters to secure places late in April shall be restrained, and they advise that "nothing should be said about the prospect just yet." Their caution is natural. "Business is business" with them, and it is their concern to put off the day of reduction as long as possible. They feel and acknowledge, when pressed to express an opinion, that rents must come down. Houses of all sorts are to be let at lower rates, if they are to be let at all, and the highest priced houses in the best localities are to feel the pressure most seriously. Only in a few instances will stores be rented at rates which were obtained last Spring, while there is abundant evidence that there will be hundreds of shops in good streets that will remain empty, while their owners would be glad to rent them at any price.

THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

Among the Brooklyn real estate agents, in the neighborhood of Montague street, which is the real estate centre, the common answer to the question: "What about May rents," was: "Can't say; no market yet; tenants anxious for reductions; landlords silent, but convinced that concessions must be made, and both waiting for something to turn up." The inquiry as yet has been small. A few persons, desirous of obtaining houses on the Heights, have made application, but there are as few houses available in that favorite district as in former years. Agents say that there are always plenty of people ready to move into a house on the Heights as soon as it is given up, and that the steady demand always keeps prices pretty well up. Still there has been a decline in prices even in the most favored streets. Houses that rented three years ago for $4,000, declined last Spring to less than $3,000, and it, is deemed wise by landlords to keep good tenants for even less than this figure now, so that the same premises will probably not bring more than $2,800 or $2,500. The request for houses at from $800 to $1,200 is very good, the smallest price being obtained for frame buildings, small but new and in quiet neighborhoods. The complaint is general of the dilapidated condition of a large number of houses, this applying true not only in the best parts of the City, but lamentably so in the indifferent sections. In connection with this part of the subject, agents say that tenants are requiring a great deal more of landlords than formerly. Rents are collected with great difficulty, and where the tenants have been compelled to make repairs for their own comfort, after having in vain requested the landlords to make them, they have insisted upon deducting the expense from their bills at the end of the quarter or month. Houses that rented two years ago for $1,000 are now bringing $750, but it is possible a slight reduction even upon this inside price will be made to old tenants. Where two years ago $1,200 was obtained, the price is reduced to $1,000, these figures obtaining for three-story brown stone houses. Away from the Heights the changes in prices are greater, but medium-priced houses near the City Hall are "holding their own" better than dwelling property an hour's ride away. "Everybody wants to live ten minutes away from the City Hall," said an agent, "and nobody wants to pay more than $800 for a house." The limit of Atlantic avenue on the south, Cumberland street on the east, and Hamilton avenue on the north, about describes the "ten minute" district, but it is only the well-kept houses that will not feel a reduction of from 15 to 20 per cent., and on the best of houses it will be as much as 10 per cent. In Livingston street, where the surroundings are fair, one agent said he had difficulty in letting for $900 a house which last year rented for $1,300, while one that until now has brought $1,800, would have to be rented for $1,500 or even less. A house of 21 rooms, that in ordinary times would rent easily for $2,500, would not now bring $2,000. Landlords charge, say $1,000 for a house, which they think is worth that rent, but they will "snap up" a good tenant at $800. The inquiry is for houses from $700 to $1,000—and nothing higher is asked for. Below Atlantic avenue, toward and in South Brooklyn, the state of uncertainty is very great. Landlords fear to lose their tenants, as they are hard to get, even with low rents, and the inducements offered to present occupants to remain will be as powerful as the tax-list will permit. The district about Prospect Park, where brown-stone houses sprang up like mushrooms a few years ago, is well marked already with bills of "To Let," as well as "For Sale," and the impression among agents is that there will be reductions, varying according to location and the condition of houses.

Store property along Fulton street is of course the best in the city, but Fulton street is not equally good for business in all parts of it, and prices vary on different sides just as they do on Broadway. Beginning at the Ferry, rents are low as far up the hill as Sands street, but they "will have to come down," if the prophecies of the occupants are true. Above Sands street, on the left hand side going up the hill, the shops in some instances bring rents of $5,000, $8,000, and even $10,000, and there is little proobability that there will be any great reduction in these prices. The sales are in the best quarter, and some one is always ready to take them. There are many vacant at rest on the right hand side, some of them having been so for months, and they cannot be rented at any but the lowest prices. When these stores can be rented for $2,000 the building on the opposite side of the street will bring $4,000 much more readily. West to Fulton street in importance, and feeling the dulness of business as keenly, is Myrtle avenue. Along its length one may see hundreds of good stores vacant, and the cry of the tenants of occupied stores is loud for reductions. From 15 to 25 per cent. was estimated by one agent to be the probable reduction in rents along Myrtle avenue, depending upon the outlying neighborhood, the side of the street—for Myrtle avenue has its best side, too—and the style of the building. On Court street numerous placards are exhibited on business property. These placards increase in number as the distance from the City Hall becomes greater, and notably multiply beyond Atlantic avenue. On Atlantic avenue, below Court street, there will be some reduction made, it is thought, even in the best class of store property in that section, but above Court street there is the cry, "No market." Smith street, which may be compared with the Third avenue in this City in the character of its business, and which is ordinarily a good street for business, feels the depression, and the universal dropping tendency is to be followed.

In connection with the statement that there were large numbers last year of vacant dwellings in Brooklyn, it was said by a prominent agent that the disposition to "double up" was so great that it could not fail to have its effect in increasing the number of vacancies. Persons are coming to the agencies with half a house to let who have always occupied a dwelling exclusively, and they find it easy to rent such apartments at good prices. The impression prevails among many of the Brooklyn agents, as it has prevailed in previous years, that the extravagant prices in New-York will drive over the river an immense throng of eager house-hunters, who will be ready to pay good prices, and that the agents can make about their own terms with these strangers. To be mistaken in this direction will be to invite an increase in the number of vacancies, and it is probable that the disposition to accommodate tenants in New-York will tend to check any speculative prices established on the assumption that new comers will consider Brooklyn cheap at any price. The newer cottages of brick and brown stone that are scattered about the city, at distances of from a mile to two miles from the City Hall, renting at from $350 to $500, are about the best class of property just now for owners who are anxious to make sure of tenants. These houses, containing from 7 to 10 rooms, fitted up to accommodate small families, are more frequently inquired for than houses of larger capacity held at higher rents.

THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

The real estate agents in the Eastern District of Brooklyn look back with sinking hearts to the records of real estate operations in that quarter a decade ago, and wonder if the prosperity that blessed them then will ever again return. While there has been some building there during the past year, there does not appear to be a good reason why money should be invested in that way when there is already an abundance of surplus space all over the city both for dwelling and business purposes. But comparatively few vacancies are foreshadowed in the principal thoroughfares, the time being almost too early to know what tenants will do. The outlook for stores along Broadway is poor, after one has passed Fourth street, and even below that point the keepers of shops all talk as if they were poor and did not consider it worth while to continue in business if they could not reduce expenses. Fonadh street, one of the best streets, with many flourishing shops between Grand street and the fountain on Bedford avenue, and a street upon which high rents have always been obtained, feels the pressure of the hard times, and landlords in many instances have signified their intention of conceding something to all tenants, although they made important concessions last year—Spring and Fall in some cases—and had yielded something the year before that. On Grand street, the Bowery of Williamsburg, the best rents scarcely going above $2,000, are likely to be less, and lesser rents will be reduced in a proper proportion. Dwellings near the ferry, for there is the same anxiety to be near the ferry in the Eastern District that is met with in the Western District, hold to prices stoutly. On Bedford avenue, in the neighborhood of Clymer, Wilson, and South Tenth streets, houses are inquired for at a rent of $800, and this is far above the limit which the large majority choose to name. As in Brooklyn proper, so in the Eastern District, families are finding out that they can get along with half a house rather than occupy an entire house, and are offering the lower or upper parts of hitherto private residences for rents as low as can be expected, with the gentility of appearance secured, although the houses rented in this way are often without the conveniences for housekeeping found in many flats. Tenements of good class, where the rents range from $18 to $25 per month, may, in a few instances, have their rates reduced; but when the buildings are well kept they can easily be filled, if present occupants are obstinate or poor, and landlords are inclined to think well of their own in this line. All sorts of property generally will obey the general tendency, and yield to the demand for lower rents, and the percentage will vary according to the distance from the ferries. In the more favorable business centres the reduction will probably not be greater than 10 per cent. on store property, and 15 per cent. on house rents. But away from the neighborhood of the ferries, toward the north side and out in the direction of East New-York, there may possibly be a decline of even 20 per cent. In the lowest class of tenements there are great numbers of tenants from whom owners and agents complain that they have been unable to collect rents regularly for months. Lack of employment has made it impossible for them to keep up their payments, and many landlords have been content with accepting all they could get whenever they could get anything. To say what reductions will take place in such rents would signify little. It will be considered a sign of improvement when even the lowest rents can be obtained for cheap tenements with regularity.

THE AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION

ADDRESSES BY J. B. GIBBS, THE PRESIDENT, AND HON. JOHN MOFFATT, OF TENNESSEE.

The American Temperance Union held their regular weekly meeting at the Cooper Union yesterday afternoon. The President of the Union, J. B. Gibbs, occupied the chair. Rev. Dr. Corey, of Brooklyn, read a passage from the Scriptures—fourteenth chapter of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans, and a part of the twenty-eighth chapter of Isaiah, beginning at the twenty-first verse—after which Rev. Dr. Olmstead offered prayer. The President read a communication signed "Temperance," taking the advocates of total abstinence to task for condemning the moderate use of spirituous liquors, as the Bible approves of the use of stimulants. The President opposed such an interpretation of the Scriptures. He would not deny that wine was allowed under certain restrictions; but that was only one side of the argument, as the Bible, from Genesis to Revelation, condemned the wine-bibber and the glutton.

Hon. John Moffatt, of Tennessee, was then introduced. He said that he felt very much obliged to "Temperance" for sending such a communication. It gave evidence of the fact that there is need for the discussion of the subject announced. He referred to the twenty-eighth chapter of Isaiah, which painted the evils that existed in Israel from indulgence in the wine cup, and then drew a picture of the scourge which fell on the chosen children of the Lord from being addicted to this degrading habit, which, he declared, had affected not alone the common people, but the priests and prophets, as well. The prophetic description of Israel of that day would apply to the present state of society. It was no figure of speech to say that the land is filled with blood; there is a crimson glare all around. The lecturer denounced the State laws which legalized the sale of intoxicating liquors. It was a traffic which only led to moral ruin and political degradation; and when the State licensed such a scourge, the moral sentiment of the community was paralyzed. Christians, he said, should exercise the same common sense and discretion in doing the Lord's work as they would in doing their own, and Christian people should be active in destroying a practice fraught with so much danger to the social, physical, moral, and political life. The word of God could not countenance a violation of the laws of nature. If wine was spoken of in the Scriptures as an emblem of God's mercy, so was it designated as an emblem of God's wrath. This was only a seeming contradiction, which a little reflection would harmonize. The Bible is a practical book which aims at supplying and providing for the wants and imperfections of human nature. God has written his disapprobation or all that can intoxicate in letters of living light. The total abstinence ultimatum is, "taste not, touch not, handle not;" but the Scriptures go further and declare that we must not look upon wine when it is red. God proclaims against intemperance in the book of nature, as written in the physical laws. God does not commend in His revelations what he condemns in His nature. The speaker drew a vivid picture of the effects that intoxicating beverages had on the human system, and asked, Is this human wreck obeying the behests of God when he sinks to the level of a drunkard? In the incipient longing for stimulants was found the strongest argument that it is opposed to the laws of human nature. At the conclusion of Mr. Moffatt's address it was announced that the meeting next Sunday would be held at Science Hall.

THE LEON ASSAULT CASE.

Friends of Antonio Leon, who feloniously assaulted his daughter, Rose Massimino, in Brooklyn, have informed Capt. Leavey, of the Third Precinct there, that they believe Massimino, the husband of Rose, extorted a statement from his wife of an act that her father was never guilty of, she making the accusation in order to save her life, which had been threatened by her husband. Capt. Leavey ascertained that Leon bore an excellent reputation in the neighborhood in which he lived, and that after he heard of his daughter's charge he shed tears, appeared almost crazy with grief, and said he could never bear the awful disgrace of such horrible imputation. The pistol which he fired at his daughter is at the Third Precinct Station-house. It is stained with blood, three of the barrels are discharged, and the stock is broken. His overcoat, stained with spots of blood, and with some of the hair of his daughter clinging to it, is also at the station-house. The daughter, who is lying at the Long Island College Hospital, was in a favorable condition last evening, the physicians reporting that unless inflammation set in, of which there was no present indication, she would soon be in a fair way to recovery.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A meeting of the Board of Education will be held at the hall, corner of Grand and Elm streets, next Wednesday at 4 P. M.

The Veterans of the War of 1812, Gen. Henry Raymond commanding, will hold their annual dinner at the Sturtevant House next Thursday at 1 P. M.

Frederick Luhrs, aged 5 years, died yesterday at his parents' residence, No. 102 Broome street, from scalds received on Saturday by falling into a wash-boiler filled with hot water.

A concert will be given at the Germania Assembly Rooms, No. 291 Bowery, on Sunday, March 4, at 8 P. M., for the benefit of a fund for the support of the Soldiers' Home of this State.

Elizabeth Hays, aged 42, of No. 86 Charlton street, while intoxicated yesterday, was seriously burned on the body by her clothing taking fire from the stove in her apartments. She was attended at the Chambers Street Hospital.

BROOKLYN.

In a recent issue the name of Mr. Samuel Snee was printed among the names of the gentlemen who had been admitted to the Bar at the General Term in Brooklyn. The name should have been Samuel Slee.

This evening the fourth Sunday-school Convocation of the season will be held in the Chapel of St. Peter's P. E. Church, on State street, to discuss the question of "Our Sunday-schools in their relations to the Missions and Charities of the Church."

The seventh anniversary of the Sheltering Arms Nursery, was held yesterday afternoon, at Christ's Church, Clinton and Harrison streets, Bishop Littlejohn presiding. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. L. W. Bancroft, J. G. Bacchus, and others.

Cornelius Torpey, aged 19, of No. 21 President street, was arrested yesterday, and identified by Mr. John W. Engelke, of No. 143 Tenth street, as the person who recently assaulted him on Hamilton avenue, near President street, and robbed him of a gold watch and chain valued at $250.

LONG ISLAND.

The adjourned term of the Queens County Court of Oyer and Terminer, held specially for the trial of the two alleged murderers, Frank McConnachie and Dennis Ryer, will commence at the old Court-house, North Hempstead, this morning. Judge Pratt will preside, with County Judge Armstrong and Justices Baxter and Clapp. Ex-Judge Richard Busteed, assisted by Theodore J. Armstrong, will defend McConnachie by assignment of the court.

For the past week mounted policemen have been scouring Queens County in search of William Abernerthy, the man who caused the death of Fred. Hertfelder in Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday night, the 12th inst. Abernerthy had a brother employed as a brakeman on the Southern Railroad, and was familiar with the stations on the route. The officers allege that they got on his track on Friday last at Rockaway, but failed to overtake him. Early yesterday morning a young man answering the description of Abernerthy was arrested at Foster's Meadow by Constable Felton, and taken to Jamaica, where he was locked up to await identification.

NEW-JERSEY.

The woods just north of Princeton were set on fire Saturday afternoon by a spark from a locomotive.

At the Central Market Relief Association, Newark, on Saturday 3,335 persons were supplied with food.

The sentence of James S. Blanchard, the convicted burglar, who was the principal witness against Ryan and Oschwald, the Newark murderers, has been deferred till Saturday next.

Ex-Justice of the Peace Thomas Nugent, of Newark, was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment on Saturday by Judge Titsworth for having embezzled $6,000 from the Citizens' Loan Association, of which he was Treasurer.

The trial of Mrs. Hausen, the Philadelphia adventuress, which was to have been commenced in the Hudson County Sessions, before Judge Hoffman, to-day, has been postponed on account of the absence of Senator Winfield, Mrs. Hausen's counsel.

The proposed chemical analysis of the stomach of Thomas Ryan, the Newark murderer, has not yet been begun. It will cost between $300 and $500, and Justice Depue is to be consulted as to the propriety of expending that amount of money for the purpose.

THE BALL SEASON.

There are several prominent entertainments yet to be given, although the ball season is practically over for this Winter. The principal events are as follows:

The Martha Washington reception and garden party will take place at the Academy of Music and Nilson Hall next Thursday evening. This entertainment will be given under the auspices of St. John's Guild, for the benefit of the poor of the City.

A complimentary ball will be given in honor of ex-Chief George Mitchell, of the Caledonian Club, at Irving Hall, next Wednesday evening.

The second dramatic and social reception of the Fifth Universalist Society will take place at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house on Wednesday evening, Feb. 28.

The annual reception of the Seventy-first Regiment will take place at its armory, Thirty-fifth street and Broadway, next Thursday evening.

The Eleventh Regiment will hold a reception at its armory, Grand and Centre streets, next Thursday evening.

The forty-fourth annual reception of the Washington Gray Cavalry will be given at the armory, Broadway and Forty-fifth street, next Thursday evening.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

Rev. James S. Ostrander will give a grand spectular entertainment at the Church of the Strangers, Mercer street, this evening, at 8 P. M.

Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., will deliver a lecture entitled "The Future of the Republic," at Association Hall, this evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

Noah Porter, D. D., will deliver a lecture entitled "Miracles and Prophecies which Show the Bible Divine," at Association Hall, this evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

A lecture entitled "The Cuneiform Alphabet," was delivered under the auspices of the Maimonides Library Association, by Mr. Moritz Ellinger, at Teutonia Assembly Rooms, last evening.

Mr. A. P. Burbank will give a reading at an entertainment to be given for his benefit at Chickering Hall, with the assistance of Mr. Walter R. Johnson and Mrs. Gordon Steele, this evening.

A LOVE-SICK LAWYER.

Eli Hoch, who said he was a lawyer, was arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday, on a charge growing out of his affection for a young lady who did not encourage his wooing. The young lady lives on the west side with her parents, and is the daughter of a prosperous down-town merchant. Complaint was made on the sworn testimony of her brother, who lives in Brooklyn, that she has suffered in body and mind from the assiduous attentions of her would-be suitor, and that he has shadowed her movements since the 8th of March, 1876, dogging her footsteps whenever she went abroad, and writing letters avowing his affection for her. He has called at the residence of the young lady, rung the bell, and requested admission, but his reception would have dampened the ardor of a less persistent lover, the door being invariably slammed in his face. Justice Flammer questioned him at great length on his object in pursuing such an unmanly course in tormenting his attentions on a young lady and thereby making her life miserable. The court next proceeded to ascertain if he had received any encouragement. The prisoner maintained that he had, and gave his reasons for so believing with great emphasis. The lady had spoken to him once; she said, "How do you do?" one day in the street, and on another occasion she nodded to him from a Broadway stage. This was sufficient encouragement, in his opinion, to warrant him in arriving at the conclusion that he was an accepted suitor. Every Sunday he occupied a pew in the church where he had a full view of her countenance, which he studied with marked attention. Not content with these methods of demonstrating his attachment, he sent her his photograph, inclosed in an amatory epistle, requesting her pic

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7937. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS

SCHEME TO STOP THE COUNT.

TILDEN MANIPULATING THE HOUSE.

SUCCESS OF HIS ATTORNEYS IN SECURING A RECESS WITHOUT ACTION ON THE ELECTORAL VOTES—THE PRETEXT FOR THE DELAY TO DECEIVE THE CONSISTENT DEMOCRATS WHO WISH TO KEEP FAITH—DEBATE IN THE SENATE ON THE QUESTION OF CONCURRING IN THE ACTION OF THE TRIBUNAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Contrary to general expectation, but in accordance with what was noted last night as possible, the count of the Electoral votes was not resumed to-day by the joint convention. The action of the Democratic caucus on Saturday night in agreeing to proceed with the count without resorting to dilatory motions, and the assurances given by leading Democrats yesterday that the count would proceed to-day, unattended by any delays other than those created by the Electoral act, induced the general belief that, beyond pouring out vials of Democratic wrath and indignation for two hours, nothing would be interposed to hinder the progress of the count, and that, in the language of the caucus resolution, "it should proceed without dilatory opposition to the orderly execution of the act creating the Electoral Commission, whose decisions shall be received and acted upon in accordance with the provisions of said law." A few of the more sagacious observers, noting the fact that a large number of the Democratic members were not present at the caucus, and that those who advocated obstructive measures numbered nearly 50, placed no confidence in the professions of Saturday night, and expressed the conviction than an effort would be made to-day to set aside the action of the caucus.

The joint convention reassembled at 11 o'clock. Long before that hour the floor and galleries were crowded by anxious spectators, who occupied the time in discussing the probability of the Democrats keeping the faith expressed in the caucus. The decision of the Commission, awarding Louisiana to Hayes and Wheeler, having been read, all eyes were turned to David Dudley Field, expecting to see him rise when the presiding officer asked for objections to the decision. That eminent man sat grandly morose, with folded arms, and just as every one not acquainted with the Democratic programme was wondering if David Dudley had forgot his cunning or deserted his master, Representative Gibson, of Louisiana, arose and presented formal objections to the decision. Incorporated with the objections was a pamphlet brief of evidence which the Democratic counsel had prepared for presentation to the Commission in the Louisiana case, but which the Commission declined to receive. The reading of the objections consumed an hour and a quarter, and another half hour was consumed in giving the Democratic members an opportunity to append their signatures. A large number of Democrats who had not before had an opportunity of signing came forward and affixed their names to the document. Further objections were filed by Senator Wallace, and Representative Cochrane, of Pennsylvania. The Senate then, at 1 o'clock, withdrew.

As soon as the procession of retiring Senators had disappeared, Fernando Wood moved a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow. This was regarded as a dilatory movement. Great interest was manifested in the progress of the roll-call, which was demanded on the motion. As the call proceeded, it was difficult to predict what the result would be, and when the call was finished it was doubtful whether Wood's motion had received a majority. A large number of Democrats, mostly from the West and the South, failed to respond to their names on the call. These arose when the regular call was completed and recorded themselves for recess, thus carrying Wood's motion by 10 majority, the vote standing 140 to 130. Twenty-six Democrats voted against recess. Of these 26, only seven are from the South. John H. Bagley and Mr. Willis are the only two New-York Democrats who voted in the negative. Cutler, of New-Jersey, voted "nay," as did Hardenberg, from the same State, but the latter changed his vote before the result was announced. As soon as the recess was declared notice was given the Democratic members from the Clerk's desk to immediately assemble in caucus, which was, however, adjourned without action to 7:30 in the evening.

When the two houses separated the Senate returned to its own chamber, headed by the Sergeant at Arms and a number of special policemen. Mr. Ferry, the President of the Senate, came after the Sergeant at Arms, and beside him was an attendant who carried two mahogany boxes containing the returns. These Mr. Ferry keeps continually in sight, and it may be well that he does so, for some of the disappointed Democrats are desperate enough for any lawless or violent act which promises to aid their cause. When the Senate had reached its own chamber the galleries began to fill up rapidly, and in a few moments it was impossible to find standing room in them. After the Chair had stated the business before the Senate and the character of the objections which had been read in the House, Senator Sherman obtained the floor, and offered a resolution to the effect that notwithstanding these objections the decision of the Electoral Commission be sustained by the Senate. At this point Senator Davis said that he would like to have the objections read. This proposition gave rise to considerable debate, and finally Mr. Bogy insisted that the objections be repeated, and a great deal of valuable time was so wasted. Then Senator Kernan obtained the floor and moved as a substitute for Mr. Sherman's motion a resolution which provided that the decision of the tribunal be dissented from. Upon this question the debate commenced and continued for two hours, the time allowed under the Electoral bill. Each speaker was permitted by the law to occupy the floor for ten minutes. Mr. Maxey, of Texas, was the first to get a hearing. He read a carefully written address protesting against the action of the Commission and praying heaven to aid the defeated Democracy. Mr. Kernan, who next obtained the floor, was in very good voice, and delivered one of his old-time "Agricultural fair" speeches with an energy and dramatic ability which seemed to be highly appreciated by the galleries. Mr. Thurman, who, as a member of the Commission, should have kept silent, followed the Senator from New-York. He made an exceedingly inflammatory and injudicious speech, denounced the Louisiana Returning Board, and declared that the will of the people of the State had been overturned by a few unscrupulous men. Mr. Sherman followed in a very forcible address, in which he referred particularly to the charges of fraud which had been brought against the Republicans of Louisiana, and declared that, even if these charges were true, they were offset, counterbalanced, and hidden out of sight by the terrible crimes of outrage, intimidation, violence, and murder which had been proved against the White League Democracy of the South. Mr. Sherman also mentioned the fact that the bill creating the tribunal had been passed by Democratic votes, and he claimed that now the members of the party named were bound in honor to sustain the decision of the tribunal which had been called into existence by their influence. Senator Morton, who had not intended to speak upon the action of the tribunal, was forced to take the floor to answer the address of his fellow Commissioner, Mr. Thurman. He made a quiet and dignified judicial argument, showing that the constitution of the Returning Board was perfectly legal, and that the decision of the Commission was strictly in accordance with both the letter and the spirit of the Constitution and the law. Mr. Bayard, also a member of the Commission, after an earnest consultation with his friend Watterson, of Kentucky, next spoke. He made a short, and, much to the surprise of those who know him best and have admired him for his usual independence and fairness, a most violent and indecently partisan address, bitterly denouncing the action of the Commission. Senator Logan followed in a short speech, and then Mr. Sargent, in his quick, nervous way made a number of good points in favor of sustaining the action of the Commission. He was particularly happy in his reference to the seven Democrats who sat upon the tribunal, and who, with a partisanship and want of patriotism which no fair-minded citizen could understand or excuse, voted obstinately with their party and refused to join the ranks of those who considered the Presidential contest upon its merits and in a strictly judicial spirit. In finishing his address Mr. Sargent made a passing allusion to the attempted assassination of Gov. Packard in New-Orleans. At this, Senator Withers, with great rudeness and lack of dignity, laughed outright. Mr. Sargent turned upon him quickly and asked, "Does the gentleman laugh at my allusion to the attempted assassination of Gov. Packard?" "Yes," said Withers, "that was what I was laughing at." "Well, then," continued Mr. Sargent, "perhaps you will also laugh at the article which yesterday appeared in a Democratic paper of this city, and which advised the Democratic White League to kill President Hayes on his way to the Capitol! Perhaps you also laugh at the murder of the Republican President Lincoln, assassinated by one of your Democrats! or at the bloody civil war which was brought on by your party?" To these pointed remarks Mr. Withers attempted to reply, but did not succeed. After further speeches on both sides, the question was put on Mr. Kernan's substitute, and it was lost by a vote of 28 to 41. Then the question recurred upon the original resolution of Senator Sherman sustaining the action of the Commission, and it was adopted by a vote of 41 to 28. It was noticed that Senator Conkling was not in the chamber during the day, and, of course, he did not vote on the resolution.

The action of the House to-day in declining to continue the count till to-morrow has produced a feeling of uncertainty as to the good faith of the caucus action of Saturday night. Half of the number of those who voted in caucus against the proposition to defeat the counting of the Electoral vote by dilatory motions voted to take a recess till to-morrow. It is particularly noticeable that the Southern men who were so strongly against delay in the caucus, almost to a man, voted for the recess. The proceeding needs explanation, and the Democratic account of it is to the effect that Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, who had been selected to act as manager of the Oregon case before the Commission had become sick and unable to go on with it; that Mr. Jenks, of Pennsylvania, would have to take Hurd's place, and he needed till to-morrow for preparation. They say the Oregon case cannot take more than two days, and South Carolina will be only referred to the Commission as a matter of form, and that the entire count will be concluded this week. This is a plausible reason for the action, which, however, has a deeper meaning. The recess is a part of an insidious and shrewdly devised system of delay which has been so quietly operated as to deceive many Democrats. The revolutionary Democrats are great blusterers, but they are under the leadership of two or three consummate plotters. Field, Fernando Wood, and Thompson, being defeated in caucus, have, without appearing themselves, fixed up pretenses of delay, like that above noted, so plausible, and presented with such a semblance of candor and honesty as to win the votes of those who have determined not to support the policy of filibustering, but who do not feel like breaking away from their party when they are asked only to vote for time for preparation. In this manner the filibustering party succeeded to-day. They will be ready with some excuse for another recess on the first occasion. There was this time the particular motive for a recess in the call for another caucus, which is held at the Capitol to-night. The revolutionists have put forth every possible effort to secure a reversal of the action of Saturday night, and the secret motive of postponing the count till to-morrow was in the hope that to-night's caucus would change the party position.

Considering all that has been done in the last three days, it looks as though David Dudley Field, Fernando Wood, and a few of their fellows were trying to outwit the whole Democratic Party and cheat them into doing that which they voted not to do. The sickness of Hurd, if real, was no valid excuse for delay; for in any event Jenks would have 24 for preparation, which ought to be sufficient. It was said of Hurd by some Democrats that he had withdrawn from defending the Oregon fraud; but the story of his being sick is more probable, for the privilege of making an argument before the Commission would compensate him for suppressing any scruples he might have.

THE DEMOCRATS IN CAUCUS.

A SNUB TO THE EXTREMISTS—INDISPOSITION OF THE MAIN PORTION OF THE MEMBERS TO AID THE PLOTTERS — FERNANDO WOOD'S FARCE ENDS IN DESPONDENCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Upon the reassembling of the caucus at 7:30 this evening, the extremists were discouraged by the large number of members absent. The adjournment had been carried in the afternoon because of the small attendance, and the indifference conspicuously manifested by so many in staying away, convinced those who honed to reconsider the action of Saturday night that they were not to have sufficient support to carry out their purposes. Vance, of Ohio, was the first to take the floor. He presented substantially the same resolution which Cochrane, of Pennsylvania offered on Saturday. This was discussed briefly, but no effort was made to obtain a vote upon it Mills, of Texas, succeeded in distinguishing himself by presenting a resolution declaring that as neither Presidential candidate had obtained a majority of the Electoral votes the House at 1 o'clock to-morrow proceed to elect a President for the term commencing March 4. No notice was taken of this resolution, which, considering the fact that Springer was present, may be regarded as somewhat remarkable. The sequel shows, however, that Springer was simply reserving himself for a proposition of as much originality as that made by Mills. Springer desired to save something from the general wreck, and with that view proposed that to each of the regular appropriation bills yet to be acted upon by the House, a clause should be appended requiring the President to recognize Nichols as Governor of Louisiana, an Wade Hampton as Governor of South Carolina. He proposed to make this more binding on the Army Appropriation bill by withholding it to the last, and, should recognition of Nicholls and Hampton not be forced prior to that bill being reached, then the Army Appropriation bill should provide only for the maintenance of forts and other military works, and it should be made unlawful to employ Federal troops anywhere but upon the frontier. Messrs. Hunton, Harris, of Virginia; Buckner, and Durham spoke against Springer's folly, while Messrs. Hooker, Knott, and Mills spoke mildly in favor of something of the kind being done. Those who desired to carry out in good faith the action of Saturday night finally became tired of this nonsense, and John Young Brown cut them off by offering the same resolution that was passed at the last meeting, and under which the count should have proceeded to-day. Some discussion ensued upon this, the general sentiment being that a reaffirmation of Saturday's action was unnecessary. McMahon, of Ohio, moved that the caucus adjourn until the State of Oregon shall be called in joint convention, which was adopted.

Thus ended the farce rung on to-day by Stage Manager Wood. It is known that the recess could not have been carried to-day had it not been for the efforts of Springer, Sayler, and a few others, who went about during the roll-call importuning their colleagues to grant the recess as being necessary to prepare the Oregon case, and declaring they only wished for this one day.

INDIGNATION AMONG DEMOCRATS.

THE COURSE OF PETTIFOGGING CONGRESSMEN SEVERELY DENOUNCED—THE HAND OF TILDEN RECOGNIZED IN THE DELAY—THE OPINION OF AN EMINENT OHIO LAWYER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 19.—The Democrats of the General Assembly, in joint caucus to-night, adopted a resolution favring a filibustering policy to prevent the consummation of the Electoral count at Washington. This action is supposed to have been inspired from Gramercy Park, New-York, and is known to be in direct antagonism to the views of many prominent Democrats, and, indeed, of nearly all except the place-hunting crowd. One leading Democrat lately expressed a very prevalent feeling of his party in saying that if a new election should be forced, there would be a lively time before Tilden should again be chosen as the leader of his party. Another remarked that he had much rather that Hayes had been nominated by the Democrats than Tilden, and intimated that nothing but the chagrin of being beaten prevented ready acknowledgment of Tilden's defeat. The popular feeling in favor of a prompt settlement of the Presidential controversy is growing stronger every hour in Ohio, and is not limited by party lines. Deep indignation is expressed at the factious course of the House of Representatives in its needless waste of time in prosecuting the count, and a storm of popular execration is evidently gathering for the pettifoggers at Washington, who attempt to prolong the public agitation and anxiety. One of the most eminent lawyers in Ohio, while in this city to-day, remarked that in case the House of Representatives shall persist in a filibustering policy it was the plain duty of the Senate to proceed as best it could and count the vote, and declare the result. He thought both public opinion and the law would justify this course.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20—1 A. M.—The area of lowest temperature has moved north-eastward to the North Carolina coast, and the barometer has very generally risen west of the Alleghanies. Cold northerly winds prevail, with clear weather, over the lake region, Ohio Valley, the North-west, and South-west, but have backed to warmer south-east in Dakota and Manitoba. South-west winds continue on the immediate Gulf coast and in the South Atlantic States, with occasional light rain. Clear weather prevails in the Middle and Eastern States but on the North Carolina coast cloud and rain, and in Nova Scotia snow continues.

The rivers fell on Monday from Keokuk to Memphis, but rose at Leavenworth.

INDICATIONS.

For Tuesday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, rising barometer, colder north-east to north-west winds and clear, or clearing weather.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley and the lower lakes, north to west winds, rising barometer, and cooler, clear, or partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lakes and North-west, cooler northerly, shifting to warmer southerly winds, rising followed by falling barometer, and generally clear weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, cooler north and west winds, increasing to brisk or high for a short time, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

Cautionary signals continue on the Texas and South Carolina coasts.

The rivers will continue to fall slowly.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	27°	31°	3:30 P. M.	47°	38°
6 A. M.	27°	32°	6 P. M.	43°	31°
9 A. M.	34°	32°	9 P. M.	39°	23°
12 M.	47°	33°	12 P. M.	36°	21°

Average temperature yesterday.....30½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....37½°

MILL OPERATIVES ON STRIKE.

NEW-BEDFORD, Feb. 19.—The anticipated strike of the Wamsutta mill operatives took place to-day. The mills are preparing for a long shutdown. Operatives of other mills have agreed to aid the strikers.

FLORIDA STATE FAIR.

JACKSONVILLE, Feb. 19.—The second annual State Fair opened here to-day. The prospects for a creditable display and a large attendance are good.

ALBANY.

THE WORK IN THE LEGISLATURE.

EVENING SESSIONS LAST NIGHT—THE PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS TO CONSOLIDATE NEW-YORK COURTS—POWER OF INSURANCE COMPANIES TO REINSURE THEIR RISKS—CONDITION OF STATE INSURANCE COMPANIES—THE SUPERINTENDENT—TRADING IN OFFICES—AN IMPORTANT CITY BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Senator Gerard's resolution for an amendment to the Constitution consolidating the Superior and Common Pleas Courts of the City of New-York with the Supreme Court, was ordered to a third reading, with an amendment giving to the Legislature power to equalize the salaries of all the Supreme Court Judges in the City of New-York during their present terms of office.

The bill reported by the Senate Insurance Committee, authorizing insurance companies to reinsure their risks, was ordered to a third reading after striking out the third section. As it now stands, individual risks can be reinsured by consent of the policy-holder, but the entire risks of a company can only be reinsured after the company has gone into the hands of a Receiver, and then only by the written consent of the Superintendent of Insurance, the Attorney General, and the Judge appointing the Receiver.

The House debated over three hours on Mr. Purdy's resolutions for the appointment of a special committee to inquire into the condition of the State insurance companies. The chief and only point of dispute was whether the inquiry should be conducted by the Standing Committee on Insurance or by a special committee, and in the end Mr. Gilbert offered, and the House adopted, by a vote of 60 to 43 a substitute to referring the subject to the standing Committee on Insurance, with power to send for persons and papers, the committee to employ counsel and experts and to report in 30 days.

There is very little prospect of a reconsideration, at the executive session of the Senate on Wednesday, of the vote confirming John F. Smythe for Superintendent of Insurance. It is said that only three Democratic Senators can be relied on to vote for reconsideration, while eight or more Republican Senators will vote against it. Much curiosity is expressed to know whether the "bargain" between the Conkling Republicans and the Democrats for a division of offices is to extend to all the Republican officials now holding over. It is rumored that the next man on the list is Dr. Jones, a Homeopathic physician of Albany, who is to supersede Dr. Vanderpoel as Health Officer. Albany physicians claim a prescriptive right to this office, having held it most of the time for the last 20 years. Senator Harris is said to take the place of leading negotiator on the Republican side in trading offices.

Mr. Husted introduced a most important bill this evening, just as the House was on the point of adjourning. It is similar in nearly all its provisions with the famous "Miller-Husted" bill, which made such a flutter in the Democratic House of 1875, when it was introduced. The bill as it now stands legislates out of office every head of a department in the New-York City Government, except the President of the Fire Department and the Commissioner of Public Works. It makes all commissions single-headed, except the Police, which commission is to have two members. It reduces the Mayor's salary from $12,000 to $10,000; the Controller's to $8,000; the Commissioner of Public Works to $10,000; and makes the salary of all other Commissioners $5,000. The bill also consolidates the Dock Department with the Department of Public Works, and the Department of Buildings with that of the Fire Department. This radical and thorough-going measure was sent to the Committee on Cities, and will be one of the bills considered at the joint meeting on New-York affairs to-morrow.

In the House Mr. Cozans, from the minority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, presented a report giving the seat for the Fourth Albany District to Mr. Curran, [Democrat,] the sitting member, which was laid on the table with the majority report in favor of Mr. Brannan, the contestant.

The Auditor of the Canal Department, in answer to a resolution of the House calling for information as to the employment of laborers on the canals during the months of October and November last, just before the election, submitted a statement of the expenditures on the canals during the entire season. This statement shows that during the months of August and September the expenditures amounted to $100,538 69. During the months of October and November they were $139,314 77. The day labor charged was as follows: August, $11,876; September, $10,854; October, $18,931; November, $24,085. The check rolls for the various sections of the canals show the expenditures in the months of October and November as compared with those for the months of August and September, and were as follows: On section one, about double; on section two, about treble; on section three, more than double; on section four, five times as great; on section six, a decrease of one-third, while the expenditures on the remainder of the sections were about the same. The communication was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The Governor sent in a communication from the Governor of Michigan asking the co-operation of the State in behalf of a light-house on Stannard Island, Lake Superior. The communication was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

In the Senate the following bills were introduced, in addition to those mentioned above:

By Mr. Prince—To authorize the appointment of policemen for district telegraph companies in the State.

By Mr. Carpenter—Amending the charter of the city of Poughkeepsie. Also to authorize the construction of an armory in the city of Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Mr. Bradley—To amend the act relative to the Code of Procedure.

By Mr. Morrissey—In relation to the estimates and apportionment of the Board of Education in the City of New-York, which authorizes the Board of Estimates and Apportionment, on the application of the Board of Education, to transfer any sum appropriated for any district purpose from one or said purpose into another.

By Mr. Robertson—Legalising the proceedings of the annual town meeting of the town of Westchester in relation to the purchase of fire apparatus.

By Mr. Bradley—Amending the act relating to crimes and their punishment, which provides that a reasonable sum shall be paid to the Treasurer of the county where conviction was had for the expense of making a copy of the statement of the conviction and sentence to be transmitted to the Governor.

Mr. Prince's bill relating to policemen for district telegraph companies provides that the Board of Police in any city may appoint, in addition to the regular force, special patrolmen, not exceeding 200 in numoer, to be designated by the district telegraph company. The patrolmen shall wear the same uniform as the regular Police force, and be under general control of the Board of Police, but be paid by the telegraph company.

The Senate in Committee of the Whole, considered the following bills:

To facilitate the dissolution of manufacturing corporations in the County of Herkimer. Ordered to a third reading.

Amending the act establishing the compensation of County Judges and Surrogates. Progressed.

Authorizing the New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled to hold real and personal estate. Third reading.

Providing for the payment of bonds issued by municipal corporations. Progressed.

Amending the act to revise the charter of Oswego. Third reading.

Amending the act for the benefit of married women insuring the lives of their husbands. Third reading.

Removing business disabilities from married women. Progressed.

The act increasing the powers and duties of the Police Commissioners of the City of Troy. Third reading.

STATE PRISON REFORM.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—Louis D. Pillsbury, the new Superintendent of State Prisons, left for Sing Sing Prison to-day to commence the work of reformation in that institution at once. A new Warden will probably be appointed in place of the present incumbent in a few days. Such other changes as may be necessary to a thorough reconstruction of management of the institution will also be made.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

MEETING IN MONTREAL OF THE LEADING SHAREHOLDERS — A RESOLUTION OF SATISFACTION PRESENTED — A STATEMENT OF FIGURES—$400,000 OVER AND ABOVE THE CAPITAL STOCK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MONTREAL, Feb. 19.—An informal meeting of several of the leading shareholders of the Merchants' Bank of Canada was held to-day at the bank, at the request of the Directors, for the purpose of discussing the reports circulated respecting the bank, and the efforts made to depreciate its stock. Some of the shareholders were invited by the board, and others voluntarily attended. Statements respecting the position of the bank generally, and showing the special points inquired into, were laid before the meeting, and inquiries were made of the President and General Manager upon numerous points interesting to shareholders. After a full discussion Mr. W. Darling moved a resolution expressing satisfaction with the result of the statement, and recommending that the shareholders do not permit temporary depreciation of the stock to lead them to sacrifice interest in the bank. A statement of figures submitted showed that there would be a probable loss of $400,000 since the last annual meeting. To this sum was added $100,000 to meet all contingencies. In addition to these sums, it was resolved to wipe out Milwaukee Railway bonds amounting to $210,000, thus making a total loss of $710,000. The rest and contingent fund to credit at the last annual meeting was $1,108,000. After deducting $710,000, this would leave nearly $400,000 to the good over and above the capital of the bank. It is thought that the resignation of Jackson Rae, the General Manager, will not be accepted. Strong efforts are being made to strengthen the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways at Canada by means of coalition of English shareholders.

LAW-MAKERS OF NEW-JERSEY.

THEY REASSEMBLED LAST EVENING AT THE STATE CAPITOL—SIXTEEN BILLS ARE INTRODUCED — THE PAY OF COUNTY CLERKS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 19.—Both houses reassembled this evening in the lower house. Sixteen bills were introduced. The most important one was one introduced by Mr. Harris reducing the ferriage for passengers on all the ferries between New-Jersey and New-York City to two cents per capita. Mr. Egan introduced a general Horse Railroad bill empowering the companies to charge four cents for the first two miles and one cent for each additional mile, children to be provided with seats for half-fare. The general Local Option bill was called up on its second reading. Several amendments were proposed by Mr. Nichols, but the House refused to agree to them. Mr. Egan finally moved that the further consideration of the bill be indefinitely postponed, which is an easy way of killing it. The motion was agreed to by a vote of 39 to 15.

Senator Abbett's City bill was not reached in the Speaker's calendar, Mr. Brigham moving an adjournment to allow the committee to hear arguments. The bill authorizing the Jersey City Board of Education to pay the teachers for the half month of service which they rendered gratuitously after the appropriation had been exhausted, was passed, and goes to the Senate for concurrence. In the Senate, Mr. Hill introduced a concurrent resolution declaring it to be inexpedient to impose a one and a half mill State tax, and declaring it to be the sense of the House that the State expenditures should be confined to the revenues of the State. He followed it in a long speech, in which he showed that a reduction in all the departments was practicable. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Pidcock introduced a bill requiring County Clerks to pay their fees into the County Treasury, and allowing them in the largest counties $4,000 per year, and in others $3,000 to $2,000, according to the size of the county.

It is pretty generally believed here to-night that Krueger, the disaffected Democrat, will vote for no one else than Morrow in joint meeting for Controller. The Democrats will caucus in the morning to agree on some plan of action. The joint meeting will be held at noon to-morrow.

DEATH OF A NONOGENARIAN.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER KEENAN, OF LANCASTER, PENN.—HE WAS SAID TO BE THE OLDEST PRIEST IN THIS COUNTRY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LANCASTER, Feb. 19.—Rev. Father Bernard Keenan, V. G., said to be the oldest Catholic priest in the United States, died in this city, about 2 o'clock this morning, at the advanced age of 98 years. Father Keenan was born in the County Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1779. He was educated for the clerical profession by entering the seminaries of his native county, and afterward at the Protestant College of Dungannon. After studying in that institution for four years he was employed as a teacher, and was the first Catholic that was employed in that capacity in Dungannon College. In company with Right Rev. Bishop Conwell (who was at that time consecrated Bishop of Philadelphia) he came to the United States, landing at Baltimore Nov. 21, 1820. They proceeded to Philadelphia, and at that place he was ordained a priest, the first priest ever ordained in the Philadelphia Conference. After he was ordained he proceeded to Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmettsburg, Md., and continued there until the death of Rev. J. J. Holland, of St. Mary's Church, Lancaster, and came to this city in the Fall of 1823, and has been in this position to the present time. Before he came to this city his physicians told him he was in the last stages of consumption, pronouncing the left lobe of his lungs as entirely gone with that disease. The old stone church still stands where he commenced his labors. It was erected in 1762, 115 years ago, but in front of it he had erected one of the finest churches in the State. He was master of Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and French. His death was only from extreme old age. His funeral will take place on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, at St. Mary's Church, this city.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATIONS.

THE TOTAL AMOUNT ABOUT $14,000,000—THE BILL READY TO BE REPORTED IN THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The House Committee on Appropriations to-day completed the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and authorized their Chairman to report it to the House at the earliest opportunity. Its principal items are the following: For expenses of United States courts, including Marshals, attorneys, witnesses, &c., $2,500,000; for support of homes for disabled volunteer soldiers, $880,000; for the Signal Service, $300,000; for the Coast Survey about, $400,000; for surveys of northern and north-western lakes and the Mississippi River, $100,000; for the maintenance of lights on the Mississippi, Missouri, and Ohio Rivers, and such buoys as may be necessary, $125,000; for surveying public lands and private land claims, $50,000; for the repair and preservation of the public buildings throughout the country, $100,000; for the purchase of additional land for the Boston Post Office and Sub-Treasury, $181,554; for the erection of pier headlights on the northern and north-western lakes, $10,000; for establishing day beacons on the coasts of Maine, New-Hampshire, and Massachusetts, $10,000; for the establishment of light-houses as follows: Cormorant, R. I., $5,000; Mussel Bed Shoal, R. I., $5,000; Egg Island, N. J., $5,000; Absecom, N. J., $5,000; Grasse Point, near Chicago, Ill., $5,000; Tybee Island, Ga., $3,000; Cape Canaveral, Fla., $4,000, and Cape Saint Blas, Fla., $3,000. For payment of claims of Southern mail contractors for services rendered before the war, $360,000. For the Hayden explorations west of the 100th meridian, $50,000. For the Wheeler explorations west of the 100th meridian, $20,000. For the Powell explorations west of the 100th meridian, $20,000, and for continuing work on public buildings, as follows: At Chicago and St. Louis, $400,000 each; at Philadelphia and Cincinnati, $325,000 each; Hartford, Conn., $50,000; Fall River, Mass., Grand Rapids, Mich., and Evansville, Ind., $20,000 each; Trenton, N. J., $14,000; Nashville, Tenn., $13,000; Raleigh, N. C., $5,300; Parkersburg, West Va., $5,000; Port Huron, Mich., $10,000; Atlanta, Ga., $15,000, and San Francisco, Cal., $70,000. The total of the bill is about $14,000,000.

THE VANDERBILT WILL.

A REPORT THAT IT IS TO BE CONTESTED BY CORNELIUS J. VANDERBILT—COUNSEL SAID TO HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED FOR THE PURPOSE—THE WILL TO BE PRODUCED IN COURT ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH.

Soon after the death of Commodore Vanderbilt, and the reading and publication of his will, numerous rumors were circulated to the effect that dissatisfaction existed in the family in consequence of the disposition which he had seen fit to make of his property, and it was very positively announced in certain quarters that this dissatisfaction would find expression in the Surrogate's Court at the time the will came up for probate. At the time these reports were circulated inquiry was made about them, but nothing more definite could be learned than that there was a disposition to resist its provisions. Since that time, however, the rumors to the same effect have been repeated, and within a day or two have become common report at one of the leading hotels. It is said that Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, the brother of William H. Vanderbilt, upon the advice of an intimate friend and companion, a man named Terry, who lives in Toledo, but spends much of his time in this City, has employed counsel and has taken steps to legally oppose the settlement of the Vanderbilt property as directed by the will. A number of reasons are given for the proceeding, but the principal one appears to be that Cornelius J. Vanderbilt is a debtor to a considerable amount to Mr. Ferry, and sees in the possibility of a new settlement the prospect of an easy composition of his difficulties. Whether this is actually true or not could not yesterday, in the absence from the City of some of the principal persons concerned, be ascertained. Mr. C. J. Vanderbilt, of a restless disposition, seldom long in one place, has not been at home for several days, and it is reported that in a conversation three days ago in Washington with his brother he did not allude to the subject, and his silence has been construed by that part of the family which is content with the Commodore's bestowal of his riches, into submission. Persons who assume to speak with authority say that, notwithstanding this apparent acquiescence, the dissatisfied brother has continued his preparations, and that on Tuesday next, when the case is called in the Surrogate's Court, Cornelius J. Vanderbilt and his counsel will be there to demand that a more equitable distribution of the Vanderbilt estate among the children shall be ordered. That the application to have the will set aside is not altogether an unlikely proceeding has been inferred from extreme anxiety of Mr. William H. Vanderbilt to be apprised at the earliest possible moment of the appearance of any contestants in the Surrogate's Court, although he has assured inquirers that he is not aware that any proceedings have been taken. The dissatisfaction is said not to be confined exclusively to Mr. C. J. Vanderbilt, but a be shared by a number of the family. Surrogate Calvin yesterday said that while he had received no notice of the intention of any parties to contest the will of Commodore Vanderbilt, the rumors had reached his ear that a contest would be made. No application of attorneys in the matter had been as yet filed.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The losses by the fire at Sag Harbor, Long Island, on Sunday morning, as far as ascertained up to yesterday afternoon, are as follows: M. H. Gregory, $3,000; S. S. Crowell, $1,000; B. F. Hunting, $30,000; J. Fordam, $2,000; Nickerson & Val, $1,500; H. & S. French, $40,000; W. & G. H. Cooper, $3,000; C. S. Stillwell, $1,100; Nassau House, $10,000; G. B. Brown, $3,000; Mrs. Kelly, $1,200; Mrs. Graham, $1,500; Peter Hughes, $300; N. Matthews, $1,500; Frank Corcoran, $1,000; S. E. Rogers, $4,500; Jed Conklin, $900; Conkling, machinist, $1,100; J. Decastro, $3,000; and a number of smaller losses, making an aggregate of over $150,000.

At 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in J. H. Klausing's grocery store, corner of Fifth street and Park avenue, Hoboken, N. J., and before it could be extinguished the entire contents of the store were destroyed. The circumstances surrounding the fire were so suspicious that the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department ordered Klausing's arrest on a charge of arson. He subsequently had an examination before the Recorder, and was discharged for want of proof. The store was burned last Summer under similar circumstances. The loss amounts to $1,000, on which there is an insurance of $1,500.

A fire at Cedar Grove, East Providence, on Saturday night destroyed a building owned by Levi S. Winchester, and occupied by the Post Office, meat market of Monroe Brothers, and as a residence of Thomas Monroe. The loss is $6,000; insured for $2,000 in the City Office of Providence and $2,500 in the Hartford Office of Hartford.

The Presbyterian church on West Third street, Jamestown, N. Y., built in 1835, was burned at midnight Sunday night. The flames were first seen in the steeple. The loss is $10,000; insured in the Lycoming Company for $2,000, and in the Ætna Company for $3,000. There was also an insurance of $2,000 on the organ in the Ætna Company.

The store of Loomis Bros., and the Hillyer Hotel, in Granby, Conn., were destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning. The fire started in the Masonic Lodge-room in the third floor of the Loomis building. The loss of Loomis Bros. will reach $10,000; insured in local companies. The loss on the hotel will reach $45,000; no insurance.

The Manila Paper Mill at North Providence, R. I., was destroyed by fire Sunday. The loss is from $15,000 to $20,000; insured in Boston companies. The property was in the hands of Joseph F. Dean, the Boston Trustee, but was owned by George Campbell, of Norlolk, Mass.

LAWLESSNESS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 19.—Col. Frederick Meyer, who was shot by young Dryder yesterday at Warrenton, was brought home this morning, and his condition is such that visitors are not allowed to see him. The ball is not extracted yet. It entered the mouth a little to the right of the centre, and is supposed to be lodged against the vertebræ. The wound is quite serious and may result fatally. The cause of the shooting is not yet explained. One account says Dryder insulted Meyer on the street, which led to an altercation, while another story says Meyer provoked the quarrel. Dryder was attorney for parties whose stills were seized. He was arrested by the Sheriff and gave bonds.

FOUR MEN ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 19.—Four persons named Holt were arrested here to-day, by United States Marshal Wheat, on the strength of dispatches received from Chattanooga and Atlanta, charging them with having participated in the murder of Lieut. McIntyre, in Northern Georgia, while the latter was in command of a force of revenue officials engaged in breaking up illicit distilleries recently.

A NEW RAILROAD IN TEXAS.

GALVESTON, Feb. 19.—The Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railroad is now completed, and the first train left Galveston for San Antonio to-day with an excursion party, including the Governor and other State officials. The completion of this road opens up a large portion of the finest territory in Western Texas, which has heretofore been without railroad communication.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A FIREMAN.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—Phineas D. Allen, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, of Boston Highlands, in an attempt to commit suicide to-day blew off the lower portion of his face with a shotgun.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 19.—Thomas Lockwood, of Burrillville, R. I., died at the State Alms-house on Saturday last of hydrophobia. He was bitten in the thumb by his dog about five weeks ago.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.

BOSTON, Feb. 19.—A detective to-day arrested William E. Morrison, who is wanted in Troy, N. Y., for a $500 forgery, committed several months since.

WASHINGTON.

DONN PIATT'S INFAMY.

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT SUGGESTED — THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY PREPARING CHARGES AGAINST PIATT—HE WILL BE BROUGHT BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON,

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....Feb. 19.

SENATE.

The Senate resumed its session at 10 o'clock A. M., with but few Senators present. In reply to a question of Mr. Withers, of Virginia, the President pro tem. said: "The House will be ready to receive the Senate for the purpose of resuming the count of the Electoral vote at 11 o'clock."

Mr. WITHERS inquired if it would be in order to move a further recess until that hour.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. replied that it would not. The Senate having already taken a recess from Saturday until this morning, could not take a second one until another question was raised in the joint meeting. At 10:56 A. M. the President pro tem. announced that the Senate would now repair to the House of Representatives, and the Senate, headed by its officers, left the chamber.

Upon returning at 12:55 P. M., the PRESIDENT pro tem. announced that the Senate having met the House of Representatives for the purpose of receiving the decision of the Electoral Commission in regard to the vote of Louisiana, and an objection having been made thereto, the two houses separated for the purpose of deliberating in regard to that decision. Unless some Senator asked it, he would not direct that the decision and objection thereto be read again.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, said the papers should be read.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said if all the papers were to be read the two hours allowed for discussion would be consumed, and there would be no time left for debate.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. decided that the time occupied by the reading of the papers would not be taken out of the two hours allowed for debate. The two hours would run from the time the debate actually commenced.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, submitted a resolution that the decision of the Commission upon the Electoral vote of Louisiana stand as the judgment of the Senate, the objections made thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

The decision of the Commission was then read by Secretary Gorham. The PRESIDENT pro tem. inquired if the objections thereto submitted in the House of Representatives should be read.

Messrs. BOGY and DAVIS demanded the reading thereof.

Mr. SHERMAN said the papers had been read in the House, and it was of no use to have them read again to cumber the record.

Mr. WITHERS—We want as many records of them as possible.

Mr. BOGY said this was the most important business which the Senate had ever been called upon to perform, and the reading of the objections should not be omitted to save a few minutes of time.

The objections were then read.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, submitted a substitute for the resolution of Mr. Sherman, as follows:

Ordered, That votes purporting to be Electoral votes for President and Vice President, and which were given by Mr. William P. Kellogg, J. H. Burch, Peter Joseph, L. A. Sheldon, Morris Marks, A. B. Levisee, O. M. Brewster, and Oscar Joffroin, claiming to be Electors for the State of Louisiana, be not counted, the decision of the Commission to the contrary notwithstanding.

The question being on the substitute of Mr. Kernan, Mr. MAXEY, of Texas, spoke of the Electoral Commission being invested with the same power as the two houses of Congress in canvassing the Electoral vote, and said it was intrusted with the duty of deciding who were the true Electors, but this duty had not been performed. The Commission was directed to ascertain the true vote of the State, but instead of that they had brought forth a certificate reeking with fraud and offensive in the nostrils of all honest people. The judgment of the Commission had been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, said the Senate should not and he trusted it would not affirm the decision which had been made by the Commission. By the law recently passed Congress conferred upon the Electoral Commission all the power and authority which both houses, acting together or separate, had to investigate and decide upon what was the true vote. He then spoke of the offer of the Democratic counsel before the Commission to prove that fraud existed in Louisiana and that certain Electors in that State were ineligible, and commenting on the decision of the Commission, said if a file of soldiers should threaten to murder the Governor of a State unless he signed the certificate of certain Electors, and the Governor yielded, under this decision there was no power in the two houses of Congress to go behind into the alleged duress. The decision was to the effect that there was no power in Congress to obtain the truth and smite down fraud. He entered his solemn protest against it.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said the statute of Louisiana created a Returning Board consisting of five persons, who were to hold office indefinitely, and with power to fill all vacancies that occurred. It devolved upon these five men to say who should hold office in the State. The question of who should hold office depended not upon the will of the people, but upon the will of the Returning Board. He believed that such a board was utterly destructive of a republican form of government. The State of Louisiana, unfortunately, originally had no power to create such a board. The acts of that board were unconstitutional, null and void. Even if its acts were not unconstitutional, they were not legal in canvassing the vote of the 7th of November last, because the statute required that the board should be composed of five persons of different political parties, but in fact it was composed of but four persons, all of the same party, and they steadily refused to fill the vacancy. The duty of that board was to canvass and compile the returns of the Commissioners of election, but the testimony showed they did not do so. The proof which counsel offered before the Commission should have been received, and in that opinion he was fortified by the action of both houses of Congress four years ago in rejecting the vote of Louisiana. He then referred to the ineligibility of certain Electors in that State, and said he could not regard that otner than as a nullification of the constitutional provision on that subject.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said he was surprised at the objections to the decision of the Electoral Tribunal. It was the constitutional duty of the very gentlemen who now objected to its finding. The Senators objecting knew when they voted for the bill organizing the Commission that these very questions of taking evidence were to be submitted to it, and they were in honor bound by its decision. Although he voted against the bill, and fought it step by step, after it passed he made up his mind to abide by the decisions of the tribunal. These objections now from the other side of the chamber were insulting to the tribunal and insulting to those who sustained its decision. The Democrats had chosen an arbitration. The decision was against them, and there should be no unseemly wrangling. He further declared that the decision of the tribunal was right, and as a question of law no man would have held two months ago that Congress had the right to overhaul the returns by which Electors were chosen. If there was any right of a State, it was the right to choose its own Electors. This right was carefully guarded by the Constitution, and Congress had no more power to overrule the decision of a State than any man in Great Britain or France had to do so. A good deal had been said about fraud, fraud, fraud and perjury, and Republicans were looked upon and pointed out as upholders of fraud. Suppose that Congress could go behind these returns. Is would find murder, violence and fraud on the part of the Democrats. The State of Louisiana had the right to provide by law for overruling this fraud, and it did so by its Returning Board. For Democrats to talk about fraud, when it was the violence and fraud of the Democratic Party which brought this danger to the country, was the extreme of wrong. The Louisiana Returning Board might be imprisoned, the members might be arrested, they might be driven to their graves, but they had simply obeyed the law, and Congress had no power, thank God, to reverse the decision of that board. The Democrats could come forward now and say that they proposed to prove, what they did not offer their proof before the Investigating Committee? He argued that it would have been impossible for the Commission to have examined all the evidence before the 4th of March, and this attempt to have them take evidence looked as if it was contemplated to have a new election for President. He defended the decision of the Commission, and asked if these pure and honorable men were to be assailed throughout the land by libellers and assassins. When all the testimony taken by both houses of Congress in the Louisiana case shall have been read by the people, they would see that the decision of the Commission was right and just.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, said the statute of Louisiana creating the Returning Board provided in express terms that a majority of the number should constitute a quorum to do business and make the returns. The board was to consist of five persons, to be elected by the Senate. Three of that number, by the express terms of the act, were a quorum to do business. There were four in number upon the board, one more than a majority. The Electoral Commission had decided that the board was properly constituted. On the other hand it was argued that the existence of a single vacancy destroyed the board. The Commission said not, upon the very best settled principles of law. The Constitution provides that the Senate shall consist of two Senators from each State, yet vacancies from half a dozen States will not destroy the legal character of this Senate. The law provides that the Supreme Court shall consist of a certain number of Judges; two, three vacancies will not destroy the legal character of the Supreme Court; so he could run through the law in regard to corporation and special tribunals. There were certain commissions created for specific ministerial purposes. Sometimes the law required that the Commission should be full to enable it to perform an act; but here, the law creating this tribunal guards against that by specially providing that a majority of the members shall constitute a quorum, and if there be such a majority present, it makes no difference from what cause there are vacancies or absentees—whether there are vacancies or whether members are willfully absent. If there be a majority present, the law is complied with. Now, in regard to the eligibility of Electors, the Commission decided that it was not competent to prove that certain Electors were ineligible on the 7th of November, the day of the election. They decided that upon two grounds: first, because in spirit and meaning of it is that the Electors shall be eligible when they come to act, when they come to vote, and not at the time when they are elected. Certain persons are ineligible to be members of this Senate. A Senator must have certain qualifications. If he has them when the time comes to be sworn in, that is enough. It is immaterial whether he has them on the day of his election. That is well settled. But the Commission decided that the proof was immaterial upon other ground; if it were conceded that an Elector was ineligible upon the day he voted, can that fact be proven to strike out his vote? If it can, it is overturning the very best settled principles of law. A man may be ineligible to a seat in this body; he may not be 30 years old, he may be under the disabilities of the Fourteenth Amendment; but if he comes here and is sworn in and takes his seat, he may afterward be turned out upon proof of the fact, but every vote that he casts has the same validity with the vote of every other Senator. A man may be ineligible to be appointed a Judge under the fourteenth amendment, or for want of age, or from any cause provided by the law of the State in which he lives; yet, if he is appointed, notwithstanding his ineligibility, every act of his as Judge is just as valid as if he had been eligible. He may be turned out upon a *quo warranto*, but until that is done his act is valid. Can there be an exception to this rule? He knew of none. In applying it to Electors, we apply a simple well-settled rule of law, and how absurd it would be to overturn that rule in a case where a discovery is made after the vote is cast, when it is past recall, that the person chosen was ineligible, and strike out his vote. If the Commission had decided that, it would have overruled a well settled principle of law. Who, six months ago, contended for any such principle as that? This tribunal decided that you could not enter into proof to contradict the returns made by the proper Returning Officers of the State, but was confined by the State to decide and declare who had been elected. It seemed to him that, if any provision of constitutional law was plain that must be. The Constitution gives to each house the right to judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members. But if it were not for that provision of the Constitution, each house could not do that, and if a Senatorial election were contested it would have to be by the Legislature of the State that sends the Senator here. But that, however, has been given to each house, and it was not given in regard to Electors. It is claimed that the two houses have the same power in regard to Electors that the houses have in regard to their members. Well, the answer is, the power was not given. If the framers of the Constitution had intended to give that power, they would have said so. To infer the existence of so great a power is to override every principle of construction in regard to the Constitution that was adopted in the very beginning. To give to Congress the power to judge of the election returns and qualifications of Electors, is for the legislative to absorb the executive, and to place the control of an election of President absolutely in the power of the two houses. We know that was not intended. We know if anything is clear it was intended to make the election of a President independent of Congress. The Constitution says the certificates shall be opened by the President of the Senate, in the presence of the two houses. Whether he is to count the votes or whether the two houses are to count the votes, and I assume under this law the two houses are to do it, or, in certain cases, this Electoral Commission, and what can they do? They have but one duty to perform, and that is to ascertain that these certificates came from the Electors of the State; when that is done, "the vote shall then be counted." They must ascertain the fact whether they come from the Electors of the State, and when they have ascertained that their duty is at an end; there is no time, there is no place to try any question of ineligibility. And how are we to know that the certificates came from the Electors of the State? In the first place, the act of Congress provides that prima facie evidence is the Governor's certificate, but that is not conclusive. That is the result of an act of Congress; Congress may repeal that act, or it may provide by another to go behind it; but when you go behind that and inquire into the action of the officers of the State, there your inquiry is at an end. Whenever the officers appointed by a State to declare who have been chosen Eelectors, have acted and made that declaration, it is final so far as Congress is concerned. The action of the State officers is the act of the State.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said, as a member of the Electoral Commission, he had given all that he could give of earnest study, patient labor, and devotion to secure a just execution of the law under which he was appointed. His labors and his efforts had been crowned by failure. Deep was his sorrow and poignant was his disappointment. He mourned his failure for his country's sake, for it seemed to him that not only did this decision of the eight members of the Commission level in the dust all the essential safeguards thrown around the election of a chief magistrate, but it announced to the people of this land that truth and justice, honesty and morality were no longer the central basis of their political power.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, said he was not here when the bill creating the Electoral Commission passed. Had he been here he would have voted against it. It seemed to him that there was an amount of irritation on the part of the disappointed portion of Congress which was rather extraordinary. He denied that Congress had a right to go behind the returns of the Louisiana Returning Board, and claimed that Electors were State officers. They stood in the same relation to Congress that the Governor of a State did, and he presumed no man would claim that Congress had a right to investigate the election of a Governor of a State. Two days after Elector was contested in the State prior to the time it is cast, and unless so contested it is good.

Mr. WALLACE said: The Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman,] says that no lawyer asserted the right to go behind the returns, but the record shows that this had been the right when he resisted it passed, and two of the Commission, Messrs. Morton and Garfield, in the debate opposed the bill because it gave that right. The rejection of the proof of fraud by the Commission admitted its truth. This is sound law, and the Republican Party cannot now say the facts are not as we state them. And this was the attack on the action of the members of the Returning Board, and on Gov. Packard, and continuing said: The laws of the people whom I represent are based on common right, common justice and common sense, and they believe that the end of legal proceedings is the attainment of justice. They will not respect a decision that refuses to hear the truth, that indorses falsehood, sustains forgery, and places the Federal Government at the mercy of the base. They will, and they should, agitate for its reversal. The result before us is fully reached. It is the decree of party, wrung by party fealty from a judicial tribunal upon a purely legal question. May we never look upon its like again.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said his judgment was deliberately made up and expressed against the passage of the bill creating the Electoral Commission. At that time every Democat on the floor, except one, insisted that the bill should pass. It was passed, and by Democratic votes. During the debate upon that bill, he stated that it would be said the decision of the Commission was partisan, no matter which way they decided; but not a Democratic Senators scouted such an idea. Not a Democratic member of the tribunal had risen in the slightest degree above partisanship. Every vote they had given was saturated with partisanship. Because in the selection of the fifth Judge there happened to be one more Republican on the Commission than Democrat, and because those Republicans carried out the principles of their party, the Democratic Senators found fault, when their own members on the Commission were just as partisan. It was very easy to talk about fraud, fraud, fraud. The Democratic counsel went before the Commission and offered to prove a long list of things which they knew time would not allow. He argued that the decision of the Commission only sustained the right of the State in selecting its Electors. He did not concede for a moment that frauds were perpetrated by the Republicans of Louisiana. Thousands of Republicans in that State were taken by the throat and strangled, and thus prevented from voting. That by means of such persons so obtained an apparent majority. The policy of the law in Louisiana was, that such fraudulent majorities should be cast out, and the Returning Board did right in throwing them out. He defended the decision of the Commission at length, and said the condemnation of the American people would be written upon the Democratic Party. Murder was not a fair mode of electioneering. All the Republican Party wanted was a fair voice of the people, fearless on their part, and it would be heeded. Fraud had been committed in Louisiana by the Democrats, and it was by such means that they expected to seize the Presidency. It was by such means that a few days ago an assassin attempted, in the State-house of Louisiana, to take the life of a man whom more than one-half of the people of the State had elected Governor. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] Mr. SARGENT (looking toward Mr. Withers, of Virginia,) said the Senator might laugh at that fact, but did the Senator laugh at the fact that one of the party papers in this city yesterday counseled the assassination of Gov. Hayes?

Mr. WITHERS—No; I do not laugh at that.

Mr. SARGENT—Does the Senator laugh at the fact that his party is responsible for the assassination of Abraham Lincoln? Does the Senator deny that?

Mr. WITHERS—Yes, Sir; I deny it fairly and squarely.

Mr. SARGENT (resuming) said the Democratic Party was stained all over with the crime of assassination. It had assassinated from the best man God ever created, Abraham Lincoln—down to the poorest negro in Mississippi.

Mr. WITHERS, of Virginia, said he supported the bill for the creation of the Electoral Commission in the hope that the members drawn from the judicial department of the Government would give the subject a fair judicial consideration. But he was mistaken. This decision had demonstrated the fact that the members of the Supreme Court, the highest tribunal in the land, could not rise above party any more than pronounced politicians. He then denied that the Democratic Party was responsible for all wrongs committed, and said three-fourths of the violence in the South had been instigated and brought about by the Republican Party.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, said in these moments when disapointment waited upon so many of his friends on the other side of the chamber, he desired to say that he was disappointed in two particulars. He never had any doubt as to the election of Gov. Hayes, but he know that a large number of people in this country did not so believe, and in the interest of public peace, and believing all would acquiesce in the decision of the Electoral Commission, he voted for the bill creating that Commission. He was disappointed that any gentleman in this Senate who had endeavored to lead those on the Republican side to support the bill should come here now to condemn the judgment of the Commission. He was disappointed that the judgment of eight men had not been taken as a better evidence of the justice of the conclusion reached than the dissenting opinions of seven other men. He believed the people of this country would accept the judgment of the Commission, and that the Supreme Court would lose no prestige by the action of its members.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, said the proceedings of the American Senate to-day would live as long as constitutional government lasted, or the principles of liberty had a votary. He voted for the bill creating the Electoral Commission, and did so in the interest of peace. It had been said there was but one Democrat who voted against it; thank God there was but one, because the Democratic party met this matter upon the broad basis of fair investigation. When this bill was passed, it was expected that there would be a free, full, and fair investigation, and that judgment would be rendered in accordance with the proofs.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, said the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Stevenson] had admonished the Senator that the proceedings of this day would live. That was true, and in his judgment [Mr. Howe's] it was a pity that it was true. He thought it would be better for the fame of the Republic if these proceedings could be buried out of sight as soon as they should be finished. For days the waves of vituperation had broken at the feet of the Electoral Commission in order to coerce that Commission into the crucifixion of the rights of a State, and to-day these same foamy surges beat upon the heads of the members of the Commission to crucify them because they would not consent to crucify a state. The Commission and its judgment would survive, because they were just. That Commission was vested only with such prerogatives as the two houses of Congress had; would it be said that Congress could tell a State when she had violated her own Constitution in selecting Electors? Congress could tell Louisiana that; it could tell New-York also, but New-York would correct that style of reasoning very soon. Mr. Howe then defended the action of the Louisiana Returning Board.

At the expiration of the two hours, the question being on the resolution of Mr. Kernan as a substitute for that of Mr. Sherman, it was rejected—yeas 28, nays 41, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bailey, Barnum, Bayard, Bogy, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Gordon, Hereford, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Merrimon, Norwood, Randolph, Ransom, Saulsbury, Stevenson, Wallace, Whyte, and Withers—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Anthony, Booth, Boutwell, Bruce, Burnside, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chaffee, Christiancy, Clayton, Conover, Cragin, Dawes, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Morton, Oglesby, Paddock, Patterson, Robertson, Sargent, Sherman, Sprague, Spencer, Teller, Wadleigh, West, Windom, and Wright—41.

Mr. Edmunds, who would have voted in the negative, but who was detained at home by sickness, was paired with Mr. Thurman, who would have voted in the affirmative. Mr. Blaine, who would have voted in the negative, was also detained at home by sickness.

The question then being on the resolution of Mr. Sherman, it was agreed to—yeas 41, nays 28—a strict party vote. Those voting in favor of the substitute as above recorded voted against the resolution, and those who voted against the substitute voted for the resolution.

Mr. HAMLIN said the Senate having concluded its action on the vote of Louisiana, he moved that the Secretary be instructed to notify the House of Representatives that the Senate was ready to meet that body and proceed with the count of the Electoral vote. Agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT suggested if it was not necessary to inform the House that the Senate had arrived at a conclusion in regard to the decision of the Commission.

The PRESIDENT pro tem. replied that that would be included in the notification.

The Senate then, at 3:35 P. M., took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House, at 10 o'clock A. M., took a further recess until 10:50 A. M. On reassembling at 10:50, the time till 11 o'clock was occupied in preparing the hall for the reception of the Senate. The galleries were crowded as usual on the days when the count is to proceed. Precisely at 11 o'clock the arrival of the Senate was announced, and the Senators entered the hall, the members of the House standing to receive them.

The Presiding Officer then said: The joint meeting of Congress resumes its session. The objections presented to the certificates from the State of Louisiana having been submitted to the Commission, the two houses have reconvened to receive and consider the decision of that tribunal in writing, by a majority of the Commissioners, and signed by a majority of the Commissioners agreeing thereto. Is will now be read by the Secretary of the Senate.

The decision was then read, as follows:

ELECTORAL COMMISSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 16, A. D. 1877.

To the President of the Senate of the United States, presiding in the meeting of the two houses of Congress, under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for and regulate the counting of the votes for President and Vice President and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877," approved Jan. 29, 1877:

The Electoral Commission mentioned in said act having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates and papers accompanying the same of the Electoral vote from the State of Louisiana and the objections thereto submitted to it under said act, now report that it has duly considered the same, pursuant to said act, and has by a majority of votes decided and does hereby decide, that the votes of William P. Kellogg, J. Henry Burchs, Peter Joseph, L. A. Sheldon, Morris Marks, Aaron B. Levisee, Orlando M. Brewster, and Oscar Joffroin, marked in the certificate of William P. Kellogg, Governor of said State, which votes are certifiedby said persons, as appears by the certificate submitted to the Commission as aforesaid, and marked Nos. 1 and 3 by said Commission, and herewith returned, are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that the persons lawfully to be counted as therein certified, namely: Eight votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President, and eight votes for William A. Wheeler, of New-York, for Vice President.

The Commission has, by a majority of votes, decided, and does hereby decide and report, that the eight persons first before named were duly appointed Electors in and by the said State of Louisiana.

The brief ground of this decision is that it appears upon such evidence as by the Constitution, and the law named in said act of Congress is competent and pertinent to the consideration of the subject; that the before-mentioned Electors appear to have been lawfully appointed such Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, for the term beginning March 4, 1877, of the State of Louisiana, and that they voted as such at the time, and in the manner provided for by the Constitution of the United States and the law, and the Commission has, by a majority of votes, decided that it has not competent under the Constitution and the law as it existed at the date of the passage of said act, to go into evidence *aliunde* the papers opened by the President of the Senate in the presence of the two houses to prove that other persons than those regularly certified to by the Governor of the State, on and according to the determination of their appointment by the Returning Officers for elections in said State prior to the time required for the performance of their duties had been appointed Electors, or by counter proof to show that they had not, or that the determination of said Returning Officers was not in accordance with the truth and fact, the Commission by a majority vote being of opinion that it is not within the jurisdiction of the two houses of Congress assembled to count the votes for President and Vice President to enter upon a trial of such question. The Commission, by a majority of votes, is also of opinion that it is not competent to receive any evidence so appointed Electors aforesaid held an office of trust or profit under the United States at the time when they were appointed, or that they were ineligible under the laws of the State, or any other matter offered to be proved *aliunde*, said certificates and papers. The Commission is also of the opinion, by a majority of votes, that the Returning Officers of election were empowered to canvass the vote at the election for Eectors in Louisiana were a lawfully constituted body by virtue of a constitutional law, and that a vacancy in said body did not vitiate its proceedings. The Commission has also decided and does hereby decide by a majority of votes, and report as a consequence of the foregoing and upon the ground before stated, that the paper purporting to be a certificate of the Electoral votes of said State of Louisiana objected to by T. O. Howe and others, marked N. C. No. 2, by the Commission, and herewith returned, is not the certificate of the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that they ought not to be counted as such.

Done at Washington, on the day and year first above written.

(Signed,)
SAMUEL F. MILLER.
W. STRONG,
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY,
GEORGE F. EDMUNDS,
O. P. MORTON.
FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
GEORGE F. HOAR.

The decision having been read, the PRESIDING OFFICER asked whether there were any objections to the decision.

Mr. GIBSON, of Louisiana, thereupon rose and presented objections to the decision on the ground that the Commission had refused to receive evidence which had been offered, and had decided that the votes mentioned in certificates Nos. 1 and 3 should be counted for Hayes and Wheeler, such evidence to the contrary notwithstanding. The paper recites at great length the proceedings of the Commission, but the point of it is the rejection of the evidence. It is signed by most of the Democrats in both houses.

The reading of the paper occupied just an hour. It was the driest of legal documents, merely consisting of repititions of the various forms in which evidence had been offered to and refused by the Commission. No one, after the first five minutes, made the slightest pretense of listening to it or making an effort to understand it. The hum of conversation prevailed on the floor and in the crowded galleries to such an extent that the Presiding Officer had several times to appeal for order and silence. Finally, when the reading was at last ended, (at 12:25,) an opportunity was given to members who had not yet signed the paper, to step up to the Clerk's desk and append their signatures, and this consumed still more time and added to the uproar.

At 12:40 the House and convention was again called to order, and the Presiding Officer asked whether there were any further objections to the decision.

Mr. WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, rose and presented objections, which were read. They are:

First, that the decision is in violation of the Electoral act, in this: That by the act the Commission is required to decide whether any and what votes from each State are the votes provided for by the Constitution, and what persons were duly appointed Electors; yet the Commission refused to examine and ascertain who were duly appointed Electors in and by the State of Louisiana, and what votes from that State are within the provisions of the Constitution of the United States; second, because the act creating the Commission was passed to the end that the Commission would hear and examine evidence, and honestly decide what Electors in any disputed State were fairly and legally chosen; whereas the Commission refused to hear and consider the evidence offered to show that the Electors whose votes the Commission had decided should be counted were not duly chosen, but that they had falsely and fraudulently acted as such Electors, and also refused offers to show that the pretended certificates of election were procured by corruption and wholly untrue; third, because the decision is in disregard of truth, justice, and law, and establishes the demoralizing and ominous doctrine that fraud, forgery, bribery, and perjury can lawfully be used as a means to make a President of the United States against the well-known or easily ascertained will of the people and of States.

This protest is signed by Senators Wallace, of Pennsylvania; Johnston, of Virginia; Bailey, of Tennessee; Kernan, of New-York; Kelly, of Oregon; Saulsbury, of Delaware, and other Senators and members.

The Presiding Officer having called for other objection to the decision, Mr. COCHRAN, of Pennsylvania, presented an objection and protest signed by himself and several Senators and Representatives, for the following reasons:

First, it was not denied before the Commission that the Tilden Electors in Louisiana had received a large majority of the votes cast; second, it was not denied before the Commission that Wells and his associates, styling themselves a Returning Board, were guilty of gross fraud; that their certificates given to the Hayes Electors were false and fraudulent, or that their action in canvassing the votes was in violation of the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana; third, the action of the eight members of the Commission in declining to hear evidence of those and other facts was a violation of the letter and spirit of the act under which the Commission was created and of the spirit of the Constitution of the United States.

No further objections being presented the Presiding Officer announced (at 1 o'clock) that the Senate would withdraw to its Chamber, so that the two houses might separately consider and decide the objections.

The Senate having accordingly withdrawn, Mr. WOOD, of New-York, rose to make a motion, but the Speaker interposed and ruled that a new legislative day was now commencing.

The proceedings were thereupon opened by the Chaplain with prayer, and then the Journal of Saturday last was read and approved.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, then moved that the House take a recess till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Before putting the question the SPEAKER desired to present some enrolled bills, but Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, objected. The yeas and nays were called on Mr. Wood's motion and it was agreed to—yeas, 140; nays, 110.

The following-named Democrats voted in the negative: Messrs. Ainsworth, Anderson, John H. Bagley, Bell, Campbell, Carr, Cutler, Finley, Goodin, Hatcher, Haymond, Hopkins, Jones of New-Hampshire, Kehr, Lemoyne, Morgan, Neal, Phelps, Potter, Powell, Stevenson, Tarbox, Warner, Wells of Missouri, Willis, Wilshire, and Young.

The House thereupon, at 1:25 P. M., took a recess till 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow, and the Democratic members remained in the hall for the purpose of holding a caucus.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED TURFMAN.

DECEASE OF MR. MERRY—HIS GREAT SUCCESS AS AN OWNER OF RACE HORSES.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Feb. 7.

Mr. Merry, whose death was announced on Monday, had been in failing health for some time, and this was why he severed his connection with the turf soon after retiring from the House of Commons, in which he sat for many yeaas as member for Falkirk. His political career was an uneventful one; but, as an owner of race horses he achieved greate success than any other sportsman now alive. He did not, like the late Sir Joseph Hawley and Mr. Bowes, win the Derby four times, but his colors were victorious in every race of importance at least once, and a list of his principal winners would fill several pages of the *Calendar*. The great horse of sterling merit which he owned was Chanticleer, with whom he won the Northumberland Plate, the Goodwood Cup, and the Doncaster Cup in 1862, and who was the sire of that good mare Sunbeam. In 1855 he won the Two Thousand Guineas with Lord of the Isles; and three years later, by which time Mr. Merry had come into possession of the stables and training-ground at Russley, where his horses were under the charge of Matthew Dawson, Sunbeam and Blanche of Middlebie ran first and third for the St. Leger; while in 1860 Thormanby, ridden by Custance, won Mr. Merry his first Derby. The "Squire of Russley," as it was the fashion to call him, always let his two-year-olds have plenty of work, and this, in the opinion of many people, is why Dundee, Playstone, Scottish Chief, Liddington, Student, Marksman, Belladrum, and King of the Forest did not do all that was expected of them as three-year-olds. All of these horses were heavily backed for the Derby in their respective years, and it was quite an exciting thing for Mr. Merry not to have the "winter favorite" for the Epsom race. After sweeping the board as two-year-olds, most of the above-named animals developed some infirmity as they got older, and it is a well-known story how Dundee, breaking down at Tattenham-corner, "straggled home on three legs" for the Derby and was only beaten half a length by Kettledrum. Liddington and Belladrum, though they were both "roarers" distinguished themselves by obtaining a "place," in the Two Thousand Guineas, while Buckstone and Scottish Chief did the same in the Derby. The two latter were less affected by their two-year-old infirmity, and Buckstone, after running first for Buckstone ran third, and is a head for the St. Leger, and as a four-year-old won the Ascot Cup after a dead heat with the redoubtable Tim Whiffler. Thormanby had already secured this trophy two years before, and Mr. Merry won it for the third time in four years with Scottish Chief. Soon afterward, Matthew Dawson, who had trained all these horses for Mr. Merry, left his service, and the Russley horses were placed under the charge of Waugh, who trained Macgregor when that luckless animal won the 2,000 guineas, and ultimately of Robert Peck, who revived the fading fortunes of the stable. It was during his period of service that Mr. Merry believed he had found a first-class triple triumph, winning the Derby in 1873 with Doncaster, while in the same year Marieshtaurt secured the Oaks and the St. Leger, beating her stable companion by a head only for the latter race. As four-year-olds they did not distinguish themselves as was expected, both being beaten by Boiard in the Ascot Cup, though Doncaster afterward secured the Goodwood Cup. But in the following season they achieved a triple victory at Ascot, for, while Marie Stuart won the Queen's Vase, Doncaster secured the Gold Cup and the Alexandra Plate, and was sold for the enormous and unprecedented sum of 14,000 guineas. Soon afterward Marie Stuart was sold for a large sum to Mr. Stirling Crawford, and in the course of another six weeks Mr. Merry's connection with the turf was terminated by the sale at Tattersall's of all his horses in training. His breeding stud had been disposed of two years before; and how choice it was may be inferred from the fact that most of the horses referred to were bred by Mr. Merry himself, Markenean and Doncaster being the most notable exceptions.

AN UNNATURAL MOTHER'S CRIME.

From the Liverpool Courier, Feb. 8.

The horrible suspicion that the woman Kirkbride had improperly disposed of the bodies of no less than eight children of which she was the mother, is now realised almost to the fullest extent, another child in addition to the six already traced having been added to those that can be clearly accounted for. Strange to say, the latest discovery is, as in the case of the original disclosure of one frightful story, due to the agency of one of the sons of the accused, who now resides at or near Penrith. The publication of the shocking discoveries of the doings of Mrs. Kirkbride that have from time to time been made, has led to gossip and conjecture and aroused recollections that still further add evidence of the fact that the inhuman creature has committed the full series of revolting crimes she is believed guilty of. Her son referred to now remembers, and has so stated to the authorities at Penrith, that some three or four years ago, while he and another brother were clearing out a lumber-room in the house in which they lived at Helton, they came across a parcel tied up in dirty cloth and rags. They shoved it down stairs along with other rubbish, but before putting it away they had the curiosity to open it. It contained, as may be surmised, the body of a child, which, however, without saying anything more about it, the boys threw into the midden. Whether the remains have been traced further we do not learn, but that it was the body of a child there does not appear the least doubt. The parcel was made up in exactly the same way as those inclosing all the bodies previously discovered, and the recollections of the boys as well as the circumstances point clearly to the conclusion named. It is not improbable that the eighth and last body may also be traced, and then it is hoped there will be an end to the sickening catalogue of horrors presented by this unparalleled case.

A FRENCH LADY LIBELLED.

The Paris correspondent of a London paper writes: "Mme. Jules Simon, wife of the Prime Minister, has commenced an action for defamation against the *Suffrage Universel*, the organ of M. Cuneo d'Ornano, the Bonapartist Deputy. The complaint is founded on an article entitled 'The National Decay,' published on the occasion of the presentation of Mme. Simon to Mme. MacMahon, wife of the President of the Republic. Asking how can the public allow such people to become the heroes of the hour, the newspaper in question gives a very unfavorable account of Mme. Simon. Among other things it recounts an incident which it declares to have taken place during the war:

'One day Mme. Jules Simon, leaning on the arm of Citizen Millière, her steward in hero of the Commune, entered one of the schools of the Sisters of Charity in the Eleventh Arrondissement. One of the Sisters approached her, and complained that the children were sufferiug dreadfully from cold, and that there was no wood left to burn. "No wood!" she exclaimed; pointing to a crucifix on the wall, "take that." So saying she tore down the image of Christ on the cross, which she thrust into the stove.'

The journalist concludes his article by asking whether this is a woman fit to be introduced to Mme. MacMahon. In the action, which is to be heard on Feb. 10 in the Court of Angoulême, Mme. Simon claims 50,000 francs damages."

LITERARY NOTES.

—Mr. Charles Mathews is said to be writing his autobiography.

—*Ferne Fleming* is the title of a new novel by Mrs. C. A. Warfield.

—Trübner & Co., London, publish an 8 vo. book of 900 pages, entitled *Advance Thought*.

—The opening of public libraries on Sundays is one of the rising social questions in England.

—The complete works of Edgar Quinet are about to be published in France by subscription.

—Joaquin Miller is writing a serial story, "From the Wabash," for the Cincinnati *Enquirer*.

—The February *Blackwood* treats "The Situation in America" from the high British standpoint.

—Bret Harte's *Truthful Blossom* is being published in Stuttgart, in an authorized German translation.

—Leslie Stephen continues his literary studies by an article on "Fielding's Novels" in the February *Cornhill*.

—Rev. R. W. Church, Dean of St. Paul's, London, has published a book entitled *Sketches of Ottoman History*.

—Björnstjerne Björnson has lately finished and proposes soon to publish a new novel named *Magnhild*, after the heroine.

—The *Authorized Report of the Plymouth Church Congress* for 1876 has just been issued by Mr. Wells Gardner, England.

—A journal in the Finnish language, edited by Dr. Muikku, has just been started in Wisconsin for the use of the Finnish colonists.

—Prof. A. W. Ward gives an account of "Swift's Love Story in German Literature" in *Macmillan's Magazine* for February.

—James R. Osgood & Co. will bring out, by special arrangement with the London publishers, the *English and Foreign Philosophical Library*.

—One of the *Blackwood* contributors, Mr. Alexander Allardyce, has written a novel, the *City of Sunshine*, which is published by William Blackwood & Sons.

—The marked feature of the fourth edition of Charles Dudley Warner's *In the Levant*, in distinction from other editions, is a full and carefully prepared index.

—The February *Atlantic*, like the January *North American Review*, was obliged to do what the English Reviews so often do in these days, go into a second edition.

—The March number of the *Magazine of American History* will contain an article, by Albert S. Gatschet, on "The Indian Languages of the Pacific States and Territories."

—*Some Facts of Religion and Life*, a volume of the sermons preached before the Queen in Scotland, 1866–76, by Dr. John Tulloch, has just been published by Blackard & Sons, Edinburgh.

—George Bell & Sons, London, will soon publish the *Country of Balochistan*, a new work by A. W. Hughes, who gives some account of its geography, topography, ethnology, and history.

—Edith Simcox gives a full and careful statement of the "Principles of Social Science," taught by Henry Carey in the *Academy* for Jan. 27, and some sharp criticism upon their application to affairs.

—The author of *Christian Schools and Scholars*, London, 1867, a work which excited considerable interest at the time, and is still read eagerly by those who can get a chance at it, is said to be Mother Raphael Draine, Prioress of the Convent at Stone, Staffordshire, England.

D. Appleton & Co. have published a *Hand Atlas of Ancient Geography* in 98 maps, edited with an introduction by Rev. George Butler, and *The Correct Card*, a whist catechism, prepared by Capt. Arthur Campbell-Walker, and warranted to teach persons how to play at whist successfully.

—A number of very interesting old manuscripts, supposed to be written by some monk of the Soloveisk Monastery near Archangel, and said to throw new light upon the history of the religious sects of Russia, were recently found by

ness not on trial, nor were their peculiarities or idiosyncrasies, nor those of Germans, nor those of other nationalities. The jury were to find simply on the facts, not on their favor or choice, but only on the facts as shown by the evidence. Continuing, Judge Brady said that the prosecution had properly withdrawn the charge of murder, as there was neither deliberation nor intent. The jury, if they found for the people, could find the prisoner guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. At 8:45 o'clock the jury, not having agreed, were locked up for the night.

COURT NOTES.

Judge Gildersleeve sat in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, in the absence of Recorder Hackett.

The case of James Sutton, publisher of the *Aldine*, on trial for perjury in the Court of General Sessions, was yesterday adjourned, in consequence of the illness of Recorder Hackett.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Louisia McGomery and Lizzie Deignan, who attacked an Italian named Antonio Condino and robbed him of $1, pleaded guilty. They were each sent to the State Prison for one year.

The jury in Part III. of the Superior Court yesterday rendered a verdict of $1,000 in favor of the plaintiff in the suit of Edward Schenck against the Church of the Incarnation. Mr. Schenck sued to recover $3,000 on a contract for providing an organist and a quartet choir for the church for the year ending May 1, 1876.

The case of Walker against the New Central Coal Company came up for trial yesterday in Part I. of the Common Pleas. The action is brought to recover $15,000 for legal services rendered by the late firm of Strong & Shepard. The defendant not being ready to proceed, Judge Van Hoesen ordered a reference, and referred the case to ex-Judge Loew.

The case of Sergt. Theron T. Thompson, of the Fourth Precinct, indicted on complaint of Mr. Andrews for assaulting Michael Cannon on Park row, was upon the calendar of Part II. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Owing to the absence of Mr. A. Oakey Hall, counsel for the accused officer, the case went over until Wednesday.

Daniel Asher, aged 19, of No. 76 Orchard street, charged with stealing two boxes of lace goods valued at $75, the property of Lewis E. Smith, No. 42 Greene street, was convicted by Assistant District Attorney Rollins yesterday in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Sutherland sentenced the thief to three years in the State Prison.

A few days ago, Assistant District Attorney Lyon prosecuted George Gordon, alias Sweeney, for stealing a case of tobacco. The jury found the thief guilty of petit larceny, which involved a penalty of only six months in the Penitentiary. Yesterday Mr. Lyon had Sweeney brought up for assaulting the officer who arrested him, and six months additional were added to his sentence.

The celebrated Boyd whisky case, in the trial of which it is claimed the operations of the Western whisky ring will be exposed, was called before Judge Blatchford in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, but was postponed until Wednesday, in consequence of the death of the wife of Gen. Burnett, one of the counsel for the defendants. All the other whisky cases went over until next Monday.

The proceedings in the suit of Boody against William B. Ogden and others before Judge Sedgwick in the Superior Court, Special Term, were rather monotonous yesterday. The greater portion of the day was taken up with the reading of the deposition of Young, formerly Ogden's confidential clerk, who averred that the plaintiff's present claims were considered at the time of the accounting and final settlement of the Galena "pool."

The case of Kate Allen against John E. Allen was brought before Judge Sedgwick, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday. The plaintiff sues for a decree of absolute divorce on the ground of the defendant's adultery, and moved for a reference yesterday. Among the motion papers were affidavits of the publication of the summons, the defendant not being in this State. Judge Sedgwick denied the motion for a reference because the order of publication was not presented with the motion papers.

Ellen McGuire, a forlorn looking beggar, was arrested last Saturday night for attempting to pass what was alleged to be a counterfeit half dollar. She was locked up until yesterday morning, when she was taken before Commissioner Osborn. She stated that she had offered the money to a baker in payment for a loaf of bread, supposing the coin to be good. It being evident that there was no intention on the woman's part to pass counterfeit money, the Commissioner discharged her. Upon subsequent examination of the 50 cent piece it was found to be genuine, some one having covered it very neatly with tin foil, which gave it the appearance of being spurious.

Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order of publication in the suit of Catharine Georgi against Adolph E. Georgi. The action is for an absolute divorce. The plaintiff alleges that her husband left her, suddenly and secretly, on Dec. 15, 1876, and went to California. After his departure she found that he had been on terms of improper intimacy with one Maggie Barrett, at Coney Island, and that the girl Barrett had had a child by him. Mrs. Georgi says her husband left the State to avoid a prosecution to compel him to take care of his illegitimate child. She says that Maggie Barrett told her of these facts.

In the suit of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company against the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company, judgment was rendered for the plaintiff by Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, recently. The defendant moved, yesterday, to have the findings of fact modified by inserting the following: "At the time the acts incorporating the defendant were passed the actual plan of Dr. Gilbert, as then known, had dispensed with tubes for passenger traffic, and moved by atmospheric pressure, and had substituted therefor the ordinary open railroad tracks, not to rest in a tube or its equivalent, and to be used by steam locomotives." Judge Sedgwick denied the application.

HOW MANY POUNDS TO THE TON!

The suit of Frederick Recht against the Phœnix Insurance Company was brought in the Supreme Court, recently, to recover on a policy of marine insurance. The policy contained the following clause concerning the vessel in which the insured goods were to be shipped: "Warranted not to carry more than her registered tonnage in marble, lead, coal, or iron." The vessel in which the goods were shipped was registered in this port at 916 tons. She carried a load of coal consisting of 902 tons, of 2,240 pounds each. This quantity would make over 1,000 tons of 2,000 pounds each. The vessel was lost at sea. The insurance company claimed that the warranty in the policy related to loading the vessel with tons of 2,000 pounds each, and the vessel being over-loaded when carrying more than 1,000 tons, they were discharged from liability on the policy. The case was tried before Judge Van Brunt yesterday, and the plaintiff asked leave to show a custom at this port of making the tons of coal, &c., each of 2,240 pounds. Judge Van Brunt, however, held that as the contract of insurance had been made in this State and was to be performed in this State, the laws of this State regulating the number of pounds to the ton should govern. The number of pounds here is 2,000. The vessel, therefore, was loaded to more than her registered tonnage, and the company is not liable. The complaint was, therefore, dismissed.

THE EMMA MINE SUIT.

Mr. Phelps having concluded his opening address in the famous "Emma Mine" suit, the defense yesterday began the examination of witnesses. Ex-Judge J. B. McKean, of Salt Lake City, and ex-Judge Amasai B. James, of Ogdensburg, testified that they would not believe J. B. Lyon under oath unless his testimony was corroborated. His reputation for veracity was exceedingly bad. Similar testimony was given by Isaac B. Newcomb, C. J. Turner, Benjamin F. Kendall, J. C. Houghton, Henry Hooker, of St. Lawrence County, and Spofford C. Field. The defense had a score of other witnesses to testify in relation to Mr. Lyon's veracity, but the Judge decided to limit them to the parties already mentioned.

THE MAXWELL FORGERY CASE.

The examination in the case of George L. Maxwell, charged with negotiating a forged check for $64,252, purporting to have been drawn by the New-York Life Insurance Company on the Union Trust Company, was resumed yesterday in the Tombs Police Court. Some additional testimony was taken on both sides, when counsel rested the case without argument. Justice Duffy, after briefly reviewing the testimony in the case, held the prisoner for trial, fixing bail at $10,000, which was furnished by one of Maxwell's brothers.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 19.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following business was transacted: No. 163—Gosman vs. Cruger; argument resumed and concluded. No. 201—Durant vs. Abendroth; argued by S. Hand and William H. Arnoux for appellant, and C. Norwood for respondent. No. 205—Whitehead vs. Kennedy; argued by T. W. Dwight and S. J. Glassey for appellant, and S. Hand for respondent.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Tuesday, Feb. 20: Nos. 206, 204, 184, 195, 187-4, 207, 127, and 101.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Gorman, Up-town Savings Bank vs. Fitzgerald.—A suit may be brought on the agreement, but I think I have no power to make an order.

Burke vs. The Mayor, &c.—The taxation should be reduced to $3 per cay on the number of days sworn to by the Referee.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Donohue.

Plummer et al. vs. Baldes et al.—Does not comply with rule.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Donohue.

Plummer et al vs. Baldes et al.—Proposed case and amendments do not conform to rule; no stenographer's minutes; nor does it conform in other respects.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Phelan vs. McGuinness.—Judgment for defendant, with costs. See opinion.

Salomon vs. Morse.—Judgment directed as in opinion.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Disosy vs. Martin.—See memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Burke vs. Gardner.—See memorandum.

Phillip vs. Hamilton.—Complaint dismissed. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Heidenham vs. Mayer.—Case and amendments settled.

Asbury et al. vs. Post.—Denied, without costs.

Foycken et al. vs. Gottsel.—Motion denied, without costs.

Motions Denied.—Sondheim vs. Hamburger; Wilson vs. Davis.

White vs. Colfax et al.—The sum fixed by the Referee in his certificate should be paid.

Cummings et al. vs. Cassidy et al.—Judgment for defendants.

Anstein vs. Hutkoff et al.—Taxation affirmed, without costs.

Barrows vs. Hally et al.—Denied, $10 costs, to abide event, without prejudice to a renewal of motion if it shall appear that the trial of the action is unnecessarily delayed.

Clarke vs. Flanagan.—Denied on ground that delivery of undertaken warrant would not transfer any right of defendant and his controller.

Allen vs. Allen.—Denied. Order of publication should be presented.

Rosekofer vs. Lang et al.—(Four actions.)—Motion granted.

Davis, Jr. et al. vs. Younger.—Order settled.

Commissions Ordered.—March vs. Masterson; Rodman vs. Barretto.

The Sixth Avenue Railroad Company vs. The Gilbert Elevated Railroad Company.—Motion denied, without costs. An order may be entered for defendant (unless plaintiff's attorney object on the ground of want of notice) staying entry of judgment for 30 days for the purpose of making a case. If objection be made, the entry of the order on this motion may be delayed until the 21st, for the purpose of enabling defendants to get an order to show cause why judgment should not be stayed. &c.

Wallace vs. Weston.—Order vacating order of arrest.

Roiph vs. Roiph.—Order to file affidavit nunc pro tunc.

Orders Granted.—Faulkner vs. Haight; Boller vs. Norton; Rubin vs. The Relief Fire Insurance Company.

By Judge Sanford.

Hawks vs. Winans.—Case settled and ordered on file.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions Filed.—Longstreet vs. New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company; Seeger vs. Boucher; Maltby vs. Harrison vs. Foss.

Emmons vs. Behrens.—Motion granted, without costs, on stipulation not to sue.

Polak vs. Meyer.—Decisions filed.

Black vs. Kalbfleisch.—Order to pay over granted.

McCallum vs. Simon.—Order as settled.

Motions Granted.—Muller vs. Thompson; Gorman vs. Leach; Huderson vs. American Shovel Company; Osborne vs. American Shovel Company; Kerr vs. Wyatt; Lightstone vs. Blumguel; Winans vs. Friedson; Black River Insurance Company vs. Christianson; Girundat vs. Low; Oppenheimer vs. Stein.

Miller vs. Swanson.—Order settled.

Ahern vs. Morgan.—Motion denied; $10 costs, to abide event.

Thompson vs. Finley.—Complaint dismissed.

Defaults Noted.—Kimball vs. Sullivan; Wakeman vs. Phyfe.

Kick vs. Schiebla.—Wesley Yard appointed Receiver.

Lindemeyer vs. Lawrence.—Judgment ordered.

Wilder vs. Connolly.—Motion to resettle denied, without costs.

Bruce vs. Quinn.—Motion denied. (45 N. Y., pp. 281, 468.)

Levy vs. Gallinger.—Motion denied.

Magrath vs. Ostrich.—Arrest vacated.

Reed vs. Allen.—Receiver authorized to sue

By Judge Alker.

Fisher vs. King.—Case settled and filed.

By Judge Goepp.

Richardson vs. Decosey.—Opinion.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.	
70—Sickles vs. Richardson.	75—Platt vs. Platt.
73—Decamp vs. Dempsey.	76—Carpenter et al. vs. Weinberg.
75—Sperber vs. Sperber.	

Call commencing at No. 93.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.	
Demurrers.	
21—Labubut, &c., vs. Delatour et al.	74—Andrews et al. vs. Ryan.
22—Grush vs. Anderson, &c.	87—Alden vs. Diossy.
Law and Fact.	29—Green vs. Milbank et al.
47—Kelly vs. Dittmeier et al.	384—Whiting vs. Gearty et al.
106—Harlem Bank vs. Decker et al.	110—Auffarth vs. Schmaedeke.
50—De Zavala vs. Hart et al.	151—Ten Eyck vs. Corry, &c.
128—Grissler et al. vs. Power, &c.	35—Burrows vs. Atlantic Nat. Bank.
135—Jacobs vs. Miller.	82—Snare vs. Hardwicke.
141—Steinbrecher vs. Beyer et al.	332—Williams, &c., vs. Freeman et al.
142—Guidet vs. Brown et al.	57—Waterbury vs. Fenton et al.
143—Lynes, &c., vs. Brandon.	59—Chetwood vs. Barnett.
148—Hatch vs. Atlantic & Pacific Tel. Co.	62—Brumscheadt vs. Beasinger.
281—Nicoll vs. Scrymser.	86—Temple et al. vs. Smythe et al.
114—Kinney vs. Crain.	111—Jones vs. Mitsnaght et al.
115—Kinney vs. Basch et al.	117—Jones vs. Kilpatrick.
283—Duncan vs. Duncan.	112—Hagaman vs. Morse et al.
67—Herriot vs. Herriot.	137—Bulger vs. Bates.
26—Bard vs. U. S. Life Ins. Co.	138—Nosser vs. Berge et al.
38—Lawton & Mov. Co. vs. Ocean S. C. Co.	95—Yeiller vs. Kings Co. Manufacturing Co.
53—Taylor vs. Roche.	

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.	
2741—Mildberger vs. German E. L. St. John's Church.	1437—Hayes versus, The Mayor, &c.
777—Mellarg vs. Stratton	2769—Voss vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
2011—Kloos vs. Kling.	2721—Theleman, Jr., vs. Emanuel.
2591—ull et al. vs. Conner, sheriff.	2913—Aden et al. vs. Achesson et al.
2637—Pickard vs. Bernheimer.	3679—Bogatzki vs. Bogatzki.
2589—Boyd vs. Jackson.	3091—Wilbur vs. Taylor.
1—Latourette vs. Clark.	3785—Obrig vs. Brodie et al.
1513—Brown vs. Decker, &c.	2091—Carroll vs. Cassidy.
2364—Excelsior Pet. Co. vs. Fowler, impl'd.	2893—Blackaloe vs. Gould.
9023—Benlen vs. Power.	2895—Bischoff vs. Bauer.
4297—Grey et al. vs. Jobes.	2925—Mark, Jr., vs. Hall.
2803—Lafin & Rand Powder Co. vs. Gallaudette.	5971—Meyer vs. Levy et al.
2849—Frane vs. Del., Lack. & W. R. R. Co.	3141—Flood vs. Cushing.
2871—Archer vs. O'Brien.	3153—Butler, &c. versus Phyle et al.
2891—Conner, &c. vs. The Mayor, &c.	3155—Butler, &c. versus Dreyfous.
2909—Breen vs. Mulock, et al.	3157—Same vs. Same.
2943—Kinney vs. Basch et al.	2743—Simen vs. Daniels.
2995—Springer et al. vs. Herman.	1963—Erwin, &c. versus Neversink S. Co.
3007—Collins vs. Rubens.	4391—Remington versus Westerman.
3009—Same vs. Same.	2761—Wilbur vs. Loft.
2549—Reliey vs. The Mayor &c.	2763—Winner vs. Loft.
2517—Hilley, Adm'r., vs. Amend et al.	2805—Von Aiken vs. Von Aken.
1657—Goldsmith vs. Daly et al.	2819—People's Bank vs. Bogart et al.
1583—Conner, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	1311—Morgan vs. Continental Life Ins. Co.
1341—Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor, &c.	2893—Blackaloe vs. Gould.
1436—Carroll versus The Mayor, &c.	2895—Bischoff vs. Bauer.
	2925—Mark, Jr., vs. Hall.
	5971—Meyer vs. Levy et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	
1096—Hewlett vs. Wood et al.	4470—McHugh vs. McEtave
1834—Collins vs. Pierson.	1398—U. S. Spring Bed Co. vs. Conner.
3682—Bing et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	2894—McLean vs. Heald.
1036—Schall et al. vs. Collier.	280—Arnoth vs. Shuter.
2110—De Lavalette vs. Hall.	1880—Butler vs. Woodruff.
1550—Fallenbee vs. Silverstein.	1862—Elliott vs. Allemania F. Ins. Co.
2786—Vail vs. The Mayor.	1852—Mathes vs. Sanborn et al.
3444—Hilbauer vs. Conner, &c.	1740—Berge vs. McNiff.
1820—Schmid et al. vs. Illig.	1062—Castance vs. Burr.
1644—Hamilton vs. Eno.	1794—Elliott vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
500—Bailey vs. Dodge.	1694—Gaily vs. Keys et al.
1664—Tunison vs. Camp.	1924—Scofield vs. Conner.
	1926—Olsen et al. vs. Conner.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.	
2277—Delamater vs. American & E. C. Exp. Co.	3026—Fuller et al. vs. Hunt et al.
636—Davison et al. vs. Willetts.	2089—McKnight, &c., vs. Devlin et al.
301—Lee vs. Sayles et al.	37—Black vs. Continental Nat. Bank.
31—Meyer et al. vs. Amidon.	3161—Donovan vs. Conner, &c.
2720—Ely vs. Flint Hook, vs. The Mayor, &c.	1177—Robert vs. Hill.
684—Donohue et al. vs. Sherwood et al.	1549½—Hickey vs. The Mayor, &c.
1739—Gelien vs. Conner, &c.	803½—Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.
849—Saportas vs. The Mayor, &c.	589—Lynch vs. Kuran.
1879—Murphy vs. The Mayor, &c.	1663—Eagan vs. Tucker.
4346—Thaule vs. Krekeler et al.	1222½—Sheldon et al. vs. Kridel.
4493—McDermott vs. The Mayor, &c., vs. Haw et al.	1494—Crow vs. Knapp.
2775—Hain vs. Hain et al.	2559—The Mayor, &c., vs. Haw et al.
	1160½—Higgins vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Case on—No. 54—Boody vs. Tilden et al. No further day calendar this term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.	
1053—Caffe vs. Lord, Jr., et al., &c.	619—Cleary, &c., vs. Gambling.
179—Moore vs. Tower.	878—Peck, &c., vs. Cohen.
468—Wray vs. Fedderke.	450—Earle vs. Pin k et al.
865—Diamont vs. White.	435—Hall vs. Barrett, &c.
687—Furman vs. Titus.	401—Lindow et al. vs. Hippford.
66—Copeland vs. Ellsworth.	755—Hartman vs. Globe Mutual Life Ins. Co.
475—Morgan, &c. vs. McVickar.	313—Whomington, &c., vs. The 42d St. &c. Ferry R. R. Co.
446—Boyd vs. Phœnix Ins. Co. of Hartford.	442—Strong vs. Harlem Savings Bank.
631—Johnson, &c., vs. Openheim, et al.	779—Havemeyer, &c., vs. Havemeyer et al.
486—Schmidt vs. Loatsman.	480½—Simmons et al. vs. Welsh.
758—Melvin vs. Carey.	757—Lawton vs. Balesteir.
508—Payne et al. vs. Conner, &c.	877—White vs. VanVlack.
300½—Sparman, &c., vs. Keim.	
974—Mason and Builders' Sand vs. Pangburn	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.	
547—Fox & Mac. Nat. Bk. of Buffalo vs. Brown	784—Bauman vs. Hitch cock.
687—Franklin vs. Catlin, Jr., et al.	557—Scully vs. Sanders.
572—Harrison vs. Buford et al.	749—Davis vs. Blauvelt.
578—Harrison vs. Ross.	751—Hawley vs. Selover et al.
743—Uhl et al. vs. Cremer.	754—Lawson et al. vs. Myerson.
314—Germania Bank vs. Frost.	1008—Henderson vs. Sexton.
569—Dye et al. vs. Adriance.	1069—Quinn vs. Van Pelt.
633—Matthews vs. Driscoll.	671—Brown et al. vs. Stokes et al.
645—Dunfield vs. Gould.	554½—Siegel et al. vs. Harpel.
868—King vs. Kelly.	585—Richards vs. Gould, &c.
520—White et al. vs. Talmage.	588—Carney vs. Grant Locomotive Works.
581—Sarnicow vs. Fellows, &c.	
641—Phillips vs. Enger et al.	

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos.	
700—Putnam et al. vs. Van Biper et al.	612—Burress vs. Von Hoffman et al.
821—Bernet vs. Kane.	613—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
718—Farrell vs. Van Tuyl et al.	615—Strook vs. Altmeyer
948—Schell vs. Butterfield.	616—Lord vs. The Mayor, &c.
946—People, &c., vs. Bull.	617—Dickerson vs. Alden.
1023—Fecter vs. Weber, &c.	618—Goody vs. Foullaine.
1032—American Med. Co. vs. Kessler.	620—National Park Bank vs. Erie Railway Co.
1036—Hart vs. Doyle et al., &c.	622—The Newcastle Chm. Works Co. vs. Reed et al.
606—Thurber et al. vs. Hughes.	851—McKenna vs. The Mayor, &c.
608—The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co. vs. Patterson.	859—Dart vs. Watkins.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

The calendar is the same as it was yesterday.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.	
1159—Fitch vs. Bergen.	1066—Cohn, &c., vs. Conner.
1197—Sylvester vs. Barnhem.	1193—Pace vs. Yfor.
560—Shelly vs. Yard, Jr.	907—Schermerhorn vs. Devlin.
1091—Werwick vs. Ohlwriter.	604—The N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Crosier.
175—Switzer vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.	314—Devlin vs. Gallagher.
915—Bogert vs. Clark.	1097—Uhlman vs. Hayman.
1454—Towle vs. The Mayor, &c.	1215—Shifferdecker versus Gottwald.
789—Bisnet vs. Morgan.	385—Buckingham vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. Co.
785—Donnelly vs. The Mayor, &c.	1050—Lawrence et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1126—Mallowan vs. McGowan.	735—Meacham vs. Campbell.
1090—Haubert vs. Lerch.	738—Brower vs. Campbell.
786—Schroeder vs. Leubuscher.	737—Loomis vs. Campbell.
1093—Raicey vs. Shaw.	736—Hunt vs. Campbell.
1138—Levy vs. Potsdam.	
497—Brown vs. Patterson.	
897—Walden vs. Schaaf.	

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.	
430—Johnson vs. The Mayor, &c.	1023—Levene vs. Brush.
570—Israel et al. versus Nicholson.	937—Kuppenheim vs. Pforsheimer.
1179—Israel versus The Mayor, &c.	1053—Follett vs. The Leech Ant. Machine Co.
493—Brower vs. Dayton.	1054—Follett vs. Spencer.
1078—Spencer vs. O'Brien.	631—Keese vs. The N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co.
1—Roe et al. vs. Brophy.	1221—Mayer vs. Flagg.
887—Walsh vs. N. Y. Fl'g Dry Dock Co.	1184—Ackerman vs. McArthur.
843—Second Nat. Bk. of Paterson vs. Porter et al.	1182—Hodges vs. Muspratt et al.
1190—Seaman et al. vs. Noonan.	827—Heidick vs. Boyd.
710—Shipman vs. Pialsticker.	1060—Turjeffort vs. Van Ingen et al.
1286—Isaacs vs. Baer.	1255—Daniel et al. vs. The Com. Gen. Trans.
1140—Wynen vs. Schappert.	1188—Donohue, &c., vs. Boorum.
1114—Gononde vs. Flood.	42—Longhran vs. Kelly, &c.
541—Schlag vs. Schlag.	1246—Funk vs. Lord, Jr., et al.
603—Schenck vs. Munsinger.	1180—L. Rue vs. Ocean Steam Nav. Co.
929—Cook vs. Clark.	277—Petouiski vs. Levy.
1115—Wiele vs. Callahan.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.	
5419—The Broadway Nat. Bank vs. Dutton, &c.	6124—Connolly vs. Smith.
5991—Keigler et al. vs. Freeman et al.	6147—Helman vs. Reid.
3201—Phelps vs. Sersenheimer.	6152—Hart vs. Schack.
6109—The Providence and N. Y. S. S. Co. vs. Slipeke.	6154—Kramer vs. Hartman et al.
4544—McArdle vs. Ryan.	6155—Drew vs. Phillips.
4066—Cole vs. Turry.	6160—Hirsch vs. Speasman.
6137—The Forest and Stream Pub. Co. vs. Curran.	6161—Guy vs. Hoffern et al.
	6165—Hasbrouck vs. Rosenthal.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos.	
5947—McGregor vs. Conner.	5856—Krogsgaard vs. Kutruff et al.
9038—Magina vs. O'Day et al.	8937—Fadden vs. Buchman.
5657—Kupfer vs. Brigg et al.	5430—McAulay vs. Levy.
5886—Niefacker vs. Kats.	4502—Pforsheimer versus Tucker.
5528—Curry vs. Farley.	5716—Phillips vs. Lewis et al.
5745—Shine vs. Bergan.	6629—Leary et al. versus Conner.
5785—Mills vs. Blount.	5910—Hub Publishing Co. vs. Harn.
5710—Wetsel vs. Shaaf.	3915—McGinnis et al. vs. O'Brien.
2887—Dutch vs. Dorsey.	9252—Drake et al. vs. Buddensick.
5607—Mandelick vs. Sanders.	5904—Clark vs. Knight.
5852—Heits vs. Schachtel.	5752—Reeves vs. Woodle.
7402—Hamberger versus Brooks.	5917—Peetsch vs. Bigelow.
7435—Clement vs. Moran.	5921—Mayer vs. Schneider.
7436—Same vs. Same.	5906—Sheahan vs. Baker.
5880—Wanderlich vs. Ernst	5918—McGuire et al. vs. Vanderbilt.
6161—Savage versus The Dock, E. B. and R. Railroad Company.	5946—Rabenstein vs. Brannan.
9199—Chevalier vs. Kohnstamm.	5947—Lampert vs. Malloy et al.
6902—Brown vs. Turley.	5920—Mechanics' Nat. Bk. vs. Conner et al.
5748—Colt vs. Stevens, &c.	8743—Hyatt vs. King.
5908—Camman vs. Doll et al.	5575—Beckendorf vs. Puck et al.
5682—Keeller vs. Young et al.	5953—Hopes et al. vs. The El Kapejo P. & P. Co.
9173—Brooklyn Bank vs. Leonard et al.	7559—Costa vs. Cavanagh.
5820—Pangburn et al. vs. Cohen.	5950—McCallum et al. vs. Brennan, &c.
5564—Turnbull vs. Reed.	5499—Schloeb vs. Fleischhauer.
9246—Metz vs. Annon et al.	4973—Tallman vs. Sears.
5188—Neville vs. Rosenthal.	5295—Wagner vs. Meisner.
4672—Reid vs. Stone et al.	

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.	
5819—Gedney vs. Conner.	2946—Gallagher vs. The Del., Lac. & Western Railroad Co.
6061—Donnelly vs. Kelly et al.	5552—Murray vs. Luthy.
6016—Hanley vs. Farley.	5801—Scott vs. Pettberg
7220—Devlin vs. Caldwell.	
7000—Hanger vs. Smith.	
9268—Ambrogetti vs. De Mena.	
7124—Lotte vs. Krakauer.	
9139—Collins vs. Wemple et al.	

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

David Dawsey, Maria Devlin, robbery.

James Egan, felonious assault and battery.

Pagioli Palores, felonious assault and battery.

Matthew Hamill, felonious assault and battery.

Joseph Dillon, Charles Hamilton, Frank Mullin, burglary.

Henry Meyer, Charles Fisher, Peter Wolf, burglary.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

James Sutton, perjury—continued.

Thomas Degnan, robbery.

James Nugent, felonious assault and battery.

James Penny, mayhem.

Gustavus Abbott, false pretenses.

William Davis, Louis Bassenger, grand larceny.

NEW-YORK OYER AND TERMINER.

Robert Garity, homicide.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 19—12:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, 10-40s, 108¾. Erie Railway Shares, 8¾. Illinois Central, 94.

2:30 P. M.—Consols, 95 15-16 for both money and the account.

4 P. M.—Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes at 106f. 12½c. for the account. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £27,000. Consols, 95 13-16 for both money and the account. United States Bonds, 10-40s, 108¾. Erie Railway Shares, 8¾.

2:30 P. M.—New-York Central, 94.

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Exchange on London, 25f. 14½c. for short sight.

BERLIN, Feb. 19.—Evening.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows a decrease of 4,497,000 marks.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 19.—12 M.—Cotton—The receipts to-day were 12,300 bales, all American.

Futures opened 1-32d. dearer, but have since become weaker; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 19-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 23-32d.; also sales of the same at 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 25-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 27-32d.; also sales of the same at 6 19-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, to ship, prompt March and April, 6 27-32d.

12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is tending down; Middling Uplands, 6¾d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for speculation and export. Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6¾d.

1:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—Corn, 24s. 9d. per quarter for new mixed Western. Flour 24s. 6d.@25s. ₱ bbl. for Western. Wheat 10s. 9d.@10s. 9d. ₱ cental, for average California White; 10s. 11d.@11s. 3d. for Club.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January, sail, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, sail, 6¾d.; also, sales of the same at 6 19-32d.

4 P. M.—The sales of Cotton to-day included 6,400 bales American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures firm; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 21-32d.; also, sales of the same at 6 11-16d. Produce—Common Resin 5s. 6d.

LONDON, Feb. 19—5 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 14d.@14½d. ₱ gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 29s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Provisions—Sugar, 20s. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, and 20s. afloat.

ANTWERP, Feb. 19.—Petroleum, 46f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Feb. 19.—Spanish Gold. 197@199. Exchange quiet. Sugars firm.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 19.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$24,000 D. of C. 3.65s.	72¼	300 N. Y. Cen. & H.	97⅜
13,000 L. & W. B. con.	34	100 do.	97⅜
1,000 R. W. C. C. G.	93⅜	300 do.	97⅜
100 Pac. Mail	25½	100 do.	97⅝
300 do.	25½	51 do.	97¾
100 Erie Rail.	10. 8⅝	400 do.	97½
100 Del. & Had.	82½	25 do.	97
100 do.	53	200 do.	97¼
500 do.	53	200 do.	97
300 do.	53¼	300 do.	96⅞
200 do.	53⅜	300 do.	96¾
200 do.	53¼	100 do.	96⅝
500 do.	53	100 do.	96⅞
100 do.	52⅞	200 do.	97
300 do.	52¾	200 do.	97¼
400 do.	52⅜	100 do.	97
100 do.	52⅝	200 do.	96¾
100 do.	52⅝	300 do.	96⅞
100 do.	52½	200 do.	97
300 do.	52⅝	100 do.	97¼
100 do.	52⅝	100 Ohio & Miss.	53
9 do.	53	200 do.	53⅛
100 do.	52⅝	500 do.	53⅛
100 do.	52⅜	1100 do.	53

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 20, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WILD OATS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS: OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. P. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport

BROADWAY THEATRE.—OUR BOYS—Mr. Thomas Whiffin, Mr. M. Bates, Miss A. Edmondson, Miss G. Stebbins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FIFTH AVENUE—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA GRANDE DUCHESSE—(Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

METROPOLITAN RIDING ACADEMY.—GRÆCO-ROMAN WRESTLING—Mr. William Muller, Mr. Ernest Treber.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS. Day and evening.

CHICKERING HALL.—CONCERT—Mr. F. F Muller, Mr. M. Arbuckle, Mrs. Kate Reed, Mrs. G. W. Lockwood.

STEINWAY HALL.—PIANO CONCERT—Mme. Annette Essipoff.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

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☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 6 o'clock this evening.

For a party which has so much to say about decency and propriety in connection with the Commission, the Democrats ought to be ashamed of the way in which their leaders in Congress behave. Entirely apart from the merits of the Presidential question, the public may justly require of Representatives and Senators an observance of decorum and courtesy. The other day the leader (after DAVID DUDLEY FIELD and FERNANDO WOOD) of the Democrats in the House indulged in a profane and vulgar demonstration toward one of his associates which was worthy of a Tammany loafer. Yesterday, Senator WITHERS, of Virginia, interrupted Mr. SARGENT with a loud laugh when the latter alluded to the attempted killing of Gov. PACKARD, in New-Orleans—a piece of bad manners, which drew upon him a severe and deserved rebuke. This sort of thing was common in the days when the slaveholders brought the insulting arrogance of the plantation into the Senate chamber, but it has not been known there in many years, and it will not add to popular fondness for the Democracy if it is now renewed.

Last night's proceedings at the Democratic caucus will certainly not inspire fresh confidence either in the good sense or the good faith of the active members of that party. The resolution of Mr. MILLS, of Texas, declaring that as neither Presidential candidate had secured a majority of Electoral votes, the House should proceed to-day to elect a President for the term beginning March 4, was only a trifle more absurd than the proposal of the irrepressible SPRINGER, of Illinois, that a requirement for the recognition of NICHOLS in Louisiana and HAMPTON in South Carolina should be tacked on to each of the regular appropriation bills yet to be acted on. The preposterous folly of convening a party caucus merely to afford an opportunity for ventilating crack-brained schemes like these is not more obvious than the thinly-veiled treachery and fraud which underlie all the Democratic attempts to disregard a bargain by which they hoped to circumvent their opponents. The caucus merely resolved that it was not necessary to reaffirm the action of Saturday; it might have added that no amount of affirmation could render it certain that the party would not eat its own words within a few hours after they had been deliberately formulated.

Congress has only eleven working days left, and debate on the Electoral question is likely to consume some time. But the House Committee has only just completed the bill to provide for sundry civil expenses of the Government; and other equally important bills are yet in an incomplete state. This particular appropriation, for example, includes a vast number of items, some of which ought to be carefully scanned. The bill is apt to be an omnibus in which objectionable jobs are concealed. The present House has shown great aptitude at packing undesirable passengers into the "omnibus" bill. But it would be a real calamity if the main appropriations of this bill should be lost. Provision is made, among other things in the bill, for the expenses of United States courts, the support of homes of disabled soldiers, the Signal Service, the maintenance of certain beacons and lights, and the prosecution of certain important surveys. A suggestion has been made that the pending and delayed appropriations be put through both houses without debate. This would be a desperate resort. Unless the committees are more than usually prudent, it would also be a very reckless one.

There will be a joint meeting of the two Committees on Cities at Albany to-day, and the chief office-holders of our local Government will be heard in regard to pending legislation. We fear that the proceedings of this Legislative conference will be more voluminous than valuable. The views of Controller KELLY, for example, in regard to the financial needs of the City can hardly be of much value, considering the level of his ability, and the limited opportunities he has had to familiarize himself with the details of his department. Mr. KELLY and the majority of his colleagues are much more likely to discuss proposed City legislation with reference to its influence on the prosperity of Tammany Hall and on their personal interests, than with any regard to the claims of the tax-payers. It is entirely proper that they should have an opportunity to enlighten the Legislature on questions with which it is their special business to be familiar, but the Committees on Cities must remember that in New-York the theory that public officers are the natural guardians of public interests has ceased to be anything more than a pleasant fiction.

It would be too much to expect that the public demand for strict economy in City administration should be recognized by the Democratic majority of the Board of Aldermen. These persons come from a class which has been accustomed to live on the spoils of the City, and which will resist every attempt to cut down the allowance of public plunder. The Republicans on the board have it in their power to defeat the raids of their Democratic associates on the Public Treasury, but we regret to see that four of their number have lately exhibited a disposition to evade that duty. Their names are Messrs. PINCKNEY, DE VRIES, SIMONSON, and EHRHART. These four voted on Thursday last with the Democrats to carry through a resolution awarding some $1,840 to twenty-two clerks and door-keepers who are alleged to have assisted the Aldermen in their work as County Canvassers. The resolution was clearly illegal, and its passage was a piece of shameless jobbery which the Republican members acting together could have defeated. The four Republicans who proved recreant to their public trust on that occasion would do well to reconsider their evident intention to assist the Democrats to rob the tax-payers.

THE DEMOCRATS AND THE LOUISIANA DECISION.

A long list of objections was filed by the Democrats yesterday to the decision of the Commission in the Louisiana case. The document, which was signed by nearly all the partisans of Mr. TILDEN in both houses, was reinforced by a batch of personal protests put in by that pure and eminent statesman, Mr. Senator WALLACE, of Pennsylvania, and which have the merit of brevity rather than originality. The burden of all the objections is that the Commission did not feel competent to receive evidence other than that contained in the papers referred to it. Of course, so long as the Commission could not go into the proofs, the Democrats feel themselves free to assert what they choose concerning the facts, knowing that no tribunal exists before which their assertions can be tested. Accordingly, the objections recite and amplify all the propositions contained in Mr. TRUMBULL'S offers of proof, and accompany these with the proper rhetorical manifestations of indignation and disgust.

The first impression which the public gets from all this furor over the decision of a tribunal which owes its existence to Democratic votes is that it is an evidence of weakness. When a man gets into an angry dispute, which, after much violent discussion, he contrives to refer to an arbitrator of his own choosing, and then, when the decision goes against him, flies into a passion and abuses the arbitrator, he gets laughed at. Every one sees that he submitted his case, not because he wanted a fair decision, and was ready to abide by it, but because he expected to win. If he cries out that he has been cheated, he only shows that he has been trying to cheat his opponent. Every word he says against the tribunal he had himself provided only makes him ridiculous and contemptible. And parties are judged in the same way. If there has been any unfair decision by the Commission, the rights of one of the parties have been denied them; but what right had either party to build confidently on the vote of the Commission? The Democrats did so, or, as they now confess, they would not have contrived it; but they have only overreached themselves; they have fallen into a snare which they set for the Republicans.

Every one of the more prominent objections made by the Democrats goes to show that the opposition to the Hayes Electors in Louisiana was not made in good faith, but was a technical and quibbling opposition, by which it was hoped either that one of the Republican Commissioners would be confused and entangled, or that the count would be thrown over the 4th of March. The proposition to open up the whole process of the popular election in Louisiana; to examine, a thousand miles away, the facts at every disputed poll; to test the observance of all the details of a set of complicated Election laws; to go into the validity of the testimony taken by the Returning Board; to take that testimony over again and confirm or overthrow it by additional proof—this proposition was never made by men who expected it to be carried out in a fortnight. What the Democrats really wished was that the Commission should admit such evidence as would sustain their case and then stop. They wished, for instance, that the Commission should admit the face of the returns made in Louisiana by the County Commissioners, but they would not have consented to evidence showing that those returns were erroneous. They asked that the act of the Returning Board in throwing out votes for intimidation and fraud should be reversed, not because there was no such intimidation and no such fraud, but because the affidavits proving them were not submitted, as was alleged, within twenty-four hours of the closing of the polls. They would have liked to prove the latter, but they would have objected stoutly to taking evidence as to the former.

Again, take the repeated assertion of the Democratic objectors, that "it was not denied before the Commission that the action of the Returning Board was in violation of the Constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana." Not only was this denied before the Commission, but every particular in which the action of the board was alleged to be in violation of the Constitution and the laws of Lousiana was carefully reviewed; the law bearing upon it was cited; and the Commission distinctly decided and reported against the allegation. The fact is, that every step the Democrats take toward impugning the fairness of the Commission only plunges them deeper into contradictions.

But if the objections to the action of the Commission are violent, ill-considered, and inconsistent with the truth, the course of the Democrats in arbitrarily delaying the count is wholly without excuse. The recesses taken on Saturday until yesterday, and yesterday till to-day, had no other purpose than to obstruct the election of the President. No other has, in reality, been seriously alleged. The pretense that time was needed to make up the objections in the Oregon case is absurd. The facts in that case were known a month ago as well as they are to-day, so far as the Democrats are likely to use them before the Commission. All the legal points in connection with it have been worked up and presented in the Senate over and over again by the Democratic Senators. There is only one point in the case, and that is the effect of WATTS' ineligibility at the time of the popular election. On that point lawyers as able and diligent and learned as are likely to appear for the Democrats before the Commission hunted up the precedents and cited them long ago. It is true that the precedents were few and weak, and that they were met by an overwhelming array of decisions in an opposite sense, but if the Democrats take a week to discover authorities that will reverse the current of American cases, they will be no better off than they now are. Equally wide of the fact is the pretense that the more conservative members of the party wish delay in order to control a factious and revolutionary minority. They made that excuse on Saturday, and they went through the form of a caucus, at which it was determined not to oppose the progress of the count by dilatory proceedings, and then yesterday the first thing done by the House was to take a recess on the motion of FERNANDO WOOD, one of the worst and most reckless of the faction that was declared to be under control. In one sense, Republicans have no interest in checking such proceedings. They will be fatal to the Democratic Party if they are carried any further. But the question is not one of partisan advantage; it is one of public welfare. The course of the Democrats is in the last degree hurtful to the country. It disturbs public confidence, encourages wicked and revolutionary passions, and discredits the nation. It is a pitiful blunder for the party guilty of it, but it is none the less disgraceful and monstrous.

EXTRADITION.

Lord Derby, it is now evident, has received more credit than he was entitled to in regard to the extradition treaty and the reported willingness of the British Government to amend and enforce it. He has not repented of the blunder which subordinated treaty obligations to the restrictions of a statute subsequently enacted, nor has he indicated any change of position which could justify the United States in reopening negotiations on the subject. The essential preliminary to any amendment of the treaty is a literal fulfillment of the covenants embodied in the treaty as it stands, and we now know that the praise accorded to the British Minister for an alleged compliance with the requests of the authorities at Washington was misplaced. He and his colleagues adhere to an interpretation of duty which this country cannot recognize, and there the matter rests, and will rest until Lord Derby changes his mind or makes room for a successor less fettered by the technicalities of a law which has no legitimate bearing upon the provisions of the treaty.

The dilemma thus produced assumes its worst form in the suspension of arrangements for the reciprocal surrender of criminals between this country and Canada. The obstacles and contingencies which minimize the mischief of the present state of things as between the United States and Britain are inoperative in the case of Canada. A few hours' start enables criminals to cross the line which separates the two countries across the continent, and once on the other side they are safe. The months which have elapsed since Lord Derby resolved to shelter WINSLOW and other runaway thieves have been prolific of incidents which are as injurious as they are discreditable. Numbers of criminals have found safety in Canada, while quite as many Canadian offenders have evaded punishment by crossing to the United States. Now and then there has been imminent risk of trouble in consequence of pursuit beyond the border and the seizure of a criminal without caring for formalities. If in these instances international entanglements have not arisen, it has been because the Canadian officials have deplored the inoperative condition of the treaty, and have been disposed to stretch authority in order that extradition might not wholly cease. They realize the evils involved in the lapse of a treaty which, in some shape, is essential to the maintenance of friendly relations between conterminous countries, and they have pressed upon the British Ministry the desirableness of some arrangement between the Dominion and the United States if a larger measure be not found practicable.

The performance of this task formed one of the objects of a mission to London undertaken some months ago by the Canadian Minister of Justice, whose report on the subject has just been laid before the Ottawa Legislature. It is impossible to go through this document and the correspondence accompanying it without a feeling of wonder at the timid, hesitating, half-apologetic way in which a very able man is constrained by his surroundings to plead the cause of the confederated provinces as against the overshadowing authority of the Crown. In connection with another subject—namely, the instructions and powers of the Governor General as the representative of the Queen—he seems to have chafed under the restraint imposed upon him. The force of some of his propositions is almost wasted by the diluted phrases in which they are stated. Thus, he reminds Lord Carnarvon, the Colonial Secretary, of the magnitude of the Dominion, the diversity of its interests, the freedom to which its people are accustomed, the powers with which representative institutions have invested them, and having in this manner laid the foundation of a really strong demand, he contents himself with suggesting that such a people, so situated, should be dealt with "in a manner very different from that which might be fitly adopted with reference to a single and comparatively small and young colony." The same characteristic is still more apparent in the memoranda and letters relating to extradition. One would have thought that a man like Mr. BLAKE—a lawyer of repute and the head of the department to which, so far as the Dominion is concerned, extradition cases must necessarily be referred—would be taken into the confidence of the British Government and allowed some voice in the discussion of its plans. Perhaps a remark which occurs parenthetically in his report, to the effect that he was "unable to adopt the conclusions of the British Government," may have cost him some official courtesies. At any rate, the fact is clear that he was kept in the dark as to the negotiations which he was led to believe were going on, and that the alternative he proposed in the interest of Canada was not accorded the consideration it deserved.

Mr. BLAKE'S statement of his views, brief and imperfect as it is, is conclusive as to the substantial agreement which exists between the Governments at Ottawa and Washington, both as to the pretensions which resulted in the suspension of the Ashburton treaty and the particulars in which the treaty itself should be amended. Not only does he sustain the interpretation upheld by Mr. FISH, but he assails on their merits "some of the stringent restrictions of the British Extradition act of 1870," and he argues that, taking the peculiar situation of Canada into account, many crimes should be embraced in the new arrangement which are not included in even recent treaties. He adds that the members of the Gladstone Administration whom he met acquiesced in his opinions upon these points—a proof, if any were needed, that the causes of the present suspension of the treaty will not outlast Lord Derby's possession of power.

The suggestion of the Canadian Minister to which we have referred is, that if a revival and amendment of the treaty be not at present possible, some temporary arrangement shall be entered into by which Canada may be left free to legislate for the evils which operate in common in the Dominion and the United States. The concession sought is so obviously reasonable that it should have been granted without hesitation, or, if not promptly granted, should be pressed upon the British Government with more positiveness than Mr. BLAKE appears to have displayed. It is, in truth, the proper solution of the extradition question, so far as it relates to this country and the Canadian Provinces. Our interests and theirs are in this matter identical, and there ought to be no difficulty in protecting them. Unlike reciprocity, the question is not incumbered by British home considerations. Lord Derby may deem it necessary to exact from Canada the sacrifice of an important trade for the benefit of Yorkshire manufacturers, but he cannot urge any objection to an arrangement enabling Americans and Canadians to provide for the mutual surrender of fugitive criminals. Of course, the initiative must be taken by Canada. Mr. BLAKE has the reputation of being a man of courage, as well as a man of ideas, and having realized the futility of dancing attendance in Downing street, he may usefully exemplify the folly and injustice of attempting to regulate the affairs of four millions of people in accordance with the traditions of the Colonial Office. Extradition is a good subject to begin with.

JOHN CHINAMAN AGAIN.

It is possible that the periodical cry of the Californian against John Chinaman may be renewed when there shall come a lull in national politics. But at present, for some reason, the so-called "anti-coolie" party in the Golden State is silent concerning the danger of an immediate and overwhelming invasion from Asia. Discussion of the main question, like the maltreatment of the mild-eyed Mongolian, is always in order. The publication of an uncommonly candid and well-written article on the subject in *Scribner's Magazine* for March will be sure to excite the combativeness of those who never speak of the Chinese immigrants in less portentous terms than "unclean hordes" and "servile barbarians." The writer in question, who appears to be thoroughly informed concerning his subject, does not readily accept the propositions advanced by those who urge that the exigency is so great that Congress must interpose to save the land from a ruinous influx of Asiatic immigrants. The complainants say that the emigration from China to California is enforced, and that the immigrants are practically slaves, that the labor of these people is brought into unfair competition with white labor, and that the Chinese are themselves so vile as to debase and corrupt society. In various modifications, these three objections are made to do duty in all arguments against Chinese immigration.

The reticence of the Chinese in America is probably the cause of the wide-spread misapprehension concerning their interior management and the motives of their migration. But, as the magazine writer above quoted points out, it is strange that, in all the agitation relating to their movement, not a single instance of enforced emigration from China to the United States has ever been exposed. United States Consuls and agents who have gone to China fully believing that the emigrants are bondmen or coolies, have failed to report any case in which their opinions have been justified. Nor does it seem likely that the Chinese officials, whose natural prejudices are against emigration of any kind, would sanction a wholesale deportation which would annually reduce thousands of Chinese to bondage. Minister SEWARD, after fourteen years' experience at the treaty ports and Pekin, declares: "This emigration has been entirely voluntary in its character." Mr. S. WELLS WILLIAMS, United States Secretary of Legation in Pekin, who is undoubtedly the best informed foreign observer of Chinese affairs now living, writes that it is well known "that emigrants go from Hong Kong, and coolies from Macao." There is a law of Congress forbidding the transport of coolies in American ships, under severe penalties; and their deportation is expressly contrary to the provisions of the Burlingame treaty, against which the "anti-coolie" demagogues of California continually declaim. It should be said that the coolie trade of Macao is, or was, in the hands of the Portuguese, and that it was carried on for the benefit of a few of the South American States and Cuba. Not one coolie was ever landed on the soil of the United States.

As for the "outnumbering of the white population," to which Pacific coast orators call attention in such distressful accents, facts and figures show its absurdity. The California address to Congress estimated the total population of the State at 800,000, and that of San Francisco at 250,000. The number of Chinese in the State was put at 200,000, and in San Francisco at 75,000. This gives a proportion of Chinese to white of about one-fourth of the whole population. It is not exactly "overwhelming." The records of the San Francisco Custom-house from 1848 to 1868 show a total Chinese immigration of 108,471. During the same period, according to these records, 45,887 Chinese returned to their native land, leaving an excess of about 64,000. According to the report of the Bureau of Statistics, the immigration from 1868 to 1873 was 43,715, giving a total of 107,715 Chinese remaining in the country July 1, 1873. These figures, the trustworthiness of which cannot be successfully assailed, show that the Californians grossly exaggerate the number of Chinese in their State when they put it at 200,000. No allowance is here made for a considerable migration to adjacent States and Territories, and none for the natural decrease by death. The birth-rate among the Chinese in America is practically *nil*. If the people are as loathsome as described, their death-rate must be enormous. No white man is ever adequately punished for killing a Chinaman.

It is childish to complain that any competing class in trade has such an advantage over another class that legislation must interfere to equalize matters. Yet this is precisely what is asked of Congress in the case of the Chinese. Because the Chinese immigrants carry on their simple mechanical labors at a less cost than another class, it is seriously proposed to drive them out of the country, and make their return impossible. But it should not be forgotten that these despised laborers do add something to the wealth of the country besides the products of their hands. In 1861, according to the report of a Legislative commission, the Chinese in California expended the following amounts: $500,000 in duties at the San Francisco Custom-house; $562,683 for freights and passages from China; $370,000 for rents and storage; $2,164,273 for State taxes and licenses; more than $5,000,000 for American products bought in California, and more than $5,000,000 for water-rates, mining-claims, and other items. This respectable total of nearly $14,000,000 should not be left out of sight when people discuss the proposition that "the Chinese send more money out of the country than they spend in it."

The complaint that the Chinese are a vicious and degrading class is even less worthy of serious consideration than any heretofore preferred. The memorial of the Six Companies very tersely put the case when it said that the Chinese neither desired nor attempted to change the existing order of things in politics or religion, opened no whisky-shops for the poisoning of their fellow-beings, and never evaded the payment of their taxes, duties, rents, or debts. The plea that the Chinese are breeders of disease, contagious or otherwise, is unfounded and unproved by any evidence whatever. When an attempt has been made to prevent the landing of Chinese women of the baser sort, San Francisco lawyers defeated the head men of the Six Companies and brought the women on shore in triumph. That Chinese immigration has objectionable features is undeniable. But it is clear that these objections have been enormously exaggerated, and that the whole question is popularly regarded through a false medium.

THE CITY'S TAX BURDEN.

The receipts and expenditures of this City for the year ending July 31 last may be thus presented in a condensed form:

RECEIPTS.

From taxes		$30,289,038
From revenue bonds of 1876	$17,012,718	
From other revenue bonds	4,527,933	
From other loans	14,468,596	36,009,207
Other sources		15,858,412
Total receipts		$82,156,687

EXPENDITURES.

Interest on debt	$9,256,971	
Debt redemption on account of sinking fund	5,437,389	
Interest payments on account of sinking fund	2,064,095	
Redemption of revenue bonds of 1875	21,146,600	
Redemption of assessment bonds	3,897,800	
Redemption of more permanent bonds	7,847,403	49,650,258
State taxes	*$7,750,000	
School taxes (State)	1,506,914	9,256,914
Other expenditures		24,501,177
Total expenditures		$83,408,349

*Of this actual payment made within the year, $2,023,725 belonged to another year, leaving $5,726,275 as the City's share of State taxes for that year.

The following is a statement in still more condensed form, compared with items as nearly corresponding as we can make them, in the case of London, the figures for that city being from Mr. GOSCHEN'S report on local taxation:

	New-York receipts year ending July 31, 1876.	London receipts year ending March 31, 1869.
Taxes	$30,289,038	$17,349,860
Dues, fees, &c	1,564,193	1,940,510
Loans	36,009,207	15,474,100
Miscellaneous	14,294,219	6,368,945
Total	$82,156,657	$41,133,415
	New-York expenditures same year.	London expenditures same year.
New works	$4,026,902	$13,159,005
Interest on debt	11,321,066	1,706,090
Debt repayment	38,349,192	4,112,780
General purposes	29,731,189	21,096,475
Total	$83,408,349	$40,074,350

It is proper to state that in the last item of London expenditures is included $277,230 on account of interest and debt reduction, and that the items other than taxes, loans, interest, and debt reduction, are separated somewhat vaguely in the New-York column, but correspond as nearly to the analogous (unseparated) items in the London accounts as we can make them. It should also be noted that the receipts from the sale of revenue bonds and the disbursements on account of their redemption swell the total of the annual account in a way that is apt to be misleading. Revenue bonds are issued year after year in anticipation of the tax payments in the Fall, and are paid off when these payments furnish the means to liquidate them. Were the taxes of a given year made payable when its expenditures begin, there would be no necessity for this perpetually recurring temporary debt. The debt of London appears from the interest payment to have been between forty and fifty millions—perhaps about the latter—in 1869; that of New-York was forty-eight millions at the same time. London has certainly not grown in any such ratio as New-York in eight years in respect to debt, revenue, and expenditures, and hence the difference between the two cities in these particulars cannot be considered largely covered by the difference in the dates of comparison; furthermore, London is now, and probably was in 1869, three times as large as New-York. The reader can therefore be left to draw his own inferences from the fact that New-York had in 1869 a debt about as large as that of London, and has now a debt more than double, and her expenditure apparently double, and certainly one-half greater than that of the larger city in 1869.

Every City official stands ready to prove that he already uses an economy amounting to parsimony, and that he has not an employe who can be spared without detriment to the service; the apparent uselessness of his work is due to the scantiness of his funds, and the economizer must attack the other places. But if retrenchment is to be made anywhere, it must be made somewhere, and inasmuch as every official cries out "anywhere but here," it must be made in spite of objections. Every City employe may be convinced that the debt and expenses are too high, but not the less will he cling to his place and all his salary. To call upon any official, subordinate or chief, for voluntary aid in retrenchment, or for any information as to where it can be made, is simply inviting self-sacrifice and wasting time. If any retrenchment is made, the tax-payers must themselves select places for it, and then drive it in, no matter how those who are touched resist it. And that they will resist it, unitedly, savagely, and indefatigably is so perfectly natural and certain that we again warn the public that the work of reform is no child's play, and is not to be done by passing resolutions or holding informal conferences.

As reported in the official journal, the employes on the City pay-roll are now, 2,611, just 11 less than a year ago; the number of policemen, exclusive of officers, 2,120, a decline of 18; firemen, 718, an increase of 68; total, 5,449, a net increase of 39. The unnamed laborers and others swell the total list of City employes to about 10,000. The following is a schedule of employes and aggregate salaries in the several departments, the former taken from the official lists, and the latter from the final estimate of expenditures for the present year.

	No. Employes.	Salaries.
Legislative Department, (Common Council)	36	$109,000
Executive Department, (Mayor, &c.)	22	49,000
Finance Department, (8 bureaus)	151	235,000
Law Department, (3 bureaus)	43	117,876
Department Public Works, (10 bureaus)	297	100,000
Department of Parks	148	135,000
Department of Buildings, (5 bureaus)	73	72,500
Department Charities and Correction, (21 bureaus)	305	265,000
Health Department	89	128,072
Police Department	658	3,202,400
Fire Department, (7 bureaus)	128	1,041,670
Department Taxes and Assessment, (2 bureaus)	55	113,600
Board of Education	41	2,700,000
College of the City	..	140,000
Judiciary	377	1,011,800
Dock Department, (3 bureaus)	88	85,000
Board of Excise	27	42,000
County Clerk's office	24	40,725
District Attorney's office	22	70,000
Surrogate's office	36	49,000

The patrolmen, roundsmen, firemen, tenders, laborers, &c., are not included in the number of employes as above given, nor do the salaries as above given from the estimates, agree in all cases with those given in the official journal. For example, the Public Works Department is credited with $100,000, but the actual list of salaries foots up $217,770, and the similar list in the Financial Department foots up $227,201, while the estimate for it is $235,000. The figures above foot up $9,706,843, which probably does not vary very much from the actual present burden of salaries borne by the tax-payers.

TALMAGE AND MORRISSEY.

Mr. TALMAGE remarked a few weeks ago that his sermons are frequently reported with much inaccuracy, and that on one occasion a reporter deliberately invented an entire sermon, and procured its publication upon the pretext that it had been delivered by the eloquent arms and legs of the Tabernacle acrobat. Of course, Mr. TALMAGE did not point out where and when this false sermon was printed, and there are wicked persons who maintain that it would be impossible for him to do so for the reason that the alleged reporter and his forged sermon were the offspring of TALMAGE'S imagination. It is shocking to think that any man could be depraved enough to doubt Mr. TALMAGE'S word; but, alas, this is a wicked world, and there is more than one abandoned wretch who would prefer some one else's bond to Mr. TALMAGE'S word.

This ingenious method of avoiding responsibility for a peculiarly atrocious sermon by asserting that it was falsely reported will, perhaps, be used by Mr. TALMAGE when he is summoned before a jury to answer the charge of threatening the life of Hon. JOHN MORRISSEY. Last Sunday Mr. TALMAGE is reported to have said that he "wished to GOD Mr. MORRISSEY was dead." Of course, he may deny having said any such thing, and may assert that the reporters who furnished reports of his sermon for several of the newspapers of the following day were in a conspiracy to defame him. He will have to prove this, however, by unimpeachable testimony, and until he does prove it, the public is fully justified in believing that the reports of his sermon were disgustingly true.

There is no doubt that Mr. MORRISSEY has his faults, though he has never been charged with caricaturing religion and striving to bring the pulpit into contempt. Still, it does not follow that, because he is an objectionable person, he can be killed with impunity. He has a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness until some competent court decides that he has forfeited these rights, and the public will not calmly stand aside and permit Mr. TALMAGE to kill him, in order to gratify a dislike of gamblers. There are thousands of persons who dislike vulgarity, ignorance, and profanity in the pulpit; but were any of their number to assassinate Mr. TALMAGE, the law would not hesitate to avenge the murdered acrobat.

When Mr. TALMAGE publicly wishes that Mr. MORRISSEY were dead, he is probably aware of the meaning of his words. To wish that MORRISSEY were dead with all that death in his case would—in the estimation of TALMAGE—imply, is a remarkably comprehensive curse, since it includes the joint and several destruction of the body and soul of that distinguished Democrat. It is not to be expected that TALMAGE should know that cursing is a habit of which no gentleman is guilty, but he surely ought to be aware that it is an offense against Christian morality. TALMAGE'S profanity, however, will probably be overlooked, in view of the graver nature of his threat against Mr. MORRISSEY'S life. When a man publicly proclaims that he wishes another man dead, the murderous nature of his avowal cannot be misunderstood. It is to be expected that he will seize the first opportunity to convert his wicked wish into a bloody reality. Thus, to openly wish that a particular man were dead is justly held to be equivalent to a threat to kill him, and were Mr. MORRISSEY to be found dead to-morrow, with an expression of acute suffering on his face, suspicion would at once point to TALMAGE, and he would have to answer the charge of having slain that stalwart statesman with one of his most deadly sermons.

It was undeniably weak in TALMAGE to invite the attention of the Police by proclaiming his criminal desires in connection with Mr. MORRISSEY. Perhaps a tight boot chafed his alleged mind, or perhaps he sprained his ankle while delivering one of his most eloquent passages. Either one of these causes may have irritated him to such a point that he temporarily lost his self-control, and used the wicked and indiscreet language for which he may yet be compelled to answer. It is a great pity that he did not confine himself to simple profanity. Many a man has sworn roundly when irritated by a tight boot, and though such a course cannot be approved, it nevertheless does not demand the attention of a Grand Jury. TALMAGE, however, complicated his profanity with an implied threat upon the life of Mr. MORRISSEY, which the latter cannot, in justice to himself and the community, permit to pass unnoticed. TALMAGE must be bound over to keep the peace, and if he is caught in the neighborhood of Mr. MORRISSEY'S house with a sermon concealed upon his person, he should be promptly indicted for an attempt to kill with force and legs.

No one will imagine that TALMAGE intends to waylay MORRISSEY with a pistol, knife, bludgeon, or other carnal weapon. He will use his favorite and cruel weapon, a sermon. If he can lure Mr. MORRISSEY into a room furnished with a large chandelier, from which he can swing by his hands, he will drive his unhappy victim into a corner with the sweep of his far-reaching legs, and preach him to death with remorseless energy. Humanity shudders at the thought of such a crime. Whatever Mr MORRISSEY may be, he has not deserved such a fate as this, and the community would be irretrievably disgraced were such a crime to be consummated. Every citizen is entitled to protection, and if the Police, after TALMAGE'S open avowal, fail to keep a close watch upon him, they will be grossly negligent, and will have to share the responsibility of whatever violent and lawless act he may venture to commit.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

NEW-YORK'S WATER FRONT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see that some of the strong men of New-York are trying to see what is the proper width for West street to help the business of New-York and prevent Baltimore and other villages running away with it. The opinion seems to be divided between 200 and 250 feet. Now, it strikes me that they are both alike in one thing, that they go on the supposition that the furthest way around is the shortest way home. Why not save the expense of handling by putting the stores on the bulkhead and the street where the stores now are, so that goods could be received from vessel to store on the one side and discharged into carts or cars on the other without the loss of carting across a street of any width, the wider the more expensive? Other cities who study how to save expenses in handling, by bringing cars and carts to one side and vessels to the other side of their stores, will take the business away from New-York unless she uses the experience of 1877 instead of 1777, which is the risk she seems to prefer.

PROGRESS.

BARTOW, Westchester County, Friday, Feb. 9, 1877

THE CENTRAL PARK PARADE GROUND.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of 13th inst. contained an article relating to the bill directing the Commissioners of Parks to allow the use of the ball grounds of the Central Park for a limited number of times each year to certain bodies of the National Guard. You speak of such a use as "incompatible with the plans of those who laid it [the Park] out." The original plan of the Park contained a parade ground, as the maps show. The Commissioners requested the National Guard not to claim their privileges for two or three years, in order that the sod might become strong. Their request was acceded to; but in 1865 a section was inserted in chapter 23 of the laws of that year which the Commissioners claim prevents their allowing any military body within the Park, although it is evident the intent was different.

The bill now proposed allows the First Division and each of the three brigades, when parading as such, to use what is commonly known as the ball ground once a year. The troops can be taken to the ground by the Seventh avenue entrance without using any of the drives. Mounted troops and artillery being excluded, the sod is not likely to be defaced as much as it is by the paths cut by one game of base-ball. It may be said that the most vehement opposition to the measure comes from those interested in the proposed parade ground on the Harlem River, and which would incur an expenditure of $4,000,000 at the outset, and at least $500,000 annually for maintenance.

TAX-PAYER.

THE QUARANTINE MYSTERY

WAS KATY REIDEL MURDERED?

THE DEAD BODY FOUND IN THE OLD QUARANTINE GROUNDS FULLY IDENTIFIED—A GERMAN NAMED WILLIAM WELDSPIEL IN CUSTODY — TESTIMONY SHOWING THAT HE WAS KATY'S LOVER AND PROBABLE SEDUCER—FACTS REGARDING THE GIRL'S CAREER—THE MANNER OF HER DEATH NOT YET DISCOVERED.

The identity of the young woman whose body was found on the Quarantine grounds at Staten Island a week ago Sunday has finally been determined. She is now known to have been named Kate A. Reidel whose code of morals was not at all rigid. The main points of the story told by George Dyckman, the young German, at the inquest on Saturday evening, have been verified. On Sunday morning the Mrs. Wiener who, Katy Reidel told Dyckman, was her aunt was found at her residence, No. 134 Hester street. Through information given by her a man named Weldspiel was arrested. He confessed that he had known a young girl named Katy Reidel. He did not believe that the girl he knew was the deceased, but willingly accompanied his custodians to the Richmond County House, near Egbertville, Staten Island, to view the body of the poisoned woman. The party reached the Poor-house at 11 o'clock on Sunday night, and in the darkness went to the hut where the remains of the dead girl lay. The prisoner was nervous during the drive to the place, but at the entrance to the hut became almost powerless from terror. He repeatedly exclaimed "Oh! if it is Kate it will kill me." Then he would add, as if with the hope to reassure himself, "No; it can't be her." He entered the hut with faltering steps and glanced, as if in dread, around the room, dimly lighted up by the rays of a lantern carried by Keeper McCormick, of the Poor-house. There was nothing in the apartment but the plain pine box in which lay the remains of the dead girl. He did not look at the coffin for a few seconds, but stood irresolutely near the door-way. When he first gazed at the face of the corpse he said, without hesitation, "It is not Katy." The changes in the appearance of the face since the discovery of the body were explained to him, but he persisted that the corpse was not Katy Reidel's. He examined the teeth and hands of the dead girl, and then insisted that he had not known her in life. He described the clothing of the girl he had known, and they proved to be exactly similar to the garments found upon the deceased. He remained firm in his declaration that she was not Katy Reidel. Suddenly, however, he acted as if stricken with some fearful thought. He pressed his temples and paced the floor excitedly. Then he stopped suddenly, seized the hand of Keeper McCormick which held the lantern, and held it up so that the light streamed over the pallid face of the corpse, and, for a moment, stood looking into the coffin, with a wild expression upon his now haggard features. A moment more and he threw his arms up and sobbed, then cried out as he flung himself upon the coffin, "Yes, it is Katy. Oh, my God! Oh, my God!" He lay upon the coffin for five minutes moaning and muttering unintelligibly. When he arose, he stood rigid for a moment. Then he beckoned to the bystanders to approach, and when they had placed themselves around the bier, he drew up one of her hands, and, after kissing it, showed them that the fingers were flattened as if the girl had been in the habit of placing them in her mouth. After looking at them for a few seconds he again threw himself upon the coffin all the while sobbing as if his heart would break. Again he arose, and standing stiffly, he said with a defiant air: "No, it is not Katy; it cannot be." He once more moaned aloud, and fell upon the corpse, pressing his lips upon its mottled cheeks, and crying out, "Oh, mine Gott, mine Gott, Katy, you have killed my life; you have killed my life." Then he paced the hut like a maniac, begging the officers to lock him in alone with the corpse. After much entreaty by Police Capt. Blake and the keeper of the poor-house, he consented to leave the hut, and return to Stapleton.

Weldspiel is a heavy-built German, with a flaxen mustache and goatee. His face is forbidding in character, as his eyes are deep-set, and his brow is marked with corrugations. His whole appearance is that of a man of very strong passions—one whom it would take some time to anger, but who when excited would pursue a desperate scheme with determination and steady perseverance. The Police keep him closely guarded and permit no conversation with him, but it is understood that he declares his belief that Katy Reidel was murdered, but does not know any person who had reason to get her out of the way. Weldspiel is a piano-maker by trade, and has lately been employed by Lindermann & Brothers of this City.

The inquest over the body of the poisoned girl was resumed last evening by Coroner Dempsey in the Police Station at Stapleton. The place was crowded uncomfortably.

The testimony was very voluminous, but interesting, and reveals that a very remarkable relation existed between Weldspiel and the deceased.

THE TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Henrietta Wiener, of No. 134 Hester street, in this City, was the first witness examined. She testified that she knew the deceased; she came to her house with a man named Weldspiel, and was represented as his wife; this was in November; she did not remain at the house continuously, but was there at times when out of employment; she was a servant employed in private houses; Weldspiel lived in the room until the week before New Year's Day, when, as I could procure more pay for the apartment, I told him to leave; Mrs. Weldspiel told me she was married to Weldspiel in Boston, and was the mother of two children; she also told me she was pregnant, and did not want to be in that condition; she never told me she desired to produce an abortion, but she told another person in the house she would like to know of something to take; I never heard Mr. and Mrs. Weldspiel quarrel, and did not know he was jealous of her; Mrs. Weldspiel visited my house for the last time on Saturday three weeks ago; she then told me she had left her place and was living with her husband in Chrystie street.

At this juncture the prisoner, Weldspiel, was brought into the room, and the witness recognized him as the man who engaged the room in her house and lived in it with the now deceased girl. Mrs. Wiener also recognized a blue enamelled shawl-pin as one that was worn by Mrs. Weldspiel, while in her house.

Miss Adaline Wilber, a domestic in the family of Mrs. M. R. Phelps, of No. 11 Thirty-ninth street, testified that she knew a young girl named Katy Riedel, who was employed in Mrs. Phelps' house as a chamber-maid and waitress, from Dec. 28, 1876, until Jan. 27, 1877; Katy left her situation of her own accord; witness knew George Dyckman, a milkman; had been acquainted with him over five years; Katy Reidel knew George, and saw him every morning while she was in Mrs. Phelps' house; George called there several times at night, but witness did not know that he came particularly to see Katy; Miss Wilber here recognized the prisoner Weldspiel as a man who twice called upon Katy at Mrs. Phelps' house; he said he was Katy's brother, and was named Reidel; Katy, it seemed to witness, acted coolly toward Rieder; he never questioned her as to Katy's conduct, and she never witnessed any display of really harsh feeling on the part of Katy toward the other when Katy left Mrs. Phelps' house she told witness she was going to No. 134 Hester street, but the expressman said he was to take her trunk to Eldridge street; she had forgotten the number of the street; Katy told witness that the prisoner Weldspiel was her brother; that he had a family of two children; she also said she had once accompanied him to Europe, and remained there nine months; Katy never appeared to the witness to have a grief; she was always lively, and never complained of sickness; witness never believed that Reidel was really Katy's brother; Miss Wilber recognized an enamelled shawl-pin and a plain gold ring as the property of her former fellow-domestic.

George Dyckman was recalled and confronted with Weldspiel; he declared he had never seen the prisoner before; he then stated that Katy Reidel told him she had a brother living in Lewis street, and that a young man who worked in the shop with her brother, and lived in Thirty-fifth street, kept company with her; she never told him the name of the young man.

After some further questioning Dyckman was discharged from custody, the Coroner thanking him for the information he had given, throwing light upon the career of Katy Reidel.

Gottleib Rathjid, of No. 167 Eldridge street, testified that the prisoner Weldspiel came to his house on Dec. 31 1876, and hired a room; he gave his name as Reidel, and said he wished the room for his individual use; three weeks later Reidel brought to the house a young woman, who he said was his sister; the two slept together in the room, but Reidel ate his meals in another place; Reidel called the young woman Katy, at 5 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, Feb. 10, Reidel and the woman left the house together, and the former said they were going to Newark, where his sister expected to get work; at 6:30 o'clock Reidel returned to the house and said he had left his sister on the boat, and that as he had a head-ache she told him to go back, and she could find her way alone; ever since that time Reidel had resided at witness' house; when he went away with Katy he had side whiskers; he shaved them off last Saturday; witness first heard of Katy's death on Monday morning; from the fact that Reidel and Katy slept in one room he made up his mind that the statements they were brother and sister was untrue; Reidel slept in witness' house the night of the day he escorted Katy away as if to go to Newark. Witness gave him a light to retire with, and heard him cough frequently during the night. He left the house at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning, the 11th inst., and returned at 2 o'clock P. M.; in the evening he played cards with witness; Katy was never sick for more than a day while in witness' house, and she never gave evidence of being pregnant.

Peter Wohlbert, of No. 163 Lewis street, testified that he knew Weldspiel, and had known him since November, 1875; Weldspiel came to his house with a child whom he wished to have boarded; witness kept the child for three months, during which time Weldspiel visited it almost every night; the child was taken away, and very soon afterward died in a house on Second avenue; after this Weldspiel told witness that he and Mrs. Reidel were married, that the child was theirs, and that they had another child, which was born in Pennsylvania; Katy Reidel visited the family of witness for the last time just after New-Year's Day, Mrs. Clementina Weldspiel, of No. 63 Columbia street, New-York, testified: I am married to William Weldspiel, and am the mother of six children, three of whom are alive and are now in the Nursery on Staten Island; I was at the nursery myself for two weeks; I do not live with my husband; he is boarding, but he supports me; we broke up house-keeping last July; I spoke to him the last time on Sunday morning last, when he called upon me at the residence of Mr. Betier; my husband gave me money for my rent on Saturday last; witness saw her husband every day since she has been in New-York; she was married to Weldspiel in Boston in 1869; she could not remember the name of the clergyman who performed the ceremony of marriage; she arrived in Boston in 1869, and made the acquaintance of several families, among whom was one named Reidel; witness came to New-York from Boston with two children; her husband preceded her, and having procured work, wrote for her to come on; a short time after she came to New-York Katy Reidel came on from Boston, and procured a situation in a family; she called on witness several times; witness and family removed to Philipsburg, Penn.; at the railway depot Katy Reidel met them; shortly after she and her family arrived in Phillipsburg, Katy Reidel followed them and was installed in their household; there Katy was delivered of a child; she never said who its father was; it lived only seven weeks, and was buried at Philipsburg; there was no trouble in witness' family resulting from the birth of Katy's child; Katy was born in Boston; witness lived in Boston for several years, and while there Katy Reidel was put out to her by her mother to act as a nurse in her family; she was then about 11 years old; witness went to Germany and took Katy with her; her husband came to Germany and accompanying them back to this country; they returned to Boston, but after a time her husband got out of work and came on to New-York to procure it; he was not compelled to flee from Boston; she never told her landlady that her husband had to leave Boston to avoid arrest, and that they broke up housekeeping so as to prevent officers from seeking her husband; she never was in Chicago in her life; never condemned her husband for paying attentions to Katy; she was only a child, she thought, though she knew she had a child in her house; witness never knew Katy had a gentleman friend, though she told her often about her "fellers;" witness never knew that her husband kept a room for Katy; did know, however, that he had a room at Mrs. Wainer's, No. 134 Hester street; she slept there several nights last December, but never saw Mrs. Wainer, and she never saw witness; the last time witness saw Katy Reidel was in August, 1874; she then told her she was married; never told any person that her husband had deserted and refused to support her.

Mrs. Weldspiel was here asked if she knew Peter Wohlbert, and he was told to stand so that she could see him. She replied that she did not know him. He said he never saw her before.

Mrs. Weldspiel then stated that the reason she and her husband lived apart and had their children in the Nursery was that Weldspiel was out of work all through the Winter of 1875-6, and they had to sell their furniture for money to live.

A controversy arose just here between some of the jurymen and the Coroner about the latter's method of examination. The jurymen claimed that the Coroner was badgering the witness, and endeavoring to force her to give answer to suit some settled theories in his mind. At its conclusion the inquest was adjourned until to-day.

George L. Ernst, who was arrested on Saturday on suspicion of being connected with the death of the woman whose body was found in the Quarantine ground at Staten Island, was brought before Justice Duffy at the Tombs Police Court yesterday by Detective Sally, who informed the court there was no evidence against him. Justice Duffy questioned the prisoner closely as to his knowledge of the woman, and Ernst protested his entire ignorance of everything connected with the case, and was discharged.

COMBINATION OF DISTILLERS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—A combination of the distillers of the entire country, embracing nearly every important establishment in the United States, has been formed for the purpose of self-protection, and for pooling their earnings. Their plan is to deposit the sum of 10 cents for every gallon of taxable spirits that is manufactured, and to divide the sum thus accruing semi-monthly among all distillers in proportion to the capacity of their several distilleries. It is immaterial whether any still is in operation or not, the proprietor receives his proportion of this deposit the same as though he was running. It is expected that in this way the market price of whiskey will be raised to a figure at which money can be made. The smaller distillers will be glad to form such an alliance, as at the present rate they are actually losing money, and the larger distillers keep prices down below their lowest rates.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 19.—Madison W. Jones, Aaron C. Johnson, and Isaiah Brown, all of Fayette County, Ohio, filed petitions of voluntary bankruptcy in the United States Court to-day. The following are their liabilities and assets: Jones, liabilities about $34,000; assets, $14,000; Johnson, liabilities, $80,000; assets, $31,000; Brown, liabilities, $38,000; assets, $21,000.

SUSPENSION OF A CHICAGO SAVINGS BANK

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—The City Savings Bank has closed its doors. Its deposits were about $40,000. The examiner on behalf of the creditors, who went through the papers and books this afternoon, says it will pay nearly if not quite dollar for dollar.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Dr. Carroll Dunham, a prominent homœopathic physician, died at his residence at Irvington on Sunday.

Judge H. W. Williams, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, died in Pittsburg yesterday afternoon of heart disease.

Information has been received of the death of Mrs. Minerva Rodgers, widow of Commodore Rodgers, and mother of Rear Admiral John Rodgers, of the United States Navy, at Rock Island, Ill., on Saturday, Feb. 17, at the age of 92.

HAMPTON'S LETTER TO THE TWO CANDIDATES.

Judge S. M. Boone, of Winchester, Ky., recently wrote to Wade Hampton in regard to his letter to Hayes and Tilden, and received the following reply:

COLUMBIA, Jan. 30, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR: You owe me no apology, but one is rather due from me to you, and I hope that you will find it in the fact that I scarcely have a moment of leisure. My correspondence has been neglected of late, and my friends must attribute this to the constant pressure of public business. I write now merely to thank you for your letter, and to say that you apprehended my motive in writing the duplicate letters correctly. I only desired to serve a patriotism which would demand that the Constitution and the laws should be respected by installing the candidate who was legally declared elected, peacefully. The Electoral bill proceeds on the identical idea expressed by myself, and our Democratic friends in Congress have placed both candidates for the Presidency on the same footing. I have never doubted Mr. Tilden's election, but my opinion can do him no harm. Thanking you for the interest you have shown, I am, very respectfully, yours, WADE HAMPTON.

HAWAIIAN MINISTER TO WASHINGTON.

Speaking of the resignation of Hon. Elisha H. Allen as Chief Justice of the Hawaiian Islands, and his appointment as Minister Resident of that Government at Washington, the Honolulu *Gazette* says: "He will leave as soon as he may be able to close up his official labors here—probably in February or March next. The necessity of having a representative at Washington is becoming more apparent every month, as questions arising from the treaty are constantly being raised, which, unless settled at once, may lead to controversy. There are also duties in the Eastern United States known to be opposed to the treaty, who may seek to terminate it by legislative action in Congress. These contingencies can be more effectually met by having the right man on the spot. The expense attending such a mission ought not to be thought of in view of the great benefits conterged by the treaty. The last Legislature voted a salary of $4,000 a year for this purpose; but the least sum necessary to maintain an officer in his position, considering the expenses of living in that city, is $5,000, and we trust the Legislature will increase the pay to this figure at least."

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

TURKEY AND HER ENEMIES.

ADDITIONAL TROOPS STATIONED ALONG THE DANUBE — REPORTED CONCLUSION OF PEACE WITH SERVIA—REPLY OF THE POWERS TO GORTSCHAKOFF'S CIRCULAR.

LONDON, Feb 19.—A dispatch from Rustchuk, Bulgaria, says: "The number of Turkish troops quartered in the villages along the Danube has increased from 60,000, on the 31st of January, to 75,000. The garrison of Rutschuk numbers 12,000 men."

LONDON, Feb. 20.—A special dispatch from Berlin says it is reported there that the conclusion of peace between Turkey and Servia is now assured. Another Berlin dispatch says it is stated in diplomatic quarters that the powers have already confidently communicated to Russia the substance of the replies they intend to make to Prince Gortschakoff's circular. All have agreed to abstain from any interference until the Porte has proved itself incapable of carrying through the promised reforms. It is reported that Russia, on her part, will inform the powers of her intentions and of the circumstances which make it impossible for her to forego immediately all interference; but she will give no indication of her eventual isolated action.

A dispatch from Vienna says the report is current that Prince Gortschakoff has expressed his satisfaction to the Prince of Montenegro that the latter consented to send Plenipotentiaries to Constantinople, and he wished them good luck.

The *Political Correspondence* gives a detailed account of the strength of the Russian Army, derived from authentic sources. It substantially confirms the statements in the report from Kisheneff which appeared in the *Daily News* on Feb. 15, but it makes the forces even more formidable. The Russian Army south of the Caucasus, on the Asiatic frontier of Turkey, in readiness for action, numbers 115,000, and has 35 field batteries and 250 heavy siege guns.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—Silver closed to-day at 56½d. per ounce.

Mr. Sidney Herbert, Conservative, was returned to Parliament yesterday for Wilton, defeating Mr. Norris, the Liberal candidate, by a poll of 751 to 187.

An official telegraphic dispatch from the Viceroy of India, dated Feb. 17, reports that the numbers of natives on the relief works show a further reduction of 32 000 in Madras, and 41,000 in Bombay. The prices of grain are falling in most of the Madras districts owing to large importations. In Bombay prices remain unchanged.

THE BRITISH GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, Feb. 19.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the corn trade, says: "Advices from the rural districts continue fairly favorable as to the condition of Winter-sown wheat, which is looking well on light lands and where it has not suffered injury from the recent floods in the southern counties. Beans are also said to be unusually forward for the time of year, and vegetation generally is rapidly advancing. Very little alteration is noted either in the quantity of English wheat marketed or the condition of samples, which, owing to the grain never having become thoroughly dry in the stack, have been damp and in inferior condition. Consequently, a further decline of 1 shilling per quarter had occurred, but farmers, as a rule, have not pressed sales. In some country markets it has been difficult to buy at the decline. The week's imports of foreign wheat into London have been moderate. Until the close of the week trade was extremely quiet, sales being effected with difficulty, although prices were not quotably lower. On Friday, however, a decided reaction set in. A steady demand was experienced from millers at improving prices, especially for the red varieties, which received most attention, owing to the scarcity of fine milling samples, and this class of wheat occasionally realized a slight advance. Politics has produced no apparent effect on trade, and the return to firmness, combined with improvement in demand, seems to result from continued short imports, with an advance in American prices, and extremely small shipments, recently advised from Atlantic ports. The inquiry for feeding stuffs has been very light throughout the week, and grinding barley, oats, and maize have given way 6 pence per quarter. With moderate arrivals at ports of call, floating cargoes of wheat have met with a steady inquiry at an improvement of 1 shilling to 2 shillings per quarter, chiefly upon red sorts. Maize has also ruled a shade steadier.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

"La Grande Duchesse" was sung at the Eagle Theatre, last evening. The performance was not of marked interest, owing to the absence of Mlle. Aimée, who was to have sung the titular part. Mlle. Aimée being indisposed, the character was taken by Mlle. Gueymard, a clever and industrious artist who, unhappily, is unequal to tasks of so trying a nature. Mlle. Gueymard got through the opera, and that is about all that can be said. M. Raoult, who has produced a much more favorable impression this season than last year, was exceedingly good as *Fritz*, and the other rôles were in competent hands. The Grand Duke was among the spectators.

NEW BROADWAY THEATRE.

After a week's recess, this house was reopened last evening. A performance of "Our Boys" was the attraction. Mr. Byron's neatly constructed and smartly-written comedy, which is now approaching its one thousandth representation in London, was dealt with in this place when it was made known at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, a few months ago. It requires, therefore, no extended description. Its rendering, at the New Broadway Theatre, while it failed to reproduce the English atmosphere and characteristics which endow some of the personages and scenes of "Our Boys" with an agreeable rackness of the soil, was sufficiently clever and lively to amuse the attentive spectator. Mr. Whiffin, whose speech and manner, moreover, were as suggestive of the retired British tradesman as could be wished, personated *Perkyn Middlewick* with much earnestness and vivacity, and created unbounded merriment. Mr. J. G. Saville portrayed with suitable elegance of bearing *Talbot Champneys*, and Mr. Mark Bates was becomingly simple and forcible as *Charles*. Mr. Lovedny was an acceptable *Sir Geoffrey*, and the female rôles, which were allotted respectively to Misses Annie Edmonson, Genevieve Stebbins, and Gallagher—Miss Gallagher representing "the slavey"—and to Mrs. Sol Smith, were in good hands. A pretty numerous audience enjoyed last night's performance, and was liberal of applause.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mme. Essipoff plays at Steinway Hall, this evening. She proceeds next week to California.

Mr. and Mrs. Feininger's recital of vocal and instrumental music, occurs at Chickering Hall, tomorrow evening.

Mr. F. F. Müller's concert at Chickering Hall occurs this evening. He is to have the assistance of Mrs. Kate Reed, Mrs. J. W. Lockwood, and Messrs. Fritsch, Sohst, and Arbuckle.

A Berlin dispatch to yesterday's London *Post* announces that the proposed repetition of Richard Wagner's "Ring of the Nibelungs" at Bayreuth will not take place this year, having been postponed on account of the impaired health of the composer.

The San Francisco Minstrels added to their programme, yesterday evening, a new extravaganza called "Our Hash House." It proved to be an exceedingly amusing, if exceedingly nonsensical, affair, and rounded off in the merriest manner imaginable a programme rich in good things, lyrical, terpsichorean, and semi-dramatic.

THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—The Dominion Parliamentary elections to-day in South Waterloo, Ont., and Kamowraska, Quebec, resulted in the return of Masters, Ministerial candidate, and Roy, opposition.

LECTURES ON GERMAN LITERATURE.

Mr. Bayard Taylor will commence his course of lectures on German literature at 11 o'clock this morning, at Association Hall. The lectures are to be given in the daytime, in order to accommodate ladies who have taken an interest in the subject, and they will be continued on Tuesdays and Fridays of successive weeks until the course of 12 lectures is completed. The subject for to-day is "The Beginnings of German Literature."

THE FUTURE OF NEW-YORK.

LETTER IV.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Debt and taxation are a load under which New-York is staggering. Debt, State and Municipal, is placed before taxation because debt is in great part the cause of the excessive rate of taxation which is now the source of complaint, and is regarded as withering the energies and checking the growth of the City. The actual increase in the current expenses of the City in proportion to the value of the property is really not very great as compared with a period 20 years ago. For instance, in 1857 the rate of taxation for current expenses was $1.13 upon $100, and in 1876 the rate for the same purposes was $1.30 upon $100. This statement will be regarded by many as incredible, so a few figures by way of proof. The rate for 1857 for all purposes was $1.5564. From this deduct the interest upon the debt, $1,311,813, and the State tax of 1¾ mills upon the assessed value, $895,545, and it gives a rate of $1.11. In 1876 the rate for all purposes was $2.80. From this deduct the interest upon the debt, $9,503,189, and the State tax, $7,233,189, and it gives a rate of $1.30.

Now, do not let me be considered as in anywise the apologist for the current extravagance. The City debt is immense, and it is the product of extravagance, recklessness, and dishonesty. But, there it is, and it has to be met honestly and carried manfully. The State tax has been enormous, and this City has paid in the past 10 years $64,014,204 in that direction. Fortunately, it is now subsiding, and the City will pay for that charge in 1877 less than in any year since 1867. The building mania, which has cost the State so largely during the past few years, no longer prevails, and it is hoped that the good sense of the Legislature will permit no large appropriations this year. The interest upon the City debt must be paid, and for the present, at the fixed rate of interest. It is possible, however, under certain conditions, to be hereafter named, that the rate of interest may be reduced, and so that burden lightened.

There remain, then, only the current expenses of the City in which immediate or very early retrenchment is possible. Then in that direction must the knife of retrenchment be applied. Can it be done? It can. It will hurt; but so does the surgeon's knife. The body politic is in peril, in extremity, and the fact must be recognized. Resolution and courage are needed to apply this remedy, but they ought not to be wanting.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment is the final arbiter in fixing so much of City expenses as is under local control. Legislative restrictions, so far as they relate to the minimum compensation for services should be removed, still restricting the maximum. The composition of the Board of Apportionment should be changed. The Mayor and President of the Board of Aldermen should remain, but the head of one department should not be called upon to fix the appropriation for other departments. It is an invidious duty. The gentlemen who fill those positions now will know that this suggestion is not made from any distrust of their ability or integrity. They would, I doubt not, esteem it a privilege to be released. The board should consist of five, three of whom might be selected respectively by the resident members of one year's standing of the Chamber of Commerce, the Bar Association, and the Produce Exchange and commissioned by the Mayor from among citizens who for two years preceding have been the owners of real estate of the assessed value of at least $25,000. These gentlemen should be ineligible for any local office to which a fee or salary is affixed for two years after their terms as members of this board have expired, and should be prohibited from recommending or procuring the appointment of any person to a local office during their term of office. The term of one of them should expire each year. A board so composed would give to the real estate interest the importance and control to which it is so well entitled.

The fact that this City could, as already stated, pay for a State tax in ten years the enormous sum of more than $60,000,000 from taxation—equal to more than half the City debt—is a proof of the wonderful vitality of the City; a vitality, however, which must not be too much strained or presumed upon, or a collapse may ensue. A large portion of this State tax was to meet the bounty debt, and probably none of that vast sum was for any purpose which increased the taxable resources of the City.

In the general depression which, for nearly four years, has affected every interest in the country, real estate has not escaped. Yet other investments have proved less reliable than those in real estate. The owner of unincumbered real property in this City may have reason to complain of a diminished income from rents, and of high taxes, but still his condition is far better than that of those who hold securities which have defaulted in the payment of interest, or stocks no longer paying dividends, and the capital of which has, in some cases, disappeared. The diminished compensation paid to those unemployed, and the enforced idleness of many out of employment, has led to a condensation of tenants in the one case and a total stoppage of rents, very often, in the other. That is to say, families who formerly occupied an entire house have been compelled to put themselves into half a house, and others formerly occupying half a house have been reduced to the necessity of occupying apartments, or a single floor. This process of condensation has left a good deal of property unoccupied. There probably have not been so many instances of removal to distant suburbs as in better times, as such removal is rarely a merely economic measure so far as family expenses of living are concerned.

Owing to the changes of methods in business already referred to in part, and a resulting surplus of store property, some stores remain idle, and the rents of nearly all where leases have expired have suffered reduction. Incited by the prevailing low prices for materials and labor, a good deal of building has been going on in the face of the depression in business, the owners not expecting to find occupants immediately, but deeming the temporary loss of interest upon the investment a less consideration than the advantage obtained in the very low cost of construction.

GEORGE H. ANDREWS.

RENAISSANCE AND ROMANESQUE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I would ask leave to call attention to some statements in the article on the "State Capitol Building" in THE TIMES of the 19th. In that article, the objections raised against the present plan on account of the change introduced into the style of architecture are held as factious, because adding two additional stories in the Romanesque style on a building with two stories already completed in the Renaissance style, is a trifling matter of taste. The article then adds, that in reality the difference between Romanesque and Renaissance is slight, and many people do not know the difference even between Greek and Gothic architecture.

This last statement is unfortunately true and it is also unfortunate that a nation in which nearly every man builds or buys a house should know so little about architecture. The Romanesque is not closely allied to the Renaissance. The Romanesque flourished when Christianity overthrew pagan ideas. It continued until about the close of the eleventh century, when Gothic forms were introduced, and for nearly 300 years every public and private building in Europe bore traces of the Gothic spirit. In the fifteenth century, with the revival of the study of classical literature, came the revival of classic architecture. That revival, with the modifications required by different modes of life, has existed to the present day, under the name of the Renaissance—the born anew. Its greatest development has been in France, where the French Renaissance has almost become a distinct style. Its beauty and adaptability to modern ways can be seen in every street in Paris, and its capabilities for originality and almost scenic effect can be seen in the Louvre and in photographs of the now-destroyed Hotel de Ville.

In the Albany Capitol two stories were completed in a severe Renaissance style, that is in a style similar to the old City Hall in New-York. On these two stories, the new architects commenced to add two additional stories in the style of the American Exchange Bank on the corner of Broadway and Liberty street. When the discussion that took place in the English papers and magazines over the new law courts at Temple Bar is remembered, it seems surprising how little remark so great an architectural blunder has excited. The American Institute of Architects took the unusual step of protesting against the change, but otherwise the opposition has been more like a quarrel between the ins and outs on a big job.

The interior arrangements of the old plan might easily be improved by the new commission; but in putting one style of architecture on the top of another, the State of New-York is paying for a monument which will not be creditable either to its education or its taste in the year 1877.

E. T. AUCHMUTZ.

GENERAL MISCELLANY.

WELDON, THE ASSASSIN.

HIS CAREER IN SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—A SOCIETY YOUNG MAN, WITH AN ITCHING FOR NOTORIETY.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal, Feb. 17.

The most notorious man in the nation to-day is William Henry Weldon, who attempted the assassination of Gov. Packard, of Louisiana, on Thursday, at the State-house, New-Orleans. Weldon used to live in Springfield, and is well known by many of our citizens, who find it almost impossible to conceive of him in the rôle of an assassin. The dispatches gave a description of Weldon, and the additional fact mentioned, that among his papers was also found a letter from Mr. G. M. Brown, formerly senior of the firm of Brown & Coleman of this city, led to some inquiry by a *Journal* representative, yesterday, the result of which conclusively establishes the identity of the assasin with William H. Weldon, about six years since and for two years prior, a popular clerk at Brown & Coleman's store. He will be remembered as about five feet five in height, of heavy build, ruddy complexion, dark hair and eyes, exceedingly dressy, and accustomed to wear Burnside whiskers. His Springfield career was like that of many clerks, with nothing to especially draw attention to it, if it had not been recalled by the recent tragic occurrence at New-Orleans. About eight years since, William H. Weldon first became employed at Mr. L. H. Coleman's store. He was an affable young man and polished; about 21 years of age then, and the son of a Lutheran clergyman at Bethlehem, Penn., a short distance out from Philadelphia. He proved himself an efficient clerk, the more so as he could speak German (being in fact of German descent) and speedily achieved a marked popularity among his fellow clerks, and others with whom he associated. Mr. Coleman, in conversation yesterday regarding him, spoke of Weldon as industrious and trustworthy; one who would be considered rather reliking, except for a strong liking for society, and by good looks and accomplishments Weldon was fitted to adorn society, and became quite a social favorite. Mr. Coleman finds it almost impossible to conceive of Weldon in the rôle of an assassin, for personal or opinion's sake. He cherished very strong opinions, but rarely gave utterance to them. He was an ultra, or as Mr. Coleman expresses it, even a bitter Democrat, still he very rarely gave utterance to his political views even among his most intimate friends. Perhaps the most intimate Springfield friend of Weldon's—in fact his room-mate when he lived here—is Mr. George E. Maxon, now a salesman at Herndon & Co.'s. They were fellow-salesmen at Brown & Coleman's. Two years later Weldon went to Lafayette, Ind., and later to Cincinnati, where he became salesman in W. H. Johnson & Co.'s, of which house Mr. G. M. Brown was then a partner. Mr. Maxon was also employed there with Weldon, and afterward went to Philadelphia and became connected with a white-goods house, where he was still supposed to be by his friends here, until the startling news came from New-Orleans. He corresponded with Mr. Maxon, Mr. J. M. Hibbs, and other friends here no to less than a year ago, but never mentioned any connection with the press of Philadelphia or elsewhere, and it is not believed that he was so connected. Mr. Maxon says there was nothing of bravado or recklessness about Weldon; he was in appearance and taste rather fitted for society, of which he was very fond and quite a pet, than for war. Not being addicted to drink, (in fact he was a regular church attendant while here,) his association would not naturally be with men of blood. He was, however, ambitious of distinction, and if a craving for notoriety led to the act, that he would surely get, notoriety he desired, and possibly more. Among other acquaintances of Weldon, Messrs. Hibbs, Roper, C. Wolf, Habilzel, Cashier Weber, and others pronounced him a fine fellow in every respect when here, deserving the popularity which was his. All expressed themselves as astonished when they heard of his connection with the assassination, and would as readily have suspected one of themselves. The opinion obtains among most of them that he must have been hired to do the work, and yet that he would consent at all is an occasion of surprise to them.

TERRIBLE COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

TEN LIVES LOST—THE EXPLOSIVE EFFECTS OF FOUL GAS.

A London newspaper of Feb. 8 prints the following dispatch from Bolton: "Scarcely have the inhabitants of this district recovered from the shock occasioned by the news of the disastrous fire at the Stonehill Colliery, Farnworth, by which 18 men and boys were suffocated, than they have been again startled by the occurrence of a dreadful explosion at a colliery in the neighboring township of Darcy Lever, resulting, it is to be feared, in the loss of 10 lives. The pit at which the latter catastrophe has taken place is known as Fogg's Pitt. It is situated on the banks of the Bolton and Bury Canal, and is worked by Messrs. Andrew Knowles & Sons (Limited.) There is only one shaft to the mine, the lowest workings in which, known as the Cannels, are at a depth of 320 yards. These, however, have not been in operation for some time. The upper mine was sunk to the Doe, of seven feet, and was worked at a depth of 320 yards from the pit's mouth, or 60 yards above the Cannell. In this pit some 50 men and boys were employed. The various ramifications extended for a distance of 900 yards, the number of men engaged in the remoter workings, which are situated immediately under the farm of Mr. James Edge, in Little Lever, being 14. The colliery was considered a very safe one, the ventilation, indeed, being sufficiently good to permit of the use of naked candles and even of blasting operations. The men had been at work for some hours this morning when, about 10 o'clock, those who were employed about the pit bank were alarmed by a sudden emission of smoke from the return air shaft, followed directly afterward by a signal from those below to wind up the cage. The men were quickly hoisted up, one of the last to ascend being Anselm Norris, the fireman. One and all reported that their workings were rapidly filling with smoke, but they were unable to say whether it was the result of fire or of an explosion. Two of the men, named Thomas Hindley, of Little Lever, and James Hurst, of Darcy Lever, who were among the 13 engaged on the coal mountain Edge's Farm, stated that they were alarmed by a sudden inrush of smoke, and they at once took to their heels. They declared that they had no time to warn their fellow workers, and it they had turned back even for an instant their lives would have been lost. The choke-damp overcame them rapidly for a distance of 230 yards, and when they arrived at the pit's eye they were suffering greatly from the inhalation of the sulphurous fumes. When the names of all the men came to be called over, it was found that 10 who were engaged in the furthermost workings were missing. Norris, the fireman, and nearly the whole of the miners at once descended, and on penetrating toward the spot where it was supposed the unfortunate men were lying they discovered sad evidences of the explosive effects of foul gas. In some places the roof had fallen in, while in others sapphues had been blown down. Dense smoke filled the workings in the immediate locality, thus proving beyond all question that the ignited gas had fired the coal, (which is said to be of a very combustible nature,) and so cut off from all hopes of escape any who might have survived the terrible effects of the explosion. Dangerous as it was, the men came to look at a way through the thick smoke, but all in vain, and the men were at length compelled to ascend. Meantime Mr. Peter Howcroft, manager to Messrs. Knowles & Co., had been communicated with, and information of the catastrophe having reached the neighboring collieries of Messrs. Fletcher & Sons and of the Bridgewater Trustees, their managers also hastened to the scene. An exploring party was then formed, and having provided themselves with several of Sinclair's helmet respirators, they descended the mine, with a number of the men assisted in removing the débris caused by the explosion; others sprugged the shattered roofs. Measures were taken for diverting the current of air, with the view of clearing the workings from smoke. Bricks and mortar were hastily sent down the pit, with which to erect new stoppings. Brattice cloth was laid wherever necessary, and very soon the exploring party had the satisfaction of reporting that for a distance of 800 yards from the pit's eye the workings were entirely free from foul air. Beyond that point, however, they found it impossible to penetrate, and to the poor creatures, who by this time had congregated round the pit bank, anxiously inquiring for missing husbands, sons, and brothers, but little hope could be held out that any of the unfortunate men would be found alive. Mr. Howcroft did indeed state that if the men had managed to escape into the lower workings, it was possible they might be found alive, but it was felt by all who were experienced in such matters that this was but a delusive hope.

Some of the exploring party, about 6 o'clock, had to the brought back out of the pit. They had become nearly insensible through inhaling the after-damp, and had to be lifted out of the lines. Restoratives were administered by Dr. Douglass and they recovered, but they were in such a state of exhaustion that they were not allowed to descend again. The remainder of the party were successful in proceeding 630 yards from the pit's eye. At that point they discovered a pony, dead."

FEARFUL CRIME IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of a London newspaper writes: "Never were more crimes committed in this country than at present. Every day has its scandal or worse. A place called St. Brieux was the scene of the last drama, the chief part being played by the manager of *Le Progres des Cotes du Nord*, named Le Foll, who had served in the Army, and been decorated with the Legion of Honor. A short time ago he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment for insulting the Army in his journal, and on being released from durance vile he accused a Capt. Wurtz of improper intimacy with his wife, an American

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 19, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.....	21	Molasses, (N.O.)bbls.	1,770
Bees-wax, pks.....	1	Moss, bales.....	10
B. F. Peas, bags.....	93	Oil, bbls.....	15
Beans, bbls.....	363	Resin, bbls.....	119
Cotton, bales.....	5,470	Rice, pkgs.....	1,756
Cotton-seed oil, bbls	100	Pork, pks.....	795
Copper, bbls.....	141	Beef, pks.....	50
Copper, cakes.....	151	Cut-meats, pks.....	5,040
Dried Fruit, pks.....4		2,462	Grease, pks..... 263
Eggs, bbls.....	2,101	Lard, pks.....	1,094
Flour, bbls.....10,465		Lard, kegs.....	25
Wheat, bushels.....	4,800	Stearine, pks.....	69
Corn, bushels.....	53,888	Butter, pkgs.....	2,078
Oats, bushels.....19,641		Cheese, pks.....	5,332
Rye, bushels.....	1,600	Tallow, pkgs.....	224
Malt, bushels.....	5,190	Lubricating-oil, bbls.	50
Barley, bushels.....	17,000	Pressed Hops, No...	230
Peas, bushels.....	1,200	Pea-nuts, bags.....	904
Grass-seed, bags.....	643	Pecans, pks.....	25
Flax-seed, bags.....	3	Rice, pkgs.....	432
Corn-meal, bbls.....	900	Middlings, bags.....	100
Corn-meal, bags.....	100	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds.	729
Buckw't Flour, pks..	12	Spelter, pcs.....	826
Buckw't Flour, bush	400	Starch, bxs.....	1,730
Oat-meal, bbls.....	100	Whisky, bbls.....	211
Hemp, bales.....	7	Sponge, bales.....	7
Hops, bales.....	211	Tobacco, hhds.....	116
Hides, No.....	631	Tobacco, bxs. & cs..	1,013
Hides, bales.....	1,100	Whalebone, lbs.....	350
Leather, sides.....22,111		Wool, bales.....	19
Lead, pigs.....	665		

COFFEE—Trade in Rio has been on a very moderate scale, with values quoted essentially as before: 2,100 bags of shipping grades taken from the market. The sales here for the week 17,863 bags; receipts, 9,884 bags; afloat, 17,398 bags at New-York. 13,000 bags at New-Orleans, 8,000 bags at Galveston, 18,847 bags at Baltimore; total stock, 67,247 bags; afloat and loading for United States to Dec. 30, 96,876 bags; purchased for Feb. 17, 245,000 bags; total visible supply, 397,119 bags.....Other kinds dull, within the previous range. We quote in invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 17¼c.@17½c.; fair, 19¼c.@19¾c.; good, 19¾c.@20c.; prime, 20¼c.@20¾c.; 2-3 c. good, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit: Rio, in job lots, 17c.@22¼c. gold.....Santos, fair to good invoices, 17¾c.@19¾c., and in job lots, ordinary to very choice, 17c.@22¼c. gold.....Java, invoices, 27c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 18½c.@19c.; Mocha, 23c.@26c.; Jamaica, 18½c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 18½c.@21c.; Jamaica, 17½c.@18½c.; Savanilla at 18½c.@20c., and San Domingo, 16½c.@17c., gold. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Trade has been dull for early delivery at a reduction of 1-16c. ₱ lb., Ordinary quoted to-day at 11 1-16c.@11 3-16c.; Low Middling, 12¼c.@12½c.; Middling, 12¾c.@12 7-8c. Sales were officially reported, for account delivery, of 400 bales, of which 60 bales were on Saturday evening, all to spinners.....and for forward deuvery business has been extraordinarily active, but, under free offerings, at lower rates, closing steady, firmly at the modified figures, favored, in part, by the later advices received by mail. Sales have been reported since our last of 94,400 bales, of which 15,200 bales were on Saturday evening, and 79,200 bales during the week, with 8,600 bales on the week, on the basis of Middling, with no Feb'ry options closing at 12 9-16c.@12 19-32c.; March, 12 21-32c@12 11-16c.; April, 12 29-32c.@13 1-16c.; May, 13 3-32c.@13¼c.; June, 13¼c.@13 9-32c.; July, 13⅜c.@13 15-32c.; August, 13 7-16c.; September, 13 3-16c.@13 7-32c.; October, 13 1-16c.@12 27-32c.; November, 12 19-32c.@12 23-32c.; December, 12 19-32c.@12 23-32c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of 1-32c.@1-16c. ₱ lb. closing firm.....The receipts at this port to-day were 5,470 bales, and at the shipping ports 18,918 bales, against 29,022 bales same day last year, and since 1 Sept. this week 30,230 bales, against 44,396 bales same time last week.....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876 have been 3,435,362 bales, against 3,330,380 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports from all the Gulf ports to Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 942 bales; to the Continent, 9,687 bales.....Stock in New-York to-day, 231,194 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 893,994 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplds.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary.....	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Strict Ordinary...	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Good Ordinary...	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Strict Good Ord..	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Low Middling.....	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Strict Low Mid....	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Middling.....	12¾	12¾	12⅞	12⅞
Good Middling....	13	13	13⅛	13⅛
Strict Good Mid...	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Middling Fair....	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Fair.....	14⅜	14⅜	14¼	14¼

Stained.

Good Ordinary....10 11-16	Low Middling.....11⅝
Strict Good Ord...11 5-16	Middling.....12¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fairly active movement was reported in State and Western Flour at generally firm though in instances somewhat irregular prices. The export call was mainly from buyers for the West Indies and South America, from which sources the inquiry was mostly for city Mill Extras, and the better class of Winter Wheat Extra. Under the limited trade the demand was very light. Home trade dealings were comparatively liberal in Minnesota Extras, straight and patent, more than usually so in desirable brands of patent, values on which were fully an quoted. Most other grades were less active on the basis of our quotations.....Sales have been reported since our last of 14,750 bbls. of all grades, including about 4,000 bbls. of Rye Flour at $5 20@$5 75 for Sour Flour at $4 50@$6 75; poor to strictly fancy No. 2 at $4 40@$5 20, chiefly at $4 75@$5 for good to choice; $4 50@$4 65 for common to fair; ordinary to unsound Superfine Western, $3 60@$3, mainly at $5 75@$5 90, with fancy brands held higher; poor to good Extra State, $5 95@$6 20; good to choice do. at $6 20@$6 50; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of $7 75@$7 90 for very choice to fancy do. for South America, at $8@$8 50 for very good to fancy; do. for the English markets, (of the grade of standard Extra state,) offered at $6, with $6 90 reported as bid for small parcels; interior to good shipping Extra Western, $5 90@$6 20; good to choice do., $6 20@$6 50; very poor to very choice Western Trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $6 15@$6 50; inferior to very good Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, at $6 15@$8 50, (part for shipment at $7 75@$8, or which 950 bbls. sold,) ordinary to very choice White Wheat do. do. at $6 25@$8 25; very poor to fancy St. Louis, Indiana and Ohio at $6 25@$9 50; Extra Genesee at $6 35@$7 50, the latter an extreme; poor to very choice Minnesota clear and straight Extras at $6 40@$8 75, chiefly at $7@$8 25 for fair to choice, (with very choice to fancy up to $8 25@$8 50, and very interior lots called Minnesota down to $6 25@$6 35;) and unsettled Patent Extras, principally at $8 25@$9 25 for very fancy, at $8@$11, mainly at $8 50@$10, with up to $12@$13 for very choice to strictly fancy, and odd lots of very inferior, called Minnesota Patent, as low at $5 35@$7 75).....included in the sales have been 7,000 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 5,000 bbls. were City Mills; 2,250 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras; 1,450 bbls. do. Patent do.; 900 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment, at $7 25@$8;) 300 bbls. Superfine, and 350 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates.....Southern Flour has been in less demand to-day, chiefly for home trade purposes, at steady rates.....Sales have been reported here of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $5 60@$6 for poor to choice Superfine; $6 20@$7 for poor to very choice shipping Extras; $7 50@$9 25 for fair to fancy trade and Family. The dealings were mostly in Extras at from $7 50@$8 25.....Rye Flour quiet at drooping prices, $4 75@$5 for a quote at from $4 25@$5 for ordinary Western to choice State superfine; $5 05@$5 10 for very choice to fancy State, in small lots, and $5@$4 for poor to very choice Fine.....Sales reported of 260 bbls., in small lots, chiefly at $4 70@$5 for fair to choice Superfine State; $4 50@$4 80 for Pennsylvania, and $4 40@$4 85 for about fair to choice Western.....Corn-meal has been in less request at unchanged prices.....We quote at $2 85@$3 10 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 50@$3 10 for Yellow Jersey and $3 50 for Brandywine.....Sales have been reported of 450 bbls., including Yellow Western, in lots, at $3, and Brandywine at $3 50.....Corn-meal, in bags, has been less active, within the range of $1 20@1 50 for poor to very choice ₱ 100 lb. Most of the sales have been of coarse lots at $1 09 for City Mills.....Oat-meal dull within the range of $6 25@$7 for fair to choice City and Western; very choice to fancy held higher; Canada, $7@ 50.....Buckwheat Flour has been in moderate demand within the range of $3 25@$3 75 for very poor to choice State, Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and up to $3 50@$3 75 for very choice to very fancy do.....Most of the lots sold were at $3 50@$3 75 for fair to choice ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Wheat was sparingly purchased to-day, for export, and local milling account, the firmness of the principal holders operating against a free movement. Values were quoted generally as before.....Sales were reported of 37,000 bushels, including ungraded Spring, called ordinary No. 2 Chicago spring, 16,000 bushels, for milling at $1 42 (with $1 43 asked,) and $1 43 bid for strictly prime do., in store, and $1 50 asked for strictly prime No. 2 Milwaukee do., in store.; No. 3 Chicago Spring, old and new, mixed, in store, 10,000 bushels, for export, at $1 35; ungraded Spring, in lots, at $1 25@$1 45; and very inferior to good Red Western, for export, at $1 38@$1 54, of which 2,000 bushels at $1 54, and 4,000 bushels at $1 38. The inferior old Spring, (about a boat-load,) exported from Glasgow, is said to be old No. 2 Chicago, is yet reported as offered at $1 30, without bids. The accumulation of Wheat at Glasgow is represented as unusually large.....New crop Corn has been less active after, particularly for prompt delivery, though opening stronger, was toward the close weaker in price. Old crop without further reported movement, but quoted steady.....Sales have been reported since our last at 65,000 bushels, including 40,000 bushels No. 1, 9,600 bushels, (for home use,) at 60c.; New-York No. 2 (quoted) at 58¾c.@59c.; New-York low Mixed at 59¾c. New-York No. 3 at 58¾c.@59c., closing dull at 58¾c.; New-York Steamer Mixed at 59c., new crop Mixed Western, ungraded, at 56c.@59¾c., Yellow Southern at 58c.@60c., mainly (3,500 bushels) at 59c.@8c.; White Southern, 2,000 bushels, at 60c.; ungraded sailing-vessel Mixed Western, old crop (nominal,) at 58c.@61c., in store and afloat; No. 2 Chicago, in store, quoted at 59c.; and, afloat, at 60c.@61c.....Rye has been dull to-day, with sales reported of only small lots Jersey, Pennsylvania, and State here at 84c.@85c.; Canada afloat at 88c.@89c. here and 89c.@89½c. for March arrival; Western, afloat, quoted at 86c.; Western, in car lots, quoted at 80c.@85c., as to quality. Some purchases of prime Western, rumored as made at Milwaukee, on export account, but without confirmation.....Canada Peas, in bond, dull; prime held at 95c.....Barley in moderate demand at about previous rates, with sales of 10,000 bushels No. 1 Canada on private terms; quoted at $1 05 bid and $1 03@$1 10 asked; 6,000 bushels very good ungraded Canada at $1, and 6,700 bushels Canada East at 71c. ₱ bushel.....Barley-malt quiet to-day; sales of choice new crop Canada reported at $1 30, time; and good two-rowed State at 70c.....Buckwheat inactive; a car load of fair State reported sold at 97c.....Oats have been in comparatively light request, for local trade purposes, at about former rates.....Sales reported of 21,000 bushels, including White Western at 44c.@47c.; Mixed Western at 43½c.@45c., and mainly at 44c.@47c.; Mixed Western at 40½c.@42c., and mainly at 41c.@42c.; Mixed State, 42c.@43c., and in job lots, ordinary to very choice, 42c.@45c.; New-York No. 2 at 43c.; New-York No. 3 at 43½c.; New-York rejected, quoted at 41c.....There has been a more urgent call noted for Feed, which has been very scarce, and again quoted firmer.....We quote: 40c to 50 lb. at $23@24; 100 lb. at $23@24; Rye Feed at $24@25; Sharps at $24@25, the latter for choice.....Clover-seed dull, with about prime to choice Western quoted at 15¼c.@15½c.; very choice to fancy State at 15¾c.@16c.; and prime to strictly prime State at 15c.@15¾c. About 50 bbls. Timothy-seed reported sold at 15c. for fair quality; and small lots of State at 13½c.@16c.....Other seeds inactive, quoted as before.....Hay and Straw as last quoted.....The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day summarizes 2,991,705 bushels Wheat, 3,148,528 bushels Corn, 397,789 bushels Rye, 600,379 bushels Barley, 355,078 bushels Malt, 938,480 bushels Oats and 9,382 bushels Peas.....The aggregate of Grain in store is 7,641,327 bushels, as against 7,508,937 bushels last Monday, and 7,198,493 bushels on Feb. 21, 1876.

MILK—The contract price paid to dairymen by large dealers for the month of February is 3½c. ₱ quart. Some few sales for the latter half of January have been settled at the rate of 4c. ₱ quart.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been quoted about [illegible] sales of 300 bbls. Market otherwise very quiet, but quoted essentially unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in limited request at about previous prices.....We quote at $2 for Strained; $2 10 for good Strained; $2 20@$2 45 for No. 2; $2 62½@$2 for No. 1; $3 25@$3 for Pale to extra Pale and Window Glass, ₱ 280 lb. Tar has been very quiet within the range of from $2 25@$2 50 ₱ bbl.....City Pitch at $2 37½@$2 50 ₱ bbl.....Spirits of Turpentine in fair to steady demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 40c. @41c., 40c. ₱ gallon. Sales 84 bbls. at 40c., (part oil and whisky pks.....Stock in yard includes 6,003 bbls. Tar, 14,421 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 4,752 bbls. Crude do., and 54,523 bbls. Resin.....Stock afloat, 2,540 bbls. Tar, 1,325 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, and 1,457 bbls. Resin.

PROVISIONS—Western advices, as to Pork and Lard, were decidedly unfavorable to-day.....Western Mess Pork has been in steady demand here for early delivery, at reduced prices. Sales reported of 50 bbls. unInspected at $16.....Other kinds very dull. Extra Prime quoted at $12 50@$12 75; Western Prime Mess at $14 75@$15.....And, for forward delivery here, Western Mess has been moderately dealt in; quoted for February, at the close, nominal; March, down to $15 60@$15 75; April, $15 75@$15 90, and May $15 75, showing a marked decline.....Sales reported of 1,250 bbls. April, at $15 60@$15 80, and 1,500 bbls., May, at $15 75@ 16 00. Dressed Hogs has sought after, with Western quoted down to 7c.@7½c. City Cut-meats have been in light request at about previous rates.....Sales include 8,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 13 lb., at 8c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk meats, with Western Long Clear quoted down to 8¾c.; and City do. at 8¾c.@8¾c.; Long and Short Clear, early delivery, 8¾c. sales, 100 bxs. Western Long Clear, heavy, at 8¾c., and 100 bxs. Short Clear at 8c.....And for Chicago delivery, Long and Short Clear, for early delivery, down to 8¾c., with no further sales reported. (the advanced rate of 6c. @ 100 lb. yet claimed on through freight to Liverpool, but not to be obtained on open terms.) Sales were reported of 200,000 lb. Short Rib, in bulk, for Chicago delivery, April option, at $4 25.....Western Steam Lard has been quoted much lower for early delivery on a limited scale.....Sales reported of 500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 8c. Sd, and a British bark, 1,046 tons, with about 7,200 bbls. do., from Baltimore, at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For Continental ports, generally, the report as to berth freights by steam and sail is one of extreme dullness, although no further changes of moment were reported as to rates, which ruled low.....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig, 304 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, at 5s. 3d. ₱ bbl. and 27c. ₱ case to the Mediterranean, with privileges (at proportionate rates) extending to Odessa, which was at 7s. ₱ bbl and 30c. ₱ case.....For the India sugar trade, as also for the Lumber and Coal trades, the demand was comparatively tame to-day on the basis of about former figures.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (Monday,) Feb. 19, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, in partition, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, R. V. Harnett sold a four-story brick tenement-house, with lot 21 by 92.3, on East 9th st., north side, 154 feet east of Avenue C, for $5,100, to Herman Wille, plaintiff in the legal action.

Under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, J. W. C. Leveridge, Esq., Referee, Peter F. Meyer disposed of a two-story and basement frame house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East 85th st., south side, 255 feet east of 3d av., for $3,500, to Warren B. Sammis, plaintiff. Louis Mesier, under a similar court order, W. P. Dixon, Esq., Referee, sold a house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East 74th st., south side, 250 feet west of Avenue A, for $10,000, to H. Meyer.

The following legal auctions were adjourned: Sale by Sheriff Brennan, at office, of plot of land on 3d av., south-west corner 97th st., to Feb. 21; sale by R. V. Harnett of the building, with lot, No. 3 Peck slip, between Pearl and Water sts., to Feb. 26, and sale by same auctioneer of two lots on 11th av., south-east corner 60th st., *sine die*.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. B. Schafer, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 100, on Grand st., north side, 75 feet west of Suffolk st.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 24.6 by 61, on Gouverneur st., south-west corner Madison st. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on East 88th st., between 3d and 4th avs., known as lot No. 84, on a map of Harlem Common Lots.

By M. A. J. Lynch, Supreme Court foreclosure, W. A. Boyd, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 126.3 by 152.3 by 197.9, on East 90th st., south side, 601 feet west of 3d av. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of six lots, each 25 by 100.8, on East 91st st., south-east corner 4th av.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., foreclosure sale by order of the Court of Common Pleas, H. Pultz, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 199 by 272 by 22 by 50 by 75 by 102 2, on St. Ann's av., north-west corner Westchester av., Morrisania.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, FEB. 19.

NEW-YORK.

By R. V. Harnett.

1 four-story brick tenement-house, with lot, East 9th st., n. s., 154 ft. e. of Avenue C, lot 21x92.3.....$5,100

By Peter F. Meyer.

1 two-story and basement frame house, with lot, East 85th st., s. s., 255 ft. e. of 3d av., lot 25x102.2.....3,500

By Louis Mesier.

1 five-story brick tenement-house, with lot, East 74th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Avenue A, lot 22x102.2.....10,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Feb. 17.

40th st., e. s., 87.6 ft. n. of Grand st., 25.8x 100.2; Barak G. Coles and wife to G. D. Meinen.....nom.

22d st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x98.9; T. Pitt st., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Grand st., 25x100; same to same.....nom.

Mohler to Lena ernst.....nom.

33d st., e. s., 75 ft. w. of 1st av., 50x98.9; Christian Stieber, Jr., and wife to A. Reinhart.$28,500

Ludlow st., e. s., 200 ft. n. of Hester st., 40x87.6; E. Stengel to F. stengel.....nom.

41st st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of 9th av., 50x98.9; Edward E. Donnelly to George L. B.heimer.

Broadway, n. w. corner 51st st., 108x irregular; George King and wife to Apartment Hotel Company.....nom.

Delancy st., w. s., 92.7 ft. s. of Suffolk st., 23.8x84.6; Frederick Handt and wife to E. Miebenfelder.....nom.

Willet st., e. s., 200 ft. s. of Rivington st., 25x 100; A. Hassey to M. Keim.....12,000

1st av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 60th st., 25x100; Anthony Dugro to Edward J. Krug.....13,000

33d st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of 1st av., 30x98.9; Anna Reinhart and husband to Amelia Arbedter.....nom.

Eldridge st., w. s., between Stanton and Rivington sts., lot No. 658, 25x100; C. Dahn and wife to E. Herdfelder.....25,000

78th st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 3d av., 50x102; George W. Chamberlain and wife to R. J. Cummings.....17,000

78th st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102; same to same.....nom.

Hamilton st., No. 18; Christina Seisam and husband to Hugo Gerch.....nom.

60th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 9th av., 50x75.6; Patrick F. Maginn and wife to George French.....nom.

111th st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.11; Maurice B. Herring to Bridget E. Herring.....2,000

60th st., s. s., 80 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x75; Michael Fitzsimmon and wife to George French.....nom.

Madison av., s. w. corner 36th st., 35x95; V. M. A. Chaulet to W. Berault.....22,500

Pitt st., w. s., 100 ft. w. of Grand st., 24x100; William Ernst and wife to T. Mahler.....nom.

92d st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x98.9; same to same.....nom.

Water st., n. s., Nos. 314 and 316, 25x74; A. S. Hatch and wife to Mcauley Water Street Mission.....5,000

1st av., n. s., 75.11 ft. e. of 125th st., 25x75; George F. Martens to C. A. Cragin.....12,500

41st st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x98.9; J. J. Thomas, Referee, to W. L. Cutting.....

1st av. e. s., 75.11 ft. s. of 125th st., 25x75; G. Sinclair, Referee, to G. F. Martens.....8,800

49th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 3d av., 19.6x74; C. T. Middlebrook, Referee, to H. B. Boardman.....2,700

15th st., s. s., 397.1 ft. w. of 7th av., 24.9x 86.6; E. C. Chetwood, Referee, to T. Fitzpatrick.....

85th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th av., 21.10x 102.2; E. C. Chetwood, Referee, to Ann Crowley.....9,050

2,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

JOHN W. DERING & CO.,

NO. 130 BROADWAY, and

BROADWAY, CORNER OF 51ST ST.,

Have a house on West 45th st., $23,000, and many others above 42d st., less than $20,000.

NO. 46 EAST 21ST ST.

Four stories, high stoop, brown stone, 25x65x92; 20 rooms, price, $37,500, including fixtures and a portion of the furniture; $25,000 may remain at 6 per cent. for three and five years.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—For sale a good English basement house in fine order, with side entrance; lot 20x100.5.

F. G. & C. N. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A FINE NORTH-EAST CORNER HOUSE on Madison av. and Murray Hill; full sized, perfect order in every way. F. G. & C. N. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES BELONGing to estates and institutions for sale or rent at low rates. KINGMAN F. PAGE, No. 42 East 23d st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

TO LEASE—$300.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE, high stoop house, 22x55 feet, on lot 100 feet, situated on 34st. Brooklyn, near 7th av., and on the high ground adjoining Prospect Park. Third st. is the extra-wide street leading to the entrance to the Park. This is the nicest and most healthful part of the whole city. The houses are first-class in every respect, in perfect order, and immediate possession can be given. Apply to J. B. BANDEL & SON, No. 117 Broadway, New-York, or to IRA A. KIMBALL, corner 5th av. and 9th st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FINEST COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, about 100 acres; large mansion; porter's, gardener's, and farmer's cottages, and all necessary out-buildings; a bargain; improved property taken in part payment. J. WILSON LOCKEY, Young Men's Christian Association Buildings, corner 4th av. and 23d st.

AN ELEGANT MANSION, COMPLETE IN all its appointments, frescoed, and heated by steam, to rent partially furnished; situated in the most desirable part of Newark, N. J., facing Washington Park; the grounds are handsomely laid out; fine stable, green-house, &c., complete; rent low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—THE private residence of James C. Woodruff, containing 15 rooms, on the corner of West Jersey st. and De Hart place, Elizabeth, N. J.; grounds of one acre; lawn, garden, fruit, stable, and hen-house. Inquire of A. G. CRANE, No. 23 Broadway, or C. H. LANGDON, Nos. 84 and 84 Worth st.

EXCHANGE.—THREE HANDSOME COUNTRY Residences within one hour of New-York, free of mortgage, to exchange for City improved property not too heavily encumbered. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 145 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

TO RENT, AT LENOX, MASS., THE PLACE of the late R. Sands Tucker, with carriage-house, &c.; farm if desired. Apply to TUCKER, CARTER & CO., No. 70 South st., or to F. POST, Lenox, Mass.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A SPECIALTY.—TO LET, FROM MAY 1, THAT desirable private dwelling, No. 247 East 82d st.; three stories, basement, and cellar; high stone stoop, tan rooms, besides bath, closets, store-room, &c.; perfect order, everyimprovement; $55 per month. Apply on premises, or to A. J. NEAFES, (owner,) Real Estate, No. 1,533 3d av.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES, all parts of City and suburbs, to let or for sale; bargains. Parties having houses are invited to send me description; no charge for registering. J. NELSON BLOOMFIELD, 401 st., corner 4th av., Christian Association Building.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 232 EAST 11TH ST., BEtween 2d and 3d avs., containing all the modern improvements. will be let low to good parties. For particulars, &c., apply to M. ECHEVERRIA & CO., No. 20 Beaver st.

HOUSES TO LET CHEAP—EAST 56TH ST. $750; East 43th st., $1,200; 7th av., $1,600; West 21st st., $2,000; 50th st., $2,000.

E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

NO. 101 WAVERLEY PLACE—30 BY 80; overlooking Washington square; a delightful residence; rent $2,150; seen only by permit. Inquire of N. F. FREEMAN, No. 37 Pine st.

CHEAPEST BUILDING TO LET DOWN TOWN—No. 436 Water st., 25x60, four stories; $1,000. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 68 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS FURnished and unfurnished houses to let. S. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—A HANDSOME AND COMPLETELY furnished house in a first-class country seat whose owner will board with tenant in lieu of part of rent; highest references given. Address J. G. F., Post Office Box No. 1,389.

WANTED,—A HOUSE WITH 10 OR 12 ROOMS, with modern improvements, between 32d and 60th sts., and 3d and 6th avs. Addr ss with full particulars M., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING APPLY TO GEORGE JONES, TIMES OFFICE.

OFFICES ON FIRST FLOOR OF NO. 117 Broadway, now occupied by the Standard Insurance Company, to let or lease; rent, $4,200 per annum; size, 25x90 feet. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—THE STORE AND APARTMENTS AT No. 131 Waverley place, one door from 6th av.; a good stand for any light business; rent, $500 per annum. THORNTON L. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

OFFICES TO RENT.

Nos. 113, 115, 117, and 119 Broadway. Two large elevators; changes in the City considering location. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

STORES TO LET CHEAP—ON BROAD, FRONT Water, Beaver, West, South, Fulton, Catharine, and Chambers sts., 4th av., Broadway, &c. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway,

TO LET—THE STORE AND BASEMENT, NO. 2 New Chambers st., now occupied as a restaurant. Apply to W. L. CONKLIN, No. 154 4th av.

TO RENT—THE SECOND STORY STORE NO. 180 5th av., near 23d st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

NO. 263 BROADWAY—UPPER PART TO LET; splendid location for offices or business. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., No. 68 Broadway.

TO LET—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE IN AN excellent location for business, No. 195 Duane st., near Greenwich. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BUILDING, INCLUding store No. 866 Broadway, four doors above 17th st. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

STEAM POWER AND FIRST FLOOR AND Cellar, 50x80 feet, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire in the corner.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.—WANTED, a small country place, three or four acres, (West Chester County preferred,) with a good house unincumbered, worth from $3,000 to $4,000, for which a well assorted stock of ready made clothing will be given. Address, giving particulars, HANSON, Station D, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN FROM ONE OF THE MANAGERS 50 tickets of the Martha Washington Reception—Nos. 4,191 to 4,190, inclusive. The public are cautioned against buying the same, and are requested to report at the rooms of St. John's Guild, No. 42 East 14th st., any one offering the same for sale.

$50 REWARD.—LOST ON SUNDAY, FEB. 18, between 2 and 5 o'clock, afternoon, a black and tan Terrier—long ears—in 4thav., between 29th and 30th sts. Apply at MAISON RICHELIEU, No. 101 Lexington av., corner 30th st.

LOST—$10 REWARD.—FOX TERRIER DOG, liberly white; black and tan about head; tail shortened. Above reward will be paid for him at No. 104 east 35th st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

MONEY ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.—Diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver-ware, camel's hair shawls, silk, &c., bought and sold back at a very small advance. GEORGE C. ALLEN, Jeweler, No. 189 Broadway, near 19th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO GO out by the day to do washing and house-cleaning, or $1 per day; good reference. Call at No. 405 West 54th st., first floor.

CHAR-WOMAN.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO GO out as day work; understands fine washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 212 West 50th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 190 West 28th st., between 6th and 7th ave., room No. 14.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or waiting alone; is willing and obliging; best City reference; no cards answered. Call at No. 309 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and waitress; or would wait on a lady, and care growing children; City reference. Call at No. 112 East 20th st., between 6th and 7th ave., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid and wai reas in a private family; three years' City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 442 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; three years' City reference from last place. Call two days at No. 443 West 3 th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Chamber-maid and waitress, by a young Protestant Welch girl; no objection to country; good reference. Call at No. 328 West 16th st., fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl; would assist with washing and ironing; is willing and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 502 2d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Chamber-maid and waitress; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call at No. 141 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid or waitress; assist with washing or sewing; first-class references. Call at No. 486 2d av., between 27th and 28th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR to do Chamber-work and Fine Washing.—By a very respectable young woman; best City reference given. Call or address No. 435 East 58th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; excellent City reference. Call at No. 201 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl and assist in washing; is willing and obliging. Call or address No. 421 West 42d st., in fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND ASSIST WITH Washing.—Best reference. Call at No. 109 West 51st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young American girl, or as seamstress; first-class reference: City or country. Call at 237 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; first-class reference. Call at No. 205 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl; good City reference. Call at No. 225 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; eight years City reference. Call at No. 490 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, or will do general house-work. Call at No. 435 East 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Cob mober-maid and waitress in a small private fam, ily. Call at No. 137 West 25

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the Lake Routes, recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 24, at 1 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. D. JONES, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to be north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing this meridian of 47 at 42, or nothing to be north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA.....WED., Feb. 21 ABYSSINIA, WED., March 7
BATAVIA.....WED., Feb. 28 ALGERIA, WED., March 14

Steamers marked * do not carry cabin passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 21st February, 1877.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA.....Feb. 20, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 13, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $45; cabin, $55 to $90, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

SEMI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ALPS.....Feb. 28
ETNA.....March 15

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....March 14

Superior first-class passage accommodations.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Anthony st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Feb. 22
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 15
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $35; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Applies

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North river.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 21st, Hoboken.

HERMANN.....Sat., Feb. 24 | AMERICA.....Sat., March 10
NECKAR.....Sat., March 17 | WESER.....Sat., March 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....80 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For further information or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INDIAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, March 24, at 1 P. M.
From pier 15 North river.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24, Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW
anchoria...Feb. 24, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia March 10, 2 P. M.
California, March 3, 8 A. M. | Victoria, March 17, 7 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabin $55 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35. Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Utopia, Feb. 24, 2 P. M. | Wisla...March 10, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North river, N. Y.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP LINE

Between Philadelphia & Liverpool, calling at Queenstown, Thursdays from Philadelphia. We line leaves from Liverpool.

Steamers to sail from Philadelphia as follows:

Indiana.....Feb. 15 | *Lord Clive.....March 8
Illinois.....Feb. 22 | Pennsylvania.....March 15
Ohio.....March 1 | Indiana.....March 22

Price of passage in currency:
Cabin, $75 to $100. Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $28.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, Philada.
No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, No. 3 Battery place, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (E. S.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:
CANADA, Frangeul.....Saturday, Feb. 24, at 2 P. M.
For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
GREECE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England...Feb. 21, 11 A. M. | The Queen, Mar 3, 7½ A. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHERMAN, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

R. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, Pier No. 42 North River, 3 P. M.
GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Spain, and Tallahassee also, with the steamer J. B. SCUDDER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. G. ROWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. & B. Co., No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
sailing from Pier 3008 canal st., North River.

For the STEAMSHIP via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Thursday, March 1
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Thursday, March 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Feb. 28

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal st., North River.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAILS & LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North river at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Feb. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 28
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 23 and March 16 for Vera Cruz and the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
PALMYRA & SONS, No. 41 and 43 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 7

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.
POMMERANIA.....Feb. 22 | HAMMONIA.....March 8
SUEVIA.....March 1 | WIELAND.....March 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and via Southampton England, First Cabin, $140 gold; Second Cabin, $85 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHARDT & CO., GR. SICHARD & BOAS,
General Agents, General Passenger Agents,
61 Broadway, N. Y. 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 21
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 24

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to Savannah 1 per cent. Rates 1 per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and all rates at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY O. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

Merchants' Steam-ship Line to Brazil.
FOR PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA.

Steam-ship CASSINI will sail about MARCH 1. Rates of passage and freight have been fixed on a low basis. For further information apply to the agent,
E. B. BORLAND, No. 70 Wall st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 8 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 8, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M. For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily: 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 113 Hudson street, Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 8 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 9:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., North-ern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Will run this night only.

Tickets for sale at No. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express, drawing-room coaches to Buffalo, Dunkirk, and Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st. for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sunday.) Boston, Lynn, Salem, Portland, 11 A. M., 10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 9 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 362 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only. Steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 5 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILLEY, G. F. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 4:30 P. M.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 5 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

BANKRUPT SALE OF HOSIERY AND FANCY GOODS.—In the matter of JEREMIAH JOHNSON, Jr., DAVID L. EQUI, and GEORGE WILCOX, bankrupts.—The undersigned will sell at public auction at the premises lately occupied by said bankrupts, No. 61 Walker street, in the City of New-York, on the 27th day of February, 1877, beginning at 10 o'clock A. M., the stock of hosiery, gloves, suspenders, buttons, needles, thread, yarn, and other fancy goods, late of the business of the said bankrupts, together with the counters, shelving, office furniture, and other fixtures and furniture lately used in said business.
JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,
f6-law3wTu No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.

SELLS THIS DAY, TUESDAY, FEB. 20, at 10:30 o'clock, at Metropolitan Sales-rooms, 4th av., corner 26th st., the balance of stock of a first-class manufacturer retiring from business, comprising rich, medium, and low-priced furniture; parlor suits, wardrobes, M. T. tables, sideboards, cottage chamber suits, hall-stands, mattresses, pillows, &c. Also, in basement, second-hand household furniture, carpets, crockery, silver-plated and glass ware, pier and mantel mirrors, &c.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the STERLING FIRE INS. CO., No. 150 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1877.

20TH DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. is payable on demand.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND COLORADO COMPANY, PARK BANK BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1877.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.—A DIVIDEND OF ONE PER cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at this office, on and after March 1, 1877, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books, which will close on the 20th day of February instant, and reopen March 2, 1877.
H. GROENEMEYER, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

ADVANCES MADE ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE. DONALD MACKAY.
LATHAM A. FISH.

First Mortgage 7s of 1886
OF THE
Albany and Rensselaer IRON AND STEEL COMPANY,
HAVING THE PERSONAL GUARANTEE OF
ERASTUS CORNING, OF ALBANY,

Secured by sinking fund of $75,000 applied semi-annually—March 1 and Sept. 1 of each year—to retiring the bonds at par, drawn for by lot at the United States Trust Company of New-York, where the principal and interest are payable.

Allowing for the semi-annual drawings, these bonds, although due in 1886, have now only the average time of four and a half years to run.

We recommend this security as worthy the confidence of investors.

$422,000,

Being the total unsold balance of the issue of $1,500,000, which has since Sept. 1, 1876, by drawings at par, been reduced to $1,350,000, for sale

AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 28 State st., Boston.
No. 54 Wall st., New-York.

SIX PER CENT. BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Feb. 16, 1877.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals at this office until Thursday, March 1, at 12 o'clock noon, (at which time they will be opened) for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following loans:

$500,000
Six per cent. Brooklyn City bonds for the completion of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge.
$300,000 MATURING IN 1909, and
$200,000 MATURING IN 1910.
COUPON OR REGISTERED.

$250,000
Six per cent. ASSESSMENT FUND BONDS, W. & S., maturing three years from date of purchase—Registered.

Proposals must state the price offered, (with accrued interest from Jan. 1 on Brooklyn City bonds,) and description of bonds desired.
WILLIAM BURRELL, Controller.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1877.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of the City of New-York, Trustees of the sinking fund of the construction and equipment bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, hereby give notice that in accordance with the provisions of the said sinking fund, they have drawn by lot the following numbers of sixteen of said bonds, viz: Nos. 56, 449, 584, 670, 709, 711, 739, 867, 883, 888, 925, 945, 959, 963, 1,000, 1,012, and that on presentation and delivery to them of said sixteen bonds, or any part of the same, they will be redeemed at par value thereof, and that interest on all of the said sixteen bonds so prepared for redemption on or before the 1st day of July next will cease from and after that date.
R. G. ROLSTON, President.

WANTED.

Mobile and Ohio Sterling Bonds.
Mobile and Ohio 8 per cent. Interest Bonds.
Mississippi Central First and Second Mortgage Bonds.
New-Orleans and Jackson First Mortgage Bonds.
Mississippi and Tennessee First mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
Mississippi and Tennessee Second Mortgage Bonds.
Atlantic and Gulf Consolidated Bonds.
Western Railroad of Alabama First Mortgage Bonds.
Western Railroad of Alabama Second Mortgage Bonds.
Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Consolidated Bonds.
South Georgia and Florida First Mortgage Bonds.
Cairo and Fulton First Mortgage Bonds.
Alabama Class A and B Bonds.

FOR SALE,
Virginia, South Carolina, and Louisiana Consols, by
ARENTS & YOUNG, No. 9 New st.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Feb. 8, 1877.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a cash dividend of four (4) per cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable at the banking house of the Company's Agents, messrs. M. K. Jesup, Paton & Co., No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, on the 1st day of March next, to holders who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 1st day of February, inst., at which time the transfer books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 2d day of March next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals addressed to WM. H. SWIFT, Esq., at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 26 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until FRIDAY, March 2, 1877, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the land bonds of said company to the undersigned trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863. The bids will be opened in Boston on Saturday, March 3, 1877, and the accepted bids paid for on Monday, March 5.
WM. H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT,
NATH'L THAYER,
Boston, Feb. 19, 1877. Trustees.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL
IS PREPARED TO ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES
AND
LETTERS OF CREDIT
TO TRAVELERS,
available in all parts of the world.
CHARLES F. SMITHERS, WALTER WATSON, } Agents
NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST.

7 PER CENT. STOCKS
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
DUE 1886, 1888, 1890, 1896,
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE K. SISTARE,
No. 24 NASSAU ST.

THE AMERICAN MINING AND STOCK EXCHANGE,

Will remove to their new Board Room,
No. 60. BROADWAY. AND NO. 23 NEW STREET,
on or about the 1st of March.
GEORGE TUTHILL, President.
H. J. HUBBARD, Secretary.

CINCINNATI 7 3/10 PER CENT
MUNICIPAL BONDS, DUE 1906. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY
KUHN, LOEB & CO., NO. 31 NASSAU ST.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.
WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 76 Broadway, corner of Pine st.
STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN all PARTS of the WORLD.

ELECTIONS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 15, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1877.

The transfer-book will be closed from the evening of 20th inst., until March 8.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Presidents and Directors, and the election of other business, will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M., On the 10th inst., and reopen on the 23d inst.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

HARLEM BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 17, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank for the election of Directors and inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-rooms on TUESDAY, March 6, 1877. Polls open from 1 to 3 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed on the 26th inst.
C. H. ROBERTS, Cashier.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS and election of Directors of the St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held on the 26th of March, 1877, at the office of said company, No. 417 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo., at 1 o'clock, P. M.
H. GROENEMEYER, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.
THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Elegantly-furnished rooms on second and third floors; large closets, bath-room, &c.; table and house strictly first class.

NO. 43 EAST 20TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, with board; table and attendance first-class; references.

SUNNY FRONT SECOND-FLOOR SUITE; superior board; low for balance of season. No. 33 West 33d st.

NO. 67 WEST 38TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and bedroom on upper floor; also, hall room on third floor; private table only.

NO. 73 EAST 61ST ST.—A SECOND-STORY large room to let, with first-class board. Servants have been with us for years.

NO. 12 GRAMERCY PARK.—ONE HANDsomely furnished room, with board, on parlor floor; also hall-room.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS on second floor to let, with board; terms moderate; references.

NO. 5 EAST 46TH ST., NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL.—Second floor; well furnished; first-class board; references.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.—HANDSOME ROOM ON second floor, with board; reference exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, two infants, and nurse; a private family having more room than they require, and willing to furnish plain and generous board for a moderate compensation, will find this a good opportunity to get first-class party, who could furnish rooms, if necessary, except carpets; parlor and bedroom and room for nurse, and not above third floor; location, 20th to 45th st., 4th to 7th av. Address, stating terms and all particulars, ALEXANDRA, Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BETWEEN 23D AND 50TH STS., AND 4th and 6th avs., with sunny exposure, a parlor, bedroom, and bath-room, all communicating, with private table for gentleman and wife. Address, with full particulars, S. A. M., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO RENT—TO GENTLEMEN ONLY, WITHOUT board, two or three nicely-furnished rooms at moderate prices, in private house, neighborhood of Madison av. and 32d st. Address COMFORT, Box No. 267 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 56 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—Nicely furnished parlors and bedrooms, near restaurants; breakfast if desired; neat, quiet house; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN only. No. 34 East 20th st.

HOTELS.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL, NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS.
For full information apply to
JAMES LIDGERWOOD & CO.,
No. 733 Broadway, New-York.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.
SPECIALTIES.

DRESS-MAKING.

BLACK DRESS SILKS. BOYS' CLOTHING.

UNLIKE any other establishment in the country.

FOREIGN DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, and NOVELTIES by every EUROPEAN STEAMER.

ORDERS BY MAIL RECEIVE SPECIAL CARE.

CATALOGUES FREE.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE, N. Y.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALEXANDER H. CHILDS and EDWARD WILLIS, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Edward Willis, in said district, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 1, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the seventeenth day of March, 1877, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq. Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the nineteenth day of February, 18/7.
GEO. P. BETTS, Clerk.
f20-law3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES HUBER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Charles Huber, of the City of New-York in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 13th day of March, 1877, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, on the 19th day of February, 1877.
f20-law3wTu* GEO. P. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of STANLEY A. DAYTON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Stanley A. Day

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BURNING OF THE BAVARIA.

ARRIVAL AT THIS PORT OF THE OFFICERS, CREW, AND PASSENGERS OF THE BURNED STEAM-SHIP—DETAILS OF THE DISASTER —THE SHIP ABANDONED—RESCUE OF THE BOATS WITH THE SHIP'S COMPANY.

The steam-ship Gulf Stream, Capt. Crowell, arrived at this port yesterday, after a voyage of four days, from Charleston, S. C., bringing the officers, crew, and passengers of the ill-fated steam-ship Bavaria, which was burned at sea on the 6th inst. Soon after landing the men reported at the office of the British Consul, where the assistance required was given promptly. Capt. Williams, commander of the Bavaria, in conversation with a reporter, said that his ship, one of the screw-steamers of the Dominion Line, left New-Orleans for Liverpool on Feb. 1, with a crew of 56 men and eight passengers, and had on board a cargo of 4,356 bales of cotton, 1,000 barrels of resin, and 269,000 Mexican dollars. The ship was coaled at the South-west Pass, and resumed her voyage on the 3d inst. Nothing of interest occurred on board until the afternoon of Tuesday, Feb. 6, when the firemen discovered that the coal in the starboard bunker was burning. The donkey-pumps were started, and the fire was soon extinguished. About 7 o'clock on the evening of the same day smoke was detected between decks, and an investigation showed that the cotton on the steerage-deck was burning. The pumps were started again, and every effort made to save the ship, but it was evident that combustion had been going on a long while. About 10 o'clock P. M. the fire was burning furiously and was completely beyond control. The ship had six boats, sufficient to accommodate every soul on board, and orders were given for all hands to prepare to leave the ship. Two bags of bread and a breaker of water were put into each boat, so that, with proper care, the people could live for 10 days, if not swallowed up by the sea. There was no excitement, the men acting coolly and bravely. They had their waterproof coats on, but beyond that and the clothing they wore when the second fire was discovered nothing was saved except the ship's papers. When the order was given to clear away and lower the boats the engineers rushed on deck and took the places assigned to them. The fire was then bursting through the deck and hatches. Among the passengers were Mr. D. O'Connor and his wife, Mary and Michael O'Connor, their children, and an infant. They were placed in the Captain's boat. The other passengers, Mr. J. D. Binary, George Woodward, and John Harrison, were placed in the other boats, and the crew distributed among them. The sea was comparatively quiet, and no trouble occurred in getting all afloat except boat No. 4. While the men were getting that boat away a burst of fire and a dense cloud of smoke drove them back. Again and again the men rushed for it, only to be driven back. The flames were then rushing up the rigging and had reached the mast-heads, when Capt. Williams made a final rush for the boat, and succeeded in lowering it without accident. After seeing every one else safe, the Captain entered his own boat, and it was pulled away from the burning vessel. The officers now knew their exact position then to be 31° 14' north longitude, 78° 42' west of Greenwich, in the Gulf Stream and off the lower coast of Georgia. Their orders were to keep as close together as possible.

About midnight on Feb. 7 the light of the fire was seen by the officers of the British bark Thomason, Capt. Frorick, bound from Quebec to St. Helena. The bark bore down on the Bavaria, and about daylight the next morning was close to the burning ship. Capt. Frostick reported that at that time only a part of the mizzenmast was standing and on fire, the fore and mainmast having gone by the board. He then commenced a search for the boats, being satisfied that the ship had been abandoned. At 10 o'clock in the morning he picked up the first officer's boat, and soon after found three others. As the bark was picking up the third and fourth boats she was seen by Capt. Williams's boat, and with renewed energy the men tried to reach her, but slowly the bark went about and their hearts sank again as she disappeared. Toward the middle of the afternoon a shout went up from the boat's crew as the bark again appeared heading directly for them, and soon the fifth and sixth boats were picked up. The shipwrecked people were kindly treated and taken to Beaufort, S. C., whence they were forwarded to Charleston. There the British Consul gave them each a suit of clothes, fed them, and procured passage for all to this port on the steamer Gulf Stream.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL.

SYNOPSIS OF THE FORTHCOMING ANNUAL REPORT—HYPOTHECATING BONDS TO MEET THE PRESSING DEMANDS OF THE COMPANY.

The Directors of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company met yesterday afternoon to consider the proof-sheets of the annual report to be issued to-day. It was approved as presented, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Dickson and the other officials of the company when applied to for advance sheets of the report, positively refused to furnish them, on the ground that the Directors did not wish it published until to-morrow. At a late hour it was learned that copies of the report had been secretly furnished to the *World* and *Bulletin*. This action created a great deal of talk on the street, those papers having been engaged for some time past in bolstering up the company, and it was freely charged that the object of the officers was to keep the bull movement up for another day, before the independent newspapers would have an opportunity of analyzing the report. If such was the intention it was of no avail, as the reporters succeeded in obtaining an official copy of the report, of which the following is a synopsis: The company claims to have made last year above dividends, interest, rentals, and all first charges, $308,020. It acknowledges that it lost through lease lines $555,045, but says that this is included in the account showing the amount of net profits given above. The "real estate, inventories, &c.," owned by the company is appraised at $8,532,813, and the estimated value of its coal lands is stated at $12,000,000. The other assets are miscellaneous bonds and stocks, $8,088,714, including among others Boston, Hartford and Erie bonds, $1,254,268, and New-York and Canada railroad bonds, $3,100,385. There are said to be bills receivable to the amount of $2,063,237, and the bills payable are stated at $855,000. The other items are as follows: cash on hand, $624,584; "depositors," $634,318; funded debt, $15,116,000; capital stock, $20,000,000. It is reported on the best authority that the company raised $900,000 cash by hypothecating bonds through the Bank of Commerce, about the middle of last week.

BEQUESTS TO CHARITABLE SOCIETIES.

The will of Miss Mary M. Dauser, late of No. 40 West Eleventh street, was admitted to probate yesterday. After dividing $185,000 among relatives and friends, the following bequests are made:

The American Female Guardian Society	$20,000
New-York Bible society	10,000
New-York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor	10,000
Board of Foreign Missions of the deformed Church in America	10,000
New-York Ear and Eye Infirmary	5,000
Home for Incurables	20,000
New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children	10,000
New-York Juvenile Asylum	1,000
North-eastern Dispensary in the City of New-York	5,000
Sheltering Arms for the City of New-York	10,000
Nursery and Child's Hospital	5,000
Eastern Dispensary of the City of New-York	5,000
Young Women's Christian Association of the City of New-York	5,000
New-York City Church Extension and Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church	10,000
American Sunday-school Union in the City of Philadelphia	10,000
Child-right's Aid Society	20,000
New-York City Mission and Tract Society, in the City of New-York	20,000
Homœopathic Medical College of the State of New-York, New-York City	5,000
North-western Dispensary, in the City of New-York	5,000
Dental Dispensary	5,000
Homœopathic Dispensary for Women and Children	5,000
Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church	20,000
Tract society of the Methodist Episcopal Church	10,000
Board of Education of the Reformed Church in America	5,000
American Seaman's Friend Society	20,000
New-York Society for the Relief of Ruptured and Crippled	20,000
American Bible Society	20,000
Methodist Home for Forty-second street, near Eighth avenue	5,000
Bowery Village Church (now known as the Seventh Street Methodist Church)	5,000
Sunday School Union of the Methodist Church	20,000
Eastern Dispensary of the City of New-York	5,000

THE NEW-YORK WESLEYAN CLUB.

The New-York Wesleyan Club held a meeting last night at the residence of Mr. Stephen H. Olin, No. 111 East Thirty-first street, and Dr. Hunt, the President, being absent, the speaker of the evening, Dr. John W. Draper, was introduced by Mr. Olin. Dr. Draper repeated his interesting lecture on "What Science Owes to America for the Past Hundred Years," an address which attracted so much attention when read before the American Chemical Society on the 16th of last November. The lecture was listened to with marked attention, and as its conclusion its author was rewarded by a hearty vote of thanks. A collation was then served, and the rest of the evening was spent in social intercourse. The club will hereafter hold monthly meetings, the next of which will be at the call of the President.

THE CARE OF THE INSANE.

MEETING IN AID OF THE BROOKLYN RETREAT FOR THE INSANE—THE OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTION AND WHAT HAS BEEN DONE TOWARD ITS ESTABLISHMENT—ADDRESSES BY REV. DRS. PUTNAM AND STORRS.

The third of a series of meetings, under the auspices of a number of ladies who desire to found a private asylum in Kings County for the reception of respectable females in the incipient stages of insanity, was held last evening in Rev. Dr. Putnam's Church, corner of Pierrepont street and Monroe place, Brooklyn. Dr. Putnam called the meeting to order and presided. He said that since the last meeting the association of ladies who had the project of an asylum in contemplation had become incorporated under the title of "The Brooklyn Retreat for the Insane," the declared objects being the providing of a comfortable retreat for insane women in the County of Kings, the Trustees for the first year to be Mary W. Manning, Anna C. Field, Sarah M. Parsons, Amelia Forman, Ruthy B. Hutchinson, M. Therese Tupper, Mary H. Holley, Hannah D. White, and Sophia R. Ormiston. The ladies who had undertaken this work believed that, under an improved method of treating the insane, combined with cheerful surroundings, pleasant occupation, and outdoor exercise, a much larger percentage of cures may be effected, and they had already procured $1,000 in subscriptions from women.

Rev. Dr. Storrs was introduced, and said that it was a sad and sombre subject, treating of the night side of life, that they had met to consider. He had had nothing to do with originating the association, and all the credit was due to the ladies who had so nobly come to the front in this great project. There were 45,000 insane persons in the United States, a very large proportion of whom were women, and this did not include the very large class of those whose nerves were abnormally affected. A severe Winter increased the number of insane persons, and great disasters, like the Brooklyn Theatre fire and the Ashtabula horror, had a great effect in disturbing the normal condition of the minds of many. The ratio of insanity to population was constantly on the increase, and the ratio of cure was as steadily diminishing. The ratio of cure had diminished from 90 per cent. to a little over 30 per cent. The phases of insanity had increased in intensity and difficulty of treatment, owing mainly to the severe strain put upon the faculties in the present active competition in all the walks of life. The proper care of insane persons when in the incipient stages of the disease had a great influence in promoting a cure. Fewer patients should be in each asylum, and fresh air, cheerful surroundings, and sympathetic care were grand aids in the process of effecting a cure. An asylum containing over 1,000 patients, as many did, with only three or four physicians to look after them, was an impracticable plan for the cure of the disease. Insanity was in the air in these large institutions, and the effect of the presence of those who were in an incurable or chronic condition on those in only an incipient stage was very detrimental. Proper variety of employment could not be had in large asylums, and varied employment was very conducive to a cure. In general hospital practice the ratio of cure was about 50 per cent.; but in Flatbush Insane Asylum only 10 per cent. of the inmates were cured. This came of overcrowding, and inadequate facilities for varied and cheerful employment and diversion. There were 1,081 inmates of that asylum, and the per cent. of cure was so rapidly lessening that it would soon become, if no improvement was made, a veritable sepulchre of dead minds. There were 55 insane asylums in this country, costing $30,000,000. The support of the extravagantly built and conducted asylums of this State averaged $5,000 annually for each inmate. During the last decade the population of the United States had increased 25 per cent., while the number of insane persons had increased 55 per cent. The ladies who had charge of the present project intended to endeavor to establish an asylum that would be substantially self-supporting, and be free from the "pauper taint" so much in existence, and have advantages unknown perhaps to any of them.

Mr. David M. Stone gave many interesting illustrations of the ill-treatment of inmates of insane asylums, and said that the ladies who had presented their plan for the securement of the aid and good will of the press in creating sentiment to substitute a treatment founded on the love and sympathy of a home, instead of a system of neglect and harsh treatment.

After brief remarks by Rev. Mr. Nye, of the Church of Our Father, the meeting adjourned, with the understanding that a committee would be instructed to collect subscriptions.

LITTLE HELL GATE TO BE FILLED UP.

The conference between the Police Commissioners and the heads of other departments in relation to the proposed filling up of Little Hell Gate with street refuse, met again yesterday at Police Head-quarters. President Wales, of the Department of Docks, occupied the chair, and Prof. Chandler, of the Board of Health, officiated as Secretary. Gen. Smith offered the following bills, which were concurred in as being necessary to the proper authorization of the work:

AN ACT to declare Little Hell Gate not a navigable channel, and to accord the assent of the United States to the filling up of the same:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, in Congress assembled, that the water passage known as Little Hell Gate, between Randall's and Ward's Islands be and the same hereby is declared not a navigable channel or public highway.

AN ACT to change the bulkhead line of Randall's and Ward's Islands: The people of the State of New-York represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The bulkhead line, or line of solid filling, adjacent to the westerly shore of Randall's Island shall be altered and extended from a point on the sea wall of said Randall's Island, lying in the line of the prolongation of the north side of the building of the female department of the House of Refuge, and 150.7 feet distant from the north-west corner of the same, and running from this point to the north-west corner of the building occupied by the Superintendent of the Department of Commissioners of Emigration to the point in the sea wall of Ward's Island, lying in the prolongation of said line.

SEC. 2. The bulkhead line, or line of solid filling adjacent to the easterly shore of Randall's Island shall be altered and extended from a point of the sea wall of said Randall's Island, lying in the prolongation of a line starting from a point in the southerly face of the school house of said Randall's Island (Nursery Department) 24.7 feet distant from the south-east corner of the same and run ing thence through a point lying in the prolongation of the south-erly face of the main building of the large boy's dormitory (Nursery Department) and 87 feet distant from the south-west corner of the same to the point in the sea wall of Ward's Island lying in the prolongation of said line.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

A letter was received from Chief of United States Engineers at Washington notifying the conference that the United States authorities do not object to the scheme, and suggesting the presentation of an appropriate bill to Congress.

THE ROBBERY OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

Messrs. James G. King's Sons have not obtained any clue to the sneak thieves who so adroitly carried off the two tin boxes full of securities from their safe on Friday last. Mr. King said to a TIMES reporter yesterday that he had succeeded in fixing the time of the robbery as just before noon. The boxes were not kept in the large safe of the concern, but in another safe which is stationed in a small room opening into the main office on the left and divided from it by a plaster partition. Mr. Richards, the owner, did not inform the firm that the boxes contained anything valuable, and it was supposed in the office that there was nothing in them but private papers and memoranda. Two clerks have seats in the little room, but on Friday both had been sent out on messages. The members of the firm have occasion to pass in and out of the room continually for books and papers. About 11 o'clock, during the absence of the clerk, three gentlemen came up to the railing and asked the junior partner for the senior. He informed them that he was expected every moment, and to walk in inside. They did so, and young Mr. King, turning his head to look at the clock, saw it was just 11. At the same moment Mr. King Sr., entered, and the gentlemen transacted their business with him and left. The outer office was filled with people, but nothing unusual was noticed until about lunch time, when one of the clerks noticed that a number of revenue stamps were jammed in the door of the small safe. Opening it to arrange them he discovered the absence of the boxes, but it was supposed that Mr. Richards must have taken them away. It was not until the next morning that it was learned that he had not. One of the most curious points about the robbery is, that the thieves must have had at least five minutes to accomplish their work. The space in front of the safe door is so narrow that the person opening it is obliged to step out of the way before he can reach the interior. A similar performance has to be gone through to shut it. The detectives think five men were engaged in the robbery, but have very little hope of capturing the thieves or getting the bonds back, except by means of a compromise with the thieves.

JUSTICE FLANAGAN'S SALARY.

Thomas C. Clark recently sued John Flanagan, the Justice of the Tenth District Court, and recovered judgment against the latter for $1,938 54. An execution issued against the defendant's property was returned unsatisfied, but the plaintiff discovered that Justice Flanagan had not drawn his salary for the month of January, 1877. Clark then applied to Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, Special Term, to have the $666 66, the amount of Flanagan's warrant for salary, applied toward the satisfaction of the judgment. Judge Sedgwick denied the application yesterday, on the ground that the delivery of an unindorsed warrant would transfer no right of the defendant, and that the Controller could not be compelled to pay money thereon. The denial of the motion is, however, without prejudice to a further application by Clark to compel Flanagan to apply the amount received on the warrant to the satisfaction of the judgment.

INSURANCE COMPLICATIONS

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE.

SUITS INSTITUTED AGAINST LUTHER W. FROST AND OTHERS TO RECOVER MONEYS ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN FRAUDULENTLY OBTAINED.

Mr. William R. Grace, the new Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company, is acting with commendable promptitude in endeavoring to recover from the former officers of that corporation some of the money which they have, as alleged, fraudulently obtained therefrom. One of the suits instituted by the Receiver is against Luther W. Frost, the former President of the company; Juliet D. P. Frost, his wife; Maria L. Tyler; Minnot Mitchell and his wife; Daniel J Noves, and George J. Schermerhorn. The complaint in this action, after reciting the incorporation and existence of the Continental Life Insurance Company and the appointment of the plaintiff as Receiver on Feb. 7, sets forth that the defendants, as the Receiver is informed and believes, hold in their possession $622,-294 65 which rightfully belongs to the policy-holders and other creditors of the company. It is alleged of the first named defendant that $212,327 15 was taken by him from the funds of the company beginning on June 7, 1866, and down to the time of his removal, that amount having been paid to him during that period for premiums and appropriated to his own use. He is also charged with having caused to be paid to various agents $77,333 48, on sums which, if due at all, as plaintiff believes were due by himself. The complaint further alleges that between the month of May, 1870, and June 21, 1872, the defendant Luther W. Frost drew from the funds of the said corporation $69,500, and that subsequently, for the purpose of canceling the claim against him on the books of the company, he entered into a certain agreement, whereby he agreed to sell his claim to commissions on certain policies; that again, between July 16, 1872, and March 23, 1875, he drew from the assets $115,506 66, and on Jan. 15, 1873, borrowed of the said company, on his bond secured by mortgages, the sum of $25,-000; and that on June 26, 1872, another agreement was made, whereby he agreed to sell his claim to commissions on certain outstanding policies, and was thereupon credited with the sum of $141,506 66. It is also charged that between Aug. 9, 1872 and March 24, 1873, Luther W. Frost drew out of the funds other sums amounting in the aggregate to $17,558 36, which were charged as "interest paid L. W. Frost on second sale of commuted commissions;" that his salary was $15,000, and this was drawn, over and above the amounts cited; that during the time of his Presidency, Luther W. Frost claimed that the Board of Directors had granted him an extra salary, and stated that he would sell the said annuity to the company, and under such agreement received $14,478 30 to cancel his said pretended right; that in 1874 he again drew out $12,641.77; in 1875, $8,000, and in 1876, $6,000; making a total of $41,120,08, all of which sums were for the purpose of canceling his right to the annuity above mentioned. The complaint further alleges, that as the Receiver is informed and believes, the said Luther W. Frost has assigned property to his wife, Juliet D. T. Frost, on Palisade avenue, Yonkers, to his mother-in-law, Maria L. Tyler, property on North Broadway; to Minnot Mitchell, on Jan. 15, 1877, premises on Babcock place, Warburton and Woodworth avenues, and on Jan. 22, 1877, property on Riverdale avenue, all in the City of Yonkers. On Oct. 18, 1875, it is charged that he assigned to Daniel J. Noyes two mortgages, one for $3,000 and the other for $5,000, and to the other defendant, George J. Schermerhorn, a mortgage for $18,000. The Receiver therefore prays that judgment may be entered against Luther W. Frost for the full sum of $622,294 65, that the assignments above mentioned be declared void, and in fraud of the rights of the Continental Life Insurance Company, and that the defendants be restrained from disposing in any way of the property in their possession. Attachments have been issued in this suit against the property of the defendants.

Suits have also been instituted against Sarah P. and G. Hilton Scribner, and against Luther W. and Juliet D. T. Frost to set aside satisfaction pieces executed on mortgages formerly held by the Continental Company. The first named of these has been heretofore mentioned in THE TIMES and is brought in relation to a mortgage for $17,500 upon which a satisfaction piece was given by Luther W. Frost on June 17, 1874. The complaint charges that this certificate was made and executed in pursuance of a corrupt and fraudulent arrangement between the defendant and Luther W. Frost to cheat and defraud the company.

The suit brought against Luther W. Frost and his wife is on a $25,000 mortgage executed by M. B. Wynkoop, which was, on April 5, conveyed to Ruins C. Frost, who in turn conveyed it to Juliet D. T. Frost. Both of these mortgages, the Receiver charges, were kept among the assets of the company long after they had been satisfied of record.

LUTHER W. FROST HEARD FROM.

For some time past the whereabouts of Luther W. Frost, the former President of the Continental Life, have been unknown, and it was generally believed that he had left the State for the purpose of avoiding any explanation as to the manner in which the business of that institution was carried on. It was generally known that he had left his residence at Yonkers, and although he had been seen in this City within a few weeks, no one was able to tell where he could be found. One of the parties in interest, at whose suit Mr. William Allen Butler was appointed Referee, yesterday received a letter from him, which, however, did not show where it had been written. In this letter Mr. Frost asks a suspension of criticism for a short time, and says that under legal advice he and those who were associated with him in the management of the Continental will be ready to meet any and all charges that may be preferred against him. The daily papers, he says, have done him very great injustice, and he adds that it was his only and honest purpose to carry the company safely through the evils with which it was beset. Mistakes were at such a time, according to his belief, a necessary consequence, and if any were made there was no intention to defraud. As for himself and his associates, he thinks they were only actuated by the best of motives, and the charges of dishonesty that have been made against him he denounces as a slanderous and untrue. The compensation that he received from the company, Mr. Frost continues, was fairly earned by him. He expresses regret that the scheme of the Western capitalists, whose desire it was to make good the deficiency existing and put the company again on its feet, was not looked upon favorably, and closes with the expression of the hope that everything may be satisfactorily settled.

INSURANCE NOTES.

In the official report of the examination of the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, Mr. John A. McCall, Jr., the Deputy Superintendent of the Insurance Department, stated yesterday that the death claims against that company amounted to $217,869. This amount was reached after deducting the premium rates and loans existing against the policies, and it forms a large portion of the liabilities. On Monday next, Mr. Robert Sewell will move before the Supreme court for an order to William H. Wickham, the Receiver of the company, to show cause why he should not give these claims preference over any and all others existing against the company. This will be a test case, and inasmuch as the rights of policy-holders generally will be questioned, the decision is looked forward to with some anxiety.

It is understood that Attorney-General Fairchild will personally appear as the representative of the Insurance Department in the hearing in the matter of the Continental Life Insurance Company when it is resumed on the 23d inst.

It was stated yesterday that Benjamin Noyes, the President of the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, who left this City suddenly on Friday night last, was in New-Haven, and that he would return at an early day, when a meeting would probably be arranged between himself and ex-Gov. Parker, the Receiver of the New-Jersey Mutual, looking to the transfer of the assets of the latter corporation.

THE INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The insurance interests of the State of New-York ought to thank you a thousand times for your articles condemning the nomination of J. F. Smythe for Insurance Superintendent. People this way have thought Gov. Robinson an honest man, but this appointment seals his character forever. Smythe is entirely unfit for this place. He has not the first qualification for the position. His antecedents are all wrong. In these times the insurance community demand an honest, competent Superintendent, one whose past character is above suspicion. The Senate should be made to feel the just indignation of the community in hastening the confirmation of such a nomination.

SILAS F. SMITH.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 17, 1877.

THE NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

The New-York Open Board of Stock Brokers held another meeting in Delmonico's, Broad street, yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. F. Underhill in the chair. There was a large attendance. The Committee on Nominations asked for further time to select candidates for officers of the Board, and on motion the election was postponed until to-morrow. Polls will be open from 2 to 4 P. M. The Chairman announced that the limit of 200 members placed at a previous meeting had been reached, and that there were 100 additional applications, 51 of which had been reported favorably by the Committee on Admissions. He advised that the limit be extended to 300, which was on motion adopted. The list of new names were read, and members were invited to make objections privately to the Chairman of the Committee on Admissions before 2 P. M. to-day. The Committee on Building reported that they had secured the refusal of an eligible exchange at a rental of $10,000 per year; that they had in view two other buildings, corner of Exchange place and William street, and corner of Exchange place and Broad street, that would serve as temporary exchanges until the permanent edifice could be remodeled, and that they had just received another proposal which they had not had time to investigate. They refused to indicate the location of the proposed permanent building, on the ground that the Stock Exchange had leased the present Gold Exchange over their heads when they learned they were after it, and were anxious to do the same in the present case. On motion the committee was given full power to lease the building, and the Chairman and two other persons were added to it, making six in all. The meeting then adjourned.

THE MURDER OF MAGGIE BAUER.

BEGINNING OF THE TRIAL OF HER ASSASSIN AT THE QUEENS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—TESTIMONY OF THE MOTHER OF THE LITTLE VICTIM.

The trial of Frank McConnochie for the murder of Maggie Bauer at Foster's Meadow last August was commenced at the old court-house in North Hempstead, Long Island, yesterday, before Judge C. E. Pratt, County Judge John J. Armstrong, and Justices Chipp and Barrett. On the opening of the court the prisoner was arraigned, and pleaded "not guilty." He was represented by ex-Judge Richard Busteed and Theodore J. Armstrong as counsel, and regarded the tedious work of impaneling a jury with close attention. He wore no coat, collar, or necktie, and appeared in his shirt-sleeves. Mrs. Bauer, the mother of the murdered child, was seated inside the bar, surrounded by a number of friends and neighbors. She was dressed in deep mourning, and was much affected as the trial progressed. The jury was finally impaneled at 2:30 P. M., and comprised the following members: John Remsen, of Hempstead, farmer; Samuel O. Wright, residing at Hempstead and doing business as a carpenter in this City; Thomas Duncan, gardener, of Astoria; John H. Van Cott, farmer, of Greenvale, Long Island; Oakley Ketchum, insurance agent, of Glen Cove; John M. Samuels, merchant, of Oyster Bay; Nathaniel Baylis, farmer, of Springfield; Charles E. Van Nostrand, farmer, of Hinsdale; William H. Hicks, farmer, of College Point; Richard A. Sammis, merchant, of Oyster Bay; Clarence Betts, no occupation, of Woodside; and John Decker, farmer, of Springfield. The case was then opened by District Attorney Downing for the prosecution. He reviewed the particulars of the tragedy at some length, and placed Mrs. Margaret Bauer, the mother of the murdered child, on the stand. Mrs. Bauer testified that she lived at Foster's Meadow, in the town of Hempstead; her daughter Maggie was 8 years and 9 months old when she was murdered; the tragedy took place on Aug. 14, 1876; on that day Catherine Hoffman came to her house about 10 A. M. and left about 12:50 P. M.; on leaving the house she inquired the way to the Valley Stream depot, and little Maggie volunteered to show her the way; the pair started off together. This was the last time witness had seen her daughter alive. As the afternoon waned and Maggie did not come home, her parents searched the neighborhood as long as daylight lasted, and resumed the search at 3:30 o'clock the next morning; at 6 o'clock the same morning Dick Rhodes found the body of Maggie; witness described the condition of the body when it was found; the hood of her sunbonnet was rolled up and stuffed in her mouth, and the strings were tied back of her head, while the cape was used to cover the face of the little girl; bundles of leaves were also crammed into her mouth; there were marks on her breast, and the impression of a human hand in black and blue marks was found upon one arm; there was blood upon her ears also; Maggie's clothes were not torn; she was barefooted, and there were pieces of flesh under her nails showing that in her death struggles she had scratched the face of her assassin.

Upon being cross-examined by ex-Judge Busteed, witness said that when Maggie left her home with Kate Hoffman, she [witness] was preparing dinner for her other children; she had known Kate Hoffman for 15 years; had never heard that Kate had made threats against any of her family, and knew of no dissatisfaction on the part of the former with the wages she had received when in the employ of Mr. Bauer; the first knowledge witness had that the prisoner was the murderer was when she was so informed by Stephen Payne, a detective, who with her husband and the prisoner came to her house together one day at noon; the party took dinner at her house, and during the progress of the meal Payne told her that McConnochie was the murderer of her child; the prisoner denied it. "They ate dinner," said she. "You must not think I could eat any dinner, when right opposite me sat the murderer of my child;" after dinner the party went to the scene of the murder, where the prisoner had described the mode of committing the deed, and pointed out the places where he had first seized Maggie, and where he had killed her.

To the District Attorney—The prisoner at that same interview acknowledged having taken from Maggie a silver dime and half dime; he also acknowledged that the little girl had scratched his face in several places.

John De Mott Henderson was the next witness. He testified that he was a farmer, and had lived near the Bauers' place "all of his life." His statement of the circumstances surrounding the murder was substantially the same in its general features as that of Mrs. Bauer. He was one of the Coroner's Jury that held an inquest upon the body of little Maggie, and had had in his possession a belt which the prisoner had acknowledged having tied around the throat of his victim before he murdered her. In the course of his testimony, witness said that the prisoner had said that when he was killing little Maggie she cried out "Mamma" three times in a loud voice.

The witness was cross-examined at length by ex-Judge Busteed, but nothing new was developed. The witness' knowledge of the English language, although he was an American born, was extremely limited, and the necessity thus imposed upon counsel to explain commonplace words rendered the cross-examination very tedious. The court rose at 5 P. M.

THE SWALLOW-TAIL DEMOCRACY.

The Manhattan Club, which recently experienced certain financial embarrassments, seems to be in process of resuscitation, or rather a new club has been formed to take its name and place. A certificate of incorporation of the Manhattan Club was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday. According to this the association is organized under the laws of May 12, 1875, and March 14, 1876. Its incorporators are Edward Cooper, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, Edward Patterson, Frederick R. Coudert, Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., John R. Brady, Peter B. Olney, William E. Rider, Cyrus Yale, John T. Agnew, Thomas R. Fisher, Henry Wilder Allen, Benjamin Hart, F. H. Bangs, B. Casserly, J. Augustus Page, George H. Purser, Edward Schell, August Belmont, Charles D. Burrell, Everett J. Wheeler, Richard Lathers, Mortimer Porter, Wilson G. Hunt, and Augustus Schell. The business and objects of the club are stated to be "to advance Democratic principles, promote social intercourse among its members, and provide them the conveniences of a club-house." The business of the club is to be done by 19 managers. The managers for the present year are the following: August Belmont, Augustus Schell, Edward Cooper, Sidney Webster, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, William E. Rider, Clarkson N. Potter, Smith Ely, Jr., Edward Patterson, Peter B. Olney, William C. Whitney, and Oswald Ottendorfer.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Aldermen held their regular weekly meeting yesterday, but transacted very little business of public interest. Alderman Griswold (Republican) offered a resolution indorsing a bill which has been reported on formally by the Assembly Committee on Cities. The bill provides that the offices of the City Auditor, Collector of Taxes and Assessments, Treasurer, and Register of Arrears be consolidated in the Finance Department. The bill, the Alderman said, would save hundreds of thousands of dollars to the tax-payers, and the resolution indorsing it should receive the unanimous report of the Common Council. Alderman Burnett (Republican) hoped that the resolution would be laid over. The resolution was laid over for a week. The motion to suspend the weekly by-laws to accept the report of the board was varied by the practical withdrawal of Alderman Ray, the Republican candidate. The Republicans, however, had not decided to unite on any other candidate, as the first vote showed. The vote was as follows: Arnott, (Republican,) 3; Black, (Democrat,) 11; Riley, (Republican,) 9; Donovan, (Democrat,) 2. When the vote was announced Alderman Baird (Republican) moved that Alderman Francis B Fisher be elected President of the board for 1877. Alderman Aiken (Republican) moved that Alderman David S. Arnott be elected President, and Alderman Acker (Republican) moved that Alderman Griswold be the man. Alderman Duane (Democrat) moved as a substitute that another vote be taken *viva voce* for President. The motion prevailed, and the vote resulted as follows: Arnott, (Republican,) 4; Black, (Democrat,) 11; Donovan, (Democrat,) 1; Griswold, (Republican,) 5; Fisher, (Republican,) 1; Cottrell, (Republican,) 1. The board then adjourned.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Ely yesterday stated that, owing to the press of official business, he would not appear to-day before the Joint Committee on Cities of the Senate and Assembly, to participate in the conference on the bills relating to this City. Controller Kelly, however, and also Commissioner Campbell intend, it is said, to appear before the committee.

The Commissioner of Public Works has removed Antonio Leon and John Leon, who were employed as night watchmen in the new Court-house and the First District Court, and who are implicated in the attempt to murder of Rose Massimino, in Brooklyn. They received a salary of $900 each.

Chamberlain Tappan reports that the balance in the City Treasury on Feb. 17 was $1,194,729

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. C. D. Bryce was yesterday readmitted to the privileges of the Cotton Exchange.

The various exchanges and Government buildings will be closed on Washington's birthday.

Rev. James S. Ostrander gave a spectacular entertainment last evening at the Church of the Strangers.

Rev. Dr. Joseph T. Duryea will lecture to-night at Association Hall on "The Future of the Republic."

"Miracles and Prophecies which Show the Bible Divine" was the subject of a lecture by Dr. Noah Porter, delivered last evening at Association Hall.

Mr. A. P. Burbank gave a reading at Chickering Hall last night, and additional entertainment was furnished by Mrs. Gordon Steele and Mr. Walter R. Johnson.

Mr. Isaac Van Winkle will lecture this evening at the Columbia College law school, on "The History of the Roman Law, from Alexander Severus to Justinian."

The thirty-sixth annual commencement of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York, will occur this evening at the Academy of Music.

The inquest in the case of Samuel Cantrell, the Fourth avenue shoe-dealer, who shot himself in the Putnam House on the 8th inst., was concluded yesterday, and a verdict of suicide was rendered.

The Russian Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine and their suites will be present at the Martha Washington Reception and Garden Party, given by St. John's Guild on Washington's Birthday, 22d inst.

A meeting of the owners and representatives of real estate on the line of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge will be held as the office of Schultz, Southwick & Co., No. 63 Cliff street, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Patrick Lennard, aged 33, of No. 649 East Thirteenth street, fell from a cart which he was driving at Ninth avenue and Fourteenth street last evening, and was instantly killed, one of the wheels passing over his body.

Mr. L. W. Wyman, Superintendent of the Greenwich Street Elevated Railway Company, died at his home in New-Jersey yesterday morning. Mr. J. H. Hunting will probably be chosen to fill the vacancy at the next meeting of Directors.

A burial permit was granted yesterday in the case of Mary Sharkey, who died at No. 330 East Seventy-fourth street, aged 101 years. The deceased was a native of Ireland, and had been in this City for 25 years. Death resulted from senile asthenia.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange yesterday determined to put in force the rule requiring the members to leave the room before the sound of the second gong under a penalty of $50 each. The rule hitherto failed into disuse. The new regulation will take effect to-day.

A Græco-Roman wrestling match between William Miller, champion of America, Canada, and Australia, and Ernest Treber, the famous wrestler of Germany, will be contested this evening at the Metropolitan Riding Academy, Third avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets.

John Harry Thomas, who claims to be a lawyer and to reside at Earle's Hotel, was arrested yesterday by Detective Williamson, of the Central Office, and arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington Place Police Court, charged with passing a bogus check. He was held for trial in default of $5,000 bail.

Mrs. Caroline S. Brooks, whose Dreaming Iolanthe attracted so much attention at the Centennial Exhibition, has just completed another "study in water," which she calls the Little Mermaid. It is dedicated to the children of America, and will remain, with the Iolanthe, on exhibition for some time at No. 858 Broadway.

During an altercation last night between Petro Scalasse and Joseph Massano at their boarding-house, No. 312 Mott street, Massano was stabbed in the right breast by his antagonist. The quarrel originated in a misunderstanding concerning a woman living in the same house. Scalasse was arrested, and Massano's wound was dressed at the New-York Hospital.

The English Lutheran Church of St. James, on Fifteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, will celebrate its semi-centennial anniversary this evening, 20th inst. This occasion is to be observed by a reunion of all who have ever been members of the church. A paper will be read giving a condensed history of the rise and progress of the Lutheran Church in this City.

Charles Purdy, alias "the Kid," and Edward Farrell, alias Wilson, the burglars, who were arrested on Saturday night by Detectives Dolan and Slevin, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for robbing the apartments of Mr. Emanuel Heilman, No. 5 Clinton place, were arraigned before Justice Osterbourg, at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, and committed for trial in default of $2,500 bail each.

A fire occurred yesterday morning on the first floor of the tenement-house, No. 105 Mott street, occupied by Adam Adams, and was soon extinguished. Damage, $500; insured. During the progress of the fire Thomas Adams, aged 62, who lived on the second floor of the house, jumped out of a second-story window and was seriously injured. He was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital.

An excursion party of 400, composed of East-man College students and prominent citizens of Poughkeepsie, will leave that city on a special train on Thursday morning for New-York, running through on fast time. They will be

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7938 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE COUNTING OF THE VOTE

NINE MORE STATES COUNTED.

TRIVIAL OBJECTIONS MADE TO ELECTORS FROM MICHIGAN AND NEVADA—SINGULAR ACTION OF THE SENATE ON THE MICHIGAN CASE—THE OBSTRUCTORS IN THE HOUSE REBUKED BY THE RESPECTABLE DEMOCRATS—THE OBJECTION TO THE NEVADA ELECTOR UNANIMOUSLY OVERRULED IN THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—When the House met this morning at 10 o'clock, there were many members absent, and Vance, of Ohio, with several others, attempted to secure two hours' delay by moving a recess until noon. This effort resulted in nothing except a half hour's loss of time, and the debate on the objections to sustaining the decision of the Commission began at 10:30. About a dozen members spoke in the two hours alloted to debate, the first speech being by Mr. New, of Indiana, who proposed to stand by the consequences of the Electoral bill. Mr. Joyce, of Vermont; Mr. Townsend, of Pennsylvania; Mr. Crapo, of Massachusetts; Mr. Danford, of Ohio; Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Pratt, of Iowa, made earnest speeches in defense of the action of the Commission. Of these perhaps Mr. Kelley's was the most forcible, since he met the charge of fraud by a vigorous protest and a strong declaration of the character of the crimes by which the Democrats had sought to carry the State of Louisiana. He quoted the recent opinion of Judge Church, of New-York, and was interrupted by Mr. Cox, who said that Judge Church meant that there was no way under the law of going behind the returns, a sentiment which Mr. Cox seemed to indorse, and which is precisely what the Commission decided and what the Republicans claim. Cox evidently had in mind that the Commission was a Democratic Returning Board instead of a body bound by existing law. Mr. Danford referred to the Oregon telegrams and Tilden's connection with the Oregon fraud, and expressed his gratification that Gov. Hayes had no such affair as that laid to his charge.

On the Democratic side, after Mr. New's speech, the decision was further attacked by Messrs. Levy, of Louisiana; McMahon, of Ohio; Rice, of Ohio; Watterson, Cox, Ellis, of Louisiana, and Fernando Wood. Their speeches were reinforced by Henry L. Pierce, of Massachusetts, and in some manner by Prof. Seelye. Mr. Watterson plainly expressed his purpose to accept the result of the Electoral Commission, and go home to his confiding constituents and tell them all about it. Mr. Cox mixed his speech in about equal parts with jokes, partisan recrimination, and profane allusions to Holy Writ. He declined to be held responsible for the result of the Commission's action, but seemed inclined to accept it without great opposition. Mr. Pierce concluded that the State of Louisiana had been carried by tremendous frauds, and he admitted the illegality of the action of the Returning Board, as he claimed it to be, and while he had a holy horror of Democratic rule, he could not endure the thought that the results of violence should be overcome, except in some manner to square exactly with his own judgment of what might be proper. Prof. Seelye concluded, on the whole, that the intimidation on one side and the fraud on the other were so great that, really, the State of Louisiana ought not to have any voice at all in the Presidential election. He approved the decision of the Commission in respect to its interpretation of law, but regarded this as a case where equity rises so much above the law as to compel the law to be set aside in behalf of the right. Both Seelye and Pierce voted with the Democrats against sustaining the decision. Both are men whose honest purposes can never be impeached, but they have been overcome by the popular delusion that what is not made right by law must be made right in some unlawful manner. Prof. Seelye's position on the general result would sustain the action of the Returning Board, if it had been as fraudulent as Mr. Pierce supposed it to have been, because the Returning Board in saving the State from being carried against the will of the people by murder and intimidation, would have preserved, according to Prof. Seelye's position, though in an unlawful manner, the exact equities of the election. Putting Mr. Pierce's allegations and Prof. Seelye's logic together, the Returning Board simply rose above the law to enforce the right. This demonstration by two such men is the remains of the sentimentalism by which a great many good people have been misled, because they seem to think there is some better way to right wrongs than the legal way. This was in the main the theory which Don Quixote pursued. The House sustained the objection to the decision of the Commission by a vote of 172 to 99.

The Senate was then notified that the House was ready to proceed with the count, and at 1 o'clock the Joint Convention assembled for the fifth time since Feb. 1. The eight votes of Louisiana were counted for Hayes, and the count proceeded, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryand, and Michigan being called in regular order. It was generally expected that the count would proceed until Oregon should be reached, that being the next State in alphabetical order from which there are two sets of Electors returned. It was a great surprise, therefore, when, in response to the inquiry of the Presiding Officer for objections to the vote of Michigan, Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, arose and presented formal objections to the counting of the vote of one of the Electors returned, on the ground that he was a Federal officer at the time of his appointment, and continued to be such officer, and there was, therefore, no election, and the vacancy was not legally filled. The objections having been read the Senate retired to its own Chamber. It was generally suspected that the objection to Michigan was made simply for delay, and when Mr. Southard, of Ohio, who has advocated every violent measure proposed in caucus, was awarded the floor to make a motion for a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow, this suspicion was partly confirmed. It was subsequently pretended, however, that those who preferred the objection to the Michigan Elector were not acting in concert with the obstructionists. Mr. Tucker disclaimed all purpose of interposing unnecessary delay, and stated he was prepared to proceed with the argument in support of the objections. Fernando Wood also mildly opposed a recess, and the demonstration which followed on the Democratic side showed that the advocates of delay would be in a hopeless minority. The vote on Southard's motion for a recess was first taken *viva voce*, and the great volume of sound that rolled into "nay" left no doubt of the result. A division was demanded, when 86 arose for and 163 against recess. The filibusterers then demanded the yeas and nays, and they were ordered, resulting in a more sweeping defeat for them; only 57 were bold enough to record themselves for further delay, while 192 are recorded against it. The negative vote was furnished by the following States: Ohio, 10; Kentucky, 6; Pennsylvania, 4; Indiana, 4; Georgia, Maryland, and Tennessee, each 3; Alabama, Illinois, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, New-York, Virginia, and Wisconsin, each 2; Arkansas, California, Massachusetts, Missouri, New-Jersey, Oregon, Texas, and West Virginia each one. Meade and Odell were the New-York negative voters. It was 3 o'clock before debate began on the Michigan objections, and it continued until after 5, being marked by nothing of special interest. Some of the speeches delivered to-day were prepared for the Louisiana case, and were gravely read by their authors to listless auditors. Several times general impatience was manifested by some wearied members calling out, "Vote, vote," but the monotony was continued until the two hours devoted to debate had been exhausted. Then Mr. Jenks, one of the Democratic objectors in the Louisiana case, offered, as a substitute for Tucker's motion, a resolution providing that the vote of Michigan be counted, despite the objection, and much to the surprise of most of the spectators, this was carried by an overwhelming vote. After this, on motion of Mr. Hale, the Clerk was instructed to notify the Senate that the House was again ready to go into joint session.

When the Senate reached its own chamber, after the separation, Mr. Allison, of Iowa, offered a resolution to the effect that the vote of Michigan be counted for the Republican candidates, notwithstanding the objection made by the opposition. Upon this proposition Mr. Bayard surprised his non-partisan friends by making an exceedingly injudicious speech, in which he repudiated all the principles established by the decision of the Electoral Commission, of which he is a member. He declared, among other absurd things, that a vote for an Elector about whose eligibility there was a dispute was not a vote at all, or if it was a vote, it was only such a one as could be cast for a dead man. Messrs. McMillan and Christancy followed in strong speeches in favor of the resolution and against sustaining the objection made in the House. Then Mr. Hereford, of West Virginia, mustered up courage enough to open his mouth, and declared that although he did not desire to take up the time of the Senate, he thought it was his duty to his State to protest against the counting of the vote under discussion. Mr. Morton followed in support of the resolution, and he in turn was succeeded by Mr. Stevenson, of Kentucky, who, much to the surprise of his associates, supported the resolution and expressed a determination to vote for it.

At this point news was received that the conspiracy in the House to take a recess until to-morrow had been defeated by a vote of 192 to 57, and then Mr. Bayard, seeing that he had made a mistake in opposing the resolution, obtained the floor by unanimous consent, and declared that if he had had time to finish his speech he would have expressed the opinion that upon the testimony submitted in the Michigan case it would not be just nor legal to throw out the vote of the so-called ineligible Elector. This put an end to all partisan opposition to the counting of the vote. Messrs. Bogy and Kernan fell into line, making speeches in favor of the resolution. Senator Morrill, amid loud laughter, stated that for once he would be unpartisan and vote with his Democratic friend Mr. Kernan, and it seemed as if the resolution was going to be passed without further waste of time. This, however, was a mistake, for Mr. Whyte obtained the floor, and offered a substitute for the original motion, which greatly modified its language and scope. This gave rise to considerable debate, pending which Senator Norwood stated that when he signed the objection he was not aware of the insufficiency of the evidence upon which it was based. Then a vote was taken on Mr. Whyte's substitute, and it was lost by a majority of 10. The original resolution was then taken up, and Mr. McDonald made a motion to strike out the first clause, which set forth that the objection was not good in law. This was defeated by a vote of 38 to 26, and then the question recurring upon the first resolution, it was, at the suggestion of Mr. Cooper, voted upon separately. The first clause was adopted by a vote of 40 to 17. The last section, providing that the Michigan vote be counted, was carried by the unanimous voice of the Senate, Mr. Hereford voting with the rest.

Shortly after this a message was received stating that the House was ready to again meet in joint session, and the Senate proceeded to the Hall of Representatives. Then the vote of Michigan was declared for Hayes and Wheeler, and the count went on until Nevada was called, when Mr. Springer, one of the most prominently unscrupulous and dishonorable filibusters in Congress, objected to the count on the ground that one of the Electors from the State named was ineligible at the time of his appointment. This made it necessary for the two houses to separate again. The Senate returned to its own Chamber and by a unanimous vote declined to sustain the objection, and ordered that all the votes of Nevada be counted for the Republican candidates. Pending the discussion of the subject, the lower house took a recess until to-morrow morning. There was no roll call on the motion, both sides were worn out with the labors of the day, and seeing that it the count proceeded the session would last until late at night, they were willing to let it be suspended for another day.

SCHEMES OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

THE POLICY OF DELAY AND ITS WORK YESTERDAY—DUPLICITY AND UNSCRUPULOUSNESS OF THE EXTREMISTS—THE TRUMPED-UP OBJECTIONS REJECTED BY THE SENATE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The new revolutionary policy of cheating the Democracy into an abandonment of the course marked out in the party caucus by offering plausible, well-appearing excuses for delay, met with a serious defeat to-day, which gives promise of a completion of the Electoral count without intentional procrastination. The Fabian policy of the handful of lunatics who propose to prevent an election, succeeded in securing the recess yesterday on a false pretense of wanting time to prepare for the Oregon case, and by a promise of contentment with one day only. Hurd, who was said to be sick and unable to go on with the Oregon case, was in the House to-day looking as well as ever. This would seem to give credence to the other story that Hurd had become disgusted, and had refused to claim the fraudulent vote of Cronin. The Louisiana case was permitted to be closed without delay, but when the Joint Convention met and had proceeded with the count as far as Michigan, it was found that a trumped up objection had been framed against the vote of one of the Electors chosen to fill a vacancy in the college. The disingenuousness of this objection is witnessed by the unanimous vote of the Senate against sustaining it. The motive of it was immediately revealed by the motion of Southard, of Ohio, that the House take a recess till to-morrow morning. The purpose to delay was scarcely attempted to be disguised. Southard could only say for himself that he did not have any intention of speaking, but this was a very important question, and he wanted a day for consideration. Some points of order were raised, but Randall ruled against them all, except one to the effect that if a recess was taken till evening, the question of sustaining the objection could not be set aside for legislative business. This was so plain a provision of law that any person who could read could not fail to understand it, though three or four members, including Sayler, of Ohio, endeavored to thrust a legislative evening session into the midst of the Electoral count. The motion of Southard was one for which no pretext could be presented in its support. The vote showed about the same number of revolutionists who had voted in caucus, while near a hundred Democrats voted with the Republicans against the proposed delay. This vote is regarded as a decisive defeat of the revolutionists, though it will by no means put a stop to their secret plots for delay.

The case made out against the Michigan Elector was similar in most respects, though much weaker than that which Springer had prepared against Chaffee, the Illinois Elector. Crossman, of Michigan, had been made a United States Commissioner for a special matter, and without ever coming into possession of a commission, had ceased to act 13 years ago, without any formal recognition. Chaffee, in Illinois, had been really a Commissioner, and had acted as such to the knowledge of his neighbors for some years. But the objection was not made in the case of Chaffee, lest the counting of his vote should prejudice the Louisiana case before the Commission. The objection in the case of Michigan was simply for delay, and shows in strong light the duplicity of the revolutionists in the party.

The objection trumped up to a Nevada Elector was of the same character and made for the same purpose, and the Senate, without even dividing, refused to sustain the objection, and, as in the case of the Michigan Elector, the House will probably refuse to reject the vote, though there may be the full two hours of debate, for many members have written speeches on the general situation which will fit this case as well as any other. There are, however, no more States which are known to afford opportunities for objection till Oregon is reached. After that the only State is the last on the list, (Wisconsin,) where there is some story about an ineligible Elector which may be taken advantage of. Of course, South Carolina must go to the Commission. The revolutionists may still consume considerable time, but cannot defeat the declaration of an election.

HEWITT AND KENNER'S GAME.

A SCHEME TO SPRING KENNER'S STORY ON THE COMMISSION IN THE LOUISIANA CASE—HEWITT'S CONFIDENCES WITH A BABBLING JOURNALIST—FAILURE OF THE SCHEME THROUGH THE DECISION NOT TO TAKE TESTIMONY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—There is a history concerning Duncan Kenner's testimony as to his attempt to bribe the Louisiana Returning Board to vote to give the State to Tilden that is decidedly interesting. Wells was the first to allude to this attempt, and charged Kenner with an offer of $200,000 for the vote of the State. Kenner immediately came forward with his story that Wells had made the first proposition, and that Kenner had tried to raise the money, subscribing liberally himself, but had not succeeded. It was the purpose of the Democrats to reserve Mr. Kenner's testimony for the Commission, the expectation of some of them being that testimony would be received in the Louisiana case. It was noticed that Kenner was not called by the Field committee as soon as he arrived in town, and the explanation of the delay is as stated above. Mr. Hewitt imparted the story of Kenner to Sam Bowles, of the Springfield *Republican*, during a dinner at Mr. Hewitt's house, and also told Bowles of the very shrewd design of producing a tremendous effect on the Commission by springing this testimony unexpectedly upon them. Bowles promised to observe secrecy, but immediately wrote the whole story in a letter signed with his initials and printed in the Springfield *Republican*, before the decision of the Commission was announced. The intent which Mr. Hewitt at the same time expressed of submitting Kenner's testimony before Field's Committee if they should fail to secure his examination by the Commission, was afterward accomplished by his examination last Saturday. It is not generally supposed that Kenner's confession of his part in the transaction, supposing the story which he tells were uncontradicted, would have produced so great an effect upon the Commission in behalf of giving that State to Tilden as Mr. Hewitt expected; but at any rate the decision of the Commission not to take evidence defeated the theatrical exhibition which the great Democratic manager had prepared for the stage.

DONN PIATT'S DEFIANT ATTITUDE.

HOW HE REGARDS HIS OWN INFAMOUS ADVICE—HIS EXPLANATION OF THE ARTICLE IN THE CAPITAL—AN ATTEMPT TO INCITE REVOLUTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Donn Piatt is said to have published the incendiary article in Sunday's *Capital* to secure for himself some gratuitous advertising, and he regarded the matter as a huge joke. Now that the case is in progress of examination in the courts it appears less funny to him than it did, and to-day he publishes a card in the *Star* in which he freely mingles explanation and defiance. He closes with the following Parthian shot:

"I only seek to protest the misconstruction put upon my words. None other than an insane man, or one desperately wicked, would ever think of assassination, let alone publicly advocate the commission of so horrible a crime. Beyond this I have nothing to say. I ask no odds of these people. They are playing with a dangerous element, when they openly innovate on right sanctioned by time and sanctified by the blood of the people. They will have enough to do in caring for themselves, without troubling me."

He incorporates in the card the incendiary paragraph from his former article, which he says he again repeats, and he explains that his appeal was to the people and not to the assassin. He means open attack instead of concealed murder, or, to give his words their most favorable construction, he incites to revolution instead of assassination. His interpretation of his own language is about on a plane with Kelly's explanation of the Oregon dispatches. The point which he makes is so fine that it will be necessarily determined by a jury in a public trial.

NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS.

THEIR ATTACK UPON A COMMISSION CREATED BY THEIR OWN PARTY—THE INAUGURATION OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT BITTERLY OPPOSED—HOW 30,000 AMERICAN CITIZENS ARE TO BE DISFRANCHISED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Feb. 20.—The Senate having passed the resolutions telegraphed on Sunday last, a Democratic member on yesterday introduced the following in the lower house of the Legislature:

Whereas, The Joint Electoral Commission, by their action, deliberately sanctioned fraud and have violated the spirit and the letter of the act constituting said Commission; and *whereas*, The direct result of their action in refusing to inquire into the fraud of the Returning Boards is to place in the office of President a person who has no legal or moral right to hold said office, in defiance of the will of the people, and in opposition to a large majority of the Electoral vote legally cast; therefore,

Resolved, That the General Assembly of North Carolina do enter its solemn protest against the action of said Commission, and the Senators and Representatives of North Carolina in Congress are request d to use all lawful means, confining themselves within the terms of the act constituting the Commission, to prevent the inauguration of the person attempted to be illegally thrust upon the people of the United States.

An amendment was adopted making the resolution refer to a majority of the Commission. After considerable angry and excited talk, action was postponed until the night session to-morrow. The Georgia game is now on foot in the Legislature. A bill is now before the Senate to amend the Constitution so as to require each person who applies to vote to exhibit his receipt for poll-tax for the preceding year. The Democratic organs are pressing this bill upon the ground that it will virtually disfranchise 25,000 or 30,000 negroes, and thus make North Carolina as firmly Democratic as the State of Georgia.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTION.

A SWEEPING REPUBLICAN VICTORY—MAYOR STOKLEY RE-ELECTED FOR A THIRD TERM BY A LARGE MAJORITY—DESPERATE EFFORT OF THE DEMOCRATS TO SECURE CONTROL OF THE CITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—One of the hardest fought battles for municipal offices which has ever taken place in this city was that of to-day for Mayor, Receiver of Taxes, and City Solicitor. These three offices are very important, and the Democrats made strenuous efforts to capture all, but were not successful. Hon. William S. Stokley, the present incumbent, was re-elected Mayor by a good majority considering the opposition which was made against him. During his present term he incurred the displeasure of some of the Republicans who were ambitious for the office of Mayor, and failing to reach the prize themselves took up as their candidate Mr. Joseph L. Caven, an Independent Republican. A combination was formed with the Democrats, and Mr. Caven foisted upon them as their candidate. To this the Bourbon minded, straight-out members of the party objected, and refused to support him, preferring Mayor Stokley again to a man whom they did not know, and who was crammed down their throats. In addition to this, the orderly citizens feared a Democratic Police force. Six years ago we had Democratic policemen, who bartered with thieves, and made life unsafe in the streets even in daytime. A complete reign of terror prevailed, but under Mayor Stokley the roughs were driven from the city and order has been preserved. The people took the matter in their own hands and re-elected Mayor Stokley to a third term.

The Democracy had a two-fold purpose in their desperate effort to secure control of the municipal offices, notably that of Mayor and Receiver of Taxes, because they could then use the latter office for the purpose of flooding the State with bogus tax receipts, and by fraud overcome the Republican majority in the city, and capture the State. This, in conjunction with a Democratic Police to club voters from the polls in the city, would have given them control of immense power. The majority for Mayor Stokley is estimated, at 1 o'clock A. M., from returns thus far received, at about 5,000. Nelson West, Republican, is elected City Solicitor, and Robert C. Roberts, Republican, Receiver of Taxes.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

READING, Feb. 20.—Charles F. Evans, Republican, was re-elected Mayor to-day.

YORK, Feb. 20.—The Democrats elected the Burgess to-day by 300 majority.

SUNBURY, Feb. 20.—The Republicans elected the Burgess to-day by 160 majority.

TYRONE, Feb. 20.—A Republican Mayor was elected to-day.

LEBANON, Feb. 20.—The Democratic candidate for Burgess was elected to-day. The Council is also Democratic.

LANCASTER, Feb. 20.—Macgonigle, Democrat, was elected Mayor to-day by 50 majority.

CHESTER, Feb. 20.—The whole Republican ticket was elected to-day by a majority averaging 400.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 20.—Meigzar, Republican, was elected Controller to-day. The Democrats gain in both branches of the Council.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 20.—Liddell, Dem. was elected Mayor to-day, and McCarthy, Dem., Controller. Kilgore, Rep., was elected Treasurer over Cosgrove, Dem. Liddell's majority over Humphries, Rep., in 74 of the 101 precincts, is 1,414.

THE MILITIA OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THEIR PROPOSED PARADE ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY TO BE PREVENTED—THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER—COMPLIANCE OF GOV. HAMPTON.

COLUMBIA, Feb. 20.—Information having reached President Grant, through Republican channels here, that several white military companies, including the Washington Light Infantry, which attended the Bunker Hill and Centennial celebrations, intended celebrating Washington's Birthday by a parade, an order was issued to Col. Black, Eighteenth Infantry, commanding the post here, to prevent any such demonstration or parade on the part of such organizations. Gov. Hampton, upon hearing of it, issued a proclamation tonight calling upon the people to comply with the requirements of the President's order, but protesting in strong language against it and asking that the celebration be postponed until some more auspicious period. The order creates some excitement among the people and indignation among the citizen Militia.

PETITIONS AND PRAYERS IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, Feb. 20.—On a motion to receive several petitions from boards of trade in the United States, the Speaker said he was of opinion that citizens of the United States or other aliens had no right whatever to petition this House, and ruled that they could not be received. The report of the committee on the form of prayer to be used at the opening of the House was presented. It recommends prayers for the Queen, Prince of Wales, and Parliament, ending with the Lord's Prayer. It was agreed that the Speaker should read prayers before the galleries were opened in his own language, and that the form of prayers should be printed with the votes and proceedings in French and English respectively, that all might understand them.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

TURKEY AND HER ENEMIES.

ARRIVAL AT CONSTANTINOPLE OF MUNITIONS OF WAR—RUSSIA'S ARMY WELL ORGANIZED AND READY TO CROSS THE BORDER—THE CZAR'S NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SHAH OF PERSIA.

BUCHAREST, Feb. 20.—The Turkish flotilla has returned to Sultina after an excursion to Rustchuk. It has just been reinforced by a second iron-clad corvette.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 20.—The Servian Plenipotentiaries had their first conference with Safvet Pasha to-day. The interview lasted three hours. The conciliatory impression continues. The Porte does not seem disposed to press its points relative to guarantees as a *sine qua non*. The British steamer Lotus, Capt. McNabb, which sailed from New-Haven Jan. 23, with a cargo of arms and ammunition for the Turkish Government valued at $1,750,000 has arrived here with boats and deck-house damaged, hatches and skylights washed away, and winches broken. The cargo is also reported to be damaged.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—The Vienna *Political Correspondence*, in its detailed account of the strength of the Russian Army, says: "In all Russia has 600,000 men, or two-fifths of her Army organized. Of these about half are ready on the frontiers, and only awaiting orders to begin operations."

The correspondent of the *Times* at Vienna says the statement of the *Political Correspondence* appears to be a tolerably correct one, when compared with information from other sources.

A special dispatch from Pera says: "Twenty more Bulgarians, charged with complicity in the May insurrection, have been sentenced each to 20 years' penal servitude. Chevket Pasha, of atrocities notoriety, has been appointed to command an army corps on the Danube."

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A dispatch from Vienna reports that the Roumanian representative has officially informed Count Andrassy that Roumania desires to remain neutral in any case, and the Roumanian Militia will be disbanded next week. A special dispatch from Pesth says it is rumored in Belgrade that Russia has informed Servia that she intends to cross the Pruth within 10 days. A correspondent at Pera telegraphs that peace with the principalities is considered certain. A dispatch says news has been received that the Russians are actively working in Persia to induce the Shah to join them in the event of war. The inducement held out to Persia is the possession of disputed frontier territory. The Shah does not appear to be altogether averse to the plan. The Turkish frontier is almost denuded of troops, and even with 20,000 soldiers whom the Shah can collect, something might be done. The chronic differences between Turkey and Persia would furnish a ready excuse for a declaration of war. The foregoing strengthens the impression that Russia, in the event of war, will make her chief effort on Turkey's Asiatic frontier.

ENGLAND AND EASTERN AFFAIRS.

DEBATE ON THE EASTERN QUESTION IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS—SPEECHES OF THE DUKE OF ARGYLE, EARL DERBY, AND LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—In the debate in the House of Lords to-day on the Eastern question the Duke of Argyle pointed out that the object of the Marquis of Salisbury's mission had been to secure peace in Europe and reform in Turkey. Neither of these objects had been attained. Turkey was not reformed, and there was no prospect of peace in Europe. He deprecated the unreasonable suspicion of Russia which actuated English policy up to August last. He admitted that England had a great interest in the neutrality of Egypt and in preventing Constantinople from falling into the hands of any great European power. But, except on these points, he could conceive of no injury to Great Britain by any transfer of power from the Turkish Empire. He pointed to the various instances where European powers, while professing to respect the independence guaranteed to Turkey by the Treaty of Paris, had interfered in Turkish affairs in a way that showed they regarded Turkish justice as utterly unworthy of confidence. It was necessary to carry this argument further in the sense indicated by the Marquis of Salisbury when he declared the independence of Turkey might at the present time be interpreted so as to be consistent with the joint military and diplomatic action of the guaranteeing powers. The speaker concluded with an eloquent appeal to the Earl of Beaconsfield to mark the close of his career by procuring some measure of liberty for Christians in Turkey.

The Earl of Derby asked if it was not premature to say the conference had failed. He could not yet say the peace of Europe was to be broken; and, relative to internal reforms it must be remembered that Turkey had lately introduced very comprehensive reforms. We were not justified in concluding because a particular mode of effecting reforms was not adopted, that Turkey, therefore, had a fixed purpose of rejecting all reforms. He pointed to the fact that the Government had never been willing to fight for Turkey, and had informed the Turks so as far back as last May. He admitted that although the Government had never changed its policy, they had in one respect changed their course of action; that is to say, that having to deal with the danger of a European war, which at one time appeared imminent, they had done and accepted many things which they would have thought impossible to do or accept if more had not been at stake than the suppression of a petty insurrection. The Government had said all along that the Turkish Government could be maintained only by the maintenance of their internal administration. He agreed with the Duke of Argyle that independence was a very elastic term. There were in all parts of the world States which by their weakness were exposed to measures on the part of stronger neighbors which those neighbors would not adopt toward more powerful States. In answer to the charge of undue suspicion of Russia, he said it was not his duty or wish to say anything of the Russian Government, but it was perfectly well known that official personages, personages connected with the Russian Government, were among the most active agents in stirring up the disturbance in Herzegovina. Lord Derby cited passages from former Blue Books, showing that in one case a Russian Consulate was the head-quarters of the insurgents. The Bulgarian outrages had only secondary influence on the change of the Government's course of action. The principal cause was that Servia entered a fight with an army of which the fighting element was almost entirely Russian. Russia was in the field in fact, though not in name. Russian feeling was so excited that there was very great fear of war. Lord Derby gave a detailed account of the efforts to procure an armistice. He was never so much surprised in his life as when Russia refused the five months' armistice. If the Duke of Argyll, or any other member of the Opposition, desired to raise the question of the advisability of coercion, he [the speaker] would undertake to show that coercion would be unreasonable unless it meant war, and war would be fraught with every possible danger to Europe. Since the conference the Government had been unremitting in pressing the expediency of peace on Servia, Montenegro, and Turkey—a few days would show with what success. If they were successful half the work of the conference would be done. There would, of course, remain the question of internal reform. He was not prepared to give a definite opinion on this subject, but he was much struck with the suggestion made by the Turkish representative at the conference that the Porte should be given a reasonable time to carry out reforms in its own way, and then if nothing was done the powers would have the right to demand guarantees. This was admitted by Midhat Pasha, and he [Lord Derby] thought the idea was a moderate and fair one.

The Marquis of Salisbury, replying to the Earl of Kimberly, who blamed the Government for having declared their intention not to coerce Turkey, said the present complications were traceable to the treaty concluded after the Crimean War. The idea of six European powers undertaking the tutelage of the subject populations of Turkey, was an impracticable chimera. Long and sad experience had proved that Turkey would not reform herself as the powers expected when they undertook the obligation to protect her Christian subjects. The Government, however, are bound by the acts of their predecessors. We, like all the Governments, since the Crimean war, are bound to respect the treaty by which that war was concluded. He pointed to the startling fact that the persons who signed that treaty guaranteeing the independence and integrity of Turkey are now attacking Lord Derby for not having fostered and encouraged the Herzegovinian insurrection when the hopelessness of Turkey's reform became evident. It is also plain that England's attitude toward Turkey could not remain the same, as in 1856. Lord Salisbury asked, however, were we justified in immediately turning around on our ancient ally, who had long been encouraged to count upon our support. If the terrible events in Turkey were to alienate the undoubted affection which had been entertained by the English people for Turkey, surely it was our duty to struggle as long as possible against a change which forced us, at all events, to put a new and unexpected interpretation on words to which England was pledged. We have changed as far as force of circumstances have compelled us, but we have not dissolved our traditional alliance without sorrow, and we still cling to the hope that some change in counsels may restore that alliance. The refusal of the Turks to accept the recommendations of the conference is a mystery. Their infatuation seems tremendous. The assertions of the Porte's irresponsible advisers that the Russian Army was disorganized and diseased had much influence on its determination. In regard to England's not having used threats of coercion at the conference, Lord Salisbury thought it important to place upon record the fact that, as far as the proceedings of the conference went, no power had used such threats, and nothing had happened at the conference to pledge Russia as a matter of honor to take military action against the Porte. He energetically challenged the Opposition to bring forward a definite motion stating the policy which they advised. He showed that the only coercion England could threaten would be the destruction of Stamboul by a fleet. Turkey would probably disregard it. As the question of yielding is not in the hands of those who are most deeply interested in the prosperity of the country, the execution of the threat would destroy the only Government which now controls thirty millions of people. Our policy is to endeavor to secure some measure of liberty and safety for the subject populations. Of that we do not despair. Midhat Pasha was unquestionably the greatest opponent of the conference. It is fair to assume until we know otherwise, that his fall betokens a more conciliatory spirit. We hope that if the substance of the reforms be adopted, no power will consider itself bound or justified in trying to solve the question by the sword. If once the powers are assured that peace is hopeless, there is every reason to fear that the great energy which now induces them to strain every nerve to avert war will lead them in the future to say this question must be settled once for all. That is the terrible danger.

The Earl of Beaconsfield challenged the Opposition to propose a distinct motion. He deprecated the policy of coercion. The policy of Europe, and not merely of England, was to maintain the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire. That was the principle which has always been acted upon by all statesmen as affording the best security for the peace of Europe. Nothing had happened since the treaty of Paris to show that this principle was not wise and just.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

THE RINDERPEST IN ENGLAND—LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—THE BANK QUESTION IN AUSTRIA—RADICALISM IN PARIS—SPANISH CONSPIRATORS ARRESTED.

LONDON, Feb. 20.—Much uneasiness is felt on account of an outbreak of rinderpest at Hull, which cannot be traced to any contact with infectious beast or matter. Stringent measures have been taken to isolate local outbreaks.

On the Stock Exchange to-day the foreign market was stagnant. Prices tend down, but there was no business doing. The suspense of the political situation flattens all international stocks. American railways are depressed.

VIENNA, Feb. 20.—The journals here report that an agreement has been reached on the bank question, and the Hungarian Ministers have started for Pesth.

PARIS, Feb. 20.—M. Duverdier, an extreme Radical, has been elected President of the Municipal Council.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A dispatch from Barcelona says seven per ons have been arrested there. It is said that they are charged with taking part in a Zorilliist plot which was to have been carried into effect during the approaching sojourn of King Alfonso at Barcelona. The trial of the prisoners has already commenced.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Mr. Hutchinson, Liberal, has been returned to the House of Commons from Halifax, receiving 5,750 votes against 3,624 thrown for Mr. Gamble, Conservative.

BUSINESS FAILURE IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Feb. 20.—The failure is announced of D. Kreigh, commission merchant in produce and provisions, and an extensive dealer on 'Change. The rapid decline in the price of provisions is assumed to be the cause of the failure. Mr. Kreigh says he cannot yet give any definite figures; but it is known the failure is for a very large amount. Among the secured liabilities are $100,000 in trust deed, to N. Corwith, of Chicago; $130,000 in warrantee deed to James L. Flint, of New-York, and a mortgage on real estate (amount unknown) to T. J. S. Flint of New-York. The unsecured liabilities are from $1,000 to $4,000 each, to numerous firms on 'Change. Mr. Kreigh is an old and highly respected citizen of Chicago, and his failure has caused great surprise to all except those who were informed of his late business transactions.

THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20.—The Receivers of the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company filed suit in the Circuit Court to-day against the Columbia Life Insurance Company for a settlement of accounts between the two companies. The petition sets forth that in December, 1873, the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company executed a contract with defendant under which all its property and assets of every kind were transferred to the defendant, amounting to nearly $11,000,000, and that the contract was illegal and void, and judgment in the above amount is therefore prayed.

MURDERER IDENTIFIED.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 20.—The proprietor of the hotel at Jefferson, Texas, at which Bessie Moore and her murderer stopped, while in that city, arrived here this morning and identified "Abe" Rothschild as the man who was last seen with Bessie Moore. While there he passed under the name of Monroe. It will be remembered these dispatches gave an account on Saturday last of an attempted suicide by Rothschild, supposed to have been caused by remorse for the murder of Miss Moore.

THE ASHTABULA DISASTER.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 20.—A special dispatch to the *Leader* from Ashtabula says that the Coroner's jury to inquire into the cause of the disaster reassembled to-day. Several brakemen were examined relative to the length of time it took to stop a train running at a given speed on which the patent brakes are used.

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 20.—In the criminal court to-day George Waters, (colored,) who has been on trial for the past two days for the murder of William Giles (colored) in December last, was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

AID FOR THE WAMSUTTA STRIKERS.

FALL RIVER, Feb. 20.—A mass meeting of mill operatives held here to-night resolved to aid the strikers of the Wamsutta Mills, New-Bedford, and voted an assessment for that purpose.

THE MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

MOBILE, Feb. 20.—In the Mobile and Ohio Railroad case a rehearing of Judge Bruce's late decision in opposition to the former decision of Judge Woods will be heard in April.

HOMICIDE IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 20.—E. D. Kennedy, Master Commissioner of the Garrard County Court, was killed to-day by his nephew, G. C. Kennedy, at Lancaster. They had a difficulty about a lawsuit. The murderer was arrested.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE IN BOSTON.

ACCIDENTS AND APPREHENSION OF OTHERS MORE SERIOUS—THE STRIKERS TAMPERING WITH THE ENGINES—NARROW ESCAPES ALONG THE BOSTON AND MAINE ROAD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 20.—The strike on the Boston and Maine Railroad does not change materially. Both parties are confident of success and both are equally obstinate. Between them the public has to suffer, if not from actual loss, at least from nervousness and inconvenience. There is a constant apprehension that some fearful catastrophe will happen. To-day, as a train from Medford was being pushed into the depot by the shifting engine "Lion," it left the rails in the yard, in consequence of a misplaced switch, and went bounding over the sleepers for about 60 feet, striking a train standing upon the side track. The collision raised both trains from the ground, and, as they crowded against each other, the seats were wrenched out of position, and the sill timbers sprung, one of them being broken. The panels of the front car of the incoming train were stove in half its length, and the timbers of one truck were smashed. The train was quickly stopped and all excitement allayed, but some of the women were badly frightened and screamed frantically. The damage done was not serious, but the escape from worse consequences was very fortunate. There was a danger of the cars upsetting and had this occurred the cars would undoubtedly have caught fire, when the worst results might have followed. It is said that the switchman had not had time to replace the switch.

A dispatch from Portland says an accident happened, at midnight, to the freight train bound for Boston, and inquiry

MAKING NEW PHYSICIANS.

A FRESH INSTALLMENT OF DOCTORS.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—DEGREES CONFERRED UPON 157 STUDENTS.

The thirty-sixth annual Commencement of the Medical Department of the University of the City of New-York took place at the Academy of Music last evening, in the presence of an unusually large and brilliant assemblage. The auditorium, orchestra, parquet, and balcony were crowded with friends of the institution, fully one-half of whom were ladies. On the stage, which was handsomely decorated with flowers, were seated the members of the Faculty and other distinguished guests, including Chancellor Crosby, Profs. Loomis, Hammond, Darling, Weiss, Arnold, Goulet, Pardee, Darby, and Thompson; Bishops Quintard, of Tennessee, and Potter, of New-York; Prof. Little, Dra. Meyra, M. A. Finnell, Louis H. Ayme, L. Lopez-Silvero, and many others. The music was furnished by Grafulla, and comprised selections from Strauss and other popular authors.

The Mott gold medal for the best anatomical process was conferred upon Mr. M. M. Johnson, of Connecticut, and the silver prize upon Mr. Alexander Dallas, of New-York. Honorable mention for proficiency and superior excellence in this examination was made of the following gentlemen: H. C. Toal, F. A. Gillen, C. A. L. H. Von Ramdohr, M. T. Scott, A. G. Paine, Jay Owens, L. Haupt, G. L. Krieger, F. W. Brown, H. H. Coleman, W. P. Bowen, H. T. Dawson, S. Kohn, A. E. Prince, and W. E. Cladek.

The address of Bishop Quintard contained a pleasant reference to the past 30 years' history of the institution and of the noted men who had been connected with it, and was full of sympathy and encouragement for the young graduates before him. At the same time he cautioned them against overconfidence, and reminded them that perseverance and constant study were as necessary in the physician as in the student. Theirs was a burdensome profession, often an overtasked and unremunerative one, and patience and courage were, above all things, necessary. He did not side with those who thought a strictly medical education sufficient for a good physician. A liberal allowance of academical studies—especially Greek and Latin—were essential to a man of thorough cultivation, and certainly would not detract from a physician's usefulness or capacity for improvement. He would especially urge upon them a spirit of manly independence and self-reliance. The address was listened to with marked attention and elicited much applause. During the evening Chancellor Crosby conferred degrees upon the following undergraduates, 157 in number:

Anderson, J. M. D., Ohio.
Atkins, S. B., M. D., N. Y.
Bachelor, H. M., N. H.
Baker, B. O., N. A., England.
Baldwin, F., New-York.
Bailey, A. C., Vermont.
Barger, De, M.D., California.
Beck, C. T., A. M., New-York.
Beers, H. S., New-York.
Benoit, B., Jr., Mass.
Bergen, F. J., New-Jersey.
Bowdoin, J. W., M. D., Va.
Bowser, L. F., Va.
Brennan, L., New-York.
Brennan, T., New-York.
Brown, G. S., M. D., Ark.
Brown, W., New-York.
Burrows, E., New-York.
Busone, T. W., A. B., N. Y.
Cady, W. D., Michigan.
Carpenter, W. W., N. Y.
Carter, S. H., N. C.
Chaffee, F. F., Vermont.
Child, E. M., Connecticut.
Clift, G., Connecticut.
Cladek, W. E., New-Jersey.
Clarke, G. C., Connecticut.
Chinlesson, J. S., Penn.
Colestock, N. E., Ohio.
Coleman, H. H., N. B.
Cone, J. A., Jr., Mass.
Conover, W. S., New-York.
Cornell, E. D., M. D. B. S., N. Y.
Cornell, J. M., New-York.
Conrad, H. B., New-York.
Cooley, J. S., New-York.
Covey, A. H., Penn.
Crouch, C. R., Tennessee.
Cutte., C. S., Connecticut.
Cullimore, J. M., Illinois.
Culpepper, W. F., New-York.
Camorigge, C. H., Penn.
Daab, J., New-York.
Dawson, R. L., N. B.
Day, H., New-York.
Lodge, C. M. S. H.
Douglas, O. B., Mass.
Dowd, P. M., A. B., N. Y.
Dudley, D. W., Tennessee.
Ellison, H. A., Nova Scotia.
Foreman, J. H., New-York.
Gage, R. S., M. D., Illinois.
Gailey, A. B., M. D., New-York.
Goggins, J. A., Alabama.
Gillen, F. A., New-York.
Gnezier, W. C. W., M. D., Pennsylvania.
Giles, H. C., New-York.
Gillum, W. C., A. B., M. D., Virginia.
Gerald, A. F., A. Y., Costa Rica.
Gorton, O. A., Connecticut.
Goff, G. S., New-York.
Guettner, P. E., New-Jersey.
Hammond, J. H., New-York.
Heasner, M. D., Virginia.
Hauer, G., New-York.
Hyen, W. C., Mass.
Haupt, L., New-York.
Hagy, E. F., New-York.
Heimer, W. D., New-York.
Henske, A. A., M. D., Md.
Herschel, G. A., M. D., N. Y.
Herring, J. F., Kentucky.
Hitchcock, De W., N. Y.
Holt, C. A., Connecticut.
Holmes, S. J., Ala.
Hoelscher, E. A. B., S. S., New-York.
Hubbell, J. S., Ill.
Hughes, W. F., New-York.
Hunter, J. F., Jr., N. Y.
Hurd, W. S., New-York.
Johnson, M. M., B. Ph., Conn.
Johnson, S. J., Mass.
Jones, J. P., N. H.
Kessler, A. M. D., N. Y.
Kellam, J. W., Virginia.
Kingston, R. J., M. D., N. Y.
Knapp, F. S., Penn.
Kohl, S., New-York.
Krieger, G. L., New-York.
Laird, J. M., Virginia.
Laungan, J. A., B. A., N. S.
Lawrence, W. C.
Lewis, H. W., Virginia.
Libbey, L. E., N. H.
Ludium, H. V., A. B., Vt.
Lankton, J., New-York.
Lovell, E. W., M. D., Vt.
Lyon, E. De M., New-York.
Mackenzie, J. N., M. D., Md.
Mulhollen, J. S., Penn.
Martin, J. H., New-York.
Mayer, E., New-York.
McRae, S., North Carolina.
McConnell, D. W., Illinois.
McDermott, J. R., A. M., N. Y.
McFadyen, H. L., N. C.
McGuire, F. A., New-York.
Beard the Lion, F. J., New-York.
Michaelis, W. C., D. D. S., N. Y.
Miller, C. C., Minnesota.
Miller, J. C., N. Y.
Miller, M. M., New-York.
Millikan, J. W., Maine.
Millington, W. F., N. Y.
Mormen, S., M. D., Ky.
Mehl, H., M. D. B. S., N. Y.
Ogden, J. W., Virginia.
Otis, S. D., Connecticut.
Owen, T. F., M. D., Mich.
Owens, J. A., Minnesota.
Osborne, R. T., New-York.
Palace, A. G., A. M., Conn.
Peyton, C. S., Virginia.
Pitts, G. F., New-York.
Pitts, J. W., New-York.
Paul, C. W., N. Y.
Pollock, J. A., N. C.
Prince, A. E., Illinois.
Rankin, R. M., New-Jersey.
Randolph, J., Alabama.
Ramsour, C. A. H. Von, N. Y.
Reeve, J. W., Tennessee.
Rives, W. C., Jr., B. A., Mass.
Robert, J. C., New-York.
Robertson, T. L., Virginia.
Rosenfeld, S., New-York.
Roe, M. G., New-York.
Rapp, A., New-York.
Russell, W. B., Jr., A. B., N. Y.
Schlosser, L., Penn.
Scott, J. S., A. M., Ky.
Schmesser, G., A. B., N. J.
Seaman, L. L., M. D., N. Y.
Shumway, C., Connecticut.
Skinner, A., New-York.
Small, W. P., N. Carolina.
Smith, H. A., Massachusetts.
Smith, T. W., N. Y.
Stewart, A. B., New-York.
Stubbs, R. H., New-Jersey.
Steadman, J. A., Maine.
Toal, H. C., New-York.
Trask, J. D., New-York.
Twiss, F. C., New-York.
Tyson, J. A., N. Carolina.
Vincent, L. C., M. D., N. Y.
Waite, S. R., Massachusetts.
Washburn, W., New-York.
Warner, M. F., A. M., N. J.
Ware, J. R., Carolina.
Welch, F. T., Georgia.
Wendel, A. G., M. D., S. A.
Westmake, J. A., New-York.
Willey, A. M., N. Y.
Winship, D. C., New-York.
Wilson, W. H., New-York.
Weeks, J. R., New-York.

ACADEMY OF DENTAL SURGERY.

DISCUSSION ON THE USE OF ANÆSTHETICS FOR DENTAL OPERATIONS—PAPERS ON OTHER SUBJECTS READ.

The regular meeting of the American Academy of Dental Surgery was held last evening, the President, Dr. George H. Perine, presiding. After the records of the last meeting were read, reports of different committees were made and accepted. Donations to the library, consisting of volumes of medical and dental publications, were received. The President stated that since the last meeting of the academy he had received a number of letters requesting his theory respecting the use of anæsthetics for dental operations, and as the public are interested in the subject, he would be glad to have an expression from the Fellows. Dr. Robinson said there was often a want of care in the administration of anæsthetics. He considered it dangerous to administer them without first understanding the physical condition of the patient. He fully concurred with the views of Dr. Perine, that patients affected with apoplectic tendencies should never rise from the effects of an anæsthetic, even for a very painful operation.

Dr. Reed said there is a stage of the anæsthetic process during which the inhalation should be carried on slowly, for it is a stage of danger. He alluded to the struggling stage. That the air is not saturated is the reason that we do not hear of still more accidents. We understand that this vapor of the residual air is being absorbed even if respiration is entirely suspended. And now we may mark that at the close of this stage, we can see how easy it may be to give an overdose. After some further discussion, an interesting paper upon the "Tumors of the Mouth" was read by J. P. Buddington, M. D., which was treated scientifically both from a surgical and medical point of view. After the discussion of this paper the President introduced C. M. Larich, M. D., Moscow, Russia, who detailed some interesting cases in practice, which interested his auditors. He paid a handsome tribute to American institutions. The President tendered his thanks and the thanks of the Academy to Dr. Larich for the treat enjoyed. The meeting then adjourned.

ACCIDENT AT THE NEW COURT-HOUSE.

A painful illustration was afforded yesterday of the negligent and dangerous manner in which the work on the interior of the new Court House is being carried on. The workmen have been engaged for several weeks in tearing down the sections of iron pillars, set in brick, which were designed to support the dome originally intended to surmount the edifice. The present architect is having brick piers erected for the support of the octagonal dome, which, according to the new plan, is to be put on the structure. In the work of removing the pillars a derrick was used to lower the sections as they were hewn out. While endeavoring to move the derrick at 11 A. M. yesterday, one of the ropes gave way and the derrick with its tackling fell into the passage-way around the balcony on the third floor. Henry Heynard, one of the workmen, was then engaged in removing a plank. He was caught by some of the tackling of the derrick, and was forced against the iron balcony in the rotunda. His left arm was badly fractured and he received a severe wound on the head. Mr. McDonnell, one of the Superior Court officers, rushed hastily to the spot and picked up the wounded man, who was bleeding profusely. Heynard was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital. Another workman had his hand badly cut. The heavy rest of the derrick fell close to where Messrs. Governeur P. Lowery and Charles D. Burrill were engaged in a discussion. Persons familiar with the manner in which the work on the dome is being done have repeatedly expressed surprise that no accident has occurred hitherto. There is at present, just at the place where the accident occurred yesterday, a mass of brickwork which looks as though it might topple over at any moment. During the week of removing the iron plates on top of the dome, heavy iron bolts were constantly falling into the passage-ways beneath, and it is rather providential that no person was struck by them.

WORK OF BROADWAY CUT-THROATS.

EX-GEN. IRRIE, OF WASHINGTON, KNOCKED DOWN AND ROBBED NEAR TWENTY-SIXTH STREET.

At 10 o'clock on Monday evening a gentleman, who afterward proved to be ex-Gen. Irrie, of Washington, was found lying in a semi-unconscious condition at the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Broadway, with a deep gash in the back of his head. He was taken to the Police station on Thirtieth street by Officer Hill, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, and as soon as he had recovered sufficiently announced that he had been robbed of a gold watch and chain valued at $200 and a small sum of money. The gentleman first stated his name as Atborn, but subsequently gave his real name, and asked that a message be taken to his friend, President Smith, of the Police Department, who had been his class-mate at West Point. The officers, thinking that his wounds had temporarily unsettled his mind, neglected to send the note. The General's injuries were attended to by Dr. Fetter, and he was allowed to depart, after the Sergeant at the desk had first entered a charge of "intoxication" against him. A TIMES reporter visited the General, who is confined to his bed, at his residence in West Twenty-seventh street, yesterday, and obtained from him the following statement:

"I had just called at the Army and Navy Club and was walking down Broadway to the Stevens House. As the corner of Broadway and Twenty-seventh street I paused under the light of the street lamp to consult my watch. In doing so I noticed two men close behind me, who seemed to be watching my movements. In getting at the watch I had to unbutton my Ulster, displaying both the watch and the large gold neck chain to which it was attached. I found that it was too late to make the call I intended, and I accordingly crossed to the other side of the street and walked down to the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Broadway. Here I was struck suddenly from behind, and fell to the ground. I remember nothing more until I reached the Station-house, where my wound, which bled freely, was attended do. As soon as I recovered consciousness I found that my watch and chain were gone, together with a few dollars in money and my memorandum book, containing important private papers. I was not intoxicated at the time, and I am positive that the loss was the result of robbery through carelessness. I had been taking one or two glasses of wine during the evening, but not enough to affect me to any extent."

The General's wounds consist of an ugly gash three inches in length, immediately back of the left ear, and a contusion on the top of his head. The doctor at the Station-house thought that it had probably been inflicted by a knife. When the General reached the Station-house his pockets were found turned inside out, and his appearance indicated that he had been professionally "gone through" by armed footpads. The Sergeant who was at the desk at the time says that the General had certainly been drinking more or less, and that it was not clear whether he had been robbed, or had merely lost his property while in a state of inebriety. A diamond ring and the purse were found on him, and these were returned to him when he left. It is well known that men, and particularly well-dressed persons, in a partially intoxicated condition, are a favorite prey with highwaymen, from the fact that they are unable from their condition to identify their assailants.

A few days ago a gentleman who was walking down Fifth avenue with his wife was suddenly confronted, at Twenty-sixth street, by three men, apparently tramps, two of whom stationed themselves on either side of the couple, the man on the right seizing the lady's ear-rings and attempting to wrench them off. The gentleman showed fight, and the ruffians fled. The facts in the case of Gen. Irrie have been communicated to the authorities at the Central Office, and a vigorous search is being instituted for the recovery of the plunder and the arrest of the thieves.

GRÆCO-ROMAN WRESTLING.

A fair number of spectators assembled at the Metropolitan Riding Academy, Third avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, last evening to witness a Græco-Roman wrestling match between William Miller, the champion, and Ernest Treber. Miller is 29 years of age, stands 5 feet 9¾ inches in his stockings, and weighs about 200 pounds. Treber is three years younger, is 5 feet 7 inches high, and weighed last night 180 pounds. As Treber had earned considerable reputation in some of the smaller cities, and had been highly spoken of by the local press, it was thought that the last night's match would be well contested, although Miller was the favorite. From the moment the men began to wrestle, however, it was evident that those who had expected to see a good struggle would be disappointed. The match was for the best three in five falls, with no restrictions as to grips. Time was called shortly after 8:30 o'clock, and when the men came together Treber rushed at his bulky opponent as though he meant to make short work of him. The latter threw him handily in succession, and it soon became apparent that he was no match for Miller, who played with him as a cat would with a mouse. The first two falls were won by Miller in seven and nine minutes respectively. The third was won by Treber, who, taking advantage of a slip made by Miller, pluckily rushed in on him and threw him backward, making the fall in 10½ minutes. The fourth fall was won by Miller in eight minutes, and the match was declared in his favor.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN.

The annual meeting of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company was held at the office of the Company on Monday afternoon, but particulars were withheld until yesterday. The entire old Board of Managers and former officers were re-elected. The annual report was presented, of which the following summary only was furnished for publication:

REVENUE FOR 1876.

Earnings from all sources	$4,001,361 46
Less interest on bonds and rentals of leased lines	3,280,038 50
Balance net income	$721,824 96
Capital stock	$26,200,000 00
Funded debt.	
Convertible mortgage bonds.. $1,633,000	
Convertible bonds	600,000
Lack. and Bloom. bonds assumed	587,000—2,820,000 00
All other liabilities, including interest and rentals on leased lines up to Jan. 31, 1877	256,281,555 75
Less cash on hand, bills and accounts receivable, coal on hand at cost and cash advanced on coal to be received	3,401,240 02—$30,315 73
Surplus received	5,213,437 73
Total	$35,113,353 51

The company holds under lease at low rentals over 4,000 acres of coal lands.

These are valued at	$29,118,343 46
Real estate in the cities of New-York, Rochester, Buffalo and Chicago	337,535 36
Stocks and bonds, valued at	4,383,837 46
Materials on hand at cost	1,206,650 51
Barges and equipments	66,831 73
Total	$35,113,353 51

THE RIVAL BOARDS OF BROKERS.

The organization of the rival Board of Brokers has alarmed the members of the regular Stock Exchange, and a short time ago the Executive Committee appointed a sub-committee to examine into the advisability of reducing rates of brokerage. Yesterday afternoon after business hours a public meeting of members was held on the floor of the Exchange to express their views on the matter. Mr. Henry G. Stebbins presented a resolution recommending the abolition of the penalty prescribed for doing business below the high rates of brokerage established two years ago. This was not satisfactory, and Mr. Thomas Denny offered a substitute, recommending that the Executive Committee reduce the rates to 1-16 for investment securities, 1-32 for other securities, and $2 per 100 shares to members. These are the rates under which the new Open Board are to do business, and they are about the same as were current before the advance. The substitute was carried enthusiastically, the vote standing 343 for to 11 against it. It is expected that the Executive Committee will take immediate action.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Duncan F. Kenner, of New-Orleans, is at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. Charles Stanford, of Schenectady, is at the Windsor Hotel.

H. Bartels, of the German Centennial Commission, is at the Hoffman House.

Richmond Pearson, United States Consul at Liege, Belgium, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Judge George T. Bigelow and B. P. Cheney, of Boston, are at the Brevoort House.

Judge J. Prout, of Rutland, Vt., and C. L. MacArthur, of Troy, are at the Sturtevant House.

E. B. Judson, of Syracuse, and Canal Commissioner Christopher A. Walrath, of Oneida, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. Condit Smith, of Buffalo; Charlemagne Tower, of Philadelphia, and Nathanial Thayer, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SUICIDE OF A FARMER.

NEWBURG, Feb. 20.—William H. White, aged 39 years, a farmer, living near Fishkill Village, Dutchess County, hanged himself yesterday. Mental depression was the cause. He leaves a wife and three children.

FORTY-FOURTH CONG

SECOND SESSION.... Feb. 20.

SENATE.

The Senate resumed its session at 10 o'clock, but no business whatever was transacted, it having decided yesterday to sustain the decision of the Electoral Commission in the Louisiana case, and notified the House accordingly. The Senate awaited notification from the House that that body was ready to meet the Senate for the purpose of resuming the counting of the Electoral votes. At 1:30 P. M., Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared at the bar of the Senate and announced the action of the House in regard to the decision of the Commission. He also informed the Senate that the House was now ready to meet it for the purpose of resuming the count, and the Senate, headed by its officers, left the chamber.

THE OBJECTION TO THE MICHIGAN ELECTOR.

Upon returning at 2:30 P. M. the President pro tem. announced that the Senate having withdrawn from the joint meeting of the two houses of Congress upon the submission of an objection to counting the vote of D. L. Crossman, an Elector for the State of Michigan, the objection would be read. The Secretary having read such objection, Mr. Allison, of Iowa, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the vote cast by Daniel L. Crossman, as an Elector from the State of Michigan be, and the same is hereby directed to be counted, notwithstanding the objections made thereto.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Kentucky, inquired if the Senator [Mr. Allison] knew the fact that the person alleged to have been ineligible was not a Government officer.

Mr. ALLISON replied that he did not, but he heard the testimony read before the joint meeting.

Mr. THURMAN, of Ohio, said this testimony was not as clear upon this very important subject as the Senate might desire it to be. It appeared that an Elector had been voted for in Michigan who held an office of trust and profit under the United States. Although he had not acted for some time, he had not resigned. Mr. Bayard then spoke of the provision of the Constitution authorizing the appointment of Electors, and said the Constitution said the State should appoint a certain number of Electors, but should not appoint a certain class. The Constitution authorizes the State of Michigan to appoint 11 Electors. Suppose she should appoint 22, it would be rejected, because the State exceeded the number authorized by the Constitution. Congress was bound to observe its fealty to the Constitution in all things, and the provision in regard to the qualification of Electors was just as binding as that in regard to the number. At a late stage of the debate Mr. Bayard said, while he would adhere to all the requirements of the Constitution, he did not consider the facts in this Michigan case as made up were sufficient to exclude the vote of this Elector upon constitutional grounds.

Mr. MCMILLAN, of Minnesota, said that under the decision of the Electoral Commission, the vote of the Michigan Elector was legal; but there was another point to be considered. There was no testimony before the two houses of Congress that the Elector was ever an officer of the United States. The mere statement of some person before a committee of the House of Representatives was not evidence for the two houses of Congress. The best evidence as to the ineligibility of the Elector was the record of the court showing his appointment as Commissioner of that court. His own admission that he was such Commissioner was not sufficient evidence. The record of the court must be produced. Had it come to this, that a great political party sought to deprive a sovereign State of her rights in this manner? At any other time than this such an attempt to so deprive a State of her rights would meet with a rebuke from the whole nation.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY, of Michigan, said he looked upon the objection as one of mere technicality, without merit, which, if it should prevail, would disfranchise one-eleventh part of the people of Michigan.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, modified his resolution so as to read:

Resolved, That the objection made to the vote of Daniel L. Crossman, one of the Electors of Michigan, is not good in law, and is not sustained by any lawful evidence.

Resolved, That said vote be counted with the other votes of the Electors of said State; notwithstanding the objection made thereto.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, referred to the action of the Senate yesterday in sustaining the decision of the Electoral Commission, and said he believed that decision to be law, and he should adhere to it to-day. What greater fraud could be practiced upon the people of a State than to deprive them of their suffrage by proving that an Elector held a petty, contemptible office which the people of Michigan did not know, and which the incumbent himself had forgotten. To deprive the people of a State of their votes upon such a pretense would be a fraud for which there was neither justification nor excuse. It had not been proved that this man ever was a United States Commissioner. The first and best proof of that fact would be a transcript of the record of the court. That transcript was just as attainable as the witness himself. The same principle decided by the Senate yesterday in sustaining the decision of the Electoral Commission was, that it was not competent to prove at this stage of the proceedings that an Elector was ineligible on the 7th of November last.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, referred to the case of Gen. Shields, whose seat in the Senate was contested, and said that Mr. Webster in that case held that it was not necessary to have the record of evidence; that the admission of Gen. Shields that he had not been born in this country was sufficient. The Senate had been told that it was sacrilege to exclude the vote of an Elector. Was it a sacrilege to obey the Constitution of the United States? Had not our forefathers, irrespective of party, respected the Constitution? A new spirit seemed to have come over Senators in regard to State rights. He was not satisfied that this man in Michigan was an officer, and, even if he was, it had been so long ago that he [Mr. Stevenson] had his doubt about his holding the office now, and would give the benefit of that doubt to Michigan. He thought that the vote of the Elector should be counted. [Cries of "Good" on the Republican side of the chamber.]

Several other Democratic Senators expressed doubt as to the Elector being an officer of the United States.

Mr. WHYTE, of Maryland, said that he could not vote for the resolution of the Senator from Iowa as it stood. He therefore submitted the following as a substitute:

Ordered, That while it is the sense of the Senate that no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector, and that this provision of the Constitution is void in part, and cannot be carried into full execution, yet that the proof is not such as to justify the exclusion of the vote of Daniel L. Crossman as one of the Electors of the State of Michigan, and that his vote shall be counted.

Mr. NORWOOD, of Georgia, said when he signed the objection to the vote of Crossman this morning he knew nothing as to what the proof would be. He was satisfied now, from the evidence which had been submitted, that it was not sufficient to exclude the vote of this Elector.

The substitute of Mr. Whyte was rejected by a strict party vote—yeas 27, nays 39, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bailey, Barnum, Bayard, Bogy, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Dennis, Eaton, Goldthwaite, Hereford, Johnston, Jones of Florida, Kelly, Kernan, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Morrill, Norwood, Randolph, Ransom, Salisbury, Stevenson, Wallace, Whyte, and Withers—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Allison, Anthony, Booth, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Cameron of Wisconsin, Chaffee, Christianey, Clayton, Conover, Cragin, Dawes, Dorsey, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Hamlin, Harvey, Howe, Ingalls, Jones of Nevada, Logan, McMillan, Mitchell, Morrill, Morton, Paddock, Patterson, Robertson, Sargent, Sherman, Spencer, Teller, Wadleigh, West, Windom, and Wright—39.

The question then being on the motion of Mr. Allison, Mr. MCDONALD, of Indiana, moved to amend by striking out the first resolution. The vote was:

Resolved, That the objection made to the vote of Daniel L. Crossman, one of the Electors of Michigan, is not sustained by any lawful evidence."

Rejected—Yeas, 26; nays, 38, a strict party vote. Mr. COOPER, of Tennessee, demanded a separate vote on the resolutions, and the first one, as submitted by Mr. Allison, was agreed to by a vote of 40 yeas to 17 nays—a party vote. The second resolution was then unanimously agreed to—yeas, 63; nays, 0.

Mr. CHRISTIANCY moved that the House be notified of the action of the Senate, and also, that the Senate was ready to meet the House and resume the count. Agreed to.

CREDENTIALS PRESENTED.

Mr. HARVEY, of Kansas, presented the credentials of P. B. Plumb, elected United States Senator from the State of Kansas for six years from March 4, 1877. Placed on file.

Mr. DORSEY, of Arkansas, said he had been unexpectedly called away from the Senate yesterday, but had hoped to return in time to vote on the Louisiana case. He had not been able to get back, but if he had been present he would have voted to sustain the decision of the Commission.

At 5:15 a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the action of that body in regard to the vote of Crossman, the Michigan Elector. On motion of Mr. ALLISON, the Senate proceeded to the House of Representatives.

OBJECTION TO NEVADA.

Upon returning, at 5:50, the President pro tem. stated the Senate had withdrawn from the joint meeting on objection submitted to the vote of the State of Nevada. The objection to the vote of R. M. Daggett, an Elector from that State, submitted in the joint meeting, was then read, and also the testimony of Mr. Daggett taken by the Committees on the Powers and privileges of the House in regard to his holding the office of Clerk of the United States Court, but which, he stated, he resigned on the 6th of November last.

Mr. JONES, of Nevada, submitted a resolution that the vote of R. M. Daggett be counted with the other votes of Nevada, notwithstanding the objection made thereto. Agreed to unanimously, and the Secretary directed to notify the House of Representatives of the action of the Senate.

At 6:15 o'clock the Secretary returned, and reported that the House had taken a recess before he reached the hall.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. SARGENT, took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock A. M., but over half an hour was consumed in calling the roll to ascertain whether there was a quorum present.

COUNTING THE ELECTORAL VOTES.

Mr. GIBSON, of Louisiana, offering an order that the Hayes Electoral vote for the State of Louisiana be not counted.

Mr. HURLBUT, of Illinois, moved to amend by striking out the word "not."

Mr. NEW, of Indiana, opened the discussion. He said that he had voted for the Electoral Commission bill, and he was not ashamed of the support which he had given that measure. When he voted for that act he did so in full confidence that no requirement in it, either expressed or implied, would be ignored or treated as surplusage. He had enough of simplicity and credulity to believe that a Commission so constituted would not become mere counting tellers for the President of the Senate. He would vote to sustain the objections to the decision of the Commission. He was in favor of proceeding without unnecessary delay to a completion of the count, and he declared it to be his best judgment that the Democrats of the House, of the Senate, Louisiana, and of the Union should submit (he did not now think of a more appropriate word) to the installation of a minority President under the findings of the Commission.

Mr. SHELLEY, of Massachusetts, said that in the perfectly clear that the charges made by each party against the other were in the main true. He found it quite impossible to say which of the two sets of Electors coming up from Louisiana voiced the true will of the people of that State. It would have been hard to find wiser and more candid men than those who had pronounced the decision of the Electoral Commission. He appreciated the strength of their position. Congress could not be too jealous of the constitutional right of a State to choose its Presidential Electors, but there were cases where *summus jus* became the *summa injuria*; cases where the law, strictly interpreted and strenuously enforced, worked out results contrary to all law, and in such cases equity laid the spirit of the law aside. He found such a case in the pending issue. Granted that the Commission had clearly interpreted and accurately applied the laws, yet, what if the very principles on which the laws must rest became thereby subverted? "No nation," said Neibuhr, "ever died except of suicide, and the suicidal vice is engendered not so much in unjust statutes of a Government as in the immoral practices of a people which the Government is unable to punish and unable to restrain."

Mr. JOYCE, of Vermont, supported the decision of the Electoral Commission, and asked whether anybody supposed that if the decision had been the other way the wailing sounds about corruption would have been heard from the Democratic Party. He had heard, but was not to be frightened by threats of revolution and civil war, especially when they came from the Northern Democracy, for he knew the members of that party to be "childlike and bland" in their disposition to have no ambition for military glory, and to care nothing for "seeking the bubble reputation, even at the cannon's mouth." He therefore proposed to stick to what he honestly believed in, and risk the consequences. He declared that the whole scheme of the election to the Presidency of the grand fraud of Gramercy Park had been a superb Democratic cheat from beginning to end, and that the Democrats had started out with the impression that they could buy every man whom they could not overawe or delude.

Mr. TOWNSEND, of Pennsylvania, expressed his astonishment at the opposition made to the decision of the Electoral Commission by the Democratic Party, particularly as the Commission was a triunal of Democratic creation. He defended its action and argued that it was tied down by the Constitution and law, and that it was bound to adhere to the certificates returned to the President of the Senate, and could not go behind them. If the Commission had agreed to take evidence, where would it have got evidence to satisfy both parties? It could not have got it except by the reports of Congressional committees. The history of "the dark and bloody ground" of the bull-dosed parishes of Louisiana had never yet been written, and never would be written so long as the Democratic Party was in existence there. As to the task of fraud, there never had been a more bold-faced fraud attempted than the certificate of John McEnery, a private citizen, that eight other private citizens were legally constituted Electors.

Mr. MCMAHON, of Ohio, said that in his opinion the decision of the Commission in the case of Louisiana was worse in its consequence to the American people than the decision in the Florida case.

Mr. RICE, of Ohio, protested against the wrong and violence embodied in the decision, and argued that the whole subject should be referred back to the Commission.

Mr. CRAPO, of Massachusetts, said that as a member of the Louisiana Investigating Committee he had heard the testimony of the witnesses, and the result of it all in his mind was that the election was not entirely fair, free, and peaceable; that it was influenced and controlled by violence and intimidation, and that there had been in some sections of the State a determination on the part of the Democrats to carry the election, which had led to lawlessness which no good citizen approved, and which the people where he lived would not tolerate. He would not defend the action of the Returning Board, but he asked what must have been the condition of a State that made such a board necessary, that required such a system in order to guard against violence, and to protect in their political rights the timid, the ignorant, and the inoffensive, against the strong, the desperate, and the lawless.

Mr. WATTERSON said: If the acceptance of the inevitable with resolution and dignity be the highest act as it is the rarest form of courage known among men, it is made the harder in this present instance by the consciousness of double-dealing and foul play. Two courses are open to the majority on this floor; on the one hand, passionate outcry, at once impotent and childish; on the other hand, without violence or needless obstruction to the progress of events, and earnest, manly, but temperate protest against what we believe a great and grievous wrong. In my judgment the latter is our clear and bounden duty. We owe it to the necessities of the case; we owe it to the country; we owe it to ourselves. Because we were duped by false pretenses into a snare, furnished no reason why we should forget the obligations that press upon honorable men. In the very act of passing the Electoral Commission bill we provided for the contingency that has come upon us. It voted that the measure in perfect good faith. The result is against me, and detestable as I must think the means that brought it about, I accept it as a finality. I shall go to my people, and shall tell them all; for, as now advised, they know only a part. And when they have taken time for reflection, they will, I am very sure, intuitive as Hebrews and the grace of moderation, doing nothing that does not become good citizens. Life will still go forward, in spite of all this. There are many things to live for yet in this rough world, and among the rest that day of reckoning—"*Dies iræ, dies illa*"—when the dark shall be light, and the wrong be made right.

Mr. DANFORD, of Ohio, defended the decision of the Electoral Commission as one which outside of party feeling would meet the approval of the whole American people. He denied the Democratic assumption that there was fraud at the bottom of the returns in favor of the Hayes Electors in Louisiana. His judgment was that when the history of the last election in Louisiana was written it would be found rather that murder, intimidation, and outrage had failed in their purpose there. As to the return of Vernon Parish having been altered, he conceded that fact, but asked who was responsible for it? Every member of the Returning Board had sworn that he knew nothing of the transposition there. He knew the fact that a Committee of the House had before it a clerk of that Returning Board, who, by his own confession, had been villain enough to do it. He also knew, from the testimony of a Democratic witness, Duncan L. Kenner, that there had been Democratic money in the hands of the reform party in Louisiana to corrupt the Returning Board, or a member of it. He believed that, if the true and full vote of Louisiana had been counted, there would have been a large majority in favor of the Hayes Electors. Alluding to Mr. Field's speech on the Electoral Commission bill, he said that the "early watcher" from New-York would soon perceive that the flag on the Capitol was again furled, and that it had been pronounced that Rutherford B. Hayes, having received 185 Electoral votes, had been duly elected President from the 4th of March next. This declaration would be made in peace and would be accepted by the American people as a finality, and when Mr. Hayes came to his inauguration there was not an honest man in all the land who would not congratulate himself on the fact that, although there had been investigating committees into the elections in Florida, Louisiana, and Oregon, which had found much crookedness there, in all the words spoken, the letters written, the telegrams sent, there had not been traced to the President elect or to any member of his household, one word that would bring the blush of shame to the American people. [Applause.]

At this point [noon] the speaker announced that to-day's legislative session would begin. After prayer by the Chaplain, and the reading of yesterday's journal, the debate was resumed.

Mr. PIERCE, of Massachusetts, said that he would be glad to avoid the responsibility of voting on the question presented, but he did not think it could be avoided. It was with great diffidence that he ventured to dissent from the decision of the Commission, but the rule it laid down was one he could not conscientiously indorse. The Commission had refused to receive evidence further than that given before the Governor of the State. It could never have been intended by the fathers of the Constitution that Congress should not be able to scrutinize the returns of the Electoral votes. If that was not a matter which the representatives of the people could inquire into, then this Government stood on a very insecure foundation. He could not give his assent to any such declaration. It was contrary to good government and good morals.

Mr. ELLIS, of Louisiana, argued against the decision, and characterized the members of the Returning Board as men whose souls were scorched with perjury blacker than that of Judas Iscariot. But the deed was done; the crime was accomplished. For four years more the Republican Party would hold the shadow of executive power. He said the shadow, because the substance of usurped power could never be realized. The immortal pencil of Doré had illustrated the legend of the Wandering Jew, who in all the weary march of years found no rest and no peace from his crime and its memories. He saw ever before him the pale suffering face of the Redeemer, and the accusing voice was ever in his ear. So it would be with the Republican Party. The spoils of office could not compensate it. The splendors of Presidential levees and receptions would not banish its presence. The silence and gravity of Cabinet meetings would not hush its avenging voice; and in four years more the great American people, wronged and outraged, would arise in their majesty and might, and hurl such drunken guests from power forever, and brand with the indelible brand of infamy men who had aided, countenanced, abetted, and defended this monstrous crime. [Applause.]

Mr. COX, of New-York, next addressed the House. He said in reference to the Elective bill, that a bill is the law; we know what it is; what its provisions are; we know what my friend from Kentucky [Mr. Watterson,] has said; that there was some scare in it. [Laughter.] Laugh and ex-

[illegible] will. I know [illegible] had gone out of this House when we had passed that bill, but I did not exactly see where the virtue had alighted. [Laughter.] I knew that the old privileges of the commons had departed; but to the interest of peace I gave a reluctant vote for the bill. But, one strange thing about the bill is this: that while we are permitted to vote in this House, yet, after all, it is a sort of post-mortem vote. [Laughter.] Although we are permitted to argue it is an *argumentum ad post factum*. We are gracefully permitted under this bill to argue after the manner is accomplished, and, although we vote and although we carry our vote in the House we are "gone." [Laughter.] We gain nothing; we are permitted to take 10 minutes after the counting and the conclusion. It is the old rule of han

District Attorney Rollins convicted Hammill of felonious assault, and the prisoner was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to four years in the State Prison.

COURT NOTES.

Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, heard argument and reserved his decision on a motion to vacate an order of arrest issued against Morris Weinberg, in the suit of William M. Carpenter and others, heretofore reported in THE TIMES.

Judge Robinson, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday denied a motion for the striking out of certain portions of the complaint in the case of Tilton and Feather against the United States Life Insurance Company, heretofore reported in THE TIMES.

William S. Wood, a thief, who was detected by John R. Taylor on the 9th inst. in the act of stealing a box of kid gloves from the store No. 441 Broadway, pleaded guilty yesterday in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Sutherland sentenced Wood to two years in the State Prison.

On Jan. 1, 1876, James Nugent, of No. 10 Market street, stabbed Hugh Lennon, of No. 239 East Twenty-eighth street, in the abdomen, inflicting a serious wound. In Part I. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Nugent pleaded guilty, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to one year in the Penitentiary.

The suit of Lord against Funk and others was brought before Chief Justice Davis yesterday, on a motion to continue certain injunctions restraining the defendants from prosecuting their suits against the Virtue estate. The argument was adjourned until Friday. The details of the case have been published hitherto in THE TIMES.

Henry Meyer, Charles Fisher, and Peter Wolf, three men who entered the barn of Theodore W. Bayard, at New-Rochelle, Westchester County, and stole harness, lap-robes, and livery, valued in all at $150, pleaded guilty in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions. Judge Sutherland sentenced the thieves to two years and six months each in the State Prison.

The trial of the case of Henry H. Boody against Ogden and others was resumed before Judge Westbrook in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, but the testimony was not of general interest. Samuel J. Tilden, who was one of the defendants, and escaped liability by pleading the Statute of Limitations, will probably appear as a witness in the case to-day.

In Part II. of the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Assistant District Attorney Rollins convicted David Dawson, a negro, and his white wife Mary, of robbing a negro cook named Peter Mouton of $9 50 on the night of the 12th inst., in the den No. 59 Thompson street. The offense was a daring and aggravated one, and Judge Sutherland sentenced the prisoners to seven years each in the State Prison.

Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order for the publication of the summons in the case of Mary Emily E. Stickenholds against Carl Frederick Wilhelm Arnold Stickenholds, the latter being a non-resident of the State. The suit is brought for an absolute divorce on the ground of the defendant's alleged adultery with his sister-in-law. He is said to be in San Francisco, Cal.

Judge Spear, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Augustin Daly against Norman L. Munro and others. This suit grew out of the publication by the defendants of a story taken from Mr. Daly's play of "Pique," and Judge Speir in his decision sustains the plaintiff's right to an injunction, and the damages caused by the unauthorized publication are ordered to be settled by a reference.

Judge Donohue, in Part I. of the Supreme Court, yesterday granted a motion for the dismissal of the complaint in the case of Connors against the Mayor, &c., in which the plaintiff sued, as Administrator, to recover $5,000 for a death caused by the falling in of the roof of St. Andrew's Church. The motion was granted on the authority of the well-known case of Maximilian against the Mayor, &c., which limits the liability of the City for acts done by its officers.

JURORS WITH CONSCIENTIOUS SCRUPLES.

The case of the People against Robert Gerraty was called for trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. Gerraty was indicted for murder in the first degree, for killing John Smith on July 4 last. From the testimony, as given before the Coroner, it appears that Gerraty, in the evening of the day mentioned, accosted two young women who were walking along West Thirty-eighth street, near Tenth avenue. They passed him by, however, and he went up to them again when they were near No. 509 West Thirty-eighth street. He spoke to them a second time, and one of the young women answered him rather sharply. He thereupon struck her in the face with his fist, drawing blood. She fainted and fell, and a crowd gathered around. Among those in the gathering was the deceased. According to the testimony before the Coroner it would seem as though the accused went across the street and picked up a cart rung, and then came back and struck Smith with it. Smith died on July 8. In court yesterday both sides seemed desirous of having a speedy trial. With this view exertions were made to impanel a jury, but it was discovered that nearly each person called said he had conscientious scruples against the infliction of the death penalty. The panel of jurors was exhausted and only 10 jurors had been drawn. The case was then adjourned until Friday.

A QUESTION OF ADMISSION TO BAIL.

The matter of Andrew J. Mellen was brought before Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a rather novel application yesterday. Mellen, it appears, was indicted in Pennsylvania for grand larceny and embezzlement. The Governor of Pennsylvania granted a requisition directed to the Governor of this State for the extradition of Mellen, and Gov. Robinson duly issued his mandate for the surrender of the accused to the Pennsylvania authorities. A slight difficulty arose, however, in carrying out the executive mandate, it appearing that Mellen is held by the Sheriff of this county on a writ of arrest in a civil suit here. A writ of habeas corpus for the surrender of the prisoner by the Sheriff was taken out, but Judge Donohue, after argument, dismissed the writ and remanded the prisoner to the Sheriff's custody. The application yesterday was to admit the prisoner to bail pending the decision of the case on a certiorari, which was obtained from the Sheriff, and this writ, which operates as a stay of proceedings. On the part of the prisoner it was admitted yesterday that the statute with regard to bail does not, in terms, extend to cases in which an extradition warrant has been issued. The prisoner relied on his rights under the United States Constitution, which declares that excessive bail shall not be required. This case, it is claimed, is one in which the Pennsylvania laws allow the accused to be admitted to bail. Chief Justice Davis took the papers, reserving his decision on the question of admission to bail.

A BAR-ROOM ROBBERY.

On the night of Dec. 8, Morton F. Plant, of No. 584 Fifth avenue, while under the influence of liquor, accompanied a woman named Nellie Osborne to a liquor store at the corner of Mercer and Prince streets. Here Plant was robbed of his gold watch, locket, and scarf-pin by the bartender, Edward McLean, aided by Frederick S. Browne, alias Osborne, the woman's husband. Mr. Plant reported his loss at the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, and Detective Edward Slevin, who was detailed by Capt. Byrne to work up the case, arrested Browne and the woman Osborne, Miss McLean and Osborne was tried in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions yesterday, by Assistant District Attorney Bell, who examined Nellie Osborne, as a witness for the prosecution, and proved that the robbery had been committed by Osborne and McLean. The jury found Osborne (or Browne) guilty of receiving stolen goods, and Judge Gildersleeve sentenced him to four years and six months in the State Prison.

DECISION IN AN EXTRADITION CASE.

Judge Johnson, of the United States Circuit Court, gave a decision yesterday in the case of Vanderveipen and wife, the Belgian forgers, who had been taken before him on a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari. He holds that a United States Commissioner's powers are co-ordinate with those of a Judge of the Circuit Court in extradition matters, and therefore refuses to take the case out of Commissioner White's hands or to review the evidence. The prisoners were remanded to the custody of the officers, and the examination will go on before the Commissioner.

SEIZURE OF COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

While Officer Moran, of the Fourteenth Precinct, was searching the premises of Eugene Schwer, at No. 16 Cannon street, in quest of stolen goods, he found $40 in counterfeit bills and $125 in counterfeit half-dollar pieces. He arrested Schwer and his wife, and arraigned them before Commissioner Shields, who held them for examination. All the spurious money was confiscated.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—In the Court of Appeals to-day the following decisions were handed down: Order affirmed with costs.—In the matter of the application of Edward A. Gardner for a mandamus to the Clerk of the Supervisors of Kings County; the People ex rel. McAllister vs. Lynch. Judgment affirmed.—People ex rel. McCann vs. Kilbourn; affirmed.—People ex rel. Lansing vs. Tremain. Judgment modified so as to authorize the appellant at any time to apply to the Supreme Court to have the fund delivered to her upon her giving security, as mentioned in opinion, and judgment as thus modified affirmed and the costs of both parties in this court to be paid out of the fund in controversy; Livingston vs. Murray; judgment affirmed with costs; Johnson vs. Morgan; People ex rel. Kreeser vs. Fitzsimmons; Laverty vs. Moschauer. Judgment of General Term reversed and that of Special Term affirmed with costs; Odell vs. Montross; appeal dismissed with costs; the Union Consolidated Mining Company vs. Rapt; judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide event; Flood vs. Mitchell. Motions—People ex rel. Burroughs vs. Brinckerhoff; motion to amend remittitur as to costs; S. Hand for motion, Bradford Prince opposed. Appeals from Orders—No. 398, In re Gardiner; reargued by Hugh L. Cole for appellant and James A. Deering for respondent; No. 430, People ex rel. Tradesmen's National Bank vs. The Commissioners of Taxes of New-York; argued by Hugh L. Cole for appellant, H. Barnard for respondent; No. 428, In re Brady; argued by J. Landon Ward for appellant, George W. Van Slyck for respondent; No. 429, Ward vs. Rory; argued by S. Hand for appellant, T. McGuire for respondent; No. 205, Whitehead vs. Kennedy; argument resumed. Following is the day calendar of the Court of Appeals for Wednesday, Feb. 21: Nos. 431, 432, 433, 906, 204, 182, 195, 187½, 207, 427, 101.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Davis.

Granted.—Buner vs. Rowe; Barry vs. McDonald; Delafield vs. May; Ferris vs. Sage; Deyo vs. Hutchins; Anderson vs. American Shovel Company; Gaulan vs. Mittnacht, (Nos. 2 and 3;) Havemeyer vs. Fowler; Town vs. Williams; Phillips vs. McCloskey; Berry vs. McDonald; Anderson vs. American Shovel Company; Rogers vs. Mallory; Bunting vs. Haight.

Orders Granted.—Deyoe vs. Deyoe; Union Dime Savings Institution vs. Wendell; Soneid vs. Hoffman; Lage vs. Lockman; Audenaid vs. Litchfield; Fowler vs. Commercial Warehouse Company; American Shovel Company vs. Keck; National Tube Works Company vs. Harway.

Mars vs. Brooks.—Order granted discharging Receiver.

Detwiller vs. Bowey.—Motion granted.

Ryan vs. Ryan.—Motion denied without costs.

In the Matter of McCoon.—No notice given.

Thompson vs. Hasc.—Motion granted; case to be put on short cause calendar for second Friday of March next.

White vs. Gilbert.—Motion granted and reference ordered to Albert Stickney, Esq., to hear, try, and determine.

Bamberger vs. Hyams.—Motion granted; ordered that it be referred to George W. Parsons, Esq., to hear, try and determine, and take and state accounts, &c.

Cleary vs. Donovan.—Ordered that the motion stand over to the first Monday of March to be heard at the same time with the motion for leave to amend, &c.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Dambman vs. Schulting.—Findings and [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS.—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Grumm vs. Moehring.—Motion to strike out answer as frivolous denied, with $10 costs.

Tilton vs. The United States Life Insurance Company.—Motion to strike out part of complaints denied, with $10 costs.

Steinhardt vs. Steinhardt.—Decree signed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Speir.

Daly vs. Munro et al.—Judgment for plaintiff. Opinion.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Donovan vs. The Board of Education.—Ordered on general calendar.

Sondheim vs. Bamburger.—Order denying motion to vacate order of arrest.

Smith vs. Schwarzchild et al.—Order dismissing proceedings.

Dana vs. The Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company.—Plaintiff's complaint dismissed.

Boyeken vs. Golzel et al.—Order denying motion to vacate order of arrest.

Wedemeyer vs. Davis.—Order denying motion and vacating order of arrest.

Hindekofe vs. Lang et al.—Order that commission issue.

Wedemeyer vs. Wedemeyer.—Order of reference to Hon. John M. Barbour.

Orders Granted.—Richardson vs. Hooper; Meyer vs. Vilmar; Clifford vs. Dawe; Lord vs. Allen, and Wilson vs. Davis.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Deschimer as. Ulrich.—The cause of action set forth in the affidavit on which the attachment issued is the debt itself, and not the mortgage. It is sufficiently stated. The case is in 3d N. Y., 204 has, therefore, no application. The proofs show that the debt is unpaid. The case is in 40 Barb., 158, has, therefore no application. These embrace all the objections urged. Motion denied; no costs.

Motions Granted.—Brush vs. Levene; Vioslawsky vs. Stevenson; Kuit vs. Hitz; Schotte vs. Hamilton.

Wylie vs. Gibbs.—Order to pay over moneys.

Defendorfolds vs. Hermes; Pairs vs. Evans; Kohn vs. Ehrlich; Loewy vs. Hone.

Dyer vs. Feller.—Motion denied; no costs.

Commissions Ordered.—Arnold vs. Allen; Slingerland vs. Harris.

Complaints Dismissed.—O'Donnell vs. Kahn; Neuschaler vs. Hirt; Lewis vs. Major.

Decisions Filed with Papers.—Pignolet vs. Haverty Schoven vs. Lucker vs. Sheridan.

Stuber vs. Schwartz.—Writ of inquiry granted.

Leslie vs. Bloomberg.—Order of publication granted.

Sanger vs. Seigas.—Attachment ordered.

Orders Granted.—Egz vs. Wood; Simmons vs. Behrens; Cohn vs. Solomon; Haus vs. Tilley; Dannenhauer vs. Stronss; Cudberth vs. Keese; Comte vs. Ponsioly; Ryan vs. Farley; McGauty vs. Quinton; Clio vs. Dilleneberg.

By Judge Goepp.

Rogers vs. Reeves.—Findings settled.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Joseph Hurd, robbery.
James M. Phillips, burglary.
Hannah Harrigan, burglary.
William Tomlay, burglary.
Frank Muller, felonious assault and battery.
William Reddendorf and Clara Williams, grand larceny.
Walter Taylor, grand larceny.
Philip Conlon, grand larceny.
John Cassidy, grand larceny.
Bruno Borsch, grand larceny.
John Hoyt and John Benjamin, burglary.
John Cliffo d, petit larceny.
James Haggerty, petit larceny.
Charles Briggs and Charles Heyman, grand larceny.
William Davis and Louis Beasley, grand larceny.
Wolf Cohen, grand larceny.
Michael Carroll, grand larceny.
May Clark, grand larceny.
Michael Cunningham, grand larceny.
Patrick Turney, concealed weapons.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Joseph Coburn, felonious assault and battery.
Michael Blarino, felonious assault and battery.
Thomas F. Nash, burglary.
Thomas Kenny and Peter Kelly, burglary.
Leonard Selhoff and David Selhoff, burglary.
Charles Scaffergood, burglary.
Martin Reichert, grand larceny.
Joseph Slater, grand larceny.
Joseph Ford, grand larceny.
Frank Smith, petit larceny.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Case on—No. 54—Boody vs. Tilden et al. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1053	Cafe vs. Lord, Jr., et al., &c.	878	Peck, &c., vs. Cohen.
179	Moore vs. Tower.	460	Earle vs. Fink et al.
687	Furman vs. Owen.	435	Hall vs. Barrett, &c.
65	Copeland vs. Ellsworth.	401	Lindow et al. vs. Spofford.
475	Morgan, &c., vs. McVicker; reserve.	755	Hartman vs. Globe Mutual Life Ins. Co.
446	Boyd vs. Phœnix Ins. Co. of Hartford.	313	Whomington, &c., vs. The 42d St., &c., Ferry R. R. Co.
631	Johnson, &c., vs. Oppenheim, et al.	442	Strong vs. Halpin
486	Schmidt vs. Leatnam.	779	Havemeyer, &c., vs. Havemeyer et al.
752	Mein vs. Crosby.	480½	Simmons et al. vs. Webb.
606	Thurber et al. vs. Conner, &c.	877	White vs. VanVleck.
300½	Sparman, &c., vs. Keim.	881	Heller vs. Fitschke.
876	Manufand Builders' Bank vs. Paugburn.	340	Husted, &c., versus Ratabone.
619	Cleary, &c., vs. Gambling.	341	Same vs. Same.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Case on—No.—347—Par. & Mca. Nat. Bk. of Buffalo vs. Brown et al. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1034	Morris et al. vs. Gaedeke.	618	Goody vs. Poullaine.
716	Archer vs. Garde.	622	The Newcastle Chm. Works Co. vs. Reed et al.
717	Hasbrouck, &c., vs. Garde.	660	Armstrong vs. Fogg et al.
713	Farrell vs. Van Tuyl et al.	664	Grant vs. Gould, &c.
949	The People, &c., vs. Bull.	666	Casper vs. Steinberg et al.
1032	American Medicine Co. vs. Kessler.	673	Bauer vs. Goldman et al.
606	Thurber et al. vs. Hughes.	674	Cohn et al. vs. Goldman et al.
608	The Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co. vs. Patterson.	675	Barrett et al. vs. Goldman et al.
612	Burgess vs. Von Hoffman.	676	Hirsch et al. vs. Goldman et al.
613	Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.	677	Spingarn et al. vs. Goldman et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned *sine die.*

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
777	McHarg vs. Stratton	2913	Aden et al. vs. Achenson et al.
2911	Rodman vs. King.	3079	Bogatzki vs. Bogatzki.
2591	Gill et al. vs. Conner et al.	3091	Wilbur vs. Taylor.
2637	Pickard vs. Bernheimer.	3785	Ourig vs. Brodie et al.
2589	Boyd vs. Jackson.	3103	French, et al. vs. Geary et al.
1	Latourette vs. Clark.	2979	Butler vs. Seymour.
1513	Brown vs. Decker, &c.	3153	Butler vs. Phyfe et al.
2364	Excelsior Pet. Co. vs. Fowler.	3155	Butler vs. Dreyfoos.
902½	Henlen vs. Powers	3157	Butler vs. Dreyfoos et al.
4297	Grey et al. vs. Jones.	3743	Timen vs. Daniels.
2803	Laflin & Rand Powder Co. vs. Gaillaudet.	1983	Erwin, &c., versus Sovereign R. R. Co.
2849	Frane vs. Del., Lack. & W. R. R. Co.	4391	Remington versus Westerman.
2871	Archer vs. O'Brien.	2761	Wilbur vs. Loft.
2908	Nelson vs. Mulock, et al.	2763	Milner vs. Loft.
2943	Kinney vs. Esach et al.	2819	People's Bank vs. Bogart et al.
2995	Springarter et al. vs. Herman.	2825	Clark, Jr., vs. Ball.
3007	Hughes vs. Rubens.	3136	Moore vs. Meagher.
3009	Same vs. Same.	3161	Donovan vs. Connor, &c.
1657	Goldsmith vs. Daly et al.	3165	Kochler vs. Adler.
1583	Collins versus The Mayor, &c.	3169	Byrd vs. Rodman.
1341	Pierpaint et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	3171	Thurber et al. vs. Burns et al.
1436	Purcell versus The Mayor, &c.	3173	Smith vs. Overman.
1437	Hayes versus The Mayor, &c.	3175	Smith vs. Kayne et al.
2760	Voss vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.	3177	Fawcett vs. McCaffrey.
2721	Theleman, Jr., vs. Rountree.	3179	Duncan et al. vs. Shaw, &c.
		3181	Manhattan Gaslight Co. vs. Mayor, &c.
		3183	Newell vs. Newell.

SUPERIOR COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1834	Collins vs. Pierson.	1880	Woodruff v. Imperial F. Ins. Co.
3582	Ring et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.	1862	Elliott vs. Allemania F. Ins. Co.
1036	Schall et al. vs. Collier.	1852	Mathes vs. Sanborn et al.
2110	De Lavalette vs. Wendt, Ext., &c.	1740	Berge vs. McNiff.
1550	Fallenbee vs. Silverstone.	1062	Castance vs. Burr.
2786	Vial vs. The Mayor, &c.	1794	Elliott vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
3444	Linhauer vs. Connor.	1694	Cahill vs. Hays et al.
1820	Schmid et al. vs. Illig.	1924	Scofield vs. Connor, &c.
1644	Hamilton vs. Eno.	1926	Ogden et al. vs. Connor.
500	Bailey vs. Dodge.	1510	Olmstead vs. Nash.
1684	Tunison vs. Camp.	826½	Whittaker vs. Fetretsch.
1398	U. S. Spring Bed Co vs. Connor, &c.	1742	Grader Cotton Gin Manufacturing Co. vs. N. Y. Cotton Gin Man. Co.
280	Leach, &c., vs. Butler.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
656	Davison et al. vs. Willetts et al.	803½	Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.
301	Lee vs. Seglen et al.	569	Lee vs. Kiernan.
31	Meyer et al. vs. Amidon.	1494	Crow vs. Knapp.
2720	De Wint Hook, vs. The Mayor, &c.	1160½	Higgins vs. The Mayor, &c.
849	Saportas vs. The Mayor, &c.	2191	Meeks vs. Fowler.
1879	Murphy vs. The Mayor, &c.	1861	Sofield vs. Compton.
352	Giles vs. Wetsler	953	Baker et al. vs. Gleason.
945	Dean vs. Brown.	274	Kearney vs. Blakely.
284	Mott vs. Consumers' Ice Company.	874	Buckley vs. Western Railroad Company.
1070	U. S. Bi-factor Company vs. Rushton.	1191	Sylvester vs. Bernstein.
899	Andrews vs. Farley et al.	1108	Davis vs. Dry Dock, E. B. and B. R. R. Co.
688	Schenck vs. Barker	885	Dilger vs. McDonagan.
1103	Palmer vs. Clark, &c.	465	Sternberger vs. McGovern.
1209	Mulcahy vs. New-York Floating Dry Dock Company.	965	Briggs, Jr., vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
362	McGuire vs. N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART IV.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
1159	Fitch vs. Bergen.	1066	Cohn, &c., vs. Conner.
1197	Sylvester vs. Bernstein.	907	Schermerhorn vs. Devlin.
560	Shelly vs. Yard, Jr.	604	The N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Crosier.
1091	Werwick vs. Ohlweller.	314	Devlin vs. Gallacher.
175	Wetter vs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.	1097	Uhlman vs. Hayman.
1454	Towle vs. The Mayor, &c.	1215	Shifferdecker versus Gottwald.
789	Risner vs. Morgan.	385	Buckingham vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
785	Donnelly vs. The Mayor, &c.	1050	Lawrence et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1126	McGowan vs. Mc-	735	Meacham vs. Campbell.
1090	Haubert vs. Lerch.	738	Brower vs. Campbell.
788	Schroeder vs. Leubuscher.	737	Loomis vs. Campbell.
1093	Hadley et al. vs. Shaw.	736	Hunt vs. Campbell.
1136	Levy vs. Potsdam.	496	Kinkel vs. Mayor, &c.
497	Brown vs. Patterson.		
897	Walden vs. Schaaf.		

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
570	Israel et al. versus Nicholson.	1054	Follett vs. Leech
1179	Nessel versus The Mayor, &c.	631	Kuse vs. The N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. R. Co.
493	Brower vs. Dayton.	1221	Brink vs. Fay.
1179	Spencer vs. O'Brien.	1184	Mackerman vs. McArthur.
730	Roe et al. vs. Brophy.	1182	Hodges vs. Muspratt et al.
887	Walsh vs. N. Y. Fire Dry Dock Co.	827	Hildebrandt vs. Boyd.
843	Second Nat. Bk. of Paterson vs. Porter.	1060	Turjefort vs. Van Ingen et al.
1190	Seaman et al. vs. Noonan.	1258	Duiel et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
710	Shipman vs. Pielsticker.	1188	Donohue, &c., vs. Boorum.
1256	Isaacs vs. Baer.	42	Loughran vs. Kelly, et al.
1140	Wynen vs. Schappert.	1246	Funk vs. Lord, Jr., et al.
1114	Gononde vs. Flood.	1180	La Rue vs. Ocean Steam Nav. Co.
541	Schlag vs. Schlag.	277	Potouiski vs. Levy.
926	Cook vs. Clark.	1145	Collins vs. The Mayor, &c.
1115	Wiele vs. Callahan.	1252	Dowley vs. Merritt.
1028	Levene vs. Brush.		
937	Kuppenheim vs. Pforzheimer.		
1053	Follett vs. Spencer.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
5766	Mackintosh et al. vs. Rogers et al.	6036	Hathorne vs. Johnson.
4544	Mcardle vs. Ryan.	6047	Schoschild vs. Seebacher et al.
3201	Phelps vs. Gelsenheimer.	6072	McCahan vs. Cohen.
6102	Prov. & N. Y. S. S. Co. vs. Gilpen.	4988	Stockhammer vs. Marsnall.
6124	Connolly vs. Smith.	6100	Lührs vs. Blake.
6154	Kramer vs. Hartman et al.	6111	Eggeling vs. Nagel.
7760	Harteorn vs. Morrison et al.	1117	Chiss vs. Dillenberg.
		5404	Carpenter vs. Harrison et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Goepp, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
9038	Maghn vs. O'Day et al.	6629	Leary et al. versus Kramer.
5857	Kunfer vs. Brigg et al.	5910	Hun Publishing Co. vs. Hart.
5886	Sindeker vs. Kats.	3915	McGinnis et al. vs. O'shea.
5528	Curry vs. Farley.	9253	Drake et al. vs. Budenaick.
5745	[illegible]n vs. Bergan.	5904	Curtis vs. Knight.
5385	Mills vs. Blunt.	5752	Reeves vs. Noodle.
2987	Dutch vs. Dorsey.	7917	Feetach vs. Bigelow.
5607	Mandelick vs. Sanders.	5906	Sheehan vs. Baier.
5852	Herts vs. Schachtel.	5918	McGuire et al. vs. Vanderbilt.
7402	Hamberger versus Brooks.	5946	Rabenstein vs. Brannan.
7435	Clement vs. Moran.	5877	Lamport vs. Malloy et al.
7436	Same vs. Same.	5926	Mechanics' Nat. Bk. vs. Shaw et al.
6886	Vanderlich vs. Ernst	3743	Hyatt vs. King.
4101	Savage versus Dry Dock, E. B. and B. Railroad Company.	5075	Beckendorf vs. Puck et al.
6902	Brown vs. Farley.	5953	Hooper et al. vs. The Elsnejo Pub. Co.
5748	Colt vs. Stevens, &c.	7559	Costa vs. Cavanagh.
5908	Camman vs. Doll et al.	7950	McCallum et al. vs. Menard et al.
5682	Koeller vs. Young et al.	1973	Tallman vs. Sears.
9173	Brooklyn Bank vs. Fangburn et al. vs. Cohen.	4295	Wagner vs. Meisner.
5820	Fangburn et al. vs. Cohen.	7562	Dater vs. Payne.
5564	Turnbull vs. Reed.	4043	Rubenstein versus Elias.
5245	Aaron et al. vs. Severance & E. Co.	5815	Ensmenger versus Goldstein.
5188	Neville vs. Rosenthal.	5853	Fater vs. Clark
4672	Reid vs. Stone et al.	4932	Donagan et al. vs. Steinwey et al.
5835	Koengaard vs. Kuhruff et al.	5456	Winans vs. Friedman.
8937	Fadden vs. Buchran.	3358	Hoke et al. vs. Steele.
5430	McAulay vs. Levy.		
4562	Hollsheimer versus Tucker.		
5716	Phillips vs. Lewis et al.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
9268	Ambrogetti vs. De Mena.	5552	Murray vs. Luthy.
9122	Hopkins vs. Wemple et al.	5801	Scott vs. Pottberg et al.
5819	Gedney vs. Conner.	5594	Grassmuck et al. vs. Tunmore, &c.
7220	Devlin vs. Caldwell.	3583	Linkert vs. Shiels.
7009	Metsinger vs. Welde.	5696	Ryer vs. Sterling.
7124	Lotte vs. Krakauer.	6011	Given vs. Putnam.
3946	Gallagher vs. The Del., Lac. & Western Railroad Co.	5094	Lord et al. vs. Brady.
		5098	Cornite vs. Herrsman.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 20.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$2,000 N. J. C. 1st con.	64½	2000 West. Un.	66
1,000 W. U. C.	100½	100 do.	65½
5,000 W. U. R.	100.105	2000 do.	65¼
10,000 St. L., J. & C. 1st	105½	1500 do.	65¼
6,000 N. W. U. C. G.	90½	2000 do.	64½
5 Fourth Nat. Bk.	102	500 do.	64¾
1300 Pac. Mail	25½	1000 do.	64⅝
200 do.	25⅝	200 do.	64⅝
700 Del. & Hud.	55½	300 do.	64¼
100 do.	55⅝	900 do.	64⅜
300 do.	56	800 do.	64⅜
400 do.	56⅛	1000 do.	64⅜
600 do.	56½	200 do.	64⅜
1200 do.	56½	200 do.	64⅜
100 do.	56⅝	100 do.	64⅜
200 do.	56½	1000 do.	64⅜
100 do.	56¾	1000 do.	64⅜
1500 do.	56⅝	100 do.	64⅜
1500 do.	56⅝	100 do.	64⅜
300 do.	56⅝	200 do.	64⅜
2700 do.	56⅝	200 do.	64⅜
500 do.	56⅞	600 do.	64⅜
3800 do.	56	100 do.	64
1000 do.	56⅛	200 do.	63⅞
100 Erie Rail.	26½	300 do.	64
50 do.	26⅝	100 do.	64¼
800 do.	26⅝	1000 do.	64¼
200 Del. & H.	54⅜	100 do.	64¼
100 do.	54⅝	100 do.	64¼
200 do.	54⅝	100 do.	64¼
100 do.	54⅝	300 do.	64¼
200 do.	54⅝	100 do.	64¼
100 do.	54⅝	100 do.	64¼
100 do.	54⅝	100 do.	64¼
100

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WILD OATS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS; OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport

BROADWAY THEATRE.—OUR BOYS—Mr. Thomas Whiffin, Mr. M. Bates, Miss A. Edmondson, Miss G. Stebbins.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FIFTH AVENUE—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MAMMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS. Day and evening.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.

CHICKERING HALL.—MUSIC RECITAL—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Feininger.

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The ten-minutes' speeches of the Democrats in the House over the Louisiana decision were pitched in a somewhat funereal key. Mr. WATTERSON made a doleful reference to the great Day of Reckoning whose earthly counterpart has given him so much trouble. Mr. ELLIS, of Louisiana, predicted for the Republican Party the fate of the Wandering Jew, from which neither "the splendors of Presidential levees" nor "the silence and gravity of Cabinet meetings" could save them; while Mr. S. S. COX added a characteristic mixture of buffoonery and profanity to the mock heroics fitly spoken over the grave of Tildenism. The Democratic orators were perfectly agreed that the game was up, and they showed more unanimity than might have been expected in accepting, with however bad a grace, the inevitable.

The farcical objections made to the counting of the votes of Michigan and Nevada show to what desperate straits the extremists of the Democratic Party are reduced in their efforts to defeat a declaration of the popular will recorded at last election. More glaring examples of the want of either tact or leadership in that party could hardly be desired. Republicans have of late shown a good deal more vacillation than was desirable, and have by no means been free from the suspicion of divided counsels. But Democracy, in the presence of defeat, presents a far more pitiable spectacle than was ever presented by the half-hearted and hesitating policy of their opponents. Men who are nervously apprehensive of doing anything that might be made to appear wrong may not occupy a particularly heroic position, but they are infinitely more worthy of admiration and sympathy than men who are demoralized by the failure of a premeditated trick.

The country has had its attention concentrated so long and so closely on the Presidential dispute, that it will see the Forty-fourth Congress adjourn *sine die* and go home with no special desire for an early meeting of the Forty-fifth. The Senate is reported to be very anxious to secure this result by omitting to make any serious opposition to the appropriation bills, which came from the House greatly delayed. But the wish to get rid of politics as an absorbing topic of public interest can be carried too far, and we hope that the Senate will not forego a careful examination of the appropriation bills as they may really require. Worse things might happen than an extra session of Congress. Such a session might end in the passage of a bill for preparing to resume specie payments by judicious funding; and it might even lead to a practical and conclusive civil service reform. There is nothing so wholly bad in an extra session, at any rate, that the Senate need make improper concessions to avoid one.

The Washington journalist and jobber who was suspected of an attempt to utilize experience gained in the moth-exterminating business for the purpose of wiping out the next President of the United States explains that he has been misunderstood. It was the Watterson, not the Weldon plan that PIATT had in his mind when he wrote his sanguinary advertisement of Sunday last. With a taste for blood developed by the vermin-killing trade, he wants wholesale slaughter, not murder by retail. Of course, this blatant humbug invokes for his protection what he calls a "right sanctioned by time and sanctified by the blood of the people," and thereby makes a bid for some more cheap notoriety. His case is one of those which make one regret that the right of the whipping post is confined within so restricted an area.

An unfortunate person, evidently of unsound mind, has been going about the country during the past four or five years, proclaiming that the national currency received at the Treasury, in redemptions, is illegally reissued. About two years ago, his lunatic was found at large in the wilds of Nebraska, where he was, or had been, an observer for the Signal Service. Later, he made himself known in Alabama, and an investigating committee of the House finally captured him in New-Mexico or Colorado, and brought him to Washington. The extraordinary delusion which possessed him made some impression on the Democrats, who were panting for a sensation. But a brief examination into the facts of the case showed positively, conclusively, and satistactorily that such a charge was baseless, and that a reissue of the currency would be simply an impossibility. Notwithstanding this, the lunatic has appeared again, and has gravely confided his terrible secret to the House Committee on the Washington Real Estate Pool. Some of the Democratic newspapers print this old, old story with as much affectation of interest in it as if it were new and genuine. Assistant Secretary CONANT thinks it worth while to denounce it, in effect, as a yarn fit only to be told to credulous marines.

The Legislative committees have listened to the collective wisdom of New-York officeholders on the bills affecting the City, and they certainly have learned very little. Controller KELLY is in favor of economy in the abstract, but does not see very clearly where the pruning-knife is to be applied. He would like the work of salary reduction to be intrusted to the Board of Apportionment, which recently distinguished itself by raising the salary of the Commissioner of Jurors to $15,000, and by making similar additions to the pay of other Tammany Hall favorites. These samples of jobbery and extravagance were covered up by striking out from the final estimate the sum of $350,000 appropriated at the instance of Controller GREEN for repaving some of the down-town streets. Mr. KELLY did, however, admit that Policemen and Firemen would be adequately paid at $1,000 a year—a fact which the weak-kneed members of the Assembly Committee on Cities might profitably bear in mind. Commissioner CAMPBELL made some very sensible remarks about the contract system, which will doubtless, furnish the Democratic Aldermen with a fresh reason for trying to get rid of him. Commissioner ERHARDT'S urgent plea for a Police pension fund sounds rather strangely, in view of the recent misappropriation of the revenue from fines and penalties, which is pledged to the life insurance fund of the force. He is tired of the Street-cleaning Bureau, however, being naturally desirous to confine his attention to affairs where maladministration excites less indignant comment.

DEMOCRATIC RESPONSIBILITY.

Whether prudence or passion finally prevail in the councils of the Democratic Party, the country will understand where the responsibility rests for the existence of the disturbing causes now at work, and for whatever complications may arise in connection with the Presidency. Prudence may yet save the party from the more serious consequences which men like HEWITT, RANDALL, MILLS, and SPRINGER are desirous of bringing about, but it cannot obliterate the fact that forces are in operation within the party which would commit it to extreme and dangerous measures. On the other hand, the triumph of passion, with all its deplorable results, will only be the ultimate logical result of the policy inaugurated by Mr. TILDEN when his defeat became apparent, and acted upon under his guidance whenever an opportunity presented itself for reckless and dishonest tactics. In either case, the circumstances of the contest now carried on at Washington are comprehended with sufficient distinctness to leave no room for doubt as to the popular verdict that will be rendered when the pending proceedings end. It is the Democratic Party—not the Electoral Commission—which is on its trial.

The only reasons for the existence of the Commission are derived from the anarchical tendencies displayed by a large section of the Democrats under the excitement of defeat. There would have been no occasion for extra-constitutional methods of conducting the campaign had the Democratic managers evinced a willingness to abide by the result, as determined by the ordinary procedure. Just as Mr. TILDEN seems to have imagined that some superhuman agency had predestined him for the Presidency, so they insisted at every stage that, right or wrong, elected or not elected, he should be inaugurated. The claim and the purpose thus indicated might have been ascribed to a species of infatuation, if the cunning of Mr. TILDEN'S bloodless nature had not made his every act a matter of calculation. Impulse had nothing to do with the despicable means employed to secure him a majority. The remark is equally applicable to the Northern leaders who made his cause their own. An angry outburst might not have been unnatural, and allowance would have been made for violent utterances while it prevailed. But Mr. CLARKSON N. POTTER'S proposition was as cool as the Gramercy Park dispatches to PATRICK or KELLY. The idea of buying an Oregon Elector was not more deliberately thought out than was Mr. POTTER'S plan for preventing an election in the joint meeting of the two houses, and for bringing the Government to a deadlock by an act of usurpation on the part of the Democratic Representatives. The interests of the country were discarded as of no moment, in comparison with the ambition of a bad man and the greed of the crowd that were gathered around him. The Government was to be brought to a standstill for his sake. The foundation of civil war was to be laid in order that the Democrats might avenge their disappointment.

In pursuance of the same policy, arrangements were made for demonstrations on JACKSON'S birthday. They were failures everywhere, because the good sense of the people revolted against the attempt to foment strife as a means of helping the Democracy into power. The fact remains, however, that the Northern managers of the party devised a plan for fomenting a dangerous popular excitement, with the double purpose of driving the majority in the House up to the point at which Mr. POTTER'S programme might be acted upon, and furnishing the outdoor support which so perilous a scheme evidently required. Its failure, as evidenced by the break-down of the demagogues who had undertaken to give it effect in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, does not lessen the responsibility of its promoters. The money supplied from the treasury in Gramercy Park was wasted; the incendiary appeals called forth no adequate response. But neither of these circumstances forms an excuse for the partisan recklessness which attempted thus to accomplish its ends without reference to consequences. They were ready to plunge the country into anarchy to secure a chance of obtaining control of the Government.

But for this condition of things no such device as the Electoral Commission would have been dreamed of. It was a concession to Democratic demands, proceeding mainly, no doubt, from a conviction that no tribunal guided by judicial considerations could ignore the constitutional strength of the Republican case, but resulting in some instances from a timid desire to avert the trouble which Democratic braggarts had threatened. The relative moral difference between the two parties could have no more effective illustration than in the temper they have respectively displayed since the Commission began its labors. Each party professed confidence in the result. Each insisted that the result should be final. There has not been a moment at which the good faith of the Republicans in regard to this point could be questioned. There has hardly been a moment, since the Commission revealed its controlling principles, when trust could be felt in the ultimate action of the Democrats. They were prepared to extol the Commission as a piece of heaven-born statesmanship if it gave them what they wanted. Having decided contested votes against them, they are divided on the question whether the judgment shall be acquiesced in or resisted at the cost of the peace of the country and the infliction of ruinous loss upon its most important interests.

A party which in this manner proclaims indifference to everything except its own sinister objects confesses its unfitness to be intrusted with the power it seeks. Admitting that in the end wisdom may overrule folly in marking out the line to be pursued, the presence of a dangerous element, with strength sufficient to make its struggle for ascendency doubtful, is a valid reason for distrusting the party and fastening upon it the odium it has earned. Its bad faith is almost as conspicuous in the indecent conduct of Democratic members of the Commission, in their places in the Senate, as in the crazy violence of demagogues in the caucus. The same consideration seems uppermost in the minds of all of them. They may admit the binding force of the decisions of the Commission, while impugning the integrity of all not of their way of thinking, or they may defy the Commission and revive the original causes of quarrel in an aggravated form. There is a difference in the degrees of responsibility attaching, say, to Mr. BAYARD or Mr. MILLS, Mr. THURMAN or Mr. SPRINGER, but they are alike in a general willingness to excite bad feeling and surround the settlement of the Presidential question with disturbing influences. If, as the more moderate of them declare, the title of Mr. HAYES to his high office is in any quarter impugned, it will be because Senators who were appointed to sit in judgment are unwilling to accord to their judicial associates the credit for integrity which they claim for themselves. They profess to deprecate the violent suggestions of the Randalls and Hewitts, and yet supply the pretexts on which the latter rely. A Senator who in one breath declares that "the decision of the Commission must be respected," and in the next, that "the conduct of the Commission is unworthy of respect," might be dismissed with contempt if the lesson he inculcates were less mischievous than it is. The Democrats who openly propose to frustrate the work of the Commission and prevent an election of President before the 4th of March are more entitled to respect than Mr. THURMAN or Mr. BAYARD. They mean mischief, and they are frank enough to say so. For the uncertainty which their conduct meanwhile engenders the country knows whom to hold responsible. And if, after all, they carry their point so far as to provoke fresh trials of strength, and to call into play the reserved forces of the Constitution, they will bring upon the Democratic Party the fate it deserves. It can not rid itself of responsibility for their revolutionary course.

INSPECTING RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

In what has so far been done, there is little reason for hope that the actual and complete causes of the awful disaster at Ashtabula will ever be known. The investigation from which most was to have been expected, that of the Ohio Legislature, though better by far than the Coroner's inquest made under local authority, cannot, in its result, be accepted as final. The only adequate means for reaching the exact and whole truth—if, indeed, that has at any time been within reach—was a careful inquiry by competent engineers, free from the bias of previous employment by the Lake Shore Railroad or its associate companies, yet aided by that road. Such an investigation the officers of the Lake Shore Road could have had if they had desired it, and to have secured it would have been an act of great service to the public and some compensation for the calamity at Ashtabula. But as the company did not choose to secure the investigation, and as there was, unfortunately, no means of compelling them to provide or submit to it, the disaster must remain a sort of vague horror in the history of railway travel, unrelieved by any practical and valuable warning conveyed for the future.

This state of affairs, which it is not too strong language to call disgraceful as well as lamentable, proves that the self-interest of railway companies is not sufficient to induce them to get at the truth, and to publish it, in a form which would generally be accepted. It is true that the company on whose line an accident such as that at Ashtabula occurs is more interested in knowing its causes than any one else. If its bridges are bad, it must want them improved. But, conclusive as this argument appears on its face, it is plainly broken down by the facts. The company may have more interest in ascertaining the truth than any one else, but it still has not enough. The general public, whose interest, after all, is supreme, suffers from the neglect, and in the present state of the law has no remedy. To our mind it is clear that the law ought to be improved. It is useless to depend on State law, because it is too limited, and though it may do much good, as it unquestionably has done in Massachusetts, for instance, it is a poor general reliance. The Federal Government is the proper source of adequate legislation in this matter, and the bill which Mr. GARFIELD has introduced is an excellent measure to begin with. We earnestly wish that, even in the closing days of this exciting session, it might be slipped through, and the bill is so simple and harmless that the desire does not seem unreasonable.

The bill provides for a Board of Commissioners, to be made up of three officers of Engineers, to be appointed by the President. It is made their duty to inquire into the number of accidents on the railroads of the United States, their cause, the means of preventing them, and the injury and death consequent upon them. The Commissioners are to make special investigations and reports of accidents of an unusual or unexplained nature, and besides are each year to make a general report upon the accidents of that year. Besides their pay, the Commissioners are to be allowed compensation for actual expenses incurred in investigation. It will be observed that this bill creates no new office, makes no demand of any moment on the Treasury, gives no extraordinary powers, avoids the question of jurisdiction, and simply directs three army officers, in the name of the Government, to ask the railroad companies to aid them in investigating accidents. Slight as the measure seems, we have no doubt that it would be efficient. Mr. CHARLES F. ADAMS, Jr., who prepared the bill at the request of Mr. GARFIELD, says that the Commissioners would have as much power as the British Inspectors have, and as much as the Railroad Commissioners of Massachusetts have, and that the latter have always found their powers entirely sufficient.

It was a happy thought, placing the proposed power in the hands of engineers of the Army. These officers, though not railroad experts, are thoroughly trained in a line of study closely connected with railroad building, and it would be easy to find those who had given special attention to this branch of their work. They hold their office by a lasting and independent tenure. They would be beyond the reach of the vicious influences which too often control the appointments to office. They would be sure to be men of more than ordinary integrity, and they would soon acquire the special knowledge which would be necessary to the proper performance of their duties. It would be impossible to form a commission of civilians which would combine nearly as many good qualities, and it is clear that a Federal commission of some sort is indispensable.

A MISCHIEF-MAKER AT LARGE.

Why does not PATRICK come forward and clear himself? Is he to be the only and final culprit in the Oregon fraud? He appears to be the only one who had no personal interest in the success of the conspiracy. Yet, unless he is greatly belied by those who profit by his crimes, he must carry into the wilderness the sins of the tribe. In a certain New-England village, justly celebrated for its manufacture of bass-wood hams, a family of six brothers and their father drove a thriving trade in these attractive but indigestible articles. The family, with a single exception, were honest and upright men; the exception was a wicked brother who sold the wooden hams which the rest of the family innocently fabricated. So far as known, Mr. J. H. N. PATRICK is the wholly unregenerate brother who has been wickedly peddling about the country the innocent schemes of KELLY, GROVER, PELTON, and TILDEN. Of these gentlemen, the palm for simplicity and unsuspiciousness clearly belongs to Senator KELLY. He is too innocent and guileless to be left out any longer in this wicked world. It must be a mental relief to the people of Oregon that his Senatorial term expires next March, and then he may return to the vast solitudes of his own State. That he is to be succeeded by the astute GROVER may be small consolation.

KELLY was drawn into the conspiracy in a singular manner. The attentive reader will remember that a cipher dispatch was sent from Oregon, Nov. 28, saying that an Electoral certificate would be issued to one Democrat, and that money was needed to buy one Republican. This was signed by PATRICK and formally indorsed by KELLY. The last-named gentleman says he met PATRICK, with whom he had a slight acquaintance, in a railroad depot. PATRICK showed the Senator a cipher dispatch which he wanted him [KELLY] to indorse as correct. KELLY represented to TILDEN the Oregon Democracy. The dispatch was a demand for money. Now, KELLY, on general principles, is in favor of using money in elections, and though the election had been long since over, he joyfully embraced the opportunity to indorse a dispatch asking for more money. It is much to the credit of this unsuspicious Senator that he took the word of a casual acquaintance that the secret message was harmless, and such an one as any high-toned gentleman might indorse. Of course, he is horrified now to learn that the message told TILDEN that bribery was necessary to carry the day, and that the money must be forthcoming at once. The good man thinks that he has been imposed upon by the casual PATRICK, who met him in the depot and inveigled him into indorsing such a bald fraud.

The wicked PATRICK not only deceived Senator KELLY as to the true intent and meaning of the cipher dispatch, but *after* he had done so he taught him the use of that cipher. The Senator was such an apt scholar that when PATRICK went away he [KELLY] kept up the correspondence with great spirit. Signing himself "K. for P.," KELLY renewed the demand for an immediate remittance. He urged that it would be impossible to convene the Legislature. Money only would carry the day. And to think that all this time this virtuous and unsophisticated Senator was so sure that the much-desired money was only needed for necessary expenses. He actually swore before the Senate committee that he did not know where a dollar had been corruptly used! This is simplicity on the largest scale.

It was PATRICK, too, who divined the intentions of Gov. GROVER, long before he had made up his mind, and who communicated the Governor's decision while it was yet incomplete. If PATRICK added necromancy and the art of foretelling the future to his other accomplishments, he could not have come out better with his predictions. For it was on Nov. 28 that this ingenious person telegraphed that GROVER would issue CRONIN'S certificate. And on the 30th he repeated that statement with emphasis, adding that the Governor would do this without reward. How did PATRICK know this? GROVER solemnly swore that he communicated his decision in advance to nobody, yet here was PATRICK not only telling TILDEN that the Governor would do what he subsequently did, but that he would charge nothing for the service. If PATRICK is not a skillful professor of the black art, then GROVER and KELLY have told some awful falsehoods. Of course, it must have been this bad man who sent the notorious "Gobble" dispatch, in which the writer said, "I shall decide every point," &c., just as though he were really Governor of Oregon. They used to say, in olden times, that Satan could assume the part of a well-known priest, citizen, or General in such a consummate manner as to deceive the most intimate friends of the real man. For the time, according to GROVER, PATRICK must have been playing Governor. How he "played" KELLY we have already seen. It is high time that this prince of darkness and general mischief-maker were brought to justice. If he remains longer at large, no Democratic statesman's reputation is safe.

BARUCH SPINOZA.

Two hundred years ago to-day, died one of the greatest philosophers of modern times, whose fortune it was, like that of so many great men, to be misrepresented in life and to be misunderstood after death. BARUCH or BENEDICT SPINOZA was born in Amsterdam, his father being a Spanish Jew, who, having fled to Holland to escape persecution, had prospered as a merchant, and desired his son to prosper likewise. The boy's frail health and hunger for knowledge, however, caused him to be educated for a rabbi. His extraordinary ability, and the interest he showed in Jewish theology, gained the ardent admiration of the leading Israelites of the city, who predicted his future eminence as an expounder of their religion. They were disappointed. Before he was fifteen, although modest and cautious in the expression of his opinions, he evinced symptoms of heresy. Having been reported as holding the doctrine of the unity of substance in the universe so absolutely as to interfere with the law of MOSES, he was called before the Hebrew judges and doctors, and menaced with excommunication. Fearless and unmoved, he made no effort to conceal his beliefs, and to save his accusers needless trouble, formally withdrew from the synagogue.

From that time the youth decided to discard all mere theologic trammels, and devote himself rigorously to what he conceived to be the truth, guide him where it might. The synagogue, anxious to retain him, offered him a handsome salary if he would be silent and yield an outward adherence to its dogmas. He declined, and his refusal created so much feeling against him that some zealot of his rejected faith attempted his assassination. His studies were diligently prosecuted, and he soon became familiar with the writings of DESCARTES, in whom he found much in common with himself. The illustrious Frenchman's maxim, "Receive nothing as true that is not sustained by good and solid reasons," echoed his own thought, and more than ever determined him to put to the severest intellectual test each and all of the opinions he had adopted from his infancy. The hostility of the Jews toward him so increased that a number of the rabbis, then very influential in Amsterdam, induced the magistrates to banish him from the city. He submitted without protest or murmur, going from town to town, continuing his studies, and supporting himself by polishing glasses for optical instruments—an art which, in accordance with the Talmud, he had early learned, and in which he excelled. In his thirty-fourth year, assenting to the urgent request of a few faithful friends, he took up his abode at The Hague, where he remained until his death, which occurred at the early age of forty-five.

No man has lived more purely, more conscientiously, more religiously. His whole time was spent in reflection and polishing glass, the slender earnings of his trade supporting him in the pursuit of philosophy. He had but one object—Truth—for which he surrendered everything, the joys of love, the quest of gold, the hope of fame, the charm of society, the total consideration of self. If, with renunciation, all true life begins, SPINOZA'S life was of the truest. His friend, SIMON DE VRIES, wished to leave him a handsome property, but was persuaded by him to make another his heir. He transferred his share of the paternal inheritance to his sisters. He refused the Chair of Philosophy at Heidelberg, because its acceptance might hamper his free spirit of investigation. When a pension from LOUIS XIV. was proposed to him, he said he had nothing to dedicate to the King of France. And, all the while, he suffered from ill health and poverty; laboring at his trade all day, and studying and writing far into the night. His first works, entirely logical, temperate, tolerant, and religious in their breadth and sincerity, while they brought him many distinguished admirers and friends, were condemned by the Church and State. Amiable by nature, and averse to controversy, he continued writing, but resolved to have nothing more published during his life. Consumption, the seeds of which had been in his system from the first, was so aggravated by his unremitting toil, his seclusion, his scanty sustenance, and Spartan simplicity, that he passed calmly away in the midst of his labors, in the presence of his physician alone, leaving his chief work, *Ethics*, with other manuscript, to be sent, as by previous agreement, to his publisher in Amsterdam.

SPINOZA'S philosophy, entirely pantheistic, holds that GOD is a being absolutely infinite, a substance consisting of infinite attributes, each of them expressing an infinite and eternal essence. Substance is necessary and infinite, one and indivisible, and therefore GOD. Nothing exists except substance, and the modes of its attributes. Substance cannot produce substance, and consequently there is no such thing as creation, neither beginning nor end. All things have flowed necessarily from GOD, and will continue to flow on eternally. Of all the innumerable attributes of GOD, only two are known—extension and thought—the objective and subjective—of which Deity is the identity. Body is a mode of extension, and indivisible; thought is infinite, and mental acts are its modes. GOD alone is a free cause; all other entities move by fixed laws of causation, without free will or contingency. GOD is the immanent cause of everything, not existing apart from, but expressed in, the universe. There is a constant parallelism between bodies—modes of extension—and ideas—modes of thought—and the parallelism appears everywhere. Soul is shared by animals, vegetables, and minerals, of all three of which man is an intricate compound. He gets life and self-mastery from GOD alone; love of GOD extinguishes all other desires; virtue is knowledge and power of GOD in the human soul. Immortality is secured by the influence of adequate ideas upon the mind which frees itself from the conditions of duration by exclusive contemplation of the eternal.

The publication of SPINOZA'S *Ethics*, a year after his death, excited enormous prejudice against him. He was denounced on every hand; called atheist and monster; BAYLE, LEIBNITZ, MALEBRANCHE, and MASSILLON joining in the detraction. Since then his principles have been better understood; many eminent thinkers have accepted and honored him; HERDER and SCHLEIERMACHER, SCHELLING, and HEGEL have followed him; GOETHE has acknowledged himself as his enthusiastic disciple, his most devoted worshiper. However widely his students may differ from him, they must admit his passion for truth, his earnest purpose, his perfect disinterestedness, and must see the great and good influence he has exercised upon the intellectual world.

To-day a statue to his memory is to be dedicated at The Hague; a number of the leading thinkers of Holland, Germany, France, England and America are expected to be present, and ERNEST RENAN will deliver a commemorative address. The world may be slow to understand, and slower to appreciate; but, in its own good time, it seldom fails to recognize those who have battled for human progress, or conscientiously striven in the cause of truth.

UNREASONABLE PEOPLE.

The world is full of unreasonable people. Every man who has met people who differ from him in opinion will recognize the truth of this assertion. The New-York Yacht Club is especially full of unreasonable people, and perhaps those members of the club who do not own yachts are rather more unreasonable than any other persons now living, except, of course, professional lunatics.

As is generally known, a very small proportion of the three hundred and sixty members of the Yacht Club own yachts. The control of the club is vested exclusively in the hands of the latter, who alone have the right to vote. Thus it happens that eight yacht-owners can elect themselves to all sorts of offices and pass every conceivable variety of resolution without asking the consent or listening to the protests of the hundreds of yachtless members. Recently certain yacht-owners decided that the two club-houses—one at Staten Island and one in this City—should be given up. To this decision the yachtless members have taken exception, and, with the most unreasonable indignation, are now complaining that the club gives them absolutely nothing in return for the money which they pay into the treasury.

It is usually a loss of time to reason with grossly unreasonable people. Still, charity requires that an effort should be made to convince the yachtless yachtsmen of the error of their ways. Have they ever asked themselves why they were admitted to membership in the New-York Yacht Club? Nothing can be more obvious than the answer. They were admitted solely in order that they might pay money into the treasury. The yacht-owners wanted to have regattas and other expensive aquatic amusements, and they nobly decided to allow other people to contribute to the cost thereof. To parody the famous epigram of the Tichborne claimant concerning brains and money, the yachtsmen saw that some men have plenty of money and no yachts, and other men have plenty of yachts and no spare money; and they naturally decided that the men with plenty of money and no yachts were made for the use of men with plenty of yachts and a deficiency of loose change. Upon this great principle they organized the New-York Yacht Club, and allowed persons without yachts to bring money into the treasury to be disposed of exclusively by the vote of the yacht-owners. There was no concealment or false pretense in the matter. The yachtless members of the club knew when they joined it that they could have no voice in its deliberations, and that their only privilege under the constitution, was that of contributing money. It was for that purpose alone—in the opinion of the yacht-owners—that they were created, and it is now rather late in the day for them to pretend that they were entitled to privileges other than those of paying initiation fees and annual dues.

Of course, so long as the club chose to maintain a club-house, the yachtless members were permitted to enter it. There is no doubt that they derived a good deal of innocent pleasure from the opportunity thus afforded of being able to lounge in a comfortable room and listen to a discussion between two real yachtsmen as to the comparative merits of different fireworks, the true way in which to cook blue-fish, and other abstruse questions of seamanship. Still, they knew that the yacht-owners had at any moment the power to abolish the club-houses, and must have known that, in case they did not contribute money enough to pay for both club-houses and regattas, they would have to do without the former.

Now that the Yacht Club is no longer to have a club-house, the yachtless members have no privileges except their original one of paying money into the treasury. That they should be dissatisfied is extremely unreasonable. No one proposes to deprive them of the right to pay their annual dues, and were they to frame an humble petition asking to be permitted to double their contributions to the treasury, there is every reason to believe that it would be granted. Indeed, if they would offer to rent and furnish a club-house exclusively at their own expense, there is no doubt that, not only would they be permitted to do so, but that the yachtsmen themselves would occasionally visit the club-house, in order to give it a moral and marine tone. The yachtsmen are liberal and kindly gentlemen, and there is probably not a single one of them who would refuse the yachtless members the privilege of making themselves as comfortable at their own expense as they might think proper.

It must inevitably lower one's estimate of human nature to have these yachtless persons gloomily asking what the club gives them in return for their money? Their obvious and reprehensible purpose is to lead the public to believe that the club gives them absolutely nothing. It has already been shown that the club gives them the priceless privilege of paying money, but its liberality does not end here. Every yachtless member receives in exchange for his money a receipt signed by one of the officers of the club. What more would these unreasonable people have? Perhaps they think the club ought to give them chromos or sewing-machines. The grasping spirit shown by them is a most melancholy exhibition. They are allowed to pay money and they are given nicely printed and written receipts for it, and yet they are dissatisfied, and clamor for other and further privileges.

If the yachtless members of the New-York Yacht Club intend to maintain their present attitude, they had better withdraw from the club and join some one of the many existing clubs where all members enjoy equal rights. As for the yacht-owners, if they find themselves unable to maintain their organization alone, they might, perhaps, let it die a natural death. There are certainly enough yacht-owners in New-York and its vicinity to maintain a flourishing club; and a single yacht club, consisting exclusively of yachtsmen, would be decidedly preferable to half a dozen struggling yacht clubs organized on the principle that men with money and no yachts are the natural prey of men with yachts.

THE MAYORALTY OF SYRACUSE.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE ELECTED BY THE LARGEST MAJORITY EVER GIVEN FOR THE OFFICE—TILDEN AND HIS PARTY AGENTS SIGNALLY REBUKED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Feb. 20.—The charter election to-day resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Republicans. James J. Belden is elected Mayor by the largest majority ever given to the office in this city. The result is hailed with satisfaction by the entire business community. The Republican Convention nominated Mr. Belden during his absence from the city and against his earnest protest. Upon his return home he declined the nomination, basing his reasons for such action upon the grounds that until the decisions of the courts had fully vindicated him from the attacks made upon him by Tilden and his partisan agents he could not accept any honors at the hands of the citizens. The Republican Convention refused to received his declination, and renominated him by acclamation amid the greatest enthusiasm. The most responsible business men of the city, bankers and merchants, waited upon him and insisted that the welfare of the city depended upon his acceptance. The main question in the election was that of municipal reform. There were three tickets in the field, the Democratic, Citizens', and Republican. Mr. Belden's majority over both is fully 1,700, the largest majority ever given to any candidate in Syracuse. The entire business interests of the city united in securing his election. The result is indicative of the respect in which Mr. Belden is held at home. It shows that the citizens of Syracuse have entire confidence in his integrity and ability, and that they enter their protest against the partisan attacks that have been made against him. After the result was made known to-night Mr. Belden was waited upon and congratulated by hundreds of our leading citizens and representative business men. A hundred guns were fired by the citizens in honor of his election.

THE NEW-JERSEY LAW MAKERS.

GEN. ROBERT STOCKTON ELECTED CONTROLLER OF THE STATE IN JOINT LEGISLATIVE CONVENTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1877.

The joint meeting to-day ended in a love feast. At noon, the Senate, headed by President Abbett, marched into the Assembly Chamber, and Mr. Abbett ascended to the Speaker's desk. Announcement was at once made that the business before the convention was the choice of a Controller of the State Treasury. The roll-call showed that Egan, who has been particularly bitter against the nomination of Gen. Robert P. Stockton by the Democratic caucus, was the only absentee. Mr. Howell asked to be excused from voting, explaining that he had paired off with Mr. Egan. Mr. Kruger, the disaffected Democrat, who had promised to vote for Morrow, the Republican candidate, answered with McMichael's name when the clerk reached him on the check list. The vote at the end of the roll call showed that Morrow had 39 votes, Stockton 37, and McMichael 3. Before the vote had been counted Senator Hobart was on his feet expressing a desire to change his vote from Morrow to Stockton. Gen. Scovell followed, and a stampede of Republicans to the Democratic caucus nominee ensued. When the result was announced, it was discovered that Gen. Stockton had received 58 votes, Mr. Morrow 14 votes, Mr. McMichael 3, Mr. Runyon, the present Controller, 3, and E. J. Anderson, now a clerk in the Controller's office, 1. William Patterson was elected State Director of Railroads and Canals, and the joint convention adjourned to Tuesday of next week.

The Carscallen bill, for the reorganization of the local Government, came out of the hands of the committee so badly riddled and cut up that no one can recognize the original in it. The committee's bill is offered as a substitute for that originally committed to them. It allows none of the present Commissioners to remain in office after the second Tuesday of May, but provides for the election of one Commissioner for each board in each Aldermanic district. The most important proviso is that the Board of Finance shall sanction whatever any of the other boards may do before the acts of other boards can go into effect. This is a rider which Assemblyman Drohan, who is also President of the Board of Finance, succeeded in foisting on the bill. He reconciles it to his party friends on the ground that Democratic good requires it.

MEETING OF THE CANAL BOARD.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—The Canal Board met to-day. The Auditor presented a communication from James S. Wadsworth, Secretary of a citizens' meeting in New-York, asking to be heard on the subject of tolls. The board voted to hear Mr. Wadsworth and other parties Feb. 28. Application for a rehearing in the appeal cases of John W. Williams and Horatio E. Matteson was referred to the Attorney General. The Attorney General and the Controller reported in favor of paying witness fees to W. H. Bunn and C. W. Avery, Canal Superintendents, against whom charges were made, but dismissed. The Auditor and Controller were appointed a committee to report a plan to provide funds for ordinary repairs, preparatory to opening the canals. The Controller was requested to inform the board if any reduction in the toll-sheets of last year can be made without a deficiency in the amount required for the maintenance of the canals this year. The board then adjourned to Feb. 28.

ALBANY.

THE EXPENSES OF NEW-YORK CITY.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE AND THE ASSEMBLY—JOINT MEETING OF THE COMMITTEES ON CITIES—CONTROLLER KELLY'S IDEAS OF ECONOMY—THE CAUTIOUS OPINION OF A VERY "CAREFUL" MAN—STATEMENTS BY MR. ALLAN CAMPBELL, POLICE COMMISSIONER ERHARDT, SETH HAWLEY, AND RUSH HAWKINS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 20.—Senator Bixby to-day introduced a bill reducing all the New-York Commissions to single heads except the Police, and providing that this shall consist of two Commissioners representing both political parties in the State. The terms of office of all the Commissioners are to terminate on the 1st of May next, and the new Commissioners are to be appointed by the Mayor, to retain office until the 1st of January, 1879, and to be appointed thereafter for a term of two years. The salaries of all the Commissioners is fixed at $5,000, and the President of Police and the Health Officer of the Port are to act with the Commissioner of Health.

Senator Robertson introduced a bill incorporating the New-York State Bar Association—the first officers to be the same as those elected at the volunteer association formed in Albany last November, with Judge John K. Porter as President. The Assembly bill providing for the payment of the Clerks of the Justices' Courts in New-York, who were decided by the Court of Appeals not to have been properly appointed, was concurred in by the Senate by a vote of 19 to 1. The bill reported from the Senate Insurance Committee, preventing the reinsurance of risks by insurance companies except where they have gone into the hands of a Receiver, came up on its third reading, and after a good deal of discussion and several attempts to amend, it was recommitted to the standing committee.

Senator Gerard introduced a bill extending the time for the Broadway Underground Railway (the old Beach Pneumatic) to build its first section, (from Bowling Green to Harlem River,) five years after May 1, 1877, on the filing of a certificate by the Engineer Commissioners that the whole capital stock of the company has been subscribed or such financial arrangements made as will insure the construction of the road within the time limited.

The Assembly spent the whole morning in the discussion of the annual Appropriation bill, and proceeded about two-thirds through it, when the hour of adjournment came, and it went over till to-morrow. The bill would have been completed had it not been for Gen. Spinola, who proposed amendments to nearly every paragraph, one and all of which were voted down. A bill was introduced by Dr. Hayes to-day, under the title of "An act in relation to proceedings, whether in courts of record, or otherwise, to ascertain and provide compensation to owners of private property taken for public or private use as contemplated by section 7, article 1, of the Constitution of this State." The purpose of the bill is supposed to be to prevent the construction of any elevated railroad or the operation of any such road already constructed. It authorizes any person whose property, real or personal, corporate or incorporate, is, or may in his opinion be, injured by the construction of such a road, to bring an action for damages in any Court of Record in the State, and requires such action to be tried by jury. It also compels the Judge of the court in which such action is brought to issue an injunction, stopping all further work on the road until the trial is concluded, and the damages, if any, are paid in full.

The Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation will have a hearing on the subject of the Newburg and Fishkill Bridge on Wednesday afternoon, the 28th inst. The joint meeting of the Senate and Assembly Committees on Cities was held this afternoon in the Senate Chamber, Senator Woodin, Chairman, and Mr. Fish, Secretary. There were present Controller Kelly, Police Commissioner Erhardt, Mr. Seth Hawley, Chief Clerk of the Police Department; Commissioner or Public Works Campbell, Mr. John H. Strahan, Mr. Rush Hawkins, and other gentlemen. Mayor Ely was unable to be present, owing to official engagements. The proceedings were opened by Senator Woodin stating the object of the meeting and the purpose of the two bills already passed relating to the office of Coroner and of Commissioner of Jurors, and of the third bill of the same series not yet passed, which relates to the office of Register of Deeds. Mr. Fish gave an outline of the Salary bill introduced by Mr. Langbein, the Woodin Charter bill, the Street-cleaning and the Police bills, and Mr. Cowdin's bill for the Advisory Council. Controller Kelly was then called upon for his views on the matters with which these bills dealt. Taking up the Woodin Charter bill first, he referred to the subject of assessments, saying that there were uncollected assessments to the amount of $10,000,000 or $7,000,000 of which probably never could be collected. He recommended that $15,000,000 be made a permanent debt of the city. It was impossible, in the present depressed condition of business, to collect these assessments, and he thought it would be well to change the short to long term bonds at a lower rate of interest. In respect to the proposed reduction of the salary of the County Clerk, Mr. Kelly thought the salary should not be less than $10,000. It would make a man indifferent if his compensation was too low. He is responsible for large sums of money. If the office of Register of Deeds should be made a salaried one it should be at a fair rate, for he has the care of most important documents. This matter of salaries required much care in dealing with it. He was rather in favor of allowing the Board of Apportionment to fix them. As to the Coroners, Mr. Kelly did not think that three could do the work. They also should be allowed a fair compensation and reasonable amount for clerk hire. He did not believe in too low salaries. A Coroner ought to have $6,000, or perhaps $7,000, as he has many necessary expenses. Mr. Kelly then spoke of the bill to reduce all salaries 10 per cent., and said that if it passed much injury would be done to some of the most useful servants the City had. In respect to the proposition to merge the Dock Department in the Department of Public Works he was in favor of it. The permission to issue bonds should certainly be revoked. The Building Department might be merged in the Fire Department, but he was not certain whether it would be advisable. He could not see how any expense would be saved by merging the excise in the Police Department, and could see no reason why it should go there. He did not think the Police Commissioners were over paid, and did not think two Commissioners were enough to do the work. Neither could one man administer properly the immense Department of Charities and Correction. He did not agree with Mayor Ely as to the advisability of single headed Commissions for all departments. There were some, as, for instance, the Police, Fire, and Charities, which should have more. The only point on which the Controller would directly commit himself as to the reduction of salaries was in respect to the Police and firemen. He thought they were overpaid, and should have no more than $1,000 per year. In respect to reducing other salaries he said he was willing to have his own reduced, but he qualified all his observation in respect to other reductions with so many clauses, and repeated so often that "much care, and great care, and the greatest care" should be taken in making reductions, that the impression seemed to be general among those who heard him that he was "whipping the devil around the stump" pretty thoroughly.

At last Mr. Woodin pinned Mr. Kelly down with the direct question whether he was in favor of the general policy which the Legislature proposed to adopt of cutting down all official salaries, reducing the compensation of employes and the running expense of the City? Mr. Kelly replied, "Yes; quite so," and added the usual provision about the necessity for care. On the matter of street-cleaning he said he was decidedly in favor of taking it from the Police and making a separate department of it. He was opposed to the system of having the street cleaned by contract, the experience of the City with this having been very unfortunate and very costly, too. He thought the complaints which had been made against the Police Department during the Winter were rather unfair. The work of cleaning the streets with such constant snowstorms as had occurred was enormous, and costly. The Commissioners had done the best they could. It may be added that Mr. Kelly considered many of the teachers in the public schools overpaid; but Senator Woodin remarked that the Legislature could not do anything with that. Mr. Allen Campbell was the next speaker. In answer to questions he said that he thought the Public Works Department could do the work of the Dock Department, and of that of Parks if necessary, but he should not like to express himself decidedly on the policy of merging those departments in it. He expressed himself unqualifiedly in favor of the contract system as against day work, and said that he saw when he took his present position that the greatest saving could be effected by dispensing with all day labor, and letting the work by contract. This is what he does now for all jobs except small repairs. In respect to street-cleaning, he was in favor of having the work done by contract, but the contracts should be for small districts, so that men of moderate means can take them. The failure of the contract system in the past had been because the work for the whole City was let to one contractor, and because of the large capital required, he had practically no competitors, and could do almost as he pleased.

Police Commissioner Erhardt being called upon, expressed himself as more than doubtful of the justice or wisdom of reducing the salaries of the policemen. Their clothes cost them, be they ever so careful, $225 a year, and this amount deducted from their present salaries did not leave a great deal to live and support a family upon. He urged with much force the necessity, on grounds of justice and humanity, that a bill to create a Police pension fund should be passed in order that old and faithful servants, who had been on the force more than 20 years, might be retired on half-pay, and not turned out to drag out the brief remainder of their lives in penury and want. The Commissioner was decidedly in favor of the system of grading which had been proposed, and wished it to be understood that he did not say that patrolmen should come on the force at a salary of $1,200. He thought the 3-cent-cleaning should not be in the Police Department. It was not Police duty; it has no business there at all; it is there, but he would be glad to have it out.

Mr. Seth Hawley, for 22 years Chief Clerk of the Police Department, said the Board of Police would certainly not object to any reductions in expenses at head-quarters. He gave some statistics showing the cost of policemen's clothing, and directed attention to the fact that clothes wore out rapidly in the exposure to all weathers the men were necessarily subjected to. He thought the board would be very thankful to get rid of the street-cleaning business, and pointed out the enormous and unnecessary cost of this work from the positive requirement of the law that the refuse should be taken out to the deep sea to be dumped. They had to go out 22 miles. This entailed a fearful waste of money. He thought refuse should be used to fill up sunken lots and low land, and was strongly in favor of the project for filling up Little Hell Gate. If street refuse could be dumped here a saving of $150,000 would be effected. He thought the system of letting contracts to clean small areas of the City was a good one. That was the proper way, but the districts should be laid out with a view to the convenience of each to the dumping places. The failure of the old contract system was owing solely to the large contracts. In the matter of merging the Excise in the Police, he was not specially anxious it should be done, but was very certain the work could be done for less money by the Police, and more thoroughly than by the Excise Commission. In fact, the greater part of the work was already done by the Police.

Mr. Rush Hawkins was the next speaker, and presented substantially the same facts which he had at the meeting of the Assembly Committee on Cities the other day. Since the adjournment of the joint meeting Mr. Kelly's remarks have been the one subject of conversation, and the comment is general on the fact that he could not see how the salaries of the heads of departments were to be reduced, but did see that school-teachers, firemen, and policemen were overpaid.

The bill to abolish the Marine Court will be favorably reported to the House to-morrow by the Judiciary Committee. It is pretty safe to say that the days of this institution are numbered. The Ways and Means Committee, in secret session this afternoon, heard Mr. Mullett, the architect, in relation to the new Capitol building. He is understood to have seriously disapproved of the new plans. Mr. Vaux, the architect of the Jefferson Market Court-house, was also before the committee, and favored them.

TILDEN'S FREE GARDEN.

HOW THE REFORM CANDIDATE SECURED THE IMPROVEMENT OF GRAMERCY PARK BY A GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION WHICH HE NEVER PAID — ANOTHER CHANCE FOR THE STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

When an indulgent and fond public discovers that it has a public spirited citizen dwelling in its midst it ought never to lose an opportunity to render homage to him for his public spirit and munificence. Four years ago, more or less, a number of citizens residing on the borders of Gramercy Park, desiring to improve the appearance of the inclosure before their dwellings, agitated the subject, and concluded to raise a fund for the purpose. A meeting was called, it is understood, to be held at the house of one of the Trustees, but Gov. Tilden, who seemed particularly anxious that the scheme of improvement should be carried forward successfully, and who was seized with a yearning to be identified, in some way, with "the true and beautiful and good," insisted that the meeting should be held at his house. The plans were unfolded and met with the approval of the rising reformer. Looking forward into the dim Presidential future, he smiled in his childlike and bland manner, and desired that his name should head the list of contributors for $1,000. The name was put down, and the amount which the opulent and generous Governor had mentioned was, as he had desired, set opposite to his name. Imitating his bright and illustrious example, the neighbors of the reformer put down their names, with sums set opposite to them, varying from $500 to $200, or less. Time passed, the services of gardeners, painters, and care-takers were employed, and in due time a wondrous change took place in the worn-out park. With dexterous touch the painters transformed the rusty old fence into a glittering barrier of black and gold. With the liberal use of fertilizers the hitherto plain garden blossomed as the rose, and parterres of fragrant blossoms gleamed from Spring time till nipping frost beneath the searching eyes and sensitive nose of the Presidential aspirant. All this beauty had to be paid for, and the money contributed was collected from time to time, in amounts sufficient to meet current expenses. That is, some of it was collected. The reformer who had been so eager to head the list with the proudest name and the largest amount proved to be a better promiser than fulfiller. Not only had he promised $1,000 to the fund, but he employed a landscape gardener to devise plans for his own special pleasure, and the architect, having made his plans, sent the Governor a paper in which it appeared that the ring breaker was the gardener's debtor to the amount of $500. The thrifty Samuel wanted to think over this demand, and he thought so long that the impertinent designer lost his patience and brought suit for the recovery of the debt he could not collect. This appears to have had a bad effect upon the great subscriber's temper, for, having paid $250 of the $1,000 which he had set opposite to his name for beautifying the garden before his house, the importunity of the landscape gardener seems to have had the effect of hardening his tender and susceptible heart, and from that time forward until this day his pocket-book has been closed against all appeals. All the subscribers except one, which one it is unnecessary to explain is the great economist and reformer, have paid their subscriptions without urging or repeated reminders. With the one exception the times have been hard indeed. Notes innumerable have been sent to him from time to time, informing him that manure and spades and the services of gardeners and paints and painters cost money, and that it would be agreeable if that $1,000 promised could be made available. All to no purpose, and while the park has been made to gratify the eyes of all the great reform candidate's visitors, and provoke them to dream upon his supposed munificence, the little subscription list remains dishonored, and the prospect is good that the burden which he should have borne will fall upon the shoulders of his less pretentious but more honorable neighbors.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, warmer southwest winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, except possibly in Maine and the Canadian Provinces, winds shift to cooler easterly, with rising barometer.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	36°	20°	3:30 P. M.	40°	34°
6 A. M.	36°	20°	6 P. M.	37°	32°
9 A. M.	35°	23°	9 P. M.	32°	32°
12 M.	38°	29°	12 P. M.	28°	30°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 27½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 34.0

WASHINGTON.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

ALARM IN THE SENATE COMMITTEE OVER THE BACKWARDNESS OF THE LEADING BILLS—A STRONG EFFORT TO AVERT AN EXTRA SESSION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate is getting alarmed at the situation in which the appropriation bills now are, and fear they cannot be completed without extraordinary efforts. There will probably be some night sessions required, which, with the labors attending the Electoral count, will require pretty severe work. There is a general desire among both parties to finish the business of the session, so as not to have a called meeting of Congress. The Senate, rather than have a contest with the House concerning the appropriations, will probably be willing to accept almost anything that is offered, with the expectation of correcting deficiencies next Winter. The Sundry Civil bill is much less in amount than last year, and whatever jobs have been smuggled into it are said to be unusually small. It will be printed in to-morrow's *Record* and can then be examined carefully. The lack of attention that has been given to the bill, instead of being favorable to jobs, has probably been unfavorable, since the bill has been mostly prepared by Mr. Holman, and integrity is one of his few virtues. It is almost impossible to secure from him even a proper appropriation. Doubtless, however, he has admitted some matters for his party's advantage, when the amounts desired were not very large. The hope is that the bills will be passed, if it can be done safely, and if five or six men in either house will give their strict attention, this may probably be accomplished.

PRIVATE PAPERS AND ACCOUNTS.

MR. TILDEN'S BANK ACCOUNT NOT TO BE INQUIRED INTO—MUTUAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN TWO INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—By mutual agreement, the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections and the Committee on the Powers, Privileges and Duties of the House in counting the Electoral vote have decided not to go into an examination of the papers and accounts of the leaders of either political party. In consequence of this agreement, Mr. Ellis, President of the Third National Bank, of New-York, will not be required to produce an abstract of the account of Samuel J. Tilden at the Third National Bank for examination by the former committee, while Hon. Z. Chandler, Chairman of the National Republican Committee, will be excused from appearing before the House committee with his account books, papers, &c. This harmonious agreement was brought about through the exertions of Senator Barnum and Mr. Ellis.

GOV. PALMER'S EXPLANATION.

HIS CONNECTION WITH THE MAN LITTLEFIELD—$100 LOANED A STRANGER—AMUSING DESCRIPTION OF A VISIT TO A NEW-ORLEANS BALL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The Senate Subcommittee on Louisiana, Senator Howe presiding, met at 11 o'clock this morning. Ex-Gov. Palmer, of Illinois, was sworn, and testified that he was one of the Visiting Committee that went to New-Orleans last November, at the request of the National Democratic Committee; was Chairman of that Visiting Committee; got acquainted with Littlefield while there; met him on an evening which has already been testified to here; also met Spearing; he told witness he was a clerk on the Returning Board; the first conversation that occurred between Littlefield and witness was that witness complained to him that the Republican Committee got more facilities than the Democrats did, and Littlefield replied he had no authority to do otherwise than he had done, but that he would endeavor to give witness all the papers the other side got; the next conversation was on another occasion, when witness saw Littlefield come out of Hale's room at the hotel with papers in his hand that looked like election papers; witness again complained to Littlefield of acting in bad faith toward the Democratic visitors; also spoke to Spearing about it; witness was never permitted to handle or see any papers except those witness obtained copies of made by the Returning Board clerks; in none of these conversations did witness ever hold out any money inducement to Littlefield or anything for a consideration; in the first visit of Spearing to witness Spearing expressed a strong desire to have the Hayes Electors returned and the Nicholls State ticket carried; witness never heard Spearing or Littlefield speak of alleged frauds or alterations in the election returns; the general impression among business men seemed to be that a change was necessary in the local government; on the 27th of December witness received a telegram from Spearing dated at Carlo, asking witness to meet him there; witness being unable to go telegraphed to him to come to Springfield; the next day witness went to the depot and met Spearing, Littlefield, and Judge Murphy, of Davenport, and made an appointment to meet them at witness' house after 10 o'clock that night; witness recollected the facts about that alleged return; they were substantially as Littlefield has already testified before the committee; he [Littlefield,] said the sub-returns had been destroyed, and that Wells had requested him to destroy this return; the interview lasted over an hour; never had any interview or correspondence with Littlefield after that; on the following day witness had paid the expense of the trip to Springfield, and wanted to borrow money to take them back; witness loaned him his indorsement on a note for $100; as an old lawyer, witness would always suspect a man who confessed his participation in a crime; there was no promise made that Littlefield expected some kind of reward in case his exposures resulted in breaking down the Returning Board and electing Mr. Tilden; in thinking over what might be done for Littlefield, in case his information should prove valuable, witness had an idea that something might be found away from Louisiana, some place in case of Mr. Tilden's inauguration; witness remembers that when the Vernon Parish returns were opened by the Returning Board, while he was in New-Orleans, there were affidavits with them or mentioned in connection with them; there were no papers contesting that parish return, or anything to impeach it in any way; in examining the tabulated return presented by Littlefield at Springfield witness made up his mind that Wells and the Returning Board had committed a crime, and that no exposure of it would impair their credit before the country; witness had no idea that the changes in the return made any difference in the general return for Electors, and never examined the erasures except so far as to ascertain, in corroboration of Littlefield's statement, that alterations had been made so as to elect certain State or parochial officers.

At the ball in New-Orleans witness met a number of local people, William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Job Stevenson, of Cincinnati; Col. Ditty, of Baltimore, and Judge Trumbull. The whole establishment so far as witness could see, was neutral in politics. Judge Trumbull went there as an artist, to study a peculiar phase of Southern society. His gravity all through was the most amusing thing witness ever saw. He couldn't have been more solemn if he had been Bishop of the diocese. Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, was going it very lively, cutting the double shuffle and throwing the other visitors in the shade. Witness here explained that the entertainment referred to is something peculiar to New-Orleans, and is universally visited by strangers there without unfavorable comment attaching necessarily thereto.

AFFAIRS IN NEW-ORLEANS.

A CALL ON THE PRESIDENT BY GENTLEMEN FROM LOUISIANA—THE GUBERNATORIAL STRUGGLE—A DISPATCH FROM MR. NICHOLLS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Representative Ellis, Mr. Burke, and Mr. Cavanac, of Louisiana, waited upon the President to-day and assured him that the reports of turbulence and apprehended violence in Louisiana were untrue and made for political effect; that there was intense feeling growing out of telegrams received in New-Orleans from Louisiana Republicans in Washington asserting that Gov. Packard would be recognized by the President; but that Nicholls would cause the peace to be preserved in accordance with former assurances. Referring to the recent attempt of the demented Weldon to assassinate Packard, Mr. Burke assured the President that the act was condemned by every citizen of Louisiana, and that should the people of Louisiana ever be called upon to redress her wrongs it would be done in an open, manly way, and not by the weapon of the assassin. The President said he was satisfied from his advices that Nicholls was acting in good faith, and that intemperate expressions were attributable to individuals only. The President was firm in his determination not to interfere except to repress disorder, and deeply impressed his visitors by his kindly reception and discussion of Louisiana affairs.

A telegram received from Nicholls on Tuesday by Major E. A. Burke says: "The people of Louisiana not only refuse to pay taxes to any Government but that of which I am Executive, but have anticipated the appointment of tax collectors, and voluntarily paid to agents for the use of our Government, a percentage deemed sufficient for present purposes. Have delayed many appointments of tax collectors because awaiting legislation reducing the present extravagant compensation. Now collecting, and people not only willing, but anxious to pay."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—The remains of the late Rear Admiral Davis, escorted by a battalion of marines under command of Lieut. Col. Haywood, are being conveyed down Pennsylvania avenue on the way to the depot, from whence they will be taken to Cambridge, Mass., for interment. The funeral ceremonies took place at St. John's Church, and were numerously attended by prominent officials and other officers of the Army and Navy.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Conant, in response to an inquiry, stigmatizes as false the statement yesterday made before the Real Estate Pool Committee that large amounts of currency returned to the department for redemption, instead of being destroyed, were from time to time reissued for political and other purposes. He further says that this is the reproduction of an old story, and emanates from a discharged clerk who was unsuccessful in his efforts to be reinstated.

Secretary Morrill's health is so much improved that he sat up in bed a short time to-day.

James M. Watmough, Pay Inspector United States Navy, has been appointed Paymaster General of the Navy, vice Bradford, whose term of office expires on the 27th inst., by retirement.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Edgar M. Marble, of Michigan, to be an Examiner in Chief in the Patent Office; Chief Engineer William H. Shock, to be Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Navy Department, and A. W. Mullins, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Missouri.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $10,217,449; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $37,930,000; coin, including $53,859,500 in coin certificates, $90,189,511; outstanding legal tenders, $346,984,812.

The Senate Committee on Finance to-day agreed to report a bill funding the new 4 per cent. bonds. It is not exactly the plan of the President as recently recommended by him, but is in that direction. It was the intention of Senator Sherman, the Chairman of the committee, to present it to the Senate for the purpose of being printed, but on account of the Electoral law, which forbids any legislative business pending the count of the Electoral vote, he was prevented from doing so. He did not consider it proper to communicate its contents to the press until it shall have been formally presented to the Senate.

The Mexican Minister will to-morrow appear before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate to present evidence showing the award in the Weil case to be fraudulent. It was the Law Agent of Mexico who filed the protest, under the advice and authority of Minister Mariscal, protesting against the payment of certain awards said to be illegal and fraudulent. Mexico does not refuse to pay these awards, but offers, in due course of time, to show their fraudulent nature, and will trust to the generosity of the American Government to see that it is not imposed upon by bad men with fraudulent claims.

A number of Ponca Indians from Dakota are expected here within a few days to confer with the authorities of the Indian Office upon the subject of their removal to the Indian Territory. The Indians wish to have a "big talk," and are averse to leaving their present quarters.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. Max Strakosch's Italian Opera Troupe, which includes Mme. Pappenheim, Mr. Louis Karl, Mr. Gottschalk, and other artists, are giving performances of "Faust" at the Athambra Theatre in Philadelphia this week.

In consequence of the illness of Mme. Essipoff no concert occurred at Steinway Hall last evening. Thursday afternoon's performance, however, is announced as positive, and the farewell concerts set down for Friday night and Saturday afternoon will also be given as intended.

The complimentary benefit to Mr. Edwin Adams, in San Francisco, gave to the bénéficiaire $2,600. Speeches were made by Mr. Sothern and Mr. Adams; "Auld lang Syne" was sung by the company of the San Francisco Theatre, assembled on the stage; tears were shed, and general kindliness of feeling prevailed.

The sale of tickets for Miss Abbott's operatic performances at the Academy of Music progresses briskly, and the indications that the two representations of "La Figlia del Regimento," to occur respectively on Friday night and on Saturday afternoon, will be numerously attended, are unmistakable. Miss Abbott has given concerts this week in Hartford and in Springfield.

COLLAR AND ELBOW HOLD.

COL M'LAUGHLIN WINS ANOTHER VICTORY—HIS OPPONENT PRONOUNCES HIM INVINCIBLE—WHICH OPINION A PERSON BY THE NAME OF SMITH SEEMS TO DOUBT.

UTICA, Feb. 20.—About 1,500 people witnessed the wrestling match for $500 a side between Col. J. H. McLaughlin, of Detroit, and John Cavanaugh, of Vermont, in the Utica Opera-house to-night. David E. Smith, of Little Falls, was chosen referee; A. D. Bentley, of Oriskany Falls, officiated as umpire for McLaughlin, and Frank K. Baxter, of Utica, for Cavanaugh. Both men were in good condition, McLaughlin weighing 222 and Cavanaugh 228 pounds. The first round lasted six minutes, and was won by McLaughlin by what is known as the "left drop." In the second round there was one "dog fall," both men going down evenly upon their breasts. The second round lasted 18 minutes. McLaughlin won this and the match by an inside cross buck throw, Cavanaugh going to the floor like a feather. McLaughlin says Cavanaugh is a very good man but lacks in training. Cavanaugh says McLaughlin is invincible. Silas D. Smith, of Mohawk, Herkimer County, who had challenged McLaughlin through the Utica *Herald* of Wednesday, for a match according to established rules, for from $500 to $1,000, to take place in Utica within 10 days.

A GREEN MELLON.

Joseph H. Calvert, alias "Button Joe," was arraigned before Justice Duffy at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, charged with conspiracy to blackmail A. J. Mellon, of No. 248 West Twelfth street. The complainant testified that on the 5th of January last, Calvert, who represented himself as a detective from Police Head-quarters, arrested him on a warrant purporting to be issued by Police Justice Charles M. Carpenter, of Philadelphia. Calvert told him that if he would go with him to a hotel and pay both their expenses the affair would be kept quiet and not allowed to get into the papers. Mellon, who, according to his own story, appears to have been extremely verdant, accepted this proposition, and the pair continued to board at the Stacy House on Broadway for some time, Mellon paying the bills. At the end of that period Calvert, who was ostensibly awaiting the issue of a requisition for his prisoner from the Governor of Pennsylvania, took Mellon to the Washington Place Police Court, where, on his representations, and those of a man named Davis, Mellon was held as a fugitive from justice, and sent to the Tombs. Mellon charges Calvert with being an ex-convict, recently released from the Eastern Penitentiary, at Philadelphia, and says that he has since become notorious as a confidence operator. Mr. Joseph B. Reed, of the Stacy House, says that he has recently ascertained from Philadelphia that no warrant has been issued against Mellon, and Superintendent Walling denies that Calvert has any connection with the Central Office. After a long examination and considerable recrimination on both sides, Judge Duffy decided to discharge the prisoner on parole, the case against him not having been clearly made out.

WELDON'S STAY IN MOBILE.

The Mobile (Ala.) *Register* of the 17th inst. says: "William H. Weldon, the would-be assassin of Pretender Packard, was, up to a fortnight ago, in the employ of Messrs. P. H. Pepper & Co., of our city, as a dry goods clerk. He came to Mobile some time in September or October last, with a letter of introduction from Mr. Spencer, of the house of H. B. Claflin & Co., of New-York, to Messrs. P. H. Pepper & Co. These gentlemen immediately gave Weldon employment in their large retail dry goods establishment, and retained him in their employ until a couple of weeks ago, when, on account of neglect of duty, he was discharged. His dismissal, together with trouble of a private nature, induced him to drink, and it is said by his former associates that for a week before he left Mobile he seemed wholly irresponsible, often saying and doing things that suggested a demented or 'half-cracked' state. Last Sunday he hired a room at John Maudich's, on Royal street, and told his friends that he was going to shut himself up in his room and commit suicide. He was reasoned with upon the subject, and promised to discard the thought. On Wednesday he called at Pepper's and obtained a settlement. He bade the cashier good-bye, and declared that he intended to leave the city. While under the influence of drink he has been known to be wild and extravagant in his threats, and it is supposed that, in such a condition, he planned and executed the deed on the spur of the moment. He is a Northern man, and has been in the South only four or five months. He was never known to talk politics while he was here, and no one knew what his political opinions were."

OBITUARY.

REAR ADMIRAL GOLDSBOROUGH.

A dispatch from Washington announces the death in that city early yesterday morning of Rear Admiral Louis Malesherbes Goldsborough. Thus, after living upward of 72 years, he departed this life in the city in which he was born in February, 1805. In December, 1812, young Goldsborough received an antedated midshipman's warrant, which was accompanied by the condition that he was not to receive any pay or emolument until he reported himself to the department ready for actual service. In July, 1816, he was given his first orders into service, which were to join the 74-gun frigate Independence, then at Boston, under command of Commodore Bainbridge. A year later Midshipman Goldsborough was ordered to the Franklin, destined, as the flag-ship of Commodore Stewart, for the Mediterranean Sea. At the end of this ship's cruise, and while she was at Gibraltar on her way home, he was transferred to the frigate Guerriere, in which vessel he returned to this country late in the Autumn of 1820. In 1821 he was again ordered to join the Franklin, once more the flag-ship of Commodore Stewart, but now bound to the Pacific. He remained on board of her throughout the cruise, and returned home in the Fall of 1824. Soon after he obtained permission from the Navy Department to avail himself of the schools of Paris, which he attended at his own expense, with the view of prosecuting his studies in the French language and in the scientific branches of his profession. He remained at Paris for two years, and in 1827, in accordance with orders, he joined the Mediterranean Squadron, then commanded by Commodore Rodgers. It was just at a time when piratical depredations in and about the Grecian Archipelago, were of such frequent occurrence that no merchant ship unprotected by a vessel of war could with safety venture eastward of the Island of Malta. Young Goldsborough's heart was gladdened by a transfer from the flag-ship to the schooner Porpoise, which vessel was then actively employed in keeping a good lookout for these piratical craft. Other nations also had vessels of war engaged in performing the same service, and a general understanding existed that protection should be given to any merchantman that might ask it, regardless of nationality, as the whole civilized world pronounced pirates enemies of the human race.

The sound thrashing administered to these pirates by young Goldsborough, who had by this time reached a Lieutenancy, was among the most cherished reminiscences of his busy life. In September, 1827, the Porpoise left Smyrna for Malta, with a convoy under her charge consisting of 11 merchant vessels, four of which were American. While becalmed in the Doro passage at night, one of the convoy—an English vessel called the Comet—was attacked and carried by some 200 or 300 Greek pirates, who had put out from the Island of Audros and Negropont for the purpose in five large boats, each arranged to pull some 40 or 50 oars. The Comet, owing to the calm, was at a distance from the Porpoise and the rest of the vessels of perhaps a couple of miles, but in the midst of the noise and confusion on her deck her mate and another of the crew succeeded in effecting their escape in the stern boat, and reaching the Porpoise, soon related the story of the attack. Although the firing of arms by the pirates as they approached the Comet had attracted the attention of those on board the Porpoise, yet up to the moment of the arrival alongside of the mate nothing definite was known of the affair. Strong efforts with the sweeps were made to approach the Comet, but it was soon found, that the pirates were towing her ahead of them, so that the vessel could move, and as the only remaining alternative the schooner's boats were resorted to. They were promptly prepared to assail the pirates, and all of them were placed under Goldsborough's command. Despite the disparity in numbers, the Comet was boarded, the pirates driven from her deck, and the vessel thus fully recovered. In the struggle from 80 to 90 of the pirates—or more than the entire number of the attacking force—were either killed or wounded. It is related of the ward-room steward, a mulatto of herculean strength, that he was with his own hand no less than 11 of the villains. Goldsborough's victory, accomplished in the face of great odds, taught the buccaneers a valuable lesson.

In 1830 Lieut. Goldsborough returned to the United States in the Delaware, and shortly afterward brought to the notice of the department the defectiveness of the implements of navigation generally furnished to our ships by the process of requisitions upon Navy agents, and urged as a remedy the establishment of a depot of charts and instruments. The suggestion was accepted, and thus was started the ancient and honorable present observatory. His after career was marked with ability and rapidity of promotion. In 1846, during the war with Mexico, he was on board the ship Ohio at the fall of Vera Cruz, and subsequently commanded a large detachment of her officers and crew at the attack and capture of Tuspan. In 1848 he commanded the naval rendezvous at Baltimore, and in 1849 was sent as the senior naval officer of a joint commission of three army and three navy officers to explore California and Oregon. In 1851 he returned to Washington from this service, and was ordered to command the frigate Cumberland, then the flag-ship of Commodore Stringham. He served in the Mediterranean until October, 1853, when he returned to take command of the Naval Academy, where he remained as Superintendent for nearly four years. In 1859 he was ordered to the frigate Congress, on the Brazil squadron, from which cruise he returned in time to proceed with his ship to Hampton Roads at the outbreak of the rebellion. Soon after, however, and greatly to his surprise, he was ordered to supersede Flag Officer Stringham in command of the North Atlantic Squadron. Not long after this he co-operated with Gen. Burnside in the expedition to the Sounds of Roanoke Island, the results of which are too well known to require further mention. Subsequently, in obedience to orders from the Navy Department, he returned to Hampton Roads, where his services were needed against the rebel ram Merrimac. Here he hoisted his pennant on the Cumberland, got down, with her colors flying and officers and men at their post of duty, and not a great while later he witnessed the signal victory of the iron Monitor over the boasted Merrimac.

At the time the Army under Gen. McClellan was approaching Richmond, Goldsborough kept several vessels of his squadron in the James River, to afford support, should it be required. After everything had been done that was necessary in the way of arrangements toward affording assistance to the Army, Commodore Wilkes, (recently deceased,) a junior officer, was ordered to report to Goldsborough, not to report to the latter and act under his orders, but to take command of the force and control it independently. The transfer of command was made, and Goldsborough, believing that this was an indication that what he had done toward the Army was not approved of by the department, asked to be relieved. In the course of a few weeks Acting Rear Admiral S. P. Lee was appointed his successor in command of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Goldsborough, who had been constantly on board ship for three years, and had been promoted to Captain, was informed for the first time, and reluctantly, that the department was entirely satisfied with his conduct on the James River; but no satisfactory explanation was ever made for Commodore Wilkes' appointment.

He was then assigned to the important duty of preparing a code of regulations for the naval service. In 1865 he was appointed to command the European Squadron, and after serving out his full term he was relieved from it by the appointment of Admiral Farragut to take the position. He returned to the United States in his flag-ship, the Colorado, in August, 1867. Subsequently he was placed in command of the Navy-yard at Washington. In the course of his naval career, Rear Admiral Goldsborough, it will be seen, had been frequently called upon to perform duties of the highest responsibility. Very singularly, he is the sixth death among the Rear Admirals within five weeks, namely: Smith, Alden, Wilkes, Bailey, Davis, and Goldsborough. At the time of his death the last mentioned was the senior Rear Admiral in the Navy.

DETECTIVE JOHN S. YOUNG.

Capt. John S. Young, for several years Chief of the Detective force of this City, died at his residence, No. 133 West Twenty-first street, yesterday afternoon, aged 53 years. Capt. Young was a native of Troy, in this State. He joined the Metropolitan Police force in 1860, and in a short time showed himself to be possessed of such ability that he was made a member of the detective squad. When John A. Kennedy became Superintendent of the Police force, Young was made Chief of the Central Office. He was given no special office, but his position procured for him the title of Captain, which he ever afterward retained. He made a number of important arrests, and "worked up" numerous difficult cases with remarkable skill. His ability did not save him from punishment, however, when he infringed on the rules of the Police Department. About nine years ago he investigated the robbery of a Wall street bank, and procured the return to the institution of a large amount of bonds which had been taken from it. He was given $16,000 for his services, but did not report the fact to the Police Commissioners. Officers James Irving, Phil Farley, and others had aided him in his work, but he gave them a comparatively small reward. Irving became dissatisfied, and reported the matter to the Commissioners. They ordered Young to turn his reward over to the Treasurer of the Department, to await their disposition. He refused to do this, and was dismissed from the force. The most important of Capt. Young's arrests were those of Beale, the Confederate spy, who was afterward hanged on Bedloe's Island, and of Kennedy and Yates, who were members of the party of rebel incendiaries, who attempted to destroy New-York by firing its principal buildings, and who suffered the same fate as Beale. After leaving the Police force Capt. Young organized a private detective agency. At the time of his death he had an office at No. 291 Broadway, and was not in prosperous circumstances.

THOMAS HOLYOKE, M. D.

The prosperous little town of Grinnell, Iowa, has just lost one of its most prominent and useful citizens in the death of Dr. Thomas Holyoke, caused by a stroke of paralysis.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	81	Spirits Turp., bbls.	54
Beans, bbls.	698	Tar, bbls.	100
Cotton, bales	2,073	Resin, bbls.	562
Dried Fruit, pks.	126	Oil-cake, pks.	1,130
Eggs, pkgs.	2,955	Pork, pks.	322
Flour, bbls.	9,853	Beef, pks.	197
Corn, bushels	72,965	Cut-meats, pks.	3,107
Oats, bushels	10,545	Grease, pks.	211
Rye, bushels	912	Lard, pks.	967
Malt, bushels	3,277	Stearine, pks.	43
Barley, bushels	4,500	Butter, pks.	3,670
Peas, bushels	2,600	Tallow, pks.	132
Grass-seed, bags	853	Cheese, pks.	708
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,160	Lard-oil, bbls.	60
Corn-meal, bags	675	Dressed Hogs, No.	1,159
Buckw't Flour, pks.	11	Sea-nuts, bags	20
Buckw't, bush.	400	Rice, pkgs.	10
Hemp, bales	4	Starch, pkgs.	873
Hops, bales	753	Skins, bales	4
Hides, No.	782	Tea, half chests	31
Hides, bales	89	Tobacco, hhds.	777
Leather, sides	11,585	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	139
Lead, pigs	726	Whisky, bbls.	391
Molasses, (N.O.) bbls.	90	Wool, bales	10

ASHES—A limited inquiry prevails for supplies, with Pots quoted at $4 75@$5, and Pearls at $6 75@$7 ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Yellow has been scarce and quiet; quote: at from 32c.@34c., the latter for very choice.

CANDLES—Continue in very moderate request, with Adamantine quoted at 9c. ₱ lb.; Paraffine, 12c.@ 20c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 33c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Quite moderately sought after since our last, with Liverpool House Cannel quoted about steady at $15@$17; Liverpool Gas Cannel, $10@$11; Newcastle Gas, $6 50; Scotch Gas, $7@$7; Provincial Gas, $4 50@$5; American Gas, $5 75@$6 25; Cumberland and Clearfield, $5 25@$5 50; and Anthracite, $3 25@$4 50 for cargoes.

COFFEE—Quiet at former rates; sales of 1,000 bags Rio per M. Baird, and 1,000 bags do. per Campanero, in Baltimore, at 19½c., sold, for strict fair to good.

COTTON—Has been in rather better request for early delivery at an advance of 1-16c. ₱ lb.....Ordinary quoted to-day at 11⅜c.@11¼c.; Low Middling, 12 5-16c.@12 7-16c.; Middling, 12 13-16c.@12 15-16c.

Sales were officially reported, for account delivery, of 761 bales, (of which 79 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners.....And for forward deivery a brisk business has been reported at former rates, closing easier and irregular. Sales have been reported since our last at 82,200 bales, of which 18,700 bales were on last evening, and 63,500 bales to-day, with 4,300 bales on the call, on the basis of Middling, within, February options, closing at 12⅝c.: March, 12 11-16c.; April, 12 15-16c.; May, 13¼c.; June, 13 9-32c.; July, 13 13-32c.; August, 13 7-16c.@13 15-32c.; September, 13 7-32c.@13 9-32c.; October, 12 27-32c.@12 29-32c.; November, 12 21-32c.@12 11-16c.; December, 12⅝c.@12 11-16c. ₱ lb., showing an advance of 1-32c.@1-16c. ₱ lb., closing weak.

The receipts at this port to-day were 2,073 bales, and at the shipping ports 17,716 bales, against 23,928 bales same day last week, and thus far this week 47,946 bales, against 68,324 bales same time last week.....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 3,453,078 bales, against 3,350,193 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated exports (three days) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 14,366 bales; for the Continent, 17,787 bales.....Stock in New-York today, 283,451 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 891,341 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Up'ds.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Strict Ordinary	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Good Ordinary	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Strict Good Ord.	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Low Middling	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 5-16	12 7-16
Strict Low Mid.	12 9-16	12 9-16	12 11-16	12 11-16
Middling	12 13-16	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Good Middling	13 1-16	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 3-16
Strict Good Mid.	13 5-16	13 5-16	13 7-16	13 7-16
Middling Fair	13 11-16	13 11-16	13 13-16	13 13-16
Fair	14 7-16	14 7-16	14 9-16	14 9-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10¾	Low Middling	11 11-16
Strict Good Ord.	11⅜	Middling	12 3-16

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been dull and nominal, on the basis of $1 95@$2 ₱ box.

FISH—More demand has been noted for the leading kinds, with prices generally quoted firm.....We quote Dry Cod, $5 25@$6 ₱ cwt.; Dry Cod, in drums, $5 50@$6 75. Mackerel quoted at $16@$22 for No. 1; $10@$13 for No. 2, and $6 50@$11 for No. 3. ₱ bbl. Pickled Herring, $3@$3 25; Smoked Herring at 12c.@13c. for Scaled, and 13c.@14c. for No. 1. ₱ box; Dutch Herring, $1 15@$1 18 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A very moderate inquiry prevails to-day for supplies of most kinds of State and Western, chiefly on home trade account, with values as a rule, quoted essentially unchanged, though in instances unsettled. The export movement is yet very low and unsatisfactory.....Sales have been reported since our last at 9,900 bbls. of all classes at $3 50@$6 75, Sour Flour at $4 50@$6 75; poor to strictly fancy No. 2 at $4 40@$5 20, chiefly at $5 05@$5 20; fair to choice; ordinary to choice Superfine Western and State, mainly at $5 75@$5 90, with fancy brands held higher; poor to good Extra State $5 95@$6 20; good to choice do. at $6 20@$6 50; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of $6 70@$7 25 for good to very choice; (with the main dealings in choice at $7 10;) do. for South America, at $8@$8 50 for very good to fancy; do. for the Lower Coast trade (the grade of standard Extra state,) quoted at $6, with small lots reported sold from mill; inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $5 90@$6 20; good to choice do., $6 25@$6 50; poor to fair do., $5 75@$6 05.....Asper Trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 15@ $8 50; inferior to very choice do. do., Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, at $6 15@$8 50, (part for shipment here at $7@$7 75, and of which 470 bbls. sold;) ordinary to very choice White Wheat do. do. at $6 25@$9 25; very poor to fancy St. Louis Extras, $6 25@$9 50; Extra Genesee at $6 35@$7 50, the latter an extreme; poor to very choice Minnesota and straight Extras at $6 40@$8 25, chiefly at $6 95@$7 75; fair to about choice, (with choice to very fancy up to $8@$8 50, and very inferior lots called Minnesota down to $6 25 @$6 40;) and Minnesota Patent Extras, ordinary to very fancy, at $8@$9 25, mainly at $8 25@$8 50, with up to $10 50@$11 for very choice to strictly fancy, (and one lots of very inferior, called Minnesota Patent, as low as $7 25@$7 75.....Included in the sales have been 4,250 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 3,400 bbls. were City Mills; 1,100 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras; 675 bbls. do. Patent do.; 470 bbls. White Wheat Extras, (for shipment, at $7@ $7 75;) 450 bbls. Superfine, and 450 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates.....Southern Flour has been in less request, chiefly for home use, with prices quoted essentially unchanged.....Sales reported of desirable brands have been quoted moderate.....Sales have been reported here of 850 bbls., in lots, at $5 80@$6 for poor to choice Superfine; $6 25@$7 50 for poor to very choice shipping Extras; $7 50@$9 25 for fair to fancy trade and Family. The dealings were mostly in Extras at from $7 25@$8 25.....Rye Flour has been selling slowly, though prices have favored buyers.....We quote at $4 25@$5 25 for fair to ordinary Western to choice State superfine; $5 05@ $5 10 for very choice to fancy State, in small lots, and $3@$4 for poor to very choice Fine.....Sales reported of 220 bbls., in small lots, chiefly at $4 70@$5 for fair to choice Superfine State; $4 50@$4 90 for Pennsylvania, and $4 40@$4 55 for about fair to choice Western.....Corn-meal has been quite moderately sought after at previous prices.....We quote at $2 85@$3 10 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 10@$3 10 for Yellow Jersey and $3 50 for Brandywine.....Sales have been reported of 385 bbls., including Yellow Western, in lots, at $3, and Brandywine at $3 50.....Corn-meal, in bags, has been selling rather more freely in the jobbing trade, within the range of 97c.@$1 50 for poor to very choice ₱ 100 lb. Most of the sales have been of coarses lots at $1 02@$1 10 for City Mills, and 97c.@98c. for Baltimore.....Oat-meal in light request, within the range of $6 25@$7 for fair to choice City and Western; very choice to fancy held higher; Canada, $7 @$8 50.....Buckwheat Flour continues in moderate demand within the range of $3 35@$3 85 for poor to very choice State, Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and up to $4 for fancy do.....Most of the lots sold were at $3 60@ $3 80 for fair to choice ₱ 100 lb.

FRUIT—The movements in this line have been comparatively limited, though buyers, in most instances, have had the advantage as to values. Sales include 1,100 bxs. Layer raisins at $1 70@$1 75; 1,500 bxs. loose at $2 15@$2 30; 600 half bxs. Valencia at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; 90 cks. New Turkey Figs at 9½c.@ 9¾c.; 50 cks. old do. at 5½c.; 250 cases Sardines quarter bxs., at 12⅜c.@13¼c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat sales were depressed and generally quoted off 1c.@2c. a bushel—in instances even more—under more liberal offerings, and a comparatively slack demand for export and milling. Western advices were decidedly discouraging to holders. Winter Wheat, of prime to choice quality, attracted more attention, chiefly from the local milling interest, though in part, for shipment, and ruled strong.....Sales have been reported to-day of 31,000 bushels, including as in our last; 2,100 bags, 40 to 60 lb., sold in lots, nearly all at $24; and 50 tons Southern stock at $22@ $24.....Seeds, Hay and Straw essentially as last quoted.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—A light demand has been noted for supplies generally.....Domestic Bagging has been quoted steady at 12¼c.@12¾c.....Native Bagging nominal; about 9¾c.@9¾c.

HARDWARE—Has been of generally ready sale at full rates.

HIDES—Have been in comparatively limited demand at drooping rates.....Sales include 1,180 Matamoras at 17c., 60 days; 1,800 Cuenos Christi, 600 Montevideo, 300 Fort-au-Platte, and 100 Dry and Dry-salted Southern on private terms.

METALS—Ingnot Copper has been in better supply and quite moderate demand at weak and irregular prices. Sales reported of 150,000 lb. at 19½c. ₱ lb.; Manufactured Copper inactive and nominally unchanged as to values.....Iron has been quite active, with prices quoted essentially as before.....Sales have been reported of 1,500 tons American Forge at $17 75; 200 tons Wrought scrap at $27; 750 tons American Pig part No. 2 at $19, and 100 tons old Car Wheels at $19; also, 25,000 tons Steel Rails on private terms.....Regulus Antimony has been in active demand; quoted at 12½c.@12¾c. Lead, Spelter, and Zinc inactive at former rates.....Tin has been in light request, but quoted as before.....Sales reported of 5 tons English on private terms.

MILK—The common price paid to dairymen by large dealers for the month of February is 3½c. ₱ quart. Some contracts for the latter half of January have been settled at the rates of 3¼c.@4c. ₱ quart.

MOLASSES—New Orleans has been selling moderately within the range of 47c.@57c. for good to fancy. Market otherwise continues quiet, on the basis of previous quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in fair request, chiefly in a jobbing way, on the basis of $3 for common Rence and Sheathing, and $4 50@$5 25 for Clinch ₱ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been rather sparingly dealt in, since our last, at rather irregular prices. We quote at $2 for Strained; $2 10 for good Strained; $2 20@$2 45 for No. 2; $2 62½@$3 for No. 1; $3 37½ @$7 for Pale to extra Pale and Window Glass, ₱ 280 lbs.....Also 275 bbls. good strained at $2 15, and 500 bbls. G. at $2 37½.....Tar continues very quiet within the range of from $2@$2 37½ ₱ bbl., and in provision pks. at $2 75.....City Pitch at $2 37½@$2 50 ₱ bbl..... Spirits of Turpentine has been in moderate demand, with moderate sales, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close at 40c.@40½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—A freer movement has been reported in Crude Sperm, but at easier rates. Crude Whale has been inactive at old figures. Manufactured Whale and Sperm have been quiet, within our range. Linseed, Menhaden, Olive, and Palm Oils have been quite moderately sought after, on the basis of our quotations. Cotton-seed-oil has attracted less attention, and is nominally quoted weaker as to values. Rest other kinds dull. We quote Crude Whale, 70c.@75c.; Unbleached Whale, 73c.@75c.; Bleached do., 75c.@82½c.; Crude Sperm, $1 31@$1 35; Unbleached Sperm, $1 62½c.@$1 66; Bleached Sperm, $1 67½c.@$1 70; Lard oil, within the range of 92½c.@97½c. for prime, 72½c.@85c. for No. 1, and 60c.@70c. for No. 2; Red-oil, Saponified, 52½c.@55c.; Linseed-oil, 65c.@66c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, $1 22½@$1 25, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 43c.@46c.; Bleached do., 50c.; Crude Cotton-seed, 47½c.@49c.; Refined Yellow do., 57½c.@57½c., as to quality and color; White do., 57½c.@62½c.; Crude, 31½c.@32c.; Palm-oil, 7½c.@8¼c.; Resin-oil, 16c.@25c.; Tallow-oil, 70c.@80c.; Cod, 55c.@62c.; Mustard-seed Oil, 70c.@75c.; Rape-seed Oil, $1@$1 10; Neatsfoot, 75c.@$1; Whale-bone, 20@25c.; Tanners'-oil, 44c.@46c.; Lubricating-oil, 20c.@35c.....At New-Bedford, sales were made of 2,250 bbls., part if not all at $1 30@$1 32; and 500 bbls. Northern Crude Whale, part 24 bbls. Blackfish, on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive, and quoted nominal at 10c., in bulk, and 13c. in shipping order.....Refined has been quite moderately sought after at lower and irregular prices, quotedly refiners down to 25c.; and from second hands down to 17½c. for early delivery. Sales reported of 5,000 bbls., from second hands, at 17½c.....Refined, in cases, quoted down to 26½c.....City Naphtha quoted 13c. at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted by refiners at 25c., but from second hands at 17c.

PROVISIONS—Western advices, as to Pork and Lard, continued decidedly unfavorable, reporting very free offerings, at much lower and irregular rates, with more or less of demoralization.....Western Mess Pork here has been in rather limited demand for early delivery, chiefly for shipment, but at lower prices.....Sales reported of 135 bbls. uninspected at $15 75; 100 bbls. inspected at $15 95; 600 bbls. a favorite brand at over $16..... Other kinds inactive; Extra Prime quoted nominal; Western Prime also nominal.....and for forward delivery here, Western Mess has been comparatively dull; quoted for February, at the close, nominal; March, down to $15 50; April, $15 60, and May, $15 75..... Sales reported of 1,000 bbls., May, at $15 75..... Dressed Hogs in quite moderate demand, with western quoted down to 6¾c.@7c.; City at 7½c.@7¾c.; light Pigs at 7¾c.@8c.....Cut-meats have been in slack request at drooping rates.....Sales include 3,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 8c.@9c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk within our range. Also, 40 bxs. Rib Bellies, 12 lb. at 8¼c.; 70 bxs. Clear Bellies at 9¼c.@9¾c.....We quote: City Pickled Shoulders at 6¾c.@7c.; Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 10c., (for 10-lb. averages;) Smoked Shoulders at 8¼c.; Smoked Hams at 11¾c.@12¾c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c. in small; nominal; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 10c.@ 10½c.; Clear Bellies, in bxs., at 9¼c.@9¾c. Bacon has been quite moderately inquired for, with Western Long Clear weak at 9c.; and City do. at 9½c.; Rolls and Short Clears, early delivery, 8¾c. Sales, 20 bxs. City Long Clear, at 8¾c.; Short Clear quoted at 9c., asked. Also, 250 bxs. Western Long and Short Clear at 8¾c.; and 300 bxs. do. March delivery, at 9¾c.....Cumberland, for early delivery, Long and Short Clear, for early delivery, down to 8c., with no further sales reported, and sales were reported Short Rib, in bulk, for Chicago delivery, April option, at $7 95.....Western Steam has been quoted nominal, and in moderate request for early delivery on a restricted business.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 400 tcs. prime at $10 25, closing at $10 25; and 650 bbls. Kettle on private terms.....And for future delivery here, Western Steam has been freely offered and purchasers at materially reduced rates, closing heavily.....Western Steam, for February, quoted at the close nominal; March, $10 15; April, $10 25; May, $10 40 asked.....Sales were reported of 7,750 tcs. Western Steam to the extent of 7,750 tcs. March, at $10 15@$10 35; 8,500 tcs., April, at $10 17½@$10 47½, and 2,750 tcs., May, at $10 40@$10 52½.....City Steam and Kettle fairly active, but cheaper; quoted at the close $10. Sales, 305 tcs. at $10@$10 12½.....And No. 1 quoted nominal.....Refined Lard inactive; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at $10 50@$10 62½, and for the West Indies at $9 37½. Sales, 100 tcs. for the Continent at $10 62½..... Beef has been in limited request at previous quotations.....We quote Barrel Beef at $12@$12 50 for Extra Mess; at $10 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess, and $13 50@$14 for Packet. ₱ bbl..... Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, new, at $12@ $20; India Mess, new, $20@$21; City Extra India Mess, $25.....Beef Hams have been inactive, with choice Western quoted down to $23 50 ₱ bbl.....Butter and Cheese about as last quoted.....Fresh Eggs down to 24c. Tallow has been fairly active, but at irregular prices.....Sales, 80,000 lb. prime Country and City, at 7 15-16c.@8c.....Stearine dull; choice kept scarce in hds., quoted nominal; prime to choice Western, in tcs., $10 50@$10 75.

SALT—Has been offered freely, and has been quoted weak and irregular in price on a comparatively limited demand, with Liverpool Ground quoted 80c.; Liverpool Fine at $1 10@$2 50, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, 25c.; St. Martin's, 25c.@30c.

SALTPETRE—Continues inactive at 6¾c.@7c. gold.

SOAP—Has been in moderate request, with Castile quoted at 8¾c.@8¾c., gold; Colgate's Family, 8c., currency, and Sterling and other brands at proportionate figures, less usual discount.

SPICES—A moderate movement has been reported since our last, mainly in a jobbing line, with Mace at 90c.@90c.; No. 1 Nutmegs, 85c.@95c.; Cassia, 21½c.@ 23c.; Cloves, 39c.@42½c.; East India Pepper, 14c.@ 14¾c.; White Pepper, 23c.; Pimento, 12½c.@13¼c.; Ginger, 6¾c.@8c., gold. ₱ lb.

STARCH—Has been quite moderately sought after, with Potato quoted at 5½c.@5¾c., and Corn at 3¼c.@ 4c. ₱ lb.

SUMAC—Has been comparatively slow of sale, with Sicily quoted at from $60@$115 for inferior to very choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $60 @$65 ₱ ton.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted steady as to values, on a generally better demand, with fair to good Refining Cuba quoted at 9⅜c.@9¾c.....Sales of 1,468 hhds. Muscovados at 9¼c.@9¾c.; 500 hhds. New-Orleans on private terms, and 1,800 bxs. damaged clayed at 8¾c., and recently, not before reported, 400 hhds. Centrifugal, 1,200 bags do., and 50 hhds. Malado on private terms.....Refined sugars have been in less request, with prices quoted about as before.

TOBACCO—Rather freer dealings have been recently reported in this line, partly for shipment, with values quoted essentially unaltered.....Sales include 200 hhds. Kentucky Leaf at 5c.@15c.; 100 cases Sundries at 7c.@25c.; 36 cases, 1875, New-England, at 25c.@ 42c.; 32 cases, 1876, do. at 9½c.; 314 cases, 1875, Pennsylvania, at 9½c.@25c.; 195 cases, 1876, New-York, at 8c.; 50 cases, 1875, Ohio, on private terms; and 200 bales Havana at 88c.@$1 10 ₱ lb.

WOOL—Has been moderately dealt in since our last at essentially unaltered quotations. Sales have been reported of 46,500 lb. Domestic Fleece at 43c.@47½c.; 21 bags Scoured Full California at 50c.; 100 bags Domestic Pulled and 2,000 lb. Washed Combing on private terms; 24 bags Combing Pulled at 40c.@43c.; 9,000 lb. XX Oregon Fleece on private terms; 8,500 lb. Texas at 23c.; 27 bales Spring California at 24c.@ 25c.; 110 bales Fall do. at 15c.@18c., and 11 bales Cape on private terms.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 50 bbls., at $1 09½, regular, closing with this rate bid, and $1 10 asked; market again stronger.

FREIGHTS—From the Petroleum interest, a livelier demand was reported, chiefly for tonnage from London, Bremen, and Hamburg, for New-York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, loading at, however, low quotations, closing with more firmness at the modified figures. The movement has been quickened by the near offerings of Petroleum, "in from second hands," at prices decidedly advantageous to shippers. In most other lines the report was of comparative dullness, with continued irregularity and weakness. Rates for Freights were quiet for the United Kingdom, and extremely flat for ports on the Continent.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, small lots of Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb.; 6,000 bbls. Butter and Cheese at 35s.; 2,250 bbls. Bacon (part of through freight,) at 30s.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 25s. ₱ ton; 450 bbls. Apples, part at 3s. ₱ bbl., (with Grain room quoted nominally at 5d. ₱ bushel).....For London, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 5d. ₱ 60 lb.; 100 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 2,000 bxs. Cheese at 35s.; 1,000 bbls. Refined Sugar on private terms, quoted to-day at 25s., asked, ₱ ton. Also, a British ship, 750 tons, hence, with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 3s. 6d.; another, 1 008 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. do. at 3s. 6d.; a Norwegian ship, 778 tons, with about 5,400 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.....For Glasgow, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 4½d. ₱ 60 lb.; 20 tons Tallow on private terms, quoted at 27s. 6d.@30s.; 1,250 pks. Cheese and Butter, also on private terms.....For Bristol, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 5⅜d. ₱ 60 lb.....For Bristol Channel, a British bark, 384 tons, with Fish Scraps, from Barren Island, at 2675.....For Cork and orders, two barks, with Grain, 3,000 and 3,500 quarters, respectively, from Baltimore, reported (as chartered there) at 5s. ₱ quarter. A British bark, 488 tons, with slate from Perth Ambo, at 27s. 6d., with option of a direct port, at 28s. per ton.....For the United Kingdom tonnage continued in request for the timber trade, fourthen port loading, and quoted within the range of 115s.@120s. With a British bark, 420 tons, (to arrive,) chartered to load at Darien, at 115s.....For Oporto, an American schooner, 534 tons, with about 20,000 bushels Grain, in bags, from Philadelphia, reported at 14c., and staves (to complete cargo) at $40.....For Bremen, a German bark, 1,058 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 3d.; another, 719 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. do., (with option of Hamburg,) at 3s. 6d.; another, 880 tons, hence, with about 6,500 bbls. do. at 3s. 3d.; a British ship, 1,202 tons, with about 7,800 bbls. do., from Baltimore, (with privilege of Antwerp,) at 3s. 7½. ₱ bbl., for the Mediterranean and back, an American bark, 507 tons, with general cargo, on private terms, taking out for a Mediterranean Spanish port Kentucky Tobacco (on sub-contract) at 37s. 6d.....For Adelaide and Sydney, New South Wales, a bark, 859 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton, measurement.....For two ports in New-Zealand, a British bark, 393 tons, hence, with general cargo, on the basis of 41s. 3d. ₱ ton, measurement.....West India and coastwise trade interests taking rates essentially as last quoted.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, (Tuesday,) Feb. 20, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, E. B. Schafer, Esq., Referee, B. P. Fairchild sold a three-story and attic brick store and dwelling, with lot 25 by 100, on Grand st., north side, 75 feet west of Suffolk st., for $19,550, to Heinrich Petri, plaintiff in the legal action. Under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, William Kennelly disposed of one lot, 25 by 100, on East 88th st., south side, between 3d and 4th avs., known as lot No. 84 on a map of Harlem Commons, for $2,000, to Elizabeth A. Gatter, plaintiff. E. H. Ludlow & Co., under foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, H. Palis, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 100 by 272 by 29 by 50 by 75 by 122, on St. Ann's av., north-west corner Westchester av., Morrisania, for $6,000, to Isaac L. De Voe, plaintiff in the foreclosure proceedings.

The following sales were adjourned: Sale by William Kennelly of the Kennelly estate, on Gouverneur st., south-west corner of Madison st., to Feb. 27; and sale by M. A. J. Lynch, of lots on East 90th st., west of 3d av., and on East 91st st., south-east corner of 4th av., *sine die.*

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ludwith, Esq., Referee, of a building, with plot of land 23.8 by 100.2, on 42nd st., north side, extending through to Great Jones st. 433.8 feet east of Broadway. Also, similar sale, Sidney DeKay, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 16.8 by 100.11, No. 117 East 113th st., north side, 196.8 feet East of 4th av.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. Ludwith, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 16.6 by 92.9, on West 30th st., south side, 262.6 feet east of 9th av.

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100.4, on West 49th st., north side, 100 feet west of 6th av. Also, similar sale, George P. Smith, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 20 by 102.2 by 46 by 30 by 82.3, on East 79th st., north-west corner Lexington av.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. Grant Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 102.3, on West 76th st., south side, 175 feet west of 8th av. Also two lots, each 25 by 102.3, on West 76th st., south side, 275 feet west of 8th av.

By Scott & Myers, Supreme Court partition sale, M. A. J. Lynch, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 100, on 11th av., south-east corner 111th st. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. P. Finch, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.10 by 80, on 2d av., north-east corner 115th st.

EXCHANGE SALES—TUESDAY, FEB. 20.

NEW-YORK.

By B. P. Fairchild.

1 three-story and attic brick store and dwelling, with lot, Grand st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Suffolk st., lot 25x100.....$19,550

By William Kennelly.

1 lot, East 85th st., n. s., between 3d and 4th avs., known as lot No. 84 on a map of Harlem Commons, 25x100.....$2,000

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 plot of land, St. Ann's av., n. w. corner of Westchester av., Morrisania, 100x272x29x 50x75x122.....$6,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Feb. 19.

5th av., s. e. corner of 56th st., 80x119; also, 56th st., s. e. corner of 5th av., 35.7x77; Same to W. G. Langdon..... nom.

Same property; Helen Langdon to W. G. Langdon..... nom.

King st., No. 42, 20.6¼x100; J. D. Hiscox to William Colvin..... nom.

28th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Lexington av., 25x 98.9; John Brown to Auguste Pottier.....$12,000

King st., No. 42, 20.6¼x100; William Cleary and wife to Charles Morgan..... 10,000

117th st., n. s., 926 ft. w. of 1st av., 107.6x 100.11; E. Cohen to Dinah Cohen..... 10,000

32d st., n. s., 450 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x98.9; Mortimer Livingston to Wm. H. Turner..... ----

41st st., n. s., 360 ft. e. of 3d av., 41½x98.9; M. Elsner and wife to S. Rosenfield..... 17,700

114th st., n. s., 395 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.11; 114th st., s. s., 395 ft. w. of 5th av., 25x100.11; Martin Dry-salted Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Smoked Ham Market st., No. 48, 25x87.7, M. Fremo and wife to R. M. Johnson..... 1,000

10th av., n. e. corner of 52d st., 50.5x100; Union Theological Seminary to Anna Aymar..... nom.

East 28th st., No. 21, 25x93.9; Isaac Hodman and wife to J. D. W. Hook..... 13,500

112th st., n. s., 200.11 ft. w. of Avenue A, 58.3x 100.11; M. Lopez to C. A. Luqueer..... 6,000

62d st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x100.5; Martha Ruck to J. Bell..... 19,000

79th st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of 3d av., 25x102.2; Thomas Smith and wife to C. A. Banks..... nom.

King st., s. s., 20.6¼ ft. e. of Macdougal alley, 47; Mary A. Wier and husband to John Sanders..... 7,000

68th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x75.5; W. H. Allen to Katie A. Fiske..... 5,800

52d st., s. s., 250 ft. w. 3d av., 25x100.5; J. Linuley, Referee, to Union Dime Savings Institution..... 40,500

26th st., s. s., 200.4 ft. w. of 1st av., 24.3x 98.9; C. C. Bigelow, Referee, to William Stursberg..... 11,000

8th st., w. s., 51.2 ft. s. of 76th st., 25x100; W. H. Lane, Referee, to C. M. Stewart..... 5,000

Broome st., No. 108, 25 ft. w. Attorney to 18.9x100; Samuel Yong and wife to Carrie Yong..... nom.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES for sale at reduced prices by E. H. Ludlow & Co.:
West 19th st., near 5th av., $30,000.
West 21st st., near 6th av., $40,000.
West 25th st., near Broadway, $37,500.
East 27th st., near 5th av., $25,000.
East 28th st., near Lexington av., $15,000.
East 29th st., near Madison av., $20,000.
East 30th st., near Lexington av., $14,000.
For permits apply at 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone high-stoop houses:
West 22d st., extra-wide house.
West 27th st., 23x80x100.
West 53d st., 24x60x100.
These houses are close to 5th av., and can be bought low.

J. S. MATHEWS,
No. 3½ Pine st.

CLOSE TO FIFTH AV., ON MURRAY HILL.—For sale at a reasonable figure, an extra-sized house, finished in the very best manner, of most substantial build, and complete in all its arrangements, being one of the finest houses now offered for sale. If not sold, will be rented or leased unfurnished, with fixtures. Permits from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

TO SHIP BUILDERS, &c.

Valuable dock property at Greenpoint (50 lots) between Green and Huron sts., West st., and East River. Lease for five years from May 1, 1877. Apply to H. W. & J. HOPE & CO., 67 Wall st., or W. H. LYON & CO., No. 483 Broadway.

AT GREAT REDUCTIONS—A very large assortment of new-style Brussels carpets, country dwellings at foreclosure prices, from $30,00 to $100,000, and will exchange. Offices Nos. 30 and 32 Pine st.
JACOB V. D. WYCKOFF.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE 25 feet front, near Cooper Institute, in prime order; price $18,000, including mirror, cornices, gas-fixtures, and shades. Address BURTON, Box No. 149 Times Office.

A SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY HOUSE AND lot, with stable in rear of lot, No. 629 Washington st., for sale. Inquire of J. PRINGLE, No. 62 University place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SMALL, HANDSOME, and convenient new brown-stone houses, 111th st., 4th and Lexington avs. Apply on premises, or to Messrs. BLOODGOOD & CO., No. 19 Nassau st.

$18,000 WILL BUY, FULLY FURnished, brown-stone house; small payment; balance easy.
PAUL P. TODD, No. 145 Broadway.

FOR SALE—DOUBLE-BARRELED GUN; MUZZLE loader; extra long range; warranted, and will sell cheap. W. H. C., Post Office Box No. 4,929, New-York.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES BELONGing to estates and institutions for sale or rent at low rates. KINGMAN F. PAGE, No. 42 East 23d st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence in New-Jersey, one hour from foot of Cortlandt st.: location, 500 feet above tide-water, perfectly healthy, and no mosquitoes: house has all modern improvements: hot and cold water, marble mantels, &c.; supplied with water from spring on side hill; view from house very extensive; handsome lawn; fruit and shade trees in quantities. For further particulars apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, No. 145 Broadway. Room No. 19.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., handsome residences of all sizes, furnished houses to rent in best localities; lots for sale, and money loaned on building. Address DEVAN JONES, Park House, Plainfield, N. J., or can be seen Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 10:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., at No. 21 Park row, Room No. 50, N. Y.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A BEAUTIFUL country seat, with 7 or 60 acres land; modern house, twelve rooms, and numerous outbuildings; hedges, fruit and shade in abundance; one hour from Cortlandt st.; depot on the place.
STANLEY FERGUSON, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN PLAINFIELD, N. J.—NEW, large and beautifully situated mansion, with modern improvements and carriage-house, together with 10 acres of land; about one mile from the depot; lowest price $13,000. Apply to O. H. STILLMAN, M. D., Plainfield, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Pine sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID PROPERTY NO. 864 St. Mark's place, on St. Mark's av., Brooklyn, comprising six lots of ground, 60 feet front, and running through to Prospect place, with fruit, shade trees, croquet grounds, &c.; stable and coach house on Prospect place. The house is three stories, Mansard roof, with conservatory and piazzas, containing 12 rooms, and all modern improvements, and will be put in perfect order; offered at the low rent of $800 per annum for one or more years

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line take the Lane Routes recommended by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown at this year round.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, March 24, at 1 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, stateroom, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $35.
For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
S. J. CORBETT, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridians of 47 and 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR QUEENSTOWN.
CHINA.....WED., Feb. 21 | ABYSSINIA, WED., March 7
BATAVIA.....WED., Feb. 28 | ALGERIA, WED., March 14
Steamers marked * do not carry cabin passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage offices, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CHINA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 10:30 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 21st February, 1877.
CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 13, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $35 to $90, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAN MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class half-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
TO HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ALPS.....Feb. 28
ETNA.....March 15
For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
ATLAS.....March 14
Superior first-class accommodations. Freight and passage apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall-st.

STATE LINE

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY. UBLIN.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Feb. 22
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 15
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22
First cabin, $70, $95, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 21st-st., Hoboken.
HERMANN.....Sat., Feb. 24 | AMERICA.....Sat., March 10
NECKAR.....Sat., March 3 | WESER.....Sat., March 17
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON HAVRE, OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For all other information or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

RED STAR STEAMSHIP LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail
TO ANTWERP.
From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
VADERLAND.....Feb. 15 | KENILWORTH.....Feb. 3
NEDERLAND.....March 10 | SWITZERLAND.....Feb. 27
Latest passage in currency.
First Cabin, $80; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $26.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philada.
No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York

INMAN LINE, MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A.M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Saturday, March 17, at 9:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, March 24, at 1 P. M.
From Pier 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $28. Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking and bath-rooms amidships.
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW
Anchoria...Pier 20 Ethiopia...March 10, 2 P. M.
Cahfornia, March 3, 8 A. M. | Victoria, March 17, 7 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.
Cabin $65 to $80, according to accommodations. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Utopia, Feb. 24, 2 P. M. | Elysian...March 10, 2 P. M.
Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $26. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (U. K.) for the landing of Passengers.
Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:
GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC.....Saturday, Feb. 24, at 2 P. M.
For particulars address
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.
GREECE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England...Feb. 17, 11 A. M. | The Queen, Mar 3, 7½ A. M.
Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESSMAN, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 21, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South-st.
H. M. JACKSON, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.
R. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Darien; also, with the steamer J. B. SCOTLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.
C. G. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.
Sailing from Pier foot Canal st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steamship CHESAPEAKE CITY.....Thursday, March 1
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Thursday, March 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Feb. 28
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal st., North River.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, Feb. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 28
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 18 and March 16 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
For freight or passage apply to
SALMEDRADE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 7
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line,
FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
FROM NEW-YORK.
POMERANIA.....Feb. 22 | HAMMONIA.....March 8
SUEVIA.....March 1 | WESTPHALIA.....March 8
Rates of passage, to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $100 gold. Second Cabin, $60 gold. Steerage, $26, currency.
For freight or passage apply to
KUHARDT & CO.
CH. MORAND & SONS,
General Passenger Agents,
No. 3 Bowling Green.

SHIPPING.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
GULF STREAM.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 21
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 24
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to destination at 1-2 per cent. per cent.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and entered at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASSELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 3 and 8:30 P. M., daily.
For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.
Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.
Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily. 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50 (9:30 Limited,) 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court street, Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City, Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.
8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.
5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.
8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.
Tickets for sale at Nos. 252, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at the Western Express Company's offices, No. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.
C. E. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot: (For 23d st. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sunday. Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily. Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 4 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays;) Boston and New-York Air Line, 9 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.
Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT. PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1, 1877.
Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Dobrosses sts., at 8:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Sayre, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts., CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.
THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.
Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Staterooms secured at offices of Westcott's Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.
PROVIDENCE LINE.
Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.
D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILLMORE, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.
Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 4:30 P. M.
BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

ELECTIONS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, O., Feb 15, 1877.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1877.
The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 20th inst., until March 8.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1877.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of President and Directors, and transaction of other business, will be held at noon on WEDNESDAY, the 21st inst. The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 23d inst.
H. C. HICKS, Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders and election of Directors of the St. Joseph and St. Louis Railroad Company will be held on the 26th of March, 1877, at the office of said company, No. 417 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo., at 1 o'clock, P. M.
N. K. GOULDY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!! We will during these Hard Times dispose of 100 PIANOS & ORGANS, new and second-hand, of first-class makers, including WATERS', at lower prices for cash or installments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. WATERS' GRAND SQUARE and UPRIGHT PIANOS & ORGANS are the BEST MADE. AGENTS WANTED. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, &c. Sheet music at half price. HORACE WATERS & SONS, Manufacturers and Dealers, 40 East 14th St., Union square, N. Y.

CONTRALTO SINGER WANTED, ALSO AN Organist, for a neighboring town; references required. Address R. O. C., Post Office Box No. 3,153.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S DANCING SCHOOL REMOVED TO NO. 681 5TH AVENUE. Spring term now commencing. For particulars send for circular. Private lessons every day.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
ADVANCES MADE ON APPROVED SECURITIES.
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE. DONALD MACKAY.
LATHAM A. FISH.

SINKING-FUND NOTICE.
CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO., No. 68 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1876.
Notice is hereby given that the following bonds of this company, of $1,000 each, known as Consolidated Sinking-fund Bonds, have been designated by lot to be paid at par and accrued interest on presentation at this office, according to the provisions of the deed of trust securing the same. The numbers are as follows:

31,	282,	350,	530,	603,	1,158,	1,191,
1,223,	1,431,	1,471,	1,483,	1,485,	1,673,	1,743,
1,774,	1,813,	2,094,	2,193,	2,121,	2,181,	2,205,
2,305,	2,415,	2,536,	2,639,	2,678,	2,729,	2,765,
2,808,	2,812,	2,865,	2,910,	2,925,	3,096,	3,124,
3,245,	3,309,	3,315,	3,452,	3,893,	3,550,	4,073,
4,172,	4,309,	4,588,	5,030,	5,256,	5,294,	6,298,
5,326,	5,462,	5,473,	5,617.			

Interest on these bonds will cease on the 1st day of July, 1877.
JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

SIX PER CENT. BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Feb. 16, 1877.
The undersigned will receive sealed proposals at this office until Thursday, March 1, at 12 o'clock noon, (at which time they will be opened) for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following loans:
$500,000
Six per cent. Brooklyn City bonds for the completion of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge.
$300,000 MATURING IN 1909, and
$200,000 MATURING IN 1910.
COUPON OR REGISTERED.
$250,000
Six per cent. ASSESSMENT FUND BONDS, W. & S., maturing three years from date of purchase—Registered.
Proposals must state the price offered, (with accrued interest from Jan. 1 on Brooklyn City bonds,) and description of bonds desired.
WILLIAM BURRELL, Controller.

CHASE & ATKINS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD STREET, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS SUBJECT TO DRAFT AT SIGHT.
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SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN JACOB ASTOR, William Astor, Franklin H. Delano, John Carey, Junior, William W. Astor, and Charles F. Southmayd, as Executors of the last will and testament of William B. Astor, deceased, plaintiffs, against CHARLES B. WOOD, and Antoinette F. Wood, his wife, Sarah M. Starr, Frederick Wood, individually and as sole acting Executor of the last will and testament of David A. Wood, deceased, James Buell, Sylvanus J. Macy, Horace Ripley, Edgar S. Hicks, Edward M. Gidney, The North National Bank of the City of New-York, Alexander Irvine, The Erie Railway Company, Hugh J. Jewett, as receiver of the property of The Erie Railway Company, Lewis J. Bisset, Alfred Bisset, Augustus W. Bisset, Edward Bisset, Emily Louisa Moulton, The Lawrenceville Cement Company, Archibald Gillies, August J. Paris, Peter W. A. Meyer, Jacob Rück, Stephen Bicard, William Drennen, Thomas H. Moastery, Amos S. Rogers, Francis W. Bloodgood, Frances M. Brown, and Daniel T. Hicks, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 37 Pine street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated January 9, 1877.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house in said City, on the ninth day of January, 1877.
EVARTS, SOUTHMAYD & CHOATE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
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SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF QUEENS.—RICHARD POWELL, plaintiff, against JANE E. POWLES, Simeon A. Swaim and Jennie A. Swaim his wife, Leo C. Desvar and Mistress Leo C. Desvar his wife, Simon S. Ehrlich and Mistress Simon M. Ehrlich his wife, Patrick Hade and Mistress Patrick Hade his wife, Richard P. Measter and Mistress Richard P. Measter his wife, Abraham Cohen and Mistress Abraham Cohen his wife, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at the village of Jamaica in the said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 40 Court street, in the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint in this action.—Dated Brooklyn, December, 13, 1876.
JOHN H. KNAEBEL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The said complaint was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, at the village of Jamaica, in the said county, and State of New-York, on the 15th day January, 1877.
JOHN H. KNAEBEL, Plaintiff's Attorney.
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SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MURRAY HILL BANK, of the City of New-York, plaintiff, against MARTHA D. SMITH and A. F. SMITH, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the

THE DEATH OF KATY REIDEL

WRETCHED STORY OF HER LIFE.

THE MYSTERY NOT YET CLEARED UP—WILLIAM WELDSPIEL TESTIFIES REGARDING HIS RELATIONS WITH THE GIRL—KATY'S ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN—THE MURDER THEORY NOT PROVED.

The inquest to determine the manner of the death of Katy Reidel on Sunday, Feb. 11, in the old quarantine ground, was continued last evening in the Police station at Stapleton, Staten Island. Only one witness, the prisoner William Weldspiel, was examined. His testimony was clear, and the manner in which it was given was so straightforward that it disabused the minds of most of those present of the impression that the witness knew how the young woman came to her death. Still, the statements of the prisoner indicated a lack of regard for the propriety observed by the greater part of mankind, which aroused a sentiment of disgust in the minds of hearers who did not attend the inquest for mere amusement.

THE TESTIMONY OF WELDSPIEL.

William Weldspiel, the prisoner, testified: I live at No. 167 Eldridge street, New-York; have worked for Mr. Linderman as a piano maker, at No. 201 Mercer street, New-York City, for about two years; have been in this country since 1867; am a native of Germany; have been a married man since 1868; was acquainted in Boston with the Reidel family, and others, most of whom were Americans; the Reidels were Bavarians; there were five children in the family besides Katy—three brothers and two sisters; I was the last member of Katy Reidel I saw on Sunday night last; I first met Katy in 1869 in Boston; she was in my room with my wife one night when I returned from work; after this I employed her to help my wife, and she remained in my family for two years; I removed from Boston to New-York in 1870 or 1871; Katy Reidel left Boston before we did and went to Cherrytown, Mass., a watering-place; I was in New-York several months before I saw Katy; we met her at the Central New-Jersey Railway Depot while we were on our way to Phillipsburg; I believe she learned that we were going from New-York to Pennsylvania, and went to the depot to meet us; she did not accompany us to Phillipsburg, but asked us to write telling her how we liked that place; when we reached Phillipsburg I got work in the coal mines; we were about two months in Phillipsburg when my wife wrote to Katy, and she came at once, without answering a reply; she was in my house when she was delivered of a child; this was about Christmas, four years ago; she lived at my house from August until December before her child was born; she said nothing about being pregnant until just before her confinement; she afterward told me that the father of the child was a young man named Johnny Bass, a fresco painter, whose father kept a dry goods store in New-York. Katy's child died suddenly, in the month of January, of inflammation of the lungs; in March following the death of the child, I had saved $10, which I gave to Katy to enable her to go to New-York to procure a situation as a wet-nurse; she procured a place with Mrs. Rosenberg, of No. 44 St. Mark's place. The witness here stated that in the following July Katy sent him $20 to come on to New-York, and, on his arrival here, gave him more money to buy tools; in the October following she left Mrs. Rosenberg, and then gave him $75 to furnish apartments for his family and herself; she agreed to pay him at the rate of $3 per week for board, and by this was to give her $5 per week until the whole amount of his indebtedness to her, $123, was canceled; she became angered at his failure to pay her the weekly sum mentioned, and left his house; Weldspiel saw her very seldom until December, 1875, when she called upon him and, saying she had a baby, asked him to give her some money; he gave her some, and went with her to Peter Wohlbert's, where they left the baby to be nursed; the child was afterward taken to Mrs. Young's, at No. 869 Second avenue, where it died; he dwelt in several boarding-houses, previous to going to Mrs. Wiener's at No. 134 Chester street; he went to that place at the request of Katy Reidel, who was about to leave her situation up-town, and wished some place to stay while looking for employment; there was a bed and a lounge in the room; although he represented himself as the husband of Katy, and gave their names as Mr. and Mrs. Weldspiel, witness declared he occupied this lounge, while she slept on the bed; Katy, he said, only lived at Mrs. Wiener's at intervals; she did not remain long in any situation, and Mrs. Wiener said to him, "No wonder she can't stay long in a place; she is pregnant;" he said: "No, it ain't so;" Mrs. Wiener said, "Yes, she has been four months that way." Witness then spoke to Katy about the matter, and she denied it; Katy then got the situation with Mrs. Pheips, and witness left Mrs. Wiener's house and procured a room in Mr. Ratzged's house, No. 167 Eldridge street; he visited her twice at Mr. Phelps' house, representing himself as her brother; on one occasion, while he sat in the dining-room, the basement door bell was rung, and Katy opened the window to see who the caller was; she cried out, "It's our George;" and turned pale as she looked at witness; then she walked out and dismissed the visitor; when she came back Weldspiel asked her who the visitor was, and she said he was the milkman; witness said, "If he is an honest man why did you not bring him in?" She said, "Oh, I did not want him to see you;" she lived at Ratzged's with the witness for six days, and during that time he slept on the floor; he caught cold from this, and on the afternoon of Saturday, Feb. 10, while engaged at some hard labor, became so sick he was compelled to leave the shop; on reaching home he went to bed and slept for several hours; he was awakened by Katy, who told him that she was going to leave the house, as she did not like Mrs. Ratzged; she asked him if he would accompany her to Newark, where she expected to procure work in a corset factory; he endeavored to induce her to stay until Monday, but she refused to do so; they went out together at 5 o'clock and took a Third Avenue car, on the way down the jolting of the car caused Weldspiel's head to ache, and he told Katy he could go no further; he left the car at Chatham square and Katy followed him out; on the sidewalk she said to him: "I hope you are not angry with me, William, I am sorry you are so sick; I am thankful to you, for you have done more for me than my own father and mother." Weldspiel asked her if she had money enough, and she replied in German, "I am prepared for war or peace." They parted and witness never saw Katy afterward. He accounted for his whereabouts that night and the next day; he did not know of the finding of Katy's body on Staten Island until Sunday morning last, when, in response to a message left for him in a restaurant, he called upon Mrs. Wiener; the latter asked him where his wife was, and he said he supposed she was "in health;" "Why," Mrs. Wiener responded, "Don't you know that her body has been found on Staten Island? two detectives have been here inquiring about her; she has been discovered to have been in the condition I told you." Weldspiel then told Mrs. Wiener that Katy told him she was not *sncients*, and the latter declared that Katy had asked her for aid to produce an abortion. In response, to questions of jurymen, he said solemnly that he never had improper intercourse with Katy Reidel, clinching his declaration with the remark that though he never told his wife that Katy lived with him at intervals; she was willing to trust him just as he was to trust her; Katy admitted to the witness that Bass was the father of her second child as well as of the first; Mrs. Rosenberg, with whom Katy lived for eight months after her return from Phillipsburg, told him that a drug clerk, employed in the drug store at the corner of St. Mark's place and First avenue, was very intimate with Katy, whose conduct in the latter days of her employment at Mrs. Rosenburg's was scandalous in the extreme. Weldspiel also declared that, as he was very poor, Katy always paid her share when she lived with him.

At this point the examination was concluded, and the inquest was adjourned until this evening. The father of the dead girl is expected to arrive at Stapleton this morning, and will be examined to-night as to his knowledge of the character of Weldspiel and the relations between his daughter and that person.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

A HAPPY FAMILY DISUNITED—A BOLT IN THE CAMP—A DISORDERLY MEETING.

Notwithstanding the large and to a great extent fraudulent majority obtained by the Democrats in Kings County last November, they are not happy. The bickering between the local leaders has been constant since the election, and at several recent meetings of the General Committee to settle the claims of rival contestants for seats, open hostilities of a hearty, vigorous kind have been developed. The disputes as to the representation of the Fifth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Wards in the General Committee have not been settled, nor are they likely to be for some time. At a meeting of the General Committee last evening, to elect officers for the year, a characteristic debate occurred. Mr. Michael Coffey, who leads one wing of the Democratic forces, opposed to the rule of "Boss" McLaughlin, charged Robert Furey, who is known among ward politicians as McLaughlin's "right bower," with selling out to the Republicans. One of the "Boss'" followers outside the rail informed Mr. Coffey that he was a —— loafer. Another inside the rail wanted to know if Coffey was a member of the committee. The Secretary said he was not; that his seat was contested. Coffey said he was a member of the committee, and was proceeding to use some exceedingly plain language in reference to the Boss' followers, when he was commanded in stentorian tones by Major Gen. James B. Craig to be seated. Major Gen. James B. Craig belongs to the Swallow-tail wing of the Boss' adherents, and was temporary Chairman of last night's meeting. Coffey said he would not take his seat, whereupon he would not take his seat, whereupon Major Gen. James B. Craig with commanding dignity ordered the Sergeant at Arms to put Coffey out. A row was imminent. The Hon. Michael Coffey hails from the Twelfth Ward, (Red Hook Point,) and has among his adherents many lusty men, who would be quite willing to resent the insult put upon the honorable Michael by the valiant Major General. Wise counsels however prevailed, and the "Twelfth Ward's favorite son" consented to take his seat. The business transacted by the committee consisted of the re-election of last year's officers.

THE MURDER OF MAGGIE BAUER.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF FRANK M'CONNOCHIE—TESTIMONY OF CATHERINE HOFFMAN AND OTHERS.

The trial of Frank McConnochie for the murder of Maggie Bauer, was resumed at the Queens County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning. Mrs. Maggie Bauer was first placed on the stand, and produced the clothes which had been worn by her daughter when she left home on the day of her murder. These were a little green and white striped dress, a little red fan and some underclothing; there were bloodstains on the dress, but none on the underclothing. Catherine Hoffman was the next witness: She resided at the County Poor-house in Hempstead; her husband, Leonard Hoffman, was living at Bauer's, where he was employed; on Monday, Aug. 14, 1876, witness went from Hempstead on the 8 o'clock train; she stopped at Bridgeport, where she got out; she went on her way to Mr. Bauer's house; she saw nobody, and met nobody on the route; witness had not previously been at the house of the Bauer's for some six or seven months; after remaining a few moments she asked to be shown the way to Valley Stream, and her husband requested Maggie Bauer to show witness the nearest way to that village; Maggie consented to go, and witness having obtained $2 from her husband took her leave; the pair walked along the lane leading to the highway which led to Valley Stream; the child prattled in an artless manner, and on arriving at Mr. Hummel's barn witness gave a 10 cent silver piece with a large hole in it to Maggie, and told her to run back home, as her mother would want her to help her to get dinner; Maggie then returned on her way home, and witness started on her way to Valley Stream.

Ex-Judge Busteed conducted the cross-examination: Witness said she had been in prison at the Alms-house Jail once, and had been committed to jail by Justice Bernardus Hendrickson, at Jamaica, on another occasion; she positively denied having ever uttered any threats against the Bauer family; had never drawn a knife or other weapon upon her husband or other person; at the time of the Coroner's inquest a pair of her gaiters were in possession of the Coroner; he also had a basket containing some other articles of her wearing apparel, which were restored to witness before she was indicted by the Grand Jury; she was first arrested by Officer Hamer upon suspicion of having murdered Maggie Bauer: she was then on the way from Mr. Anthony Wright's to Valley Stream; on Aug. 14 witness was at Mrs. McLaughlin's at Hempstead; she had slept there on the previous night, and left at 8 o'clock on Monday morning, taking the train for Bridgeport, where she alighted, as it was nearer to the farm of the Bauer's than the station at Valley Stream; when she left Hempstead on that morning she had only 50 cents in her possession; in changing one of two silver quarters which she had received the 10 cent piece with a hole in it, which she subsequently gave to Maggie Bauer.

To the District Attorney—The reason my husband left me was because I drank to excess.

Dr. Julius Auerbach testified that he had assisted in the post-mortem examination of the body of little Maggie. A wound was found near the left ear, and the left side of the face was bloody; a piece of black ribbon was twisted around the neck of the body. The witness proceeded to detail the various wounds and evidences of murder, as published at the time of the Coroner's inquest.

Dr. Philip N. Wood testified that he had assisted Dr. Auerbach and Dr. William B. Wood in the post-mortem examination of the body of Maggie Bauer on Aug. 17, 1876. His testimony developed nothing materially different from that adduced from the previous witness. In cross-examination witness stated that the dead child weighed about 90 or 100 pounds, and as the prisoner weighed only about 120 pounds, he "thought it possible that the latter might have carried the body of his victim from the place where he killed her to the spot where the body was found," but left the inference to be drawn that he did not think it "probable." Witness could not say positively that the brown stains upon the dress of the murdered girl shown him were spots of blood.

Henry L. Onderdonk, editor of the Hempstead *Inquirer*, was the next witness. He had attended the Coroner's inquest, and had personally examined the premises where the murder had been committed. Witness gave in detail the confession made by the prisoner to him and other gentlemen, including the District Attorney and Detective Payne. In cross-examination witness admitted having written and published editorials in which he might have attributed the murder to Kate Hoffman.

David Henderson, an old man who had attended the toll-gate on the Hempstead road for many years, testified to having seen the prisoner on the road leading to Springfield, on Aug. 13.

Mrs. Mary Baker, of Springfield, testified that the prisoner came to her house on Aug. 14; "he begged a drink of water, and something to eat;" the prisoners face was badly scratched at the time.

Coroner John R. Hicks, of Rockaway, detailed the circumstances attending the inquest. In cross-examination Judge Busteed took the witness to task for allowing the articles of clothing belonging to Kate Hoffman, and other things supposed to throw some light on the murder, to pass out of his possession.

Sophia Downs and Mary Kiesel testified in relation to the disposition of Maggie's body after the inquest, and Charles Maher, a barber, swore to the marks of finger-nails on the face of the prisoner a few days after the murder. Edwin McCaffery, a track walker, on the Hempstead branch of the Long Island Railroad, gave similar testimony.

Peter Petersoh, of Hempstead, had seen the bloody shirt said to have been discarded by the prisoner after the murder, "while he was boiling water for the milk to take to New-York;" witness was in the employ of Mr. P. C. Barnum. The testimony of Cornelius Lawrence was taken to verify the confession made by McConnochie, after which the court took a recess until this morning.

REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

ITS ORGANIZATION COMPLETED—APPOINTMENT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEES FOR THE YEAR.

The Republican Central Committee met last evening at Republican Hall in Thirty-third street, near Broadway, and completed its organization. Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps, who was at the last meeting unanimously elected Chairman of the committee, presided. In taking the chair he made a few appropriate remarks, accepting the position to which he had been elected with thanks, and promising, with the help of the committee, to discharge the duties devolving upon him to the best of his ability. He then announced that he had appointed to serve on the standing committees of the organization for the ensuing year the following named gentlemen:

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

Assembly Districts.	Assembly Districts.
1. Michael W. Burns.	14. Robert B. Boyd.
2. Morris Friedsam.	15. William H. Stiner.
3. Thomas F. Gilroy.	16. Michael Cregan.
4. Nathan H. Hale.	17. Joel W. Mason.
5. Abraham Lent.	18. O. P. C. Billings.
6. Henry A. Smith.	19. Isaac O. Hunt.
7. John D. Lansen.	20. William A. Darling.
8. Samuel A. Roberts.	21. Robert C. Brown.
9. George B. Deane.	23d Ward—James Tier.
10. William H. Lockwood.	24th Ward—J. Thomas Stearns.
11. George Bliss.	Kingsbridge—George H. Forster.
12. Joseph Archbold.	
13. Hugh Gardner.	

Finance Committee—George Opdyke, S. Van Rensselaer Cruger, Louis, J. Phillipp, Cornelius D. Van Wagenen, Frank E. Howe, Salem H. Wales, Clark F. Whittemore.

Committee on Resolutions—Horace M. Ruggles, George Bliss, Alexander P. Ketchum, George W. Parker, John H. White.

Committee on Printing—Samuel G. Acton, Robert B. Boyd, John De Vries.

Committee on Naturalization—Charles S. Spencer, Joseph Rheinboldt, Edward Wettheimer, Samuel R. Everett, George Scherman, William Ruddiman, Richard H. Greene.

In accordance with an amendment of the Constitution of the committee providing that the Chairman of the German Republican Central Committee shall be elected annually a member ex officio of the General Committee, ex-Judge A. J. Dittenhoefer, who is now the Chairman of the German organization, was so elected, the roll being called for the purpose, and only two votes appearing in the negative. The meeting then adjourned.

THE NEW SUPERINTENDENT OF PRISONS.

Louis D. Pillsbury, the newly-appointed Superintendent of State Prisons, arrived at Sing Sing yesterday and visited the prison. The Superintendent was accompanied by ex-State Prison Inspector B. S. W. Clarke, of Franklin County, who, it is understood, will be appointed Warden and Agent of Sing Sing Prison in place of the present incumbent. It is believed that a great many changes and needed improvements will be speedily made by Superintendent Pillsbury, and in consequence, the keepers, guards, and other officials, feel considerable anxiety as to their prospects for retaining their positions. There are several aspirants for the principal positions, and it is expected that those of principal Keeper, Physician, Chief Clerk, and Storekeeper will be filled the latter part of this week or the beginning of next. Yesterday the Superintendent merely passed through the different workshops, and conversed informally with the officials on the present condition of the prison.

THE ELECTION IN THE FIRST DISTRICT.

The Aldermen met yesterday as a Board of County Canvassers, and canvassed the returns of the election held last week for member of Assembly from the First District, in place of the late James Healey. The vote, as announced by the Clerk of the board, is as follows: John F. Berrigan, 1,553; John Moore, 885; John H. Grimes, 877; Hugh McManus, 130; William H. Crumie, 100; Frederick H. Jurgea, 63; John Hub, 15. The board will meet again to-day, when an official declaration of the above vote will be made.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE COMPANY.

THE HEARING BEFORE THE REFEREE RESUMED—THE FORMER VICE PRESIDENT OF THE COMPANY ON THE STAND—HOW HIS LIFE ANNUITY WAS COMMUTED EVERY YEAR—COMPLICATED LITIGATIONS.

The hearing before Mr. William Allen Butler, the Referee in the matter of the Continental Life Insurance Company, was resumed yesterday at No. 20 Nassau street, when Mr. L. V. Stiles, the Cashier, furnished a list of items which were called for some days ago relating to payments that had been made out of the funds of the company. The janitor of the Continental building was then placed upon the stand, and testified to having seen Luther W. Frost, Rufus C. Frost, and J. P. Rogers, the Secretary of the company, visit the office on a Sunday, the date of which he could not fix positively; witness was of opinion that it was the last Sunday in January or the first in the month of February; Mr. Rogers took away with him a small bundle, but witness did not know what it contained; at another time the witness said he remembered having seen Mr. Rogers enter the office with a bundle after everybody had gone away for the day. Mr. Raphael J. Moses, of counsel, questioned the witness closely, but without effect, for the purpose of showing that this bundle contained the three books that were missing from Oct. 25 to Jan. 23.

George W. Crofut, the former Superintendent of Agencies, was then called, and testified that, since the appointment of Mr. Anderson as Receiver, while carrying on negotiations for the purchase of the capital stock, he had twice examined the envelopes in which the certificates were contained, and had not seen the name of Walter R. Blake during the examination. One of the envelopes containing the stock of M. B. Wynkoop was shown witness, upon which was an indorsement in lead pencil as follows: "W. R. Blake, loan $10,625 45. shares Continental Life Insurance Company's stock." Inside of the envelope was a certificate for 45 shares of stock, and a promissory note, signed "W. R. Blake," for the above amount; witness had not seen this note before, and thought it was not there when he examined the stock. The witness was put through a long examination relating to the stock of the different stockholders, but nothing pertinent was elicited. He stated that he knew Daniel J. Noyes; had free access to the vaults of the company during the month of December last, and that he came there almost daily; he would enter the vaults whether Mr. Anderson was present or not; he brought Mr. Noyes carry away any bundles or documents. Mr. Robert Sewell, counsel for Mr. Anderson, then cross-examined the witness with a view to showing that he could not swear as to what was or was not in the certificate envelopes at the time of his examination, and Mr. Crofut said there had been so much changing around the place that he was not prepared to swear to anything.

The next witness was Mr. M. B. Wynkoop, who was the Vice President of the company until May last, at which time he resigned. He testified that some time before his resignation there was a purchase of stock made which had been deemed advisable, three of the Directors agreeing to assume, for the time being, the liability of the purchase; witness borrowed over $10,000 on the line of stock made to him; this amount was repaid when he sold out all his stock in the company, by the latter agreeing to take the obligations of R. C. Frost instead of witness' obligations, which at that time amounted to something over $10,000; this agreement was signed by Luther W. Frost, Rufus C. Frost, and J. P. Rogers, and was entered into early in May last; when witness sold his stock he received for 65 shares their par value, $6,500, and a release from the liability of the advance made on the 45 shares mentioned in the testimony of Mr. Crofut. The witness was shown a certificate for 44 for 15 shares, which has figured somewhat prominently in the hearing, that being the stock purchased by John O. Hoyt before he brought the action for the Receiver's appointment. Mr. Wynkoop said that the 15 shares mentioned had been transferred by the witness in blank to Rufus C. Frost a short time prior to his resignation. The witness was asked the amount of his salary, and if he received any other moneys from the company. His salary, he said, was $2,000 per annum, and besides this he received a life annuity amounting to something over $1,000. The cross-examination on this point brought out the fact that the annuity was commuted every year, for what reason witness was unable to state, but he thought it was in accordance with the custom of the company. The stockholders, he said, received an extra dividend of 7 per cent, which did not appear on the annual statement, and this was at one time increased to about 18 per cent.

The hearing was then adjourned until Friday.

In the suit of John O. Hoyt against the Continental, under which the above reference was ordered, Justice Pratt has granted an order joining in the suit the people of the State of New-York and William Smyth, Superintendent of the Insurance Department.

An order was also made by Justice Gilbert yesterday that the franchises of the Continental Life Insurance Company be declared to be dissolved and extinguished as to all the world, except solely for the purposes of winding up; Attorney General of the State to prosecute an action auxiliary to this, in order to reach the funds belonging to the company.

The papers in the suit brought by Mr. William R. Grace, as Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company, against the New-Jersey Mutual and the National Capital Life Insurance Companies and Benjamin Noyes, President of the latter corporation, to prevent them disposing of the assets of the plaintiff, alleged to be in their possession, were yesterday served on Mr. Henry D. Walker, the Treasurer of the National Capitol.

A COUNSEL'S SELF-ACCUSATION.

At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, the jury, who had been locked up during the preceding night to induce them to agree on a verdict in the case of James Rice, brought in a verdict finding the latter guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, but recommending him to the mercy of the court. A. Oakey Hall, the prisoner's counsel, asked for a suspension of judgment until Friday. He added: "I desire to say, and I must say that I know this man to be absolutely innocent. With the indulgence of the court, I desire to say that, so believing and so knowing, I desire in this public manner to declare my unalterable determination never again as a lawyer to appear in a homicide case. If I cannot demonstrate to a jury, under circumstances like these, the absolute innocence of a man that I know to be innocent —while I have no fault to find with the jury—I have a right to find fault with myself, and, therefore, I give the best evidence of my earnestness when I say, after many hours of reflection, that such is the lesson this case has taught me that I never will again appear in a homicide case, and I state it because I desire to attest my absolute belief in my assertion that this man is innocent. The jury have recommended him to mercy. Your Honor has no alternative but to sentence him. If he did the deed, as the jury believe, he must be guilty of manslaughter in the third degree, but believing him to be innocent, I earnestly appeal to your Honor to make inquiries, to give him the lowest sentence that the law allows." Mr. Hall also said he would make application to the Governor in the case.

Judge Brady thought it a most unfortunate thing, if the prisoner was not guilty, that the defense were not able to prove his innocence. He thought, however, Mr. Hall did himself great injustice in thinking the jury were not warranted in bringing in the verdict they had. He suspended sentence until Friday.

THE HEAD-MONEY TAX ON IMMIGRANTS.

The annual meeting of the Emigration Commissioners was held yesterday afternoon in Castle Garden. There were present Commissioners Forrest, Lynch, Starr, Maujer, Quintard, and Kauffman, and Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee, brother of the Commissioner of that name, who attended as an invited guest. Commissioner Forrest was re-elected President of the Commission for the ensuing year. An answer to a communication from the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange, inclosing another from the Boston Board of Trade, and asking for information relative to the bill now pending in Congress, entitled "An act to regulate immigration," was adopted. The Produce Exchange people are fearful lest a re-imposition of the head-money tax will drive immigration away from New-York by diverting the steam-ship lines to other ports, which would naturally take away from this City a large share of imports also. The answer, which is very long, gives a recital of the causes which led to the imposition of the head-money tax, explains its workings, and tells how it was abrogated by a decision of the Supreme Court declaring State laws on the subject unconstitutional. It says that the last Legislature adopted a resolution calling upon the Commissioners to take steps to secure the needed legislation from Congress.

The enactment of the law, it is claimed, will be of much benefit to the emigrants by providing a quasi insurance fund against accident or disease. No treaty obligations of the United States with foreign Governments will be violated. Persons unable to support themselves, lunatics, and criminals, are frequently shipped to this port by persons abroad interested in relieving themselves of the burden of their care and support. The tax is not an unreasonable imposition, as a quarter of a century's experience shows. There is no interference with commerce contemplated. The bill is not local in its bearings, but applies equally to all ports where emigrants arrive. The assertion that the imposition of a capitation charge, as provided for in the bill, would have the effect of increasing the rates of passage from European ports to New-York is not true, and was so acknowledged, they say, by Mr. Gustav Schwab, representing the steam-ship companies, when before the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives, the rates of fare being entirely governed by the competition among shipping companies.

The remainder of the answer is an elaborate argument in favor of the bill, and a defense of the Commissioners of Emigration, whose functions, it claims, are widely misunderstood.

After the transaction of routine business the meeting adjourned.

The immigration for January to this port was 300 less than for the same period last year.

HOPELESSLY IN DEBT.

THE TROUBLES OF THE PURITAN CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN—A COUNCIL OF CHURCHES ADVISES THE ABANDONMENT OF ITS PROPERTY.

The congregation of the Puritan Church, corner of Lafayette and Marcy avenues, Brooklyn, have for several years been under a grievous and apparently immovable burden of debt. It began its existence in a store, and in time undertook to build a handsome church, which the architect employed assured the congregation could be built for $40,000. It was constructed in war times, by day work, and much of it was paid for at prices two or three times higher than they ought to have been. The original designs contemplated a very large building, to cover the eight lots to which title had been obtained, but before the ostentatious wing was finished the society was found to be deeply in debt. A number of persons were compromised seriously, and the 500 or 600 attendants were unable to raise even the current expenses of the church. Its Pastor, Rev. Charles Hall Everest, has remained with the congregation, until the present time, but having resigned, because he saw there was no prospect that the congregation would be able to lift its load of debt, and his letter having been accepted by the congregation, an invitation was sent to the Congregational churches of Brooklyn, asking them to meet the Puritan Church in a council to be held to consider what should be done. This council was convened yesterday afternoon in the Puritan Church. There were present representatives of the following churches: Plymouth, New-England, South Congregational, Central, Union, Bedford Avenue, Tompkins Avenue, Rochester Avenue, and Woodhaven. The church was represented by Rev. Dr. Budington, Pastor declined to take part in the conference. The meeting having been called to order, Rev. Edward Beecher was chosen Moderator. A statement of the condition of the society was read, showing that its debt is $93,000, and that there is no prospect that the congregation can remove it. A committee consisting of Gen. Heath, Rev. Mr. Wilde, and Rev. Mr. Lockwood, was appointed to consider and report on the statement of the church committee. The committee reported after a brief consultation, recommending the adoption of a resolution to the effect that the entire church property should be relinquished to the creditors and the corporation dissolved, but that the society should be maintained and efforts made to secure another place of worship. The resolutions were adopted. It is said that the balance of $800 due Rev. Mr. Everest, the Pastor, will be paid to him before he leaves for Chicago.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD-FELLOWS.

The annual encampment of the Independent Order of Odd-fellows of the State of New-York was begun yesterday morning in Odd-fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre streets. The meeting, which was largely attended, was presided over by J. P. Murphy, G. P. Among the Past Grand officers present were J. P. Sanders, D. W. C. Langdon, George Haskins, Meyer Stern, W. H. Barnes, Abram Lent, James Terwilliger, J. W. Stebbins, T. P. St. John, E. S. Ralph, George Gardner, D. P. Gardiner, George Snyder, Charles Pinckney, J. C. Aitken, and J. Fonda. The forenoon was devoted to examining candidates for admission and conferring the degree of the Encampment upon new members, forty of whom successfully passed examination. The annual election, which took place at the conclusion of this ceremony, resulted in the choice of the following officers: G. P., Richard L. Hadleigh; G. H. P., Elias Geesman; G. S. W., George E. Craft; G. J. W., William B. Monroe; G. Scribe, G. V. Clark; G. Treasurer, George Smith; R. G. L. U., George Haskins; G. Sentinel Joseph Patterson; D. G. Sentinel Edward, Worthelmer; G. Marshall, W. W. Tully. The reports of the retiring officers were then read, and showed the financial affairs of the order to be in a favorable condition. The ceremony of the installation of the new officers completed the business of the day, and at its conclusion the meeting adjourned. In the evening the members attended Booth's Theatre and witnessed the performance there of "Fifth Avenue." To-day the Encampment will hold another session for the purpose of considering the new constitution and by-laws, and for transacting other general business.

THE LATE CARROLL DUNHAM, M. D.

The funeral of the late Carroll Dunham, M. D., took place yesterday at Irvington-on-the-Hudson, and was largely attended by the medical profession and by the lay friends of the deceased. Dr. Dunham was one of the most prominent of the Homeopathic physicians of this country. For many years he was untiring in his efforts to elevate the standard of medical education, and was a constant contributor to the Homeopathic literature of the day. He was President of the American Institute of Homeopathy. The cause of death was excessive nervous exhaustion from the great labors attendant upon his services in connection with the World's Homeopathic Convention held in Philadelphia last Summer. For a year prior to the meeting he was actively engaged in its behalf, and from that time to the last of December his entire time was devoted to compiling and arranging the proceedings of the convention for publication. For many years the Doctor was Dean of the New-York Homeopathic Medical College, and to his efforts in its behalf the present high standing of that institution is largely inuebted.

TOO MANY POSITIONS FOR ONE MAN.

While Commissioner Campbell was at Albany yesterday, the Aldermanic Committee on Public Works, of which Mr. Thomas Shiels is Chairman, was occupied in making arrangements for an investigation of the charge, preferred by Alderman Tuomey, that he had neglected his official duties. Mr. Tuomey appeared before the committee, and said that Mr. Campbell could not attend to the duties of the two positions he now holds. He was Commissioner of Public Works, and also President of the Consolidated Coal Company. He was running for a second term for the latter position, and the election would be held at noon to-day. Mr. Tuomey then expressed the belief that Mr. Campbell would resign the Commissionership of Public Works if he was re-elected President of the Consolidated Coal Company. The committee decided to commence the investigation on Tuesday next, and directed Mr. William H. Moloney, their clerk, to summon such witnesses as Mr. Tuomey might suggest—the list to include officers of the Consolidated Coal Company.

THE "GOLD WATCH" SWINDLE.

Mayor Ely yesterday received a communication from Charles E. Quimby, of Augusta, Me., stating that he was a victim of "a swindling practice that is being carried on at No. 37 Bond street, by a firm purporting to be Russell & Co." Mr. Quimby then states that a great many people in his town, and also in Gardiner, have been swindled by the firm, and that they have another office at No. 5 Bond street. The firm notified him that he had drawn a prize worth $200, the prize consisting of a gold watch and chain, which were included in the articles to be drawn from the Laramie City Lottery, and that they would be forwarded to his address on payment of $20. Quimby then states that one of the prize watches is on exhibition in an express office in Gardiner, Me., and that it is not worth 200 cents. Many other letters of the same character have been received by the Mayor, but it appears that he has no power to interfere with the alleged swindling operations of the firm.

GENERAL BUSINESS INTERESTS.

Breadstuff and provision interests here were very unfavorably affected yesterday by the reports of the decidedly bearish temper of speculation at Chicago, which led to a sharp decline in our market on No. 2 Chicago Spring wheat of 2 to 3 cents a bushel, and on mess pork and Western steam lard, especially the latter, the depression was extreme, the lowest quotation ruling at the close. The dealings in lard were extensive at the materially reduced figures; but in wheat, comparatively unimportant. Corn sold quite freely at irregular figures; and rye, at somewhat firmer rates, this grain chiefly for export. Petroleum was also quite brisk, but at lower and unsettled prices, with more call for tonnage on charter suited to this interest, chiefly for London and the principal German ports. Rumors of further offerings of wheat to arrive from Europe were current, but without any authentic particulars, and as far as yet indicated not deemed of any special significance as to the legitimate course of trade.

SENDING A LIGHTER ADRIFT.

Charles Dunn, aged 19, and William Eagan, aged 16, well known to the Police of the east side as members of the notorious "Hook gang," were taken yesterday morning before Justice Murray, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with stealing the hawser of the lighter Oak, at Pier No. 54 East River, and sending the vessel adrift. Early on Monday afternoon the two young thieves, it is alleged, walked on the pier, and, while the crew were at dinner, deliberately cut the line. When the Captain of the craft, George Courtier, ascended to the deck a few minutes later, the Oak was drifting rapidly with the ebb tide. The prisoners were arrested on suspicion by an officer of the Thirteenth Precinct, but the stolen hawser was not found in their possession. They were committed to answer.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Capt. Brackett's force seized 1,000 cigars yesterday that the owners were attempting to smuggle from the steamer Clyde. They also captured in a Broadway store a package of brunella cloth, believed to have been shipped by McClaunaghan, the Montreal smuggler.

Humphrey Stevens, aged 61, an inmate of the Old Men's Unsectarian Home, No. 521 East One Hundred and Twentieth street, died suddenly yesterday morning. The fact of the finding of a vial of laudanum in his bed partly establishes the belief that the old man, for some unknown motive, committed suicide by poisoning.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the English Lutheran Church of St. James, Fifteenth street, between Second and Third avenues, was celebrated last evening. The occasion was observed by a pleasant reunion of all the living resident members of the church. During the evening an interesting paper was read, giving a condensed history of the Lutheran Church in this City.

A meeting of the American Philological Society will be held this evening in Room No. 36, Cooper Union, when Mr. Charles Sotheran will deliver a free lecture on the subject of "The Recent Verification of the Akkadian and Earliest Semitic Traditions." The lecture will discuss the cuneiform inscriptions, Sir Henry Rawlinson's discoveries, the corroboration of the labors of Grotefend, Oppert, and others, by George Smith, and will be illustrated by diagrams.

BROOKLYN.

The Law Committee of the Board of Supervisors agreed yesterday to send to the Legislature a bill providing for the deficiencies in the appropriations for the poor. The passage of a Deficiency bill at the solicitation of the Charity Commission is an event of yearly occurrence.

Many complaints have recently been made of the tardiness of the street-cleaning contractors in removing ashes and garbage. The President of the Board of City Works has invoked the aid of the Police Department, and in the future contractors will be held to a strict accountability.

The hearing of testimony in the suit brought by Kingsley & Keeney to recover from the city $178,000 for extra work done on the Hempstead Reservoir was resumed yesterday, in the Corporation Counsel's office, by the Referees. A number of contractors were examined as to the value of the work, the testimony being altogether of a technical nature.

The funeral of the late Charles Lowery, Secretary and counsel of the Dime Savings Bank, took place yesterday from the Church of the Holy Trinity. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Hall, assisted by Rev. Mr. Chadwell. The pall-bearers were Judge McCue, Alderman Burnett, A. L. Husted, ex-Mayor John W. Hunter, John Halsey, Daniel Chauncey, and J. T. Marcellus.

About a year ago, Anton Lambai, a shoe dealer, said of Rev. Adolph Meicuzney that he was a thief. Both parties are Poles and the latter is Pastor of the Polish Roman Catholic Church in New-York. The clergyman sued his defamer for $50,000 last Fall, and the jury disagreed. The case was again tried yesterday. It was given to the jury last evening with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict during the night, if they came to an agreement. The trouble between the plaintiff and defendant arose out of some church accounts.

NEW-JERSEY.

The ladies of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Westfield will give a Lady Washington reception, in the church, to-morrow (Thursday) evening. There will be old time singing, readings, and refreshments. The proceeds will go toward the fund for the purchase of a new organ.

George Weber and Jacob Weden had just completed a 90-day term in the Hudson County Penitentiary yesterday morning, when they were rearrested by Detective Francis on a charge of having committed a burglary at Gottfried Kuevert's shoe store, in Newark, in November last. They were taken to the First District Police Court in Jersey City, and delivered over to the Newark authorities.

A dispatch was received by the Jersey City Police yesterday that a man named Slinger was wanted in Paterson for fraud, and that he had started from that city on the 9:45 train. The only description given of him was that his hands were deeply stained, his trade being that of a dyer. Officer Purcell arrested him on that description, and he was detained to await the arrival of the Paterson authorities.

The cities of Jersey City and Hoboken are confronted with a new difficulty in relation to their water supply. It has been noticed for some time that the water has a brackish taste, and seems to be slightly impregnated with salt, and it has been discovered that owing to the recent removal of obstructions in the Passaic River the salt water from Newark Bay now reaches within a short distance of Belleville, the source of supply. Several plans for obviating the difficulty have been suggested, but nothing of a practical nature has yet been decided upon.

John Hufnagle, a farmer, residing on South Orange avenue, near the Newark city line, met with a singular accident a day or two ago which resulted in his death. He was going down into the cellar when he accidentally slipped on the stairs and fell, his head striking a projecting key with so much force that it penetrated his skull. He fell unconscious on the floor and remained undiscovered until morning, when he was found lying in a pool of blood. Medical

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7939. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

OREGON BEFORE THE COMMISSION.

ARGUMENTS BY SENATOR KELLY AND REPRESENTATIVE JENKS ON THE PART OF THE DEMOCRATS, AND SENATOR MITCHELL AND REPRESENTATIVE LAWRENCE ON THE PART OF THE REPUBLICANS—AN EVENING SESSION—ARGUMENT OF JUDGE HOADLEY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Shortly after the two houses separated the Electoral Commission went into session, and it was announced that Senator Kelly and Representative Jenks would appear as objectors on the part of the Democrats, and Senator Mitchell and Judge Lawrence, of the House, on the part of the Republicans. Then, after some preliminary discussion of no importance, a recess was taken for half an hour. At the end of that time, before an audience the meagreness of which testified forcibly to the waning interest in the Presidential question, Senator Kelly took the floor on behalf of the Democrats. He made an incoherent and blundering argument against the counting of the votes cast by the Hayes Electors, and curiously enough, in view of his telegrams from Oregon to Tilden and Pelton, talked a great deal about honesty, truth, justice, &c. The principal, indeed the only point made by him, was that each State in the Union had the right to appoint Presidential Electors in its own way and according to its own laws. When it is remembered that this very fact was fully proved by the Republican counsel in the Louisiana case, it will be seen that Mr. Gobble Dispatch Kelly's one point was not a very original or important one. Mr. Jenks was the next speaker on the part of the Democracy. Mr. Jenks is a small, thin man, given to Biblical quotations, and not at all fitted for active association with the party in which Mr. David Dudley Field is such a shining light. When he commenced to speak he put his hand on his heart, looked up to heaven, and spent 10 minutes in assuring the Commission and the public that he intended to argue in the name of truth, justice, and right. He would not have a decision on any technical ground, he said. All he wanted was justice. Then Mr. Jenks went on to prove that in spite of the plainly expressed will of the people of Oregon, it would be justice to give the vote of that State to Tilden. He said that in all cases where there was a dispute as to the eligibility of an Elector, the certificate of the Governor must be conclusive evidence, and even if he issued his certificate to persons not entitled to it, the certificate would have to stand, and the vote of the Elector could not be questioned or disputed. After advancing this startling doctrine, Mr. Jenks, with great bad taste, imitated the example of his friend Senator McDonald, in the Louisiana case, and tried to frighten the Commission into looking at the case under discussion in a way which would result in the success of the "great reformer." He warned them that they had taken an oath to do their duty faithfully and impartially, and that they were watched by the people of the whole country. They must do no wrong, he continued, or they would be forever despised by all good men. After this, Mr. Jenks sat down.

Senator Mitchell was the first speaker on the part of the Republicans. He made a very clear argument as to the facts of the case in question, and advanced several new and important points. He showed, among other things, that while the Governor had power to issue certificates, or at least had that duty to perform, he had no right and no power to determine as to the eligibility of Electors. There was no place in the Constitution of the United States or the Constitution of the State of Oregon in which provision was made for such action on his part.

Mr. Lawrence, of the House, was the next speaker on the part of the Republicans, and closed the preliminary case on that side. His speech was principally devoted to a consideration of the legal points in the case, and his argument was a clear and conclusive one. He showed that the Governor had no power to make a selection as between two contesting Electors, and he cited numerous legal authorities to show that Cronin was clearly ineligible to the position of Elector. He contended that even if Cronin had been legally elected his absence from the meeting of the Electors and his failure to act with them, disqualified him. He further argued that as two Republican Electors were chosen beyond all question, and had received the certificate of the Governor in due form, they, as a majority of the college, were authorized to select and appoint the one member about whose eligibility there was a dispute.

At the close of Judge Lawrence's argument, there was a short debate as to the time which should be allowed counsel on each side to make argument. The Democrats were exceedingly anxious for an extension of time, while Mr. Evarts, representing the Republicans, was content with that which had been allotted by the ruling of the Commission. It was finally decided that three hours and a half should be allowed to each side, and with this understanding a recess was taken until 7:30 o'clock.

After the recess Judge Hoadley, of Cincinnati, who is the managing counsel in the Oregon case on the Democratic side, began his argument and spoke until almost 10 o'clock, consuming two hours and a half. Judge Hoadley's argument was a rather curious statement of his peculiar theories about ineligible Electors, and he claims to have cited everyo ase that has been decided in courts of the United States which bear upon the proposition which he advances, that where an ineligible person is voted for the candidate having the next highest vote is elected. Judge Hoadley claims that Watts, being Postmaster, was ineligible for appointment; that Grover had the right and that it was his duty under the laws of Oregon, to take notice of that ineligibility; that Cronin, having received the next highest number of votes, was properly certified as an Elector, and that the vote of Cronin and the College which he organized should be counted for Tilden. Hoadley made a strong point upon the assumption that Cronin was de facto Elector, because he had the certificate and that Watts, even if de jure an Elector, had no means of contesting his right. Hoadley, in his argument, shifted the Democratic position completely and took up ground not occupied by them either in the Florida case or the case of Louisiana. His argument in one particular sustained fully the action of the Commission in the cases already decided, but upon this he made the claim that the same course would give to Tilden the vote of Cronin in Oregon. He assumed that the Commission had declined to exercise any judicial powers whatever, and on that assumption claimed they had no power except to count the returns certified by Gov. Grover. Judge Hoadley's argument was filled with points which had been impressed upon the Commission by the Republican counsel in cases heretofore decided. His argument was ingenious and curious, but unfortunately for him it all proceeded upon the ground that Watts was ineligible for appointment, and the Commission in the Louisiana case has held that the appointment was regular and the vote of a Federal officer was valid as Elector if he resigned his office before the meeting of the Electoral College. He claimed from first to last in his argument that the Commission could act only with the narrowest ministerial powers, and that they had no judicial authority whatever.

The closing part of Judge Hoadley's argument was a proper ending for an appeal to a jury, and he read it from manuscript, which looked as if it had been written for a long time, and frequently read and studied. He actually claimed that Grover's action was right and honest, and drew a most enchanting picture of the future renown of the Commission and the reverence in which they would be held by posterity, if they would only count the vote of Cronin for Tilden. The Democratic counsel, as well as their legal positions, change with every new case. Mr. Merrick is the only one of them who has appeared in all their cases. Black, O'Conor, Trumbull, and Carpenter have all disappeared. Carpenter was engaged for the single argument in Louisiana, and for that work he received, according to report, $1,500, certainly a small fee when it is remembered how much he got out of Gov. Kellogg without rendering any return. The Republicans have held the same legal positions from the beginning, and Mr. Evarts and Judge Mathews remain as counsel. The legal path marked out by Mr. Kasson, who was the first Republican speaker before the Commission, has been followed in every particular. There will be no departure in the case of Oregon. That case hardly needs argument on the Republican side. It is not probable that the Democratic Commissioners will contend for counting Cronin's vote. Mr. Thurman, particularly, is on record against the legality of such a vote, but they are likely to vote together, that there was no election, and that there was no legal filling of the vacancy, which would be the same in effect as counting Cronin's vote, because it would throw the election into the House. A partisan vote on the Democratic side to take advantage of the Oregon fraud by throwing out one of the votes to which the State is entitled, is to be expected. The time which will be consumed in getting the Oregon case decided and counted cannot be foreseen. If the House is honest in its intention to proceed without delay, it will be counted day after to-morrow, and South Carolina will be sent to the Commission the same day. It cannot be hoped, however, that the end of the Electoral count will be reached before Tuesday of next week.

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The Electoral Commission, after several formal meetings and immediate adjournments on account of the delay in Congress in reaching Oregon, met at 1 o'clock today to hear the objections to the certificates in the Oregon case. The court was full at the hour of opening, with the exception of Mr. Garfield. The Clerk read the certificates Nos. 1 and 2. Senator Kelly, and Mr. Jenks, of the House of Representatives, were announced as the objectors on the Democratic side, and Senator Mitchell and Representative Lawrence on the Republican side. Senator Kelly, before proceeding to present his objections, stated that it might be necessary to have certain testimony obtained as to the certificate of appointment of J. W. Watts as Postmaster, and also the certificate of appointment of his successor. He had applied personally to the department, and they declined to give the papers, unless ordered by the Commission. He asked, therefore, for that order that they might be produced, and would also desire a subpœna for two witnesses, Mr. Watts and Senator Mitchell, the latter of whom was present.

Mr. Justice Clifford inquired if it would not do as well for counsel to present this testimony later, to which Representative Jenks responded that it was not important whom it came from, and that it was only to save time that the application was made now, so that the papers and witnesses might be present when wanted.

Senator Edmunds moved that the Commission issue a subpœna, and Senator Mitchell stated, in reference to the witnesses that both were here in the court-room, and would respond at any time when the Commission thought proper that they might be called.

Mr. Jenks, therefore, stated they should not want a subpœna.

Senator Kelly was invited to proceed with his objections, but asked a recess for half an hour, in order to collect certain books and papers that had not arrived. The recess, on motion, was granted for half an hour, and at 2:15 the Commission again assembled, and Senator Kelly proceeded with his argument in objection to certificate No. 1, under rule 4, substantially as follows:

MR. KELLY'S ARGUMENT.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMISSION: The first objection which has been made to certificate No. 1—and it is the first one that I shall dwell upon—is in these words: "The said J. W. Watts, who claimed to be one of the said Electors, was, in the month of February, 1873, appointed a Postmaster at Lafayette, in the State of Oregon, and was duly commissioned and qualified as such Postmaster, that being an office of trust and profit under the laws of the United States, and continued to be and act as such Postmaster from February, 1873, until after the 13th day of November, 1876, and was acting as such Postmaster on the 7th of November, 1876, when Presidential Electors were appointed for the State of Oregon; and that the said J. W. Watts was ineligible to be appointed as one of the Presidential Electors." Citing the prohibition in the Constitution on this point, he continued: The question occurs, Is this an office of profit and trust? If so, the Constitution is as clear as the English language can make it: "No person shall be appointed an Elector who holds an office of profit or trust." On the point whether it is an office of profit or trust, the speaker referred to the fifteenth volume of California Reports, in the case of Grow, pages 120 and 121. He called attention to the distinction between a person who is ineligible or incapable of being appointed, and one who may hold the office. If, said he, a person may hold office, then he may be elected while he is under disqualification if he is qualified at the time of holding, citing the case of Senators. That was a very different case from one where the prohibition was to the appointment. The Constitution gives the right to Congress to appoint the time for holding the election. They must be appointed on that day, and it not on that day, they are not appointed at all. The speaker, therefore, contended that the appointment of Mr. Watts, if not made on the 7th day of November, could not be made at any other time by a canvass of votes. He referred to the result of the elections in the States of Vermont and Rhode Island to sustain his view. In addition, he referred to what was said by a committee appointed by the Senate and House of Representatives in 1837, of which Mr. Grundy was Chairman, and his associates were Henry Clay and Silas Wright. It appears that certain persons had been elected who were Postmasters in the different States, and it made no difference at that time whether their votes were allowed, as it would not change the result, but he would call their attention to this clause of the committee's opinion: "A disqualification relates to the time of the appointment, and a resignation of the office of deputy after his appointment as Elector would not entitle him to vote under the Constitution." I contend, said the speaker, that the State has the power to enforce the Constitution, if the Government does not; that a State has a right to exclude Federal officers when the mandate is so clear. The next question presented is, if those gentlemen were not eligible then was Cronin, who received the next highest number of votes, eligible? He argued in support of the view that the next highest took the election. The Constitution of the State of Oregon, he said, says: "When an election is held by the people under this Constitution, the person or persons who shall receive the highest number of votes shall be declared duly elected." There is a positive injunction in the law that the Electors shall be elected on a particular day, and there is no authority to elect at another time. But I hold that the first election should decide the whole matter, because it is impossible to convene the Electors at a subsequent time to hold a new election to supply the vacancy. Here the power of the people has become exhausted. The highest candidates must be chosen or the State will have no representation. There is a positive injunction that the State shall do that. This law is mandatory, and it says the election shall take place on that day.

The next point, and the one which will be most strenuously contested, is this, that the Governor had no right to decide this matter, that it was a judicial question and not a question for the Executive. There is nothing more fallacious. In every department of the Government of the United States, as well as the Government of the States, every officer, whether executive, legislative, or judicial, is counselled to exercise judgment in certain cases. The speaker referred to the case in 14th Indiana, which was a mandamus to compel the Governor to issue a commission where the court said the Governor might determine whether a candidate was entitled to receive a commission or not where his right rests upon the ground that the constitutional inhibition is in force. If the Governor has ascertained that he has issued a commission to a person ineligible to the office, he may issue another commission. The Speaker also referred to 39th Missouri, where it says that the Governor must have a discretion in appointing Commissioners. He may go behind a certificate. The issuing of a commission is an act of the Executive in his political capacity, and not his judicial. In all these cases he exercises a political discretion for the use of which he is alone answerable to his country. Why, then, is his discretion taken away or destroyed when his duty refers to the issuing of a commission? It certainly is not. Mr. Kelly here cited an unreported case in Oregon. Ex-Gov. Gibbs was elected District Attorney for the State, and shortly after entering upon the discharge of his duties received from President Grant the office of United States District Attorney, holding both offices at the same time. The Governor, knowing that fact, and knowing that the Constitution of the State of Oregon prohibited any person who was holding any office under the Federal Government to hold a State office, appointed C. B. Bellinger Prosecuting Attorney for the State. Ex-Gov. Gibbs refused to recognize that appointment. Mr. Bellinger presented his certificate of appointment to the Chief Justice of the State, [Upton,] who refused to recognize it, because he said the Governor had no right to ascertain that matter. It was a question for the judiciary. On the other hand, Mr. Bellinger, believing himself right, brought a writ of *quo warranto*. It was decided adversely to him on the same ground, that it was a matter of judicial inquiry. On appeal the Supreme Court unanimously decided that the Governor had that right.

Now, the votes of the Electors shall be given, received, returned, and canvassed the same as they are given, received, and canvassed for members of Congress. Now, another duty in addition to that is imposed upon the Secretary of State, "He shall prepare two lists of the names of Electors elected and affix the seal of the State to the same. Said lists shall be signed by the Governor and Secretary, and by the latter delivered to the College of Electors at the hour of their meeting." This is the evidence of their appointment. This is their right to act. I contend that the Governor of Oregon and the Secretary of State are the persons to canvass these votes. There is no evidence that there was a canvass by any other person. This is for them, and them only, and they have decided. They have given their certificate that these three gentlemen are eligible, one including Mr. Cronin. It matters not how they came to that decision. The presumption of law will always be that it was upon sufficient evidence. They had evidence of the ineligibility of one of the candidates, and they decided that it was sufficient to exclude him, and therefore a certificate was given, in the language that was read here. These two officers are the only medium of communication between the State and the Federal Government. What right have these gentlemen to say they are Electors because they want to get the certificate? Any person can send a cable that by paying a fee. You cannot tell whether the signatures are genuine except they have the certificate of the Governor, which is required by the law of the United States, and I contend that the United States have a right to prescribe how these votes shall be certified.

By Commissioner Thurman—Does the law of Oregon require the Secretary of State to give any decision at all, or does it require the Governor to give the evidence of the fact?

Senator Kelly—Let me read: "The votes for the Electors shall be given, received, returned, and canvassed as the same are given, returned, and canvassed for members of Congress. The Secretary of State shall prepare two lists of the names of the Electors and affix the seal of the State to the same. Such lists shall be signed by the Governor and Secretary and delivered to the College of Electors at their meeting on said first Wednesday of December."

By Commissioner Thurman—Does the Secretary of State make out that list, including the name of Watts?

Senator Kelly—No, Sir; it did not include the name of Watts. The decision upon the facts and upon the law was upon the interposition of a protest, by a number of gentlemen, to the counting of the vote of Watts. The Governor undertook to decide that matter, as he had a right to decide it, under the decision I have stated.

Commissioner Abbott inquired whether the certificate which was presented here was not in exact accordance with the provisions of the law of Oregon in every respect.

Senator Kelly replied that it was in direct accordance with the law of Oregon and the law of the United States.

Commissioner Abbott inquired whether there was any other board in Oregon except that constituted by the Governor and Secretary of State who could certify to the election of Electors.

Senator Kelly replied that there was none.

ARGUMENT OF MR. JENKS.

Representative Jenks next addressed the Commission on behalf of the Democratic side, substantially as follows: The first question necessarily is a question of evidence. What evidence is there before this tribunal, or what evidence can or will be received by it? In answer to that, if we are to judge by the precedents established by this tribunal in the past, we infer that there is to be no evidence submitted except the papers which came with the several returns from the President of the Senate. This narrows the inquiry considerably, and in that view we propose to discuss it; not that we differ from what we said before on this question, for we would invite you, as before, to go down to the bottom of the facts of the case and look into the whole matter. With reference to the papers before the Commission, the question arises which are to be considered legal evidence? The evidence offered with the return by the President of the Senate was, first, the certificate of the Governor of Oregon, attested by the Secretary of State, which is offered as evidence on the part of certificate No. 2. The evidence on the part of certificate No. 1 consists of the affidavits of three persons whom we know not, for there is no evidence to identify them as having been any of the persons voted for at that election. In their affidavits they state that they went to the Governor and asked for a certificate; but I ask you whether it was not his duty to judge to whom he should deliver the certificate. Identification of Electors was necessary, but the only evidence on the point offered is their affidavits. These men have no recognition that this tribunal can take cognizance of, and if this tribunal does not the same principle as heretofore it is simply a nullity. The next evidence of authentication which they attempt to originate is the statement of the votes cast in that State with the Secretary of State; that it is a true statement of the votes as cast with the Electoral vote of the persons therein claiming to be elected which is attached. To refer to this we stand upon the legal proposition that, where there is a statutory mode of authentication, it can be received as legal evidence in a court of justice. He then quoted authorities and the laws of Oregon and the United States on this point, and claimed that unless a change is made, the certificate of the Governor and Secretary of State must be taken as complete and conclusive evidence that Cronin and the two other Electors were elected. The object of the certificate of the Secretary of State is to identify the person as the person voted for. The next question would be the effect of that evidence in case of error or mistake, if it was shown that the error was willful and fraudulent. We assert now, as we always have, that fraud vitiates the whole proceedings, but not otherwise. We assert that the granting of the commission is a political act, and as such cannot be inquired into, except for willful fraud, by any other tribunal than that whose duty it is to exercise political functions. Mr. Jenks then argued that even if Watts had received a majority of the votes he was not elected, because the Constitutional prohibition is against his appointment. It does not say that any person holding an office of trust or profit shall not be an Elector, but the time of appointment is the all-important thing in reference to that. The citizen who votes is as much bound to regard the requirements of the law as the person who is voted for, and if he disregards those provisions you must treat his act as a nullity—it is to be treated as though it was not done. Mr. Jenks quoted authorities to show that the legal votes are to control the votes that are cast illegally. In reply to an inquiry from Commissioner Edmunds, Mr. Jenks said that it puts the question independent of the knowledge of the voters.

Commissioner Thurman—Your proposition is that where a man cannot be voted for, then knowledge on the part of the voter is of no consequence.

Mr. Jenks—It is of no consequence whatever. The English authorities do not pretend that the voter should know the disqualifications of the candidate. It is only as to whether the next highest candidate is elected. The next question is, was Cronin elected? If Watts was not elected, and Cronin was not elected, would there be a vacancy? We assume to establish that there would not be a vacancy, and he went on to argue that there was not. Electors, he held, are privileged to perform certain acts. It was a privilege, and this man's declining would not authorize the filling as a vacancy. He then called attention to cases which he held sustained this view, and continued: Now with reference to the statutes of Oregon as to vacancies, if there be no provision of its statute to fill any vacancy, and if there was a vacancy to fill—which we deny, because where there is no incumbent it has been decided there is no vacancy, and if there is no vacancy there can be nothing to fill, but the statutes of Oregon define what shall constitute a vacancy, and it confines it to office.

Commissioner Edmunds inquired how that would apply to the action of the Governor in declaring the place vacant?

Mr. Jenks—The act of the Governor was in pursuance of a duty conferred by the Constitution upon him, in which he was to exercise an honest discretion, and which was conclusive as a political duty. After having sworn he would not commission one who was disqualified, he could not do that, and he had the right to decide the question as to whether there was an election or not.

Commissioner Edmunds—Had this been an ordinary State office, for the term of a year, for instance, and the Governor had done the same thing, would it have been competent for the courts to have reversed his judgment and decided the other way?

Mr. Jenks—In conformity to the law of the land it would, but without that conformity and without that express statutory enactment it would not. In the first instance it was controlled by express statutory provision.

Mr. Morton inquired whether, in counsel's opinion, it would be competent for a State Constitution to regulate in any way the appointment of Electors.

Mr. Jenks replied that the Constitution of the United States conferred that power in some instances upon the Legislature of the State. The Constitution of the United States becomes a part of and incorporates itself into that of every State. The Legislature of the State, in conformity to this double instrument, and the power conferred by both, may so regulate, if it does not infringe upon either. Mr. Jenks, resuming, recapitulated the propositions they had attempted to show, and proceeded: Then the case stands in this way: Cronin comes and votes; two others come and vote, but you do not know whether they are the persons voted for or not, because they do not come identified as the law says they shall come. But, assuming that they were the same persons who were voted for and properly identified, which of these votes should be counted? Cronin's vote should be counted as cast, and the other two as they are cast, would be the conclusion I should come to from these several propositions.

SENATOR MITCHELL'S ARGUMENT AGAINST THE BOGUS ELECTORS.

Senator Mitchell presented the objections on behalf of the Republican objectors, and in his argument said: In Oregon there was no law authorizing the Governor to certify a minority candidate elected. The Legislature of Oregon might have provided that the Electors should be appointed by the Governor, the Supreme Court, or the Secretary of State, but it did not, but did direct that the people, the qualified Electors, shall, by a plurality of votes to be cast in the different precincts, choose Electors. The manner of appointment necessarily includes, not merely the way in which the votes shall be cast, but also a means of determining what votes were cast, and the result of such votes. Hence, the Legislature of the State has provided, as a part of the means necessary to an appointment, the mode of determining and declaring the result of the election. This in Oregon prescribes returns from precincts to county boards, from county boards to the Secretary of State, whose final duty it is to canvass the votes and ascertain who has the greatest number of votes. This is the last act in the process of the appointment of a Presidential Elector by the State. What follows is no part of the appointment but simply matter of evidence of the fact. All that precedes enters into and constitutes a part of the manner of appointment. Gov. Grover, in the matter of issuing his certificate, he tells us, ignored the State statutes and followed those of Congress. If Congress had the power to prescribe the form of a certificate—and I believe it had—then such certificate is no part of the manner of appointment, and in issuing it the Governor could not change the appointment as made by the State and officially determined by the Secretary of State, as the final and conclusive act in the process of appointment. Behind this ultimate determination of the Canvassing Board, neither the Governor of the State nor the tribunal whose final duty it is to count the votes for President and Vice President, whether it be the President of the Senate, the two houses of Congress, or the Electoral Tribunal, can rightfully go. If Watts' appointment was merely voidable, and might have been declared void under the statute, by a competent tribunal, but was not so declared, then he could rightfully act in the College of Electors, either under his original appointment by the people as an Elector, or by virtue of his appointment by the Electors present when they accepted his resignation. Or again, should it, for the sake of argument, be conceded that Watts was not appointed, and that Cronin was, and it is also conceded, as it must be as a matter of fact, that they—Odell, Cartwright, and Cronin—did not act together as an Electoral College; but that Odell and Cartwright, a majority of the college, acted together with Watts, whom they elected to fill the vacancy, and Cronin, a minority or one, acted by himself; which, in such a case, is the legally constituted college? There can be but one College of Electors in a State, and under these circumstances the former must be held to be only that one. This is not merely the only record, but is, I confidently insist, conclusive upon that subject, and Odell and Cartwright being a majority of the Electors constituting the Electoral College in Oregon, whose title is indisputable, questioned by no one, not even by the Governor in his certificate, but by it approved their certificate as to the fact that there was a vacancy, and that such vacancy was filled by them, is conclusive, not only against Cronin, but all other persons, the State, the General Government, Congress, and the Electoral tribunal as well. Though the law of your creation may not authorize you to look into or consider this record of intrigue, corruption, and fraud, it will stand, nevertheless, as a part of the history of the times—a changeless and palsied plague-spot upon the record of the Democratic Party that time cannot obscure or repentance condone.

At the conclusion of Senator Mitchell's argument it was announced by the Democratic counsel that they should require an extension of their time to double the amount, and were willing to sit until late in the evening. The question, however, was not then decided, and as it was getting dark candles were brought in.

ARGUMENT OF MR. LAWRENCE.

Mr. Lawrence was invited to proceed with his objections. The first point discussed by him was as to the evidence of title to the office for the Hayes Electors. Those Electors presented, first, a "list of the Electors elected" for Oregon, duly certified and signed by the Secretary of State, with the seal of the State by him affixed thereto. This has every formality required by law, except only that the Governor has failed to comply with a directory and immaterial provision of the statute, requiring that it "shall be signed by the Governor;" second, a certified abstract of the popular vote for Electors as canvassed according to law by the Secretary of State, dated Dec. 6, 1876, showing that the Hayes Electors are "the persons having the highest number of votes," on which fact the statute says "they shall be deemed elected;" third, the certificate under the seal of the State, signed by the Governor and Secretary of State, dated Dec. 6, 1876, by which the Governor of Oregon certifies that W. H. Odell, J. C. Cartwright, and E. A. Cronin received each a given number of votes at the election Nov. 7, which, "being the highest number of votes cast for persons eligible," they "are hereby declared duly elected Electors." 4. The record of the proceedings of Odell, Cartwright and Watts as Electors, dated Dec. 6, showing that Odell and Cartwright met, accepted the resignation of Watts, and they two only being present they reappointed Watts, who accepted, and all three voted for Hayes and Wheeler and made the proper return. Thus, as the Constitution requires, is certified by the Electors, made absolutely certain beyond contradiction by any other evidence. The counsel next presented the evidence of title to the office for the Tilden Electors. The entire record showed as their evidence of title (1) the certificate of the Governor, attested by the Secretary of State, for Odell, Cartwright, and Cronin, already referred to, showing not that Cronin, as the law requires, "received the highest number of votes," but only that Cronin received 14,157 votes, "being the highest number of votes cast at the said election of Nov. 7 for persons eligible," and he, with Odell and Cartwright, are "declared duly elected." (2.) The record of proceedings of the so-called Tilden Electors, showing that Cronin assembled on Dec. 6, "solitary and alone in his glory"—or shame—declared that Odell and Cartwright "refused to act," whereupon Cronin appointed Miller an Elector, and these two then appointed Parker, when all voted one vote for Tilden for President and Hendricks for Vice President, and two for Hayes and Wheeler for the same offices. The title of Odell and Cartwright is clear beyond question and undisputed, and as to the Electors there are five provisions of law relating to their evidence of title, and the speaker quoted the acts of Congress and the statutes of Oregon as already referred to, and added that Odell and Cartwright came with evidence of title which satisfied all these provisions. He then stated as his first proposition—and he declared that the whole controversy might be disposed of in favor of the Hayes Electors by a single proposition—that if the monstrous proposition could be maintained that Cronin was legally appointed, yet he "refused to act," "cannot be found" with Odell and Cartwright. His place became vacant, and Watts was duly appointed to fill it.

The Electoral College is charged with three duties: First, to fill all vacancies; second, to vote for President and Vice President, and third, to make a transmit to the President and to Senate distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and and Vice President, which lists they shall sign and certify." The Electoral College is a deliberative body; as much so as is Congress. The major part of the Electors present is a quorum. The acts of a quorum are valid to decide when a vacancy has arisen and to fill it. He then stated his second proposition, that Cronin was not elected, and on the whole record presents no sufficient evidence of title to the Electoral office. 1. His ambiguous evidence of title is disproved by evidence of equal dignity, free from ambiguity. If it should be conceded that the "Governor's certificate of election" unexplained could give a prima facie title to the office, yet it is not conclusive. It does not certify that Cronin, as the law requires, received "the highest number of votes," or that he 14 duly appointed, but only that he "received 14,157 votes, being the highest number for persons eligible." The averment of ineligibility is a stamp of suspicion which opens the certificate to examination. This is shown by a note to page 319 of Brightly's *Leading Cases on Elections*, where it is said that, "If, however, the certificate upon its face recites facts upon which the canvassers rely as their justification and authority for giving it, and these facts show that the holder of it was not duly elected, it may be disregarded." (Hartt against Harvey, 32 Barbour 61.) To this I add that if there be two certificates of election, as in this case, to two different persons for one and the same office, and one is sufficient in form and free from suspicion, it must take effect as against one which on its face carries doubt as to the fact it certifies. That is precisely the case before us. Cronin's certificate is contradicted by the certified abstract of votes. To summarize, then. The objections to the votes given by the Tilden Electors, all resting on Cronin's assumed evidence of title to the Electoral office, are these: (1.) Cronin refused to act with the other Electors and appointed, or neglected to attend, and if he was an Elector his office became vacant. (2.) The Governor's certificate of appointment is as to Cronin shown to be unauthorized and untrue by evidence of equal dignity and legal value, viz., the list of Electors certified to by the Secretary of State and also the abstract of the popular vote. (3.) While the Governor's certificate shows two of the Hayes Electors, Odell and Cartwright, duly appointed, and the certified abstract of votes proves the certificate as to them to be legal and authorized, it is shown from the same evidence that as to Cronin the Governor's certificate on its face gives no title to office, because it does not certify, as the law requires, that he "received the highest number of votes," but only that he received the highest number "for person eligible." (4.) Cronin fails to produce any certificate from the Secretary of State showing a list of the Electors duly appointed. In the Governor's certificate the Secretary of State certifies nothing; he merely, as a subscribing witness, attests the act of the Governor. There is escape from this conclusion unless two principles be resolved in the affirmative. The first is that the Governor had power to ascertain and declare the alleged ineligibility, and the second is that this would render the election of Watts void, and elect Cronin, a minority candidate. Neither of these positions can be maintained. My third proposition is this: That upon the law and evidence Watts was duly appointed as an Elector. His appointment by Odell and Cartwright is regular in form. It is attacked upon the ground that there was no vacancy to fill, that the ineligibility of Watts rendered his election void, that he was not an incumbent of the office, and that, therefore, there was no vacancy, but a case of non-election, and that the statute of Oregon does not provide for the filling of such a place by appointment, I maintain, first, that the Oregon statute does provide for a case of non-election, and second, that in law and in fact no such case has arisen, and that Watts was duly elected. The Oregon statute provides for filling a vacancy caused by non-election. The act of Congress in January, 1845, passed before Oregon was a State, declares that each State may provide for the filling of any vacancy which may occur in its College of Electors when such college meets to give its Electoral vote, and I contend that the word "may" is imperative. The Constitution had already given the power, and as Congress had fixed a day for the appointment of Electors, it was necessary to provide for a vacancy by a failure to elect on that day, and for a vacancy occurring thereafter. The law says, "If there shall be a vacancy by reason of death, refusal so act, or otherwise," &c. The word "otherwise" is the same as if the words "or in a different manner" had been used, and there is no doubt but that it covers the case of a non-election. I conclude, therefore, that Watts was elected, and became de facto and de jure an Elector; that his resignation created a vacancy, which was properly filled by his reappointment. Finally, this result which we claim—the election of the Hayes Electors—has been sanctioned and sanctified by law, and it is still further sanctified by the gratifying fact that it carries out the purpose of our Republican institutions by giving effect to the will of the people of Oregon.

Commissioner Edmunds moved that the further hearing be postponed until 7:30 o'clock, and then proceed in the Senate Chamber, and that counsel have three hours and a half time on each side for the whole case, including offers of proof and everything, which, after some talk, was agreed to, and the Commission thereupon adjourned until 7:30 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Commission reassembled in the Senate Chamber at 7:30 P. M. Mr. Merrick announced that Judge Hoadley and himself would appear for the Democratic side. Mr. Evarts said that Judge Stanley Mathews and himself would appear for the Republican side.

ARGUMENT OF JUDGE HOADLEY.

Judge Hoadley then addressed the Commission as follows: Our first proposition is whether on the admitted facts of the case the questions are not already solved by the decisions of the Commission in the Florida and Louisiana cases. We contend that the principles controlling this case have been already announced in those cases. Only such documents and papers as, if offered *aliunde*, would be competent to be received may be considered when found within the envelopes sent to the President of the Senate, and the decision of the Returning Board acted upon by the Governor of the State is final and conclusive. My proposition is that the State of Oregon, through her State officers has spoken, and the result of that speech is here in the certificates given to Cronin, Odell, and Cartwright.

The laws of the United States have provided but a single method by which the State can communicate to the two Houses of Congress; and this tribunal, standing in their place, may in this way hear the voice of Oregon.

Commissioner Thurman inquired who, by the laws of Oregon, has the custody of the great seal of the State.

Judge Hoadley said he could not answer that question.

Mr. Matthews said it was the Secretary of State under the constitution.

Judge Hoadley said that was probably correct, but he would add that there was nothing in the laws of Oregon, which authorized any such certificate or exemplification as is presented by the supporters of certificate No. 1. He then returned the assertion that the list signed by the Governor or Secretary of States was final. The next proposition was that a commission or certificate of election has been delivered to an officer, and he accepts it and enters upon the duties of the office he becomes an officer *de jure et de facto*, except when his title shall be impeached by a *quo warranto*, *certiorari*, or a contest pursued under the statute for contesting his title. The facts are, that Cronin having called in Miller and Parker to act with him in consequence of the refusal of Watts to act with him, he proceeded in conformity with the statute. He then reviewed the action of the Republican Electors, and held that Cronin had not refused to act with them. Cronin's action could only have been questioned by *quo warranto*. Counsel then presented two propositions: One, that the papers inclosed with the Certificate No. 1 are of no value as evidence by being in that certificate, nor otherwise, unless they are shown to be duly authenticated in conformity with the laws of Oregon.

When the counsel brought up the familiar case of Claiborne and Gholson in the House of Representatives, the counsel on the Republican side stopped him to ask whether or not the decision of the House of Representatives in admitting Claiborne and Gholson at the extra session was not that there was a vacancy in the representation of Mississippi in the House of Representatives in consequence of the expiration of the term of the previous members of Congress, and the fact that the election for the election for the members of the next Congress did not occur until the following November, and did not the Governor of Mississippi cause that vacancy to be filled by a proclamation in which he called upon the Electors to fill that vacancy? And was not the resolution admitting them as members of Congress rescinded at the regular session because they were elected only to fill a vacancy? The counsel replied quickly, "I will answer that. The whole statement is correct, except the cause. It was rescinded. Now rescinding means withdrawing the original proposition. It was not, by virtue of a vote that the vacancy having expired, the time having expired, therefore they were no longer members, but Mr. Bell's amendment was that the original resolution should be rescinded.

Mr. Justice Miller asked how he construed the words "refused to act," to which he replied that he construed the words to refer all cases which occurred after there had been a complete election just as section 133 of the Revised Statutes provided.

The next question discussed was the point that by Oregon law, as shown by the certificate of the Governor, who was obliged to act, the weight of authority, if not the fact of caucus in the United States—the mandate to elect was of such paramount authority that people could not disobey it by voting for a disqualified candidate. In the very first place the first great commandment of the Gospel of American Liberty, the Constitution is, "Thou shalt elect," and the second, "Thou shalt not elect a disqualified candidate." The counsel then claimed that Cronin was elected, tested by any process applicable to the case, and closed with a parting allusion to "frauds" and "Returning Boards," and a repetition of the assertion that the Commission had no judicial powers.

At the conclusion of Mr. Hoadley's argument the Commission adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—A call has been issued for a meeting of the National Executive Committee of the Union League of America, in this city, on Saturday, March 3.

Hon. William A. Wheeler, accompanied by Secretary Chandler and other gentlemen, was at the War Department to-day and made a social call upon Gen. Sherman.

It is reported to-day that five companies of infantry and three of artillery will be added to the garrison at this place next week, though as yet the information is not shown in the daily issued special orders from the War Department.

The President has signed the act to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America and Europe.

A shooting affray occurred in the neighborhood of the court-house here to-day, which created a great sensation owing to the well-known circumstances attending the characters of two notorious roughs who were the principals. Charles Goodman was in attendance as a witness against Lem Weeden, who recently assaulted and seriously wounded Goodman, and finding Weeden on the sidewalk adjoining the court-house, in conversation with his counsel, without a word of warning drew a horse-pistol, fired and shot Weeden in the thigh, slightly wounding him. He then, throwing away the pistol, drew a revolver to renew the attack, but before he could use it was seized by officers, disarmed and arrested. Weeden, who was then awaiting trial for assault and battery, with intent to kill Goodman, was called as a witness before the Grand Jury to give testimony to the similar assault upon himself. This is the third rencontre between these notorious parties, in all of which, though one or the other was thought to be fatally injured, both survive, and seem to be determined to let no opportunity pass in which they can reap vengeance on account of their mutual attempts at assassination.

Hon. E. Barksdale, one of the Tilden Electors at Large, and a member of the National Democratic Committee, testified before the special Senate committee investigating the Mississippi elections as follows: Entire good feeling has been established under Democratic rule; he participated in the canvasses of 1875 and 1876, and has knowledge of how they were conducted; the Democrats promised the colored people protection in their rights, and to make impartial laws; the promise was kept by the Democratic Legislature as declared by the colored Republican members at the close of the last two sessions. Mr. Barksdale also testified that he is acquainted with G. J. T. Lester, of Hinds County, and he was consulted by Lester several times during the late campaign, but he never heard of duplicate keys for ballot-boxes until he read the statement made by Lester before this committee, and members of the Hinds County Democratic Committee deny the existence of such keys, and have expressed a desire to testify to that effect.

The Senate Sub-committee on Louisiana, Senator Howe presiding, met to-day at 11 o'clock. Mr. Honore, Secretary of State of Louisiana, was present with a large packing-case or carpet-bag containing the returns of the 22 challenged parishes of Louisiana, together with the papers and affidavits attached thereto. The committee-room was cleared of all spectators except the reporters and two couns

THE OREGON CONSPIRACY.

RESULT OF THE SENATE INQUIRY.

THE QUESTION OF THE ELIGIBILITY OF ELECTOR WATTS FULLY REVIEWED—THE RETURNS CERTIFIED TO ACCORDING TO LAW—GOV. GROVER'S ILLEGAL INTERFERENCE—HOW AND WHERE THE CONSPIRACY ORIGINATED—FINDINGS OF THE COMMITTEE—SENATOR KELLY'S EXPLANATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The report of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections relative to the Oregon Electoral controversy was presented to the Senate to-day by Senator Mitchell. It is a voluminous document, and sets forth the main points of the testimony taken at considerable length. The committee summarize their conclusions of fact and law as follows:

First—That John W. Watts was, at the date of the election, (Nov. 7, 1876,) a Postmaster at Lafeyette, Yamhill County, Oregon, of the fourth class, the appointment of which is not Presidential, but exclusively in the power of the Postmaster General; that such office is one of trust and profit under the United States.

Second—That the whole number of voters receiving and forwarding their mail through this Post Office did not exceed 100.

Third—That the fact that he was a Postmaster was not generally known in the State, or in any part of it outside of his own precinct, until several days after his election; nor does it appear affirmatively that any voter, who voted for Watts knew that the fact of his being Postmaster disqualified him from being appointed an Elector.

Fourth—That the [illegible] majority in the State over Cronin was 1,049 votes.

Fifth—That Watts resigned his office as Postmaster on the 13th of November, 1876, and his successor was appointed on the 23d of the same month. Watts' resignation was accepted by the Postmaster General on the 14th of November, 1876, and on the same day J. B. Underwood, Special Agent of the Post Office Department, took possession of the office, under special directions from the Postmaster General, at which Watts ceased to discharge the duties of Postmaster.

Sixth—That on the 4th of December, 1876, the Secretary of State, who, under the laws of Oregon, is the Canvassing Officer, canvassed the votes for Presidential Electors in the presence of the Governor, as provided by law, and officially declared that Odell, Cartwright, and Watts, the Republican candidates, had received the highest number of votes.

Seventh—That Gov. Grover issued his certificates to Odell, Cartwright, and Cronin, instead of to Odell, Cartwright, and Watts, the persons whom the Secretary of State declared officially had received the highest number of votes.

Eighth—That the Governor placed such certificates in the hands of the Secretary of State in triplicate—each copy containing the three names, Odell, Cartwright, and Cronin, a short time before the meeting of the Electoral College, and on the same day, and he, the Secretary of State, delivered all three thereof to said Cronin, who refused, although repeatedly requested to do so by both Odell and Cartwright, to deliver such certificates, or any of them, to Odell and Cartwright or either of them, or exhibit them for inspection or otherwise.

Ninth—That upon failure and peremptory refusal upon the part of Cronin to either deliver or exhibit such certificates, or any of them, to either Odell or Cartwright, before or after the organization of the College, or to the Electoral College, after the same had organized—although repeatedly requested to do so by the individual members of the college, both before and after the same had organized, and also by the President of the college—in pursuance of a vote of the college, said Watts tendered his resignation as an Elector, which resignation was accepted by the college, been constituted by Odell, and Cartwright, thereupon, and upon the withdrawal of Cronin to another portion of the room to declare vacancies and organize a college of his own, the Electors present, Odell and Cartwright, filled the vacancy in the office of Elector, by a viva voce and plurality by ballot, by appointing John W. Watts such Elector; that the college thus organized voted by ballot for President and Vice President of the United States, resulting in three votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President, and three votes for William A. Wheeler, of New-York, for Vice President.

Tenth—That Cronin, after the refusal to deliver or exhibit the certificates of the Governor, and before Odell and Cartwright had appointed Watts to fill the vacancy in the office of Elector, withdrew to the further corner of the room occupied by the Electors, and declared, or attempted to declare, two vacancies in the office of Elector, and immediately filled them, or attempted to fill them by the appointment of J. N. T. Miller and John Parker, two Democrats, neither of whom had received any votes whatever for Elector at the election on the 7th of November; after which these three—Cronin, Miller, and Parker—claiming to be an Electoral College, cast two votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President, and two votes for William A. Wheeler, of New-York, for Vice President, and one vote for Samuel J. Tilden, of New-York, for President, and one vote for Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for Vice President, said Cronin voting for Tilden and Hendricks, and Miller and Parker respectively for Hayes and Wheeler.

Eleventh—That a conspiracy was entered into among leading Democratic managers in New-York, California, and Oregon, for the purpose of depriving the majority of the people of the State of Oregon of their choice for President and Vice President and securing one Electoral vote for the Democratic candidates for President by the refusal on the part of Gov. Grover to issue a certificate to Watts, and by issuing it to Cronin, regardless of law or the right of the case, which conspiracy was, so far as in their power, executed by the refusal of the Governor to issue to Watts a certificate, and by his issuing it to Cronin.

Twelfth—That in pursuance of this conspiracy large sums of money were sent to Oregon by the Democratic managers in New-York and at the request of the Democratic managers in Oregon, which money was used improperly and corruptly in furthering such conspiracy, the sum of $3,000, in gold coin, of such moneys having been paid to and received by said Cronin; $3,000 more of such money having been paid to John C. Dunbar, Thomson, of Portland, Oregon, ostensibly for their services as lawyers, but, in fact, to subsidize the *Daily* and *Weekly Oregonian*—the leading newspaper of the State, claiming to be Republican, and of which Mr. Lair Hill, one of said law firm, is the editor—in defense of the action sought to be accomplished through such conspiracy. That this conspiracy to defraud the people of a State and nation out of their choice for President and Vice President, marked as it was at every step by intrigue, corruption, and fraud, setting aside law and precedent, ignoring the exception and even question the grandest idea upon which our Government rests—the will of the majority as expressed at the ballot-box—had its origin in the family of Samuel J. Tilden, the Democratic candidate for President, and with a member of that family, W. T. Pelton, who was also at one time Secretary of the National Democratic Committee; and if Samuel J. Tilden was not himself a party to and had no knowledge of the scheme, then it must be said he was ignorant of what was transpiring in his own household in reference to a transaction which was intended to establish his title to the chief magistracy of the nation, as most, if not all, of the dispatches addressed to and sent by W. T. Pelton in reference to this matter passed in and out of the door of Mr. Tilden's residence, No. 15 Gramercy park, New-York City, to and from his own nephew, member of his own family, sleeping under his roof, and dining at his table. Besides, it must also be said, if he was not a party, that he was ignorant of a dispatch sent to him from Portland, Oregon, on Dec. 1, purporting to come from Gov. Grover, but which was in the handwriting of J. H. N. Patrick, in the same cipher used by Patrick, Pelton, and others, informing him [Tilden,] six days in advance that the action of Gov. Grover would be just what it proved to be when the six days had elapsed. As conclusions of law the committee find:

First—Conceding Watts to have been ineligible to be appointed an Elector, it is clear this fact could not under any possible state of circumstances, much less under the circumstances of this case, operate to elect Cronin, a minority candidate.

Second—That Gov. Grover, in assuming to determine this question of the ineligibility of Watts, acted without his jurisdiction, and his action was *ultra vires* and void.

Third—That the certificate of the Governor is no part of the appointment of an Elector; that it is simply evidence of an appointment, but not a conclusive one, and may be inquired into by the counting tribunal and disregarded in part or set aside, either in whole or in part, for mistake or fraud.

Fourth—That the College represented by Odell and Cartwright was the only and true Electoral College in Oregon, and the votes cast by it for President and Vice President should be counted.

Fifth—That the action of the Secretary of State in canvassing the vote of the Electors and declaring who had received the highest number of votes is in this case, under the laws of Oregon, conclusive as to the persons appointed Electors, and cannot be questioned either by the Governor in issuing a certificate or by any tribunal.

Sixth—That the record made to the President of the Senate through the certificate of the College of Electors represented by Odell, Cartwright, and Watts, the persons declared by the Secretary of State to have received the highest number of votes, is conclusive upon the point as to whether there was any vacancy in the college, and as to how and by whom and when such vacancy was filled, and cannot now be questioned by the President of the Senate, either House of Congress, or the Electoral Tribunal.

Seventh—That, admitting Watts to have been ineligible to appointment as an Elector, having received the highest number of votes, and having taken his seat in the Electoral College, participating in its proceedings, and having voted for Presidents and Vice President, the question of his ineligibility never having been raised or passed upon by any competent tribunal prior to that time, his act was that of an officer de facto, acting under color of title and being clothed with all the insignia of office is therefore binding and effectual as to third persons and the public, binding upon the people whose votes he received at the polls, binding upon the Electors present whose votes he received in his appointment to fill a vacancy, binding and effective to the candidates for President and Vice President, for whom he cast his vote as an Elector, binding upon the State and the nation, the Legislature and Congress, and cannot now be questioned by any power on earth.

Eighth—That the resignation of Watts as an Elector created a vacancy in the office of Elector, which could be legally filled, under the statutes of Oregon, by the Electors present and it was their duty, under the statute, to fill such vacancy, and it was so legally filled by them.

Ninth—That, conceding Cronin to have been an Elector, (which we deny,) his refusal to exhibit or deliver to the College of Electors his certificate from the Governor, or to deliver or exhibit to Odell or Cartwright their certificates, wrongfully retained in his possession, and his withdrawing and organizing a college of his own, was upon his part such a "refusal to act" within the meaning of the statute of Oregon, as to occasion a vacancy in the office, which Odell and Cartwright could, under the statutes of Oregon, legally fill, and which it was their duty to fill; and it is immaterial to inquire in so far as the effect of the action of Odell and Cartwright is concerned, whether the vacancy filled by them by the appointment of Watts, was occasioned in fact and in law by Watts' resignation or by Cronin's refusal to act. In either view of the case there was a vacancy, and it was the duty of Odell and Cartwright to fill it, and the fact that Cronin attempted to organize a college of his own in conclusive against him on this point; that the Electors present, Odell and Cartwright, in determining as to whether a vacancy existed in the office of Electors, and in filling such vacancy, were under no obligation in law to inquire as to whom the Governor had issued his certificate as the third Elector, whether to Watts or Cronin. It was enough for them to know that there was a vacancy occasioned either by Cronin's refusing to act or Watts' resignation, it is immaterial which, and there being such a vacancy, in any possible view of the case, whether Cronin or Watts was the one legally appointed, the Electors present had the right and it was their duty to appoint such person as they saw fit to fill it, and the record of their action in that regard is conclusive, and cannot be inquired into.

The following was also presented relative to Senator Kelly, of this committee: "In justice to Senator Kelly, the committee, with his concurrence, present herewith his statement, made in open Senate the 17th of February, 1877, in explanation of his connection with certain telegraphic dispatches; and, while the committee cannot approve the action of Senator Kelly in the part which he admits he knowingly took in reference to this controversy, they, in view of his high character, accept his statement as true when he denies that he knew the real character of the dispatch of Nov. 28, 1876, from Patrick to Pelton, which he indorsed." Following the above was the statement of Senator Kelly, which has been published heretofore. This report is concurred in by the following members of the committee: Messrs. Mitchell, Logan, Sargent, Wadleigh, Cameron, of Wisconsin; McMillan, Howe, Oglesby, Christiancy, and Teller, being all the Republican members except Senator Morton, who has taken no part in the actions of this committee since he was appointed a member of the Electoral Commission.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

LIMITING THE POWERS OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC WORKS—PROVIDING FOR COMFORT IN PUBLIC VEHICLES—REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF ACCOUNTS.

In the Board of Aldermen yesterday Mr. Morris offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Legislature to repeal all laws or parts of laws conferring on the Commissioner of Public Works the power to order the construction of sewers without any action on the part of the Common Council, and to amend the present laws so as to permit such work to be done only on the petition of the owners of one-half of the property on the line of such improvements. Under a decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Martin Zbrouski against the City, Commissioner Campbell can order sewers to be built without having Municipal ordinances enacted authorizing the work. Mr. Morris then submitted the following letter:

DEAR SIR: I cannot see you about a proposal now before your board, (and, I believe, in your hands,) to pave Eighty-sixth street, from Eighth avenue to River drive, with Belgian pavements. I have the misfortune to own two sides of the street from Eighth avenue to 212 feet of Tenth avenue, and am entirely opposed to the paving. It is unnecessary, and I could not pay for it if it were necessary. I have now two assessments for grading the street, amounting to $52,000, to pay, both of them undertaken about the same time, and both lately confirmed. The whole of my land would not sell for enough to pay them, and I have besides $250,000 now to pay on the same and adjoining land for work, the whole of which I could and would, if permitted, have done, and done well—which is not the case now for $30,000.

I pray you not to permit this iniquity, and I will see you and give you such information about it as will clearly convince you. Yours respectfully,

MARTIN ZBROUSKI.
City address, People's Bank.

To J. J. MORRIS.

Resolutions were adopted requesting the Department of Parks to state why the lamps around the Franklin statue in Printing-house square are not lighted at night, and also requesting the same department to have the lamps around the Lincoln monument in Union square lighted.

Alderman Morris, at the request of Mr. Henry Bergh, who was present, submitted an ordinance designed "to protect the health, comfort, and property of persons traveling in the public vehicles" in this City. This ordinance provided that henceforth it "shall not be lawful to allow within or upon any railroad car, omnibus, or other vehicle used for carrying passengers, elsewhere than upon the front platform and top of same, any bundle, basket of soiled or other materials, beds, bed-clothes, parcels of merchandise, baggage, paints, oils, groceries, marketing, or any other substance whatever. Exception to the foregoing is allowed for clean, inodorous parcels not exceeding one square foot in volume, to be borne in all cases upon the lap of the person having the same in charge." The ordinance then provides that any conductor or driver who allows it to be violated shall be subjected to a fine of not less than $5 or one day's imprisonment for each dollar. The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

A resolution was adopted, at the request of Mayor Ely and Postmaster James, providing for the renumbering of Broadway north of Twenty-third street, and Fifth avenue north of Fifty-seventh street. This course is deemed necessary in order to facilitate the delivery of letters.

The Commissioners of Accounts sent in a report of the operations of the Finance Department for the year 1876, a duty incumbent upon them by the charter. The report states that as the appropriations for the various purposes of the Government of the City are made each year, and as the officers of the Government are prohibited from incurring any expenses for any purpose beyond the amount appropriated therefor, the law ought imperatively to require that on the books of the Finance Department each appropriation account should at a fixed date (say June 30) be closed each year, and after setting an amount to pay claims upon the appropriations which may have been filed, the balance should lapse into the Treasury. After referring to the receipts and expenditures of the Treasury for the year, which have been published in annual reports, the report directs special attention to a payment of $4,600 from the Treasury on Jan. 27, 1876, to the counsel for the plaintiff in the action of *quo warranto* commenced in the relation of John A. Stemler against Joseph McGuire, to determine the title to the office of Judge of the Seventh District Court. The report then raises the question that the City should not be called upon to pay the counsel of successful litigants in such present case, and recommends that section 113 of the charter, under which the amount was paid, be repealed. Reference is next made to the sinking fund, which has a surplus of $9,281,545 05 of accumulations against which no claim exists, except the $2,748,000 of the floating debt, which will be brought into a regular anomaly will be continued of raising by tax each year an amount sufficient to pay the bonded debt as it falls due, while there is accumulating in the hands of the Sinking Fund Commissioners an amount every year sufficient to meet this debt, but which cannot be applied to the purposes, nor to any other purpose, so long as the present laws remain in force. These laws, continues the report, should be amended at once, making all the present bonded debt of the City payable from taxation a charge upon the sinking fund, after applying sufficient from that fund to pay all the bonds and stocks at present a charge thereon; and by continuing the payment to the fund of the present revenues, the accumulations will be sufficient to meet all the bonded debt and stocks payable from taxation, and thus relieve the annual tax levy of this special burden. The report next alludes to the assessment bonds outstanding amounting to $22,371,400. Of this sum there is at least $7,000,000 "which is represented by no assessment, and for which no assessment can be imposed." To classify, therefore, and continue this $7,000,000 of assessment bonds as a portion of the City's "temporary debt" secured by assessments to be recovered is not a correct statement of the facts. For this $7,000,000 the City must provide otherwise, and the present is a favorable opportunity, owing to the low rate of interest, for converting these temporary assessment bonds into long bonds, to be provided for by taxation, or from the accumulations of the sinking fund. The power to issue these long bonds should be at once conferred upon the proper officials.

The report then says that in the Finance Department there are on file four contracts entered into by the present Commissioners of the new Courthouse for work on the building, the total amount of the contracts being $381,478, but that the Board of Apportionment appropriated only $100,000 for the work. The charter expressly provides that no officer shall incur any expense in excess of the sum appropriated. The Commissioners of the Courthouse, however, have contracted for expenses exceeding $280,000 in excess of the appropriation made, and are proceeding with the work on the building. The report was ordered to be printed. The board then adjourned.

THE CAUSES OF RYAN'S DEATH.

Coroner Osborne, of Newark, yesterday continued the inquest into the circumstances surrounding the death of Thomas Ryan, one of the Newark murderers. The inquest was not concluded because of the fact that the chemical analysis of the stomach, now in progress in Princeton, had not been finished. Four witnesses were sworn. The testimony of the physicians shows that they proceeded in their treatment on a mistaken diagnosis of the case. The rest of the testimony threw no light upon the cause of death.

EXTRADITION WITH SPAIN.

LITTLE CHANCE FOR FUGITIVES.

RATIFICATION OF THE CONVENTION—THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES—THE CRIMES FOR WHICH FUGITIVES SHALL BE SURRENDERED—PRISONERS NOT TO BE TRIED FOR POLITICAL OFFENSES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The ratification of the extradition convention between the United States and Spain having been exchanged, the President has made proclamation of the same. It is agreed that the Government of the United States and the Government of Spain shall, upon mutual requisition duly made, deliver up to justice all persons who may be charged with or who have been convicted of any of the crimes specified in the convention, committed within the jurisdiction of one of the contracting parties while said persons were actually within such jurisdiction when the crime was committed, and who shall seek an asylum or shall be found within the territories of the other, provided that such surrender shall take place only upon evidence of criminality, as, according to the laws of the place where the fugitive or person so charged shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime or offense had been there committed.

ARTICLE II.—Persons shall be delivered up, according to the provisions of this convention, who shall have been charged with or convicted of any of the following crimes:

1. Murder, comprehending the crimes designated by the terms of parricide, assassination, poisoning, or infanticide.
2. The attempt to commit murder.
3. Rape.
4. Arson.
5. Piracy or meeting on board ship when the crew or other persons on board, or part thereof, have by fraud or violence against the commander taken possession of the vessel.
6. Burglary, defined to be the act of breaking and entering into the house of another in the night time with intent to commit a felony therein.
7. The act of breaking and entering the offices of the Government and public authorities, or the offices of banks, banking houses, savings banks, trust companies or insurance companies, with intent to commit a felony therein.
8. Robbery defined, to be felonious and forcible taking from the person of another goods or money by violence or putting him in fear.
9. Forgery or the utterance of forged papers.
10. The forgery or falsification of the official acts of the Government or public authority, including courts of justice, or the uttering or fraudulent use of any of the same.
11. The fabrication of counterfeit money, whether coin or paper, counterfeit titles or coupons of public debt, bank notes, or other instruments of public credit; of counterfeit seals, stamps, dies, and marks of State or public administrator, and the utterance, circulation, or fraudulent use of any of the above-mentioned objects.
12. The embezzlement of public funds, committed within the jurisdiction of one or the other party by public officers or depositaries.
13. Embezzlement by any person or persons hired or salaried, to the detriment of their employers, when these crimes are subject to infamous punishment.
14. Kidnapping defined to be the detention of a person or persons, in order to exact money from them, or for any other unlawful end.

ART. III. The provisions of this convention shall not import a claim of extradition for any crime or offense of a political character, nor for acts connected with such crimes or offenses, and no person surrendered by or to either of the contracting parties, in virtue of this convention, shall be tried or punished for any political cause or offense, nor for any act connected therewith, committed previously to the extradition.

ART. IV. No person shall be subject to extradition in virtue of this convention for any crime or offense committed previous to the exchange of the ratifications hereof; and no person shall be tried for any crime or offense other than that for which he was surrendered, unless such crime be one of those enumerated in article second, and shall have been committed subsequent to the exchange of the ratifications hereof.

ART. V.—A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered under the provisions hereof, when, from lapse of time or other lawful cause, according to the laws of the place within the jurisdiction of which the crime was committed, the criminal is exempt from prosecution or punishment for the offense for which the surrender is asked.

ART. VI.—A fugitive criminal whose surrender may be claimed pursuant to the stipulations hereof, who may be actually under prosecution, out on bail, or in custody for a crime or offense committed in the country where he has sought asylum or shall have been convicted thereof, his extradition may be deferred until such proceedings be determined, and until such criminal has been set at liberty in due course of law.

ART. VII.—If a fugitive claimed by one of the parties hereto shall be also claimed by one or more powers pursuant to treaty provisions on account of crimes committed within their jurisdiction, such criminal shall be delivered in preference in accordance with that demand, which is first presented in date.

ART. VIII. Neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens or subjects under the stipulations of this convention.

ART. IX. The expenses of the arrest, detention, examination, and transportation of the accused shall be paid by the Government which has preferred the demand for extradition.

ART. X. Everything found in the possession of the fugitive criminal at the time of his arrest which may be material as evidence in making proof of the crime shall, so far as practicable, be delivered up with his person at the time of his surrender. Nevertheless, the rights of third party with regard to the articles aforesaid shall be duly respected.

ART. IX. The stipulations of this convention shall be applicable to all foreign or colonial possessions of either of the two contracting parties. Requisitions for the surrender of fugitives from justice shall be made by the respective diplomatic agents of the contracting parties. In the event of the absence of such agents from the country or seat of Government, or where extradition is sought from a colonial possession of the contracting parties, requisition may be made by superior consular officers. It shall also be competent for such representatives or such superior consular officers to ask and obtain a mandate or preliminary warrant of arrest for the person whose surrender is sought; whereupon the Judges and magistrates of the two Governments shall respectively have power and authority upon complaint, made under oath, to issue a warrant for the apprehension of the person charged, in order that he or she may be brought before such Judge or magistrate, that the evidence of criminality may be heard and considered; and if on such hearing the evidence be deemed sufficient to sustain the charge, it shall be the duty of the examining Judge or magistrate to certify the same to the proper executive authority, that a warrant may issue for the surrender of the fugitive. If the fugitive criminal shall have been convicted of the crime for which his surrender is asked, a copy of the sentence of the court before which such conviction took place, duly authenticated, shall be produced. If, however, the fugitive is merely charged with crime, a duly authenticated copy of the warrant of arrest in the country where the crime was committed, and of the depositions upon which such warrant may have been issued, shall be produced with such other evidence or proof as may be deemed competent in the case.

ART. XII. This convention shall continue in force from the day of the exchange of the ratification, (namely, Feb. 21,) thereof, but either party may at any time terminate the same on giving to the other six months notice of its intention so to do.

In testimony whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same and have sealed it in triplicate, and have hereunto affixed their seals.

Done at the City of Madrid, in triplicate, English and Spanish, this 5th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1877.

CALEB CUSHING,
FERNANDO CALDERON Y COLLANTES.

TAXATION IN NEW-YORK CITY.

Controller Kelly yesterday transmitted to the State Assembly, in response to a resolution adopted by that body on Jan. 22, a statement showing the valuations of property in this City on which taxes were levied for the past five years, and the rate of taxation in each year, together with other information on City affairs. The following is a recapitulation of a portion of the statement:

Yr.	Valuations of Real and Personal Estates.	Rate of Tax on $100	Total Amount of Taxes.	Total Amount of Appropriations.
1873	$1,119,139,623	$2 00	$28,228,494	$30,454,187
1874	1,154,029,176	2 80	32,312,816	34,882,391
1875	1,100,943,699	2 94	32,367,744	36,171,472
1876	1,111,034,344	2 80	31,109,962	34,984,395
1877	Not yet fixed.	*2 65	Not fixed.	30,984,269

*Estimated.

The Controller also refers to the bonded indebtedness of this City, and gives a detailed list of the different classes of stocks and bonds, with the rate of interest on each issue up to Dec. 31, 1876. This information, however, has already been published.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Meetings of creditors were held before Register Fitch yesterday. The creditors of Kingsbury, Abbott & Hulett, hat jobbers, at No. 554 Broadway, proved claims amounting to $50,000 and elected Charles H. Lowerre Assignee in Bankruptcy. The creditors of S. & B. Lissner, ribbons, at No. 446 Broome street, accepted a composition of 30 cents on the dollar.

Sanford, Truslow & Co., proprietors of the National Stove Works, at Nos. 239 and 241 Water street, and at Peekskill, N. Y., have temporarily suspended, with liabilities of $100,000. Mr. Sanford said yesterday that the embarrassment was due to real estate transactions, and the creditors had granted an extension by, which he expected to pay in full. The creditors have taken the real estate in their charge.

S. Jacoby & Co., manufacturers of cigars, at No. 200 Chatham street, have failed, with liabilities of $50,000. The business has been transferred to Mr. Max Abenheim, as Assignee, who will conduct it for the benefit of the creditors. The nominal assets are much greater than the liabilities, and it is expected that an extension will be granted, as the heavy claims are held by a few creditors who are willing to accede to such a course.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A REQUEST BY SENATOR GERARD FOR A SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT—A PRINCIPAL FOR THE TRAINING DEPARTMENT, NORMAL COLLEGE — THE REDUCTION OF TEACHERS' SALARIES.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon, in the board rooms, in Grand street. The Superintendent of Truancy reported 936 cases investigated in January, by the agents, of which 584 were not classed as truants, leaving 359 truants and non-attendants, 848 of whom were returned and placed in school and four were sent to the New-York Catholic Protectory. A letter from Senator Gerard was read in answer to resolutions recently forwarded to him by the Board of Education protesting against the passage of a bill looking to the appointment of an Assistant Superintendent for sanitary purposes. Senator Gerard replied that his object was to act intelligently, and that he desired to hear the objections to, as well as the reasons for, proposed measures. He would, he says, have been better satisfied with the reasons of the board than with a simple protest. "There is," he concludes, "a general public demand for such an official as he proposes to have for the protection of life and health, quite as important as education. As many of the schools now are they are breeders of pestilence. The action of the District Inspectors on health matters never amounts to anything—they have no power, and their annual reports receive no consideration."

The Normal College Committee offered a report and resolutions relative to the position of Principal of the Training Department, which was recently made vacant by the death of Miss Doake. They recommended that Miss Isabella Parsels, a tutor in the Training Department, be appointed to the position made vacant by the death of Miss Doake, at a salary of $1,800, and that the vacancy made by Miss Parsels' promotion shall not be filled. The recommendation was adopted, by a vote of 13 to 1, Commissioner Halstead alone voting in the negative. The report of the Finance Committee on the division of the $610,250 appropriated by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was received and adopted. On a motion to consider a proposition to suspend the by-laws, President Wood took the floor, Commissioner Halstead in the chair, and made a long, warm, and positive speech against the reduction of teachers' salaries. He considered them not overpaid, and a class not to be compared with speculators who had flourished in easier times and who now feel naturally the pressure of hard times. He would insist that the board should keep on paying the present salaries month by month until it is impossible to pay them longer, and then he would go to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment and say: You must give us more money or close the schools and dismiss the pupils and teachers.

Commissioner Watson replied to the remarks of President Wood—which were received with warm applause—entirely disagreeing with the position of the President of the Board, whose remarks he considered premature and uncalled for. He also considered the proposition to pay the teachers until the appropriation was exhausted and then to close the schools, as revolutionary and mischievous. He favored the reduction of salaries, and thought they should be reduced before the 18th of March.

Commissioner Hasseltine, of the Sub-committee on Salaries, said that the question had been considered, and that they would be ready to report on Saturday afternoon. It might then be considered wise to call a mee ing of the full committee to consider the report of the sub-committee on Monday, and that as soon as possible thereafter the full board should be called to act upon the report.

President Wood said, while not objecting to Commissioner Watson's criticism of his remarks, he would criticise the acts of either the Board of Aldermen or the Board of Estimate and Apportionment whenever he found that they were opposed to the true interests of the City. As for the suspicion that he courted the applause of teachers, those who knew him best would know better than to impute any such motive to him. He feared there was something under the delay of the report, and he did not wish to be compelled to do something in a hurry that ought to be done carefully. After considerable further discussion, a resolution was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That the by-laws of this board be and they are hereby suspended so as to permit any amendment, suspension, or repeal thereof, or any part thereof, at any meeting or meetings of the board held in pursuance of an adjournment of this meeting.

The meeting was adjourned to meet on Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT A NEGRO BALL.

On Tuesday night a ball occurred in the hall at the corner of Thompson and West Fourth streets, which was attended exclusively by colored people. During the festivities a quarrel occurred between Charles Williams, a driver, living in Fordham, and James Jackson, of No. 148 Thompson street, but the disputants were separated before any blows had been exchanged, and Williams left the ball-room. The ball broke up at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and when Jackson, accompanied by William A. Johnson, who also lives at No. 148 Thompson street, was coming down stairs, followed by Jackson's two sisters, he found Williams standing on the sidewalk at the foot of the stairs. As Jackson appeared, Williams drew from his pocket a five-chambered revolver and fired four shots in quick succession at him. Jackson escaped uninjured, but one of the shots took effect in the leg of Johnson, who, on being struck, fell, receiving a serious wound. The ball entered just below the knee-pan, and striking the bone, was deflected from its course, and passing downward, lodged in the muscles near the ankle. The noise of the firing attracted the attention of Patrolman Gilgar, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who hastened to the scene, and took into custody Williams, Jackson, and Johnson. Gibbon was attended by Police Surgeon Dorn, and subsequently taken to Bellevue Hospital. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday. A complaint of felonious assault was made by Johnson against Williams, and he was committed to the Tombs in default of $2,000 bail. Jackson is the negro who killed his white mistress, Mary Jane Sullivan, at their home, No. 574½ Thompson street, on May 20, 1873, and then attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

GOING TO THE BLACK HILLS.

The New-Haven *Palladium* of Wednesday says: "Last night a party of from 20 to 25 men left this city for the mining regions in the Black Hills. Many of them took this course because they despaired of gaining a fortune or even a competence here, while some left good jobs. Some have been there before and will guide the rest. In the number were John Schradey, sugar-maker; Charles Hewitt, blacksmith; Patrick Doherty, mason; Thomas S. Smith, gun-maker; S. H. Boughton, tool-maker; F. B. Munson, mason; A. M. Sands, machinist; R. M. Wallace, explorer and miner; Charles H. Hilton, machinist; D. Cook Lyon, joiner; Charles Kraigh, blacksmith; Z. Garvin, carriage trimmer; James Garriety, blacksmith; Charles Miller, molder; Charles Christy, tool-maker, a miner named Shannon, and a broker named Seeley. They went by boat to New-York, and expect to reach Yankton next Sunday. Thence they will go overland to Deadwood City. In Yankton they will get tools, cooking utensils, and tents. The most of them started from here with an equipment of two woolen blankets, one rubber blanket, two pairs heavy leather miners' boots, one pair long toe hip rubber boots, one Winchester rifle with ammunition, one Smith & Wesson revolver, and a navy revolver. Three leave the fire department."

WHEN HE WAS A BOY.

In an article on "The Historic Buildings of America," in *Potter's American Monthly* for June, Dr. Lossing tells a delightful anecdote, introducing us to the early boyhood of Washington and his friend, Richard Henry Lee. The anecdote is told in connection with an account of Stratford House, the family seat of the Lee family, and is as follows:

"It [Stratford House] is only a mile from the birthplace of Washington, and stood in the midst of a highly cultivated country, dotted with the mansions of people who formed a very refined society. There Washington and Richard Henry Lee undoubtedly often played together, and wishing that rule between the dwellings was the scene of the following correspondence when they were boys only nine years old, there being only a few weeks' difference between their ages. Little Lee wrote:

Pa brought me two pretty books full of pictures he got them in Alexandria they have pictures of dogs and cats and tigers and every thing you ever so many pretty things and pa says he will send you one of them it has a picture of an elefant and a little indian boy on his back like uncle joe's sam pa says if I learn my tasks good he will let uncle Jo bring me to see you will you ask your ma to let you come to see me.

RICHARD HENRY LEE.

To this note little Washington replied:

DEAR DICKY I thank you very much for the pretty picture book you gave me. Sam asked me to show him the pictures and I showed him all the pictures in it; and I read to him how the tame elephant took care of the master's little boy, and put him on his back and would not let anybody touch his master's son. I can read three or four pages sometimes without missing a word. Ma says I may go to see you and stay all day with you if it be not rainy. She says I may ride my pony Hero if Uncle Ben will go with me and lead Hero. I have a little piece of poetry about the picture book you gave me but I mustn't tell you who wrote the poetry:

G. W.'s commissions to R. H. L.
And likes his book full well,
Henceforth will count his friend,
And hopes many happy days he may spend.

Your good friend,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The "poetry" was written, it is said, by Mr. Howard, a gentleman who used to visit at the house of Mrs. Washington."

KEEPERS OF TRUST FUNDS.

THEIR SEMI-ANNUAL SHOWING.

A MARKED FALLING OFF IN BUSINESS DURING THE PAST SIX MONTHS—THE FULL FIGURES SHOWING THE DIFFERENCE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1877.

The following semi-annual reports of trust companies of the counties of New-York and Kings have been made to the Superintendent of the Banking Department in compliance with chapter 394, Laws of 1874. There are but 10 of these institutions in the State, nine of them being located in New-York and Brooklyn, the remaining one being at Syracuse. The capital invested in the trust companies of this State aggregates nearly $10,000,000. For the purposes of comparison the aggregate amounts reported by the nine companies on July 1, 1876, and Jan. 1, 1877, are given, from which tables it will be seen that there has been a decided falling off in the business of these institutions during the past six months.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY.

RESOURCES.

Stock investments at cost	$1,784,892 51
Amount loaned on collaterals	1,960,924 49
Amount loaned on personal securities, including bills purchased	862,360 69
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	18,480 35
Cash on hand not deposited	188 17
Amount of assets not included under either of the above heads	26,327 49
Total resources	$4,653,153 70

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in in cash	$1,000,000 00
Undivided profits (net amount)	76,236 35
Deposits in trust	3,147,078 03
General deposits, payable on demand	372,407 46
Other liabilities not included under either of the above heads	57,431 86
Total liabilities	$4,653,153 70

Supplementary.—Total amount of interest, commissions, and profits of any description, received during the last six months, $110,978 90; amount of interest paid to and credited depositors during same period, $45,523 33; expenses of the institution during the last six months, $15,136 49; amount of deposits made by order of court, $78,334 86; total amount of deposits, $3,519,485 49; rate of interest on same, 2 to 4 per cent.

MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$454,659 36
Stock investments at cost	1,025,497 42
Amount loaned on collaterals	616,000 49
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	69,977 82
Cash on hand not deposited	1,741 40
Amount of assets not included under either of the above heads	35,063 59
Total resources	$2,192,940 08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in in cash	$2,000,000 00
Excess of cost of Government bonds over market value	25,497 42
Excess of assets over liabilities	167,442 66
Total liabilities	$2,192,940 08

Supplementary.—Amount of debts guaranteed and liability thereon at date or this report, $1,717,832 31; total amount of interest, commissions, and profits of every description recorded during the last six months, $92,177 79; expenses of the institution during the last six months, $34,333 05; amount of dividends on capital stock declared during the last six months, payable Jan. 2, 1877, $50,000; amount of bonds and mortgages purchased, $486,500.

UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.

RESOURCES.

Bonds and mortgages	$221,600 00
Stock investments at cost	2,248,825 75
Amount loaned on collaterals	5,235,249 92
Amount loaned on personal securities, including bills purchased	80,000 00
Overdrafts	130 38
Cash on deposit in banks or other moneyed institutions	562,647 49
Cash on hand not deposited	9,877 54
Amount of assets not included under either of the above heads	116,331 78
Total resources	$8,474,662 86

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in in cash	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	184,152 26
Suspended profit and loss	172,023 79
Undivided profits (net amount)	61,223 31

of Mr. Boey, so as to provide that the ships shall be built under the direction and inspection of some naval officer to be designated by the Secretary of the Navy, and said ships shall at all times be subject to the use of the Government at reasonable rates for charter. Agreed to.

The amendment of Mr. Boey as amended by that of Mr. Hamlin just mentioned, was then agreed to.

Mr. INGALLS, of Kansas, submitted as a substitute for the amendment of Mr. Hamlin, agreed to in Committee of the Whole, the following:

"And the sum of $500,000, or so much the reof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated to carry the mails in Central Pacific States, China and Japan, upon the best attainable terms for monthly service; and the Postmaster General be and is hereby authorized to contract for such service, said mails to be carried in American built and owned vessels of not less than 2,000 tons burden."

Agreed to—yeas 27, nays 18—as follows:

YEAS—Allison, Barnum, Bogy, Booth, Burnside, Cameron (Penn.), Cameron (Wis.), Chaffee, Christiancy, Conover, Cragin, Dawes, Dennis, Ferry, Goldthwaite, Hamlin, Ingalls, Johnston, Kernan, McMillan, Morrill, Paddock, Patterson, Sargent, West, Windom, and Withers—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Alcorn, Bailey, Clayton, Cooper, Davis, Hereford, Hitchcock, McCreery, McDonald, Maxey, Morton, Randolph, Ransom, Robertson, Sherman, Spencer, Teller, and Wright—18.

The bill was then read a third time and passed.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, called up the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill, and the explanation thereof, accompanying the bill as it came from the House of Representatives, appropriated $14,979,345 50, and as amended by the Committee on Appropriations and reported to the Senate, it appropriated $16,737,895 95, an increase of $1,758,550 45. The Legislative bill for the current year appropriated $15,717,833 30. The Committee on Appropriations had adopted a general rule in considering the bill, which was to reinstate all salaries reduced by the House to what they are at present. The committee had taken the compromise measure of last session fixing salaries for the current fiscal year as their guide, and had not in a single instance increased the salaries that were determined by the compromise of last session. In a few instances the number of employes in the Executive Departments had been increased—as, for instance, in the Sixth Auditor's office, where the accounts of the Post Office Department were settled, there was not sufficient clerical force. There were 400 applications for money order offices, but they could not be granted on account of there not being sufficient clerical force to settle their accounts. The money order officers paid their own way and left a small profit to the Government. Therefore it was deemed advisable to increase the force.

All the amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to. Among them were the following: Increasing the appropriation for salaries and expenses of Collectors of Internal Revenue from $1,675,000 to $1,840,000, and striking out of the House bill the clause reducing the number of Internal Revenue collection districts to 120, after 30th of June next. The amendment appropriating $639,410 59 to pay judgments of the Court of Claims was also agreed to.

The House bill, it will be remembered, appropriated $25,000 for compensation of the President of the United States, and provided that section 153 of the Revised Statutes be repealed so far as the same relates to the salary of the President. The Senate Committee reported an amendment increasing the appropriation from $25,000 to $50,000, and striking out the proviso in regard to the repeal of section 153. The question being on concurring in the amendment of the committee, Mr. WRIGHT demanded the yeas and nays, and it was agreed to—Yeas 23, nays 18—as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Barnum, Booth, Boutwell, Bruce, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Christiancy, Dennis, Chaffee, Conover, Cooper, Cragin, Dennis, Dorsey, Goldthwaite, Hamlin, McMillan, Paddock, Robertson, Sargent, Spencer, Teller, Windom, Withers—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Bailey, Cockrell, Davis, Ferry, Gersord, Hitchcock, Kernan, McCreery, Mcdonald, Maxey, Morrill, Randolph, Ransom, Wadleigh, Wallace, Whyte, Wright—18.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee were concurred in.

The Senate then, at 5:45 P. M., went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 10 o'clock, but a full hour was consumed in ascertaining whether there was a quorum present and in the reading of testimony to sustain the objection made yesterday against the Electoral vote of R. M. Daggett, of Nevada.

Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, who made the objection yesterday, offered a resolution that the vote be counted, and explained that an error had been made in describing the office held by Daggett as that of United States Commissioner, while the testimony showed that he held the office of Clerk to the United States Court.

A rather miscellaneous argument followed, running over Louisiana, Oregon, the Commission, Nevada, President elect Hayes, and kindred subjects, when the vote was then taken on Mr. Springer's resolution, which was agreed to without a division.

THE JOINT SESSION.

A message was sent to the Senate to notify that body of the action of the House, and that the House was now ready to meet it in joint session. At 11:45 the Senators entered the hall and took the seats assigned to them. After all were seated, the PRESIDENT of the Senate called the meeting to order, and directed the reading of the resolutions of each house in favor of counting the votes of Nevada. The teller then announced that the State of Nevada had cast 3 votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

Then followed in succession the States of New-Hampshire, with 5 votes for Hayes and Wheeler; New-Jersey, with 9 votes for Tilden and Hendricks; New-York, with 35 votes for Tilden and Hendricks; North Carolina, with 10 votes for Tilden and Hendricks, and Ohio, with 22 votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

THE OREGON CERTIFICATE.

The Presiding Officer then opened and handed to the tellers a certificate received from the State of Oregon. It was read by Mr. STONE, of Missouri, and proved to be the sworn certificate of the three Hayes Electors—Cartwright, Odell, and Watts—executed before a notary public. The papers contain a full statement of the doings of the three Electors, the resignation of Watts as Postmaster, his subsequent choice by the other two Electors, the original ballots cast by the Electors, &c. They were read in full. The presiding officer then handed to the tellers the certificate of the three rival Electors—Cronin, Miller, and Parker—authenticated by the signatures of the Governor and Secretary of State, with the seal of the State attached. This certificate gives two votes to Hayes and Wheeler and one vote for Tilden and Hendricks.

Senator MITCHELL, of Oregon, presented objections to the certificate of Cronin, Miller, and Parker on the following grounds:

First—Because neither of said persons was ever appointed Elector by the State of Oregon in any manner whatever.

Second—Because it appears from the records and paper contained in and attached to the certificate of W. H. Odell, J. C. Cartwright, and John W. Watts that they were duly appointed Electors, and cast their votes as such.

Third—Because it does not appear from the face of the Governor's certificate attached to the returns of the votes of Cronin, Miller, and Parker, that such certificate was issued to three persons having the highest number of votes for Electors, but was issued by him to persons whom he deemed eligible, though one of them, E. A. Cronin, was not appointed thereto according to the laws of the State of Oregon.

Fourth—Because it appears from the certificate of S. F. Chadwick, Secretary of State, that Odell, Cartwright, and Watts received the highest number of votes, and that the Secretary of State, in pursuance of law, as declared, and that, therefore, the certificate of the Governor, in so far as it omitted to certify the name of J. W. Watts as one of the Electors appointed, and in so far as such certificate contained the name of E. A. Cronin as one of the Electors appointed, fails to conform to the act of Congress in such cases made and provided, and to the law of Oregon, and that such certificate is, as to said Cronin, without authority and of no effect.

Fifth—Because it appears from both certificates that Odell and Cartwright, a majority of the Electoral College, were duly appointed Electors by the State of Oregon, in the manner directed by the Legislature; that their record, presented to the President of the Senate, and by him to the two houses, shows that a vacancy in the office of Elector existed on the day fixed by law for the meeting of Electors, and that such vacancy was filled by the appointment of Watts.

This objection is signed by Senators Mitchell and Sargent, and by Representatives Lawrence, Burchard, and Medill.

Senator KELLY, of Oregon, then presented an objection to the certificate of Cartwright, Odell and Watts, which is signed by Senators Kelly, Boggs, McDonald, Stevenson, and Cooper, and by Representatives Field, Tucker, Lane, Jenks, Walling, Clymer, Wigginton, Poppleton, Vance, Hurd, and Luttrell. The grounds of the objection are:

First—The papers purporting to be the certificates or the Electoral votes of the State of Oregon have not annexed to them a certificate of the Governor of Oregon, as required to be made and annexed by sections 136 and 138 United States Revised Statutes.

Second—The papers have not annexed to them a list of the names of Cartwright, Odell, and Watts as Electors, to which the seal of the State of Oregon was affixed by the Secretary of State, and signed by the Governor and Secretary, as required by section 60 of chapter 14, Liber 9, of the General Laws of Oregon.

Third—It was the right and duty of the Governor of Oregon, under the laws of that State, to give a certificate of election or appointment as Electors to John C. Cartwright, W. H. Odell, and E. A. Cronin, they being the three persons capable of being appointed Presidental Electors who received the highest number of votes at the election held in Oregon on Nov. 7, 1876.

Fourth—Cartwright and Odell had no right or authority in law to appoint Watts to be an Elector on Dec. 6, 1876, as there was no vacancy in the office of Presidential Elector on that day.

Fifth—Cartwright and Odell had no right or authority in law to appoint Watts an Elector on Dec. 6, 1876, inasmuch as they did not on that day compose or form any part of the Electoral College of Oregon as by law constituted.

Sixth—Cartwright and Odell had no authority to appoint Watts an Elector on Dec. 6, 1876, because on that day Watts was still the Postmaster at Lafayette, Oregon, and was still on that day holding said office of profit and trust.

Seventh—Watts, who claims to be an Elector in the above described certificate, was, in February, 1873, appointed Postmaster at Lafayette, Oregon, and was duly commissioned and qualified as such Postmaster, that being an office of trust and profit under the laws of the United States, and continued to act as such Postmaster from February, 1873, until after Nov. 13, 1876, and was acting as such Postmaster on Nov. 7, 1876, when the Presidential Electors were appointed by the State of Oregon, and that he was ineligible to be appointed as one of said Presidential Electors.

Eighth—When in the canvass of Oregon caused the lists of the names of the Electors of the State to be made and certified such lists did not contain the name of said Watts, but did contain the names of Cartwright, Odell, and Cronin, who were duly appointed Electors of President and Vice President of the United States in the State of Oregon, on Nov. 7, 1876.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, presented a further objection to the certificate of Cronin, Miller, and Parker, on the ground that neither of them had been appointed a Presidential Elector, and that Odell, Cartwright, and Watts had been duly elected, and had cast the only true and lawful votes of the State. This paper is signed by Senators Mitchell and Sargent, and by Representatives Lawrence, of Ohio; McCrary, of Iowa; Hale, of Maine, and Banks, of Massachusetts.

The PRESIDING OFFICER then stated that all the certificates from the State of Oregon, with the accompanying papers and with the objections, would be now submitted to the Electoral Commission for its judgment and decision, and that the Senate would retire to its Chamber.

The Senators having retired, (at 12:55,) the SPEAKER announced the commencement of a new legislative day, which was thereupon opened with prayer by the Chaplain.

Mr. HEWITT, of New-York, introduced a bill declaring Little Hell Gate not a navigable channel, and according the consent of the United States to the filling up of the same.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, Chairman of the Appropriation Committee, reported the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and it having been previously printed, the House, at 1:25 P. M., went into Committee of the Whole on that bill, Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, in the chair.

Mr. CONGER, of Michigan, raised the point of order on the paragraph which authorizes the purchase of the Congressional *Globe* building in Washington, together with the bound and unbound volumes of the *Globe* contained therein, on the ground that it was new legislation.

The CHAIR sustained the point, and the paragraph was stricken out.

Mr. HARRISON, of Illinois, offered an amendment appropriating $33,000 for improving the ventilation of the House of Representatives, to be expended under the architect of the Capitol. He explained that the amendment did not propose to change the system of ventilation, but simply to improve the present system.

After further discussion Mr. HEWITT, of New-York, said that he believed that the system of ventilation would be very much improved if the amendment was adopted, but if it was not improved he would not object to the present opportunity of his life if he should be allowed to perfect the ventilation of the hall at his own cost.

Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, moved to amend the amendment by ordering the expenditure to be made under the direction and according to the plans of Hon. A. S. Hewitt, but at the request of Mr. Hewitt he will withdraw his amendment.

Mr. Harrison's amendment was then agreed to.

After making some progress on the bill the committee rose, and at 4:45 P. M. took a recess until 7:30 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The House, immediately on reassembling at 7:50 o'clock, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, in the chair) on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill.

Mr. BELFORD, of Colorado, offered an amendment increasing the amount for land surveys to $300,000, which was rejected, when Mr. Belford moved to fix the amount at $150,000.

A long time was consumed in endeavoring to find if there was a quorum present, Mr. Holman trying to effect a compromise on $100,000, and Mr. Lane, of Oregon, rejecting the proposition.

After two roll-calls the committee rose, and the House took a recess until 9:30 to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY

CHARGES AGAINST THE MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY—A NEW BOARD OF OFFICERS ELECTED—MR. ALLAN CAMPBELL NOT RE-ELECTED.

The stockholders of the Consolidation Coal Company held a meeting at No. 71 Broadway yesterday, for the election of officers for the ensuing year. The election this year was vested with unusual interest, because of the action taken recently by the Board of Aldermen against Mr. Allan Campbell, Commissioner of Public Works, for holding at the same time the office of President of this company. Mr. Henry A. Mott drew attention to the following paragraph in the annual report of the company for 1876:

"The company also holds, as a cash asset, $100,000 of the first mortgage bonds of the Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad, redeemed in 1875 by the payment of $98,500 in cash from earnings, being the final installment for the purchase of the George's Creek Railroad."

By the report of 1875, Mr. Mott said it appeared these bonds had been paid for out of the earnings of the company in that year, while this year's report says that the Consolidation Coal Company in 1876 purchased the entire property of the Cumberland Railroad. Mr. Mott asked, "How could the Consolidation Coal Company hold as an asset a bond of a company now merged in it, when it had assumed to pay the indebtedness represented by $100,000 of bonds which were secured by mortgage now owned by itself? Could they do so any more than an individual could hold as an asset a mortgage upon property which he owned in fee?" He insisted that the mortgage to the extent of the $100,000 had merged in the fee now held by the company, and ought to be canceled for use.

Mr. Campbell replied that he differed with Mr. Mott, and held that the disposition made of the bonds was judicious and proper. They could be used as any other asset of the company, and if the Directors saw fit, could even be resold. He supposed that if there had been anything wrong in the transaction, Mr. Evans, one of the Directors, would have been as apt to see it as Mr. Mott.

Mr. Mott answered with some warmth that he, for one, did not intend to permit this matter to go by default. It had come up in another shape at last year's meeting, but no action had been taken to settle the difficulty. If the other stockholders were willing to allow their $71,000 second mortgage bonds to be reduced in value, which would certainly be the case if these bonds should be again sold, he was not. Neither was he willing to silently permit a fraud to be perpetrated on unsuspecting persons who, unaware of the real history of these bonds, might be induced to purchase them without inquiring into their character.

The voting for a Board of Officers then took place, and 71,659 shares were represented. The following were declared to be the Board of Officers for 1877:

President—Charles F. Mayer.

Directors—William Whitewright, George B. Warren, Jr., David W. Bishop, William F. Burns, Robert Garrett, Galloway Chesebro', John Gregg, William P. Frick, William Donnell, Decatur H. Miller.

Mr. Campbell made no effort to be re-elected.

THE NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

The New-York Open Board of Stock Brokers, recently organized, held their first annual election yesterday afternoon in Delmonico's, New street. The polls were open from 2 until 4 o'clock. Eighty-seven votes were cast, only those who had paid their initiation fee and subscribed to the constitution and by-laws being allowed the right of suffrage. The following ticket was unanimously elected:

President—B. M. Nevers of the late firm of Grinnell & Nevers.

Vice President—J. N. Harriman, late of the firm of E. H. Harriman & Co.

Chairman—E. T. Bragaw, late Vice President of the New-York Gold Exchange.

Treasurer—J. H. Munson, of the firm of Munson & Ketchum.

Secretary—E. P. Goodwin, late Assistant Secretary of the Stock Exchange.

Executive Committee—John F. Underhill, (late President of the New-York Gold Exchange.) Chairman; O. W. Joslyn; J. A. MacPherson, J. S. Edwards, J. N. Harriman, C. H. Bosher, E. R. Miller, L. W. Gillet, Charles Schwaquffer.

Committee on Admissions—G. I. Landon, Chairman; Joseph Jacobs, A. H. Allen, R. Eels, H. S. Taylor, Arthur Diefendorf, S. Von Destinon, A. M. Whitlock, Jr., C. A. Comstock.

Arbitration Committee—J. H. Tucker, Chairman; D. L. St. John, F. O. French, W. M. Whittemore, N. Dole.

Finance Committee—W. H. Phillips, Chairman; I. C. Meyer, C. P. Ealit, J. H. V. Cockcroft, Benjamin Hart.

Committee on Securities—D. C. Falls, Chairman; A. W. Dimmock, J. S. Cronise, Alonzo Follett, A. S. Rosenbaum.

A meeting was held subsequently at which the Committee on Building reported that they had secured the rooms formerly occupied by the old Open Board of Stock Brokers, Nos. 16 and 18 Broad street, for the permanent use of the Board, at an annual rental of $10,000, and that they are in negotiation for a temporary building until the other can be suitably altered. A number of new members were admitted, making the present membership 272, and the Committee on Admissions reported that they have 55 additional applications to pass upon. The meeting then adjourned.

THE OHIO PROHIBITIONISTS.

The Ohio Prohibition Reformers, as they style themselves, are to hold a State Convention in Columbus to-day, Feb. 22, to nominate candidates for State officers, and devise measures for securing the prohibition of the manufacture and sale of alcoholic liquors; secure the legalisation of woman's suffrage, and guarding against rings, popular ignorance, and Executive and legislative patronage. The call contains this clause: "If ever the temperance men and women of Ohio propose to make a united and determined movement for the enactment of a Prohibitory law against 'the crime of crimes,' this is the year for that effort. It brings purely a State canvass, in which none of the old national party issues can intrude, for only State and local officers are to be chosen by the people. Under the present Constitution, our Legislature has complete control

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, FEB. 22, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION, BALL AND GARDEN PARTY, under the auspices of St. John's Guild.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FIFTH AVENUE—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger. Matinée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WILD OATS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS; OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING-HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker, Miss Maude Harrison. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers, Miss Fanny Morant. Matinée.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE, (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée. Matinée—LA FILLE DE MADAME ANGOT.

BIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MARMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—EQUESTRIAN GAMES AND FIELD SPORTS. Matinée.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS. Day and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ROUND THE CLOCK. Matinée.

NO. 858 BROADWAY.—DREAMING IOLANTHE AND OTHER STUDIES.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE TWO ORPHANS. Matinée.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—OUR BOYS—Mr. T. Whiffin Mr. Mark Bates, Miss Edmonson. Matinée.

CHICKERING HALL.—BALLAD AND JUBILEE CONCERT.

STEINWAY HALL.—At 2 P. M.—PIANO CONCERT—Mme. Annette Essipoff.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SPARRING AND WRESTLING MATCHES.

TAMMANY HALL.—SOCIETY SOCIABLE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES, AND NEGRO COMICALITIES. Matinee.

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The Oregon case has gone to the Electoral Commission, and with its settlement will disappear the last element of uncertainty in the long wrangle over the Presidency. The Democrats expect nothing from their arguments over the vote of Oregon, and it remains to be seen whether any considerable portion of them will have conscience enough to manifest their disapproval of the infamous conspiracy by which the people of Oregon were to be cheated out of their choice for President. The Democratic members of the Commission will have the opportunity of showing their superiority to partisan considerations in dealing with the Oregon trick, and their friends in Congress will be subjected to a test calculated to reveal either their deliberate dishonesty or their disinclination to indorse one of the most disgraceful bargains of recent politics. But when Mr. JENKS, of Pennsylvania, points the way by laying his hand on his heart, and appealing for the reception of the Cronin vote, in the name of "truth, justice, and right," it would perhaps be too much to expect the faintest display of virtue from his less pretentious associates.

Mr. SHERMAN yesterday reported from the Senate Finance Committee a funding bill which, in its main feature, is good, and which is worth every effort to pass, though it does not go so far as could be wished. It authorizes the exchange of legal tenders at par for thirty-year four per cent. gold bonds, at the rate of not exceeding $4,000,000 in any one month, or $25,000,000 in any one year, to the total amount of $100,000,000. No commission in any form is to be paid for the exchange. The legal tenders exchanged are to be canceled and destroyed. The third section of the bill authorizes the issue of "silver coin" to an amount which, with that previously authorized, shall reach $80,000,000, to be exchanged for legal-tender notes, the notes to be destroyed and counted as part of the sinking fund. The effect of this part of the bill will be *nil* unless the silver coin goes above the price of paper, when the Government will have the privilege of providing it, though, of course, there can be no legitimate use for $80,000,000 of subsidiary coin or "small change."

Mr. TILDEN plays the part of hypocrite and trickster to the last. He "repudiates" the joint agreement of the Senate and House Committees to leave the bank accounts of the political managers of both parties unexamined, and "disclaims any immunity, protection, or benefit" from such agreement. Mr. TILDEN'S protestations come rather late. The bargain is closed, and he is perfectly well aware that there is no chance of reopening it. Why did he not instruct his friend and fellow-worker JORDAN to lay his bank account before the Senate Committee when summoned for that express purpose? The Cashier of the Third National Bank, doubtless, knew very well what he was about when he refused to give the needful information about TILDEN'S recent transactions with the bank, but the defeated candidate for the Presidency rather overrates public credulity when he attempts to get credit for either honesty or manliness in his tardy repudiation of the instructions on which JORDAN acted.

"I shall go to my people and shall tell them all," said the gifted WATTERSON, of Kentucky, in his speech on the Louisiana decision. As an installment of the revelations which he has in store, "H. W." sends the following to his newspaper apropos of TILDEN'S trusted henchman: "Mr. HEWITT, the official head of the party, appeared in the Capitol befuddled with self-mystification and vanity. Precisely what distinct plan, if any, this flighty, incapable person may have had, the world will never know or care to know. The country saw him chiefly as a bob-o-link; scudding, cloud-like, between the White House and the office of the Associated Press." From the favored organ of the nincompoops, from the TYRTÆUS who sang the virtues of TILDEN and the charms of the Gramercy Park circle in most melodious prose, this is exceedingly irreverent talk. "H. W." sorrowfully acknowledges that "the milk that is spilled was good milk" to mix Kentucky bourbon withal. But, "what of that? The milk is gone. The brass-hooped piggin is broken at the fountain." Still, "H. W." will not despair, nor beat his breast, nor saw the air with his hands, feeling rather relieved, apparently, after the foregoing mixing of fluids and metaphors. So he settles down to these two pieces of good advice to all who sympathize with his distress, "Suppress violent thoughts and extreme ejaculation;" "Treat HAYES like a gentleman until he proves himself a usurper by his acts." Even the New-York *Sun* might learn something from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.

The glimpse we get of the returns supplied by life insurance companies in relation to expenses whets the appetite for fuller and more satisfactory information. In the first place, no attention has been paid by several of the more important companies to the request embodied in Senator BIXBY'S resolution. The companies to whom this remark applies cannot complain if an unfavorable construction is put upon their silence. In the next place, it is evident that of the companies whose returns are epitomized in our Albany dispatch, very few have complied with the spirit of the inquiry sanctioned by the Senate. They state salaries, but as a rule they are silent about the various devices which are known to be in operation for increasing the incomes of officers, and otherwise concealing disbursements which would invite unfavorable comment. We pointed out at the time of the adoption of the resolution that unless its requirements were more specifically indicated by the Insurance Department, it would not elicit the required facts, and the result sustains this view. Some of the figures obtained are startling, nevertheless.

The extradition treaty which has just been concluded between the United States and Spain contains some features which have evidently been suggested by recent complications in our foreign relations. The offenses for which an accused person may be extradited are carefully specified and described. The list comprises fourteen different crimes, each of which is recognized as such by all civilized nations. A person surrendered to answer the charge of having committed one of these crimes may be tried for any of those specified in the treaty, but not for any not included in the said list. Crimes and offenses of a political character, and those therewith connected, are distinctly excluded from the operation of the treaty. No person may be extradited under the provisions of this treaty for any offense committed prior to the exchange of ratifications. Therefore, American fugitives from justice now residing in Spanish dominions, and Spanish fugitives in this country, are secure from extradition.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

The United States could not have a holiday more fit to be generally observed than the birthday of WASHINGTON. No name is more justly to be honored, whether for the value of the services which its bearer rendered to the country, or for the solid worth of his character and the intrinsic value of the example which he left to the study of future generations. It would hardly be safe to say that without WASHINGTON the war of the Revolution would have been a failure, or that, if it had succeeded, without him the Government would not have been organized on the sound principles and with the efficient machinery which contributed so much to its permanence. Much of the success of the war was due to the character of the people, to the skill, courage, and fidelity of WASHINGTON'S Generals, to the quarrel between England and France, and to the peculiar difficulties in the way of the British arms. Much of the successful organization of the Government was due to the talents and virtue of HAMILTON, MADISON, JAY, MORRIS, GERRY, and the other leaders in the various States. But it is not too much to say that without WASHINGTON the result would have been far more uncertain and the work would have been greatly more difficult.

It is not easy to define the sources of the powerful influence which WASHINGTON exerted, because they did not lie in any few qualities of commanding superiority. He did not have an imperious will, bending that of others to his purposes; on the contrary, nothing in his career is more remarkable than his constant submission, while in command of the Army, to the dictates of the civil power in the hands of men less able and even less devoted than himself. He did not have the supreme confidence in himself which is generally felt to be a condition of success; he was, instead, self-distrustful, formed his conclusions usually with great slowness, and always with great pains, invariably consulted his subordinates in both military and civil life, and held his plans always open for revision with a want of pride of opinion that is not often equaled. Nor could he at any time be said to be possessed of a consciousness that he had a lofty mission to be performed, from which he derived special inspiration; he rather went about his greatest duties, as about the least, with patient method, with industry, persistence, and healthy energy, but with an entire absence of any apparent heroic feeling.

Yet no man ever won more absolute confidence or deeper respect from those who were connected with him or dependent upon him, or swayed a varied, jealous, and scattered people with such great and lasting influence. These facts are the strongest proof of his great mental power, but they are not explained by that alone. It may be said that his command over his countrymen, as well as his great success as a General and a statesman, were due to the unselfishness and conscientiousness with which he did everything that was laid upon him. When he was named to command the "Continental Army," in 1775, he said in his place in the Congress: "I beg it may be remembered by every gentleman in this room, that I this day declare, with the utmost sincerity, I do not think myself equal to the command I am honored with." This perfect modesty was an outgrowth of unselfishness. While other officers, during the long war, were fretting about the honor rendered them, WASHINGTON never seems to have thought of weighing his own repute in the balance against his duty. He was the object of jealous and envious intrigue; there was a party both in the Army and in Congress formed to displace him; the basest slanders were used against him; he was crippled in his authority; a separate command was given to GATES, which was practically exercised over his head; efforts were made to discredit him with the French court and to estrange LAFAYETTE from him; but through it all he went about his work calmly, and gave no sign of wounded pride or of solicitude for his own fame, though his heart was often heavy with gloomy forebodings.

During his civil administration he did not escape distrust or animosity. Toward the last of his service especially, he was bitterly attacked by men whose mode of political warfare makes that of our own day seem mild in contrast. JEFFERSON, the rising and powerful leader of a passionate party, often felt harshly, and sometimes acted meanly, toward him. But WASHINGTON, though he had lost some of the patience of his earlier years, never stooped to use his great influence in resentment. His efforts to keep together the representatives of the parties then beginning to form in the country were almost pathetic in their simple sincerity, and in the spirit of absolute patriotism which they betrayed. That his views were large and sagacious; that he saw, more plainly than most of the public men of his day, the measures which were the conditions of an enduring national Government; that he had a clearer perception of the real tendencies and possibilities of the people of the country than even the greatest of his contemporaries, these are things which it is easy to gather from a study of his public career. But to his practical statesmanship, which he shared with others, he added a generous faithfulness, a complete self-surrender to his country, which no one else of his day equaled, and in which no one of later days can be compared to him except Mr. LINCOLN. It is a remarkable fact, and a very fortunate one, that in his greatest qualities WASHINGTON was a man whom the humblest citizen may hope in his own sphere to emulate, and no greater service could be done to the boys of the United States by their parents and teachers than by making these qualities well understood. His fidelity to duty, his painstaking efforts to form just conceptions of duty, his respect for the rights of others, his constant self-respect, his modesty, his want of any unworthy ambition, his scrupulous honor, his courage in time of trial and danger, his moderation in times of public excitement, the perfect purity of all his public relations—surely these form a standard in which every young American can be instructed by his example.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH.

The Southern mind must be less acute than it has been supposed to be if it fail to comprehend the requisites of Southern prosperity in the future. The present lack of prosperity needs not to be proved, and the causes of a condition of things which is in many respects deplorable are scarcely less apparent than the fact itself. If there is to be any marked improvement, it must be preceded by a change in the political affiliations of a portion of the whites, and by their adoption of a policy of conciliation toward the North, instead of the policy of dictation and defiance which Democratic leaders have for their own purposes encouraged.

The true wants of the South have not greatly changed during the period which has elapsed since the war. Some time was required to enable the planters to discover that the abolition of slavery necessitated changes in the management of their estates. Their farms were too large to be profitably cultivated without more capital or credit than they were able to command. The evident remedy was the sale of a portion of their land to acquire the means of stocking and cultivating the remainder. It was not a pleasant remedy to a class who had prided themselves as much upon the extent of their plantations as upon the number of their slaves, and we cannot wonder that they were averse to its application. After they had learned to accept it as inevitable, other difficulties presented themselves of a still more formidable nature. Sales of land presuppose the presence of buyers. There were no buyers, however, among the Southerners themselves. All were impoverished alike. The only hope, therefore, of being able to cut up large plantations and to sell surplus land rested upon the attraction of strangers from the North and from abroad. From both sources a stream of migration continually flows. The problem before the South was, how to divert to its wasted fields, its stagnant industries, its neglected natural facilities, a portion of the enterprise, energy, and capital which have so quickly built up the prairie States. A misapprehension of the solution to this problem has entailed upon the South many of its embarrassments.

To emulate the West successfully, the secret of Western development must be studied without prejudice. With some of the advantages of the West the South cannot directly contend. It offers few facilities for colonization. Neither its exhausted nor its timbered lands compare with the fertile prairies. Against these drawbacks it may set certain recommendations. Its readier access to the great markets, its diversified mineral resources, its unlimited water power, are considerations which, other things being equal, can scarcely be overestimated. If the comparison of sections extended no further than these points, the South might have confidently claimed a full share of the migrating population, native or foreign. But there is one condition which the South overlooked. The man in search of a new home seeks a community in which there is absolute freedom of opinion and action in political matters. A citizen of Massachusetts or New-York will not care for cheap land or genial climate, if part of the price of either is a surrender of his political rights. Inconveniences and hardships he can submit to cheerfully, but he will not give up his independence. In the West it is assured to him; in the South it is denied. The mischief to the South has not ended here. The state of society which repels settlers also repels capital. The loss of Northern men implies the loss of the enterprise and skill which they carry with them. Therefore, the South remains poor, its lands unsold, its towns and villages in decay, its resources overlooked, its people soured and suffering by reason of circumstances which they seem unwilling to deal with fairly.

Push the statement of the case one step further, and the secret of the depressed condition of the South becomes apparent. It is shunned and distrusted because of the proscriptive party organization and the methods by which its party efforts are conducted. Both are traceable to the Democratic Party. Its managers have assumed that they have a special title to the votes of the South. They have predicated their plans upon the supposition that by persistent audacity they might acquire and hold the South as against the Republican Party. The despotism thus built up is, then, wholly the work of the Democrats, and they must bear a large proportion of the responsibility for the evils which the South endures. There can be no substantial improvement in its fortunes as long as its white people allow themselves to be coaxed and coerced into the maintenance of a policy which begins by asserting that Northern settlers are not wanted unless they renounce their Republican convictions, and which ends in alienating from the South the elements of prosperity that are coveted by its people.

The election of Mr. HAYES will have this effect, if it have no other, at the South—it will impose a check upon the violent Democratic managers, and will lead to a reconsideration of their position by the more reasonable of the whites. With local organization backed by Federal authority, the extremists would have been practically all-powerful. With Federal power in just and generous hands, men like VANCE in North Carolina, and BULTER in South Carolina, will be more than checkmated. Their hold upon the intelligent whites will be broken. Whether the latter will prove equal to the occasion, by using it to throw off Democratic dictation and to create a moderate opinion which, in essential matters, shall work in harmony with the Republican policy, is a question which must meanwhile remain unanswered. We would neither exaggerate the significance of recent Southern action at Washington nor compromise the essentials of Republican policy, by holding out inducements to Southerners who care more for their section than for their party. The quality most to be desired in them, and that which they may cultivate without any sacrifice of self-respect, is independence in the treatment of political issues. Out of this quality reform in Southern politics may most naturally come, and the effect will be as wholesome to the Federal Administration as to the Southern people. Let this point be gained, and the foundation will be laid for a new South, with a future brighter far than would be attainable under other circumstances.

A THRICE-TOLD TALE.

The report made to the Senate yesterday concerning the Oregon case is a fair statement of all the material facts. Moreover, its conclusions are decisive of all the matters therein involved. It is a recognized principle in law that the alleged ineligibility of a candidate is largely determined by the knowledge or ignorance of those voting for him as a candidate for office. Common justice, as well as common sense, would seem to provide that the suffrages of the people should not be inoperative because the candidate for whom they voted was ineligible and his ineligibility was not publicly known. The committee say that WAITS, on the day of election, held an office of trust and profit under the United States. The voters who, as frequenters of his office, knew that he was such an officer, did not number one hundred. Very few of these knew that he was ineligible as a candidate for Elector, and very few of the people in the State knew that he was a postmaster. The report, therefore, lays considerable stress on these facts. It was not generally known that he held any office. Even those who knew that he was a postmaster did not know that that appointment was any disqualification under the laws of the United States. And WAITS' majority over CRONIN was more than ten times as large as the number of voters who knew he was a postmaster.

The next step in the case was the resignation of WAITS. He resigned after the election, but before the assembling of the Electoral College and before the certificates could be issued to the Electors. The Secretary of State, who is the canvassing officer under the laws of Oregon, certified that ODELL, CARTWRIGHT, and WAITS, received the highest number of votes cast for Presidential Electors. The fact that Gov. GROVER issued certificates to ODELL, CARTWRIGHT, and CRONIN is not considered conclusive on the point as to whether WAITS or CRONIN was rightfully an Elector. The certificate of the Governor is not part of the "appointment," but the action of the Secretary of State—the canvassing officer—is conclusive. Therefore, GROVER simply exceeded his jurisdiction in assuming to decide upon a question of ineligibility. But, even if WAITS were ineligible at the time of the election, his resignation of the office of Postmaster restored his eligibility, and it was competent for the other two Electors to choose him to the vacancy created. This they did. His ineligibility has never been called in question by any competent tribunal, and he was, at least *de facto*, a member of the Electoral College, and as such exercised all the functions of such officer. The vacancy, if any, existed, had been lawfully filled.

But even if CRONIN were lawfully elected, and this is explicitly denied, his subsequent action defeated the purpose which he designed to execute. The certificates were given to him. These he refused to deliver to ODELL and CARTWRIGHT, who were already in possession of the official canvass of the Secretary of State. He withdrew from any concert with ODELL and CARTWRIGHT, and organized a college of his own. This was plainly a "refusal to act," which, under the laws of Oregon, created a vacancy. It is immaterial, therefore, whether the vacancy in the Electoral College, of which ODELL and CARTWRIGHT constituted two-thirds, was occasioned by the withdrawal of WATTS, or the "refusal to act" of CRONIN. The vacancy existed, and could only be filled by a majority of the members of the college. ODELL and CARTWRIGHT constituted such a majority, and they filled that vacancy by choosing a person who was eligible to the position. The fact that CRONIN forcibly kept possession of all the certificates, and pretended that he thereby controlled the official existence of those to whom they rightfully belonged, cuts no figure whatever in the case.

The fatal weakness in the Democratic case in Oregon was CRONIN'S failure to get a lawfully elected Elector to act with him. The burden of the infamous dispatches which passed between PATRICK and TILDEN'S house in New-York was "money is needed to buy a Republican Elector to act with one Democrat." The committee's report very properly dwells on the fact that a conspiracy was formed in this City and Oregon to procure this result by corrupt means. They have proved that CRONIN was paid $3,000 for his share in the nefarious business; and a similar amount was paid to one HILL, a Republican editor, to subsidize his newspaper, though this sum was ostensibly paid him as a retaining fee in the pretended legal case. But, after all, it is clear that the failure of the conspirators to buy up one of the Republican Electors was a defeat of all their plans. GROVER secretly informed them that he would give a certificate to one Democratic Elector. CRONIN was the most eligible man, as he had the largest vote on the Democratic ticket. He had publicly said that he would not contest WATTS' right to the certificate. His scruples were silenced subsequently, and he carried out his part of the conspiracy. In default of the countenance and co-operation of one of the Electors whose title to the office was undisputed, he arrogated to himself the right to fill an Electoral College of which he claimed to be the single member. The preposterous nature of his claim is beneath the dignity of argument. It should not receive the serious consideration of Congress, except as a bold attempt to seize an Electoral College by stratagem, or to corrupt it, in default of other means of capture.

OUR PASSION FOR SPEECH.

"Speech is silvern, but silence is golden," is a proverb we hear perpetually, and usually from those to whom silence is impossible. We Americans may believe in its truth, though we seldom act as if we did. If we do, we are not unlike THOMAS CARLYLE, who has been telling his readers for half a century of the beauty, wisdom, and excellence of silence, and has published some forty volumes to prove his sincerity. We ought to admire and appreciate silence, for, as a people, considering our race, we have very little of it. As a nation we are troubled with innumerable opinions, with views on almost every subject, and our trouble grows serious unless we have an opportunity to express ourselves by word of mouth or pen. Opportunity lacking, we make it. We will and must have our say. What we have to say may not be of any importance in itself, but it is of the greatest importance to us that we should say it. We are inclined to think the fact that it is our opinion, rather than the opinion merely, gives our utterance weight.

This is conspicuously a country of opinions. We expect everybody to have opinions; we like to hear them, particularly when they agree with our own. Even if they do not, we prefer to hear them; for then we have a chance to argue, and argument is the delight of the American mind. Go where you may, you will find men in discussion on some topic or other. Nothing is too great or too small to be debated. Politics has precedence in cities and towns; but this is readily and repeatedly exchanged for theology, morals, law, medicine, social obligations, finance, the state of one's digestion, or the tendency to premature baldness. In the rural regions, in sparsely-settled districts, where few newspapers circulate, and where the roar of the great world falls only in faint echoes, agriculture and the crops are mooted, and all the trifles of a narrow life. These may not be handled with remarkable skill or variety, but you can be sure that they will be steadily turned over and over. The most insignificant thing will answer to found an argument on, and to argue is to exercise the right of a freeman, and not unfrequently the privilege of a bore. While a man argues, however badly or drearily, he imagines that the spirit of liberty is strong within him, and that in this way he mysteriously discharges some abstract species of patriotic duty.

Private talking may be very wearisome, but it can never become so unendurable as talking in public with a view to be reported, the desire for publicity being in an exact ratio to the absence of ideas. Every State, county, city, or village of the Union is superabundantly supplied with men constantly uneasy lest they may miss some opportunity to distinguish themselves. They delight in committees, conventions, meetings of every kind; they are among the first to attend and the last to depart. Even when they have a small audience—when they know they shall not be reported—they love to talk. Ignorance of the matter in hand rather stimulates them than otherwise. They wished to show how much information an uninformed understanding can display. They possess words; they hold that words are things; and they have learned by experience that the multitude can not discriminate between words and ideas. If it could, where should they look for reputation? what hope could they cherish of approval or toleration? They are enamored of their own voices—a wild, unnatural affection, in which they have few rivals—and its emptiness has a peculiar charm for them. The more they hear it, the deeper their passion grows, and, as it would seem, the shallower their wit.

When they take up politics, they are stimulated to do their best—or worst. Fancying their field to be enlarged, and their consequence elevated, they feel that they are addressing a nation; that the eyes of the world are upon them. In ordinary times, they are simply tedious and harmless; but in extraordinary times, when the public mind is disturbed or excited by any cause or combination of causes, they are apt to become mischievous by their anxiety to attract attention. Such men are generally prone to demagogism; they cannot expect to influence the intelligent and thoughtful part of the community, and therefore they appeal to the prejudices and passions of the unreflecting. Their great vanity, not their capacity, renders them to a certain extent dangerous; just as any person, however weak or contemptible, may be dangerous, if he be permitted to carry firebrands where there is inflammable material. The suspicion that they can be considered dangerous arouses all their conceit, and to be called dangerous assures them of their transcendent ability. They never suspect that it is only the privilege, the entire freedom, they enjoy which makes it possible for them to do harm. By abusing both they exalt themselves in their own estimation. They assume the air of men of high principle; they pretend to be guardians and defenders of the rights of the people; they prate grandiloquently of their patriotism, and beneath all their rant and fustian is only a porous quantity of wretched egotism.

It is hard, sometimes, to be patient with such blatherskites, or indeed with any men or class of men who either talk for mere love of talking, or from a desire to gain notoriety at any price. But it is the best way to be patient, to let them gabble on until they tire everybody, and demonstrate their own shallowness, as they must ultimately do. We are a speaking people; we will have our views, and many of us our grievances. Our ready speech may be a safety-valve which, as we run on high-pressure principle, preserves us from explosion.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

FINAL ADJOURNMENT FIXED FOR MARCH 9—THE DISTRICT COURT BILL PASSED—A BILL MAKING ANOTHER GRADE OF MURDER—ANOTHER BATCH OF NOMINATIONS FROM THE GOVERNOR—THE DIVISION OF THE PRINTING JOBS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1877.

The House this morning agreed to the concurrent resolution of the Senate calling for final adjournment on Friday, March 9.

The committees of the House reported adversely this morning on several bills. Among the more important of them were that of Egans limiting horse-car fares to four cents for the first two miles and one cent each additional mile, and that introduced by some one at the instance of one J. R. Freeze, fixing the rate of interest at 6 per cent. In both cases the adverse reports were sustained.

Among the bills introduced in the House is one which practically makes another grade of murder. It directs the Judges in case a verdict of murder of the first degree is accompanied by a recommendation to mercy to sentence to imprisonment for life.

Mr. Harris introduced a bill authorizing cities and towns to issue 20-year local improvement bonds for the improvement of any street when the majority of resident property-owners apply for it. The tax-payer shall pay 7 per cent. interest on his assessment, and 5 per cent. of the principal annually. The bonds shall bear 6 per cent. interest, leaving 1 per cent. as a contingent fund. The bonds shall be first assessment liens on the property, and in the event of failure to pay the assessment when due, the Collector may, on 10 days' notice, advertise the property for sale, and 30 days thereafter sell it. The bill is designed to make possible much needed improvements in the condition of the streets in all the cities of the State.

The District Court bill was called up on final passage in the House this morning. Mr. Van Renselaer combated the motion that the courts entail an additional burden on the cities which sustain them. He wanted the bill laid over till Monday, but it failed. After some debate, it was put on final passage, and passed by a vote of 37 to 20.

Mr. Dayton introduced, at the instance of the Morristown Asylum Commissioners, a bill appropriating an additional $15,000 to that institution. Mr. Hill introduced into the Senate a bill providing that hereafter no more appropriations shall be made to the support of the schools from the revenues of the State.

In executive session the Senate received the following nominations from the Governor:

Trustees of the Normal School.—R. M. Acton, James R. Woodward, Gilbert Combs, R. H. Vegate, R. M. Price, W. A. Whitehead, and Rev. Charles K. Imbrie.

Judges of Common Pleas.—Joseph Vliet, Warren County; Alexander Wurtz, Hunterdon; John H. Mecker, Essex; David Mulford, Union; D. W. Bellicker, Morris, and Elias Doughty, Cumberland.

Prosecutors of the Pleas.—Thomas W. Middleton, of Ocean, and F. A. De Motte, of Morris.

The nominations were all referred.

The Printing Committee have agreed on their division of the printing spoils, and have introduced a bill awarding contracts as follows: John Carpenter, Jr., of Clinton, Hunterdon County, who was dismissed from the House Clerkship two years ago in disgrace, the printing of the State Treasurer's, Controller's, State Board of Education, Normal School, and State Prison reports; Naar, Day & Naar, of Trenton, the Senate and Assembly bills and such reports of State officers as are not otherwise provided for; Mr. Mullone, of the Jersey City *Argus*, 1,000 copies of the Assembly minutes; S. W. Miller, of Salem, 1,000 copies of Senate Journal; Frank Patterson, of the Newark *Courier*, the volume of legislative documents; Charles B. Wills, of Mount Holly, 3,000 copies of the Laws of 1877. The printers of the State who are omitted by this arrangement will doubtless make an effort to break the combination.

The House killed a bill which ought to have been passed. Some property-owners are in the habit of borrowing large sums of money for the purpose of evading the payment of personal tax for just that amount. Mr. Howell's bill merely required that every man claiming deduction on account of debt must swear that the debt was not contracted for the purpose of evading the tax. The members thought it would lead to confusion, and the bill was defeated.

The general law for the government of counties was recommended in the Senate, which kills it. Assemblyman Drohan withdrew the bill making the Finance Board, of which he is President, the controlling Board in Jersey City's local government.

BUSINESS FAILURES IN CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 21.—The heavy decline in the market rates of provisions and grain in this city within a day or two past has had a demoralizing effect on dealers. The firm of D. Kreigh & Co., packers, was forced yesterday to suspend owing to its deals in pork and lard, its heaviest creditors being in New-York. To-day the firms of R. B. Murphy & Co., M. S. Kingsland & Co., and N. H. Warren & Co. were forced to suspend. All had been carrying heavy margins, and the decline in pork alone, which has been from $18 75 Jan. 10, for April option, to $14 45 on yesterday, had the effect to force two of these firms to the wall. The others lost in grain transactions, deals in which are exceedingly feverish just now.

THE ICE IN THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 21.—The ice in front of this city broke up to-day, and is now moving with the tide. Reports from all points below show that boats could easily come to this city.

ALBANY.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

THE GOVERNOR'S APPOINTMENTS—A REPORT FROM THE OUTGOING INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT—THE SALARIES PAID TO INSURANCE OFFICIALS—COMPANIES WHICH HAVE FAILED TO REPLY—INSURANCE IN THE ASSEMBLY—GENERAL BUSINESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1877.

This was the day for a regular executive session of the Senate, the rules requiring that such a session shall be held on the first and third Wednesday of each month at 12 M. But a joint resolution having been adopted yesterday that both houses adjourn at 12 M. to-day till next Tuesday, the executive session was prevented. Two or three attempts were made to get into executive session before 12 o'clock, but it could not be done except by unanimous consent, and Democrats objected. Had a session been held, a motion would have been made to reconsider the vote by which John F. Smythe was confirmed as Superintendent of Insurance, and Hezekiah Sturgess as Canal Appraiser. The motion would not have prevailed, however, and the only thing gained would have been to put Senators squarely on the record in this business of trafficking in public offices. The time during which these nominations can be held in executive session after being confirmed expires to-day, and they will be returned to the Governor as duly confirmed. Their commissions will be made out immediately, and they will enter upon the duties of their offices to-morrow. Mr. William Smyth, the retiring Superintendent of Insurance, will not continue his connection with the department in any capacity. He could probably remain as Deputy Superintendent, if he desired, but he regards the change that has been brought about in the head of the department as the work of the insurance companies, whose manner of doing business was being subjected to a rigid investigation, and as indicating a change in the policy he was pursuing toward them. Having taken a firm stand in favor of this policy, and believing it to be necessary and proper, he says he could not consistently remain in the department and see the work that he had commenced abandoned.

In answer to the resolution introduced on the 16th of January by Senator Bixby, requesting the Superintendent of Insurance to call upon the life insurance companies of this State to report to him a list of salaries paid to officials in each company, Mr. Smyth to-day transmitted the reports of the companies so far as they have been received up to the present time. Senator Bixby presented the reports to the Senate and called attention to the fact that the most important companies, and those specially charged by him with extravagance in their management, had failed to respond to his resolution. Among those failing to respond are the Mutual Life, the Equitable Life, the Globe Mutual, the Guardian Mutual, the Knickerbocker, the Metropolitan Life, and the World Mutual. Those who complied with the resolution, made reports as follows:

The North America Life Insurance Company pay their President, Henry J. Furber, $12,000 salary; the Vice President $6,000, the Secretary $6,000, and other officers and clerks $52,228 20.

The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company pay their President $12,000 salary, and other officers an aggregate of $24,950.

The Home Life Insurance Company pay their President, George C. Ripley, $10,000 per annum; the Secretary $8,000, and the other officers the balance to make up the total expenses, $31,876 26.

The Universal Life Insurance Company pay their President $9,000 salary, their Vice President $20,967 75, their Secretary $14,234 01, their Actuary $13 394; the total amount paid for salaries is $116,428 15.

The United States Life Insurance Company report the expenses of running the company last year at $181,693 32, the President receiving a salary of $15,000, the Superintendent of Agencies $10,000, and the Secretary $3,500.

The expenses of the Empire State Life Insurance Company last year were $3,200.

The Manhattan Life Insurance Company pays $10,000 salary to the President, Henry Stokes, and $3,887 57 in fees and donations; $6,000 salary to the Vice President, and $2,335 03 in fees; $6,000 salary to the Secretary, and $2,355 03 in fees; $5,000 salary to the Actuary, and $2,355 03 in fees. The total amount paid out to officers and agents was $83,040 11.

The Homeopathic Life Insurance Company, $16,550 75; $2,500 salary is paid the President, D. D. T. Marsnall; $5,000 to the Vice Presidents; $335 to the Secretary, Frank B. Mayhew.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New-York, $18,934 10; salary of the President, $6,550.

Brooklyn Life Insurance Company, $33,310 30; $7,000 salary is paid to the President.

Germania Life Insurance Company, Hugo Wesendonck, President. Total amount paid, $75,829. The President's salary is $11,867 15.

Washington Life Insurance Company, $56,487 64. The President, Cyrus Curtis, receives $10,000 per annum salary.

Government Security Life Insurance Company, expenses, $33,165.

American Popular Life Insurance Company, $22,640.

Western New-York Life Insurance Company, $5,955 50.

Atlantic Mutual Life Insurance Company, $9,091 74.

As respects the subject of insurance in the Assembly, it may be said that all attention is now directed to the Insurance Committee. Mr. Purdy's resolutions calling for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the condition of insurance companies, and to report in 30 days what remedial legislation was needed to protect policy-holders, were really adopted by the House, though in the form of Mr. Gilbert's substitute. All the change made from the original was to instruct the standing Committee on Insurance to make such investigation and inquiry as were necessary to ascertain what remedial legislation was needed, and to report by bill within 30 days. A number of gentlemen were disappointed with this, but it seems the best course which could have been adopted. The idea of any committee being able to investigate "the condition of the insurance companies of the State" in 30 days is preposterous. It could not be done in as many weeks. Then there is a strong prejudice against special committees of investigation, founded on past experience with them. On the other hand, the Insurance Committee is one of the best we have had at Albany for years, and it has the confidence of the House. Though the limit of time given for their report is 30 days, the expectation is general, as it is just, that the committee will report a bill within 15 days; and further, that it shall be a measure of a character satisfactory to those whose only desire it is to secure such legislation as will protect the interests of policy-holders. The test of the sincerity of the House in the matter will be made when this bill comes before it for action. Meantime Mr. Graham, of Orange, the Chairman of the Insurance Committee, is the gentleman to whom the attention of all classes of members is directed.

Senator Morrissey to-day introduced a bill, sent to him by ex-Mayor Tiemann, permitting assessments for street improvements in New-York to be paid any time in five years, provided interest is paid semi-annually at the rate of 7 per cent. It prohibits sales of property for unpaid assessments until after the expiration of that time.

Senator Gerard's resolution for an amendment to the Constitution consolidating the Common Pleas and Superior Courts of New-York City with the Supreme Court came up on their final passage, when Mr. Kennaday moved to recommit to allow parties in New-York opposed to the consolidation opportunity to be heard. The motion was carried.

Mr. Wagstaff's bill continuing the payment of the percentage of the foreign insurance fund to the widows and orphans of members of the old Volunteer Fire Department was ordered to a third reading.

The House spent the whole morning in the discussion of a single clause in the Annual Appropriation bill, that making an appropriation for the National Guard. Rather unwisely, the Ways and Means Committee had considerably increased the amount over that appropriated for the same purpose last year, and the result has been a prolonged controversy, which will probably end in a considerable reduction being made. The further consideration of the bill went over till next week.

PROF. YOUNG, OF DARTMOUTH.

A telegram from Concord, N. H., to the

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE SHADOW OF THE SWORD.

RUSSIAN GENERAL AT PERSIAN HEAD-QUARTERS—TURKISH TROOPS ON THE ASIATIC FRONTIER—REPORT OF THE SULTAN'S ILLNESS UNFOUNDED—THE DATE OF RUSSIA'S ATTACK—THE TURKISH PROVINCES.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A Vienna dispatch says advices from Tiflis to Feb. 8 have been received. Twelve Russian officers were about to leave for Teheran. A Russian General has been appointed to represent Russia at the Persian head-quarters Turkey is concentrating troops on the Asiatic frontier in consequence of the belief that Persia is concentrating men in accordance with an understanding with Russia. Two hundred movable axletrees have arrived at Kisheneff to be used on the Russian wagons, to adapt them to the gauge of the Roumanian railways.

The Vienna correspondent of a morning paper says the powers continue their efforts at St. Petersburg to induce Russia to discontinue her armaments. These efforts do not progress rapidly in consequence of the delay in answering the Russian circular.

A dispatch from Berlin represents that in consequence of reports of the Sultan's illness, anarchy is prevailing in Government circles at Constantinople. The war party is in the ascendent at St. Petersburg. The date of Russia's attack will mainly depend on the progress of events in Turkey. It is believed that England and Austria, while delaying a formal reply to the Russian circular, will again urge the Porte to carry out the recommendations of the conference. A Vienna dispatch says the British Government seems to have pointed out to Russia, through Lord Loftus, that the precariousness and uncertainty now prevailing make the present moment unfavorable for answering the Russian circular. It has at the same time promised a formal answer when the situation is clearer, and especially when the issue of the negotiations with Servia and Montenegro is ascertained. The other powers, recognizing that that answer, in whatever form it may be given, will be of decisive influence on Eastern, and not unlikely on general European affairs, seem disposed to leave the initiative to England. Russia also appears to recognize the difficulty in which she would be placed if by receiving the answer of the powers immediately she were compelled to decide for peace or war at the present stage of uncertainty and transition.

A letter in the Cologne *Gazette* from South Russia says a forced loan will probably soon be decreed. A further extension of naturalization has been determined on, but will scarcely be carried out until milder weather. The commanders of the Southern Army have been ordered to victual their corps up until the middle of March at least No movement will be made until then. The future will show whether it is a forward or backward movement, but everything pointed to the former. The War Minister has ordered a large quantity of shrapnel shell for the Western fortresses.

A morning paper says considerable doubt exists whether the debate on the treaty engagements will be resumed in the House of Commons on Friday night. A dispatch from Vienna reports that a fresh Russian circular is expected, showing rather warlike propensities, although at present several Russian papers have been officially cautioned to stop publishing warlike articles. It is rumored that England has confidentially hinted to various Governments that she might change her attitude if Armenia should become the seat of war, and Turkey's territorial integrity in Asia be endangered.

The correspondent of a morning paper telegraphs from Pesth: "If the accounts which I hear are true, that the majority of the officers of the Army on the Pruth have engaged quarters at Jassy, war can no longer be averted."

A dispatch from Vienna states that the Prince of Montenegro claims as a minimum the territorial cession proposed by the Conference. He also desires two fortified islands on Lake Scutari, the port of Spitza, free navigation through Lake Scutari, and along the Bojana to the sea, and the establishment of direct diplomatic relations with Turkey through agents residing in the capital of each country. He offers to pay within 12 years for all the forts and public buildings in the ceded territory, and to secure the return to their homes of all Herzegovinian refugees, whose number he estimates to be 90,000, if the Porte will grant complete amnesty, maintain them until the next harvest, and give them the means of rebuilding their houses and churches and of cultivating the fields.

BELGRADE, Feb. 21.—The elections for the Great Skupitschina have been held throughout the country. The majority of the delegates elected favor peace.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 21.—*Le Nord* draws attention to the fact that the Porte has not yet answered Roumania's note of Jan. 20, demanding a written declaration that Roumania is not to be included among the Ottoman provinces mentioned in the Turkish Constitution.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 21.—The Porte has notified its representatives abroad that the health of the Sultan is perfectly satisfactory, and that the rumors of an impending change in the Grand Vizierate are untounded.

VIENNA, Feb. 21.—The Montenegrin envoys have embarked at Cattaro for Constantinople.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Finzel's sugar refinery at Bristol will close on Saturday in consequence of the scarcity of raw material and the influence of the French bounty system. About 2,000 persons will be thrown out of employment.

India council bills were allotted to-day at about a penny per rupee reduction. The market for silver to-day was uncertain and flat. The quotation was about 56 pence per ounce.

Earl Fortescue gave notice in the House of Lords to-day that on to-morrow he will call attention to the outbreak of rinderpest in Essex and Yorkshire, and ask the Lord President of the Council what steps have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

The Privy Council has issued a notice to-day, stating that the cattle plague has been detected at Bow and Stepney, both within the metropolis, and also at Hull. A fresh outbreak is reported at Hull during the night. It is among stock in the vicinity of the first outbreak, though the entire herd, when the latter occurred, were immediately slaughtered.

PARIS, Feb. 21.—President MacMahon has sanctioned the dismissal of 42 Sub-Prefects.

MADRID, Feb. 21.—A royal decree is published, permitting the return of Carlist refugees. None will be prosecuted unless they offend against the common law. It is stated that the Ministry intend to recommend the King to proclaim general amnesty.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A morning newspaper says several leading Home Rulers have refused to assist at the funeral of John O'Mahony on the ground that their co-operation would be inconsistent with the Home Rule programme. If the demonstration is to be regarded as in favor of the principles represented by the deceased, none of the Home Rule leaders will take part in it, although prominent men of the party from the principal English towns will attend, but simply as delegates from the Irish population of their districts. Two Irish members of Parliament at least have promised to be present.

BRITISH-AMERICAN POSTAL SERVICE—THE PAPACY.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The Postmaster General has under consideration the present unsatisfactory arrangements for the conveyance of the mails between Great Britain and the United States. The associated chambers of commerce have strongly represented to him that serious loss will be sustained by merchants in consequence of the non-conveyance of the mails by the swiftest steamers. Post Office officials are now in Liverpool investigating the subject.

A special dispatch from Rome states that in consequence of the decision of the Cardinals that the reassembling of the Vatican Council would be inopportune, the Pope has distributed to them the questions left unsolved by the previous meeting of the council, with the view of determining whether he cannot solve them by his own authority.

THE AUSTRIA-HUNGARY BANK.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A Pesth dispatch says the differences between Austria and Hungary on the bank question have been finally settled. The Ministers will make this announcement in the Chamber before the end of the week. The general bank council is to consist of three Hungarians and three Austrians, the eight remaining Directors to be freely elected by the shareholders. The Emperor nominates the Governor; the Austrian and Hungarian Governments nominate each a Deputy Governor.

The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch states that the Vienna Ministry yesterday informed a conference of the Constitutional Party that the definitive conclusion of the compromise negotiations depended on the party's agreement to the foregoing arrangement.

THE MEXICAN ELECTIONS.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. DIAZ IN THE CITY OF MEXICO — ELECTION FRAUDS REPORTED — A COUNTER REVOLUTION CERTAIN.

HAVANA, Feb. 21.—The steamer City of Mexico arrived here from Vera Cruz this afternoon, and brings the following intelligence from the City of Mexico, under date of Feb. 11: Gen. Diaz, arrived here to-day amid great rejoicing. He will probably reorganize also the Ministry. Demitez, Oogazon, and Tagle, three of the most prominent members of the Cabinet have resigned, but acting President Mendez has refused to accept their resignations. Outrageous frauds were committed at an Electoral College organized for Congressional elections. The Tuxtepec-plan partisans now in power formed themselves into a sort of a Returning Board, and counted more votes for their candidates than there were electors, the Chairman stealing 106 votes from the opposite party. The Chairman refused to allow discussion, and the opposition sent for the Governor. Fraud was proved by the Governor calling the roll, whereupon he immediately dissolved the College. A pistol was fired and the Police took possession of the building. Vice President Mendez ordered the reassembling of the College, where the Opposition's charge of fraud was established, although Esperson, a prominent Government leader, was defeated. The Church party is looming up; moderate men retrain from action, and the result will be that either the Church or the lower strata will come into power. Liberals accuse Diaz of leaning toward the Church party. A counter revolution is certain. It is possible that Diaz may prevent disintegration and the ruin of his party by remaining in the capital.

Many prominent politicians are named as candidates for the Chief Justiceship. The *Voz de Mexico*, the organ of the Catholic party, denounces strongly outrages recently committed on Protestants in different sections. The Diazists rejoice because the United States have received the first installment of the money awarded by the Mixed Commission.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR GEN. AMOS B. EATON.

A dispatch from New-Haven announces the sudden death last evening from heart disease of Brevet Major Gen. Amos B. Eaton, of the United States Army, while visiting his son, Prof. Eaton, of Yale College. Gen. Eaton was born in New-York, and at the time of his death was 71 years of age. He entered the Military Academy at West Point as a cadet on July 1, 1822, and was graduated No. 36 in a class of 41 on July 1, 1826, at the same time being promoted in the Army to Second Lieutenant of the Second Infantry. In the same class at West Point were a large number of officers who have since distinguished themselves, among them being Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston, Gen. S. P. Heintzleman, Gen. A. J. Pleasonton, Gen. Silas Casey, and E. Kirby Smith. Gen. Eaton was on garrison and recruiting duty at various points until 1834, when he was made First Lieutenant of the Second Infantry. From 1835 to 1837 he was on Commissary duty, and was engaged in the Florida war from the latter year until 1841. On July 7, 1838, he was appointed Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain. During the Canada border disturbances he was on duty on the Northern frontier. From 1841 to 1846 he was in New-York City. When the Mexican war broke out he was appointed chief Commissary of Subsistence of Gen. Taylor's army, being engaged in the battle of Buena Vista. For gallant and meritorious conduct in this battle he was promoted to the rank of Brevet Major. He continued on commissary duty at St. Louis, San Francisco, and New-York until 1861. From the outbreak of the rebellion until 1864 he was Depot Commissary and Purchasing Commissary for the armies in the field, in New-York, and during this time was promoted successively to the ranks of Major, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel and Brigadier General. On June 29, 1864, as Commissary General he took charge of the Subsistence Bureau at Washington, and on March 13, 1865, "for faithful, meritorious, and distinguished services" during the rebellion he was appointed Brevet Major General. On May 1, 1874, he was placed on the retired list.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

A matinée-concert will be given by Mme. Eastnoff at Steinway Hall, to-day.

The annual performance for the benefit of the Société Française de Bienfaisance occurs at the Academy of Music, Saturday evening, when a delightful opéra comique in three acts, called "Les Dragons de Villars" will be sung by Mlle. Aimée and her associates.

Mr. and Mrs. Feininger gave an interesting concert at Chickering Hall yesterday evening. A delightfully fresh and melodious sonata for violin and piano—Opus 21—by Niels Gade, was the first number on the programme, and afterward Mr. Feininger played with considerable effect, if not with absolute *maestria*, Bach's Chaconne and Wieniawski's "Légende," and Mme. Feininger sang tastefully several songs by Schubert and Kalliwoda.

Matinée representations will be given to-day at the Park Theatre, at Booth's, at the Union Square Theatre, at the Fifth Avenue Theatre, at the Eagle Theatre, at the Grand Opera-house, at the New Broadway Theatre, at the Wonder Theatre, at Niblo's, at the Olympic Theatre, and at the San Francisco Minstrels' Broadway Opera-house.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22—1 A. M.—*For Thursday throughout the Atlantic States, warmer south-east to south-west winds, stationary or higher pressure, and clear or partly cloudy weather.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	26°	31°	3:30 P. M.	37°	47°
6 A. M.	25°	32°	6 P. M.	34°	46°
9 A. M.	27°	37°	9 P. M.	33°	41°
12 M.	31°	42°	12 P. M.	35°	39°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 39½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 31⅛°

ANOTHER OF MR. HEWITT'S CHARGES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Mr. Hoar, since the announcement that Mr. Hewitt intended to make a public attack upon him as a Commissioner, charging a breach of pledges made when the Joint Committee was framing the Electoral bill, is said to have seen every member of that committee, save Springer, and they all deny that there is any foundation for Hewitt's charges as announced. Mr. Hewitt has not seen fit to make the attack, of which notice was given, and probably for the reason that he has discovered it to be a case similar to the New-York Post Office charge, in which he received so much ridicule.

THE CHARLESTON PARADE DEFERRED.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 21.—Preparations had been made here by the Washington Light Infantry to celebrate the 22d with great éclat. There was to have been a parade of the battalion and many escorting companies, an oration, and other exercises at the Academy of Music, and a banquet in the evening, but in deference to Gov. Hampton's proclamation, issued in consequence of the President's order, the whole celebration of the day has been postponed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The reason given for the President's interference to prevent a military observance of Washington's birthday in Charleston, S. C., is that official and other representations were made to him that serious disturbances from such demonstration were apprehended, owing to the excited state of the parties, which might extend to other localities.

STOCK GAMBLING A PENAL OFFENSE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 21.—Two bills providing for the prevention of stock gambling were introduced in the State Senate to-day. These proposed measures make jobbing in stocks a penal offense in cases where the parties so dealing cannot show a certificate signed by the President of the Board of Brokers, testifying to the actual possession of the stocks; or where the stock itself is not transmitted when offered for sale.

THE FRENCH JUDICIARY.

A POLITICAL QUESTION OF UNUSUAL IMPORTANCE.

RESULT OF A LIBEL SUIT AGAINST A PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPER—A MEMBER OF THE MIXED COMMISSION INVOLVED—INTERFERENCE OF THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE—LAW MAKERS AND THOSE WHO INTERPRET THEM—A CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE MAGISTRATES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 5, 1877.

A month ago no one dreamed that the suit for libel entered against the *Avenir de la Haute-Saône* would lead to a political incident of the first importance, for at the moment, relatively speaking, it appeared to be a minor affair of no great significance. The President of the Besançon Court of Appeals brought a suit against this journal for defamation, and at first the matter did not seem of sufficient consequence to warrant a paragraph. The *Avenir* attacked Judge Willemot in violent terms, and he made no reply. For some time he paid no attention to the articles written about him. Emboldened by this, perhaps, the journal charged him with being incompetent to sit upon the bench, he having been an accomplice in a very great crime. The crime in question was the Coup d'Etat, and M. Willemot was an accomplice because he was a member of the Mixed Commission for his department after the event. When order was restored, after the 2d December, 1851, the Emperor hastened to consult the people by plebiscite. He gave his reasons for the act—the main being the discovery of a plot to restore the Monarchy, he himself having been approached by the Orleanists with splendid offers if he would aid them in another attempt like that which put Louis Philippe upon the throne. The people were asked to give their approval to it, and 7,000,000 out of the 9,000,000 of voters responded by voting in the affirmative. Since 1798 every change in the Government of France has been by violence or through illegality. The Emperor declared after the plebiscite that he had gone beyond the limits of legality, but had gone back to it. A large majority of the people had given him absolution; a small minority refused to accept the new order of things. What was to be done with them? The entire country being under martial law, the fire-eaters replied: "Shoot the most of them, send the rest to Cayenne." The courts-martial would have made short work of them, in fact, if the Emperor had not interfered, and from this interference came the Mixed Commissions. A commission of military men and officials was formed in every department, and to them were joined the leading magistrates, the idea being that they would restrain the hotheads, and see impartial justice done. Such was the case, in fact, and it was owing to the interference of these legal men that so few were exiled and that so many of those exiled were allowed to return to France in a few months' time.

M. Willemot was a member of the Mixed Commission for Besançon, and if he had acted badly he would certainly have won the resentment of all his fellow-citizens. But owing to his pleas before this tribunal, and to his interference in behalf of persons when appeals were made to him, nearly every prominent man was going about his business in a few days' time. At the first election he was chosen a member of the Conseil General, a position equal to a member of one of your State Legislatures, and from that day to this he has been regularly rechosen, and has been constantly honored with the confidence of his fellow-citizens. This would not have been the case, assuredly, if the people had regarded his action in the Mixed Commission as a criminal act. M. Willemot was greatly moved by this charge against him, and could not pass it by as he had the other attacks. He entered suit against the journal, and it was acquitted. Such a judgment was a serious matter, and the magistracy was deeply involved, for a large number of the men now on the bench were also members of the Mixed Commissions in 1851. M. Willemot appealed to the tribunal of Besançon, and there the first judgment was entirely reversed. This caused an excitement in the republican ranks, and the Procureur General, who concluded in favor of M. Willemot, was dismissed by order of the Minister of Justice. Thenceforth the affair of M. Willemot became a party question, and entered the political domain. An appeal to the Cour de Cassation was then made, and an interpellation was presented in the Chamber respecting the measure taken against the Procureur General. It became, in fact, one of the burning questions of the day.

But this was not the first time since the fall of the Empire that the question of the Mixed Commissions came up. On the 25th of March, 1871, M. Dutaure, then Garde des Sceaux, pronounced in the tribune of the Assembly the following words:

"The magistrates of the Mixed Commissions judged without knowing, they condemned without hearing, and they—men charged to defend the law—invented penalties for crimes unrecognized in the Code. * * * It was in the Cabinet of the Prefect that these men—all three functionaries—pronounced secretly, mysteriously, all the odious condemnations, against which there was no appeal. I pause to ask if such a thing was ever before seen in the history of our magistracy? And these same men now come here to invoke the principle of immovability for the magistracy."

This speech was made in defense of the very principle in question, but M. Dufaure took occasion to make an attack upon the Mixed Commissions. On the 12th of January last, when the case in question came before the Assembly, M. Martel, Garde des Sceaux, spoke as follows:

"To approve of the conduct of these magistrates, who are charged with the execution of the law, and who violate it, is a thing that I can never permit. We can never forget, in the midst of the misfortunes of our country, the evils wrought by the Mixed Commissions. They tore thousands of innocent men from their families; they invented new penalties; they took from their victims every means of defense. It was simple commission justice—the most odious, the most abominable of all."

The Chamber highly approved the words of M. Martel, and voted an order of the day associating the sentiments of the Chamber respecting the Mixed Commissions with those expressed by the mouth-piece of the Government. M. Martel, the Minister of Justice, declared, therefore, that he would not allow any one to defend the members of the Mixed Commissions, declaring them detestable institutions, which had been judged and condemned by the public conscience. This was said in defense of the Minister's conduct in the case of M. Bailleul, the Procureur General dismissed for his defense of M. Willemot. And to this the Supreme Court of France replies in its judgment of Saturday last:

"There can be no manner of doubt about the legality of the Mixed Commissions and of their acts, expressly consecrated by decrees having all the force of law.

That the law does not permit Judges to consider as a crime participation in acts prescribed, authorized, and maintained by it."

It will thus be seen that the case of M. Willemot has raised a very pretty political quarrel. The Court of Cassation has approved the judgment of the Besançon tribunal against the *Avenir*, and also the conduct of M. Bailleul, who was dismissed by the Minister of Justice for that very cause. It says that the Mixed Commissions were perfectly legal, that they were instituted and ordered by decrees having the force of law, that the magistracy cannot permit participation in their acts to be qualified as criminal. M. Martel, the Minister of Justice, says that he can never permit the defense of these acts. But what can he do? Will he break up the Supreme Court, or will he bow before its rendering? The Republicans take a ground that suggests to my mind a possible analogy with that of certain members of the Congressional Commission for examining into the Electoral vote. They pretend, first, that the magistrate charged with the execution of the law, cannot be above the legislators who make the law, and that the voice of the latter must be supreme. And since the Assembly has pronounced against the illegal Commissions, the magistrate must bow before the decision. Secondly, the Republicans urge that the magistrates who rendered the decision in the Supreme Court were themselves members of the Mixed Commission, and hence incompetent to sit upon the case. It is reported this evening that M. Martel is going to resign, but I hardly think he will; but the Left will use this incident in the campaign they have undertaken against the immovability of the magistracy. The object is to get the magistrates elected—a very bad principle in my humble opinion.

A POINTED CARD.

MARSHAL PITKIN UPON THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF GOV. PACKARD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1877.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:

The dispatch hence in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of yesterday, charging ex-Gov. Kellogg, Congressmen Durrell and Morey, of Louisiana, and myself with having arranged by telegraph an assassination programme, awaiting tidings of the result, and received a rebuff from the President, is an infamous lie from rind to core. The gentlemen named were aware of the threats rife against the lives of Gov. Packard and others, but wholly unprepared to believe the crime would really be attempted. The *Enquirer* scribe can not mitigate the villainy by ascribing a plot to the Republicans mentioned. Official information from my office discloses that the miscreant was a tool of the insurgent Nicholls crew, whose "official organ," the New-Orleans *Democrat*, commended the act, both on the same and on the ensuing day, as on the 15th of last month it editorially incited it thus: "The patience of the people is well-nigh exhausted, and if they are forced into a conflict their wrath will be difficult to restrain, and we for one hope no hand will be able to restrain it." It advises its partisans to "let the full weight of their vengeance fall upon the leaders, * * * and to follow Packard into the hotel, and, if need be, into the Custom-house, and hang him from its highest window."

Episcopal Bishop Wilmer, a vicious Democrat, now here, from Louisiana, predicted on the 14th inst. Packard's assassination should the Electoral Commission declare Louisiana for Hayes.

Nay, more: Duncan F. Kenner, also here, whom ex-Gov. Wells charges with an attempt to bribe him as a Returning Officer, was heard to declare, upon receipt of the news of the crime: "Pity the —— hound Packard wasn't killed." He is an old and leading Louisiana Democrat.

You are at liberty to use this communication as may seem proper.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. R. G. PITKIN,
United States Marshal, District of Louisiana.

AMERICAN PEDESTRIANS ABROAD.

DANIEL O'LEARY'S SIX DAYS' WALK AT LIVERPOOL—CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.

From the Liverpool Post, Feb. 5.

The great six days' walking match at the Admiral Street Skating Rink has come to a termination, and if the scene which the interior of the rink presented at midnight on Saturday may be taken as a criterion, then the love for pedestrianism has certainly reached a very high pitch in Liverpool. The contest which has been going on for the past week has been of special interest to the sporting community from the fact that one of O'Leary's antagonists—and, as he has proved himself to be, the most formidable antagonist of the two—was a local man. The match was for a wager offered by a gentleman who undertook to find two Lancashire men who, walking for three days each, would beat the distance covered by O'Leary in six days. The two competitors were Biggs, of St. Helens, and Smythe, of Liverpool; and, if they were successful in their undertaking, they were to be presented with £100; while if either of them covered a greater distance than O'Leary in the first 48 hours he was to win £50. Biggs was the first to enter into the contest; but, as the result showed, he was a rather weak opponent. At midnight on Wednesday, when his time was up, Biggs had only succeeded in walking 133 miles, while O'Leary, in the same time, had covered a distance of 212 miles. In Smythe, however, the redoubtable American found a much more powerful antagonist, who, notwithstanding the comparative failure of his predecessor, entered into the contest with great spirit and determination. The local pedestrian had not only to fight against "Yeoman worthy of his steel," but had to do his best to recover Biggs' lost ground. This he succeeded in accomplishing to a very creditable extent; and he covered in his first 48 hours the distance traveled by O'Leary in his first 48 hours from Monday morning—namely, 153 miles—with about an hour to spare. Smythe accordingly won the £50 bet which depended on the respective distances of the three competitors in the time above mentioned. At midnight on Friday O'Leary had walked 344 miles from his start, and at the same hour Smythe had covered 155 miles from Wednesday night, which, added to the 133 miles traveled by Biggs in the first three days, made a total of 286 miles against O'Leary's 342. This left the latter still 56 miles ahead; but it is due to Smythe to state that he had recovered nearly 20 miles of the ground lost by Biggs. As the contest drew to a close the excitement grew stronger, and during the whole of Saturday the rink was crowded with members of the sporting fraternity. Toward evening the inclosure presented an unusually animated appearance, and though long before the finish of the match it was obvious that Smythe would be easily beaten, the latter did not lose heart, and stuck to his work with dogged determination. From the commencement he maintained a good, steady pace, and walked with a light, jaunty step. O'Leary, who was quite aware that he could afford to take it easy, nevertheless displayed remarkable freshness and vigor till the close. Indeed, as the midnight hour approached, he walked in such a quiet, easy-going style that one might naturally have thought he was only at the beginning of a six days' march instead of at the end. His step was firm and elastic, and it seemed as if he could have gone on for other six days. The wonderful thing about O'Leary's walking is that while he appears to be going at an exceedingly easy pace, he covers the ground very rapidly. He has a beautiful style of walking; he is one of the most modest and undemonstrative pedestrians we have seen, and there is none of that bounce and dash and tossing of the head about him which unfortunately is the characteristic of Weston. The fastest mile walked by O'Leary on Saturday was one he did in 10 minutes. The antagonists stopped walking at 11:50 at which time O'Leary had covered a distance of 418 miles, and Smythe 195, which, added to Biggs' 133, made 328 miles. O'Leary was thus the winner by 90 miles. It will also be seen that the latter walked 74 miles between midnight on Friday and midnight on Saturday, while Smythe, during the same time, traveled a distance of 40 miles. The result of the contest was received with great enthusiasm by the large gathering which crowded the rink, and it would be almost impossible to describe the scenes. The utmost excitement prevailed. The crowd cheered vociferously, and jostled, crushed, and squeezed each other in the most frantic manner, in their attempt to catch a glimpse of the sturdy, dark-complexioned American, the hero of the hour. At the close of the contest the people shouted vigorously for O'Leary, and several men immediately in front of the box would be satisfied with nothing short of shaking hands with the plucky American, who good-naturedly gratified their desire in this direction.

The match between O'Leary and Weston next month is looked forward to with bright anticipations, and the general opinion seems to be that "the champion of the world" will give his country man a thorough beating.

THE PHILADELPHIA VICTORY.

The Philadelphia *Press* of the 21st inst. says:

"A substantial Republican victory crowns the work of yesterday. All the leading Republican candidates have been elected, ranging by majorities from 2,755 to 7,451, and the Select and Common Councils are largely with the Republican Party, as well as the other departments. This, in a word, is the story of the contest. Mayor Stokley had to contend with every sort of malign influence, and yet, he bravely fought his way through. The result leaves us in possession of the citadel, but it also leaves us in possession of many admonitions. The Republican Party of Philadelphia is not like the Democratic Party of New-York, which swallows all the bitter doses of the Democratic leaders, and fulfills all their orders. Except upon national issues, the Republican Party of Philadelphia is the most sensitive and censorious of all public bodies, and in this respect, perhaps, it carries its criticism of its own local candidates to extremes. Now that Mayor Stokley and the Republican Party are seated in the high places of the city, they will not fail to consult this peculiar Republican sentiment, and we believe they are equal to it. Mr. Stokley himself is a brave and honest Philadelphian. He knows precisely what is expected of him. He will not be unmindful of this expectation, and we are quite sure that he will continue to address himself to the complaints, whether right or wrong, of his great constituency. While considering the fact that the Democratic Party, with some most honorable exceptions, constituted the great bulk of the vote thrown against him yesterday, he cannot close his eyes to the truth that very many Republicans opposed him on various grounds. Now, Mr. Stokley is too wise and considerate a man not to anticipate these Republican objections, and to show them in his future administration that he is equal to all their expectations. It is quite right to say that there can be no real reform in this great city outside the lines of the Republican Party. Even Mr. Caven went to bed last night perfectly convinced of this axiom. He trusted Democracy, and they distrusted him. He has tried to destroy his great party in an hour of its extremest peril, and he will come back to it, we trust, with the assurance that no true Republican can expect to cure the errors of his own party by joining the rebel Democracy."

SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

LOWELL, Feb. 21.—The 6 o'clock evening train from Boston, while running at the rate of 35 miles an hour, struck a large stone which had been placed across the track near Billerica. The engine and tender were thrown down an embankment and ruinously damaged, and two passenger coaches thrown across the tracks, blocking them up. Three or four passengers were injured, none fatally. The engineer and fireman jumped, and escaped with slight bruises.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

THE BROTHERHOOD OF ENGINEERS.

OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION OF THE STRIKE IN BOSTON—CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, JR., ON THE RIGHTS OF EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYE—THE GREAT POWER ASSUMED BY THE CHIEF OF THE BROTHERHOOD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—The Railroad Commissioners who have officially investigated the strike on the Boston and Maine Railroad have made a report in which they take strong ground against the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Charles Francis Adams, Jr., who is Chairman of the Board of Commissioners, has been long known as a bitter enemy to the secret organization which in a measure controls the railroad travel of the country, and probably no man actually connected with that branch of industry has given the railroad system of the United States and the world more careful consideration. After reviewing the correspondence between the dissatisfied engineers and their employers, and analyzing the evidence taken during the hearings had before the commission, the report comes to treat of the principle underlying strikes on railroads. On Chief Arthur, of the brotherhood, the report is particularly severe. It says: "In language the significance of which it is charitable to suppose he did not fully appreciate, he, a citizen of Ohio, chief of a secret organization having ramifications in Massachusetts, has ventured to intimate that under existing circumstances it depended on him alone whether the movement on the whole railroad system of the State should not be brought to a standstill. A power which the Legislature itself would not dare to exercise, an alien to our laws claims to hold. Certainly if for reasons of accuracy or better education the locomotive engineers of Massachusetts were as a class of English or German instead of American birth, our people would hardly tolerate the presence of an emissary of the Queen or Emperor who proclaimed and threatened to exercise such a power over them. It is not easy to see where the distinction lies. Our railroad corporations are wholly subject to the laws of Massachusetts and cannot escape from them, and there is assuredly no reason why an organization which speedily proclaims a practical power of stopping the whole action of these corporations should not also be subject to those laws or else cease to exist within the limits of the State. If the issue is to come in this shape, the sooner the more squarely it is presented the better."

The Commissioners believe they speak within bounds and say only what it is their duty to say when they express their belief that the condition of affairs disclosed to our railroad system, as the result of the strike of the 12th inst., is wholly incompatible with the public interests. And again, undoubtedly the employes of a corporation have a right to leave its service. They can do so singly or in a body. The community, however, has also rights in the matter. Those employes have no right to take out trains loaded with innocent travelers, perhaps, as in the case of the recent trunk strike in the most inclement season of an inclement climate, with the deliberate intention, in certain contingencies, of stopping the train and abandoning it at a given hour. A pilot might as well strike and abandon his ship on a lee shore. If such an act is not a criminal offense, it should be made one. It, however, employes in reasonable and proper manner, with a due regard to their obligations to the public, have the right to leave the service or the organization, on the other hand the corporation has an equal right to go into the labor market and employ substitutes in the place of those who have so left its service, and those substitutes are entitled to protection in working for it. The commission suggest to the Legislature the enactment of penal statutes to cover the following offenses:

First—The abandonment by locomotive engineers of their locomotives upon railroads, in furtherance of any combination for a strike, except at the regular schedule destination of such locomotives.

Second—The obstructions of a railroad or the injury or obstruction of the property of any railroad corporation in the furtherance or the object of a strike.

Third—The interference with a railroad employe while in the performance of his duties or on the premises of the company.

Fourth—The refusal of any locomotive engineer, or railroad employe, in furtherance of the object of a strike, to aid in the movement upon the tracks of the corporation employing him of the cars of other corporations.

TERRIBLE BOILER EXPLOSION.

FOUR MEN KILLED AND NINE SERIOUSLY INJURED—MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF A BOY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—A frightful accident occurred this afternoon about 3 o'clock, at Middleport, on the Ohio River. The boiler in the Clifton nail-keg factory exploded with great force, instantly killing four men and injuring nine others, several of them fatally. The building, which was a large one, is a total wreck. Morgan Barker, a boy, was blown a distance of 75 feet and escaped unhurt. His fearful flight was witnessed by people on the opposite side of the river. Large pieces of boiler were blown 200 yards from the building. The names of the killed are as follows: George Riley, Adam Seil, Christopher Mason, and John Brown. The injured are: Andrew Finemore, fireman, severely scalded; Homer Barker, badly scalded and bruised, and will die; George Withers and Fred Lukehart, cut and bruised, not seriously; G. W. Oliver, slightly bruised; A. A. Holland, one of the proprietors, dangerously hurt internally; Anthony Hyssell, both arms broken and shoulder dislocated; S. Maxwell, cut in the eye and on the head and bruised upon the breast.

FEEDING UPON HUMAN FLESH.

A DREADFUL STORY OF SHIPWRECK—THIRTY-TWO DAYS WITHOUT A DROP OF WATER—DRINKING THE BLOOD OF THE DEAD.

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—A letter was received in this city yesterday from Capt. Kaue, of the American schooner F. E. McDonald, dated at Goree, on the west coast of Africa, Jan. 24, in which he says that on his outward passage from Boston, whence he sailed Dec. 17, he fell in with the wreck of the British bark Maria, Capt. Grayson, having on board two survivors of a crew of 14 men, the others having perished from exposure and famine. The wreck was discovered in latitude 37° 23', longitude 32° 30', with the masts gone and full of water. The two men were taken on board the schooner, but one of them died in four hours from the time of the rescue. From the sole survivor it was ascertained that the bark was bound from Dubuy, Ga., to Belfast, Ireland; that she sprung a leak in a gale, and filled with water, so that it was impossible to save any provisions or fresh water. The lumber with which the vessel was loaded prevented her from sinking, but the weight of the masts turned the vessel on her beam-ends, until the masts broke away, when she righted and the men regained the deck. Having no food or water, however, they soon began to die of starvation, and as soon as one died the rest subsisted upon the dead body, and so on until only two were left. The survivor, whose name is James McLaughlin, and who belongs to Belfast, Ireland, says that only small portions of the dead bodies could be eaten. No one was killed, but the moment one died the survivors cut the throat of the deceased and drank the blood, and then divided the heart and brains. It was 32 days from the time the disaster occurred until the wreck was sighted by the schooner, and during all that time the crew had not a drop of water or any food other than the dead bodies or their shipmates.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad was held here to-day, and the following officers were elected: President, John King; Treasurer, W. T. McClintock; General Superintendent, W. W. Peabody. The President's report shows a decrease in the earnings of $25,000, and an increase of expenses of $1,800, as compared with last year.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21.—The third annual meeting of the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo was held yesterday, at which addresses were made by President W. H. Potter, of Batavia, N. Y., and Prof. James P. White, of Buffalo. The thirty-first annual Commencement exercises in St. James' Hall last evening attracted a vast audience. Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, of New-York, delivered the address to the Alumni, and the address to the graduates was delivered by Prof. E. V. Stoddard, of Rochester, N. Y. At the close of the exercises the medical men sat down to a banquet.

THE DOMINION BUDGET.

SPEECH OF THE FINANCE MINISTER IN THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT—RETROGRESSION OF IMPORTS—THE ESTIMATES FOR 1877—STATE OF AGRICULTURE—AN ECONOMICAL ADMINISTRATION.

OTTAWA, Feb. 21.—In his budget speech before the Dominion Parliament to-day Mr. Cartwright said that the maximum expenditure of the Dominion had, in his opinion, been reached in 1876. In that year the expenditures were $34,488,000, while the revenues only amounted to $32,587,000, leaving a deficit of $1,900,000. Many items in the expenditure account were exceptional and temporary, and therefore the existing state of things might fairly be regardad as abnormal. Had the harvest of 1876 not proved so far below the average the calculations of the last budget speech would have been fully verified. The decrease in the revenue in 1876 had been almost exclusively in customs reduction, which was from $15,351,000 in 1875 to $12,823,000. The excise on the other hand had increased and other sources of revenue had fairly held their own, but it would be seen that the loss from customs amounted to $2,500,000, or much more than the entire deficit. It was only the enormous retrogression of imports that had interfered with the calculations as to the revenue that had been made as a basis of calculation as to the future.

The estimates for 1877, he pointed out, were nominally $100,000 higher than those of the previous year, namely $23,167,000, as against $23,031,000, but something over $100,000 was due to gross entries, and did not actually enhance expenses. The necessity for adding to the public debt had entailed a charge of nearly half a million, but it was a subject of congratulation that the expenditure for public services, classed in public accounts as ordinary expenditure, would not exceed $6,500,000, or $2,000,000

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$15,000	L. &W.Beon.	30½	300	West. Un.	65½
3,000	Un. Pac. s. f.	97	300	do.	65⅝
95	Imp. & Trad's	183	3000	do.	65¼
50	Phœnix Bank	120	500	do.	65⅜
10	Cont. Bank	74	500	do.	65⅝
100	At. & Pac. Tel.	20	1000	do.	65⅝
50	do.	20¼	1500	do.	65¾
200	Del. & Hud.	90½	700	do.	65⅝
300	do.	52	100	do.	65¾
300	do.	51⅞	100	do.	65¼
400	do.	51½	100	do.	65⅛
400	do.	51¼	200	do.	65⅜
500	do.	51½	1300	do.	65
200	do.	51¼	600	do.	64⅞
200	do.	51⅛	1100	do.	64¾
400	do.	51	300	do.	64⅝
400	do.	50⅞	400	do.	64⅝
100	do.	50¾	2300	do.	64⅝
100	do.	50⅝	3000	do.	64⅜
100	do.	50¾	100	do.	64⅜
100	do.	50⅝	200	do.	64⅜
100	do.	50⅝	1800	Lake Shore	51⅜
300	do.	51	800	do.	51⅜
200	do.	50⅞	300	do.	51⅜
100	do.	50⅝	700	do.	51⅜
300	do.	51	800	do.	51⅜
100	do.	50¼	600	do.	51⅜
100	do.	50⅜	400	Mich. Cen.	44⅛
100	do.	50⅝	100	Rock Island	99¼
100	do.	50¾	200	St. Paul	18⅜
200	Pacific Mail	26	100	St. Paul Pref.	47⅜
100	do.	25⅞	700	do.	48
700	Erie Rail	7⅞	240	Mor. & Es.	81
200	do.	8	100	do.	80½
30	N. Y. C. & H.	93	14	do.	80¾
100	do.	93¼	400	do.	80¾
200	do.	93⅝	100	D., L. & W.	65
100	do.	93⅝	1,500	do.	65
25	do.	93	700	do.	64⅞
200	do.	93⅝	1280	do.	64¾
300	do.	93¼	700	do.	65
500	do.	93⅜	1000	do.	64⅞
100	do.	93⅝	300	do.	64¾
100	C. of N. J.	112	8	do.	64⅝
80	do.	112½	100	Ohio & Miss.	5⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	$10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67
30,000	do.	111⅞	do.
5,000	do.	112	do.
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112⅛	do.
10,000	U. S. 4½ s, reg., '91	103⅜	do.
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	109¼	do.
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	109¼	do.
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40	109⅛	do.
10,000	U. S. 4½ s, reg., '91	103⅜	do.
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65	109¼	do.
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	109¼	do.
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40	109⅛	do.
10,000	do.	111⅜	do.
10,000	do.	111⅜	do.
10,000	do.	111⅜	do.
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40	109⅛	do.
10,000	U. S. 5s, '81, reg.	112	do.
10,000	do.	112⅛	do.
10,000	do.	111⅜	do.
10,000	do.	111⅜	do.
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40	109⅛	do.

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$9,000	Mo. 6s, long	105⅞	300	N. Y. C. & H.	93⅛
1,000	U. S. 1 & P.	103	2000	do.	97⅝
1,000	U. S. 1 & P.	108	200	do.	97⅞
2,000	Del. & Sus.	90	200	do.	97⅞
1,000	N. J. C. 1st	104½	8	do.	97⅞
5,000	N. J. C. 1st, con.	64	100	do.	97⅜
1,000	N. J. C. Con.	55¾	100	do.	97⅜
5,000	do.	55¾	100	do.	97⅜
1,000	do.	55¾	300	Erie Railway	8
1,000	L. & W. B. con.	30¾	100	Harlem	133⅜
5,000	do.	30½	200	C., C. C. & I.	25⅜
2,000	M. & St. P., C. & M. D.	97	1800	do.	25⅝
1,000	M. & St. P., C. & M. D.	98	500	do.	25⅝
1,000	M. & St. P., C. & M. D.	97	1800	do.	25⅝
4,000	do.	96⅜	500	do.	25⅝
5,000	do.	96⅝	500	do.	25⅝
8,000	H. & St. Jo. 8s, conv.	84½	100	do.	25⅝
1,000	Mich. So. 2d	103⅛	1000	do.	25⅝
5,000	do.	103⅜	1800	do.	25⅝
5,000	do.	103⅜	1000	do.	25⅝
5,000	Mich. So. & N. Ind.	103⅜	3700	do.	25⅝
5,000	St. L., J. & C. 8s	105½	200	do.	25⅝
14,000	St. L. & I. M. 1st	76	1000	do.	25⅝
2,000	O. & M. 2d	50⅜	700	do.	25⅝
1,000	do.	50½	200	do.	25⅝
400	do.	51	400	do.	25⅝
100	do.	50⅞	2300	do.	25⅝
100	do.	50⅝	600	do.	25⅝
100	do.	50⅜	3000	do.	25⅝
100	do.	50⅝	100	do.	25⅝
100	do.	50⅜	200	do.	25⅝
1,000	C. P. gold	106⅜	100	do.	25⅝
5,000	do.	106⅜	500	L. S. & M. S.	25⅝
5,000	do.	106⅜	500	L. S. & M. S.	25⅝
2,000	do.	106⅜	500	do.	25⅝
4,000	Un. Pac. land	91⅞	600	do.	25⅝
3,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.	102	700	do.	25⅝
3,000	Un. Pac. s. f.	97	800	do.	25⅝
1,000	So. Pac. of Mo. 7s	75	2800	do.	25⅝
5,000	D. of M. 1st	75½	400	do.	25⅝
11,000	W. U. R. 1900	104⅞	200	do.	25⅝
2,000	W. U. C. 1900	104⅞	200	do.	25⅝
1,000	T. & W. 1st	86	1200	do.	25⅝
	ex coupon	90	200	do.	25⅝
1,000	T. & W. 1st, 8s	80¾	500	do.	25⅝
	L. D.	80¾	100	C. & P. G's	88
15,000	do.	80	100	C. & N. W.	32⅞
4,000	do.	80¾	100	do.	33
1,000	D. & H. R. '84	95	150	do.	33¼
2,000	do.	94⅝	200	C. & N. W. Pf.	51½
5,000	D. & H. R. '84	86⅜	100	do.	51¾
2,000	do.	86⅜	100	do.	51¾
9,000	D. & H. C. 7s '94	87	100	do.	51¾
2,000	do.	86⅞	87	do.	51¾
5,000	D. & H. R. '91	96	15	do.	51⅞
2,000	A. & T. H. 2d R.	91	200	do.	52
30	Bk of Amer.	133½	115	do.	51⅞
6	Cont. Bank	69	200	do.	53

20 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 101⅞

13	do.	101		Gold	103⅛
5	Bk. of N. Y.	119	100	C. of N. J.	111¾
25	At. & Pac. Tel.	20½	100	do.	11⅝
400	do.	20⅜	50	C. & R. I.	99⅜
200	Del. & Hud.	90½	100	do.	99¾
100	do.	51⅝	350	do.	99¼
200	do.	51¾	700	do.	99¾
400	do.	51	300	do.	100
65	do.	50⅞	100	do.	85.100
100	do.	50¾	110	do.	100⅛
100	do.	51¼	100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	68⅞
100	do.	51¾		Pf.	87⅝
200	do.	51¾	500	do.	87¾
200	do.	51¾	100	do.	87¾
100	do.	51¾	600	do.	88
100	do.	51¾	300	do.	87½
57	do.	51⅞	600	do.	87⅝
100	do.	51⅝	100	do.	87¾
100	do.	51⅝	200	D., L. & W.	64⅞
400	do.	51⅝	900	do.	65
100	do.	51⅝	100	do.	65⅛
100	do.	51⅝	500	do.	65
830	do.	51	100	do.	63¼
100	Pac. Mail	26	1000	do.	65⅛
300	Mich. Cen.	44⅜	300	do.	65
200	do.	44⅜	400	do.	65¼
200	do.	44½	100	Alt. & T. H.	2½
200	do.	44⅝	200	H. & St. J. Pf.	22⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

200	Del. & Hud.	51	100	At. & Pac. Tel.	20⅜
100	do.	50⅝	100	N. Y. C. & H.	97⅞
300	do.	50⅞	200	do.	97¾
200	do.	51	200	do.	97¾
250	do.	51	200	do.	97⅜
500	West. Un.	65⅞	200	Erie Railway	7⅞
1550	do.	66	100	Mich. Cen.	44¼
200	do.	65⅜	100	Pittsburg	89
400	do.	66	14	do.	87⅜
400	do.	65⅞	500	Rock Island	99⅜
700	do.	65¾	400	North-west. Pf.	52
200	do.	65¾	100	do.	52¼
100	do.	65⅝	200	St. Paul Pf.	47⅜
100	do.	65⅞	300	do.	47⅝
1000	Pac. Mail	26	100	do.	47⅜
200	do.	25⅞	50	Fort Wayne	100⅛
100	Lake Shore	51⅞	50	Albany & Sus.	71
200	do.	51⅜	100	St. L., K. C. & N.	4½
600	do.	51⅝			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, reg.	$10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40
50,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '66	112⅜	do.
4,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	108⅞	do.
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	111⅞	do.
		109⅛	do.
		109⅛	do.
		112⅜	do.
		109⅛	do.
		109⅛	do.
		109⅛

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line are this large first-class, commanded by Capt. Weary, R. N. R., going south of the Banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 8:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloons, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30.

For insertion of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

J. J. MCCOLL, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 44 latitude, or nothing to the north of 44.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 47 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BATAVIA...WED., Feb. 28 | ALEPPO...WED., March 14
ABYSSINIA...WED., March 7 | PARTHIA...WED., Mar. 21

Steamers marked "do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown).
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 13, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $75 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, CAPE COLON, ISTHMUS and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class mail-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall).

ALPS.....Feb. 28
ETNA.....March 15

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....March 14

Superior first-class passenger accommodations. PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents. No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 35 NORTH RIVER, EVERY SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to Interior points at low rates.
Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued to all points in the South.

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY & HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Feb. 22
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 15
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22

First cabin, $70, $85, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 4 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 28
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, March 14

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 23 and March 16 on Wednesday morning, for the above ports.

For freight or passage apply at
ALEXANDER & DINSMORE, No. 51 and 53 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 11th st., Hoboken.

HERMANN.....Sat., Feb. 24 | ARMINIUS.....Sat., March 10
NECKAR.....Sat., March 3 | WESER.....Sat., March 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON HAVRE OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For further particulars apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN, Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, March 24, at 1 P. M.

From pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24. Carcassy Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Anchoria...Feb. 24, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia...March 10, 2 P. M.
California...March 3, 8 A. M. | Victoria...March 17, 7 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DERRY.

Cabins $55 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Utopia...Feb. 24, 2 P. M. | Idyllia...March 10, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE,
Calling at PLYMOUTH (E. R.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:

CANADA, Frangeul.....Saturday, Feb. 24, at 2 P. M.

For boarding and drafts apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.

GREECE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Mar. 3, 7 A. M. | Spain, Mar. 10, 1 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 3 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

E. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 3, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Decatur; also, with the steamer J. B. SCUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c., sailing from Pier foot Canal st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Thursday, March 1
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Thursday, March 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Feb. 28

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal st., North River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 7

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. MOELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG,
FOREMARK.....Feb. 29 | HAMMONIA.....March 8
SUEVIA.....March 1 | WIELAND.....March 8

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $80; gold. Steerage, $30, currency. For freight apply to
KUHLMANN & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.
RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

Merchants' Steam-ship Line to Brazil.
FOR PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA.

Steam-ship CASSINI will sail about MARCH 1. Rates of passage and freight have been fixed on a low basis. For further information apply to the agent.

R. E. BORLAND, No. 70 Wall st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FILLMORE, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 4:30 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; can give satisfactory reference in all respects; City or country; willing to do chamber-work and fine washing. Call or address No. 230 East 48th st., third floor, between 2d and 3d avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as first-class laundress; understands fluting, pufling, and crimping; two years' reference. Call at No. 43 Perry st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; has first-class reference from best families. Call at No. 471 6th av., fancy store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS good laundress; has the best of reference; City or country. Call for two days at No. 202 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress; best City references. Call at No. 115 West 41st st., near 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH girl as first-class laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 325 East 35th st., third floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL; GOOD City reference. Address E. B., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MATRON.—BY A LADY, WITH THOROUGHLY practical knowledge of housekeeping, as matron; has had experience in schools; best City references. Address, for one week, COMPETENT, Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN FOR AN infant; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City references; no objection to the country. Address Y. W. C. A., No. 7 East 15th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS PRIvate or hospital nurse, by the day, week, or month; reference from first-class physician in New-York. Address for two days Omega, Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN FOR AN infant; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City references; no objection to the country. Call at Y. W. C. A., No. 7 East 15th st.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD GIRL FROM THE COUNTRY as child's nurse or chamber-maid and waiting, or general housework, in a small family. Call for three days at No. 107 West 24th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-class nurse and seamstress, or would do chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 51st st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth; good City reference. Call at No. 17 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; can take charge of an infant or grown children; willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 545 2d av.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as child's nurse or sew; good references. Address P. D., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS NURSE to an invalid, either lady or gentleman; has good City reference. Call at No. 715 6th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY a colored girl, in private families, by week or month; understands her business. Address Dressmaker, No. 619 8th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as seamstress and chamber-maid or to assist with children; first-class reference; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 237 East 24th st.

WET-NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY YOUNG WOMAN, with reference. Call at No. 145 East 32d st., in grocery store for two days.

WET-NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH fresh breast of milk as wet-nurse. Call at No. 242 West 47th st., Room No. 6.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class waitress or parlor-maid in a private family; good City reference. Address A. C., Box No. 255 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands making all kinds of salads and care of silver; can fill a man's place; best City reference. Call at No. 483 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS OR chamber-maid; is fully competent; has either best City reference. Can be seen at No. 270 6th av., near 17th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; best City references given. Call at No. 174 2d av., corner of 11th st.

WAITRESS.—THOROUGH; HIGHEST CITY REFerences. Call or address A. B., 306 East 68th st.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; can do all kinds of family washing; glossing, pufling, and fluting done in French style; moderate terms; seven years' reference. Call or address No. 312 West 41st st., second floor, for one week.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WASHER AND ironer a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing, or would go out by the day; residence. Call at No. 159 West 51st st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out to do washing, or will take it home; is a good house cleaner. Call at No. 243 6th av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BOOK-KEEPER, CORRESPONDENT, &c.—Is competent; an excellent penman, and can give first-class reference. Address F., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man as first-class coachman in a private family; aged 30; good looking; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriage, and harness; is strictly temperate; has seven years' best reference. For any further particulars call on last employer, No. 30 West 28th st., or address S. L., No. 129 West 8th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man; understands care of horses and carriages in all branches; 13 years' first-class City recommendations; trustworthy in every way; strictly temperate. Call on or address Thomas, No. 10 West 44th st., private stables, for two days.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND PLAIN GARdener.—By a young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; can milk and do general work on a gentleman's place; good references. Address J. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, PROTESTANT, as coachman and groom; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful; City or country; good reference can be given. Call or address James D., No. 451 4th av., at the stable, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A COMpetent married man, one child; thoroughly understands the care and management of a gentleman's place; best references. Address F. B., No. 71 Franklin st., Greenpoint, Long Island.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN WHO understands his business well; best City reference. Call on or address P. N., No. 131 West 32d st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, AND GENERally Useful Man.—By a single sober, steady man; three years' reference from last place. Address for two days, J. C., Yonkers Post Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE man with first-class City reference. Address P. B., J. B. Bruyer & Co., No. 145 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH MARRIED MAN; one family. Address for one week, Robert Cole, Patterson Post Office, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands the raising of all kinds of vegetables, greenhouse plants, grapery, the planting and pruning of fruit trees, grafting, budding, and growing mushrooms; farming thoroughly; has twenty years' experience in the country; wages moderate. Can be seen at Vanderbilt brothers', No. 23 Fulton st.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY A SCOTCHman; married; no incumbrance; has a practical knowledge of the culture and general management of hot and cold graperies, green-houses, plants, vegetables; is the right kind of man; also has a general knowledge of farming; satisfactory references. Address W. A. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN; IS THOroughly versed in every branch of his business; highest testimonials, and is a man worthy in every respect to the highest trust and confidence of those who may employ him. Address Scotia, Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands grape-houses, flowers, vegetables, &c., and care of horses and carriages; strictly temperate; six years' City reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 242 *Times* Office, for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER (Scotch, married;) thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; references as to character and ability unexceptionable. Address L., Peter Henderson, Esq., No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT MARRIED man; understands the propagation and care of greenhouse plants, grapes, &c.; best of City references; has had long practical and successful experience. Call or address G. D., at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY AN ACTIVE MARRIED MAN as gardener; wife would do house-work; willing to milk and drive and be gene ally useful; low wages; good reference from business community. Address M. R., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS FLOWER and vegetable gardener; understands hot and cool grapery; best City reference will go out by the week, until suited, training and pruning trees and vines. Call or address No. 306 East 31st st.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG Swiss, married man; first-class florist, fruit, grape, and vegetable grower; references from first-class gentlemen. Call on or address John Boshard, 113 43d st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS FIRSTclass gardener; no incumbrance; wife is willing to assist in the house. Call or address P. Cavan, seed store, No. 7 Barclay street.

GARDENER.—BY A GARDENER, (SCOTCH,) married, who understands his business thoroughly; references unexceptionable. Address C., at James Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands vegetables, flowers, care of horses, and milking; is handy, and obliging. Call or address J. Smith, No. 165 East 32d st.

GARDENER.—WITH UNSURPASSABLE RECOMmendations from present and former employers; thoroughly capable of taking charge of a gentleman's place. Address Gardener, Box No. 226 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE GERMAN; UNDERstands the culture of hot and green-house plants, and suitable gardening of all branches. Address G. R., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN; of ten years' recommendation from present employer. Address G. L., Scarsdale Post Office, Westchester County.

MALE NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUSTworthy man as nurse or attendant to a sick or invalid gentleman; good City reference. Address Hervey, Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NIGHT WATCHMAN OR DOOR-KEEPER.—References and security. Address J. R., Box No. 306 New-York Post Office.

PORTER.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young man; such as light porter or some light outdoor business. Address L. P. Hanley, No. 236 East 41st st.

TAILOR.—TO CITY AND COUNTRY RETAIL Cloth Dealers and Tailors.—By a thorough tailor of long experience; can cut and make any garment in the trade; can be generally useful. Address Tailor, No. 621 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; can make himself generally useful in the kitchen or house-work. Call for three days at No. 155 West 24th st., A. Granger.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN; can wait on table, care of silver, attend all kinds of furnaces, &c.; care and drive horses; willing to do anything for very low wages; first-class references. Address J. W. Aiken, Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; HAS FULL knowledge of all the work that is required in a first-class family; will be recommended by five families in City for being reliable in all respects. Address H. M., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN as waiter and house steward; thoroughly competent; would take charge of an invalid gentleman; unexceptionable references. Apply at No. 621 6th av., third floor.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best City reference; no objection to City or country. Address G. S., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN AS WAITER IN a private family or boarding-house; City reference. Call or address Walter, No. 145 West 32d st., rear house No. 3.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCHMAN in a private family; good City references; no objection to the country. Address A. C., No. 162 East 42d st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN SPEAKING FRENCH and English, in a private boarding-house. Address L. B., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN IN A PRIVATE family; good City reference; City or country. Address S., Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIENCE in a private family or boarding-house; good reference. Address B. D., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITer, in private family; first-class City reference from his last place. Address L. S., No. 122 West 33d st., first floor.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS WAITer in a private family; is thoroughly competent; first-class City references. Address B. F., box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A REliable man; good City reference. Address J. H., No. 342 East 21st st.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS MAN IN A PRIVATE family; good reference. Address P. K., No. 892 6th av., in the grocery store.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a small private family; good references. Call or address J. H. S., No. 692 8th av., in the rear.

HELP WANTED.

TRAVELER WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING and manufacturing house in paints, varnishes, &c. Address, stating experience, where traveled, age, salary will accept, and references, E. M. J. & CO., Post Office Box No. 4,170.

WANTED—A CAPABLE VEGETABLE GARDENER; must understand his business in every branch; have first-class references, be willing to assist generally in a able; good situation and good wages. Address for six days, J. H. BROWER, No. 45 South st.

OYSTERMAN.—WANTED, A MAN WHO UNDERstands his business for a first-class down-town restaurant; must be able to stab. Address CLAM, Box No. 170 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS NURSE AND SEAMstress—French or Swiss preferred. Best City references required. Call at No. 16 East 32d st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, and to assist with washing; City reference required. Call, between 9 and 12, at No. 115 West 21st st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PROTESTANT NURSE, age 30 to 35, to take charge of an infant of 14 months; good references required. Apply between 10 A. M. and 1 P. M. at No. 24 east 35th st.

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EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.

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Now on exhibition, the finest selection of European and American OIL PAINTINGS ever offered at a down-town auction, among which is the GRAND PICTURE by Neuchtny, the HUSSITES BEFORE NAUMBURG. This superb Painting has been visited and much admired by many thousands during the Summer exhibition, and is now offered for the first time at auction, together with elegant examples of American and European Works of Art by the following most distinguished artists:

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The private collection of a well-known connoisseur of this City, comprising fine examples of the following leading artists, viz.:

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Forming in its entirety one of the finest and most important collections offered at auction in this City for many years.

The above are now on exhibition free, day and evening; to be sold MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 26, 27, and 28, at 7:30 o'clock.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

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14TH ST. AND 6TH AVENUE, N. Y.

MILITARY.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812 OF this and adjacent counties are respectfully invited by our friends, Messrs. Leland, proprietors of the Metropolitan House, corner 23d st. and Broadway, to celebrate the birthday of the Father of our Country, Gen. George Washington, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of February at 12 o'clock sharp. Dinner will be served at 1 o'clock. Those that have uniform, put it on; those that have not, cockade on hat. Let every veteran attend, to show the said gentlemen we appreciate their kind invitation.

Gen. H. RAYMOND.
J. G. WARNER, Adjutant. Col. ABRAM DALLY.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR RIP RAP GRANITE.

ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY, NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 22, 1877.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 23d day of March, 1877, for Rip Rap Granite for Breakwater at Block Island, R. I. Specifications in regard to the work and blank forms for proposals and guaranty, upon which all bids must be made, will be sent on application to this office.

O. E. WARREN, Major of Engineers.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, CHESTERFIELD HOUSE.—Parlor and bedroom, with first-class board; party occupying second floor, front, will let, with or without board, for balance of season, very reasonably. JOHN F. WORSTELL.

NOS. 51 AND 53 WEST 25TH ST., NEAR MADISON SQUARE.—Elegantly-furnished rooms on second and third floors; large closets, bath-room, &c.; table and house strictly first class.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM Gramercy Park, with board; hall rooms on second and fourth floors, with fire, closets, &c.; all conveniences; references.

NO. 67 38TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—To let; upper floor; handsome parlor, bed-room, and bath-room communicating; private table only; also hall room.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth sts., spacious suite of well furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

NO. 118 WEST 49TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a double or single room, suitable for gentlemen; terms moderate; references.

NO. 29 WEST 28TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Sunny front rooms, with superior table, for families and gentlemen; prices moderate.

CHARMING FRONT ROOMS, $10.—FRENCH Breakfast; board if desired; near Elevated Railroad. No. 336 West 28th st.

NO 20 EAST 22D ST.,
With board, parlor and bed-room, first floor; single rooms; table board.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Desirable room; first-class board; also table boarders.

TWO BLOCKS FROM BROADWAY—LARGE and small rooms to let; first-class board. No. 63 East 4th st.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, THIRD floor; but few boarders; references. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 73 EAST 61ST ST.—A SECOND-STORY large room to let, with first-class board. Servants have been with us for years.

NO. 58 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME ROOMS on second floor to let, with board; terms moderate; references.

A THIRD FLOOR FRONT ROOM, FURnished, with or without board, at 127 East 45th st.

NO. 106 MADISON AV.—TWO SINGLE ROOMS to let with board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—TWO ROOMS AND BOARD FOR GENtleman, wife, two children, and nurse; location, 32d to 50th st. and 6th to 4th av. Address A. L. P., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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NO. 56 9TH ST., FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—Nicely furnished parlors and bedrooms, near restaurants; breakfast if desired; neat, quiet house; references exchanged.

NO. 132 EAST 25TH ST.—A HANDSOMELYfurnished office and reception room, occupied by a physician, will be vacant on the 1st of March.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM, GRATE fire, to let to one or two gentlemen. No. 137 East 40th st.

NO. 51 1-2 WEST 32D ST.—TO LET, AN office to physician or dentist; also furnished rooms, without board, to gentlemen.

FURNISHED ROOMS, 40 CENTS TO $1; A week, $2 to $5; single beds, $1 50. No. 38 Bowery.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN only. No. 34 East 20th st.

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THE ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
NASSAU, BAHAMA ISLANDS.

For full information apply to
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Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 3:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

IN MEMORY OF WASHINGTON.

BUSINESS TO BE GENERALLY SUSPENDED—A WELCOME WITH SALUTES AND THE RINGING OF CHIMES—PARADES, DINNERS, RECEPTIONS, AND OTHER ENTERTAINMENTS—THE MARTHA WASHINGTON TEA PARTY AND RECEPTION.

The 145th anniversary of the birthday of Washington will be observed to-day with scarcely less ceremony than that with which it was kept in February, 1876, the Centennial anniversary of Independence. The streets will wear an unusual week-day aspect, as there will be an almost total suspension of ordinary business, and the majority of citizens will turn themselves to the pleasure of making the most—and it is to be hoped best—use of the brief hours between daylight and midnight in remembering properly and agreeably the day which brought one most revered patriot, soldier, and citizen into existence. The City Hall will throw out that wealth of bunting which finds the breeze without prejudice as readily on the birthday of Washington as on St. Patrick's day. From the fortifications in the harbor the national ensign will be run up and saluted with rounds of thundering cannon. There have been no preparations for a military parade except by one or two organizations. During the morning the Seventy-first Regiment will be reviewed at Union square. The rapidly disappearing veterans of 1812 will assemble in the morning and parade in their old-fashioned uniforms and at noon will have a dinner at the Sturtevant House. The banks, exchanges, and public offices, with the exception perhaps of the County Clerk's Office, the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and the Sheriff's Office, will be closed. The Post Office will close for both foreign and domestic mails at 10 A. M., and the Custom-house, which is to be opened at 9 A. M. for the entry and clearance of vessels, will close at 10 o'clock. The chimes of St. Thomas', Grace, and Trinity churches will announce the holiday with programmes of patriotic and old-time music.

At noon Mr. James E. Ayliffe and Mr. Thirlwall will perform a varied programme on the Trinity Church chimes.

The students of Eastman's College, at Poughkeepsie, will come to this City by a special train at 9:30 A. M., and spend the day in seeing and dining and tramping.

The Order of United American Mechanics will hold a celebration at the Cooper Institute at 1 o'clock.

At 2:15 P. M. there will be an entertainment at St. John's College, Fordham, by the St. John's College Dramatic Association, for the benefit of the St. Vincent de Paul Conference, of Fordham. At 3 o'clock the inaugural exercises of the Electro Medical College will be held in Chickering Hall, Fifth avenue. Besides celebrating the one hundred and forty-fifth anniversary of the birthday of Washington, the sixty-fifth anniversary of the birth of the founder and President of the College will be observed. The annual reception of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., will be held at the armory, Broadway and Thirty-fifth street, in the evening.

The Veteran Association of the Eighth Regiment, (Washington Greys,) N. Y. S. N. G., will meet in the evening at the regimental armory, No. 226 West Twenty-third street.

There will be a patriotic celebration in the Eleventh Ward Boys' Lodging-house, No. 700 East Eleventh street. An address will be delivered by Hon. John R. Brady, Judge of the Supreme Court; there will be patriotic songs and recitations by the boys. Judge Hooper C. Van Vorst will preside, and the exercises will begin at 7:45 o'clock.

The annual celebration of Washington's Birthday by the students of the Cooper Union will take place in the Hall of the Union at 8 o'clock this evening, under the direction of Mr. Fitzgerald Tisdale, Ph. D.

At the Macdougal Street Baptist Church there will be a fair and festival during the afternoon and evening.

A lecture on "Communipaw and Vicinity in the Olden Time" will be delivered by Hon. Charles H. Winfield, in the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, Greenville.

The thirty-third anniversary of the Brooklyn Institute will take place in the hall of the institute at 8 o'clock this evening. The annual report will be read by Mr. Jesse C. Smith, the Vice President; an oration will be delivered by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D.D., and the prizes will be distributed by Prof. V. T. L. Boyle, N. A. D.

THE MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

The preparation for the reception at the Academy of Music and at Nilsson Hall, for the benefit of St. John's Guild, promises to be a sumptuous success. The costumes are said to be exceedingly rich, the decorations and appointments have been prepared with a lavish hand, the number of boxes and admission tickets disposed of assure the financial success of the affair, and the list of distinguished guests who will honor it by their presence will be large. Among those who will undoubtedly be present are the Russian Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine and their suites, Commodore Nicholson, Gen. Hancock and staff, Gen. Sharer and staff, ex-President Lerdo, of Mexico, Mayor Ely, and a large number of officers of the United States Army and Navy, and a number of prominent members of Congress. During the evening the combined bands of Grafmila, Downing, and Bernstein will play the Russian national hymn.

THE DEATH OF KATY REIDEL.

CONTINUATION OF THE INQUEST—NOTHING OF IMPORTANCE ELICITED—FURTHER TESTIMONY BY WILLIAM WELDSPIEL.

The inquest to determine the manner of the death of Katy Reidel, was continued last evening in the Police station at Stapleton, Staten Island. The father of the dead girl did not appear, as it was expected he would. During the proceedings a telegram was received by Coroner Dempsey announcing that he would arrive on Staten Island early this morning. Louis Hansen, an elderly gentleman, was the first witness examined. He testified that he lived at No. 144 Thirty-second street, New-York, and was a nurse agent, that is, he provides families with nurses; he knew Katy Reidel, having met her for the first time in 1874; she then told him she had come from Pennsylvania where her child had recently died at the age of two months; he took her to his home, and after three days procured her a situation with a Mrs. Rosenbury, at No. 44 St. Mark's place; she visited witness a second time on Dec. 20, 1875; she gave her name as Catharine Weldspiel; she also stated she was married, and that her maiden name was Reidel; the second time she called she carried a boy baby, seven weeks old, in her arms; she then said if her husband could get work she would not take a situation; she left witness' house and he did not hear or her again until May 5, 1876; on that date he procured her a situation as a wet-nurse; a man representing himself as her husband called at witness' office several times and asked for her; she told witness that her husband was a good man, but jealous, and continually looked after her in her various situations; witness refused to allow her to take a situation in West Houston street, because of the character of the street. Witness here recognized Weldspiel as the man who called at his house, and represented himself as Katy's husband.

John A. Vandam and William J. White, two young residing in New-Brighton, testified that shortly before 1 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, Feb. 11, they met a large man on Central avenue, near to the old Quarantine Ground; he appeared to them suddenly, from behind a large tree, and sauntered slowly, keeping his face turned from them until they passed him; then he quickened or lessened his pace in accordance with theirs, keeping close behind them as if desirous to hear their conversation; in this way he followed them to their homes.

William Weldspiel, being recalled, indignantly denied that he decoyed Katy away from Boston and that he paid her board while he left his family to the charity of strangers. In response to a question from the Coroner, he said: "I did what I could for Katy, and she helped me and my family when we were in want; when she had her baby in New-York I helped her; I gave her some money, and I told people she was my wife; did it because she asked me and said it would help her; I would do it again—I would give my life if Katy could be made alive now." In response to the questions of a juryman, he explained how he first took an interest in the girl. She aided his wife in her household affairs and he paid her, and when Mrs. Weldspiel went to Germany he paid Katy's passage, so that she could be a companion to his wife; Katy and her family had some trouble and she refused to live at home, and took refuge in Weldspiel's family; he sent her home several times, but finally she left her parents and took a situation in a hotel at Cherrytown, Mass.; Weldspiel visited her there, and tried to induce her to return home, as he thought her place was not a fit one for a young, impulsive, and confiding girl. On her return to Boston he helped her with such small sums of money as he could spare, in order that she might live respectably until she could procure a situation, as she was determined not to live among "those lowers," as she termed her family. Katy had not visited Mrs. Weldspiel in New-York within two years, he said, because she did not want her to know that she had a second time become a mother without being married.

The inquest was here adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock, when it will be resumed in the village Hall of New-Brighton, Staten Island.

LOW CABLE TOLLS.

Mr. Cyrus Field said to a TIMES reporter yesterday that the Cable Company have under consideration a proposal to reduce the cable tolls to the general public to the rate of 25 cents, gold, per word. Personally, he was in favor of trying the reduced rate for a year, and then if the result should not be a fair profit upon the amount of money invested, he would make a public statement of the percentage of profit derived from the various tariffs of the past 11 years, and raise the tolls thereafter to a paying basis. He believed that the proposed reduction will be favorably considered, and that the reduced tariff will go into effect before long.

INSURANCE MEN IN TROUBLE.

THE PRESIDENTS OF THE NATIONAL CAPITOL AND NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES TO BE CRIMINALLY PROSECUTED—THE CASE OF THE CONTINENTAL.

The New-Jersey Secretary of State, Henry C. Kelsey, has instigated criminal proceedings against J. H. Stedwell, President of the defunct New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Newark, and Benjamin Noyes, President of the so-called National Capitol Life Insurance Company, to whom Stedwell transferred all the assets of the Newark company. The ground of the proceeding is for conspiracy to defraud the policy-holders, and Stedwell is to be held also for perjury, in having sworn falsely in his annual statement of the condition of his company, filed in the Secretary of State's office. The complaints were make before Justice Jessup, in Newark, and officers were at once sent to this City to get a requisition from Gov. Robinson for the apprehension of the accused. The officials experienced some delay in securing the needed papers in Albany, but they have been secured. Mr. Kelsey expected that the two Presidents would be arrested yesterday, and that the prisoners would arrive in Newark last evening. Up to 10 o'clock no return had been made to the warrants. It is learned from other sources that Stedwell and Noyes were seen in the act of leaving this City two or three days ago. It is suspected that they got wind of Mr. Kelsey's designs, and are in concealment somewhere.

So far as could be learned yesterday no further negotiations have taken place between ex-Gov. Parker, the Receiver of the New-Jersey Mutual, and Benjamin Noyes, President of the National Capitol, looking to the transfer of the assets of the former company to the custody of the Receiver.

It is understood that Mrs. Juliet D. T. Frost, the wife of Luther W. Frost, has communicated with the Receiver of the Continental, and requests that the papers in the suit against her husband be served upon her counsel.

An order was yesterday obtained from Justice Gilbert by Coudert Brothers, counsel for William R. Grace, Receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company, to William Fullerton, of counsel for John C. Anderson, directing him to hand over to the petitioner the $102,000 of bonds and mortgages which he received from the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company as a settlement of the suit instituted for their recovery. These bonds and mortgages are a portion of the $314,000 transferred to the New-Jersey Company in consideration of the reinsurance of the risks of the Continental.

AN OLD MISER'S SECRET.

AN AGED MAN ARRESTED ON SUSPICION OF HAVING MURDERED HIS SISTER—WHAT A SEARCH OF HIS MISERABLE ABODE REVEALED—THE OLD MAN'S ECCENTRICITIES—HIS SISTER'S MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

Police Capt. McCullagh, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was called upon Tuesday morning to make an investigation into a singular case. Michael Boylan, a native of the west of Ireland, bowed down with age and entering upon "second childishness," has been suspected for some time by the people of his immediate neighborhood of having secretly murdered his aged sister. He had occupied two apartments in a house belonging to Sheriff Reilly, situated on the north-east corner of Thirteenth street and First avenue for over 15 years, and until last April his widowed sister, Katharine Gilligan, had lived with him. About that time she disappeared, and nothing has been seen or heard of her since. Michael, who is well known as "old Mickey Boylan" in the neighborhood, and who has been frequently ridiculed and made a butt for jokes, has always answered when questioned in regard to the whereabouts of his sister, that she had entered the service of a family up town as a cook; that he had forgotten the street in which the family resided, and that he supposed she kept away from him because as she had often said, she didn't want him to follow her. This explanation of the woman's disappearance was received for a while, but latterly grave misgivings have been aroused as to what has become of her. Adjoining the rooms of Michael, on the same floor, his brother Thomas Boylan and his wife, also an aged couple, occupy apartments. During the past few months they have become uneasy on account of the prolonged absence of their relative and are very anxious to clear up the mystery of her disappearance. Michael is believed by some to be insane, although it is stoutly maintained by others, Capt. McCullagh among the number, that he is only very far gone in his dotage. He is a man about five feet four inches high, white haired, with a wrinkled and colorless face, stoops as he walks, wears dark clothing, ragged and dirty, and a white hat. He is apparently 75 years old, although he says that he is only 60. As a proof of his partial insanity, the fact is cited that he tells people that he owns a large amount of real estate that is known to belong to others, and that he also cherishes a delusion that Jefferson Davis will be one day President of the United States. He was, according to his own story, a soldier in the Confederate army, and Davis was his great friend. Sheriff Reilly's house, in which he lives, he says, is his property. He has paid no rent for about six months, and recently gave the Sheriff notice to eject all his tenants and give him the rightful possession of the property. The Fifth Avenue Hotel, he says, also belongs to him, and he has been waiting for some time for a good opportunity to sell it to advantage. His chief employment for years has been the care of furnaces in the mansions of some rich people in the City, and he has also been always ready to earn a quarter for any odd job that fell in his way. His missing sister did the chores and washed clothes for a living, and the pair, up to the time of her disappearance, ate together and slept in their wretched quarters.

When Capt. McCullagh began his inquiry on Tuesday he was forced to break open the door of Michael's rooms, as they were trebly secured with an ordinary lock, a padlock, and cross-bars. The spectacle which presented itself was uninviting. The room was dirty, everything was covered with dust, and the Captain was obliged to pull off his coat and roll up his sleeves before he began his search for the remains of the missing woman, which, it was supposed, might be concealed on the premises. Michael, who had been aroused from sleep on the floor, looked on dazed and helpless, as the officer and his assistant carefully examined every trunk, box, and nook and corner in the place. One of the rooms is about 12 feet long and 10 feet wide, and the other 6 feet wide and 10 feet long. Around the stove were piled pots, pans, and kettles, boxes, and a lot of old trumpery and inflammable material. Four cigar boxes were found filled with Confederate notes, amounting on their face to over $2,000. This "money," old Michael afterward explained, he had bought during the war, with greenbacks, and he expects when Davis is declared President that he will receive all that the bills promise to pay. A straw bed, devoid of bed clothing, was spread on a rude wooden bedstead, and in boxes were found a pair of blankets and comforters. Boxes well filled with law books and standard literary works, a gun and two old pistols were found, and, among a lot of old trumpery, several worn-out women's dresses and a shawl, supposed to belong to Michael's sister, were discovered. In one corner a copying-press was found so tightly screwed down that it seemed impossible that anything could be held between the plates. It was unscrewed, and three bank-books, wrapped in a newspaper, belonging, as was shown by the entries, to Michael's missing sister, were brought to light. The amount of Katharine's savings, as revealed by the bank books, amounted to $3,000, the money being deposited in the care of the Catholic Archbishop of the Diocese of New-York and in the Bleecker Street Savings Bank. The officers, after further diligent search, failed to find any other traces of the missing woman. Michael was taken to the Seventeenth Precinct Police Station, and his brother made a complaint against him, the object of the proceeding being to force the old man to tell what he might know of his sister's disappearance. Before he was locked up he was searched, and $99 50 were found sewed up in his clothing. The money was in new currency and bills, chiefly the latter. Capt. McCullagh coaxed and threatened him alternately in order to get from him the secret of his sister's whereabouts, but without success. He was accused of having murdered the woman, and cut up and destroyed her body to conceal his crime. The old man, falling on his knees and praying, avowed his innocence. He was taken yesterday morning before Justice Murray at the Essex Market Police Court, and, after examination by a physician, who pronounced him to be of weak intellect but harmless, was consigned to the care of a female relative residing on the east side. Meanwhile no things have been received of his sister and people who have known the pair for years are still strongly inclined to the belief that he could tell the story of her disappearance if he would, and their suspicions are strengthened by the fact that she had said repeatedly in public that he would some day kill her. Capt. McCullagh is of the opinion that the woman has met with death by accident in some unknown way. As she was a woman over 50 years of age, and rather weak-minded, his theory seems probable.

RECEIVER FOR A MACHINE COMPANY.

Assemblyman Griggs yesterday applied to Chancellor Runyon, at Trenton, N. J., for a temporary injunction and the appointment of a Receiver against the Todd & Rafferty Machine Company in Paterson. The concern was one of the largest machine companies in the country. Mr. Joseph C. Todd is the applying creditor. He owns over $100,000 worth of stock, and holds a mortgage for $150,000 which is now in process of foreclosure. The Chancellor granted the temporary injunction, and made the rule to show cause why a Receiver should not be appointed returnable next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

ANOTHER BATCH OF NEW DOCTORS.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL MEDICAL COLLEGE—DEGREES CONFERRED—THE GRADUATING CLASS.

The exercises attending the sixteenth annual Commencement of the Bellevue Medical College Hospital, held yesterday afternoon at the Academy of Music, attracted a large audience. The stage was occupied by the Faculty of the college, a large body of the representative physicians of the City, Prof. Sacc, of Switzerland, Rev. Alfred B. B. Beach, D. D., Chaplain of the college, and Rev. Dr. McCosh, President of Princeton College, who delivered an address to the graduates. The seats immediately behind the orchestra were appropriated to the use of the graduating class, which numbered 147. The rest of the building from pit to dome was occupied by the friends of the young gentlemen who were to receive diplomas. The class, besides having representatives from nearly all of the States of the Union, also included students from Cuba, Central America, Canada, New-Brunswick, Australia, and, as Dr. McCosh said in his address, from "nearly all over the world." After a prayer by Rev. Dr. Beach, the degrees were conferred by Dr. Isaac E. Taylor, President of the Faculty. The following prizes were then awarded: For the best clinic report, $50, George Mingles; for the best examination in obstetrics, $50 was equally divided between H. W. Rand and R. M. Disbrow; for best examination in physiology, $50, George S. Conant; and for the best essay on psychology, $50, was awarded to A. R. Robinson. In his address to the graduates, Dr. McCosh congratulated them on having chosen "about the highest of all professions." No one, he said, sees so much of human nature as the practicing physician. He has less of routine than any other, having some new phase of character or disease to come under his care every day. He was glad to testify that physicians were generally tenderhearted, and he believed they gave more in charity, and did more charitable work than any other class. He advocated very strongly raising the standard of medical education, and was astonished to hear that Bellevue College had no endowment fund. He knew that there was money in this country, and there were many generous men—As an evidence of which, he said, the College in which he was addressing was erected, in some mysterious way, within the past few years, $2,500,000. After insisting on the need of an endowment and the addition of new branches of study, the speaker said the best way to prevent an overcrowding of the profession, of which there was some complaint, would be to require more thorough study. To some extent the efforts of encouragement to the newly-made doctors, the address, which had received marked attention, was brought to a close. Elisha D. Leffingwell delivered the valedictory, and the audience dispersed. Following are the names of the graduates:

Thomas Addison, Michigan.
Charles W. Alden, N. B.
Chester G. Allen, N. Y.
Fred. A. Anderson, N. Y.
George F. Appleton, N. J.
John H. Arton, West Ind.
William M. Baird, N. J.
Benj. J. Baldwin, Jr., Ala.
Edward P. Barnes, S. H.
Merritt A. Barney, N. Y.
Charles S. Bates, Cal.
Irvin J. Beckwell, Indiana.
Edwin Bentley, California.
Richard H. L. Bibb, Texas.
Henry E. Birdsall, N. Y.
Charles B. Borden, Penn.
Alexander S. Bowen, Ind.
Thos. Bowen, West Indies.
Alfred L. Buchan, Wis.
Samuel C. Buchan, Wis.
Martin G. Buesch, Illinois.
William C. Brandt, Indiana.
Austin Brant, Ohio.
Alfred J. Brown, New-York.
George S. Brown, Arkansas.
Nelson B. Daily, Indiana.
Thomas T. Calbreath, Miss.
Welcome H. Calfee, Texas.
Harry G. Chase, Indiana.
Richard Cheatham, Penn.
George S. Conant, N. Y.
Alexander J. Connell, Penn.
James McCoy Kendall, Ill.
George E. Crawford, Iowa.
W. F. Cunningham, P. R.
Leander A. Dascomb, Me.
Robert T. Davidson, N. Y.
Jesse T. Davis, Louisiana.
John Devo, New-York.
Gordon K. Dickinson, N. J.
Frederick F. Dickman, Kan.
Robert N. Disbrow, N. Y.
William E. Ingalls, Penn.
Y. Mañano, Jr., Cent. Am.
Thomas S. Marquis, Ohio.
William S. Martin, Illinois.
F. de J. Martinez, Cent. Am.
Franklin H. Maxam, Ind.
George M. McCombs, N. Y.
George P. McCreery, N. J.
Martin A. McGovern, N. J.
Malcolm C. McLeod, N. S.
Alfred H. Mellersa, Neb.
John G. Miller, New-York.
Peter B. Mcd. Miller, Cal.
Stephen V. Morris, N. J.
Maurice C. Nagle, N. Y.
Thomas J. Naylor, Jr., Ga.
Michael W. O'Keefe, Mass.
Andrew C. Palmer, N. Y.
Zoran E. Patrick, Ill.
Alberto C. Perez, Cuba.
Porfirio C. Perez, Cuba.
Daniel W. Perham, Penn.
Percival R. Pine, Ohio.
James F. Pineo, N. S.
J. Lampton Price, Ky.
Samuel G. Priest, Mass.
Henry W. Rand, N. S.
William W. Ray, Ky.
Warren L. Rishne, Ind.
Oliver P. Robinson, N. C.
James S. Rogers, Mo.
Calisto J. Romero, Por. Rico.
Total, 147.

LEAVING EMPLOYERS IN THE LURCH

DISAPPEARANCE OF GEORGE R. PETTIBONE, OF THE HOWE SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY—THE AMOUNT OF HIS LIABILITIES STATED AT FROM $10,000 TO $20,000.

Something of a flutter was created in certain mercantile circles yesterday by the announcement that George R. Pettibone, Superintendent of the Howe Sewing-Machine Company for the State of New-York, was a defaulter to the amount of from $10,000 to $20,000, and had absconded pending an examination of his affairs. Mr. Levi Stockwell, of the Howe Company, refused to state anything definite in regard to the case beyond the fact that Pettibone had resigned pending an investigation. Mr. Stephen A. Walker, counsel for the company, admitted that considerable irregularities existed in Pettibone's accounts. He was positive, however, that the company would lose nothing. Pettibone, it is understood, is withholding funds belonging to the company, and it is expected that civil proceedings will soon be brought for their recovery. It is reported in certain quarters that the ex-Superintendent's fall is due to stock-jobbing ventures, but Mr. W. G. Wiley, of No. 46 Broad street, through whom he is rumored to have operated, states that Pettibone has done no business with that house for fully a year past. The missing official is about 33 years of age, and has been in the employ of the company for five years past. He was formerly engaged in the upholstering business in Nineteenth street, near Broadway, with a Mr. Whitney. During his connection with the sewing-machine company he has resided at Davenport Neck, New-Rochelle, Westchester County. Here he kept horses and carriages, and lived in luxurious style, the only drawback to his happiness being matrimonial troubles, which culminated in his wife's procuring a divorce on the ground of ill-treatment.

BUSINESS MOVEMENTS.

At the Produce Exchange yesterday, the provision interest was quite buoyant, on a more confident movement in mess pork, and Western steam lard, leading to a pretty sharp rally in prices, especially in the instance of lard, aided by the more encouraging advices from the West. In the grain line, the feature of the dealings, in regular forms, was the activity in corn, which advanced ½ to 1 cent. per bushel. Oats were also more sought after, by City jobbers, and were quoted rather dearer. Flour was dull and unsettled, influenced, in part, by the increased depression and manifest uneasiness in the Spring wheat connection, which was again very unfavorably affected by the earlier telegrams from Chicago, where the speculation continued notably against the operators for higher figures, up to near the close, when some improvement was advised of. About 40,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, were purchased here at $1 41, on speculative account, showing a decline of fully 2 cents a bushel, (with bids from shippers reported as not exceeding $1 38;) and a boat load of No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store, was taken for export, at $1 47, or 3 cents a bushel under the asking rate of Tuesday. The small lot (1,500 bushels) of Spring Wheat, of recent arrival from Glasgow, was not offered for sale. The quality was inferior, as already mentioned by us. Petroleum continued on the downward course, refiners making a pretty thorough surrender; and refined for New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore deliveries, was quoted during regular business hours down to 17 cents, and late in the day, ½ to 1 cent off even this materially reduced figure, as against 26½ to 26¾ cents per gallon at the close of last week. At the current quotations, the export movement was reported as fairly active. Ocean freights exhibited less animation, and on the berth, vessels were loading up very slowly, though rates ruled unusually low. The sharp fall in gold was decidedly against free export operations in the produce line.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

MEETING OF NEW-YORK PROPERTY-OWNERS ALONG THE PROPOSED LINE OF THE BRIDGE—A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO CONSIDER THE PROPRIETY OF OPENING A WIDE STREET ON EACH SIDE—THE SUBJECT FULLY DISCUSSED.

A largely-attended meeting of New-York property-owners along the proposed line of the East River Bridge was held in the office of Schults, Southwick & Co., No. 63 Cliff street, yesterday afternoon, in response to a call issued by Messrs. John McColgan, Jackson S. Schults, Ambrose K. Ely, and Hon. Henry A. Barr, to consider a communication from Henry C. Murphy notifying them that the approaches and viaduct of the bridge leading from Chatham street to the anchorage at Franklin square are soon to be begun, and calling for an expression of opinion as to the propriety of opening a wide street or avenue on one or both sides of the bridge, and of taking advantage of the requirements of the bridge to improve this section of the City at a comparatively small expense. A map of the property affected, with the projected lines of the bridge and of the proposed widening distinctly traced upon it, was hung on the wall. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Schults, on whose motion Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer was selected as Chairman, and Mr. Ambrose K. Ely as Secretary. Mr. Schults offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to consider the expediency of opening a street 80 feet wide on the south side of the bridge line. He urged the importance of such a measure. The bridge Trustees have no power under their charter to do it, but they propose to get the necessary legislation from Albany, and they ask the property-owners to say how the necessary assessment shall be paid. They agree to pay one, third, if the property-owners directly benefited pay another third, and propose that the remainder be assessed upon the City at large. It will be necessary to raise the grade of Ferry and Gold streets to conform with the grade of the bridge, but taking the expense of this into consideration the improvement will undoubtedly be a good one, and the property-owners on the line are desirous to have it done, even though it be hard times, as their property now is most undesirable. It is necessary to see about legislation on the subject at once if authority is to be obtained this Winter, else the story of the opening of the New-Bowery and Worth street will be repeated, and under such circumstances the property-owners pray to be delivered from the measure. If no action be taken, the houses along the line will be within 12 feet of the bridge, and their appearance will be most unsightly, while if the street be widened, a number of fine storehouses can be built under the bridge which will rent at from $100,000 to $120,000 per annum, the improvement of the adjacent property will be very great, and the various lines of street cars will undoubtedly extend their termini to the river.

A gentleman offered an amendment to the effect that the committee be instructed to consider what is the equitable distance to which the assessment should extend, and whether it is desirable to raise the grade of the street and to what extent.

Mr. Barr said that Frankfort and Vanderwater streets a filling of at least eight feet will be required, and that the Cliff street hill will have to be cut down, as a good grade from Chatham street to the river will be necessary. This will involve a large expenditure, but he did not believe in spoiling a ship for a pennyworth of tar. He spoke of having gone to sea from Chatham street, and of a great thoroughfare laid out. The bridge will be one of the sights of New-York and the approaches to it should be commensurate to its greatness.

Another gentleman said that the opening of New-Bowery and other streets had been of no benefit. The City could have along just as well without them. If the improvement is to extend only to the park he could not see the good of it, and he wanted to know whether any other steps were to be taken to furnish outlets from the park to the remote portions of the City. As Chatham street is at present, with cars passing over it, it will be almost impossible for trucks crossing the bridge to make use of it. The improvement of that street ought to be the first thing to be considered. If the new street is proposed solely on account of the street-cars he was opposed to it.

Another gentleman said that the mere cost of grading would be trifling. If the grade be raised, all the houses on Ferry and Jacob streets will have to be taken down and rebuilt, involving an enormous expense.

Three additional amendments were here offered, to the effect that the committee approximate the cost of opening the new street; that they state how much of each person's property will be taken by the widening, and that they consider the advisability of making the widening on the north side of the bridge, and report which side would be the better.

A gentleman owning property on Beekman street denounced the method in vogue of levying assessments as legalized confiscation and robbery. Before taking any action, the meeting should consider well whether it was going to result in any practical benefit. For himself he did not believe in 10 years after completion the bridge would pay two per cent. It would be time enough to talk about a wide street after the bridge was built. He was loudly applauded.

Mr. Schultz said that the gentleman's property was out of the line of assessment, which would not extend more than 400 feet. The latter retorted that similar arguments had always been made and broken. He had paid thousands of dollars for having traffic drawn away from Beekman street by the opening of New Church street, and he had been assessed at Fourteenth street for Central Park improvements. Mr. Schultz said that a proviso in the bill not to go beyond 400 feet should be satisfactory.

A gentleman said that there are now more streets than people to walk on them, and shanties are being built in the public squares to occupy them. [Laughter.] Another gentleman asked whether the City would be better or worse off than it now is without the widening. He was informed that the company are to take away the present Frankfort street and open another of the same width—40 feet. The question before the meeting was whether this should be widened to 80 feet. Mr. Shultz objected to outsiders speaking against the measure. He said that all the property-owners within the assessment line were in favor of it. Mr. Squires and Mr. French disputed this assertion. They were opposed to it. Mr. Shults said that Cyrus P. Smith, before he died, told him that the Union Ferry Company intended to turn a line of boats to the new street as soon as it was opened. As for dissatisfied property owners, they can find sale anywhere for their land at present market prices. The gentleman from Beekman street asked that a provision be inserted in the proposed bill that no person shall be assessed for the improvement more than his proportionate share of benefit, to be determined on hearing by a jury of his peers. Such was the custom in London.

After considerable more discussion the resolution was carried with all the amendments tacked on, and another that the committee shall hold public meetings, due notice of which shall be given, and that they shall listen to arguments for and against the measure. Messrs. Oswald Ottendorfer, Jackson S. Schults, William H. Hooper, Ambrose K. Ely, and George H. Squires were appointed as the committee. The meeting then adjourned.

THE "CROOKED" WHISKY SUITS.

The suit of the Government against Boyd & Co., whisky dealers, of No. 59 Broad street, charging them with conspiracy to defraud the Government, came up for trial yesterday before Judge Blatchford, in the United States District Court. Anthony C. Hessing, who was tried and convicted in Chicago as the head of the famous whisky ring, and was subsequently pardoned by the President, was called as the first witness, but he denied all knowledge of the transactions charged against the defendants. He was asked if it had not been the practice of dealers and distillers to pay Government officials to permit fraudulent transactions to pass unnoticed, but Mr. Hessing professed complete ignorance of the whole matter. The case will come up again to-morrow.

METROPOLITAN POLICE FOR BOSTON.

Mr. W. F. Spaulding has prepared a bill to be presented to the Legislature of Massachusetts, which provides for furnishing Boston with a Metropolitan Police. The bill is based upon one drawn by Gov. Andrew in 1865. The proposed act provides for the transfer of the administration and control of the Police force from the city authorities to a Board of Metropolitan Police, consisting of three Commissioners appointed by the Governor and Council, and liable to removal by the same power after a hearing upon written charges. Their salary shall be $3,000 for the member acting as Treasurer, and $2,500 for the other two. An expense of $2,000 is allowed for the salary of a clerk. The terms of the Commissioners shall expire in successive years. The board shall not increase the number or pay of the patrolmen without the consent of the Mayor and Aldermen. The Police shall exercise all the common law and statutory powers of Constables, except the service of civil process, and all the powers given to the Police or watchmen by the statutes of the Commonwealth, or the charter or ordinances of the city. They shall obey all orders of the Governor in relation to the preservation of the public peace or the execution of the laws of the Commonwealth. They shall especially endeavor to suppress unlicensed liquor shops, gambling places, and houses of ill-fame. The accommodations required shall be those used by the Police force of the city, if the same shall be placed at the disposal of the board; otherwise, the board shall have power to provide suitable accommodations. The board may provide an office for themselves, the expense of which shall be paid by the Commonwealth. All expenses which are not otherwise provided for, including the pay of the Police, shall be paid by the City of Boston, a detailed report shall be made annually to the Legislature, and a report quarterly to the Mayor and Aldermen of said city. The act, in its relation to the organization of the board, takes effect on its passage, the rest upon the 1st day of May.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

As a result of the revival now in progress under the New-York Port Society, 498 persons have applied for church membership and 813 have signed the temperance pledge.

The jury in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday returned a verdict in favor of the City in the suit brought against it by Owen W. Brennan to recover rent for the premises at No 514 Pearl street.

Wilhelm Barbe, aged 35, a vagrant, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor while in the basement of the new church building in East Houston street, near the Bowery. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Marshal Kelly, of the Mayor's office, yesterday revoked the license of Thomas Harreman, the owner of hack No. 811 for allowing the latter to stand in front of Joe Coburn's saloon on the night of his attack on the Police, without any one in charge of it.

The pupils of Eastman College, to the number of 300, headed by the college band, and accompanied by Mayor Eastman and other prominent citizens of Poughkeepsie will visit Booth's Theatre this evening. The theatre will be magnificently decorated in honor of Washington's Birthday.

Francis S. Lathrop, the Receiver of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company, filed his bond, under his order of appointment in this State, in the County Clerk's office yesterday. His sureties are William Walter Phelps and A. V. Stout, each of whom qualifies in the sum of $50,000.

Capt. James Milward, the newly appointed United States Consul to Ghent, sailed with his wife in the steamer China, yesterday. A large party of City, State, and Federal officials gave him a reception on the steamer. He was on the staff of Gen. Dix as Exchange Officer, stationed at Fortress Monroe.

The Park Commissioners have announced that they will, unless objection be made before Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, declare adopted the map of the streets and avenues in the Twenty-third Ward, west of Riverdale avenue, which has been before them for about a year, and to which property-owners have had abundant opportunities to protest.

Detective Williamson, of the Central Office, yesterday arrested Charles C. Kuhn, on a warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace in which he is charged with having committed a felonious assault upon Frank E. Wheeler, a resident of Essex, Middlesex County, Conn. As the prisoner consented to return without the formality of a requisition he was surrendered to Constable Bugbee, of Saybrook, Conn., who took him back to await trial.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange held a long meeting after business hours yesterday to consider the recommendation of the open meeting of members that the rates of commission be reduced. After debate the various plans suggested were ordered to be printed, and laid on the table until next Wednesday, and the meeting adjourned. It is reported that they are seriously considering the advisability of placing the Pacific Coast mining stocks on the regular list.

The annual reception in honor of Washington's Birthday was held yesterday at Grammar School No. 3, of which Mr. B. L. D. Southerland is Principal. The programme was most interesting, consisting of recitations by Masters A. Hartfield, William Heasley, Samuel Mayer, Augustus Peverelly, Jr., Frank Paige, and W. C. Sullivan. The choruses, "The White Squall," "Star Spangled Banner," "Nobly Our Flag," "Men of '76," &c., were rendered with excellent effect, as were also the several solos.

BROOKLYN.

A Tax-payers' Association, made up of five delegates from each ward in the city, is about to be formed.

The Supervisor at Large yesterday filed his veto of the resolution providing for the purchase for $25,000 from the Brooklyn City Hospital lands upon which to erect a new jail.

The Brooklyn Bible Society, according to the report of its Treasurer, has a balance on hand of $428 24, and needs $1,750 to meet a claim of the parent society for books purchased.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning Miss Clara Smith, of No. 296 McDonough street, was knocked down in Lewis avenue by a ruffian, who stole a silk handkerchief and escaped. Miss Smith was so frightened and stunned that she was unable to call for help.

The trial of the suit of Messrs. Kingsley & Keeny against the City, to recover $178,000 for work done on the Hempstead Reservoir, was continued yesterday. The evidence was merely a repetition of that elicited during the trial of Commissioner William A. Fowler before the Board of Aldermen.

Inspector Raymond reports to the Board of Health that the five deaths from diphtheria which recently occurred in the tenement-house No. 354 Smith street were occasioned by an open sewer-joint through which the sewer gas escaped. The board directed that the house be disinfected and the open sewer-joint closed. A special meeting of the board to discuss the subject of house draining will be held on Friday at noon.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mayor Russell, of Hoboken, has vetoed the resolution of the Common Council selecting a site for a new school-house.

Ellen O'Brien, residing on Jersey City Heights, has commenced a suit for slander against Catherine Burney, who called her a thief, laying damages at $2,000. The case has been sent to a Referee.

The Hudson County Board of Health and Vital Statistics reports 329 deaths in the county during the month of January. Of these 230 occurred in Jersey City, 43 in Hoboken, and 56 in the other parts of the county.

The bondsmen of Frederick Schaffer, the Union Hill Collector who absconded about three years ago with about $16,000 of the town's money, have succeeded in effecting a compromise with the authorities for $5,000.

James Clayton, a newspaper compositor, accidentally fell down stairs Tuesday night at his residence in Sussex street, Jersey City, and sustained a fracture of the skull. It is feared that brain fever will set in and prove fatal.

The funeral of D. W. Wyman, an eminent Mason and the Superintendent of the New-York Elevated Railway, will take place, with Masonic rites, to-day at 12 o'clock in Jersey City. The services will be conducted by Samuel H. Stitt, of Passaic, Grand Master of Masons of

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7940. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS

WASHINGTON.

PRESIDENT HAYES' CABINET.

EFFORTS OF THE AMATEUR CABINET-MAKERS TO ORGANIZE THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION—SPECULATIONS BY NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENTS AND HOPEFUL POLITICIANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Cabinet of President Hayes has been selected by several newspaper correspondents and speculating politicians, but it can be said truthfully that Mr. Hayes has not himself been consulted by the makers of the published lists, and he may possibly repudiate the choice that has been made for him. There is, of course, a vast deal of anxiety on the part of some politicians, and of deep interest and curiosity on the part of others, to know how the incoming Administration will be organized. None of the suggestions that have appeared in print have come from Mr. Hayes, either directly or indirectly. His most intimate personal friends give assurance that he has expressed no determination with regard to any particular person who has been named for his Cabinet, though he has listened to much advice, either voluntary or in response to solicitations on his part. Names find their way into the newspapers from the suggestions of friends of those seeking Cabinet positions, of whom, it is safe to say there are not less than 100 more or less active or expectant. Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, has, for instance, been mentioned for the office of Attorney General. The connection of his name with the place grows out of the fact that the Congressional delegations of seven or eight States of the North-west are said to be willing to urge his nomination as the representative in the Cabinet from that section of the Union. A band of Southern Republicans are understood to be gathered about Senator West, and will urge in the most strenuous manner that he be appointed to a Cabinet position. If report be true, a gentleman has been sent to Columbus to present the claims of Senator West. It is said that Gen. Logan is being urged by the admirers of his political career and mourners at his defeat for the Senate, for an appointment to the head of the War Department. The authority for this story is not very conclusive, but it seems not improbable that it may be true. Whether the Pacific coast will have a candidate to support for a place in the Cabinet is not definitely announced, though the Pacific States are generally forward in presenting their claims.

As illustrating how hopelessly the Cabinet makers are at fault for lack of genuine information, it should be noticed that they are entirely unable to assign anybody to the Treasury Department. The gossip vacillates between Senator Sherman and Gov. Morgan, of New-York. The general opinion is that the State Department will be offered to Mr. Evarts. No other name is much talked of for that position, and perhaps the only plausible suggestion of any other name is that of Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. Judge Stanley Mathews, who is associated with Mr. Evarts, has made a deep impression upon the public mind, and is much talked of for a Cabinet position; but it seems more likely that he will be assigned to the work of driving out of the next House, Mr. Banning, of Cincinnati, who was elected by repeaters under the direction of Eph. Holland. Such a man as Judge Mathews is much needed in the House. Mr. Hale, of Maine, has been repeatedly named for Secretary of the Navy. Whether he desires the position or whether Mr. Hayes has any intention of offering it to him, is entirely unknown. There is much talk as to who will be the Southern representatives in the Cabinet, of which it is supposed there will be one or two, but on this subject there have been no expressions from Mr. Hayes. It may be taken for granted that he desires to organize a Cabinet that will strengthen the Republican Party and satisfy the people as to the character of administration that may be expected. It is believed he will not act hastily, and very likely will not appoint a Cabinet until he has been several days in Washington. He has thus far managed to keep his own counsel, and will be fortunate and save himself much personal annoyance, if he is able to preserve confidence concerning his intentions until the nominations are sent to the Senate.

Senator Sherman has gone to Ohio to meet Gov. Hayes, and they are supposed to be together at Mansfield, the home of Senator Sherman, to-night. Gov. Hayes has been expected to reach here next week on Thursday, but many Republicans think he should come immediately, and that may be the advice given him by Senator Sherman.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

PASSAGE OF THE DEFICIENCY BILL IN THE SENATE—THE BARCLAY'S DIGEST CLAUSE—THE NAVY BILL—THE HOUSE AND THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL—MR. HOLMAN DEFEATED ON SEVERAL POINTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Senate, to-day, passed the Deficiency Appropriation bill. All the amendments reported by the Senate Committee on Appropriations were adopted. The most important amendment reported by the Senate committee, is that providing for deficiencies in the expenses of United States Courts, to meet which over $1,000,000 are appropriated. In the House, a paragraph was inserted in this bill repealing a House resolution passed March, 1871, allowing Mr. Barclay $1 per copy for his digest of the rules of the House, and requiring the Journal Clerk to hereafter prepare a digest of the rules. Mr. Blaine proposed an amendment to this paragraph, requiring the House to pay Mr. Barclay a reasonable compensation for such parts of his book as might be used under orders of the House. A long debate followed and several votes were taken before the matter was disposed of. The amendment of Mr. Blaine was finally carried by yeas 23, nays 21. The Senate will take up and pass the Navy Appropriation bill to-morrow.

The House worked all day on the Sundry Civil bill, but did not complete it. Mr. Holman was defeated several times, and amounts named in the bill were materially increased. The members from sections in which public buildings are in course of construction made a combination and run up the figures named by the committee. Mr. Holman made stubborn, but ineffectual resistance. The sums named in the bill for public buildings at Cincinnati and Philadelphia were increased from $325,000 to $400,000 as the House pushes along more rapidly on the bills yet to be acted upon, some of them will yet be left to the next Congress to complete.

THE VOTE OF MISSISSIPPI.

AN OBJECTION THAT WAS NOT MADE—A FEW STARTLING FACTS PLAINLY TOLD—WHY THE VOTE OF THE STATE SHOULD NOT BE COUNTED FOR TILDEN AND COMPANY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1877.

The following protest against the counting of the Electoral vote of Mississippi for Tilden and Hendricks was prepared by a number of well-known Southern Republican members of the Senate and House. It would have been presented this morning but for the fact that the Democratic filibusters have so shortened the time for a consideration of the Presidential question as to make all unnecessary delays dangerous.

We, the undersigned Senators and Representatives, object to the counting of the Electoral vote of the State of Mississippi for the reasons and upon the grounds as follows, to wit:

I. That the Government of the State of Mississippi was not at the time of the appointment of the Presidential Electors purporting to be legal Electors of said State, and is not now, a State Government within the purview of the Constitution of the United States, but is a usurpation set up in violation alike of the Constitution of the State and the Constitution of the United States, and against the will of a large majority of the people of said State.

II. That the legally constituted Government was overthrown by revolutionary means, characterized by armed organizations of political conspirators, mob violence, frauds at the ballot-box, intimidation of voters, murder and assassination.

III. That the certification of the appointment of Presidential Electors of said State, purporting to be a legal certification of such appointment by the Governor of said State, is in truth and fact a certification by a usurper acting as Governor, holding and exercising the powers and functions of the office without warrant of law, and is, therefore, null and void.

IV. That a revolutionary body pretending to be the Legislature of said State have, in open violation of the Constitution of the State, abrogated the office of Lieutenant Governor and placed a member of their own body in the chief executive office of the State, vide section 11, article 4, and sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18, article 5, Constitution of the State, and Session Acts of 1876, pages 12 and 30, pamphlet laws.

V. That said pretended Legislature enacted a Registration and Election law, entitled "An act to provide for the registration of voters, amending and repealing the laws relating thereto, and for other purposes, and approved April 7, 1876," which contained provisions conflicting with the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of the Constitution of the State.

The Constitution of the State prescribes the qualification of voters in words and figures as follows:

"All persons entitled to register shall take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation: 'I, ——, do solemnly swear, (or affirm,) in the presence of Almighty God, that I am 21 years of age; that I have resided in the State six months and in —— County one month; that I will faithfully support and obey the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Mississippi, and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, so help me God.'"

The Registration and Election law aforesaid required that all persons entitled to register as voters should state under oath their occupation and where prosecuted, and, if in the employ of any one, where, and the nature of such employment, name of employer, the election district in which they resided, and specify the particular portion of such district; and if a resident of an incorporated city or town, to give the ward of such city or town. (Vide sections 3 and 4 Registration law.) Under the operation of the act as aforesaid, at the late Presidential election, thousands of legally-qualified voters were refused registration because they were unable to swear to the particular township, range, and section of the county where they resided, and were thereby deprived of their rights as electors under the Constitution of the State.

VI. That armed political organizations known as "Rifle Clubs," "White Leagues," "Regulators," "Modocs," and "Bull-dozers," aided and abetted by a hostile press and incendiary appeals to the passions and prejudices of the populace by Democratic orators, produced such a reign of terror as to prevent a free and fair discussion of political issues by Republican candidates for Congress and Presidential Electors.

VII. That by intimidation of voters and frauds practiced in registration and at the ballot-box a majority of not less than 20,000 of the legally qualified voters of said State were deprived of the right of free suffrage.

TILDEN'S LETTER AND ACCOUNTS.

MISTAKE OF REPUBLICANS IN CONSENTING NOT TO EXAMINE HIS ACCOUNTS — FIELD'S COMMITTEE IN POSSESSION OF MR. CHANDLER'S ACCOUNT FOR WEEKS —NOTHING DAMAGING FOUND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The letter of Gov. Tilden to Senator Kernan with respect to his accounts in the Third National Bank is a mere pretense, entirely characteristic of the man. The nature of the agreement which is said to have been entered into by the committees is not very well understood, and it is not certain whether there is any understanding that accounts shall be suppressed. It certainly never should have been agreed to on the part of any Republicans. David Dudley Field's Committee has had the accounts of Secretary Chandler as Chairman of the Republican Committee, and also the accounts of Secretary McCormick of the committee for several weeks, and has found absolutely nothing which would be damaging to the Republican organization if disclosed. Everybody believes that the Oregon fraud was paid for out of Tilden's account, and and as long as the exhibition of the account is not made this belief will continue. Tilden's account ought to be examined. His suggestion that the committee had intended to issue a supbœna for himself is wholly gratuitous, as no such idea was ever entertained. Mr. Tilden cannot make a martyr of himself in this way. He would succeed better in that rôle by resigning his pretensions to the Presidency.

THE MEXICAN VETERANS' ASSOCIATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The National Association of Mexican Veterans assembled to-day at Willard Hall, with nearly all the States represented, being about 150 members registered. Most of the delegates were from States adjacent, New-York and Maryland predominating. A committee selected by the President of the association will have an interview with the Senate Pension Committee on Friday, and the convention will call and pay their respects to President Grant during the day. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the re-election of President Denver, Secretary Kensday, and all the officers at head-quarters by acclamation. Some controversy arising in regard to the reported withdrawal of New-York, New-Jersey, and Maryland, at the meeting last July in Philadelphia, and in regard to the distribution of the badge of the association, a Committee of Inquiry was appointed to report on these points, and they found that an error was made in excluding the names of the previous officers from New-York, who were present at the meeting, and disclaimed any intention of withdrawing from the National body. They also found that the will of the association has been carried out in the selection, manufacture and distribution of the metal badges, and recommend that members of the association be permitted to wear the badge in any metal or size conformably to the design adopted by the association.

The report was signed by Gen. John Love, Gen. E. R. Biles, Col. J. H. Ruddack, Judge J. B. Deason, and M. D. Montis. A congratulatory dispatch was received from the First Illinois Association, in session at Monmouth.

THE INDIAN PEACE POLICY.

REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE AGENCIES UNDER THE CARE OF THE ORTHODOX FRIENDS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—S. A. Galpin, Chief Clerk of the Indian Office, has made an elaborate report upon the condition and management of certain Indian agencies in the Indian Territory now under the supervision of the Orthodox Friends. Particular stress is given in the report to the advancement of education among these tribes. The author of the report feels that the very satisfactory exemplification of the Indian policy which an inspection of the work in the central superintendency shows, and the high standard which the service here has attained is due, in a great measure, to the intelligent interest shown by the Orthodox Friends in this work, and the direct personal influence they have brought to bear upon their representatives in the field. The privilege of nominating Indian agents has not been considered by them as a great perquisite, but a great trust. Their nominee for an agency has not been chosen at random from a large number of anxious candidates whose necessities are their main recommendation. Nor, when once installed in office, has such nominee been left to himself, and permitted to feel that he is no longer their chosen representative and responsible to them, but simply a Government official required to struggle against the numerous difficulties of his position, with a scant measure of recognition or encouragement from the public. On the other hand, the spirit of the agents and the interests of the Friends themselves have been kept up by the services of a salaried supervising agent of their own appointment, and by the regular visits of standing committees of their organization. The qualifications of the more responsible employes are also examined by this committee before their appointment, and the whole conduct of the agent is closely watched. The peculiar character of the service requires just such supervision; nor is this all. It is an open secret that at four of the more important agencies the meagre salaries of the agents have been supplemented by payments from the Friends, while liberal donations have been and are being constantly made for the civilizing and Christianizing part of the work. Even with the addition of $500 per annum thus made to his salary I have yet to see the agent who is overpaid, or even sufficiently paid, to make full compliance with all the technicalities and regulations prescribed for Government accounts; to be responsible for the proper care and issue of Government property, amounting in some cases to hundreds of thousands of dollars annually; to maintain, before Indians, restless and suspicious, the authority of the Government; to protect them without adequate law, or rather without any law whatever, from the inroads of the miners, timber thieves, horse thieves, and other outlaws who infest the country; to meet their daily wants and needs out of the appropriations always limited and often insufficient; and, furthermore, to crowd such Indians forward in a mode of life contrary to all their old traditions and habits. Surely, a year of such service as this, and more, is worth something more than the sum received by an Assistant Doorkeeper for a few months' service in the national Capitol.

THE ARCTIC EXPLORATION BILL.

FAVORABLE REPORT FROM THE HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE—THE IMPORTANCE OF THE EXPLORATION DISCUSSED — CAPT. HOWGATE'S PLAN HEARTILY COMMENDED.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Mr. Willis, of New-York, from the House Committee on Naval Affairs, submitted a report to-day on the House bill to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic seas. The committee say that the object of the bill is so interesting and important in its character that they have, while not neglecting to consider it with reference to its results to science and commerce, availed themselves of all information accessible, and called into requisition the testimony of experience and learning. They discuss the inquiry whether, under the Constitution or otherwise, to fit out an exploration such as is contemplated would be an appropriate and legitimate function of the Government for the exercises taxes could be properly levied upon the people, and, if so, whether the nation would get value received for the expenditure incurred, and the perils to which its citizens would be exposed. They review the results attained from the various exploring expeditions which, from time to time, have been organized and dispatched to the Arctic regions, and express grave doubts as to the chances of future success in the enterprise if continued upon the plans heretofore followed. They think that to render success assured the men and the vessels must be near the channel by which the North-west passage is to be reached at the fortunate hour and prepared to take prompt advantage thereof. Polar colonization is represented to be the plan suited to the exigency. This plan requires a colonization party of at least 40 hardy, resolute men, enlisted in the United States for such service, provided with supplies for at least three years; a strong, substantial building transported on ship-board, and the principal depot to be in Lady Franklin Bay, between 81° and 82°, or, if possible, as high as Cape Union, between latitude 82° and 83°. The United States vessels to be only used for transporting men and supplies to the location of the colony, and to make annual visits thereto with fresh supplies and keep the colony in communication with the outside world; military discipline to be enforced by officers selected for their fitness for the duty, &c.; an astronomer and two or more naturalists to be selected by the National Academy of Sciences, and one or more members competent to make meteorological observations. The region proposed for the colony abounds in coal and in fish and game, and never before, the committee say, has an opportunity offered so promising in its results as now presents itself. The committee review what has been and is being done by various foreign nations to attain the desirable ends sought by the exploration in question, with a view to advantage in scientific discoveries. The committee say that there is scarcely a natural science but would be enlarged and utilized by proper observations in the Polar seas. Natural forces there are subject to extreme conditions, and consequently produce phenomena not seen elsewhere, which serve to reveal the character of the forces themselves. Wonderful already are the discoveries made in each field of inquiry noted, but we are yet in the vestibule—the region of the unknowable is just beyond. We are invited thither. We know enough to realize the wealth which awaits us. That the committee are of the opinion that to reach the ends desired a complete change of operations must be had, and this change is effected in the bill before the House, and meets the exact need. If we make any pretense, as friends of science, we must pursue the only methods whereby development can be achieved. Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce are now, through memorials, invoking the National Legislature to renew the honorable work. The cost is slight; the ends arrived at will provoke no intelligent opposition. The methods proposed are not experimental, but the product of experience. They have the sanction and even the warmest commendation of all scientific men of all nations. The supervision of the National Academy of Science will insure wise provisions and safeguards against accident, disease, or failure. Dr. Hayes, the eminent and successful Arctic explorer, coincides fully with the views expressed by the committee, as also do others familiar by actual experience. Their letters are so conclusive that the committee make them a part of their report. The committee conclude by saying:

"The honor of the American name is involved. Will Congress suppress this jealous spirit of inquiry and adventure, or give it scope by the passage of this bill and a meagre appropriation of $50,000? To us it appears there should be but one answer, and therefore we report back the bill with the recommendation that it do pass."

THE REAL ESTATE INVESTIGATION.

EX-CONGRESSMAN HARMER'S TESTIMONY DENYING THE CHARGE OF RECEIVING MONEY FROM CONTRACTORS — THE CHECKS OF FILBERT AND TAYLOR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Real Estate Pool Committee had before them this morning Hon. A. C. Harmer, formerly a member of Congress, and Chairman of the District Committee, and also member elect to the Forty-fifth Congress, who testified relative to the charge that he had been paid $3,000 by the firm of Filbert and Taylor, contractors, in order to secure his influence. He stated that he had noticed that a witness had testified to that effect before this committee, and asserted that such statement was entirely untrue; that he knew nothing at all about the veritable transaction until long after it had occurred. The real transaction was that a check for $1,000 had been drawn by Dr. Filbert, of the firm of Filbert & Taylor, payable to the order of a gentleman named Taylor, a member of the Republican Executive State Committee of Pennsylvania and resident of Philadelphia. There was another check of $3,000 referred to, drawn in the same way. Both these checks were indorsed over by Taylor to Gen. Bingham, at that time Postmaster of Philadelphia and Treasurer of the Republican State Executive Committee of Pennsylvania, and were by him placed to the credit of the general campaign fund of the year 1872. Mr. Harmer also stated that he never heard that Senator Cameron stood in any way connected with either of these transactions. He also said that he, while a member of Congress, never had any connection whatever with any contract in any city or State, or under the United States.

Gen. Bingham virtually corroborated Mr. Harmer's testimony, and the inference drawn from his evidence was that Mr. Harmer derived from him all knowledge he had in regard to the above transactions.

Alexander R. Shepherd, late Vice President of the Board of Public Works of this city, testified with reference to the testimony of Hope H. Slatter, to the effect that Dr. Filbert had paid $2,500 to a woman of bad repute under instructions from Shepherd. Mr. Shepherd stated that the sum and substance of this matter was that when he was about leaving the city for the purpose of recuperating his health, Dr. Filbert called upon him, and asked whether he could do anything for him. He [Shepherd] was about opening his mail, and found a letter from a member of the family of a lady whose husband had died while in the employ of the Board of Public Works, and another from an attorney. The purport of both letters was that this lady's property was in danger of being sold under a foreclosure of mortgage, and he requested Dr. Filbert to carry this mortgage until he [Shepherd] should return to the city. Gov. Shepherd also said that the lady belonged to one of the best families of Georgetown, and was a lady of the highest respectability, and that her husband was one of the oldest inhabitants of the district.

SEARCH FOR ILLEGAL ELECTORS.

SLIGHT CONSOLATION FOR THE DEMOCRATS IN THE PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Committee on the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House held a very brief session to-day, the only witness examined being Hon. John Reilly, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, who testified that Daniel S. Morrill, one of the Electors of the State of Pennsylvania, was a United States Centennial Commissioner. He did not, however, attend the meeting of the Electoral College, and another man was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by his absence.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The House Committee on Elections to-day agreed to recommend an appropriation by the House to pay the expenses of contests as follows, the awards being based in each case upon vouchers and affidavits submitted by the parties to the contests: Abbott and Frost, of Massachusetts, $2,000 each; Platt, of Virginia, $3,000; Goode, of Virginia, $500; Blomberg, of Alabama, $1,500; Haralson, of Alabama, $1,150; Lamovne, of Illinois, Ramey and Butts, of South Carolina, $1,200 each; Strait and Cox, of Minnesota, and Tennessee, of Idaho, $1,000 each; Morey and Spencer, of Alabama, $734 each; Darrall, of Louisiana, $400, and Lynch, of Mississippi, $500. These awards close the business of the committee, for this Congress. The allowances are much smaller than has been customary in previous Congresses. Several claims were disallowed, and some contestants made no claim for expenses.

There is a semi-observance of Washington's Birthday here. The public departments were closed about noon, and the President received no visitors on official business. The "Oldest Inhabitants" are celebrating the day in Georgetown, and the Mexican Veterans are in session in this city. The Avenue is crowded with promenaders.

Admiral Goldsborough's funeral took place to-day. The obsequies were held at the Church of the Ascension, Bishop Pinckney, assisted by Rev. Dr. John N. Elliott, officiating. The Marine Battalion, under command of Lieut. Col. Haywood, formed the escort.

The receipts of internal revenue to-day were $287,904 84, and of Customs $492,587 88.

The Senate, in executive session, to-day confirmed the following nominations: Clinton D. McDougall, United States Marshal for the Northern District of New-York, vice Quimby, resigned. United States Consuls—Joseph Grierson, at Coquimbo; S. P. Bagley, Jr., of Virginia, at Palermo; Charles H. Phelps, of Massachusetts, at Prague; Enrique Cabret, at Carranza, Spain; J. F. Shepard, of Missouri, at Hankow, China; Charles E. Merry, at Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil; Frederick G. Heron, at Manilla. Collectors of Customs—George Hubbard, Stonington, Conn; A. A. Warfield, Alexandria, Va.; Charles S. Mills, Richmond, Va. Postmasters—William Tyrell at Batavia, N. Y.; Mrs. Clara N. Drake, Westfield, N. Y.; F. D. Fisk, Hinsdale, N. H.; Leonard Wilson, Marshall, Mo.; Casper E. Yost, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. Julia E. Seeley, Great Barrington, Mass.

The sword worn by the Confederate General William Barksdale, taken from his body after he fell mortally wounded in the battle of Gettysburg, and deposited in the Indiana Museum, was delivered to-day to his brother, Hon. E. Barksdale, to be conveyed to his friends in Mississippi.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

A MATCH AT PHILADELPHIA—THE SCORES YESTERDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—A pigeon-shooting tournament between some of the best shots in the country commenced at the new hunting park on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Frankford, in this city, to-day. The first match was for $800, to be divided in three prizes. The whole number of birds to be shot is 50 on each side, and to-day the shooters succeeded in disposing of 15 each, leaving the remainder for to-morrow. The attendance was very large, nearly 3,000 persons being present. William Long acted as referee, and William Wells and H. W. Whitehead were the Judges. The majority of the contestants were of local celebrity. Of the 15 birds shot the following individual scores were made; A. H. Bogardus, Elkhart, Ill., 15; R. Cornell Tacony, Penn., 15; Richard Wood, Chester, Penn., 15; William Carson, Philadelphia, 14; John Jordan, Philadelphia, 14; William Greenwood, Philadelphia, 13; Miles Johnson, New-Jersey, 13; Frank Pierson, New Castle, Penn., 13; A. T. Eberhart, Catasauqua, Penn., 13; Frank Kleinz, Philadelphia, 13; C. Lovatt, Philadelphia, 13; Isaac Stover, New-Jersey, 13; S. H. Turrell, Chicago, 12; J. Lovatt, Philadelphia, 11; Matthew Edwards, Burlington, N. J., 11; B. Wilson, Philadelphia, 9.

THE POMEROY BOILER EXPLOSION.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—The four men killed by the explosion of the boiler at the Clifton Nail Factory, in Pomeroy, Ohio, last evening, were George Riley, John Brown, Wirt Mason, and Adam Diel. Those severely wounded are Andrew Finamore, fireman, scalded; Homer Barker, scalded; Frederick Luke Hart, George Withers, cut and bruised; Anthony Hisell, both arms broken; S. S. Maxwell, cut in the head, and A. A. Holland, one of the proprietors, dangerously hurt internally. Morgan Barker, a boy, was blown 70 feet in the air, but escaped unhurt.

THE BANK DIFFICULTIES IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Feb. 22.—The shareholders of the Banque St. Jean Baptiste held a meeting and decided to wind up the affairs of that institution. A committee was appointed to settle the bank's affairs and liquidate the claims of shareholders. Authority was given the committee to dispose of the charter without in any way binding the present shareholders. Sir Hugh Allan has resigned the Presidency of the Merchants' Bank, and Hon. John Hamilton has been appointed to the position. The resignation of Jackson Rae, Cashier of the bank, has been accepted.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—In the Court of Appeals, Thursday, Feb. 22, 1877: No. 204—Blair vs. Wait; argument resumed and concluded. No. 184—Thomas vs. Nelson; argued by Henry D. Birdsall for appellant and N. P. O'Brien for respondent. No. 195—Distin vs. Rose; argued by H. A. Nelson for appellant and A. Anthony for respondent. No. 187½—Arctic Insurance Company vs. Austin; argued by S. Hand for appellant and George W. Parsons for respondent.

The following is the Court of Appeals day calendar for Friday: Nos. 207, 427, 101, 118, 202, 203, 160½, and 195.

NEW-BRUNSWICK FINANCES.

ST. JOHN, Feb. 22. — The estimates of the Provincial Government show a reduction in the judicial expenses for printing and immigration. The estimates for public works are larger than the expenditures of last year. The total expenditure amounts to $870,539 and the same to the same amount.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

ARGUMENT ON THE OREGON CASE.

JUDGE MATHEWS' SPEECH—ILLUSIONS AND MISREPRESENTATIONS OF DEMOCRATIC COUNSEL CLEARED AWAY—MR. EVARTS' ARGUMENT—MR. MERRICK'S "FORLORN HOPE"—EXECUTIVE SESSION OF THE COMMISSION WITHOUT ACTION ON THE CASE—REVOLUTIONARY DEMOCRATS RESOLVED TO INTERPOSE OBSTRUCTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The Electoral Commission met again this morning at 10 o'clock, and in a few minutes Judge Mathews began his argument in behalf of the Republican objectors. He began by clearing away the false assumptions of the Democratic counsel, that the Republicans had claimed a Governor's certificate to be conclusive of the election. He showed that in the former Republican arguments they had claimed, specifically, that the Governor's certificate was not conclusive, if it were shown to be in opposition to the statement of the canvass by the proper authorities. He referred to the character of evidence that would be brought forward in the Oregon case, if the Commission were to go behind the returns, and alluded to the unwillingness of the Democrats, in this case, to have any such investigation. He then took up the facts in respect to the election of Watts, claiming that the record of the canvass in the office of the Secretary of State, was conclusive evidence of Watts' election, and he examined the authorities, and the laws to show that Gov. Grover was bound to issue the certificate to Watts in accordance with that canvass. He cited various decisions of the courts to show that the possession of a Commission is not necessary to the holding of office, and that the refusal of the Secretary of State to give a certificate to the Republican Electors did not in any way render their acting as Electors illegal. Judge Mathews made a very strong technical legal argument, citing authorities and presenting the law, tersely and forcibly, to the Commission, and closed with an eloquent statement of the attitude in which he, as counsel, appeared before the Commission, in behalf of constitutional principles and the enforcement of law and right.

Justice Strong at the conclusion of Judge Mathews' argument expressed a desire that if any evidence were to be taken, it should not be deferred till the arguments were concluded. He moved that the Democratic offer of evidence as to Watts' ineligibility be immediately admitted, and the motion was carried without dissent. There was some delay found to be necessary to obtain the presence of the witnesses, and the Commission took a recess of half an hour. When the Commission reassembled after the recess, Mr. Merrick, on behalf of the Democrats, and for the purpose of proving that Mr. Watts was not eligible to the position of Presidential Elector, offered in evidence the Postmaster's commission issued to him, Watts, by the Post Office Department. A commission issued to a Mr. Hill, who succeeded Watts as Postmaster, was also produced. It was dated the 3d of January, 1877, and the counsel stated that it was offered for the purpose of proving that Watts' successor had not been duly installed, and was not properly authorized to act until Jan. 3, and that consequently Watts was in possession of the office until the date named. This very thin bit of special pleading was completely overthrown by Postmaster General Tyner, who was called by Mr. Evarts, and who, in answer to questions put by that gentleman, testified that on the 14th of November last he had received a telegraphic dispatch from Watts, in which he had resigned the position of Postmaster held by him at Lafayette, Yam Hill County, Oregon. The Democratic counsel here objected to the testimony, but their objection was overruled by a large majority of the Commissioners, and the Postmaster General continued. He produced the telegram received from Watts and one accepting the resignation, which he sent in reply. In addition to this he testified that he had sent a telegram to Mr. Underwood, a special agent of the Post Office in Oregon, in which he ordered him to take charge of the office made vacant by the resignation of Watts. In due course of mail he received a letter from Watts dated Nov. 12, and resigning the position of Postmaster from that day. He had also received a letter from Special Agent Underwood, in which he stated that he took charge of the Lafayette office on the 14th of November, and moved it out of Watts' store and into another building. Underwood continued in charge until Mr. Hill was appointed. Further on Mr. Tyner testified that the Post Office in question was one of the fourth class, paying only $275 a year.

Watts, the Elector, was the next witness called. His appearance created a flutter of excitement, which was almost immediately silenced by Judge Clifford's cry of "Order, order; we must have order." The man upon whose vote the Presidential question now depends is fully six feet two inches in height and large in proportion. He has a singularly frank and honest countenance and gave his testimony in a clear, outspoken, straightforward way that prepossessed every one in his favor. He swore in substance that he had held the position of Postmaster at Lafayette until the 13th of last November, when he resigned. On the 14th his resignation was accepted by the Post-office Department, and he had not acted since then. The Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department corroborated this evidence, and then, the Democratic counsel declining to cross-examine, Mr. Evarts commenced his argument, which was, in many respects, even more clear and convincing than was his address in the Louisiana case. He contended that he and his associates had from the first taken precisely the same ground in all the cases which they had argued. He was, he continued, glad to see that the eminent counsel on the other side were coming over to their way of thinking. He referred, of course, to the change of base made by them since the decisions in the Florida and Louisiana cases. His argument from this point was mainly devoted to the legal aspects of the case, and the quotation of legal authorities which sustained his position. Mr. Merrick, for the lost cause of Tilden and company, followed in an address, which can only be compared to the charge of a forlorn hope. It was a fine, dashing oration, well prepared and well delivered, and before a country jury it would have been very effective; but as a legal appeal to a tribunal made up of the most eminent lawyers in the country it was about as successful as was the last ride of the "Six Hundred." When he finished Mr. Evarts submitted a few legal references, and then, on motion of Commissioner Garfield, the tribunal went into executive session.

The Commission were in session about two hours this evening, after the conclusion of the arguments, and much to the surprise of everybody, adjourned without any action beyond an agreement that the final vote shall be taken to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. This will bring the decision again into the House on Saturday. The situation is thus become one of great anxiety, because there is only one week more, and the disputed State of South Carolina is yet to be decided. The city is again full of excitement and wild rumors, and aside from the uncertainty of the action of the Commission, which is uncertain as all things future are uncertain, there is the doubt as to the purpose and ability of the revolutionary Democrats. This is the great disturbing question, and it remains unsettled and will so remain till the Oregon case has been sent to the two houses. There has been some nervousness about the decision in the Oregon case. It is exceedingly technical, and while the equities of the case are clear, there are those who feared the technical and ingenious theories of Hoadley might induce Justice Bradley to decide that Cronin was legally given the certificate in place of Watts. This is the kind of talk heard from those Republicans who are always finding lions in the path. There is no occasion for any such fear, and it is learned that the indications in to-night's meeting of the Commission point to a favorable result. The Democrats will doubtless vote solidly that there are but two Electoral votes to be counted from Oregon. This will satisfy the conscience of the fraud hating Bayard, who will in this way announce his abhorrence of the trick by which Cronin was made an Electoral College, and at the same time he will so act as to claim every advantage of that fraud. The decision of the Commission will no doubt be such as to verify the assertion of Mr. Evarts, that the Oregon operators, although as "harmless as serpents, were not any wiser than doves." It is clear that the affair might have been managed so as to have caused much greater trouble.

The uncertainty about the action of the Commission does not cause much anxiety. The great difficulty, as before stated, is about the power of the revolutionists and the good faith of the Democratic caucus faction, because it is clear that the majority in the House now have it in their power to prevent by delay the announcement of the Electoral vote before the end of the session. They have only to act together and on Saturday decide, as in the Louisiana case, not to have a joint meeting till Monday, and then on Monday take a recess till Tuesday, and follow this action with frivolous objections to every Republican State, of which four remain to be counted, to force the end beyond next week Saturday. The South Carolina case can be decided in two hours, but the paid counsel are willing to talk on this case as long as the Commission will hear them, in order to consume time. There is not a single point of ground upon which to raise a contest except, that Hewitt ordered the candidates for Tilden Electors to forward a set of bogus returns, as he might have done in Massachusetts. This case can be forced through the regular routine by a dozen members of the House and Senate. The good faith of a majority of the Democrats not being doubted, there only remains the possibility of defeating the count by the plan concocted by the "grand commander," David Dudley Field. He and his subofficers have been active all day. The runners, Springer, Thompson, Southard, and others of the same sort, would start off as if under orders, and soon again would be back with Field to make reports and get fresh commands. This running about seems to have been to secure pledges from as many Democrats as, possible, to an agreement for filibustering. There are said to be from 36 to 45 or 47 thus pledged. The only method of delay which a small number of Democrats can undertake is by forcing repeated calls of the roll. This can be done by one-fifth of all the members present. The votes of the House during the past month have shown from 250 to 280 members present, and nearly all the members are now here and able to attend. It will require from 50 to 55 members to force a roll-call, and the number pledged to this course would be wholly insufficient. If the majority of the Democrats intend to stand by the law, the count can be completed in spite of the schemers directed by Tilden's personal agents. It is also suggested, as a means of defeating the filibusters, that the rules can be suspended by a two-thirds vote every day next week, and this would require a less number of votes than would be necessary to defeat the calling of the roll on dilatory motions.

There is a mysterious movement or proceeding which has given the Democrats great hope, but how much reason they have for hoping no one can tell. It is a subject of general comment, and causes much excitement. Mr. Conkling was early in his committee-room in the Senate end of the Capitol this morning, and, as the story goes, he was first visited by Daniel Voorhees, one of the worst Democrats ever in Congress. Voorhees went away, and Randall soon appeared. There was then a conference with locked doors of nearly an hour. Randall went back to the Speaker's room and there was a consultation among Democrats there. Mr. Payne is also said to have visited Conkling's room. Some of the details of the stories are doubtless untrue, but the fact which appears to be undeniable is that Randall and Conkling were a long time in conference. Conkling's absence from the Senate Chamber has been noted for several days, and it is now said he has been hard at work in his committee-room. He was reported to be out of town, but this was certainly an error. The occurrences of to-day recall that a prominent Democrat came rushing to the Senate Chamber on the day of the debate on the decision of the Louisiana Commission, and inquired with anxiety whether Mr. Conkling had yet spoken. The Democrats are surely expecting something from the Senator, though there seems to be but little he can do for them now, unless to follow the example of Purman, and, in spite of the ugly rumors, it cannot be credited that he is ready to take such a step.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION.

When the Electoral Commission assembled this morning to finish the hearing in the Oregon case there was a large audience present, which, as usual, remained all day attentive observers of the proceedings and interested listeners to the addresses of Stanley Mathews and Mr. Evarts on the Republican side, and Mr. Merrick, who closed the case for the Democrats.

ARGUMENT OF MR. MATHEWS.

Mr. Mathews began with a reference to the surprises of the other side in changing position and in attributing to their opponents views they never held, and also to the great urgency to produce proof exhibited by the other side—an urgency that was increased in proportion to the degree of certainty that testimony would not be admitted. Then proceeding, he said:

Now, one of the things which are not a surprise is that, in spite of the changed circumstances of the case, we have an exhibition in this of precisely the same standard and gauge of morals. We have Cronin elevated upon a pedestal for public adoration by his inventor as the new statue of popular rights, freedom of elections, purity of the ballot-box, honest count, fair voting, and we are all called upon to fall down and worship him. We have no offers in this case, Mr. President, to prove any bribery, to show that he was paid $3,000 under pretense of his expenses to Washington City as messenger, made by contract notoriously before he thought altogether by himself to make a college by himself. We have no offer to prove the various tricks and devices and strategems and correspondence locked in what we supposed to be undecipherable hieroglyphics to show that this, so far from being an attempt on the part of any of the parties as actors to maintain constitutional doctrines and constitutional rights, was a deep-laid and deliberate scheme to defraud and rob the people of Oregon of their just influence in the Electoral College. I wonder that my friend who spoke last night, when he was underta

the United States, why should he not, whenever a competent person applies to him to be inducted into an office, and he is required to clothe him with that without which he could not act, why should he not, in imitation of the example of Lafayette Grover, the Governor of Oregon, constitute himself the guardian of the Constitution of the country, and appeal to it as the great agis, spelling it in capitals as is done by that distinguished person. Why should he not assume also the same right, the same duty, and undertake to exercise a discretion not given to him by the statutes, which belongs to him as the natural protector and guardian of their liberties and Constitution of the country, and so do an act which he may be called upon to perform as necessary to put into office an incompetent, ineligible, and incapable person. Why, Mr. President, in no particular does this certificate of the Governor of Oregon conform in any respect either to the statutes of the United States or to the statutes of Oregon. It is no declaration of the canvass. It does not profess to be. It is not a list of the Electors. It does not profess to be. It is not a declaration of the canvassing officer, because he is not that officer, but is the Secretary of State. For instance, suppose for a moment that this certificate No. 2 is sufficient and proper and conformable to law. Let us see what legal consequences follow It declares that William H. Odell, John E. Cartwright, and E. A. Cronin were declared duly elected Electors of the State of Oregon. Suppose for a moment that the Governor had a right to make the declaration, and had a right to make it in this form. Let us see what the result is: Then Odell, Cartwright, and Cronin constitute the college of Electors—as has been said forcibly by one of the contestors on our side, that is, a body composed of three individuals who are required to meet and consult and deliberate and act in conjunction. They could not each go out by himself and act as an Elector individually, so that the minimum of the College of Electors is at least three persons, and meeting to consult, deliberate and vote together. There seems to have prevailed a contrary impression in Oregon, and that is, that one of them might meet by himself. On that point the only analogous case that I know of is the case of Sharp vs. Dawes, decided in the Court of Appeals in England, and reported in the January number of the *Law Reports* of this year, page 26. In this case, which was cited at length by Mr. Mathews, the facts were that the Secretary and one shareholder of an association met and transacted business, the Secretary not being a shareholder; and the decision in that case was that the word "meeting" means the getting together of more than one person; that a meeting could not be constituted by one person's attendance, and no business could be legally transacted by him.

Mr. Merrick inquired, suppose there had been no dispute about the regularity of the appointment of the Electors, and two of them had died.

Mr. Mathews replied that he supposed the vacancy would have to be filled. But Mr. Cronin, according to his own statement of what occurred at that time, did not act with the others, but went on and elected two more, appointed two more, himself.

Commissioner Edmunds suggested that it was stated in Cronin's certificate that the other two Electors refused to act.

Mr. Mathews said that was so, and thereupon he appointed two others in their stead. He continued: Now, I take it that one in a College which necessarily consists of three is not capable himself of instituting any action, and that a quorum, a majority of the body, are required to be present. In this case the majority have certified that, having ascertained the existence of a vacancy, they went on to fill it, and that is to be taken as the conclusive and legitimate account of the proceedings of the body.

THE QUESTION OF VACANCY.

In support of the conclusion to be based on this argument, I refer to the decision of the Supreme Court of Oregon referred to by Judge Hoadley last evening. There was a case where the prosecuting attorney accepted an office under the United States which was incompatible, according to the laws of Oregon, with the exercise of the office, which he had previously exercised under the laws of Oregon. The Governor commissioned another person as District Attorney on the ground that he had ascertained and declared a vacancy in consequence of the ineligibility of the occupant. Now, in that case, by the laws of Oregon the Governor is authorized to fill vacancies, and upon the argument that the person authorized to fill a vacancy has the power to ascertain, determine, and declare the existence of the facts which constitute a vacancy, and by the laws of Oregon being the only person who had the power to fill a vacancy, he had the right also to ascertain and declare the existence of those facts which constitute in law a vacancy. Mr. Mathews then proceeded to discuss the question as to what constitutes a vacancy in the Electoral body under the laws of Oregon. The other side have undertaken to demonstrate that the enumeration of the particular instances in which a vacancy occurs, limits the cases to such as the statutes define. I think that such a statute, where the object is to see that the substantial rights of the State are not interfered with, and that it has its full number in the Electoral College, and that its influence in public affairs may not be diminished, no such rule or limit be applied to its interpretation, but that, on the other hand, it is to be interpreted in a large and liberal sense for the promotion of the object which the statute had in view, and that it furnishes to the body of the Electoral College the means and the power to fill vacancies in that body which are ascertained to have occurred, as full and complete as the Legislature itself by any means could supply. Certainly there is no reason why in its application to such a state of things, the ordinary, plain, and common sense meaning should be resisted by the application of any artificial maxim. But, why should it not be? Will any one pay attention to one or two authorities on the point that a vacancy, such as we claim to have existed in this case, may exist and be declared. Counsel then referred to the case of Stephens against Wyatt, where it was expressly held that the election of an ineligible candidate, so far from creating a minority candidate, created a vacancy *ab initio*—from the commencement of the term. In the case of The Commonwealth against Hanley, Pennsylvania Reports, and other similar cases, the same doctrine is maintained. In one of the cases referred to by the counsel, where an officer who was elected before he was qualified and before the commencement of the term of his office the officer already in office held over, and it was adjudged that there was no vacancy because there was an existing incumbent.

Commissioner Edmunds suggested that the view taken by counsel was that the officer could hold the office until his successor should be qualified.

Mr. Mathews said that was the proposition. He then quoted at length several authorities on this point, and continued: "But it is hardly worth while to hunt for authorities on this point when the authority is so near at hand in the State of Oregon itself. For the State has taken the view by the statute what shall constitute a vacancy. The very context of the statute which prescribes the mode of election of Presidential Electors enumerates the instances which shall constitute the vacancies. First, the death of the incumbent; second, his resignation; third, his removal; fourth, his ceasing to be a resident, or absent of the district, county, or town in which the duties of the office are required to be discharged; fifth, his conviction of an infamous crime; sixth, his refusal to take the oath of office prescribed or to give or renew his official bonds; seventh, the decision of a competent tribunal declaring void his election or appointment. Now, I have heard, on the other hand, that this cannot apply, because in the case of Watts, on the supposition that he was ineligible at the time of his original appointment, there was no decision of a competent tribunal declaring void his election or appointment; and yet, on the other side, they argue that the Governor had a right to declare his election void, and that was the decision of a competent tribunal. If so, I ask whether the consequence does not follow from this statute that instead of electing the minority candidate it merely created a vacancy? It has been and must be argued in order to sustain the claim made here (for without it there is no standing ground) that the election of an ineligible candidate under the constitution of the United States is void *ab initio*, by virtue of the constitutional provision. Counsel held that The decision of a competent tribunal declaring it void is in fact that a man can be an incumbent although his election or appointment was void. Precisely. Disabilities establishing incapacities do not enforce themselves, and an ineligible candidate may actually be put into occupation of the office until a decision of a competent tribunal declares the invalidity of his election, and thus creates the vacancy under the statute. I ask whether in reason and common sense he cannot voluntarily create a vacancy by doing that which he might be compelled to do by a decision of a competent tribunal. It is said that this title only applies to vacancies occurring in State offices, and cannot be said to apply to the office of Electors. But even on the supposition that it refers primarily to elections to offices held under the State Constitution, nevertheless the references in the other title, which are express directions concerning vacancies in the Electoral body, and the mode of filling them must be construed in *pari materia* by the context, so that you come to the question what the Legislature meant by a vacancy occurring "otherwise" in the Electoral body. It means a vacancy occurring in any one of the ways which by law may be created in refrence to State officers. There it stands, on the express terms and letter of the statutes of the State, showing that, admitting Watts to have been an ineligible candidate, and admitting his election to have been utterly void, still he was the person declared duly elected, because he had the highest number of votes, and, notwithstanding his ineligibility and the voidance of his election, he was capable under the Constitution and laws of Oregon of being inducted into the office and of holding it until, by resignation, or the decision of a competent tribunal ousting him from it, vacancy shall be declared, and then the majority of the Electoral College, by a plurality of votes, and not by the solitary voice of Cronin, were called into being and into efficacy, and had power to fill up so the full measure of the constitutional right the number of votes to which the State of Oregon was entitled.

The President [Justice Clifford] asked counsel whether he claimed there was any difference between a vote cast for an ineligible candidate and a blank vote.

Mr. Mathews said there was just as much difference as there was between a man and a mouse—between a live man capable of exercising the functions of the office and doing the things which the law imposed upon him and a mere nothing. "A man's a man for a' that," and though incapable by law of holding an office, he nevertheless may be put in that office, and if nobody objects he can exercise the functions of the office and discharge the duties, and every act performed by him is just as valid as if he was the most thoroughly furnished man by the law for the performance of all the duties.

Commissioner Morton inquired whether, when an office is filled by another person serving as an officer de facto, and whose acts are held invalid as to all third persons, could the office at the same [illegible] was actually in office and acting. He can forego it by resignation, but if he is an officer de facto the office is not vacant. If you hold the office to be vacant, then there is no officer there. But the very point of this decision is that, though ineligible to hold and incapable of taking, nevertheless he was in office. He was there, and there was no vacancy.

SELF-EXECUTING POWER OF PROHIBITIONS.

Now, in regard to the question about the self-executing power of the Constitution in reference to these prohibitions, it has been urged in argument on another occasion that no such legislation was necessary. For instance, it was said there was a prohibition on the States against emitting bills of credit, of passing *ex post facto* laws, or laws impairing the obligation of a contract, and it was said with an air of triumph, as if the question itself contained its own answer, what legislation was ever needed to execute those provisions of the statute? Why, the question proves my proposition, because there has been legislation in execution of these provisions, and without them they could not be executed to-day. For instance, in regard to the constitutional prohibition that the State shall pass no law impairing the obligations of contracts. That prohibition is never exercised except when it is raised between private persons, and the case is carried up by virtue of the judiciary act of Congress to the Supreme Court of the United States, from the decision of the State court, in order to determine that question, and they do determine it because the Supreme Court, having become vested by that act of Congress with jurisdiction and the power to try cases at law and equity arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, is bound, by the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States is the law of that case, to enforce it judicially. But if the court had never been empowered to act by the act of Congress, it could not have executed that provision of the Constitution.

Commissioner Bradley inquired how that would apply to the question of the eligibility of members of Congress.

Mr. Mathews said that it was only by that provision of the Constitution which made the two houses judges of the election returns and qualifications of their members that it was executed, and that it is not executed in any other way than as dependent on the political will and power of each house. Each house could, in defiance of the Constitution, without any means of preventing it, admit an ineligible member to its body. Where is the power to execute the Constitution against the House if it chooses to admit an incapable person? And now it is proposed in this case, without previous legislation, without any indication of the will of Congress as to what ought to be the consequences, to disfranchise the people of a State, to disfranchise, in each, some man holding an insignificant and unknown office of trust and profit under the United States, in violation of the provisions of the Constitution has been voted for as Elector *non constat*; but that Congress, in the execution of its power to legislate, to carry into effect these provisions of the Constitution, should withhold such consequences as that. They might, by legislation, prevent such appointments, anticipate them, and impose penalties for a violation. But I take it that the American Congress has yet to come into power that, if called upon to deliberate legislatively on that behalf, will impose the penalty of disfranchisement upon a State because an Elector had been voted for who was incapable of executing the office.

Commissioner Bradley—Your position then is that none but a regularly constituted authority having jurisdiction can oust an ineligible person who has been elected.

Mr. Mathews—Yes, Sir; because there must be a tribunal to determine the fact. It is a judicial question to be ascertained by evidence, or at any rate there must be some mode provided by law for going into the question and deciding it, whether judicial or otherwise.

Commissioner Strong said it was very apparent from the course the argument had taken that the whole time allotted to counsel on each side was liable to be consumed before they came to the question of the admissibility of the evidence. He moved that the evidence described in the first item of the offer made last evening be received subject to the decision of the Commission in regard to its legal effect, and if there was any evidence on the other side tending to counteract such evidence, that that evidence should be received at this stage of the proceeding.

The motion of Commissioner Strong was adopted by the vote of the Commission. On account of the non-attendance of some witnesses a recess was then taken until 12:45 o'clock.

POSTMASTER WATTS' RESIGNATION.

On the re-assembling of the Commission Mr. Merrick offered in evidence the commission of J. W. Watts as Postmaster.

Mr. Evarts submitted that the Postmaster General was the proper witness to produce the papers himself, as the other side had subpœnaed him.

The Postmaster General was in attendance and ready to verify them as being from his office. After considerable discussion, however, he signified, to save time, his willingness that the paper should be treated as a certified copy.

Mr. Merrick then offered in evidence the commission of Henry W. Hallas, Post Master at Lafayette, in the County of Yam Hill, State of Oregon, issued Jan. 3, 1877.

Mr. Evarts reserved all his objections.

Mr. Justice Clifford inquired if Mr. Merrick had anything more to offer.

Mr. Merrick had nothing more and rested the Democratic case for the present.

Mr. Evarts then called as a witness the Postmaster General, James N. Tyner, who was sworn and examined by Mr. Evarts. He testified that he knew of Mr. Watts as being Postmaster at Lafayette, Yam Hill County, Oregon, and that it was a fourth class office, the appointment being vested in the Postmaster General. It was not a Presidential office. His response as to the question as to when Mr. Watts resigned his office was interrupted by an objection from Judge Green, who submitted that the best evidence was the written resignation, if any such existed, and preferred his formal objection.

Mr. Commissioner Abbott said he understood the counsel to ask if that resignation was in writing, and Mr. Justice Clifford directed Mr. Evarts to put the question preliminarily.

Mr. Evarts then asked if he received any resignation from Mr. Watts, and in what form?

The witness said he received it by telegraph and afterward in writing. He had the telegram with him, and produced it, and it was offered and admitted in evidence. The dispatch was received on Nov. 14. The witness replied to it on the same day, accepting the resignation, and he produced a copy of his reply, which Mr. Evarts also offered in evidence, and it was admitted.

By Commissioner Edmunds—You say you sent that telegram on that day? A.—I did, by the Western Union Telegraph Company, and I received this letter at the Post Office Department on the 9th day of December, through Mr. Underwood, the Special Agent of the Post Office Department.

The counsel on the other side declined to examine the witness, and Mr. Commissioner Thurman asked if there was any law requiring the accounts of a Postmaster to be settled before his resignation was accepted, to which witness replied, "No, Sir; there is nothing of that kind that I am aware of."

Mr. Evarts then called John M. Watts, whose testimony was substantially the same as that of the Postmaster General. He stated that he did not act as Postmaster at all after the 14th of November, nor was the office kept upon his place after that.

J. M. McGrew was next sworn, and examined by Mr. Evarts, saying in response to inquiries that the settlement of Postmasters' accounts came under his department. The account of Mr. Watts had been settled. Mr. Evarts asked him to what date were his (Watts') emoluments and salary fixed by that settlement, to which the witness answered, "To and including the 14th of November, 1876. That was the last account rendered by the Postmaster."

This closed the testimony, and Mr. Evarts was invited to close the argument on the part of the Republicans.

ARGUMENT OF MR. EVARTS.

Mr. Evarts occupied the first five minutes of his time by restating the various propositions which he and his colleagues had taken in the Florida and Louisiana cases, insisting that they had strictly adhered to them in this case as far as they applied. He said that the counsel upon the other side had themselves, in the prolonged discussion, maintained as a matter of law and upon authority, not only the position he took as to the action of a State bringing an Elector into the execution of his power as an Elector, but, as he understood the accomplished and experienced lawyer who yesterday represented the argument of their opponents that he was, until *quo warranto*, or until certiorari disturbed his decision, a de facto and de jure representative of the office, and he, never having had a doubt that before many weeks had passed the universal judgment of this country would sustain these positions that were espoused, and that have been adopted by this Commission, I confess that I did not expect so signal and immediate a seal upon that expectation as the present immediate avowal and approval and maintenance of those positions. I welcome this as a great aid and necessary to the irresponsible and rash commentaries that have been made in various public relations, and especially in the public press, upon those controverted points of law. You have decided them in the presence of great agitations of the people, and you have decided them in a way that will make them firm and sure when agitations in the future shall take other complexions and be forwarded in the interests of other parties. For what you have done, for what you shall do, principles of the Constitution and the maintenance of the laws of this country in the great transaction of a Presidential election are made ceatain, intelligible, rational, and sound. Now, in Oregon it is very plain that an election was held and through all its stages was conducted with an entire observance of all the requirements of the law, and with an entire acceptance, on the part of the whole population, of the election and its result up to the last stage, and of its having been according to law, unquestioned in integrity and in justice; that that result was reached by the authentic canvass of the votes by the proper authorities and in the proper presence. All that has disturbed this result occurs after the completion of the election, and its certification as completed by the proper authorities, after the file of the canvass under its cerrification by the officer of the State charged with the duty of canvassing and of certifying. Now, first let us understand what there is in the evidence that bears upon the action of what is contained in the certificates, which are plenary evidence before you, having been opened and transmitted by the President of the Senate. It is, that Mr. Watts, holding a small Post Office of the fourth class in the State of Oregon, appointed years before, was discharging the duties of that office while under its obligations on the 7th of November; that on the 14th of November he had resigned his office; his resignation had been accepted; that thereafter the department accepted the change of the office and conducted it from that time forward, and that, as a matter of fact, the office itself was changed from the place of business of the Postmaster who resigned to the place of business of the man designated to take his place, Mr. Hill having a drug store, and then became immediately Assistant Postmaster under the Special Agent, and in due course of time received the commission as Postmaster that had been sent on to him, whenever you come to consider—if you do—the question whether he could be appointed on the 6th day of December, on his refusal to act on his prior appointment, is unmistakably placed before you in the position of a Postmaster who had resigned, and who had received from the Post Office Department the acceptance of the trust he laid aside and its continued exercise thenceforth by the department itself under its agents. Whatever we said that received the assent of this Commission in the former arguments need not be repeated. Whatever was said then did not receive the assent of this Commission will be of no service in that regard if it be repeated, and I shall therefore proceed with the inquiry into the validity of the vote of the three Electors in the first certificate as it rests upon the vote in your possession, proceeding from the State, delivered into the hands of the President of the Senate, opened before the two houses of Congress, and now deposited with you as evidence for you to regard. What, then, does certificate No. 1 contain? And I ask your attention to parts of it that I now shall designate.

Mr. Evarts then quoted from the language of the certificate as presented before the Commission. He then quoted the constitutional provisions on that subject, and said that the certificate presented by Odell, Cartwright, and Watts fully complied with those provisions. Suppose the list appended is not as one would have it, the executive of the State, is that a failure of duty on the part of the Electors? There is no imputation that they have omitted to include it in their return, but it must be charged to the fact that the Executive whose duty it was to furnish them the list omitted to do so. Now, before you the minutes of the official proceedings of this Electoral College, setting forth in detail each separate act performed by them, from which it appears that having duly assembled at the State capital they demanded of the Governor and Secretary of State the certified list of the Electors, but the Governor and Secretary refused to deliver them. Being informed that such list had been delivered to Cronin by the Secretary of State, they demanded them of Cronin, but he refused to deliver or exhibit them, whereupon they procured from the Secretary of State certified copies of the vote cast in Oregon for Electors, and have attached such certified lists to the papers presented by them. What is there now left of the proposition of a State being defrauded of its vote in the Electoral College, when its Electors, appointed according to law, having assembled to discharge their constitutional duties, are deprived by the Executive of the State of the certified lists required to be appended in verification? Which is to stand—the Electors made by the Constitution of the United States, sufficient certifiers of their own election, and showing that the absence of the Governor's lists was caused by the Governor's default and not their own, or those who, in violation of the provisions of the Constitution of the State and of the United States, proceeded to constitute themselves Electors? Can the fraudulent power to reverse the decision of the people, as exercised by the Governor, subtract or withhold a paper by which the Electoral College shall be destroyed and the Presidential vote lost? Was there any excuse for withholding on the part of the Governor, or any pretense that it was delivered? Not the slightest. The duty and obligation of the Governor in this behalf were complete, and his withholding the certificates needs no description of trick, fraud, or connivance. It was an absolute desertion of duty, with an object in view as to the result, as shown, and the law will impute it as such. Mr. Evarts then quoted the law of Oregon defining the duties of the Secretary of State, and argued that the failure of duty on the part of the Governor and Secretary of State to perform an act required of them should not be allowed to throw out the vote of the State. He claimed that the certified lists which were subsequently obtained from the Secretary of State showing the votes actually cast, was the very canvass itself, and that the Secretary of State was the proper official to certify to the transaction of a State. Who else is there in Oregon who could certify a list? Who has the list, the seal, and who holds the office of both record and certification? It is the Secretary of State. Supposing that to be so, where do you find any defect that is not an adequate compliance with the act of Congress and the act of Oregon? You have only to read the laws of Oregon to see that the Electors are to be appointed by election, and that in every election held in that State, the persons who have the highest number of votes shall be declared elected. What does this certificate want under the acts of Oregon? The act of Oregon requires the list to be given by the Secretary of State, under the great seal of State, and that the Governor shall sign it. The Governor, in pursuance of a great breach of trust and duty, refuse his name to that certificate; but does it cease to be a certification that the Congress of the United States will accept as an adequate observance of the directory duty that the executive authority of the State shall furnish lists of the persons appointed? I think not. Under the laws of Oregon this paper here before you (the certificate of Watts and others) is to you as a matter of evidence, precisely the same as if you had before you the original paper in the office of the Secretary of State. I contend that, taking into view the law of Oregon and the law of the United States, the certificates we present are all that is necessary to make the transaction a bona fide action and the complete and lawful action of the Electors of the State. These Electors cannot be chargable with any dereliction of duty because they were unable to obtain the Governor's certificate.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MODERN MATERIALISM IN ITS RELATIONS TO RELIGION AND THEOLOGY. By JAMES MARTINEAU, LL. D. New-York: G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS.

No living preacher of the Gospel has made such a distinctive mark as a ripe scholar, brilliant orator, most subtle reasoner, a sound Christian, and as a fearless scientific inquirer, liberal and bold to a fault, as the author of this book. In the treatment of such a subject as the one under review, the graces of his style shine forth in every page. Martineau, unlike too many of his Non-Conformist brethren, is not afraid of rigid scientific inquiry, even if some generally accepted scriptural doctrine, or, in other words, misapprehended work of Providence, be exploded. He takes his firm standpoint on the ground that neither nature nor the all-powertul God of nature can lie or be contradictory, however often and much man may misinterpret both. An impression has gone abroad, he remarks, "that natural history and science are destined to give the *coup de grâce* to all theology, and discharge the religious phenomena from human life; that churches and their symbols must disappear like the witches' chamber and the astrologists' tower, and that everything above our nature is dark and void." The papers in this book are written to combat this impression, and the bald and unsatistactory theory laid down by Tyndall in his famous address before the British Association at Belfast, that leaving the divine and supernatural out of the question "religion" is still worth maintaining as "a nursery of emotion." We do not know that the true nature of the relative position of the great antagonistic schools of thought has ever been put more succinctly and clearly than in the following sentence: "In so far as church belief is still committed to a given cosmogony and natural history of man, it lies open to scientific refutation, and has already received from it many a wound under which it visibly pines away. It is needless to say that the new 'Book of Genesis,' which resorts to Lucretius for its first beginnings, to protoplasm for its fifth day, to natural selection for its Adam and Eve, and to evolution for all the rest, contradicts the old book at every point; and inasmuch as it dissipates the dream of Paradise and removes the tragedy of the fall, cancels at once the need and the scheme of redemption, and so leaves the historical churches of Europe crumbling away from their very foundations." In treating of miracles, the bold and trenchant writers of the last century saw very clearly the necessity for at once assailing their authenticity, while the many learned apologists used subtle argumentative theories, to reconcile violations of the laws of nature by the great Originator of those immaculate laws. Such men as Hume could see in the admission of supernatural agency in the action of miracles, an admission of the whole great scheme of redemption —the corner-stone of the Christian faith. This they looked upon as superstitious, and consequently kept on their clear logical reasoning track. We must hold with the author of this most fascinating book, that if we are to accept the new book of Genesis, which is being written for us and future generations by the Darwins, Huxleys, and Tyndalls of the present, then farewell to the Christian faith. The religion of the pure physicist and the philosophical and scientific theologian are irreconcilable. Dr. Martineau thus puts it very fairly: "That those who labor to render the universe *intelligible* should call in question its *relation to intelligence* is one of those curious inconsistencies to which the ablest specialists are often the most liable when meditating in foreign fields. If it takes *mind* to construe the world, how can the negation of mind suffice to construe it?" The elegant volume before us consists of an address delivered in the Manchester New College on Oct. 6, 1874, and two papers, reprinted from the *Contemporary Review*.

ANNALS OF A BABY. G. W. CARLETON & Co. New York. 1877.

If those peculiar babies of which Helen was the fond mother have delighted innumerable readers, these pretty spoiled darlings have quickly taken upon themselves something like paternal functions, for they are likely to become the fathers of a number of books in which their pervading influence may be visible. It is, however, with a slight feeling of regret that the reviewer notices, printed on the title page of the *Annals of a Baby*, these words: "A companion to *Helen's Babies*." As good a book as *Annals of a Baby* requires no bush, for an anonymous writer has produced such a clever volume that it seems more than a pity that it should not have stood alone by itself, relying upon its own intrinsic merit. Grouped then around baby as a sun, there are a number of happily conceived personages, grandfathers and grandmothers, aunts, uncles, nurses, rich and poor relations, who, as lesser planets, revolve more or less harmoniously, but all having some definite course, due entirely to the occult yet beneficent influence of the baby. The story is prettily told, and above all there is a pervading spirit of intense charity. There is one episode in the little book, conceived with rare skill, and described in powerful language. There is a poor, fallen woman, almost God-forsaken, who is recalled from a life of shame and misery by the baby. Into the arms of this woman the child is placed by the confiding mother, and a soul is saved. The literary work of the book is excellent, and remarkable for its rareness. If *Helen's Babies* have many admirers, so undoubtedly will have the single baby whose annals have been so felicitously given to the world. It would be no disparagement to the first of these books, where we to say that the *Annals of a Baby*, taking a wider ground, and touching loftier topics, is quite equal to *Helen's Babies*, and might even find more lasting admirers. There is just this difference between these two books: while *Helen's Babies* are rather prototypes of the pretty eccentricities of children, the *Annals of a Baby* direct attention to those happier and holier influences which the advent of a child makes in our homes. In a simple way, then, and with modest material, the author of the *Annals of a Baby* has succeeded in reaching a higher ground.

THE LAND—BIRDS AND GAME—BIRDS OF NEW-ENGLAND. By H. D. MINOT. Salem, Mass.: Naturalists' Agency, 1877.

This is a hand-book for collectors of birds' eggs and those who desire to learn the general outlines of bird life, yet are not able to buy the costly volumes of Wilson, Audubon, and others. The introduction treats of methods of finding and preserving eggs and gives a good deal of miscellaneous advice for the prosecution of a very charming study. The bulk of the book is occupied by a classified series of notices of the most important representatives of each order and suborder of birds. Instead of colored plates outlined figures of typical birds are introduced in the text, in order to keep the price of the work within reasonable bounds. A good deal of the habits and manners of the birds mentioned is taken from Wilson and Audubon, but much new matter of personal observation has been added. The note of the bird is generally indicated. An appendix gives an ornithological calendar for Eastern Massachusetts, with notes on the *Inessores*, or land birds. With this guide one can tell at about what date to expect certain birds. There is also a key to the eggs of Massachusetts, and a key to the land birds of New-England. Finally, the appendix contains an index to English names in commonest use, with references to the body of the book, and one to scientific names. The volume is really a manual of a workmanlike kind, founded on the best authorities and written with care and judgment. The publishers wish it known that $3 sent to the Naturalists' Agency, Salem, Mass., will insure the delivery of the book, postpaid.

THE MARCH MAGAZINES.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE.

—A bright paper on the Aquarium, lately got in working order in this City, forms the opening paper of the *Scribner's* for March. It is complete after the fashion of these reports, giving an outline of the enterprise, a picture of the projector, and many little sketches of strange fishes. The comic element is not wanting, supplied by the well-known pencil of Church. The illustrations to this article signed Kelly, are remarkable for their spirit and vigor. J. C. Beard has also had a hand in them. Next to the illustrated paper of local interest comes Dr. Holland's "Nicholas Minturn," in its monthly installment, which does not take one far from New-York. Reinhart is the artist who draws the illustration to a scene where Nicholas and his lawyer are surprised by a spying burglar in the guise of a tramp. The midnight attack on Ottercliff, which follows this scene, strikes one as rather unnatural in view of the warning felt by all the inhabitants of the villa. Saxe Holm finishes "Farmer Bassett's Romance," with a second part in this number. "Celestial Peas" turns out to be a pleasant little sketch in fiction with a happy dénouement; and S. D. Alexander does for Princeton College what others have done for the other colleges in successive numbers of this magazine. The first picture is a very characteristic portrait of Dr. James McCosh, who looks as if he had just delivered himself of one of his quick speeches. One of the daughters of Gilbert Stuart, the early American painter, who resides, we believe, in Newport, R. I., contributes a paper on the youth of her father. Clarence Cook's ninth installment on "Beds and Tables," does not fall short of its usual excellence. The drawing of many of these cuts is excellent, and we are glad to see that Mr. Cook is beginning to curb his propensity to indulge in odd titles to his little pictures. The series is too good to be lost in back numbers of a magazine. Why can they not be bound together in a book for the use of those who do not take *Scribner's*, but are glad to get such an accumulation of hints toward decorating their homes? The best piece of poetry we have seen from Mr. H. H. Boyesen, will be found under "Elegy to A. G. L.," but we cannot say as much for the poem, "Of William Francis Bartlett. Dead at Pittsfield, Mass., 1876." Yet we will give one of the good stanzas in it:

"Pardon, good friends! I am not here to mar
His laureled wreath with this poor tinseled crown—
This man who taught me how 'twas better far
To be a poem than to write it down."

Another poet of this month bears an unfamiliar name, but there is no line that can be omitted from her sonnet. "Harmony," by Anne Lynch Botta, must be given in full or omitted entirely:

"He who with bold and skilful hand sweeps o'er
The organ-keys of some cathedral pile,
Flooding its mystic vault and nave and aisle,
While on his ear falls but a thundrous roar—
In the composer's lofty motive free,
Knows well that all that temple, vast and dim,
Thrills to its base with anthem, psalm, and hymn,
True to the changeless laws of harmony.
So he who on these clanging chords of life,
With firm, sweet touch plays the Great Master's score,
Of truth and love and duty, evermore—
Knows, too, that far beyond this roar and strife,
Though he may never hear, in the true time,
These notes must all accord in symphonies sublime."

Two soldiers of the war, one of them at one time in the most exalted position, the other our late Governor of State, contribute papers. Gen. McClellan continues his Nile tour on the one track which nature has made invariable. Gen. John A. Dix writes sympathetically of Claudian, a Latin poet of the fourth century, and translates into English verse his "Felix qui patriis æyum transegit in agris." General Dix is one of the not unfrequent Americans whose character approaches what we conceive the old Romans to have been. His ability to hold office and conduct affairs at an advanced age is supplemented by a readiness to study and to cultivate a solid kind of literature. His translation is a very good one. Matters of general and particular public interest are attended to in "An Asiatic Invasion," referring to the Chinese, and incidentally defending Anson Burlingame, as well as in "An Exposition of Life Insurance." "That Lass o' Lowrie's" gets better and better; we have seldom seen a serial that holds its own with sustained power so well. Finally, there is a short story of James T. McKay, called "Stella Grayland," of a very tragic cast, and not a very edifying nature. At least, the dénouement is not; the moral of it goes high up in the scale of self-sacrifice.

ST. NICHOLAS.

—The frontispiece of *St. Nicholas* for March consists in an engraving of a picture by G. Spangenburgh, representing "Little Karen," a young Norwegian mother, sitting asleep beside the cradle of her sick child. Over the child are bent two Winckelmäunchen, Alraunen or gnomes. The story to which the picture refers is told by S. C. W. in the first pages of the magazine. Ruth Kenyon tells about maple-sugar making, assisted by an illustration by Alfred Kappes. Ot the two illustrations to "Cathern," a story by Lucy G. Morse, in sequel to "The Ash Girl," one is a remarkably good piece of engraving, the other, that exhibiting "Little Trudy," is decidedly poor. "On the Ice," by Irwin Russell, is a paper on a very healthgiving and absorbing sport played by Scotchmen on the ice. The illustration is hardly up to Mr. Kelly's usual excellence. Susan Coolidge contributes a fairy story under the title "The Two Wishes," with illustrations that look like the delightfully Germanic drawings of Ludwig Richter, of Dresden. One of the brightest papers is by William E. Griffis, a gentleman who has published recently in China a very interesting work on Chinese legends and folk tales. It tells about the attempt to rob the golden fish that used to adorn the summit of Owari Castle, in the centre of Japan. The robber is seen gaining access to the fish by a very novel means of conveyance, a kite. The picture is after one by a famous Japanese artist in Tokio, Ozawa by name. Then we have extracts from Mrs. Johnson's "Journal of a Blue-coat Girl," with a picture by Reinhart, and a further installment of J. T. Trowbridge's "His Own Master," illustrated by the same untiring hand. Richard A. Proctor is on hand as usual with "The Stars in March," and a number of very black diagrams with white stars, which we can imagine causing great admiration among such young people as have not learned to associate them with the rigors of a school-room.

THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW.

—For March and April the *International Review* has prepared a list of articles very much akin to those we have seen heretofore inside its covers. The first number is political, being "Republicanism under President Grant," by an "Independent Republican." The second has to do with an affair of municipal economy. Mr. J. C. Bayles writes of "Safety in Dwellings and Public Buildings." Poetry is cultivated by a sonnet subscribed by Charles Tennyson Turner, of which we may say the best part is the name of the writer. In "Wit and Humor in Germany" we have an interesting account of comic papers in the Fatherland, written by Herr Julius Duboc. The writer, being himself a German, may be regarded as liable to bias in favor of the wit to be found in his land. A foreigner might come to different conclusions. But the article is a good one. We are again surprised, however, at the gross mistakes of the proof-reader. English suffers somewhat at his hands, but the German is in parts unreadable. Under the name "Saga Civilisation" Prof. H. H. Boyesen, of Cornell University, reviews the Sagas of Burnt Njal of Iceland, and of Gisli, the Outlaw, both of which have been translated by George Webbe Dasent. Another Norse paper is "The University of Upsala," by Prof. Karl M. Thordén. Mr. Ray Palmer sets great store on Mr. James Russell as a literary critic, and in a paper on him writes sympathetically of his sound work in that line. His text is, "Among my Books," first and second series. Mr. P. G. Hamerton has a letter on art, which contains a defense of himself from the imputation contained in the word amateur, which has been applied to him.

POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY.

—The portrait that adorns the *Popular Science Monthly* for March is unusually fresh in execution, being an etching by Reid, of the head of Thomas Edward, a naturalist cobbler of Banffshire. His story is well told by an anonymous hand, with the aid of a biography of Edward, written by Samuel Smiles, and published by Harper & Brothers. His life is not only interesting in itself, but affords a glimpse of Scotch life far from dull. The second paper on "Education as a Science," by the late Alexander Bain, of the University of Aberdeen, shows him a keen reasoner on the philosophy of the art of learning. From *Nature* the *Monthly* reprints a paper, with diagrams, giving an abstract of a paper "On the Manner in which Raindrops and Hailstones are Formed," by Prof. Osborne Reynolds, M. A., read at the Literary and Philosophical Society, Manchester. Next we have a lecture by Prof. Huxley "On the Study of Biology," giving some good advice to teachers, and dealing with unusual moderation with his enemies, the lay and clerical "paper-philosophers." Flammarion's History of the Heavens, and Blake's Astronomical Myths, founded on it, the latter of which has been published by Macmillan, furnish material for a paper entitled "How the Earth was Regarded in Old Times," profusely illustrated with singular representations of the world according to antique ideas. There is also a condensation of Chief Justice Charles P. Daly's annual address as President of the American Geographical Society. It is a summing up of what has been done during the year to explore the unknown spaces of the earth. There seems hardly a place where an expedition is not at work collecting new facts and correcting old opinions. The Challenger expedition has invaded the bottom of the principal oceans. "The Early Man of North America" is a sketch in outline by A. R. Grote, Director of the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. He inclined to the theory that the Esquimaux are the likeliest descendants of men of the Stone Age, having followed the Arctic climate northward on the retreat of the glaciers. The Miscellany has as many interesting facts as usual.

LITERARY NOTES.

—Bickers & Son, London, have brought out a new edition of the works of William H. Prescott, in 15 volumes, with the author's latest corrections and additions.

—Messrs. T. & T. Clark, of Edinburgh, have in preparation, with the sanction of the author, a translation of M. Janet's well-known work, *Les Causes Finales*.

—Lady Barker's new book, *A Year's Housekeeping in Natal*, describing the characteristic features of nature and man in that colony, will soon be published by Macmillan & Co.

—A. S. Barnes & Co. will publish shortly *The Memoirs of P. P. Bliss*. The book will have an introduction by D. L. Moody, and the special services rendered to religion by this devout and sweet singer, together with his tragic death, will give it a cordial welcome in hundreds of homes.

—The Life of the late George Dawson, of Birmingham, is in preparation by Mr. Samuel Timmins, F. S. A., to whom the family have furnished the necessary documents. Mrs. Dawson is also preparing her husband's prayers, sermons, and lectures for the press. Henry S. King & Co. are to be the publishers.

—*The Season of Lent* is the title of a very useful little pamphlet, intended as a companion for the closet, prepared by Right Rev. Dr. Gillespie, of Western Michigan, for the use of his people, when he was a parish clergyman. It is arranged on a novel plan for self-correction, and has been very neatly published by E. P. Dutton & Co., of this City.

—Rev. Malcolm MacColl's new book, *The Eastern Question*, is looked forward to with much interest as the embodiment of personal observations recently made in company with Canon Liddon, in Bulgaria and the country adjacent. Mr. MacColl is known as the editor of *The Guardian*, the leading ecclesiastical organ of the Church of England, and also as a very able controversialist.

—Rev. R. W. Dale's *Congregational Union Lectures on the Atonement* for 1873 have just reached a second edition, which A. S. Barnes & Co. will publish in a few days. Mr. Dale and Dr. Allon are the leaders among the English Nonconformist clergy. Mr. Dale is the editor of the London *Congregationalist*, and has accepted an invitation to deliver the "Yale Lectures on Preaching" next year at New-Haven. He will be in America next Summer, and will remain in the country till his lectures have been delivered.

—John E. Potter & Co. promise, within 600 pages, 12 mo. in size, to give the public a *Handbook to all Religions* from the earliest age to the present time, including the rise, progress, doctrines, and government of all Christian denominations, compiled from their own publications, and viewed from their own stand-point. Such a book, if properly made up, might be extremely useful to people in search of a religion which suited them, and ought to find a generous welcome in a country which an Englishman once lucidedly described as a "commonwealth of sects."

—The March number of the *North American Review* will contain the following articles: "The Compromise and its Consequences," by C. R. Buckalew, ex-United States Senator; "Demonology," by Ralph Waldo Emerson; "Christian Policy in Turkey," by Laurence Oliphant; "Centenary of Spinoza," by Samuel Osgood, D. D.; "Postmasters of America," by Charles T. Congdon; "William H. Seward," by Richard Grant White; "English Polar Explorations," by Chief Justice Daly, President New-York Geographical Society, with a circumpolar map; "The Insurance Crisis," by Sheppard Homans; "Harriet Martineau," by Julius H. Ward, and many reviews of the most important new books.

—While Mr. Gladstone's name is generally influential enough to carry the number of any magazine to which he contributes into a second edition, his article in review of "The Life of the Prince Consort," in the January number of the new *Church Quarterly Review*, is not the only article which is worth reading. In the same number there are a remarkably vigorous paper on "Positive and Cosmic Religion," in which Mr. Herbert Spencer and Mr. John Fiske are pressed very close for evidence that the unknowable does not come down into things known; the first of a series of papers on "The First Napoleon," who is judged in the light of M. Laufrey's and Gen. Ctc. de Ségur's recent studies of his life; a very thorough restatement of the story of "Henry VIII's Divorce," based upon Prof. Brewer's publication of original documents—state papers—which are destined to create a revolution in the study of English history; an essay upon "Magazine Literature," tracing its growth in England and its social and educational influence; a very severe criticism upon Dean Stanley's *History of the Jewish Church*; a theological article on "The Filioque Controversy and the Easterns;" a *Church* article on "Modern Dissent, The Liberation Society, The Burials Bill," which gives a very clear view of the present status of political and ecclesiastical questions in England; a "Retrospect of 1876;" a curious study of "Parish Records," and brief but discriminating notices of the leading theological works of the day. This review is maintained by the foremost scholars at Oxford and by the ablest thinkers among the conservative and highly-cultured clergy of the English Church, and, though only a year old, has largely influenced public and religious opinion in England through some of its contributions. Its special merit is that it unites first-class thinking on present questions with remarkable freshness, brightness, and severity of literary style. The heaviness of the review article is lost in the happy blending of vigorous thought with freshness and terseness of expression. It has many of the best qualities of the *Contemporary Review* without its spice of radicalism and its controversial spirit, and is a periodical too little known among religious scholars in this country. It is printed and published by Spottiswoode & Co., New-street square, London, and Canon Ashwell, of Chichester Cathedral, editor of the *Literary Churchman*, is understood to be its responsible head.

ON FOOT IN THE SOUTH.

THE NOTES OF A PEDESTRIAN.

THE PLAN OF A WALK THROUGH VARIOUS SECTIONS SOUTH—THE MISFORTUNES OF ALABAMA — CHANCES FOR NORTHERN ENTERPRISE.

From a Special Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Monday, Feb. 12, 1877.

I am going through the by-ways of the South a-foot, to see what can be done with capital, brains, and hands, and how they will be welcomed. I shall tell what I see and hear that relates to the commercial, social, and political condition of the community. The most that has been written of the South has been collected along the main routes and at the large centres; it is time the country side should be treated. The territory is too vast to be studied as a whole, and its civilization too varied for a comprehensive description within reasonable newspaper limits. Many erroneous opinions about the South have sprung from generalizations about the whole, founded on limited observations. No other region is composed of such opposite elements. No other region presents its opposite elements so completely changed from their original conditions. Here is the autocratic planter, now the most dejected member of the population; the poor white, now more prosperous and respected than formerly; the negro, now free, but needing the benefits of freedom; the Northerner, a "foreigner" in his own land, but now getting the feeling of home. Even geographically the country is a patch-work of black and white, in a literal and a figurative sense. Anticipating, then, the probable defects of too comprehensive an effort, I purpose to limit my study to a comparatively small territory, and my statements to the localities I visit. I shall tell what I personally see and hear, in order to give, as far as possible, a true idea of the region generally. I shall visit such places and examine such subjects as will best represent the country in the particulars I have named; and in order to give an idea of the social life and opinions generally, I shall report the statements of all classes, without pruning the contradictions that they will naturally contain.

I began my march at Montgomery, Ala. This State has received but little attention from emigrants, compared with her more favored sisters Florida, Tennessee, Georgia, and the other States northward. Perhaps she is about the geographical limit of Southern attractions, or, in another sense, the limit of Southern repulsions. Whatever the reason may be, it is not founded on the natural value of her lands or the genial qualities of her climate. Before the war Alabama was the seventh State in wealth, and the fifth in the value of her agriculture. In 1860 her per capita farm production was double that of any free State excepting Illinois, Iowa, and California. In 1870 her per capita production was less than half that of the poorest free State. In 1860 the value of her real and personal property was $792,000,000; in 1870 it was $201,355,841. Plantations that were worth $25 and $30 per acre in 1860, cannot be sold now for $3 per acre. This simple statement is an epitome of the commercial condition of Alabama. Alabama is generally considered in four belts, or strips, of different geographical features, running across the State from east to west. The Pine Belt, or Lower Alabama, is the southern tier of counties. It is a part of the belt of low sandy lands that extend along the Atlantic coast from New-Jersey to Mississippi. It is too poor a country to attract the settler. The valuable part of the State begins with the Black Belt, the counties east and west of Montgomery. The next division is the mountains just north of the Black Belt. The coal and minerals of the State are there. The Valley of North Alabama, along the Tennessee River, is regarded as the most healthful and attractive part of the State. The Black, or Cotton Belt, as it is called, from its black lands and its cotton growth, is about 50 miles wide and 200 long. It occupies the most of the following counties: Barbour, Russell, Pike, Bullock, Macon, Montgomery, Lowndes, Autauga, Wilcox, Dallas, Perry, Marengo, Hale, Greene, Sumter, and Pickens.

The scenery is not attractive. The ground is rolling knolls or low hills, originally wooded with oak, cypress, hickory, walnut, maple, beech, poplar, gum, chestnut, sassafras, ash, elm, and cedar. Large fields of 100 or more acres separate the lots of timber, and sometimes cover square miles of land. Woods and cane-brakes generally line the streams and cover the swamps. The soil is stiff, black, prairie land; it makes in Winter the strongest and the deepest mud known, and in Summer the hardest of baked roads. It is very rich and strong where it has not been exhausted, but old fields are much run down. There is plenty of timber everywhere for fuel or building. Streams are infrequent, and the water is bad; but artesian wells supply this defect to some extent. It is not a country of natural grasses; but millet and clover grow well when planted.

The borders of the bottom lands, or "prairies," as they are erroneously named, have a different character. The hills are higher and covered with pine. The soil is red clay, sand, or loam, or a mixture of all these, or even patches very distinct, though contiguous. The water is good and abundant. The scenery is more varied and attractive. The prevalence of pine gives these regions the name "piney-woods lands." The soil is thinner and poorer, often entirely worthless tracts of sand and gravel. The roads are always passable, but in dry weather they are bad with sand. Various deciduous trees and plenty of pine lumber are to be had anywhere. The climate of the Black Belt is not perfect, particularly on the prairies. Chills are prevalent, and they sometimes terminate in a short, violent malady, generally fatal, called the "yellow disease." The bad water, the damp, rich soil, the low situation, and the miasmatic qualities of the air, combine to render that region undesirable as a permanent home. Nevertheless, many live on the bottoms, and generally endure suffering. Even in the pine hills chills are familiar enough to be successfully treated, and the advantages for health are decidedly with the higher region. The most desirable plantations are said to be those that unite good water and a sandy hill as a site for the home, with rich bottoms for cultivation. Strangers often suffer from bilious and other fevers for awhile, but after becoming acclimated enjoy good health. Yellow fever sometimes appears in Montgomery, yet statistics show it to be a healthy city, and the State of Alabama ranks well for longevity and health. On the other hand, the whites are generally "yellows." In general terms the climate is mild. Frost appears only for a short time, and snow once in ten years. Much of the Winter is so warm and bright that fires are not made, and overcoats are not worn; doors and windows are left open, and people often sit on the piazzas even in the evenings. The garden proves in many ways the genial climate. Figs thrive here; lettuce and radishes, with a little attention, will grow all Winter; peas are generally a foot high by Feb. 15; gardens are made about Feb. 1, and furnish a profusion of various kinds of fruits, flowers, and vegetables until December. C. H. F.

THE PLANTER AND THE POOR WHITE

THE BLACK BELT AS IT WAS, AND AS IT IS—THE CONTRASTS WHICH TWENTY YEARS PRESENT.

From a Special Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Monday, Feb. 19, 1877.

The Black Belt of Alabama was the garden of slavery. The planters were as princes in wealth and autocratic feeling; the slaves were as herds of submissive cattle, and the earth was the richest corner of King Cotton's country. A truthful picture of that life, of all its evident brightness and all its hidden darkness, would be an invaluable statement of phases of human nature that we both regret and rejoice have passed away forever.

A plantation had thousands of acres; many hundreds of it were fenced and cultivated with sedulous care. The genial Spring brought out hundreds of slaves, mules, and plows to the fields in February. The black earth was opened and planted with cotton and corn. Soon the long furrows showed their lines of green, and the plows and hoes were kept going all the long, hot Summer, now in the cotton, then in corn. The labor was incessant. At last the cotton was picked, ginned, and baled, and the corn was husked and stowed away. Meanwhile the home industries for self-support were carried on at the "quarters" or houses. The gardens were made, and after the 1st of April yielded a superabundance of every luxury —vegetables of all kinds, melons of great size, berries, peaches, plums, nectarines, figs, grapes, and other fruits were too abundant for appreciation. Grain was thrashed and sent to mill. Hogs, beeves, and sheep were fatted, and in the Fall the year's supply of meat was cured. Leather was tanned and shoes were made. The blacksmith's anvil was ever ringing. The wheelwrights and the carpenter were at work in their shops. The miller had his hopper full. The saw mill was at work. In the house the mistress cut out the clothes for the hands, and gave them to the slaves to make. The cloth, both woolen and cotton, was spun and woven at home. Only hats and blankets were bought. In a word, the country was self-supporting, even to profusion. The cotton was then a crop of net profit. It was hauled to the boat-landing, or flat-boats were built on the plantation, and the cotton was floated down the Alabama to Mobile. There the bales were delivered to the commission merchant and the boat was sold for lumber.

The social aspect is not so easily stated. The 30 or more log or frame cabins, or "quarters" for the slaves, the shops, mill and countless outhouses, made a village behind the overseer's house. In many cases it was orderly, and even attractive by the number of gardens, the well-swept earth before the doors, and the green sod beyond. The slaves gathered in their houses at evening, and enjoyed all that could be enjoyed in their lot, and bore what there was to bear. In many cases an abundant living and kind treatment made them contented, if not happy; in others, their existence is to be forgotten and forgiven. The planter lived in town in a large house, with servants at every turn, and all the appointments of comfort or of luxury. Garden products were brought him from the plantation. He visited his estate occasionally and received the reports of his overseer. He had unlimited credit from his commission merchant if the profits on his crop were exhausted before the next crop was gathered. His substance was abundant and his hospitality and conviviality proportioned to his substance. He kept open house. The spirit of the time is illustrated in an anecdote. One of a house full of guests, departing at the end of a week's visit, expressed very warmly his satisfaction with the entertainment. After he had gone, the host said to his son:

"Who is that young man who said he had enjoyed himself so well?"

"Why! don't you know? He's been here a week. He's young Thorn; he's the gentleman who broke your bay mare's neck fox-hunting last Monday. He says he's had a mighty fine time."

"Well, I'm right glad he enjoyed himself; I hope he'll come again."

To visit the same plantation now makes one inexpressibly sad, despite the involuntary feeling of retribution and the hope of better days. The fields are covered with wild grass, or even with young pines and bushes, excepting, perhaps, a corner here or there where a negro crawls after a poor little steer dragging a plow. The fences are all gone. Here and there great gullies, 30, even 50 feet deep, washed out by rain, attest the fullness of neglect. The road is without bridges in many places. The quarters are silent and empty, save one or two cabins containing the negroes who rent a part of what they formerly tilled for others. The cabins are without doors or windows. The shops and the mills are silent. Decay stares one in the face on every side

On one of my walks I stopped at such a place for rest and a glass of water. An old lady asked me to a seat on the broad piazza. While handing me a cup of water, her little grandson kept asking, "Who is that?"

"It's a gentleman, my dear."

There was an inflection with the word that told how strong the distinction was in her mind. She was a lady of the old school. Her manners were dignified, yet gracious, and her low speech had the charms of cultivation. She soon passed from the compliments of the day to topics that would interest a Northern man.

"Yes, Sir; my husband owned 600 slaves. All the land you see from here to the hill yonder was in corn and cotton. Everything they wore and ate and used was made here by themselves. They had plenty of everything, and were well treated. They were much better cared for, and happier than they have been since."

The house was divided into equal parts by a wide, open passage or way, running from the piazza through to the back porch. A heavy mahogany table on one side held a dilapidated saddle. Opposite this stood a pine closet, much warped and cracked with age. The floors were bare, as I heard by the boy's shoes as he ran from room to room after a lank hound pup.

"We used to live in W., but now we have to live here in the overseer's house. We lost everything." She said this with a sad tone, yet there was a certain firmness and pride in her voice, as though the sacrifice was scarcely mourned. "We rent out the plantation now, and get half the crop. But the niggers don't do much, and we get but little. They are not good for much, although they are quiet and perfectly manageable."

"Don't they work?" I asked.

"Oh, yes! That is, the men do. They are industrious for awhile, but they lack persistence and intelligent methods. I don't see what the country is to do; they will never restore it, I fear." It was surprising to see any class of Southerners still feel the old dependence on the blacks. Why should these be expected to restore the country? But she explained:

"They are the only people that will endure the labor here. A white man can't stand it. They are just what is needed here. But they have no ambition or pride in the country."

"I suppose not," I said, and I thought the lack of ambition at least is more surprising in another class. As I passed the door of the parlor a glance revealed a touching picture of the past and the present. A carved arm-chair, of rich design, stood in one corner, before some shelves of worn books and beneath an oil portrait of a gentleman. To the right and left stood wooden chairs of the cheapest kind, a stained deal table without a cover, and a straight board lounge of homely shape, covered with a calico tick. They seemed an array of mournful poverty before the last remnant of prosperity. Behind the quarters I came upon two negroes of middle age, training a yoke of two-year-old steers, not larger than good calves of eight months. One man rode in the cart and whipped the off steer; the other led the near steer, and whipped him with a rope halter. They were in high spirits at the capers of the cattle, and seemed too happy to belong to the sad scene, and too childish just then to conquer a place in any other.

There is scarcely an exception from poverty among the planters of the Black Belt. Many of the large "home" plantations are entirely abandoned. The great house is without a window or a door. The garden is a plot of weeds; the stables have fallen to the ground; the quarters are a deserted village of the darkest aspect. The fox and the raccoon are the only tenants of the wealthiest estates, perhaps, in the country. The sons and daughters that formerly never drew on their boots or combed their hair now plow and cook. Some of them work in the cotton mills. A few have turned their attention to commercial pursuits. Still fewer have managed to keep their homes, but not the plenty and comfort that made them a type of happy affluence. The wealthy planters are now the poorest class of the South, not excepting the former "poor whites," who are now working and earning a living, or the negro, who cannot get deeply in debt if he would. The planter is now also the most discontented and unprofitable citizen. His former autocratic life bred in him characteristics that have survived the destruction of his possessions and the circumstances that exalted him. The fall has embittered him. He, and particularly his wife, are the Southerners who most practice social ostracism toward the Northerners. It is not surprising, perhaps; but, however unfortunate, there is little probability that these feelings will be fully overcome until the present generation and their prejudices are succeeded by the younger men and women who are beginning to work out their salvation by the hand of toil. C. H. F.

A CONSCIENTIOUS JURY.

An old story is well retold in a recent issue of a Southern journal, as follows: "A jury in Alabama had been impaneled in the case of a Mr. Johnson, charged with killing his wife. The evidence was positive and conclusive, leaving no doubt of his speedy conviction. To the amazement of all, the jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict, 'Guilty of horse-stealing.' The Judge, astonished, asked an explanation, stating that the indictment was not for horse-stealing, but manslaughter. The foreman, with his hand upon a huge law-book, and with an amusingly dignified air, informed the Court that 'it was not a case of manslaughter, but woman slaughter, for which the law made no provision, but being satisfied the man deserved to be hanged, they had brought in a verdict of horse-stealing, which, in that country, would be sure to hang him."

A STUPID SON AND A MEAN FATHER.

There must be one very mean and very old father in Southington, Conn., if the following statement from the *Sentinel* of that place is true: "There is a man in this town between 50 and 60 years of age, who has steadily worked for his father until the present day; never had a dollar in his pocket; never went to church, wedding, or funeral; never was on a car; never to a party; never spoke to a girl except to ask where her mother was; never had a holiday; and yet had his poll tax seated this year on account of poverty, while his father's estate is estimated at from $30,000 to $50,000."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....Feb. 22.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate Mr. Edmunds, from the Judiciary Committee, made various reports, adverse and favorable, on bills to remove political disabilities, which were agreed to. The National Museum bill was passed. The Deficiency Appropriation bill, after being amended in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate and passed.

In the House, the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was resumed. Considerable debate occurred on the parsimonious conduct of Congress in the matter of public buildings, and several appropriations were made for completing Post Offices, &c. A joint resolution was passed authorizing the President to accept the Statue of Liberty from the French Republic. The Sundry Civil bill was not disposed of.

SENATE.

The recess having expired the Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock by Mr. PADDOCK, and immediately took another recess until 12 o'clock.

REPORTS ON DISABILITY BILLS.

Upon reassembling at noon, Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely on the bills to remove the political disabilities of John R. L. Tattnall, M. M. Kimmel, Lloyd J. Beade, Henry Myers, F. S. Armistead, John H. Forney, and J. S. Conrad, and they were indefinitely postponed. He said the committee reported adversely on these bills for the reason that the persons named, who were formerly United States officers, had not settled their accounts at the Treasury. He also reported adversely on the bills to remove the political disabilities of F. E. Sheppard, H. W. Washington, Charles L. Scott, William Sharp, H. H. Lewis, D. B. Conrad, W. E. Wisham, O. H. Williamson, John Johnson, C.H. Kennedy, and Oscar Heirnets, and they were indefinitely postponed. He said these persons, formerly officers of the United States, had been dismissed, and under the rule heretofore followed by the Judiciary Committee bills for their relief could not be reported, only by next session, however, their cases could be brought up again, and the rule could be so changed as to pass bills to relieve their political disabilities.

He also reported, from the same committee, favorably on bills to remove the political disabilities of E. M. Wilcox and A. C. Myers, of Maryland; John S. Marmaduke, S. B. Moon, W. J. Carrington, J. P. Major, R. S. Kinney, Samuel B. Tumer, and W. A. Webb, of Virginia; G. S. Hawkins, of Florida; A. H. Gibbs and William Butler, of South Carolina; C. Ap R. Jones, of Alabama; L. S. Baker and D. H. Hill, of North Carolina; R. O. Gatlin, of Arkansas; Henry B. Keller, of Louisiana, and William R. Jones, of Texas. All of which were placed on the calendar.

THE LATE SPEAKER KERR.

Mr. MCDONALD, of Indiana, gave notice that on Saturday next, after the expiration of the morning hour, he would ask the Senate to suspend business, that appropriate eulogies on the life and character of the late Speaker Kerr might be delivered.

THE NATIONAL MUSEUM.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, called up the Senate bill for the erection of a fire-proof building for the National Museum. Passed. It appropriates $250,000 for the erection of such building adjoining the Smithsonian Institute, for the exhibition of goods lately on exhibition at the Centennial and presented to the United States by foreign Governments.

THE SENECA LAND BILL.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, and Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, presented petitions of citizens of New-York protesting against the passage of the House bill to amend the act to authorize the Seneca Nation of New-York Indians to lease lands within the Cattaraugus and Allegheny reservations and to confirm existing leases. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD SINKING FUND.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the bill to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness due the Government by the Pacific Railroad Companies.

THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

On motion of Mr. SARGENT that bill was laid aside informally, with the understanding that it should not lose its place as the unfinished business, and the Senate took up the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

Amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to as follows: Appropriating

The New York Times

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 23, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—La Figlia del Reggimento, (Italian Opera).—Miss Emma Abbott, Mme. De Gebele, Signor Brignoli, Signor Ferranti.

EAGLE THEARE.—Girofle-Girofla, (Opera Bouffé)—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Wild Oats—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Lemons: or, Wedlock for Seven—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Our Boys—Mr. Thomas Whiffin, Mr. M. Bates, Miss A. Edmondson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Fifth Avenue—Mr. George Bignold, Miss Maud Granger.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danicheffs—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Water Colors. Day and evening.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Around the World in Eighty Days (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Round The Clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces and Negro Comicalities.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—The Two Orphans.

CHICKERING HALL.—Malchus, (Cantata)—Mrs. C. Gulager, Mrs. L. C. Elliott, Mr. William Castle, Mr. A. Sehst, and orchestra.

NO. 858 BROADWAY.—Dreaming Iolanthe and other Studies.

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The arguments on the Oregon case were concluded yesterday and the Commission adjourned with the understanding that a vote would be taken at 4 o'clock to-day. It would be an insult to the intelligence of the majority of the Commission to assume that there can be any doubt as to the result, though the lateness of their decision excites apprehension on other grounds. The Joint Convention cannot take up the Oregon decision till to-morrow, and the extremists in the House may again succeed in wasting a day or two by a repetition of the fillibustering tactics which have already been successfully employed to gain time. South Carolina must go to the Commission as a matter of form, and as the end of the session is perilously near, the country has simply the slender guarantee of Democratic good faith that the count will be completed before the 4th of March. Were either honesty or manliness a controlling force in the Democratic Party the danger of fatal delay would be a purely visionary one. As partisan rancor and time-serving expediency dispute for mastery among the supporters of Tilden, anxiety about the events of next week is not altogether misplaced.

The favorite occupation of the political quidnuncs at the present time is to indulge in speculation about the probable complexion of President Hayes' Cabinet. The number of people who profess to speak with authority on this subject is perfectly bewildering, and the confidence of their assertions is usually in inverse ratio to the extent of their opportunities for gaining information. Two things may be taken for granted in this connection: First, that while Gen. Hayes will be found extremely ready to listen to suggestions about the selection of his advisers, he will be very likely to keep his own counsel until the time arrives when he is perfectly prepared to take the entire country into his confidence; and second, that when the name of any person is set down with great certainty as "booked" for a given position, the announcement is pretty sure to be a device on the part of that person or his friends to advertise his claims in advance. All Cabinet gossip is at best, therefore, mere rumor and surmise, and its chief interest consists in showing the public how numerous and pressing are the personal and sectional influences which President Hayes will be compelled to disappoint.

That the Cabinet when authoritatively announced, will satisfy public expectation, we have no manner of doubt. That it will disappoint a good many political managers, who have heretofore been allowed a potential voice in the party councils, may be asserted with equal confidence. Certain Senators who have carried the Federal patronage of great States in their pockets are likely to waken up ere long to a perception of the fact that the incoming Administration will not be quite so ductile in the matter of appointments as the outgoing one. Whatever faults or shortcomings President Hayes may exhibit, he is not the type of man who will care to shelter himself behind the plea of bad advice. His acts will be emphatically his own; the fruit of examination, reflection, and judgment, which he is not at all likely to take at second hand. In dealing with the minor appointments, heretofore controlled by a sort of patronage ring in the Senate, this characteristic of the next President will, doubtless, be as clearly defined as in relation to the selection of the officers of his Cabinet.

The eagerness with which the Democratic organs assure their readers that the letter of Mr. Tilden puts an end to all suspicion about his connection with the Oregon plot, is rather amusing. Suppose we substitute for Mr. Tilden in this job the name of Gen. Grant, and for Pelton the name of Babcock. What a howl of Democratic indignation we should have had over the publication of the cipher dispatches, and what a chorus of derisive abuse over the brazen effrontery of the venal usurper who had professed ignorance of dispatches written in his own library, and of corrupt bargains settled with his own money. And yet the *World*, which shrieked "At Last," and demanded impeachment when it was shown that the Secret Service fund had been ostensibly employed to protect the ballot-box in New-York, thinks that Mr. Tilden's "plain and peremptory denial" should "satisfy all impartial persons," while that journalistic nondescript the Springfield *Republican* is able to announce this startling conclusion: "He [Tilden] has both in the conclusion and in the progress of the canvass lifted up his party, and helped to give it a higher moral standing and power than it seemed possible the Democratic Party of Buchanan and Floyd, of Jefferson Davis and William W. Eaton could ever reach again." The force of idiocy or of impudence could not much further go.

The consideration by the House of the comprehensive Sundry Civil Service Appropriation bill yesterday, did not promise well for a speedy passage of the great appropriation bills. There was an undignified squabble over the clause appropriating $50,000 for the Hayden survey, one speaker charging that the work was only ordered to provide nice places for sons of Congressmen. Then Representatives from various States attacked provisions for completing public buildings at different points, each one being determined to increase the appropriation for his own district, whatever might become of those for other localities. It is noticeable that the members treated all of these minor matters just as though they were at the beginning of a session, instead of at its close. If this is what is meant by "a careful scrutiny" of the appropriation bills, not one of those now pending will survive the operation and be able to get through Congress at this session.

There is nothing in the speech of the Emperor of Germany to guide those who are anxiously searching for some indication of German policy in the East. There is no trace of Bismarck's almost brutal frankness in the diplomatic address of the Emperor to the Reichstag. Two points are insisted upon: Christian subjects in Turkey must be protected and the peace of Europe must be preserved. But in case of a failure to secure the first, Germany will give up the second point with reluctance. In any event, the Government will continue to exert its influence in behalf of the Christians in Turkey.

A TECHNICAL PLEA FOR FRAUD.

The purely technical argument of the Democratic counsel in the Oregon case on Wednesday was ably, boldly, and clearly answered yesterday. The Democrats, at the opening of the case, felt the peculiar infelicity of their position in being obliged to abandon the contention which they had made in the previous cases, that what they desired was the truth and the "very right," no matter what mere forms of law stood in the way, and to demand that the Commission should give them the full advantage of the forms, no matter how little title they had in the substance. They endeavored to cover their embarrassment by specious protestations of their love of justice and right, but, as a matter of fact, they were obliged, as soon as it came to argument, to fall back on the barest and narrowest technicalities.

They could not deny that the Republican ticket received a decisive and considerable majority of the popular vote; that the will of the people, as expressed at the polls, was clearly in favor of giving the Electoral vote of the State to Hayes; and they made no pretense that the election was unfairly conducted, or that the result was tainted, in the slightest degree, with fraud, corruption, or violence. They contented themselves with the following argument: One of the Republican Electors was ineligible; the Electors could not act without the Governor's certificate; the Governor decided that on account of the Republican's ineligibility his rival, Cronin, was elected, and gave him the certificate; Cronin required that the others should act with him, and they would not; he then became the Electoral College, and filled the places of the other two Electors, and the three, getting another certificate from the Governor, voted, and their vote is the vote of the State. This was in brief the Democratic argument. There is nowhere in it any pretense of a basis in the popular will. It all turns on the Governor's *right*, because he had the *might*, to determine the result.

But this argument is as weak as it is technical. It has no more foundation in law than in fact. It is wrong in its assumption concerning the power and function of the Governor and the effect of his certificate, and wrong in its assumption concerning the power possessed by Cronin and the effect of his demand on the Oregon Electors and of his pretended appointments. In the first place, the certificate of the Governor is not necessary to the legal action of the Electors. It is simply a declaration of the fact of their appointment, to be based on the determination of the officer or officers having the authority to canvass the election. It can be overthrown by being shown to be a false declaration and not based on the canvass. In this case Gov. Grover's certificate was thus overthrown by the papers submitted with the vote of the legal Electors, since those papers included the certification of the actual canvass by the Secretary of State, who was the canvassing authority. This canvass was wholly contrary to the Governor's certificates, and the latter must, therefore, yield wholly to the former.

In the next place, the Governor had no authority to decide who was or was not eligible, or what effect was produced by ineligibility. The Democrats claimed that his certificate was in the nature of a commission, but wherever a Governor is required to issue a commission his duty is distinctly specified. There is no law of Oregon which imposes on the Governor the duty of commissioning Electors for President and Vice President. There is no law of the United States making such a requirement. The action of the Governor, therefore, in assuming to decide the question of ineligibility and of its effect, was purely voluntary and unauthorized, and his decision was of no more weight than that of a private citizen. Cronin's acts derived no validity from those of the Governor, and if he had presented himself at the Electoral College with a certificate from Judge Hoadley, that his competitor's ineligibility resulted in his election, he would have had just as much right to turn out the legal Electors and to assume to replace them with his own appointees as he had under the authority of Mr. Grover.

Finally, even if Cronin had been a legally-appointed Elector, the mere physical fact that he had possession of the Governor's certificate did not give him any right to dictate that the other Electors should conform to his directions. If the Governor's certificate with his name in it was worth anything, the fact that the names of the others were there also was worth just as much. If their refusal to act with him made their places vacant, his refusal to act with them vacated his own. By the Governor's original certificate they were acknowledged to be legally-appointed Electors, and they were the majority of the college. When they proceeded to fill a vacancy, and Cronin assumed to do the same, their authority must be accepted as greater than his—the majority must overrule the minority. Even on the Democrats' own showing, therefore, the technical as well as the substantial authority is all on the side of the Hayes Electors.

The arguments of the Democrats are quibbles which a careful examination brushes away. It required a good deal of impudence to submit them; but that, of course, was no hindrance in the present case. A party that could afford to push forward as their representative a man as openly and completely disgraced as Senator Kelly, could afford to stand on pure pettifogging, even before the great tribunal that is sitting in this case. But it is evident that the interest of the Democrats in the matter is slackening. They have dismissed their expensive and pretentious counsel, and fallen back on third-rate men. They do not appear to expect much from their lawyers' arguments, and they are not likely to be disappointed.

HAYES AND TILDEN.

Never perhaps since the origin of the Government has there been such a striking contrast between rival candidates for the Presidency as between Hayes and Tilden. They represent two opposite types of political training. Each is the impersonation of the distinct methods or forces employed or at work in American politics since parties began to exist.

Hayes is all candor and openness; Tilden is all cunning and concealment. The former does directly and in the light of day what conscience commands; the latter, by indirection and stealth, what interest prompts. Tilden's methods of secrecy and deception never permit him to make known his real thoughts; Hayes' frankness never suffers him to make known anything else. The one utters aloud and in the presence of others his opinions on all proper subjects of discussion; the other confidentially, in whispers, and with many an aside, evasively insinuates what may be interpreted to suit the exigencies of the times. The one aims to be what he seems; the other strives to seem what he is not.

The methods of action of the two men are as opposite as their principles. Hayes believes that a sense of right and a love of justice sways the majority of mankind, and hence that to control them we must convince their reason. Tilden assumes that interest and passion move the majority, that money is the great motor, trickery the engine, deception the tender, and hatred and malice the fuel that propel the popular engine. Hence the unprecedented expenditure of money by a Presidential candidate, the evasiveness of his public utterances, the cipher dispatches, the secret agents traveling under assumed names, the attempts at bribery, and the fanning the fast dying out fires of civil strife. The electioneering methods of Tilden receive further illustration from the ballot-box frauds of 1868, for which he was held personally responsible by men of character and standing. Hayes' method of electioneering is to live an upright private and public life, to think and act up to the best thought and light of to-day, to build up the best character that he can, and then let that and his deeds plead his cause. This method of honor and truth renders unnecessary cipher telegrams, secret circulars or conferences, many-named agents, money in barrels or on draft or appeals to the lingering disloyalty of the land.

In the course of these two candidates we have had a fair test of the comparative worth of honesty and craft in a contest for the Presidency. Craft will gain points at the outset; honesty will gain honors and rewards at the end. Craft may be so cunning as to deceive for a time the very elect; honesty cannot be so guileless as to give the victor's crown to any but the veritably elected. Craft crops out too much and too soon to mislead the wary. Honesty bears fruit in time to make known to the wise the quality of the tree. Craft seldom wins success in the present and never in the future. Uprightness generally attains the highest success, and what is better, always deserves it. The machinations of Tilden, the politician, have not proved a match for the simple adherence to duty of Hayes, the unselfish soldier and upright citizen. Let aspiring men learn this easy, though paradoxical lesson—that the way to reach the Presidency is never to seek it, and the way to lose it is to scheme and plot for it, after the manner of the trading politicians.

MR LONGFELLOW AT THREESCORE AND TEN.

The near approach of the time—the 27th of February—when Mr. Longfellow, crowned with the highest honors of literature, shall have reached the fullness of years permitted to men, reminds us of what he has done and for what we are indebted to him. In England he stands next to Tennyson, if not before him, as the poet of the people, and there is no poet among ourselves whose works are so widely known or who has in the same degree transformed the admiration for his genius into love for the man himself. This is due to the fact that Mr. Longfellow has allowed his personal poems to centre chiefly in the affections of home and family life. Though a large part of his poetry is concerned with foreign subjects and translations, the rule of the heart is felt in everything he has written. In language smooth and flexible, but never strained—raised only to that point where imagination makes it the vehicle of beautiful sentiment or passionate emotion—he touches the hearts of his readers because he has spoken the impressions and convictions of his own life. He has written nothing which either friend or foe could regret, and, while never a radical in politics or religion, has always stood on the side of humanity and justice in questions of the day. If his reputation needed a broader basis than the poetry of sentiment, his translation of Dante displays the happy combination of scholarship with poetic genius, and has given him a European reputation. Besides all which may be said of his public work, the modesty and humility of one whose acquaintance distinguished foreigners when among us have sought as a personal favor, shows that the man himself is more than his writings, and that they are the proper and legitimate outcome of a noble and finely-tempered life.

If those who make the people's songs exert a stronger influence upon national character than those who make the laws, Mr. Longfellow is a national treasure. Cambridge may give him a house to live in, even the historic home of Washington, but every house in the land gives him a welcome. Averse as Mr. Longfellow is known to be to public tributes to himself, his approaching birthday will not probably be observed outside the circle of his personal friends; but the public has too large an interest in him to allow this memorable event to pass by unrecognized. The New-York Historical Society, in this City, has just honored itself by suspending its rules and making him an honorary member by acclamation. The poets themselves are already singing their characteristic tributes to this venerable brother who only stands second to the more venerable and equally-honored Bryant because he came later into the world. And there is a spontaneous feeling of gratitude and satisfaction wheresoever his name is known that age has not changed the quality of his verse nor the traditions of men worn down the personal vitality of the man. So many things crowd upon one's time, and Mr. Longfellow is so constantly speaking to us in new poems, as mellow in tone as they are fresh in thought and feeling, that it is difficult to think of him as a snow-crowned man at three-score and ten, and we are certain that thousands will join us in the hope that many years of healthy and joyous activity are yet before him. The strength of a country is in its illustrious men, and no one has done more to exalt the American name, at home and abroad than Mr. Longfellow. He has made himself the poet of the people everywhere. He has stood faithfully by the plain and honest virtues of life; he has taught men the purity and sacredness of home. And his long life of public usefulness is all the more to be honored because he has always been contented with the position of a private citizen.

THE LATEST INDIAN FAMINE.

For the third time within ten years the British Government has to grapple with another terrible famine in India. If these awful visitations are to come upon the people of India in cycles of three years, and high authorities have expressed the opinion that this is not at all an improbable contingency, the difficulties of governing that vast Empire will become rather appalling. Before Great Britain came to be looked upon, as she is now, as the responsible guardian of the whole people of Hindostan, famines were no doubt just as common, but the world knew little or nothing about them. In the separate provinces, and under the rule of native Princes, who were not only despotic but indifferent to the dictates of humanity, the people were allowed to live as best they could, and they died by thousands without the least effort being made to relieve them. Such a state of things is impossible now. Even although the British Government might not be technically wrong in refusing to make great efforts to relieve the distressed and starving subjects of some semi-independent Prince, the very semblance of indifference would drive from power the strongest Government, whether Liberal or Conservative. This responsibility is now universally felt, and under its pressure the authorities in India, most loyally backed up by the Home Government, have made, and are making, great efforts to cope with the fearful famine now raging in the Deccan.

They are profiting by the terrible experiences of the past, and by the gross blunders committed by the Government of Bengal in 1865-6, when the frightful famine in Orissa swept away more than half a million people. When the famine of 1873-4 visited Bengal, and brought death from starvation to the doors of nearly 10,000,000 of people, vigorous steps were at once taken to grapple with the emergency. The people of England, quick to relieve those people on whom fell terrible calamities, organized committees all over the country, and collected milions of dollars. In the meanwhile the authorities in India were not idle. They grappled at once firmly and wisely with the difficulty. All who were able to work were employed on public works, and the feeble, the women, and the children were cared for by the authorities. So admirable were the plans devised by Sir Richard Temple, Sir George Campbell, and others, that only a few deaths from actual starvation were recorded. Indeed, it is questionable if this famine was not a material blessing in disguise. It is certain that but for such a desolation several important sections of railroads, canals, and highways would not at the present time be constructed. These lines of intercommunication, if it is true that roads are the highways of civilization, have materially developed the commerce of the country through which they pass, and lessened horrors which may follow in the wake of another famine in the same districts.

The famine which rages at present in the Deccan is one of the most threatening which has ever taken place in Hindostan, and yet the percentage of deaths from actual starvation is infinitesimal. The district over which the famine is felt includes nearly the whole of the peninsula from Madras to Bombay. It reaches northwest to Khandeish, and recent telegrams announce that it is now raging as far south as the most southerly post of Mysore. On the east it extends north to Madura, and south to Ristria. On the coast line at Arcot it is now stated that the greatest distress prevails, and in point of area affected and population, this is, perhaps, the greatest famine the Indian Governments have ever encountered. There is a population of nearly 26,000,000 coming directly under the protection of the English, and, if the subjects of the native States be included—people who do not directly claim the protection of the Empress of India—the number of persons affected by this awful famine may be put down in round numbers at 35,000,000. At the present time the Bombay Government is employing over 1,000,000 persons on public works, and so perfectly organized is the system of relief that no, or very few, deaths from actual starvation are anticipated. The total cost of the famine, which cannot be abated before April, is estimated at nearly $32,000,000.

If these great and expensive calamities are to be grappled with every three or four years, some practical steps must be taken to meet the emergency. This view of the question is so eminently practical that it will, at an early date, be brought before the British Parliament. The *Times* advocates a curious plan, namely, that the Indian Government should annually raise more money than is necessary for the financial year. It is strange to find so high an authority advocating such a financial fallacy. Even if the Government could safely levy a heavier tax than the actual exigencies of the revenue demand, in order to provide against a rainy day, the operation, as a distinguished financial authority has remarked, "is simply one of paying off debt which in a year or two will have to be incurred again." The same authority further says: "The individual can invest his money, and thus is not compelled to impoverish either himself or the community to which he belongs." But to the European States no such investments are open; and thus, as in the case of the German Government, the saving comes to the mere hoarding of coin to the injury of the community.

SENTIMENT IN LOS ANGELES.

A Nevada paper has made an assertion concerning forty-seven alleged idiots in Los Angeles, Cal., which cannot be permitted to pass without comment.

That there may be forty-seven distinct idiots in one California town is not at all improbable. There is no doubt that the volume of idiots in this country is greatly in excess of the demand. If one-half of our idiots were to be immediately canceled, there would still be enough left to meet the ordinary requirements of business and to move the crops. The statistics of idiocy have never been fully collected, and only those persons who have published unsuccessful books have any just idea of the immense extent to which the idiot pervades our population. There is, then, no intrinsic impossibility in the assertion that Los Angeles contains forty-seven separate and complete idiots. The wonderful nature of the California climate has been generally recognized by Californians, and they will undoubtedly admit that it is surpassed by no other climate in its ability to develop idiots of the largest and most imposing kind.

In charging these forty-seven Los Angeles idiots with an unprecedented and astonishing act, the Nevada paper must be prepared to meet the indignant skepticism of ignorant and shallow minds. The profound and unprejudiced thinker will, however, see nothing incredible in the charge. When a sentimental idiot becomes a prey to a passion for a beautiful woman, it would be rash to assume that there is any phase of affectionate idiocy of which he will not be guilty. He is morally sure to betray a longing for the possession of spare particles of the beloved object. If she accidentally moults a ribbon, he seizes it with avidity. Worn-out gloves are especially dear to him, and he hungers for an abandoned slipper with the eagerness of a knight in search of the Holy Grail. There was a time when a lock of feminine hair was a priceless treasure to him, but the progress of science has filled the idiotic mind with doubts of the ability of the human intellect to decide upon the genuineness of any woman's hair. As to this matter, he now maintains virtually the same attitude which Mr. Adler maintains toward the question of the existence of a Great First Cause. That eminent Jewish Positivist asserts that man has no right to either affirm or deny the existence of a God. Similarly, the sentimental idiot neither affirms nor denies that there is such a thing as genuine feminine hair, but he has lost all hope of solving the question in this life, and hence takes no pleasure in collecting—he knows not what.

The ablest idiots have admitted that, after all, gloves and ribbons, and even worn-out slippers, fail to fully satisfy the hunger of the sentimental soul. Unless they are labeled at the time of capture they are sure to become mixed up with subsequent trophies. Old age can find no solace in contemplating a drawerful of vague relics of a score of fleeting loves, and in vainly considering whether all these ribbons and gloves were really samples of different girls, and if so, to which of twenty respectable matrons they severally correspond. What the far-seeing and acute idiot demands is something which not only belongs to his adored one, but which can be converted into a permanent part of himself. If the local physician of Los Angeles had the genius to perceive and supply this want, he certainly deserves the credit of exceptional professional acuteness.

Mr. Gladstone may be sentimental in his method of viewing great questions of policy, but he certainly is not an idiot. Indeed, he sometimes shows a skill in commending himself to the prejudices of the ignorant voter which would do credit to a keen Democratic statesman. Thus, he has recently written a pamphlet opposing compulsory vaccination. He knows perfectly well that vaccination is the only preventive against small-pox, but he also knows that many ignorant Englishmen are violently opposed to it. They insist that vaccine matter transmits from one person to another all sorts of physical and moral qualities. It must be confessed that there is more or less truth in this assertion, but it is evident that care and discrimination on the part of the vaccinator render the operation perfectly safe. Still Mr. Gladstone wrote his pamphlet in the interests of popular ignorance, and he will not be greatly astonished if he finds that he has thereby strengthened himself among the most ignorant of the British voters.

The Los Angelos beauty with whom the forty-seven alleged idiots were simultaneously in love was confessedly a model of physical perfection. She was undoubtedly beautiful in face and figure, and could walk fifteen miles to a ball, dance all night, walk home at dawn, and get breakfast for her aged father without showing the slightest symptoms of fatigue. She could ride, shoot, and swim, and her promptness in convincing tramps that their presence was not required at her kitchen door was the admiration of the whole neighborhood, and especially of the merchant who supplied her with a constant succession of brooms. Even the doctor who vaccinated her could not conceal his admiration of her muscular arm, and asserted that it "laid over any stone arm that the best marble sharp ever yet sculped."

If this acute and enthusiastic physician charged the forty-seven idiots three dollars each, as the Nevada paper asserts, he showed an exceptional degree of self-restraint. They would willingly have paid twice that amount had it been asked, and, of course, a grasping and mercenary physician would have seized the opportunity to ask it. As it is, they are now the happiest idiots in California or elsewhere. Each gazes long and lovingly at his arm, and feels a wild thrill of triumph when the first swelling announces that "it has taken." What are gloves and ribbons and slippers in comparison with the mythical bond that will henceforth connect forty-seven idiotic arms with the matchless arm of the belle of Los Angeles? She may drive each idiot from her presence with brooms, and scathe them with the free, fierce language of her native camp, but she cannot deny that they owe their immunity from small-pox to her, and that they have testified their devotion to her in a manner that Rousseau might have envied, and that Sterne could never have surpassed.

PROPOSING LAWS IN NEW-JERSEY.

AN ACT FOR THE PUNISHMENT OF FOREIGN THIEVES DEFEATED—THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—A LAW REGULATING THE PRACTICE OF PHARMACY—HORSE RAILROAD FARES—A NEW TAX SYSTEM PROPOSED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 22, 1877.

In their excess of patriotic devotion to duty the House to-day held one of the longest continuous sittings of the session. The proceedings opened with a resolution from one of the South Jersey Republicans recounting the promise of "the good time coming" under the approaching administration of President Hayes. Mr. Howell, Republican, of Essex, thought the House hardly the place for a resolution which would consume much time that ought to be given to business in the airing of Democratic buncombe, and he moved the resolution lay on the table, which was agreed to without a division.

The committee to whom it had been referred reported adversely on Harris' bill permitting the election of Justices of the Peace, but requiring them to submit to an examination as to character and competency before a Supreme Court Judge. Harris moved to non-concur in the adverse report. Howell opposed the bill on the ground that it would practically place the appointment of the Justices in the hands of Supreme Court Judges. The motion to non-concur was agreed to, however, and the bill ordered on the calendar for a second reading. It is intended only to head off the District Court bill passed yesterday, and will not be permitted to pass the House.

There was a long discussion over the bill, introduced by Tilden a few days ago, enacting that a thief who shall bring plunder stolen in another State into New-Jersey may be tried in New-Jersey, as though the larceny had been committed within the limit of this Commonwealth. The bill is said to have been designed to cover the case of a prisoner, who, when captured in Jersey City, was found in possession of a $1,000 diamond belonging to a Capt. Wilgus, of Kentucky, from whom it had been stolen on a train at Cincinnati, Ohio. Griggs and Howell opposed the bill on the ground that this State has all she can do to look after her own thieves; that it is not the business of this State to punish violations of the laws of other States; that if it were the State has no power to compel the attendance of witnesses from other States; and that if a thief be captured here, he can be easily sent back for trial to the State in which he committed his larceny. Mr. Brigham said that the bill is now on the statute-books of New-York State, and has been for 40 years. The bill was, after a warm debate, lost by a vote of 24 to 32.

Mr. Bergen's bill for the regulation of the practice of pharmacy passed the House. It provides that after Jan. 1, 1878, every druggist must be or have in his employ a registered pharmacist, under a penalty of $50. It creates a State Board of Pharmacy, of five members, to be chosen by the Governor from 15 nominees submitted to him by the New-Jersey Pharmaceutical Association. This board is to make examinations of those wishing to become registered pharmacists, and grant licenses to them. But a diploma from a medical college will save the applicant from the necessity of another examination. From the operation of the bill, the homeopaths, who carry their pills with them; rural drug stores selling domestic remedies, and patent medicine establishments, are exempted.

Some time ago Mr. Stevens, of Jersey City, submitted a bill limiting fares in horse-cars between two points within the city limits to five cents. The bill was designed to reach the car lines in Jersey City and Hoboken, the owners of which charge exorbitant rates for the poorest possible accommodation. The bill in the shape in which it was introduced was found to interfere with interests in Newark, and the committee reported a substitute authorizing the Common Councils of cities to regulate the fare. The substitute was called up on final passage this afternoon. Speaker Rabe took strong grounds in favor of its passage, adverting to the ruinous tariffs exacted by the Hudson County car companies. Mr. Griggs took the extraordinary ground that the Legislature has no more right to fix the rates of fare than to fix the price of a loaf of bread. The discussion lasted over an hour, when the bill was, on motion, laid over till Tuesday next for further consideration.

The bill introduced by Mr. Cooper, of Morris, revolutionizing the tax system of the State, is one of the most important introduced this session. Its provisions are:

That with a view of lessening the per centum, equalizing the amount to be paid by each individual tax-payer, corporation, and association, and that each may pay tax upon whatever they have, hold, or represent, and no more, all mortgages and debts secured thereby, all bonds and other evidences of indebtedness, all shares of stock in banks, railroads or other corporations, and all other personal property of whatever kind or character (except such bonds or stocks as are exempted from taxation by the laws of this State or the United States,) also, all real estate of whatsoever kind or character located within the bounds of this State, (except public school-houses, public buildings belonging to State, counties, cities, or boroughs; all cemeteries from which no profit is derived by share-holders or stock-holders, and all churches, with the lots on which they stand,) shall hereafter be assessed for taxation at their true or actual value at the time of assessment. That from any real estate so assessed there shall be deducted the amount of mortgage debt due or owing thereon, which same shall be assessed by the Assessors to the owners or holders of the real estate separately, and by said owners or holders paid to the township collectors of each township, city, or borough, and the receipt from said collectors for the amount of said taxes shall be deducted from the interest of said mortgage; and from any personal property so assessed there shall be deducted any and all personal debts actually due or owing by the person on whom such assessment is made. Shares of bank stock or of other incorporated companies within the State, owned or represented by persons not residing in the State, shall be assessed upon the bank or incorporated company, and such bank or company shall pay the taxes so assessed, and deduct the amount so paid from any dividend due to the person or persons for whom such tax bill has been paid; provided, however, that this shall not apply to incorporated companies whose entire capital stock is assessed under existing laws, or whose special charter may provide for a different mode of taxation. Persons residing in this State who may own stocks or bonds of other States on which they or others shall have paid taxes, shall not be required to pay taxes again on the same in this State.

Both houses have adjourned for the week.

NORTH CAROLINA ANTE-WAR DEBT

THE DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATURE ANXIOUS TO AVOID THE ISSUE—TENDENCY OF THE PEOPLE TOWARD REPUDIATION TO AVOID TAXATION TO PAY INTEREST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Feb. 22.—The bond-holders of this State, whose proposition to compromise at 50 per cent. on the principal and interest of the State debt was rejected by the joint commission of the Legislature a month ago, reappeared yesterday, and, through counsel, submitted a proposition to compromise the ante-war debt at 40 cents of the principal and interest, and 30 cents of the principal and interest of the bonds funded in 1866 and in 1868, the State to issue coupon bonds running 30 years, with interest for the first three years at 3 per cent., and after that at 6 per cent. After a long session held this afternoon, the committee rejected this proposition and agreed to report a bill offering to compromise the ante-war debt at 33⅓ cents in the dollar of the principal and 25 per cent. of the interest, and to offer to compromise the debt as funded in 1866 and in 1868 at 25 per cent. of the principal and interest. Should this proposal be accepted, the debt thus compromised would amount to $6,000,000, leaving the debt in special tax bonds to be dealt with hereafter. A leading member of the committee says that the Legislature will not pass any bill proposing a compromise of the State debt which involves an increase of taxation; that if a settlement is not brought very soon, in less than four years a party will rise up and secure power by taking ground for repudiation. The inclination to repudiate is stronger among the people than is supposed, and it only needs a few bold and able leaders to assume a formidable shape. The longer a settlement is delayed the stronger this feeling grows. The chief reasons why the Democrats have not and why they will not do anything with the debt is the fact that they are afraid they will lose power next year if they levy and collect an additional tax of $200,000 or $300,000 to pay interest on the debt. They urge as a reason why they should do nothing that the Republicans are ready to take an advantage of any increase of taxation, no matter for what purpose, and they are afraid the Republicans would make the canvass next year upon the repeal of any act they may pass compromising the debt, which levies a tax to pay interest, and such an issue would defeat the Democrats. For these reasons there will be no action by the Legislature at its present session.

ENDOWING A PROFESSORSHIP.

THE TESTIMONIAL TO HON. JOHN WELSH OF THE CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE—THE JOHN WELSH PROFESSORSHIP IN THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA ENDOWED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Feb. 22, 1877.

The most important event connected with the celebration of Washington's Birthday in this city were the ceremonies at the University of Pennsylvania, consisting of the endowment of the "Welsh Centennial Professorship of History and Literature." This affair was an outgrowth of the Centennial Exhibition, and intended by the citizens of Philadelphia as a memento of that memorable occasion. The idea had its inception with Messrs. George W. Childs, A. J. Drexel, and other prominent citizens, to the sum of some 500, who desired to endow certain professorships in the University of Pennsylvania, and at the same time compliment some worthy and estimable fellow citizen. Accordingly the sum of $50,000 was subscribed, each of the 500 contributing their share, and indeed the number could easily have been swelled to more than that had it been necessary, so great was the desire to be identified with the movement. The sum was presented to Hon. John Welsh, President of the Centennial Board of Finance, as a mark of esteem and confidence for his great and arduous labors in providing, along with his co-laborers, the funds necessary to carry on the Centennial Exhibition. It was tacitly understood, of course, that he was not to retain the money, but to present it to the University of Pennsylvania, so that professorships bearing his name might be endowed, and stand ever as a monument to his fame and the great Centennial event. The occasion was a grand one, and had been looked forward to with great interest by the fashionable world. The audience comprised the leading merchants, manufacturers, and business men of the city and their families, and was as brilliant a gathering as has ever been seen here. The ceremonies took place in the Chapel Hall of the University. The room was tastefully decorated with bunting, over the platform being a portrait in oil of the hero of the occasion, surmounted by the coat of arms of Philadelphia. To the left of the platform, over the main door, was a tablet containing the following inscription:

> In grateful commemoration
> of the zealous and unselfish labors of
> JOHN WELSH,
> In promoting the success of
> the Centennial International Exhibition,
> the Citizens of Philadelphia
> have endowed
> the John Welsh Centennial Professorship
> of History and English Literature
> in this University.
> 1876.

Among those present were Hon. John F. Hartranft, Governor of Pennsylvania; Hon. Andrew G. Curtin, ex-Minister to Russia; Director General A. T. Gosborn; Hon. Thomas Cochran, Vice President of the Centennial Board of Finance; Hon. Frederick Fraley, Treasurer of the Board of Finance; Hon. Eli K. Price, J. B. Lippincott, Right Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of the P. E. Church of the Diocese of Pennsylvania; Thomas Harrison, Edward T. Steel, and the following members of the Committee Citizens who supervised the contributions to the fund: George W. Childs, Chairman; Anthony J. Drexel, Joseph Patterson, D. B. Cummins, Edward C. Knight, James A. Wright, Matthew Baird, Charles Platt, James C. Hand, Thomas A. Scott, George B. Roberts, Franklin B. Gowen, Henry Lewis, Lemuel Coffin, Henry D. Welsh, George N. Allen, Thomas C. Hand, and Jacob Riegel. The invited guests, citizens, and members of the Faculty assembled in the vestry-room, and shortly after the noon hour proceeded to the chapel hall, where the ceremonies took place, under the charge of Prof. Charles J. Stille, Provost of the University. The audience was called to order by Prof. Stille, who addressed them as to the object of the assembling. Right Rev. Bishop Stevens delivered a prayer invoking the blessing of the Almighty on the work about to be commenced, after which Hon. Morton McMichael, of this city, made a long address, reviewing the success of the Centennial Exhibition, the causes which led to it, and particularized the services of Mr. Welsh. On concluding he handed to Mr. Welsh a certified check for $50,000, drawn on Drexel & Co. The recipient, in taking it, made an address, which set forth at length the inception of the Centennial idea, and credited the fact of the first recorded suggestion, "that the Centennial celebration ought to involve an International Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia," was made by John L. Campbell, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Wabash College, Indiana. In concluding his remarks he handed the check to Gov. Hartranft, the ex-officio President of the Board of Trustees, that it might be applied to the endowment of the chair of History and English Literature in the University of Pennsylvania. Gov. Hartranft received it, and addressed Mr. Welsh and the audience, stating that the trust would be carried out with scrupulous fidelity, and, in the name of the institution and the people of the State, thanked the donor most heartily. After an address by Provost Stille, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. E. R. Beadle, and the audience dispersed.

THE CANADIAN CENTENNIAL COMMISSION.

OTTAWA, Feb. 22.—The Canadian Centennial Commission will, in a few days, hold their first meeting for the adjustment of all accounts and the general closing of their business. They have all the medals and

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

TURKEY AND THE POWERS.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR A RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS BETWEEN THE POWERS AND THE PORTE—THE PRELIMINARIES OF PEACE BETWEEN SERVIA AND TURKEY SIGNED—SERVIA ABANDONED BY RUSSIA—ELECTION DISTURBANCES IN SERVIA.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Paris announces the arrival there of Vahan Effendi, who is intrusted with a special mission to the European courts. Rumors have been in circulation that the mission of Vahan Effendi is to urge the resumption of full diplomatic relations with the Porte.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the Servian delegates have held a second conference with Satvet Pasha. An understanding has been almost completely established. The next conference will be held on Saturday. It is thought that a formal prolongation of the armistice will not be necessary to allow time for peace negotiations with Montenegro, and that the military commanders on both sides will be ordered, by mutual arrangement, to remain on the defensive.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A correspondent telegraphs from Paris: "I am informed that preliminaries of peace between Servia and Turkey have been signed."

A Vienna special says the Porte has ordered 30,000 revolvers from the United States.

Roumanian troops are going to Barboshi, as it is believed the Turks will try to seize that important railway junction.

A dispatch from Belgrade reports that disturbances broke out in Jagodina, Kragujevatz, Ushitza, and other places in the interior during the elections. Troops left for Jagodina on Wednesday. It is variously stated that the disturbances were caused by the Government exerting pressure on the electors and by the intrigues of Karageorgevitch against Prince Milan. The *Times* correspondent is inclined to believe the latter statement as it is well known that the partisans of Karageorgevitch are very active, and there is good ground for believing that they find willing listeners to the mass of the military adventurers gathered in Belgrade from all parts of Europe. Karageorgevitch is also strongly favored by Austria and Hungary. As Servia has been apparently abandoned by Russia, an arrangement is not improbable, by means of which an attempt may be made to place a ruler in Servia who would make a close alliance with Austria, and thus pacify the Hungarian excitement on the Slavonic question. With Bosnia and Herzegovina annexed, and Servia practically an Austrian dependency, we should probably hear of no more Hungarian opposition to Russia.

A correspondent at Berlin says the Roumanian Government has informed the powers that it will disband the reserves early in March, as Russia, even in the event of war, has no intention of occupying Roumania, but only desires the right of transit.

A Paris dispatch says it is very generally believed that diplomatic relations between Turkey and Europe will be resumed immediately after the conclusion of peace with Servia and Montenegro, and that then the Porte may be expected, in consequence of advice from almost all quarters, to consent to some direct step that may still avert a conflict.

A special from Pera asserts that Turkey has decided to relinquish her demand for the maintenance of a Turkish agent at Belgrade. It is thought that the negotiations will be completed on Saturday.

THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

OPENING OF THE REICHSTAG—EMPEROR WILLIAM'S SPEECH—THE INFLUENCE OF THE EMPIRE TO BE EXERTED IN BEHALF OF THE CHRISTIANS IN TURKEY AND FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE PEACE IN EUROPE.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The German Reichstag was opened to-day. Emperor William's speech opening the session adverts to the depressed state of commerce and industry, and also to the deficiency in the Budget. It proposes that the deficiency, amounting to 25,500,000 marks, be met by raising the matriculatory contributions payable by the States. The speech also refers to Eastern affairs, and expresses the opinion that the peace of Europe will not be broken. The dangers which might result from the Eastern question, still unsolved, threaten Germany in a less degree than any other country. The Empire has remained true to the principles which it laid down for itself at the beginning of the Eastern complications. The conference has not succeeded in obtaining from the Porte the concessions which the powers judged expedient to demand in the interests of humanity, and as a means of securing peace for the future. Nevertheless, the proceedings of the conference have led to this result, that the Christian powers have arrived at a common understanding among themselves respecting the guarantees to be demanded from the Porte. Before the conference such an understanding lacked universally recognized expression. By this means a solid basis has been secured for confidence that peace will be preserved among the powers, even should the hope be disappointed that the Porte will, of its own accord, barry out the reforms regarding the treatment of its Christian subjects which the conference considered requisite in the interests of Europe. Should the expectations now entertained, based upon the promises of the Porte on the one hand, and the opening of negotiations for peace on the other with Servia and Montenegro, fail to be realized, the Imperial Government, while recognizing the fact that the present question does not prescribe any precise line of conduct for itself, will continue to exert its influence, as hitherto, on behalf of the protection of the Christians in Turkey, and of the preservation of the peace of Europe, above all things, however, strengthening its own good relations with Governments allied or otherwise friendly to it.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

THE DEBATE ON THE TREATY OBLIGATIONS —THE CONSULAR STAFF IN TURKEY TO BE STRENGTHENED.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—In the House of Commons this evening there was a short discussion, in the course of which the Marquis of Hartington said of the continuation of the discursive debate on the treaty obligations would in any way embarrass the Government the Opposition had not the slightest desire to add to the difficulties of the situation, and they did not propose to bring forward a definite motion to-morrow night. The resumption of the debate upon the suggestion of Sir Stafford Northcote was accordingly indefinitely postponed.

In the House of Lords the Earl of Beaconsfield intimated that it was the intention of the Government to propose measures for increasing the efficiency of the consular staff in Turkey, as localities where the staff had been formerly reduced were likely soon to become the seat of important peaceful or warlike events—the trusted peaceful events, as he did not yet despair of the common sense of the Porte, and had great confidence in the wise magnanimity of the great powers.

O'MAHONY'S BODY IN IRELAND.

REFUSAL OF CARDINAL CULLEN TO PERMIT THE REMAINS TO LIE IN THE CATHEDRAL IN DUBLIN AND HIS REASONS.

DUBLIN, Feb. 22.—Cardinal Cullen has refused to allow the remains of John O'Mahony to lie in state in the Cathedral here.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from Dublin to the Press Association, says it is believed that in consequence of Cardinal Cullen's condemnation of the proposed demonstration on the occasion of the funeral of John O'Mahony, the committee of Glasnevin Cemetery will not allow the remains to be buried there.

Cardinal Cullen, in a letter to the O'Mahony Funeral Committee, says: "I am unaware that O'Mahony contributed any signal service for his country, but I believe that he rather provoked hostile legislation against us. I have been unable to learn that he was a great benefactor of the Church. On the contrary, he is said to have written in a spirit hostile to it. He was the Head Centre of the Fenians, and collected large sums to promote their absurd movements, even after Fenianism had been condemned by the Church. If I were to allow his remains to lie in the Cathedral, I should seem to approve his religious and public conduct and his projects relative to Ireland, a responsibility which I am not at all inclined to assume."

THE POPE AND CATHOLIC STATES.

CONTROVERSIAL QUESTIONS SUBMITTED TO THE CARDINALS, WITH A VIEW TO THEIR REMOVAL.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A *Times* dispatch from Rome says it is stated that the Pope has submitted all the controversial questions existing in the Catholic States to the Cardinals, in order that they may indicate those upon which it would be possible to come to terms. He has also asked them what would be the means most conformable to the doctrine of the Church, by which the HolySee could remove all causes giving rise to contests, and attain the peace desired by all parties.

The *Standard's* dispatch from Rome states that Italy has refused Germany's demand for the extradition of Archbishop Ledochowski.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

VIENNA, Feb. 22.—The Upper House of the Reichsrath have adopted, without discussion, a credit of 600,000 florins to assist Austrian manufacturers to participate in the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

GLASGOW, Feb. 22.—Sugar has advanced 6d. to 9d. per cwt.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 22.—Disturbances are feared at Port au Prince.

AMUSEMENTS.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mlle. Aimée is to sing in "Giroflé-Girofla" at the Eagle Theatre, this evening.

The new oratorio called "Malchus" will be made known at Chickering Hall, to-night, by the New-York Choral Union and several well known artists.

Miss Abbott will make her début in Italian opera at the Academy of Music this evening, when she will sing in "La Figlia del Reggimento," with the assistance of Signori Brignoli and Ferranti, and Mlle. de Gebele. An immense audience may be counted upon, and the intended presence of the Grand Duke of Russia is also announced.

Mr. Strakosch's artists who sang "Faust" in Philadelphia, this week, are to represent the same opera, with the same *mise en scène* and ballet—these being particularly conspicuous in the "Walpurgis Nacht" part of the work, which has not hitherto been given here—as beheld at the Broad Street Theatre—at Niblo's, throughout next week.

Mme. Essipoff gave a concert at Steinway Hall, yesterday afternoon. The programme consisted wholly of compositions of minor interest; the talent of so distinguished an artist is scarcely to be gauged by the pieces which have been allotted to her for performance lately, and it is really to be regretted that for her last entertainments, at all events, the co-operation of an orchestra should not be had. However, Mme. Essipoff ought not to depart unheard, with or without orchestra, and hence we remind the reader that she will play again, this evening and to-morrow afternoon.

OBITUARY.

JOHN OXENFORD.

A dispatch from London announces the death of John Oxenford, a well-known English dramatic author. Mr. Oxenford was born in Camberwell, near London, in 1812, and was educated for the practice of the law, being admitted to the bar in 1833. Preferring literature to the law, he resolved to become a dramatic author, and produced several successful plays, besides many popular songs. Among the dramas of which he was the author are "My Fellow Clerk," "Twice Killed," "A Day Well Spent," "Porter's Knot," and "£456 11s. 3d." He also translated the "Autobiography of Goethe," the "Conversations of Eckermann with Goethe," the "Helias" of Jacobs, and Kuno Fischer's "Essay on Lord Bacon and His Philosophy." For many years Mr. Oxenford was the dramatic critic of the London *Times*.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States north-east to south-east winds, stationary or lower temperatures, rising barometer, and in New-England partly cloudy weather; but in the Middle Atlantic States threatening weather and possibly light rains.*

CINCINNATI MERCHANTS OPPOSING DELAY

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—A large number of leading merchants and business men of this city, irrespective of party, have united in an appeal to Congress to stand manfully by the decision of the Commission, whatever it may be. The paper was forwarded this evening by telegraph to Messrs. Sayler and Banning, the Cincinnati Representatives. Business men here are somewhat alarmed at the possibility of a failure to elect a President before the 4th of March. They feel that it would be disastrous to the commercial and industrial interests of the country. If Banning and Sayler take any steps to delay the final decision, they will do it under the emphatic protest of their constituents.

REFORM IN SING SING PRISON.

The newly appointed Warden of Sing Sing Prison, Mr. B. S. W. Clarke, entered upon his duties yesterday morning. He immediately commenced the work of reformation by dismissing seven keepers and one guard, whose services he considered altogether unnecessary. He also appointed as keeper of the mess-room Charles Fury, of Malone. Among the many improvements intended to be made by Warden Clarke is the erection of a stone wall, from 25 to 30 feet high, inclosing the workshops, and running from both ends of the prison proper to the river. A tall iron fence will also be built along the river front. This wall and fence will be great guards against the escape of convicts, as hitherto this portion of the prison was entirely exposed. Work on the wall will be commenced as soon as practicable.

A SHARP HORSE DEALER.

A man who gave his name as Cornelius Van Winkle, and said that he was an officer of the Hudson County, N. J., Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was arrested in the Seventy-fourth Street Horse Market on Wednesday morning by Officer Alonzo S. Evans, of the New-York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, while in the act of selling a horse suffering with the glanders. The prisoner was taken before Justice Smith at the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court yesterday morning, and was held to answer in the sum of $500. It was stated in court that the horse had been turned over to Van Winkle by the proper officers of the society there, with orders to kill it, as the disease was dangerous and highly contagious.

ESCAPE OF TWO CONVICTS.

A dispatch was received at Sing Sing Prison yesterday, stating that Theodore Curtis and John B. Penfield, two of the convicts who were among the number sent on Wednesday evening from that prison to Auburn, had escaped on the arrival of the train at Syracuse. The prisoners, 50 in number, were handcuffed in pairs, and the manner in which the two prisoners effected their escape is not known. Curtis is a man of 50 years of age, and was serving a term of five years for grand larceny. He is a notorious criminal, having served three terms in State Prison prior to the present one. The offenses of which he was convicted were those of burglary and grand larceny, and his photograph at present adorns the "Rogues' Gallery" at Police Head-quarters. Penfield is about 27 years of age, and had never been at Sing Sing before. He was sentenced for three years on a charge of burglary, and had served a year of that time. Hopes are entertained that both men will be speedily captured.

DEATH OF MRS. FREDERICK J. PARKER.

Mrs. Parker, wife of Frederick J. Parker, General Manager of the Buyers' Exchange in this City, a lady widely known and highly esteemed, died suddenly yesterday morning at Passaic, N. J., of neuralgia of the heart. Some six weeks ago she was taken suddenly ill at Paterson, and being urged to return home, she through mistake took the train via Newark instead of Passaic. The conductor told her to get off at Peru and to walk across to Passaic. She objected, but he insisted she should do so. At Peru she could not get a carriage, and was forced to walk a distance of nearly three miles in the snow. She reached her home in a prostrate condition, and neuralgia set in, resulting in her death. The funeral will take place from her late residence at 11 o'clock to-morrow.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

EVANSVILLE, Feb. 22.—A special to the *Journal* from Petersburg, Ind., states that four men were instantly killed by the explosion of the boiler of a portable saw mill, at Alford, two miles from Petersburg. Four others were severely injured.

THE DEATH OF KATY REIDEL

HER PARENTS IDENTIFY THE BODY.

GRIEF OF THE MOTHER OVER THE DEAD BODY OF HER DAUGHTER—MRS. REIDEL'S TESTIMONY AT THE INQUEST—DAMAGING EVIDENCE AGAINST WELDSPIEL'S MORAL CHARACTER—OPEN VERDICT BY THE JURY.

The inquest in the case of Katy Reidel, found dead at the Quarantine grounds, Staten Island, has concluded without throwing any light upon the mystery surrounding her death. The man Weldspeil who, it was supposed knew something concerning her death, has been discharged, no evidence having been produced against him which would warrant his detention. The testimony of this man, though given in a clear, apparently open manner, now seems to have been in the main untrue, and the testimony of the mother of the dead girl shows conclusively that Weldspiel had seduced her and taken her away from her home in Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Reidel arrived from Boston early yesterday morning. They went directly to the Police station at Stapleton, Staten Island, and were from there conducted to the Richmond County Almshouse to view the remains of their daughter. The scene at the identification of the body was affecting in the extreme. The party was led to a room in one of the county buildings, ordinarily used as a bath-room. The mother entered the apartment first, and stood at the foot of the pine box which inclosed the body of the dead girl. When the lid was taken from the box she uttered a scream and threw herself upon the body, which yet remained in a state of perfect preservation. "Oh God!" she cried, as she caressed the cheeks of the corpse, "it is my Katy, it is my Katy!" There she lay for a few moments moaning, and saying in the intervals of her sobs, "Katy, Katy, my darling, why did you not come back?" Rising up from the body, she said, while her eyes flashed: "The scoundrel, Weldspiel, did it; he killed my Katy. He stole her away, and murdered my child." Her grief was too poignant for her to be vindictive in the presence of the dead, and she again threw herself upon the corpse, moaning, "Oh, why not send her back alive! Why did he kill her?" The men who stood by wept, and for a long time none attempted to lead away the grief-stricken mother. Finally, she permitted herself to be drawn gently from the room. Before leaving, however, she clipped a lock of hair from the head of the dead girl, and as she walked to the wagon that was to bear her to confront Weldspiel, she kissed it passionately, weeping and moaning all the while.

THE TESTIMONY.

The inquest was resumed in the Village Hall of New-Brighton yesterday morning. William Weldspiel was recalled. The only new statement he made was in explanation of his theory of the manner of Katy's death. He said he believed that she brooded over what he had said to her when she came to his room after leaving Mr. Phelps' house, until her mind became bent upon suicide; he earnestly declared that he was not on Staten Island last Wednesday afternoon.

At this point the inquest was adjourned for an hour. Just previous to the resumption of the inquest two light wagons were driven up to the Village Hall, and an elderly man and woman and several other persons alighted from the vehicle. It was soon learned by the crowd that the elderly people were Mr. and Mrs. Reidel, and the examination-room was soon crowded with auditors expecting remarkable developments. Coroner Dempsey called Mrs. Reidel to the witness-stand as soon as the jury were in their seats. Her testimony was a terrible denunciation of Weldspiel. She said: My name is Agnes Reidel; my residence is at No. 3 Tremont place, Boston; I recognized the body of the dead girl as that of my daughter; I saw my daughter alive the last time, over four years ago; Weldspiel stole my daughter away from our home, and I never heard from her after she left us; my husband and myself often tried to find where she was, but could not; I could recognize Weldspiel if I should see him again.

At this moment Weldspiel was brought into the room, in the middle of a long line of men. Mrs. Reidel arose and turned around with her entire frame shaking with suppressed excitement. Weldspiel stood with bent knees, in the centre of the throng of men. His face was pallid, and he trembled as it overcame with fear. His hands were clasped in front of him, and he awaited with anxiety the action of the witness, whose face he had not yet seen. As soon as Mrs. Reidel turned around, he threw his hands high above his head and started back as if recoiling from an apparition. His backward movement was so sudden he would have fallen if the persons near him had not upheld him; when he recovered he clasped his hands in an imploring fashion, and moved, with body bent and head bowed, toward the strong-faced woman who looked at him from behind the rail; as he advanced he cried out entreatingly: "Oh Mrs. Reidel, Mrs. Reidel"; she drew herself up to her full height, and, raising her hand threateningly, said in a tone of triumph, "At last! At last!" As Weldspiel stared at her, and moved his clasped hands convulsively up and down before him, she cried out, "Oh, you need not clasp your hands to me;" then she turned from him and sat down. Weldspiel was led from the room, looking dejected and utterly miserable.

Mrs. Reidel then resumed her testimony, saying: I have never seen Weldspiel since he took my girl away; he left Boston at the same time as Katy; she was then 13½ years old, and she would be 18 years old next time on the 23d of next April; Weldspiel and I got take his wife from Boston with him; he sent her a telegram about 14 days later to go to New-York; while in Boston he kept a saloon for a time in West Springfield street; he cheated everybody he could; he cheated me; he ran away with my money and took my daughter with him; my girl lived with him for two months, and then she went to Europe with his wife; I let my daughter go to Europe because Weldspiel said he was a rich man there; she stayed there five months; I had to send money to bring her and Mrs. Weldspiel back; I took my daughter away from Weldspiel after the return from Europe, because people told me he abused her, that he took her to bad places; Katy told me that he abused her; after that he came after her and coaxed her, giving her presents of silver and other things to go away with him, and she, poor girl, went away; she didn't know any better, as she was innocent; I know of my own knowledge that Weldspiel had sexual commerce with my daughter; his wife knew this also, and it caused a great deal of trouble; Weldspiel tried to get rid of his wife by sending her to Europe; Weldspiel often threatened to kill Katy if she went with another man; he told me in my house that he would kill Katy if she went with another man, and I caused him out; then I told Katy, and she said: "Oh, he love me too much; he won't kill me"—the poor child; one time Katy went to a party at a friend's house; Weldspiel was there and saw her talking to a young man who was brought up in my house; he said fiercely to Katy I will kill that fellow if you go with him; Katy said to him: 'Oh, Mr. Weldspiel, I don't have nothing with him;' one time Mrs. Weldspiel told me her husband said: 'Why don't you take poison to get rid of your child the same as the Yankee women do?' I said to her Don't you do nothing like that; Weldspiel always fought with his wife and beat her; he told me one time that he had some poison which he thought he would give his wife, as she was lazy and would not work; I said to him 'Don't you do that; your wife works as much as she can,' and I drove him from my house; Mrs. Weldspiel was a bad woman, too, no better than her husband; Mrs. Weldspiel told me that Katy slept in the same bed with herself and her husband; she protested against this, but her husband declared that Katy must sleep in the bed, and beat her for crying; she told me that her husband had carnal intercourse with Katy, many times while she was in her presence; I took my daughter away from Weldspiel's family when I knew he had abused her; I went out to work and left Katy at home; Weldspiel went to the house and gave her presents—ear-rings, fancy combs, brooches, and other jewelry; he threatened her life if she did not accompany him, and said no other man should have her but himself; several times he hunted my house through to find my daughter when she had hidden herself from him.

Joseph Reidel, the father of the dead girl, testified: I recognize the body I saw to-day as that of my daughter Katy; William Weldspiel took her away from Boston; I got a warrant for Weldspiel's arrest, but the Police never found him; Katy never told me that Weldspiel abused her in an improper way.

Weldspiel was again recalled and asked to state why he left Boston. He rehearsed his former testimony, saying nothing new, until Coroner Dempsey stopped him, as his utterances only consumed time without furnishing knowledge to the jury. The case was then given to the jury. After deliberating about an hour and a half that body rendered the following verdict:

"The said Katy Reidel came to her death on either the 10th or 11th of February, 1877, from a dose of prussic acid, how or by whom administered is unknown to the jury."

Coroner Dempsey brought Mr. and Mrs. Reidel and Weldspiel into a private room to hear the reading of the verdict. He then informed Weldspiel that it was his duty, under the circumstances, to discharge him from custody. The man appeared to become crazed with joy. The pallor fled from his cheeks, and his limbs, that had been quivering, became strong again. He rushed toward Mrs. Reidel, and crying "Mama, mama," threw himself weeping upon her breast; for a moment she stood rigid, then, with a cry of horror, she threw him from her; as he recoiled she pounced upon him and tried to tear his face with her hands, all the while screaming "Oh, you scoundrel! you have killed my Katy; you have stolen and murdered my poor child." Had it not been for the officers present, she would probably have done him a great deal of injury, for she appeared to be endowed with wondrous strength, while he seemed to be powerless to resist her; when Weldspiel finally escaped from the room and went into the street, he was met by a crowd of excited people, who howled at him and called him murderer, scoundrel, villain, and otheropprobrious epithets; they needed little to make them seize and lynch him at the nearest lamp-post, so affected were they by the disgusting revelations made by Mrs. Reidel, of his conduct toward her daughter.

The body of Katy Reidel will be interred in Woodlawn Cemetery on Staten Island this afternoon. The expenses of the burial will be defrayed by subscription. Mr. and Mrs. Reidel are too poor either to have the body of their daughter taken to Boston or to pay for its interment in this vicinity.

RELIEVED OF THEIR BOOTY.

A DRY GOODS STORE IN THOMAS STREET ROBBED—THE THIEVES ARRESTED AND THE STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.

Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning, while Patrolman Fogarty, of the Fifth Precinct, was on patrol in plain clothes, he noticed two rough-looking individuals carrying a trunk through West Broadway from the direction of Thomas street. The appearance of the men aroused the suspicions of the policeman, and he sauntered leisurely after them, hoping to meet a brother officer. The men went along until they reached Walker street, when they placed the trunk on the stoop of a house. They then separated. One of them proceeded along Walker street to Church, and turned up Church toward Canal street, while the other remained with the trunk. Fogarty followed the man along Walker street, and when he turned into Church street, out of sight of his companion, arrested him and turned him over to Patrolman Pike, of the Fifth Precinct. Fogarty then returned to the man who was guarding the trunk, and arrested him. The prisoners were taken to the Leonard Street Police Station, where they gave their names as Patrick Fay and William O'Neil. The trunk, on being opened, was found to contain 30 dozen linen pocket-handkerchiefs, 95 Llama lace shawls, 25 Llama lace jackets, 75 Llama lace parasol-covers, 9 white lace shawls, 12 dozen ladies' tortoise shell combs, six dozen fine linen mourning sets, 25 water-proof cloaks, and a number of silk dresses, gauntlets, and lockets. An examination of the neighborhood was then made, and it was learned that the store of Rosenbaum & Friedman, on the second floor of No. 46 Thomas street, had been entered and robbed by burglars. The firm were notified and on examining the goods found in the trunk identified them as their property. The goods are valued at $6,000. It appears that the first floor of the premises is unoccupied, and it is supposed that the burglars were concealed there when the place was closed for the night, and that during the night they forced open the door leading into that portion of the premises occupied by Rosenbaum & Friedman. On the first floor were found a trunk containing $1,500 worth of wearing apparel belonging to Mrs. Freeman, which had been removed from the second floor, and also a "jimmy," pistol, screw-driver, and two knives. The prisoners were brought before Superintendent Walling, and Fay was recognized as Flaherty, an expert burglar, whose picture is in the Rogue's Gallery. O'Neil is also known as a burglar, and the Superintendent ordered his picture to be taken. The prisoners were arraigned before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, and remanded for examination.

RACING IN CALIFORNIA.

A FOUR-MILE HEAT RACE—MOLLIE MCCARTHY THE WINNER IN 7:43¼ AND 7:42¼.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—A four-mile heat race for a purse of $5,000 came off to-day over the Bay District Course. There was a good attendance, the track was in good order, and the horses in fine condition. Mollie McCarthy, Lady Amanda, Bazar, Bradley, and Billy Bingham started. Sherman and Mattie A., who were also entered, were withdrawn on account of lameness. An even start was effected in the first heat. Bradley took the lead, retaining it until coming down the homestretch on the third mile, when Mollie McCarthy passed him. Bazar, who had till then been traveling behind took the third position, Bingham the fourth, Amanda gradually dropping to the rear, in which order they finished the heat, Lady Amanda being distanced. Time—7:43¼. In the second heat Bradley took the lead again, and kept it to the end of the second mile. Mollie McCarthy second, and Bazar third. Lady Amanda dropped hopelessly in the rear on the second mile. On rounding the first turn on the third mile, Mollie McCarthy went to the front, and Bazar passed Bradley. This position was maintained, Bradley gradually dropping to the rear. Mollie running easily and crossing the score the winner of the heat and race, Bazar second, Billy Bingham distanced. Time, (corrected) 7:42¼. Mollie McCarthy was awarded the first, third and fourth money, and Bazar the second. Following is a summary:

PURSE $5,000—$2,500 for the first, $1,250 to second $800 to third, and $500 to fourth; four-mile heats, for all ages.

T. Winter's Mollie McCarthy, 4 years old, by Monday, 101 pounds.....1 1
B. F. Timou's Bar'r 4 years old, by Jack Hamm, 104 pounds.....3 2
W. P. Barnes' Bradley, 5 years old, by Norfolk, 110 pounds.....2 dis
J. N. Crane's Billy Bingham, aged, by Dr. Lindsay, 114 pounds.....4 dis
J. Cairn Simpson's Lady Amanda, aged, by Hurrah, 111 pounds.....dis
Sherman.....dr.
Mattie A.....dr.

Time (corrected)—7:43¼, 7:42¼.

SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The New-York Society of the Cincinnati celebrated Washington's Birthday by having a banquet at Delmonico's. In the absence of the President, Hon. Hamilton Fish, from whom a letter had been received, regretting his inability to attend, Mr. William S. Popham presided. Thirty members sat down to dinner, among whom were Messrs. Pierre Van Cortlandt, Rev. Marinus Willett, Gen. John Cochrane, John Schuyler, Gen. A. S. Webb, Alexander Hamilton, William Ogden Gilles, George Cabot Ward, and other prominent gentlemen. After the course, the following toasts were drunk:

1. Washington—The First President of the Society. May we emulate his virtues as we revere his name. Drunk in silence.
2. The Founders of the Cincinnati—Heroes in war, Statesmen in peace, and ever lovers of our country. Silence.
3. Our President—Hamilton Fish. Responded to by Mr. William H. Crosby.
4. The President of the United States.
5. The Governor of the state of New-York.
6. The Army and Navy. Response by Gen. Casey.
7. Our sister State societies.
8. Women. Responses by Messrs. Fitch and Schott.

Gen. Cochrane, who presided at one end of the table, after the regular toasts, called on Alexander Hamilton, who spoke to the character of Washington. Other speeches were made by John Fitch, of the New-Jersey Society; C. Ridgely Schott, of the Pennsylvania Society, and by Gen. Cochrane. The society adjourned at a late hour.

DINNER OF THE HARVARD CLUB.

The eleventh annual dinner of the Harvard Club, composed of the Alumni of Harvard University residing in New-York City and vicinity was held last evening at Delmonico's. Mr. Joseph H. Choate, President of the club, occupied the chair. A song composed for the occasion was sung, a poem having for its subject the "Ladies," was read by Mr. H. W. Poor, and speeches were made by the President, Rev. Dr. Bellows, Dr. Sturgis, Gen. Sprague, of Buffalo; Judge Henry E. Howland, Hon. John O. Sergent, Prof. Dunbar, Dean of the University and Profs. Torling and Goodwin. Among the notable gentlemen present, in addition to those mentioned as speakers, were Attorney General Fairchild, Hon. Francis Parkman, of Boston; Messrs. G. Choate, William M. Prichard, and Dr. Francis M. Weld, and others, who acted as Dinner Committee.

HIGHWAYMEN IN WASHINGTON STREET.

While Mr. Peter Anderson, of No. 24 Albany street, was passing through Washington street, between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, he was set upon by a gang of young ruffians numbering five or six, one of whom struck him a violent blow in the face, felling him to the ground. His companions then beat him badly, and one of them covered his head with a handkerchief, after which they rifled his pockets of a pocket-book containing $50 in greenbacks. Officer McDermott, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct Police, who was in the neighborhood, heard the outcry for help made by Mr. Anderson, and on going to the spot found that he had been beaten in a shocking manner. The officer found two of the gang, named William Hickey, aged 19, of No. 95 Washington street, and John Mitchell, aged 18, of No. 125 Washington street, standing near the corner of Cedar street, and placed them under arrest. When confronted with Mr. Anderson in the station-house, he positively identified Mitchell as the person who first struck him in the face. A man named John Sullivan was subsequently arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery, and the three prisoners were yesterday taken before Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court, where they denied all knowledge of the robbery. Hickey and Mitchell were each held in default of $3,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions, and Sullivan was remanded to the custody of the Police, who expect to connect him with the robbery.

ARRESTED AFTER TWELVE YEARS.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—Joseph C. Davis was arrested here yesterday on an indictment issued in Vermont 13 years ago. He is charged with defrauding C. S. Hamilton, of Hartford, Vt., of $10,000 in 1863. A writ of habeas corpus was issued, and a hearing will take place.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S WILL.

PREPARING TO CONTEST IT IN COURT—A COMPLAINT OF "UNDUE INFLUENCE" TO BE URGED—AN EFFORT TO BE MADE FOR AN AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT.

THE TIMES on Tuesday announced that a contest of the will of the late Commodore Vanderbilt was contemplated by Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, one of the sons of the dead millionaire, and that counsel had been employed by the contestant, preliminary to the return of the citation in the Surrogate's Court on Tuesday next. Two of the morning newspapers on Wednesday explicitly denied the statements of THE TIMES, but the same newspapers yesterday swallowed their own statements with an apparently good appetite, and fully corroborated the assertion of THE TIMES that a contest would be made. The work of preparing the protest against the admission of the will to probate is going on, and the chief argument, it is understood, will be that undue influence was exerted upon Commodore Vanderbilt to induce him to make the disposition of his property that he did. Mr. C. J. Vanderbilt is as yet the only member of the family who has actually taken the position of a contestant, although others have consulted with counsel in the matter. The idea of contesting the will took the shape of a declaration to counsel soon after the will was opened, and Mr. C. J. Vanderbilt, it is said, expressed his dissatisfaction with the instrument soon after it was read. By its terms he receives only the income to be derived from an investment of $200,000, out of an estate of $100,000,000. When he applied to counsel for advice, Mr. Vanderbilt was advised not to bring the matter before the public, but to settle it in the family. This proposition did not meet with favor from Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt, and the case will, unless a proposition should come from Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt before Tuesday next, be contested, as was reported. Should the probate be resisted, an application for a Receiver of the estate pending the result of the suit would probably be made, and until the final decision is rendered, Mr. W. H. Vanderbilt will be unable to enter into the possession of his share of the property, as indicated by the will. Col. Ethan Allen, the counsel for C. J. Vanderbilt, said yesterday to a reporter of THE TIMES that Mr. Vanderbilt had informed him that probably Mr. Jeremiah Black and Mr. David Dudley Field would become his associate counsel, and the inference was that he had engaged them during his recent visit to Washington. Mr. C. J. Vanderbilt denies that he has been influenced at all by Mr. Terry, his intimate friend, in his course, and asserts that he has decided upon his action for himself, and will, if necessary, so pursue it. Col. Allen corroborates this statement, and says he has never known Mr. Terry to make any suggestions concerning the contest, although he has known that the gentleman was a very intimate friend of Mr. C. J. Vanderbilt.

THE MURDER OF MAGGIE BAUER.

TAKING TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE—OPINIONS AS TO THE SANITY OF THE PRISONER — REBUTTAL TESTIMONY TO BE OFFERED TO-DAY.

The trial of Frank McConnochie for the murder of Maggie Bauer was continued in the Queens County Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning. Mr. Armstrong continued his argument in defense of the prisoner. He said he proposed to show by witnesses that some of Maggie Bauer's hair was found on Kate Hoffman's dress; he would also show that Payne, the detective who arrested McConnochie, had used undue means for extorting the confession from the prisoner. On the occasion when McConnochie was taken along the road from Jamaica to Bauer's house he was alarmed at seeing a rope placed in the buggy, and asked Payne what they were going to do with it. Payne is said to have replied: "I don't know what the man is going to do with it, but if you confess he will not use it on you." McConnochie had on several occasions displayed evidences of mental incapacity, and had been discharged on several occasions for exhibitions of imbecility. A copy of a circular offering a reward of $200 for the apprehension of the murderer of Maggie Bauer, and signed by the Board of Supervisors of Queens County, was placed in evidence, after which Mr. John McConnochie, the father of the prisoner, was placed on the stand. He testified that the prisoner was 27 years old, and had been in the Penitentiary once for vagrancy; witness had never trusted his son to do any responsible thing; he could not get him to go to school; the prisoner had a mind incapable of understanding anything; he had never learned a trade, as people would not be bothered with him; witness had fitted his son out with clothes many times, but he would invariably destroy or lose them, and would frequently trade them for cheap jewelry and trinkets; the prisoner was never saucy or disrespectful, but would listen attentively to advice or direction; when his father's back was turned, however, he appeared to forget all the instructions he had received; the prisoner had been sent to Iowa by the Children's Aid Society on one occasion, but the following year he came back to the city.

In cross-examination the witness admitted that the prisoner might be lazy; his idea was that the prisoner had no application; witness thought prisoner knew right from wrong; he had been a tramp for many years; prisoner's mother would not have him around the house.

Dr. Charles F. Belden was next examined. He had lived in Jamaica for 14 years, and knew the prisoner; he last saw him on Sunday; he made an examination of the prisoner on that occasion, both intellectually and physically; he found that the prisoner had been addicted to a loathsome habit for the space of 13 years; in the judgment of the witness, the prisoner was physically incompetent to commit one of the offenses with which he was charged, and that his mind was more idiotic than insane.

Michael Reynolds, Charles Hermelay, Frank Fahay, Bartholomew Ward, and Mrs. J. A. Hannum testified to the mental incapacity of the prisoner.

Emma Hermelay, of Brooklyn, had known the prisoner for 10 or 12 years; she thought him silly; she had given him clothes at various times, among which was one to attend court; the latter he produced in court; she gave him the clothes to wear for morning an errand for her, and he put it on over his white shirt; on the following day he was skylarking with her brother and brother-in-law, and was accidentally stabbed in the arm by her brother-in-law; she gave him the shirt about Aug. 20.

Dr. Philip Mac-Wood testified that Bauer was no blood-can bonnet worn by Maggie Bauer was no blood-can bonnet worn by Maggie Bauer.

Bernardus Henderson, a Justice of the Peace at Jamaica, testified that the prisoner had been brought before him at the time of his arrest, and he had drawn the conclusion from the prisoner's action that he was weak minded.

Thomas Conroy, of Hunter's Point, narrated a conversation held by witness with Payne and others on an East New-York street car, to the effect that on the day the prisoner was arrested Payne had said that he had come to the conclusion that McConnochie was not guilty; Payne had led the prisoner to make a confession.

David Wright, a telegraph operator at Valley Stream Depot, testified in regard to the treatment of the prisoner, McConnochie, by Detective Payne. The latter had brought the prisoner into the station, and told the employes they had a prisoner; some ran with the prisoner, but if they would not touch him; others got a rope; another threatened the prisoner by telling him what he would do if his child had been murdered; prisoner was then asked if he attempted an outrage on the little girl; he replied he "tried to."

Abraham Baines, a Deputy Sheriff of Jamaica, testified that he arrested Kate Hoffman on Aug. 16; that she stated to him that she was at Bauer's on Aug. 14; she said she left there at 12:30 o'clock; light-colored fine hairs were taken from the dress of Kate Hoffman; witness left them in charge of Coroner Hicks.

Lizzie Nolan and Urict Urocco, inmates of the Poor-house, testified to their knowledge of Kate Hoffman and her violent temper. The court took a recess until this morning.

HIGHWAYMEN IN WASHINGTON STREET.

While Mr. Peter Anderson, of No. 24 Albany street, was passing through Washington street, between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, he was set upon by a g

THE HOWLING DERVISHES.

PECULIAR SECT OF MOHAMMEDANS.

THE HOWLERS' CONVENT—THE VISITORS PRESENT—TROOPS OF LITTLE CHILDREN —THE LIFE AND SOUL OF THE WORSHIPERS—HOW THE CORRESPONDENT WAS IMPRESSED BY THE CEREMONIES.

George Augustus Sala writes from Constantinople Jan. 22, to the London *Telegraph*, as follows: "I found the entrance to the Howlers' Convent situated in a filthy back lane, infested by dogs that seemed to have caught something of the spirit of their turbulent human neighbors, for they yelped more frequently and more snappishly than the curs of Fera—a very good-natured race in the main—are apt to do. There was the customary porter's lodge in the porch of the monastery—a dark little hole, where a ragged-bearded old *concierge* took charge of our boots. I never thought last Autumn that I should come to the pass of having to pull off my shoeleather in order to hear a heathen Turk howl himself hoarse; but we never know to what we may come. We are duly inducted into the usual wooden gallery or *estrade* running round three sides of a long, low, quadrangular apartment, the floor laid with a ragged matting. There, as Giaours, unworthy of admission to the *penetralia*, we were privileged to stand up; but, as I was in the front rank and wished to obtain a full view of the performance, I e'en squatted down on my haunches *à la Turque*. There were two or three groups of Frank ladies and gentlemen, dressed in the newest fashion, present, and, in addition to these, there was a curious commingling of Greek, Armenian, and Turkish women—the two former dressed in their Sunday best, for the particular Sabbath was a special festival of the Greek Church, and later in their customary *yashmaks*, and all giggling and ogling their neighbors, as it seems the practice of the Moslem womankind to do at all times and at all places. Poor souls! Who shall blame them if they be, indeed, adonized to a little 'skylarking' under the secure awnings of their mean veils? They must have out a dull life of it in their harems at home; although I am well aware that some foolish people declare the Moslem woman to be the happiest soul alive. According to these agreeable optimists, Leila or Fatima has nothing whatever to do save to eat bonbons, smoke bubble bowles, plait her tresses into long rat-tails, listen to storytellers, look at herself in a mirror, and dress pretty puppets for her children. So in mine own country have I heard masters declare that their servants ought to think themselves the most fortunate creatures under the sun for being permitted to spend the major part of their existence in a camp stone dungeon underground among the rats and the black beetles, and over against the coal cellar and the dust bin. But our domestics never know when they are well off, and a similar state of ignorance as to what is best for them may prevail among women under the beneficent sway of Mahommedanism. There was another feature in the aspect of the audience at this howling *séance* which struck me as being somewhat remarkable. There were troops of little children present, some mere babies in arms, others little toddlekins of from three to five years old. The infants were painfully swaddled and *emmaillotés*; but the more advanced urchins looked picturesque enough in their tiny jackets and breeches of light-colored silks or figured cotton stuff—the boys in fitlpuhan fezzes, the girls with their hair plaited into tails and interspersed with small gilt coins. All these children were, nevertheless, an awful spectacle of sickliness and debility; and many of them showed shocking sores or were pitiable cripples. A few of the less afflicted of this stricken band had contrived to crawl out of the Giaours' Gallery into the sacred precincts, where they sprawled on the matting and listened, with much equanimity, to the Howlers; but these small intruders were soon espied by time, quickly picked up by the Sheiks, or by their attendants, and handed back to their parents and guardians benind the railing.

I had not been five minutes in the place before I began to understand that there were Dervishes and Dervishes, and that it was by no means necessary to wear on the tall conical head-gear in mowling in order to get a very good living out of the profession. There were perhaps half-a-dozen Sheiks present, pimp, well-favored, middle-aged gentlemen, in fur-lined robes, and wearing either green turbans or the high, conical lamb-wool cap. I noticed that several personages of good breeding from time to time a handsome double-cased gold watch, attached to one of the buttons of his caftan by a solid gold chain, and most of his colleagues wore on their fingers signet rings of price. These class leaders, if I may call them so, marched up and down the matted area, chatting among themselves, or with their hands behind their backs, telling, in a mechanical way, so it seemed to me, the beads in their chaplets. By turns, they appeared to go on duty in directing the movements and conducting the uproar of the *Uniantes*, who, whatever may have been their actual social standing did not, to my thinking, look like Dervishes at all. They had much more the appearance of so many tramps and vagrants, indiscriminately picked up from the nearest gutter, or recently discharged from the casual ward of a workhouse—supposing such an appliance of advanced civilization to exist in the Ottoman Empire. They were some 18 in number, lazy, unwashed, ragged, vegabonds of all complexions, from a pasty white to a deep chocolate hue; and among them I noticed one negro of colossal stature and of a deep, shiny black. His unflawed ebony was most artistically set off by his apparel, which consisted solely of a smock and a short pair of drawers of white linen, girt about his waist by a faded red rag, and leaving his broad chest and muscular arms and legs bare. He was, in fine, that which, in the old days of American slavery, would have been qualified at an auction mart as 'a full-grown buck nigger, up to weeding, hoeing, carting trash, boiling cane, ring and ball-ing and chopping a cord of rotting bales,' and would have been cheap, I take it, at $1,200. I fancy that he was a Nubian, not very long caught. Anyway, he was the life and soul of the Howlers, who stood up in a row against the wall in the place where the Mithrab was, or should have been, and, following the Sunglemanap of the Sheik, recited the 'Lah-illah,' which they pronounced, by the way, 'Lol' and 'ollah!' The principal movement on their parts seemed to be a violent stamp on the ground; and, as they went up and down, wagging their preposterous heads, waving their bony arms, and bringing down their huge feet in alternate thuds on the ground, I could not help musing upon the benefit they might derive from say half an hour's exercise every morning on the treadmill of an English county jail, with a taste of the cat-o'-nine-tails afterward, just to equalize the circulation. The negro and his 17 associates continued to tramp and to intone their peaimody for about 25 minutes; and then they began to howl, not by any means in unison, but every one on his own account. There were those who bawled bass and those who growled treble. Some grunted like swine, some barked like dogs, some lowed like kine, some bellowed like bulls, some squealed like sucking pigs, while others merely yelled and shrieked like the human Bedlamites they seemed to have been temporarily turned into. To this screeching, wailing, snarling, gurgling, gasping din, the voice of the 'full-grown buck nigger' was always predominant. He was the first to begin and the last to leave off this diabolical clatter, but he showed no signs of swooning; on the contrary, the rogue looked as though he derived intense enjoyment from the performance. Where could it be that I last saw such a scene, and listened to the pious *sacarme* of such a black bull of Bashan as he in the white smock and drawers? Surely it was in the United States many years since; but the howling dervish I heard in the State of Massachusetts said nothing about 'La-illah-illah-ian!' He did nothing but shout 'Bress de Lord!' 'Bress de Lord!' 'Come quick!' 'Come quick!' 'Bress de Lord!' 'Bress de Lord!' 'Oh, Golly! Golly! Hallelujum!' Evidently the 32nd degree to which Emerson succeeding to imposture, hysterics supervening on humbug, are very much the same all the world over.

I should be ashamed to record—were it not idle to blush for any action that is perfectly natural—that the direst difficulty which encountered during this mad orgie of caterwauling was to refrain, myself, from taking an active part in the performance. There came over me 20 times a fierce and well-nigh irrepressible desire to howl. There was something more than seductive, more than tempting—there was that which was absolutely fascinating and enthralling in the opportunity offered for proclaiming one's individuality in a bare yaup,' as Walt Whitman puts it. 'The occasion is fleeting,' Hippocrates tells us. When might such another present itself as that offered by the Howling Place of the Azia Yanni! Who was to say me nay if I elected to yelp. Had I not been told by a friend versed in the mysteries of Islam that the bellowing bulls of Bashan against the wall were not professed Dervishes. They were not even holy men, but merely penitents who, in atonement for some crime committed, had come here to join in the devotional exercises of the Roofai, and so howl themselves into a state of grace. There may have been, perchance, some penitent Bashi-Bazouks, some remorseful Zaptiehs, some reclaimed Kaimakams among the screeching, stamping gang; and the doleful yells of 'Hoo! yah! hoo!' may have implied an expression of sorrow for the howler's participation in the Bulgarian atrocities. I hope that it was so with all my heart. I have a good many sins of my own to account for, and why, I thought, should I not essay to howl a few of them out? We are fond enough at home of talking of sitting in sackcloth and ashes, of rending our garments, of beating our breasts, and of lifting up our voices and weeping; but I ask do we ever actually do any one of these things? Is there any abnormal demand for cinders on Ash Wednesday? Did you ever even see, out of a madhouse, anybody tearing his or her hair? You talk about wringing your hands. Did you ever do so, save, perhaps, after washing those extremities at a hotel, and finding that the chambermaid had forgotten to bring you a towel? Among the Roofai fanlities are provided for converting mere rhetoric into logic, and you may wail yourself out of breath without scandalising your neighbors. There is, I apprehend, another and a more deeply-seated cause which might account for the temptation, which ostensibly civilized and apparently rational beings often experience, to make fools of themselves in the way of shrieking. Wise physicians will discourse to you very learnedly about the proneness of the nervous system to hysterical affections, and the consequences of hysteria itself; but all I know is that when one wild beast begins to howl another follows suit; that the lion roaring in the jungle is answered by the garrulous jackal and the derisive hyæna; and that African chiefs and their savage followers will then unroof

patriotism, piety, and trade rum, shout by the hour together. I was fortunately enabled to subdue my savage instincts among the Roofai; but, had I howled my loudest in unison with the rapscallions around me, I should have been coding. I am afraid, only to a thoroughly natural intuition. Baby is quite a natural character, and does not he howl from morning until night?"

SCOTCH UNIVERSITIES.

THE AWKWARDNESS OF THE FRESHMAN—THE GOOD OLD CUSTOMS OF THE PLACE —MYSTERIOUS STUDENTS.

From the Saturday Review.

The Scotch freshman is a very shy and curious being, all unlike the mirthful lads who come up from Harrow or Rugby with hosts of friends ready made, and with social and cricketing reputation to keep up. The English university is a continuation on a larger scale of the life they know already; they have already made their mark in one way or another as scholars, or athletes, or whatever it may be, and they fit without difficulty into the place which is ready for them. Everything, on the other hand, is strange to the Scotch freshman; even the Greek alphabet is not always familiar to him, and when a Professor asks him to breakfast he endures agonies of shyness. He comes, perhaps, from a parish school where he has been the one redeeming feature in the toilsome life of the dominie. He has for years enjoyed the benefit of all the leisure of that hard-worked man, and has gladdened him by his "grip" on mathematics and his skill in Latin prose, an art which lingers in Aberdeenshire villages as the old Etruscan method of granulating gold-work survived in one nook of the Apennines. Full of a modest confidence that what Scotchmen have done Scotchmen may do, he sets himself to the study of the Hamiltonian philosophy and grapples with Consciousness and the Concept. This sort of student you will but rarely see in the open air, never, certainly, at foot-ball or golf; but in passing through the windy streets at midnight one may descry the gleam of the candle by which he and a friend can study Reid's *Active Powers*, or, greatly daring, master the laws of Greek accentuation.

There is no such thing as a fast freshman at a Scotch university; but the lumpish freshman is there, and no doubt would be fast if he had the opportunity. He has come from the plow, in obedience to the mistaken ambition of his parents, who hope to see him a gilded minister. At first he is very awkward, but he is a good deal encouraged by finding that one set of low ones begins with a sort of recognized boar-fight, in which he so conducts himself as to gain the approval of other dumpkins. He finds, too, that, in a large class of some 150 men and boys, the odds are 150 to 1 that he will not be asked to give his rendering of any passage of Xenophon or Livy. Presuming on this knowledge, he exercises his talent for practical jokes, and finally, perhaps, after some culminating feat of stealing the tongue of the college bell, leaves the place without a degree, and with an exhaustive ignorance which the Southern gentleman may envy, but is not allowed to enjoy in peace. A third sort of freshman comes from one of the larger Scotch schools, and necessarily possesses some knowledge of the elements of Greek and Latin. Unfortunately, he is generally so much diverted by the blunders of the dumbkin and by the fates quantities of the prodigy from the north parts that he ceases to be a student, becomes an unconcerned spectator of the life around him, and is easily defeated by his rustic rivals.

Very queer in many ways their life is. It is a curious spectacle that of some 200 men and boys, some eagerly answering questions as if they were children at school, and some possessing their souls in great fear of being blandly requested to exhibit their knowledge. In a lecture on logic you may find men full of acuteness and interest who cannot pronounce the Latin names of the fallacies, and who talk of *ignatio elenchi* and *poetic principii* with perfect confidence. This is the sort of man who is very prominent in the clubs and societies which make some attempt to keep up a corporate life. Months before the election of a Lord Rector he is forming committees and sub-committees, boring people of note with his letters, and writing semi-political tracts and lampoons. He presides over clubs which wear colors, and are not wholly unlike their German prototypes. He is great in all the good old customs of the place, and at one university amazes the "bejant" by extorting from him a sailling wherewith to buy raisins and almonds. Some strange tradition, dating, perhaps, from the fifteenth century, has ordained that second year's men shall eat raisins and all things, at the expense of freshmen, in the first month of the Autumn session. Another law of these Medes and Persians has decreed that in Spring a band of maskers is to ride about the town, amusing the ligies, in spite of one Kate Kennedy. Antiquaries are not agreed as to who Miss Kennedy may have been, but she did well to deserve this commemoration, and it may be guessed that the business is a survival of the carnival. Perhaps any harmless piece of fun of this kind rather deserves support than otherwise in colleges where traditions have faded very rapidly, and where gaudy days of any sort are few and far between.

There are always in Scotch universities a number of characters whose business there is anything but obvious, and whose whole manner of life is a mystery. One student is reported to have revealed the secret of his pallor and of his sleepy demeanor by appearing one morning in a policeman's hat. He was a constable on night duty, and his perseverance in his studies as well as creditable as that of the Stoic philosopher who turned a mill all night to gain money to pay for the lectures he attended in the day. Unfortunately, it can hardly be said that students of this class get much good by their well-meant efforts. It is impossible for the Professor to ask them any questions, because they promptly betray a depth of inconceivable ignorance which is not lightly to be stirred a second time. Their own idea, apparently, is that they gain something by living in the atmosphere of books, and the low scale of fees enables hopeless incapacity to stay on satisfaction. At most, they pick up as much scholarship as was displayed by one of their number along with a certain calmness peculiar to the race. Two students of this class were in one lecture, and it was seriously believed that they knew no more of Latin than the "adsum" with which they delighted to answer to their names in the roll-call. But the name when one of them was absent, and, to the surprise of all, his companion answered to his name with the word "*assum*." On the fourth day he showed still more profound scholarship and stoicism by replying "*mortuus est*." The weak point of the Scotch universities is the lack of endowments, which makes it almost necessary, if a Professor is to live at all, and not perish by starvation, that he should have crowded lectures. Now, as there are but few schools where the higher class of education flourishes, it is impossible to have a stern examination before the admission of students. If only those who had a fair knowledge of classics and mathematics were admitted, the lecture-rooms would be thinned and the fees reduced to next to nothing. As these things stand at present the lecture attendances are large, and but a small proportion of the men have anything approaching to accurate knowledge. Time would be hopelessly wasted in the attempt to give most of them any serious acquaintance with any difficult subject. At the same time there is enough interest in the things of the mind to encourage Professors to give lectures which are far more of the nature of literature than the cudjoisted and bad remarks which are printed as lectures in Oxford. If a man has not time or energy enough to follow minute study patiently, he will certainly learn more from a Scotch Professor than in an English college lecture-room. To students who had the pleasure and advantage of attending, for example, the lectures of the late Prof. Ferrier, there would be something very like torture in hearing any English lecturer so crabbed passages in Aristotle's *Ethics*, and to pitfalls in the *Republic*. The whole education of a Scotch university is more popular, more rhetorical, and, perhaps, so far, more pleasant and exhilarating.

It is found to be impossible to make the majority of the men accomplished scholars, or even to induce them all to take the pass degree. The examination for that degree is much harder than that which ends the troubles of the English passman, but the work required is not much more interesting than what is demanded of him. Again, there is but little material profit in taking honors in a Scotch university; and so, when pass-work is difficult and dry, and honors-work has few attractions not a very great proportion of students take any degree at all. The result is a certain aimlessness and desultory study of the sort which is often practised by clever men, but seldom by sound scholars. There is time for dawdling among the pleasanter places of literature; there is no particular need to hurry; there are sure to be plenty of students of this way of thinking, and thus the Scotch universities offer a sort of life which is not all unprofitable. Rhetorical and literary talent is encouraged at the expense of the scholarship which labors at its task in the Scotch universities do not turn out pupils who can "cure the halt and maimed likeitdes" but they give every class a chance of gaining intellectual interests. The growing custom of passing from the Scotch to the German universities may supply what the Northern teaching wants, and may train the men who would have been flowery but orthodox preachers into not less flowery, but less "sound" occupants of the pupits. Certainly the new liberalism of Northern opinion may be traced to the alliance between Scotch and German thought which has taken the place of "the Ancient League" with France.

SCIENCE AND THE STAGE.

The London correspondent of a Liverpool daily writes: "Parisian theatrical folk, like English clergymen, are inclined to sneer at science. What they are asking, has science done for the stage? And the answer is, nothing worth having. The Parisian people declare that the scientiste have invented for them only two things—the oxy-hydrogen light and 'Pepper's Ghost.' That last, having ceased to bewilder Londoners, is praised as a great suntevenuar, and they proudly tell how Fenner discovered the secret. He saw that things upon the stage were reflected with the ghost and, challenging Prof. Pepper with his theory, was submitted to the weeds secret. The amusing part of all this gossip, however, is that 'Pepper's Ghost' is now never seen on the stage, and the difficulty of reasuing a ghost is still one of the unsolved problems which perplex theatrical managers. Nothing could be much worse than the ghosts which we have had in London lately. One atrocious imitation was of guass, and was so poor that the people laughed. Another was a spirited exhibition, and at last a peculiarly-dressed man came on in the flesh. Here is a chance for 'materialising mediums!' If they can only train their spirits, the ghost of *Hamlet's* father may actually make each particular hair to stand on end every night."

GEN. MIGUEL BLANCO.

RECORD OF THE NEW MEXICAN COMMANDER AT MATAMORAS—VARIED PUBLIC SERVICES.

A telegram from Brownsville to the Galveston (Texas) *News*, dated Feb. 13, says: "The Mexican General, Miguel Blanco, who has lately assumed command on this frontier, is a native of Coahuila, and a lawyer. He was a member of the Mexican Supreme Court of Justice, and of the Mexican Congress. In 1855 he entered the military service as a Colonel, and fought against the despotic rule of Santa Anna two years afterward. He was again in Congress and was again in arms against President Comonfort, and was second in command of the Conservative army. After the conclusion of this war he was Governor of the Federal District of Mexico, and occupied other high positions. At the beginning of the war of intervention he was Minister of War. After the fall of Puebla he resigned and accepted command of a division in the Army. This he resigned to avoid some unpleasant complications. He established a flourishing colony in Tamaulipas—was offered a high military command under the Empire and refused. He offered his services to Juarez in Chihuahua; was in the battle of San Jacinto and the siege of Queretaro. At the close of the war he returned to private life, only taking part politics in the Fourth Congress, acting with the opposition. He was afterward fourth magistrate of the Supreme Court, and was prevailed upon to accept command of the line of the Bravo. He is spoken of as a candidate for the Supreme Bench and for Governor of Coahuila. This is the kind of man Diaz has sent here to superseden the irresponsible Revuelistas. Blanco and Cortina had a friendly interview yesterday. The people of Matamoras are lively and hopeful of peace and a resumption of business. A great many families have returned to their homes. Some of the officers of Revueltas are said not to relish the change of commanders; it may be because they know he will rule according to law and will allow of no illegal exactions. The people are highly pleased at the change. It is not known where Gen. Cortina will be sent; it is said he will not command Matamoras."

NET RESULTS OF THE "HARD TERMS."

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution*, a violent ex-rebel Democratic Southern paper, says in its issue of the 20th inst: "Gen. Joe Johnston has become a citizen of the United States. There are very few, perhaps not 20, whose disabilities have not been removed. Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs will soon be the only survivors of the proscribed."

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Davis, P. J.

No.
2—Hooker vs. Sanger.
3—Thurber vs. Hart, No. 1.
14—Bainbridge vs. Liverpool, &c.
31—Hurzthal vs. Sale.
70—Sickles vs. Richardson.
74—Seibert vs. Tuckhaber.
75—Spencer vs. Sperber.
77—Gilman vs. Mittnacht.
78—Prince's Metallic Paint Co. vs. Carson Met. Paint Co.
83—Sleight vs. Cody.
84—Donohue vs. Cody.
110—Lefevre vs. Keeley.
116—First Nat. B'k of Coopterstown vs. Beals.

Call commencing with No. 201.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

No. Law and Fact.
47—Reilly vs. Dillon et al.
141—Steinbrenner vs. Beyer et al.
142—Guidet vs. Brown et al.
143—Lynes vs. Brander, Jr.
148—Hutch vs. Atlantic & Pacific Tel. Co.
114—Shelton vs. Johnson.
115—Kinney vs. Beach et al.
67—Herriot vs. Herriot
26—Bard vs. U. S. Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.
53—Taylor vs. Roche et al
74—Andrews et al. vs. Ryan.
87—Allen vs. Dicasy.
29—Green vs. Milbank et al.
334—Whiting vs. Gearty et al.
110—Meredith vs. Schmaedeke et al.
151—Ten Eyck vs. Cory.
35—Burrows et al. vs. Atlantic Nat. Bank.
89—Snare vs. Hardwicke.
332—Williams vs. Freeman et al.
57—Westerfeld vs. Fenton et al.
62—Brumschedt et al vs. Blasinger et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

No. Short causes.
3866—Davis vs. Navarro.
3979—Johnson vs. Phyfe.
2723—B'k of North America vs. Wheeler et al.
4261—Ladin & H. Powder Co. vs. Benedict.
4263—Wenman vs. Seneka.
4131—Davidson vs. Smith.
3980—Fullerton vs. Smith.
3259—Moser vs. Striker.
2356—Schroeder vs. Nat. B'k vs. Mat. hews, &c.
4087—Kettle vs. Lestrade.
4451—Zimmerman vs. Nicolay.
4441—Kenyon vs. Lee Boy Lumber Co., &c.
4199—Perkins, Jr., vs. Finch.
4401—Astor vs. Sanger.
4366—Raton et al. vs. Dana et al.
3197—Howe vs. Little.
2395—Woodruff vs. World Mut. Life Ins. Co.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Lawrence, J.

No. Short Causes.
2882—Greenwich Bank vs. Bellefontaine.
4466—Woodward vs. Barr.
1770—Clark vs. Bradstreet et al.
4154—American National B'k vs. Kennedy et al.
1190—Union Trust Co. of N. Y. vs. Phipps et al.
4410—Shotwell et al. vs. Mulligan.
4420—Walter vs. Gorman.
4028—Bl ke et al. vs. Peabody.
4422—LaRoche vs. Lyon.
4167—Lynch vs. Knapp et al.
2806—Schroeder vs. Hammerstein.
2808—Holt et al. vs. Hammerstein.
4192—George et al. vs. Hughlan.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

No.
1349½—Hickey vs. The Mayor, &c.
803½—Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.
589—Hall vs. Kiernan.
1494—Crow vs. Knapp.
1180½—Higgins vs. The Mayor, &c.
2191—McKiea vs. Favier.
1801—Sofield vs. Compton.
953—Baker et al. vs. Gleason.
1809—Moody et al. vs. Pell.
1059—Kokert vs. Story et al.
1921—Sullivan vs. Johnson
1989—Shaeffer vs. Gibson.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Case on—No. 54—Roody vs. Tilden et al. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.

No. Short Causes.
734—See et al. vs. Stevens.
1170—Howe et al. vs. Peters.
1083—Murthe vs. Garrison.
1179—Chesver vs Gilbert Elevated R'lway Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Case on—No. 347—Fac. & Mec. Nat. Bk. of Buffalo vs. Brown et al. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Curtis, C. J.

Case on—No. 713—Farrell vs. Van Tuyl. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until the first Monday of March.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Robinson, J.

No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

No. Short Causes.
726—Curtis vs. Levy.
1271—Barkley vs. Smith.
1357—Haley vs. Strahan.
1318—Adams, Jr., vs. Van Valkenburgh.
1498—Whitehead vs. Shields.
1316—Degraw et al. vs. Le row.
1290—Hoppe vs. Dway & 7th av. R. R. Co.
1472—Soulne vs. Smith.
1320—Willard vs. Estes.
1430—Hall vs. Hall.
1410—Gouraud vs. Gouraud Lustig.
1197—Warner vs. Shay.
1104—Gerh ett vs. Hackrel.
1500—The Hazard Powder Co. vs. Clark.
1381—Cooper vs. Aberle.
1038—Powell vs. Bar ne.
1097—The U. S. Reflector Co. vs. Maston.
1492—Shieffelin vs. Casey
1410—Gouraud vs. Lustig.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

No.
807—Schermerhorn vs. Devlin.
604—The N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Crosier.
314—Devlin vs. Gallagher.
1097—Uhlman vs. Hayman.
1216—Shiffendecker versus Gotzwels.
885—Buckingham vs. N.Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1050—Lawrence et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
795—Meacham vs. Campbell.
738—Brower vs. Campbell.
737—Loomis vs. Campbell.
736—Hunt vs. Campbell.
436—Kinkel vs. Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No.
1179—Nessel versus The Mayor, &c.
493—Brower vs. Dayton.
1079—Spencer vs. O'Brien.
730—Hoe et al. vs. Brophy.
887—Walsh vs. N. Y. Fire Dry Dock Co.
843—Second Nat. Bk. of Paterson vs. Porter.
1190—Seaman et al. vs. Noonan.
710—Shipman vs. Pielsticker.
1256—Isaacs vs. Baer.
1140—Wynen vs. Schappert.
1114—Gononde vs. Flood.
541—Schlag vs. Schlag.
929—Cook vs. Clark.
1118—White vs. Callahan.
1023—Levene vs. Brush.
937—Kuppenheim vs. Pforsheimer.
1053—Follett vs. Spencer.
1054—Follett vs. Leech Automatic Mach'Co.
631—Kuse vs. The N. Y. & N. H. R. R. Co.
1221—Brink vs. Fay.
1184—Ackerman vs. McArthur.
1182—Hodges vs. Muspratt et al.
827—Heidick vs. Boyd.
1060—Turjeffort vs. Van Ingen et al.
1258—Duiel et al. vs. The Com. Gen. Trans.
1188—Donohue, &c., vs. Boorum.
42—Loughran vs. Kelly, &c.
1246—Funk vs. Lord, Jr., et al.
1180—La Rue vs. Ocean Steam Nav. Co.
277—Potouiski vs. Levy.
1145—Colles vs. The Mayor, &c.
1252—Dowley vs. Merritt.
1253—Comes et al. versus Masters.
1183—Gamble vs. Conner, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
7800—Kohn vs. Hochstadter.
9229—Ryle vs. Peter.
8900—Volsinsky vs. Stevens.
9264—Schatte vs. Hamilton.
8152—Brush vs. Levene.
9140—Shea vs. Burne.
9246—Reiman vs. Shawvelt.
9187—Sloane et al. versus Hatch.
4003—Louies vs. McDermott.
4021—Goldberger vs. Farrell.
3209—Hinds & Traders' B'k vs Kohn et al.
4145—Greenwich B'k of N. Y. vs. Daniels, &c.
4031—Carter vs. Haynes, et al.
3619—Hulett vs. Theobald et al.
4405—Merry vs. Forge.
4275—Durach vs. Van Vulkenburgh.
4459—Thrasher et al. vs. Fyatt, &c.
4429—Adams versus McGowan
4467—East River Nat. B'k vs. Murder.
3947—Edson et al. vs. Smith, Jr., et al vs.
4489—Russell et al. vs. McCormick.
9130—Sloane et al. vs. Page
8086—Sloane et al. versus Hatch.
9113—Bank of the Metropolis vs. Kohn et al.
6528—Levy vs. Stumm
9083—Armitage versus O'Shaughnessy.
7728—Wild vs. Butterworth.
9133—Berg-ron vs. Vandaugeon.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gross, J.

Nos. Short Causes.
8293—Smith vs. Ailt.
9077—Blumenthal versus Dupont, &c.
8970—Sneider vs. Allen et al.
7669—Weil vs. Maher.
7551—Manuf'r's & Builders' Bank vs. Cornet.
7552—Manuf'r's & Builders' Bank vs. Ke win.
6121—Rice vs. Brun et al
7070—Bloomingdale versus Tuesing.
7.05—Seabora vs. Rose et al.
9281—McLaughlin vs. Eunis.
7734—Dwyer et al. vs. Harbison.
9135—Anderson vs. American shovel Co.
9136—Same vs. Same.
9137—Osborne et al. vs. Am. shovel Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos. Short causes.
8814—Withers vs. Collins.
8872—Lawton et al. vs. Meyer.
8873—Same vs. Same.
8386—Schaube et al. vs. Dougherty.
9109—Gould, &c. vs. Beh.
7904—Kay vs. Whiting.
7712—Dah vs. Unsenbury
8578—Marotski vs. Papoupoulis et al.
8774—Seligsberg vs. Urbansky.
8775—Brod vs. Vetter.
9182—Cordts vs. Muller.
9136—Same vs. Same.
9186—Nagle vs. Arnold et al.
9168—Heyman vs. Buldoff.
9280—Damon vs. Seymour.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Feb. 21.—Cattle — Receipts to-day, 3 cars, or 51 head, making the total supply for the week this far 5,604 head, against 6,282 head for the same time last week. There was no market to-day. The few on hand offering were light. Sales of 3 cars steers, averaging 1,093 lb., at $4 80. The yards are about clear of stock. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,500 head, against 13,500 head for the same time last week; the market was dull and slow, and the demand was light; sales of 9 cars good to choice Canadas at $5 90@6 25. 10 cars of late arrivals of mixed stock remain in the yards. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,905 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,100 head, against 10,000 head for the same time last week; the market is active; sales of 3 cars good heavy, averaging 273 lb., at $6; 4 cars Yorkers, fair to good, averaging 156 to 165 lb., at $6 45@6 75; 4 cars Yorkers remain unsold.

EAST LIBERTY, Penn., Feb. 22.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 603 head, or 26 cars of through and 13 cars for the market, making a total for the past three days of 28 cars of through and 57 cars of yard stock, or 1,411 head; everything was sold out, leaving the pens all clear, except of through stock; best $5 70@5 80; medium to good, $5 25@5 50; common to fair, $4 75@5. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,365 head, making a total for the past three days of 4,840 head; Yorkers selling at $6 2 @6 70; Philadelphias at 6 25@6 50, the latter rate to-day, and for all, mainly, the best sales the past three days of 1,100 head; selling at $4 30@6 50.

BUFFALO, Feb. 22.—The Board of Trade was closed to-day. But little business was transacted on the docks. Flour firm and unchanged; sales, 250 bbls. Grain—Wheat dull and 2@3c lower; 6 cars No. 1 Hard at 92c. Other Grains nominally unchanged in the absence of sales. Seeds—Sales of 150 bags Timothy at $2. Millfeed Freights unchanged. Provisions—Pork, 3,000 bbls.; at Wheat, 6,400 bushels; Corn, 20,800 bushels; Oats, 9,800 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 2,810 bbls.; Wheat, 8,400 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 19,100 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 22.—Hogs strong at the following quotations, with prospects of an advance to-morrow: Light, $4 75@4 90; packing, $4 9 @5 20; butchers', $5 20@5 50. Cattle weak, but not quotably lower; choice to fancy shipping steers, $5 25@5 50; good to prime, $4 75@5 12½; light, $4@4 30; fair to choice Cows and Heifers, $3 12½@4; stockers, $3@3 50; corn-fed Texans, $3 50@4 25.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Wheat—Nothing doing. Rye quiet at 85c. Oats in light demand; sales of 1 car No. 2 White Western at 59c; 1 car no grade, sold, at 57½c. Barley active; sales, 10,000 bush. in Bay, 6 cars Canada, no grade, and 2 cars No. 2 bay, all on private terms; 1 car No. 3 Canada at 75c. Malt quiet.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 22—3:30 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £320,000 during the past week. The proportion of the Bank of England reserve to liability, which last week was 40¾ per cent, is now 43⅜ per cent. The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £11,000. 5:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 15-16 for both money and the account. United States Bonds, 1865s, 106; 1867s, 109½. Erie Railway shares, 8¾.

FRANKFURT, Feb. 22.—United States Bonds, new fives, 10¾.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,023,000f during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22.—Corn dull; Eastern at 29s.; Western at 26s. Bacon quiet; Cumberland Cut at 37s.; Short Rib at 34s. Long Clear at 40s.; Short Clear at 41s. Hams—Long Cut dull at 56s. Shoulders dull at 31s. Beef dull; India Mess at 99s.; Extra Mess at 103s.; Prime Mess at 79s. Lard—Prime Steam dull at 50s. Tallow—Prime City dull and nominal at 41s. Turpentine—Spirits dull at 28s. 6d. Resin dull; Common at 5s. 6d.; Fine at 10s. 6d. Cheese—American choice firmer at 73s. Lard-oil, none in the market. Flour—Extra state steady at 25s. 6d. Wheat—No. 1 spring steady at 10s 9d.; No. 2 do. steady at 10s. 5d.; Winter Southern, none in the market; Winter Western steady at 10s. 9d. Corn—Mixed and yellow steady at 23s. 3d. for new.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and easier; Middling Uplands, 6 9-16d.; Middling Orleans, 6¾d.; sales, 8,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; English sales, 5,000 bales, including 4,800 bales American. Futures, 3-32d. cheaper; Uplands, Low Middling clause, now landing, 6¾d.; Upanda, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 21-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 23-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 25-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 27-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, sail, 6 19-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, sail, 6 21-32d. Futures closed steady.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of Cotton to-day included 5,000 bales American. Provisions—Cheese, 73s. for ordinary American. Pork, 86s. 6 pd. for prime mess. Bacon, 39s. 9d. 6 cwt for Long Clear Middles, and 40s. 9d. for Short Clear Middles.

LONDON, Feb. 22—5:30 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 2d. @1s. 2½d. 6 gallon. Spirits of Turpentine, 27s 9d.@28s. 6 cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 22.—Petroleum, 36f. for fine Pale American.

RIO JANEIRO, Feb. 21.—Coffee market quiet; prices maintained; no change: Rio, good Firsts, 6,700 @6,850 reis per 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 24⅝. Average daily receipts during the week, 6,000 bags; shipments of the week, to the Channel and North of Europe, 15,000 bags; to United States, 23,000 bags; to the Mediterranean, 2,000 bags; sales of the week, for the Channel and North of Europe, 11,000 bags; for the United States, 23,000 bags; for the Mediterranean, 1,000 bags. Stock, 72,000 bags. Freight per sailing vessel for the Channel, 60s.

HAVANA, Feb. 22.—Exchange on the United States, 60 days, currency, 22½@22¾ discount; short sight, do., 14@1 discount; 60 days, gold, 2½@2¾ premium; short sight, do., 3½@4 premium; on London, 13 2 13 2 premium; on Paris, 4@1 premium. Sugars are arriving slowly.

SANTOS, Feb. 21.—Coffee market animated: prices 6⅝; superior Santos, 3,600@3,800 reis per 10 kilos. Average daily receipts during the week,

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
The steamers of this line have Saloons, recommended by Medical Authority, U. S. Navy, to be the safest and most comfortable on the passage to Queenstown of all the year round.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 6:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 53 North River.
These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the noise and motion are least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.
Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold: return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.
J. D. JONES, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 42 latitude 13, returning to the south of 42 latitude.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 41 at 42, or nothing to be north of 43.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BATAVIA....WED., Feb. 28 | ALGERIA, WED., March 14
ABYSSINIA, WED., March 7 | PARTHIA...WED., Mar. 21
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 13, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.
RATES OF PASSENGERS BY MAIL STEAMERS.
Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $75 to $90, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall). First-class full-powered iron screw steamers from Pier No. 51 North River:
For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)
ALPS.....Feb. 23
VENA.....March 15
For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.
ATLAS.....March 14
Superior deck-saloon accommodations for passengers. Plan, FORWOOD & CO., Agents. No. 56 Wall st.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 23 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.
CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 24
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 28
SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.
Insurance to Interior points at full rates. Through Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger steerage fills at lowest rates. Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points in the South and West.
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents.
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY G. HASKELL, General Agent
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STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 43 North river, foot of Jane st.
STATE OF NEVADA.....Thursday, Feb. 22
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 15
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22
First cabin, $70, $95, and $70. According to accommodations: return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMERS.
Steamers leave Pier No. 1 North River at 3 P. M.
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 28
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, March 14
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana. Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 23 and March 16 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.
Foreigners or passengers only.
ALEJANDRE & JOHNSON, 51 and 53 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
Company's pier, foot of 31st, Hoboken.
HERMANN....Sat., Feb. 24 | AMS. R....Sat., March 10
NECKAR....Sat., March 3 | WESER....Sat., March 17
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON HAVRE OR BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency
Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, March 24, at 1 P. M.
From Pier 45 North River.
CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. STEERAGE, $24. Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.
Saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath-rooms amidships.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW
Anchoria...Feb. 24, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia...March 10, 2 P. M.
California, March 3, 8 A. M. | Victoria, March 17, 7 A. M.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND LONDONDERRY.
Calabria, $65 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35. Steerage $28.
NEW-YORK AND LONDON.
Utopia...Feb. 24, 2 P. M. | Circassia...March 10, 2 P. M.
Cabins, $55 to $80. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.
Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:
CANADA, Frangeul.....Saturday, Feb. 24, at 2 P. M.
For particulars apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen, Mar 3, 7 A. M. | Spain, March 10, 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; steerage, $26. Drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 3, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.
Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers. City Point and Dictator also, with the steamer J. SCHUTTER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.
C. D. OWENS, Agent at G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. R. R. & S. S. Co., No. 409 Broadway.

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FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c., sailing from Pier foot Canal st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Sailing March 1 connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Thursday, March 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Feb. 28
For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. SULLAY, Superintendent, No. 5 Bowling Green, Pier foot Canal st., North River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 7
Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green. MOKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line.
For PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.
SURVIA.....March 1 | HERDER.....March 15
HAMMONIA.....March 8 | WIELAND.....March 22
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $100 gold. Second Cabin, $55 gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
EDUARD HARTOG & CO., C. H. RICHARDS & SONS, General Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SAUCES.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."
Worcestershire Sauce.
LEA & PERRINS'
SIGNATURE is on EVERY BOTTLE.
Lea & Perrins
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW-YORK.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a respectable girl; four years' City reference; best employer can be seen. Call or address, on Friday and Saturday, No. 338 3d av., in fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 309 5th av., present employer's.

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CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS Chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Address E. K., Box No. 251 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl, in a private family; is willing and obliging. City reference. Call at No. 448 7th av., between 34th and 35th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and seamstress. City or country; best of reference. Apply at No. 230 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing; City references. Call at No. 3 West 45th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters together; both girls good laundresses; will do the work of sma l family if required; are competent and obliging; City or country; best of City references. Address S. D., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK OF MANY years experience; understands her business perfectly; very best City reference; City or country. Address G. K., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO girls, together; one as good Protestant cook, other as chamber-maid and waitress; will do entire work of small family; first-class City reference. Call at No. 171 Avenue B, near 11th st.

COOK, WASHES, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman, in a private family; excellent baker; understands fine desserts; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 142 West 26th st., grocery store.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN; understands all kinds of French and American cooking; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 124 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; City or country; best references. Address D. C., Box 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Cyprian Protestant in a private family; good cook, excellent washer and ironer; best reference. Call at No. 301 east 39th st., corner of 2d av.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS ON MEATS, SOUPS, AND game; is an excellent baker and a reliable woman; well recommended. Address Cook, Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, AND ASSIST WITH WASHING.—By a good plain cook; willing and obliging; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 1,414 Broadway.

COOK.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; UNDERSTANDS her business, and is a first-class baker; City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 341 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; WILL assist with washing and ironing; City or country; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 124 West 33d st., basement, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOU G WOMAN, Protestant, as first-class cook; help with washing and ironing; country preferred; good City references. Call for two days at No. 307 East 44th st.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; will do coarse washing; best of reference. Call at No. 220 East 29th st., first floor, back.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two girls together, one as good Protestant cook, other as chamber-maid and waitress; first-class City references. Call at No. 171 Avenue B, near 11th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker and family seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would wait on lady and assist with chamber-work; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at shoe store, No. 685 6th av., between 39th and 40th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—MAKES OVER OF DRESSES; good trimmer, fitter, and button-hole; charge moderate; good operator. Address K., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker; would engage for $7 a week; by the month, less. Address J. W., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED dress-maker to go out by the day or week. Call for two days at No. 307 West 20th st.; ring four times.

GOVERNESS OR LADY'S COMPANION.—By a young French widow lady of education, refinement, and unexceptionable references; is willing to traveling and good society; salary not so much an object as an agreeable position. Address M. S. M. S., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A NEAT, CHEERFUL INtelligent, companionable woman in hotel or family; would act as companion to an invalid or as dress-maker in a family; highest reference; City or country. Address for one week Ladies' Depository, 876 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW woman, and daughter 17 years, to do the entire work of a small private family; no objection to the country or payment; best references. Call or address No. 3 West 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERIcan woman to do general house-work in a small private family. Call Friday and Saturday at No. 206 East 26th st., first floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN IN A small American family; good City reference. Call for two days at 253 1st av., between 14th and 15th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 217 West 28th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as lady's maid; first-class English reference; understands all thoroughly; no objections to traveling. Address for one week L. M., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT having long experience in Europe; best City references. Address Mrs. Wilson, No. 87 3d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen as No. 247 West 31st st., second floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a Protestant young woman as first-class laundress, or to do chamber-work and waiting; City or country, first-class reference. Call at No. 20 West 18th st., rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress in a private family; City or country; first-class City reference. Call at No. 1,414 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS OR HOUSE-WORK.—CITY OR country; City reference. Call at No. 404 West 19th st., third floor.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable girl; City or country. Call at last place, No. 56 East 25th st.

MATRON.—BY A LADY, WITH THOROUGHLY practical knowledge of housekeeping, as matron; has had experience in schools; best City references. Address, for one week, COMPETENT, Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A PROTESTant, to take charge of and instruct young children; would accompany a family to Europe, or to wait upon an invalid lady; best City references. Call for two days, between 1 and 3 o'clock, at No. 21 West 39th st., or write for four days.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN OF EXPErience; is capable of bringing up a baby on the bottle; would assist or take care of growing children; three years' reference for capability and character. Call at No. 121 West 46th st., near 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY RELIABLE AND competent girl as nurse for an infant. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 208 West 38th st.; call on Friday and Saturday after 12 o'clock.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—BY A FRENCH woman, to teach children French and embroidery, or would take care of an invalid. Call or address No. 49 South Washington square.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl; can take care of an infant; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 213 East 25th st., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as child's nurse or sew; good references. Address P. D., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS NURSE to an invalid, either lady or gentleman; has good City reference. Call at No. 715 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable girl; can take care of a baby; has good City reference. Call at No. 202 West 25th st.

NURSE.—BY A DISENGAGED MONTHLY NURSE; best City references. Call at No. 152 East 42d st., first floor, front.

OPERATOR.—BY A COMPETENT OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson machine on fine work, to go out by the day. Address K., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, OR would take charge of a fine room in a hotel; best City reference; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 307 5th av., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands all kinds of courses, wines, and salads; best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at present employer's, No. 309 5th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH waitress; understands dressing all kinds of salads, and care of silver; capable of filling a man's place; City reference. Call at No. 488 7th av.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID AND assist with the washing. Call at present employer's, No. 6 West 32d st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan, work by the day, as first-class laundress at 75c. to $1 per day; can polish and flute; references. Call on or address Mrs. Williams, No. 512 East 15th st., fourth floor, back.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BOOK-KEEPER, CORRESPONDENT, &c.—Is competent; an excellent penman, and can give first-class reference. Address F., Box No. 120 *Times* office.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY understands his business; no objection to the country; understands the care and treatment of gentlemen's road horses; highly recommended, living six years in one place. Address A. B., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; has served him faithfully for years with the strictest honesty, sobriety, and industry; thoroughly understands his business; is a skillful, handy, and industrious good man; strictly temperate. Address XX, No. 715 7th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; is willing to help in the garden, and make himself generally useful; has some of the very best City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant coachman; single; thoroughly understands his business; careful City driver; no objection to the country; first-class references. Call or address for two days Coachman, No. 149 West 31st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man as coachman; is willing and obliging; understands the care of harness and horses; good, careful driver. Address J. M., No. 306 7th av., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman or groom; can be well recommended. Call or address No. 76 West 50th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; BEST CITY references. Can be seen at his late employer's, No. 31 West 34th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH MARRIED MAN: good reference for one week, Robert Cole, Paterson, N. J.

GARDENER AND FLORIST.—BY A FIRSTclass man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches relating to horticulture, greenhouses, rose-houses, and vegetables hot and cold graperies, the laying out of new places; the silvertine cannot be equaled in painting; and florist and the propagating of all kinds of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; do not answer except you want a first-class gardener; best City references. Address J. H., No. 4 Morrisst.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY A SCOTCH man, married; no incumbrance; has a practical knowledge of the culture and general management of hot and cold grapery s, green-houses, plants, vegetables, &c.; the laying out of grounds; also a general knowledge of farming, stock, and dairies and the propagating of all kinds of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; do not answer except you want a first-class gardener; best City references. Address J. H., No. 4 Morrisst.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY A SCOTCHman, married; no incumbrance; has a practical knowledge of the culture and general management of hot and cold grapery s, green-houses, plants, vegetables, &c.; the laying out of grounds; also a general knowledge of farming, stock, and dairies and the propagating of all kinds of fruits, flowers, and vegetables; do not answer except you want a first-class gardener; best City references. Address W. A. C., box No. 206 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN, WITH WIFE (only, as first-class gardener; understands thoroughly, hot-house plants, graperies, flowers, and vegetable gardening; refers to his present employer, P. T. Barnum, Bridgeport, Conn., where he may be addressed, and to Henry Dalton, Astor-st. & Wadley, florists, 37th st. and 6th av., New-York.

GARDENER.—OF EXTENSIVE PRACTICE IN Green-houses, graperies, and laying out country places, &c., is open for an engagement; has received several prizes from the Queen's County Agricultural Society for his horticultural and agricultural departments; first-class references. Address M. C. B., Box No. 246 *Times* office.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the cultivation of stove and green-house plants, rose-growing, hot and cold graperies, fruits, vegetables, and full management of lawns; highly recommended. Address R. H., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE, PRACTICAL MAN; good florist and vegetable gardener; understands the care of green-houses; has first-c ass reference from last employe.s. Address J., No. 114 Cedar st., for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER (Scotch, married;) thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; references as to character and ability unexceptionable. Address L., Peter Henderson, Esq., No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT MARRIED man; understands the propagation and care of greenhouse plants, grapes, &c.; best of City references; has had long practical and successful experience. Call or address G. D., at seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands vegetables, flowers, care of hors s, and painting; willing and obliging. Call or address J. Smith, No. 165 East 32d st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN; fifteen years' recommendation from present employer. Address G. L., Scarsdale Post Office, Westchester County.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; GERMAN; one child; understands the care of greenhouses and graperies. Call or address O. P., seed store, No. 67 Ba-ter st.

GARDENER.—BY A STEADY, SOBER, INDUSTrious married man; no family; understands his business; good reference. Address E., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

I WISH A GOOD POSITION—HAVE A FEW thousand to loan at seven per cent. on unquestioned security, to a proper party who can give a fir compensation to a reliable person; references given and required. Address J. W., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MALE NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT AND TRUStworthy man as nurse or attendant to a sick or invalid gentleman; good City reference. Address Hervey, Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; can make himself generally useful in the kitchen or house-work. Call for three days at No. 155 West 24th st., at Granger.

WAITER OR COACHMAN.—IN A PRIVATE family; City or country; is thoroughly competent; first-class City reference; wages not so much an object. Address Waiter, Box No. 345 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—A COLORED MAN AS WAITER IN a private family or boarding-house; City reference. Call or address Waiter, No. 145 West 33d st., rear house No. 3.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISHMAN IN a private family, having the best of City reference. Address H. S. N., Box No. 318 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; UNderstands his business; has good references; will work for moderate wages. Call after 9 o'clock at No. 132 West 15th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG SINGLE colored man; is thorough y competent; can furnish good reference for honesty and moral habits. Call or address c., No. 163 West 24th st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN IN A private family; is willing and obliging; can give the best of City references. Address F. H., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN in a private family; Protestant; five years, best City reference; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address for two days at No. 104 West 31st st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; best City reference. Call or address M. V., at Salter's, No. 283 Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Anglishman; best City reference. Call or address W. G., No. 231 West 26th st.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS MAN, IN A PRIVATE family; good reference. Address P. E., No. 392 6th av., in the grocery store.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH SWISS MAN, good City references; speaks a little English; Call or address A. B., No. 141 5th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS waiter in a small private family; good references. Call or address J. H. S., No. 902 8th av., in the rear.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—A CAPABLE VEGETABLE GARDENER; must understand his business in every branch; have first-class references, be willing to assist generally in stable; good situation and good wages. Address for six days, J. H. BROWER, No. 45 South st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG FRENCH WOMAN AS LADY'S maid; one who thoroughly understands hairdressing, dress-making and sewing on a machine; good references required. Apply at No. 264 5th av., from 9 to 1.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS NURSE AND SEAMstress—French or Swiss preferred. Best City references required. Call at No. 16 East 32d st., between 10 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED.—A LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS; must be a good hair-dresser; Protestant. Apply at No. 324 Madison av., between 9 and 10:30.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ADHESIVE POSTAGE STAMPS.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Jan. 25, 1877.
Sealed proposals are invited from steel-plate engravers and paste printers, and will be received at this department until 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday, the 28th day of February, 1877, for furnishing all the postage stamps which this department may require for public and official use during a period of four years, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1877, viz:
1. Stamps for the use of the public.
2. Official stamps for the use of the executive department.
3. Newspaper and periodical stamps.

QUALITY OF STAMPS.

The stamps must be furnished, subject to the approval of the department, from steel plates, engraved in the highest style of the art of steel engraving, and printed in such colors as may from time to time be selected by the department, in the best and most approved manner, upon paper of the best quality, suitable for the purpose and satisfactory to the department, thoroughly gummed with the best quality of adhesive gum, perforated in such manner that each separate stamp can be readily detached and used, the sheets to be well pressed, and packed so as to prevent them from adhering to each other; the same to be furnished with all reasonable dispatch in such quantities as may in each case be ordered by the department duly to fill requisitions from Postmasters and from the executive departments. The stamps must be printed on hand-roller presses.

DIES, ROLLS, AND PLATES.

The dies, rolls, and plates from which postage stamps are now printed, being the property of the United States, will be placed in the keeping and custody of the contractor on or before the first day of May, 1877, the same to be held subject to the order and control of the department, as hereinafter provided; and the contractor will be required, from said dies, rolls, and pl tes, and from such rolls and plates as may be necessary to be reproduced from the original dies, to have on hand, ready for issue on the day the contract term commences, a sufficient stock of stamps, of the several denominations and kinds required, to fill the current daily requisitions from the department, without hindrance or delay.

The contractor will be further required to keep in repair all dies, rolls, and plates from which stamps may be printed, and to renew the same whenever required; and should new designs be required at any time to take the place of the present series of stamps for the use of the public, or of any of them, or for denominations of stamps not now in use, the same shall be furnished an i engraved, subject to the approval of the Postmaster General, upon his request, within a reasonable time; all which shall be done and executed in the best style of steel engraving by the contractor, and at his own expense. No change will be made in the present designs of official postage stamps, or of newspaper and periodical stamps; but the contractor will be required to keep in repair, and renew when required, the dies, rolls, and plates for these stamps, the same as for the stamps for the use of the public. All dies, rolls, and plates made or used at any time in filling the contract shall immediately become the absolute property of the United States, and shall be delivered, in good working order, to the Postmaster General or his authorized agent whenever demanded.

BUILDING, PLACE OF MANUFACTURE, &c.

The stamps will be required to be manufactured in a fire-proof building, and in separate apartments, distinct from those in which any other work is done by the contractor—the whole to be subject to the approval of the department—and when finished must be placed in a fire and burglar-proof safe or vault, to be specially provided for that purpose, and constructed to the satisfaction of the department. The contractor, his employes, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

AGENT—OFFICE-ROOMS—INSPECTION.

A resident agent of the department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamps, who shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the stamps are manufactured and stored; for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish such suitable office and writing room, for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government. The Postmaster General shall also have the right at any time to cause an inspector to be placed, by any person or agency whom he may specially designate or the purpose, of the apartments, safes, and vaults used for the manufacture and storage of stamps, and of the stamps in course of manufacture or after finished.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several denominations and kinds of stamps, subject to the control of the Post Office Department, in regularly watched and guarded agencies as may be specially authorized by the Postmaster General, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the department may be promptly filled, and the department shall have the right to require the contractor at any time during the existence of the contract to furnish an extra quantity of stamps not exceeding a supply for three months.

STAMPS.

Stamps to be transmitted by sea routes must be securely packed in hermetically sealed tin cases, wrapped in strong manila paper; all others must either be packed in strong binder's-board boxes, bound on the edges and corners with manilla, and enveloped in two thicknesses of strong manilla paper, or inclosed in strong manila envelopes, as the quantity to be transmitted may require; and the same to be so inclosed as to enable the agent of the department to officially seal them.

DELIVERY.

The stamps may be required to be delivered by the contractor in separate packages, as above provided for, at the Post Office in the place where the same are manufactured, or at such other Post Office in the immediate vicinity of the place of manufacture as the Postmaster General may direct; or in such quantities at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C. (each denomination and kind being kept separate,) as the Postmaster General may direct.

BLANKS.

In addition, the contractor will be required to furnish labels, and direct the same, for each package, in accordance with the daily lists furnished by the agent of the department, together with all other blanks required to be inclosed with the stamps; also, all blanks for daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly returns relating to the number and denominations of stamps furnished.

REPORTS.

The contractor will be required to report weekly, under oath, the number, denomination, and kind of stamps manufactured, finished, and delivered (or spoiled,) the number issued during the week, and the number available for issue; all spoiled stamps to be destroyed by the agent of the department in the presence of the contractor or his representative, or otherwise disposed of, as the Postmaster General may direct.

AWARD.

The contract will be awarded on the basis of the number of the several kinds of stamps issued during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, as follows:
1. Number of stamps for use of the public.693,799,090
2. Number of official stamps for use of the executive department.....17,082,665
3. Number of newspaper and periodical stamps.....1,290,347
Total.....717,772,102

Bids must be made for each kind of stamps separately, the bidders stating in their proposals the price per thousand stamps, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and the contract will be awarded as a whole to the lowest responsible bidder in the aggregate, the amount of a bid to be ascertained by extending the above issues at the prices bid respectively, and then aggregating the amounts of the three several items. It must be understood, however, that proposals made under this advertisement shall include all the stamps needed by the department during the contract term, without reference to the above issues. Should the use of any of the above kinds of stamps be discontinued during the contract term, the contractor will not be entitled to damages on account of such discontinuance.

PROPOSALS—AGREEMENT—BOND.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or partnership making it, and when made by a partnership the name of each partner interested must be disclosed; and it must be

A BRILLIANT TEA-PARTY.

THE LADY WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

GRANDEST AFFAIR OF THE SEASON—THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND NILSSON HALL CROWDED TO EXCESS—DESCRIPTION OF THE BOOTHS—THE PROMINENT PERSONS WHO WERE PRESENT—THE DANCING AT THE ACADEMY.

The citizens of New-York bore witness last night to the beneficence of one of its most noble charities. Everybody knows St John's Guild and its work; everybody has come across it or its agents in one place or another, for several years past, and thousands of dollars in money and clothing and provisions have been contributed to replenish its stores as they have been consumed. No time was ever so hard in this City that this institution has not been able successfully to make its appeal for the poor, and it has never been heard in vain. In Winter the freezing and starving are fed and clothed; in Summer the puling children and sickly mothers are caught up for a day now and then, and blessed in body and mind by a breath of fresh air and a meal of good things on the hospital barge of the Guild. To do all this requires a great deal of money, and the entire success of the reception last night is proof that the good work prosecuted with so much thoroughness has been appreciated and will be sustained. The Martha Washington Reception was brought to a state of ripeness and perfection through the assistance of many of the best known and respected ladies and gentlemen in this City, who entered with all their hearts into the work of making the affair successful. The tickets were illustrated with views of Martha Washington's home at Mount Vernon, a monogram of the letters M. W., and a view of Independence Hall, clustered about a good representation of the hospital barge sailing past Castle Garden on one of its excursions down the bay. That these tickets had been in good demand began to be apparent at 8 o'clock last night. The front of the Academy at that hour was illuminated with the glare of a calcium light on Fourteenth street, opposite Irving place, and in the range of this powerful light stood crowds of spectators awaiting the arrival of the guests. The weather was as delightful as could have been desired, the moon shining brilliantly overhead, while the streets were in excellent condition. The number of spectators was so large that Irving place was filled far above Fifteenth street, while there was a dense throng on both sides of Fourteenth street toward Third and Fourth avenues. The Police kept a wide passage open to the entrances, but the crowd pressed as close as possible to the lines eager to catch glimpses of the superbly-dressed ladies as they alighted from the carriages and hurried into the academy. Before 9 o'clock the approaches to the building were filled with carriages, and it seemed as if it would be midnight before the last one would deliver its load. Inside the house the arrangements in both the Academy and Nilsson Hall had all been well made, and were carried out smoothly, skilfully, and without delay, thanks to the energy and industry of Mr. Theodore Moss and Mr. Charles Chamberlain, Jr., who had general charge of the affair. The hour for opening the ball was 10 o'clock, but long before that time the boxes were more than half filled, while the parquet was well occupied, and the family circle presented an unusually blooming aspect. The decorations of the opera-house were not elaborate, the ingenuity of the decorator having been expended upon the garden in Nilsson Hall. Vases of flowers marked the boundary of the dancing platform, the proscenium box set apart for the Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine was draped with the royal ensign of Russia, and the box occupied by Mayor Ely was decorated with the Municipal flag. American flags were tastefully arranged over the first row of boxes on either side of the stage, and fastened with glittering shields. A calcium light in the upper tier threw its glare over the stage. At 10 o'clock, the crowd outside the Academy had increased to several thousands, and the police were fully employed in restraining them. The corridors were thronged with ladies dressed in brilliant costumes, and gentlemen in uniform or evening dress, and the boxes were all occupied, the parquet filled to overflowing, the amphitheatre crowded, and guests were still coming. They continued to come until midnight, and swept in an unbroken mass in and out at the entrances to Nilsson Hall. In numbers the ball far surpassed any previous one of the season, as it also did in the attendance of prominent persons. The variety and richness of its costumes were infinite, and there was abundance of sociability. The Grand Dukes of Russia entered the Academy at 10:30 o'clock, in the midst of a quadrille, giving no opportunity for the recognition of their coming by any formality. They were furnished with very artistic copies of the order of dancing, painted in water-colors, and the card decorated with a rosette upon which the royal arms of Russia were wrought in silk. The ball will bring not less than $15,000 to the treasury of St. John's Guild.

THE MENUET DE LA COUR.

At a few minutes past 10, after the performance of several overtures by the two bands, the gas was suddenly lowered and the curtain was raised, disclosing in the foreground 16 couples in costumes of the reign of Louis XIV. On the raised platform, at the back of the stage, were grouped the ladies who were to have charge of the booths in Nilsson Hall, the costumes of each nationality being together, and Mrs. Bettner, the representative of Lady Washington, in the middle. Mrs. Bettner wore a costume of white brocaded silk, patterned exactly after the dress in Huntington's famous picture. Two broad pink silk bands ran down the corsage and skirt from the neck to the bottom. The sleeves were short and tight-fitting, with rosettes of pink ribbon at the elbows. The stomacher was of point aiguille lace, very deep and rich, and it was fastened at the throat with a large brooch of diamonds. The head-dress was very high, with a long lace cap, the hair being powdered and the top being ornamented with a bunch of pink roses and a white ostrich feather. The couples on the floor stepped forward in a stately march to the music of Bernstein's band, and at the same moment the glare of five powerful calcium lights was thrown from the upper gallery upon them and the other group. The effect was magnificent. The costumes were superb of themselves. The gentlemen wore coats of scarlet, blue, green, fawn color, and purple velvet and black moire antique, some of them elaborately embroidered in colors and others gorgeous with gold or silver lace; embroidered waistcoats, white satin knee-breeches, pink, purple, or black stockings, and shoes with silver buckles. They all had white wigs with the traditional queue. The ladies were attired in silks of various hues, cut Marie Antoinette style, with immense court trails. Some wore their hair powdered and others had white wigs. Nearly all displayed a bit of ribbon and some feathers in their coiffure. The audience looked on breathlessly as the exquisite colors blended in the intricacies of the march. Then, suddenly the couples spread out over the door, taking their places for a grand Minuet du Cour. The names of the dancers and the order in which they stood is as follows: Mr. De Garmo with Mrs. Bryant; Mr. Anderson with Miss Doughty; Mr. Dart with Miss Alice Brown; Dr. Schultz with Miss S. Philips; Mr. Van Orden with Miss L. Philips; Mr. Baker with Miss Kate Farson; Mr. Blasch with Miss M. Hastings; Mr. Fiske with Mrs. E. Hastings; Mr. Doughty with Miss Parsons; Mr. Weld with Miss Bryant; Mr. Gwelin with Miss F. Dart; Mr. Masterson with Miss Hassett; Mr. Damond with Mrs. Mordaunt, Mr. Fichtz with Miss Stillman, Mr. Vernon with Miss Williams, and Mr. Gilbert with Miss Taylor. The various steps were gone through without a single mistake, and when the couples made their final bow and resumed their march the vast audience broke forth into a storm of applause. The curtain was then rung down and the stage cleared.

SCENES AT NILSSON HALL.

When it arose again the doors of Nilsson Hall had been thrown open, and the guests were allowed to file in procession into it. Workmen had been engaged since Monday last, under the superintendence of Messrs. Young & Wilson, in the decoration of the hall, which was transformed into a lovely garden. The approaches from the Academy had been draped with tri-colored bunting. The air inside was heavy with perfume. The entrance doors were flanked by fancy groups of palms and other rare plants and by huge ornamental urns overflowing with exquisite exotics. The walls were hidden behind a massive screen of tall fir trees which sheltered a series of arbors, enclosing booths typical of the various countries of the globe. These were surrounded by plants indigenous to the several climates represented, and were profusely ornamented with flags and banners, and with gay-colored flowers. Tiny cages full of canaries were hidden among the foliage everywhere. The booths were for the sale of flowers, done up in many artistic shapes, the dealers being ladies chosen for their grace and beauty, each set wearing the national costume of the nation under whose banner they served for the nonce.

Under the brilliant glow of the gaslight the effect was very beautiful. Indeed nothing has ever been seen to equal it in this City, except perhaps the decorations of Irving Hall on the occasion of the last Americus Club ball, which is reported to have cost $30,000; yet that lacked the presence of refined and beautiful women, tasteful toilets, and that atmosphere of respectability and good breeding which were the most enjoyable features of this.

The central arbor, the largest and most elaborate of the series, was dedicated to modern America. It was octagonal in shape, its many pillars supporting an open roof, topped by a dome, on which stood a large stuffed eagle grasping in his talons a silk United States flag. Around the outside to a height of three feet ran a screen of evergreens, banked on top with potted lycipodium. Similar screens running through the centre from front to rear made a wide passage through the bower, and in the narrow spaces between the outer and inner promenades stood the ladies who had been chosen to represent the Union. They were in modern attire, and were Mrs. General Badeau, the Countess D'Wilbau, Miss Marié, Mrs. and Miss Hubbard, Miss Raymond, Miss Walsh, and Miss Lawrence. They were all attired in evening costumes of modern cut. They were presided over by Mrs. John B. Marie, who wore a sky-blue silk robe, covered with deep falls of point aiguille lace and magnificent diamonds; hair powdered and decorated with ostrich feathers. The pillars, roof, and dome, and also the many graceful festoons which ornamented the edges and corners, were composed of evergreens profusely decorated with artificial and cut flowers, which were arranged in such a manner as to make the Union colors predominate. Rustic hanging baskets and cages of singing canary birds were hung from every point of the roof, and on the capitals of the pillars stood potted lilies and dwarf plants.

Directly in front of the American bower, on a pedestal draped with rich crimson hangings, was the silvered cologne fountain that was exhibited at the Centennial. Figures of cupids, squirrels, bears, and horses, stood around it, and from numerous jets issued constant streams of Jockey Club, White Rose, New Mown Hay, and California Water. Facing the fountain, with its back to the street door, was Russia's arbor. It was next to America's in beauty. Its shape was half of an octagon, with evergreen pillars and peaked roof. On each capital stood a potted palm, between which and on the top of the roof were massed plumes of white pampas grass. A platform in the rear supported three stuffed bears rampant—one in the embrace of a tiger—and between these was placed the royal Russian arms. Russian flags were gracefully draped among the evergreen rafters of the roof and the royal Russian standard floated from the top. Skins of ferocious animals hung on each side, and there were numerous baskets of exotics pendant from the roof. Mrs. John C. Fremont was the presiding genius. She was attired in salmon-colored silk, trimmed with magnificent folds of point aiguille lace. Her assistants were Miss Hargous, Miss Anita Hargous, and Miss Mary Townsend, all in white silk, trimmed with swan's down and ermine fur.

England's bower was next to Russia's, on the right. From a heavy canopy of scarlet satin depended draperies of British flags and upright banners tastefully disposed. Tall gilt stands, topped by huge bouquets, stood on either side. Festoons of amilax set off one of the prettiest bowers in the hall. Mrs. J. Lester Wallack presided. She was attired in white silk, cut very *decollete* and trimmed with small white flowers. She had a bunch of blush roses on her bosom and two tiny silk Union Jacks, one on each shoulder. Her assistants were in white silk. They were: Miss Sewell, Mrs. Charles Wallack, Lady Young, Mrs. Woodman, of England, Miss Ross, Miss Chamberlain, and Miss Hall. The next bower was France's. A white canopy edged with red fringe was upheld by rustic branches. Beneath, arranged on pretty stands in front and behind, was a perfect mass of gorgeous potted flowers in full bloom. There were acacias, azalias, begonias, ferns, calla lilies, camellias, variegated hollies, hyacinths, lilies of the valley, violets, cineraria, cytisus, chorozemas, gledias Tankervillas, anthuriums, echeverrias, carnation pinks, and numerous other rare varities. The flower counter was a square dark rock covered with trailing vines. On each end was a pretty hanging basket. Mrs. George W. McLean presided. She was attired in white brocaded silk trimmed with large daisies, ornaments of pearls and solitaire diamond earrings. Her assistants were Miss Ida Dewitt, Miss Ella Dewitt, Mrs. Budd, and Mrs. Fellows. They all wore white silk and pearls. Spain's was next in order. A canopy of red and yellow silk—the national colors—was suspended by yellow silken cords from the branches of four surrounding trees. In the rear was a rustic trellis covered with imitation grape-vines. The environing foliage was gay with cut flowers. Mrs. M. T. Huggins presided. She wore orange-colored silk trimmed with Brussels lace and scarlet flowers. She was assisted by Mrs. J. Lennox Huggins, Miss Huggins, Miss Van Wyck, and Miss Minnie Wier. Their costumes were similar in style to hers.

Next came Germany's, one of the largest and finest in the room. It had the usual evergreen pillars, but in the rear and in the form of a circle. The roof was arched, and the evergreen rafters terminated in front in a large, open-work ball of evergreens and flowers, beneath which hung heavy black, red, and white silk streamers, gathered by garlands of blush rosebuds, and encircled with amilax and red roses. An insertion of wide scarlet satin was run through the pillars just below the roof. Numerous hanging baskets added to the effect. Among the foliage grouped about this arbor were growing camellias, cailas, auracarias, variegated holly, and pinks. A round table, draped in black and decorated with evergreens, stood in the centre, and served as a counter for the use of the fair dispensers of flowers. Mrs. Edward Salomon, wife of the ex-Governor of Wisconsin, presided. She wore a rich purple silk, with a point aiguille lace stomacher, and powdered hair decorated with roses and an ostrich feather. Her assistants were Miss Fuetke, Miss Kuhnhoff, Mrs. H. Roaner, Miss Vawenbuck, Miss Isidor, Miss F. Richard, and Miss Edith Isidor. They were attired in peasant costumes, each representing a different province of Germany, many of them never having been seen in this country before. The next was Italy's. The arbor was a roofed trellis supporting grape-vines and banked with palms and other tropical plants. White grapes hung down in clusters. Large statutes finished off the sides. Mrs. Dr. R. F. Wier, a great grand-niece of Gen. Washington, presided. She was attired in white silk trimmed with chantilly lace; chemisette of puffed tulle. Her assistants were Miss Barbour, Miss Cutts, Miss Oakley, and Mrs. H. N. Alden, who wore the Italian national costume. Greece's was next. An imitation stone wall with capitals ran along two sides. Above was a green-painted lattice bung as a canopy and covered with acacia vines. Behind the wall and in front of it on either side were statues. The encircling foliage included six or eight varieties of dracænas, marantas, curculago, tree ferns, and yuccas. There were also many vases filled with exotics dispersed about the arbor, and the top of the wall was almost covered with them. A thick festoon of roses was arranged along the front. Mrs. Robert Dale Owen presided. She was attired in black silk, with a Brussels lace veil and shawl. Her assistants were Miss Hart, Miss Mattie Brown, Miss J. Wilson, and Miss C. L. Jones. They wore blue and red Greek costumes edged with gold and silver rimmings. 'Rebecca at the Well" was last on the right of the room, near the Academy door. A huge vase, painted to imitate a stone well, and a flower and vine-wreathed lattice-work stand were embowered in a fancy group of palms, aracanas, tree ferns, and curculago. The well was filled with lemonade, and on the stand were glasses from which fine beautiful young ladies, in gorgeous Oriental costumes, dispensed refreshing draughts at war prices to the susceptible throng. Mrs. Edward Lauterbach presided. She was assisted by Miss Herter, Miss Laby, and Miss Buckman.

On the left, next to Russia, was Iceland's bower, arranged to represent a rounded canopy of snow with pendant icicles, the background being composed of cleverly-imitated ice on canvass. Rocks piled loosely in front and the surrounding trees were white with cotton and mica to represent snow. The effect was very pretty. Mrs. F. J. Dupignac presided. She wore a salmon colored silk trimmed with Brussels lace, and on her head was a white silk cap covered with gauze. Her assistants were Miss Isidor, Miss Bryan, Miss Denicke, and Miss Groyer. They were attired in gay colored striped dresses trimmed with silver lace, and all had jaunty caps on their heads. Next to Iceland, in the corner, was the Mount Vernon bower, an elegantly draped and carpeted inclosure, in which Mrs. Bettner, Dr. Carnochan's sister, received in Revolutionary costume already described. The canopy was of Solferino colored satin, with a silk American flag on top. Rustic stands served as flower counters. Mrs. Bettner's assistants were Miss Harwick, Miss Dufais, Miss Vanderpool, Mrs. May White, Miss Bettner, Mrs. Morris, and Mrs. Ball. All wore white Continental costumes. A long, narrow space, completely surrounded by high forest trees, except a small entrance and exit, was the site of the gypsy camp, where fortunes to suit the pockets of the public were told by 15 lovely Zingara, under the queenship of Miss Laura S. C. Davton. In one corner was a camp-fire, with suspended pots and all the other accessories; in another corner was a gorgeous tent, and strewn about were real logs, upon which the beautiful fortune-tellers sat. Mr. Samson was king of the troupe, which consisted of Miss C. Kimball, Mrs. R. B. Kimball, Miss E. Kimball, Miss Patterson, Miss N. Patterson, Master G. Leggatt, Miss Merritt, Miss Samson, Miss Riker, Miss Root, Miss Shirley, Miss Bloodgood, and Miss M. Bloodgood. All wore appropriate costumes. Mexico came next. In the middle of a mass of cactus, Spanish bayonet, agaves, yuccas, aloes, euphorbias, rubber trees, palms, and other tropical plants was stationed a straw-thatched cabin with sides and back of matting. A counter, covered also with matting, stood in front. Mrs George Browne, Jr., presided. She wore a solferino satin dress trimmed with point applique lace, over which was thrown a black lace shawl. Her assistants were Mrs. West, Miss West, and Miss Nichols, similarly attired, and all having Mexican caps on their heads. Finally, there was the bower of Brazil, a stone-fronted booth, with tile roof and back of matting, embowered in cactuses, rubber trees, acacias, dracænas, amarantha, Sago palms, and other ultra-tropical trees. The illusion was rendered more complete by the presence of a large white parrot in a wicker cage, which supplemented the beauty of the attendants in attracting an unceasing throng. Miss Fanny Barrow presided. She was attired in black velvet, with red sash and sash. She was assisted by Miss Bunce, Miss Claire Bunce, and Miss Bellew, who wore similar costumes.

The flags of the several nations were draped about the hall, and each booth was decorated with a red silk banner bearing its coat of arms.

THE DANCING AT THE ACADEMY.

The procession filed through the hall and out again, nearly every person stopping on the way to purchase a bouquet. Then dancing commenced on a floor which was thronged to the point of discomfort. The City's box soon filled up, the guests besides Mayor Ely being Controller and Mrs. Kelly, President Lewis, of the Board of Aldermen, and wife, and Commissioner and Mrs. Hayward. During the first lanciers the Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine, attended by Consul Bodisco and Baron Schilling, entered their box. They were attired in plain evening costume, and their arrival was so quiet that there was no demonstration. In a few minutes, however, the Russian national anthem struck up, and the imperial party arose and bowed their thanks. Then President Lewis went over and asked if their Highnesses would be pleased to meet the Mayor. They acquiesced, and the Municipal party went over and payed their respects. Then, under escort of Mr. Dupignac and the Mayor, the Grand Dukes and their suite went into Nilsson Hall, followed by an immense throng. At the Russian bower a special order of dance, painted in water-colors and having pendant from it a bullion-fringed cossite with the Russian coat of arms embroidered on it was presented to Alexis. Gen. Pryor subsequently stepped up and introduced Mrs. Washington, of Virginia, a grand niece of the General, who gave Alexis a pinch of snuff out of a snuff-box presented by Alexander II. to Judge Bushrod, of Virginia. After about 15 minutes the imperial party took their leave as quietly as they entered. The next guest of note to arrive was ex-President Lerdo, of Mexico, who came under escort of Mr. Alexandre. He was in full uniform, and was made the recipient of every attention. The crush about 1 o'clock, when the ball was at its height, was awful. The costumes of the ladies were very rich and beautiful, almost without exception. The festivities did not close until an early hour this morning.

PROMINENT PERSONS PRESENT.

In writing of those present it is only necessary to state that what is known as "all New-York" were in attendance. Among the most prominent were the following:

The Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine, Capt. Le Baron Schilling, the Russian Minister, and the Grand Duke's physician; Sir Charles Young, Mayor Ely, Controller John Kelly, and Mrs. Kelly, Tax Commissioner Haywood, Aldermen S. A. Lewis, and Mrs. Lewis, ex-Judge Joseph Koch, and Mrs. Koch, Algernon S. Sullivan, and Mrs. Sullivan, ex-Alderman Vance, and Mrs. Vance, Col. Frederick A. Conkling, Mrs. John Bigelow, Mr. and Mrs. C. Godfrey Gunther and Miss Gunther, Mr. and Mrs. Hinckley, Gen. Roger A. Pryor and party, including a grand-niece of Gen. Washington and great-grand-niece of Martha Washington, Judge Donohue and family, Howard Adams, John Abbott, Gen. and Miss McQuade, Mrs. Van Brunt, and Miss Louise Servoss, Erastus Brooks, R. Davey, Major E. Ellingwood, Herman Kobbe, and Mrs. Bettner, and the following members of the Old Guard: J. Aspell, Capt. J. E. Bazley, Charles G. Child, Treasurer; Sergt. Ralph Booth, Sergt. Martine, Capt. Buckley, Gen. Joseph Naylor, Capt. T. Morris, Mr. J. W. Ranney; Mrs. Dr. Carnochan, Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Scott and Miss Wyman, Judge Brady and Mrs. Brady, Mrs. Burn, Knox, Miss Dart, Mr. and Mrs. Stanfield, Capt. Warton of Gen. Shaler's staff, Dr. De Grau, United States Army, Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Gen. Anson G. McCook, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew W. Leggat, Pilot Commissioner Blunt, and family; Judge A. J. Alker and lady, Chas. Chamberlain, Jr., and Miss Kitty Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Lester Wallack, Miss Madeline Hawes and Mrs. J. Rogers, and Commissioners Brennan and Cox and ladies, Mr. and Mrs. Kettleman, Judge Duffy, Police Commissioners Erhardt and Wheeler.

SOME OF THE PRESSES.

Mrs Theodore Moss, in the proscenium box adjoining that of Duke Alexis, attracted considerable attention. She was attired in a cream-colored silk court train of black velvet, richly trimmed with point lace. Her diamonds, which were of untold value, were admired by all. Miss Addie Moss wore a pink and white premantine, trimmed with white lace. Miss Emily Moss looked pretty in a snow-white illusion, trimmed with natural flowers.

Mrs. Judge Brady was attired in black satin, white appliqué lace. Diamonds.

Mrs. Judge Brady was attired in black satin, white appliqué lace. Diamonds.

Mrs. Alexander Howe looked bewitchingly beautiful in a black velvet court train. Diamond ornaments.

Mrs. A. L. Sewell *nés* Wallack, wore a brocaded, lavender, embroidered silk, trimmed with white lace and feather trimming.

Miss Alice Eaton, a pretty belle of Lake George, was beautifully attired in pink silk.

Miss Jarrett in white satin, lace trimmings and diamonds.

Mrs. Judge Koch in a heavy white silk.

Miss Josie Harmon in garnet silk, black lace overdress.

THE BOXES.

The boxes were occupied as follows:

PROSCENIUM BOXES.

E—F.P. Earle.
N—T. W. Tweddle.
F—Grand Duke Alexis and party.
D—Theodore Moss.
J—Army and Navy officers.
P—City officials and officers of State Government.
Q—President Lerdo, of Mexico, and invited guests.
H—Wa Tung Ding, Imperial Envoy from China, and suite.
O—A. Hallgarten.
R—E. Korbay.

ARTISTS' BOXES.

Parepa—De Witt C. Rice.
Wilson—C. H. Houseman.
Kellogg—D. I. Seligman.
Patti—G. H. Bonnell.
Piccolomini—W. R. Grace.
Lagrange—S. S. Hargous.
Grisi—Mrs. J. D. Townsend.
Mozart—W. H. Wiley.
Rosini—F. J. Dupignac.
Meyerbeer—A. A. Britton.
Bellini—Jacob R. Teifair.
Donizetti—C. F. Woerishoffer.
Verdi—Mrs. Lester Wallack.
Gounod—William Bird.

FIRST ROW, FIRST TIER.

1—Mrs. Cheever.
2—C. F. Richards.
3—G. W. Cecil.
4—J. D. Bidenburg.
6—Mrs. A. G. Contenuis.
7—Gen. C. C. Dodge.
8—F. L. K. Funk.
9—R. J. Goodwin.
10—C. Sterling.
11—A. C. Biggs.
12—Mrs. G. M. Ward.
13—Mrs. M. G. Rosenblatt.
14—L. V. Sone.
15—L. V. Sone.
16—Mrs. A. W. Leggat.
17—H. M. Weed.
18—C. A. Bloomfield.
19—H. C. Hewitt.
20—J. W. Weed.
21—W. F. Havemeyer.
22—Mrs. I. I. Hayes.
23—J. H. Hopper.
24—Mrs. Sheridan Shook.
25—G. H. Blanchard.
26—W. B. Bona.
27—W. H. Legg.
28—Mrs. M. C. Stanley.
30—Judge Donohue.
31—A. K. Bolan.

CENTRE ROW.

40—J. D. Ripley.
41—C. Godfrey Gunther.
42—J. D. T. Blackstone.
43—M. E. Robinson.
46—Mrs. H. A. Thurber.
47—W. H. Oedeng.
48—E. A. Quintard.
49—Mrs. C. V. De Forrest.
50—J. C. Southwick.
51—Mrs. L. Kutland.
52—Kingsland.
53—C. F. Woerischoffer.
54—Joseph Koch.
55—Mrs. N. L. McCready.
56—W. Langdon.
57—Mr. Darling.
58—T. Haneman.
59—E. Rose.
60— . C. Waite.
61—S. W. Morse.
82—Mrs. A. B. Darling.
83—Mrs. G. H. Clark.

SECOND TIER.

102—J. B. Weaver.
104—C. S. Hills.
105—E. H. Conklin.
106—A. Scott.
107—W. Huntington.
108—Mrs. T. E. Stewart.
109—Mrs. Blanck.
111—C. Brakur, Jr.
112—N. Sarony.
114—L. S. Stockwell.
115—R. Skinner.
116—L. H. Joseph.
117—Mrs. Ronalds.
118—H. C. Duval.

ATHLETICS AT CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

A successful athletic entertainment was given yesterday at Central Park Garden, Seventh avenue and Fifty-ninth street. There were two performances during the day, one in the afternoon and one in the evening. In the afternoon the best display was a Graeco-Roman wrestling match between William J. Austin, 136 pounds, the champion light weight of New-York, and Jacques De Lion, 174 pounds, of Paris. The conditions of the match were the best three out of five falls, with no restrictions as to grips. In the first bout, which was the best contested, Austin won the fall after 20 minutes of hard work; he also won the second and third falls in 7 and 17 minutes, respectively.

In the evening the audience was not so large as in the afternoon, but was much more select, many of the best known amateur athletes of the City being present. The programme was made up of club-swinging by Ravaux; sparring between John Saunders and John Reilly, Robert Gunion and "Punch" Morris; fencing with broadswords, and broadsword against bayonet by Freidericks and Deturck. The entertainment closed with a set-to with the gloves between William Miller and John Dwyer. From the first Miller did the best work, and it was soon a foregone conclusion that he would get the best of the match. He continued to have the advantage throughout, and at the close of the five rounds fought, it was almost unanimously decided that he was the victor.

THE ROBBERY OF MISS KELSEY.

Henry Walters and his wife Lola, who were remanded on Wednesday by Justice Otterbourg to await examination on a charge of burglary in entering the apartments of Miss Lizzie Kelsey, at No. 126 West 29th street, and stealing therefrom wearing apparel valued at $500, belonging to that lady, were brought before the magistrate yesterday. Theodore Fowler, who was arrested on Wednesday evening, was arraigned with them. In the absence of Miss Kelsey, who is at present out of the City, her brother, John W. Kelsey, made the complaint. He testified that on Monday evening Mrs. Walters invited him to accompany her for a walk, and they were out together several hours; when about to return home Mrs. Walters requested him to allow her to return half an hour before him, which request he complied with; when he got home he found that the apartments of his sister had been entered by means of false keys and robbed of several silk dresses and other articles of wearing apparel, valued in all at $500; when he made the discovery he raised an alarm, when Mrs. Walters appeared from a closet on that floor, and in this closet were subsequently found a fur muff and cape belonging to Miss Kelsey; the next day he found that the Walters were packing up their household goods, preparatory to leaving the City, and he therefore caused their arrest. From information obtained from Mrs. Walters, Detective Schmidtberger, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, arrested Theodore Fowler, and in the apartment of the latter, in First street, near the Bowery, found the greater portion of the property stolen from Miss Kelsey. The prisoners were held for examination and committed to prison in default of bail.

FUNERAL OF DANIEL W. WYMAN.

IMPOSING MASONIC SERVICES IN JERSEY CITY—HONORS TO A DEAD MASON.

The funeral of Daniel W. Wyman, Superintendent of the New-York Elevated Railway, and Thirty-third Degree Illustrious Commander in Chief of the New-Jersey Sovereign Consistory, who died on Sunday, aged 53 years, of enlargement of the heart, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 269 Second street, Jersey City. The casket inclosing the remains was covered with fine black cloth, and handsomely trimmed with silver mountings. At its head stood a massive floral broken shaft, placed there by employes of the Elevated Railway. At the foot of the casket was a wreath, having the words in the centre, in violets, "Our Departed Trustee." A gift from the Trustees of the Hedding M. E. Church, in Montgomery street, Jersey City, and at the foot of the casket was a Masonic floral tribute, having in the centre of a triangle "Our trust is in God." At the appointed hour there formed in front of the residence the New-Jersey Sovereign Consistory, under the command of Dr. J. Conrad, Lieutenant General of the State of New-Jersey; Hugh De Payen Commandery No. 1, Knight Templars, of Jersey City, headed by Eminent Commander M. M. Drohan; Jersey City Lodge No. 74 F. and A. M., Albert Jardine, Master, and delegations from Jersey City Consistory, Thirty-third Degree, Scottish Rite, and Consistory Thirty-third Degree of New-York. Among the New-York Masons present in line were Hon. Charles T. McClenachan, ex-Judge Samuel Jones, and Messrs. Elwood E. Thorne and Wilson Small. The pall-bearers, Messrs. W. H. Waite, James Huskins, John Duncan, William Morgan, Washington Smith, and John C. Freeman, of Jersey City Lodge, who carried the casket from the house and deposited it in the hearse, which was escorted by the Masonic bodies, F. W. Cane acting as Grand Marshal, to the Hedding Church, where the religious and Masonic ceremonies were to be performed. The edifice was filled to its utmost capacity, and large numbers were unable to gain admission. The religious exercises were conducted by Rev. Dr. James M. Freeman, former Pastor of Mr. Wyman; Rev. Dr. J. L. G. McKeown, Pastor of Hedding Church, and Rev. Mr. R. Van Horn. As the procession entered the church the organist performed a dirge, and Dr. McKeown recited an appropriate passage of Scripture, beginning "I know that my Redeemer liveth." At the sound of the gavel all the Masons became seated. After prayer by Dr. Freeman, Rev. Mr. Van Horn read the 90th Psalm, "Lord Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations," which was followed by a solo, "Jesus, lover of my soul." After a brief tribute to the deceased by Dr. McKeown, who spoke of the kindly attributes for which he was noted, Dr. Freeman preached a funeral discourse, taking for his subject, from Ecclesiastes, "Man goeth to his long home and the mourners go about the streets;" and from Revelation, "God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes, and there shall be no more death nor crying; neither shall there be any more pain, for the former things have passed away," elucidating his texts by speaking of the frailty of human life, and the blissful reward of all who lived as their departed friend had.

The Masonic ceremonies were under the supervision of Josiah Drummond, of Maine, Most Eminent General Commander of the Thirty-third Degree of the United States, and Marshal B. Smith, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of New-Jersey, the latter of whom read the burial ritual and deposited the lamb-skin apron (emblem of innocence) and the evergreen (emblem of immortality) upon the casket. After a Masonic prayer, the Masons passed in single file to take a last look at their departed brother and sprinkle his casket with evergreens. The procession re-formed in the street, and when the body had been again placed in the hearse the line of march was taken to Jersey City Cemetery, at Bergen Hill, where the remains were placed in the receiving vault, and the "Grand Honors" were paid under the direction of Grand Master Jardine, the "Honors" consisting of the uttering of the words—with appropriate signs—"We cherish his memory here;" "We commit his body to the dust," and "We commend his soul to God who gave it."

THE ELECTRO-MEDICAL COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES AT CHICKERING HALL—AN ADDRESS ON ELECTRICAL SCIENCE IN THERAPEUTICS—THE SUCCESS OF THE COLLEGE.

The commencement exercises of the Electro-Medical College, which was incorporated in 1875, were held yesterday at Chickering Hall in presence of a large number of persons, the occasion being the sixty-fifth anniversary of the birth of the founder of the institution, Dr. Albert J. Steele, who presided. Dr. Steele delivered an opening address on "Electrical Science in Therapeutics." He said that the time had now come for the inauguration of the Electro-Medical College, the many obstacles that had stood in its way having been removed. Many years had been spent in the study of electricity and its attributes and its power in curing disease of the human system. Many of its ways were past finding out, but notwithstanding this fact, God had permitted man to develop much of its power. He would only speak of one of the attributes of electricity—its power upon the human frame, which was of a most beneficial nature. Much diversity of opinion existed in regard to helping nature in her duties, and it would be found that disagreement was the order of the day in the schools of practice when it was made the subject of investigation. Many years ago he was found to be a nervous paralytic. Electricity came to the rescue, and he was emancipated from his former miserable condition, and this fastened the conviction upon his mind that that subtle power electricity might be made the greatest remedial agent known to the world. He had prosecuted studies in that direction with great success, and was prepared to say that electricity was more soothing to the human frame in its nature than any other known remedy, and all that was needed in addition to secure good health and prolong life was good nutritious food. Prof. Steele's remarks were brief, and when he had concluded he introduced ex-Gov. Frank Fuller, of Utah, who delivered an address on "The True Philosophy of Digestion." One of the best known writers on the subject of digestion, the speaker stated, declared that the process was a sort of rinsing of the substances that entered the human system. The true philosophy of digestion, however, was opposed to a part of this, and still holds to a part. It controverted the "rinsing theory," and showed that there was no substance which should be lost except such as was effete. The speaker went on to show that milk was the only food which man could call his own, for all the other substances provided by nature were regenerative, and their nutritive qualities were intended to assist in the process of regeneration. For the sake of example, he called attention to a grain of wheat, and pointed out the manner of its growth from the time of the planting of the seed until it appeared above the earth. He dwelt at length on the subject of feeding infants, and instructed his hearers as to the amount of nutritious food that was contained in healthy milk. A child's life he stated was greatly endangered after the weaning process because of a failure to supply it with as much food as it had received in the milk.

Mr. Charles Strauss, the college counselor, next delivered an address relative to the workings of the Electro-Medical College. After referring to its incorporation and the selection of a competent corps of professors and the election of Prof. Steele as Dean, he spoke of the prejudices of the orthodox members of the profession toward the institution, which by dint of perseverance had been overcome. He said that after demonstrating to the medical faculty and others that the officers of the institution claimed no spiritual manifestations or mesmerism, but based their work upon positive fact and common sense principles of diet, it was now inaugurated under the most favorable auspices. Mr. Strauss then referred to the competition in the medical profession, and asserted that the victory belonged to the ablest, whether he be orthodox or not. Speaking of the degree conferred by the college, he said it simply issued a certificate setting forth that the student had become competent in the sciences of electrical therapeutics, physiology, anatomy, and hygiene.

This concluded the proceedings, and the audience then dispersed.

JOE COBURN TIRED OF THE TOMBS.

Judge Curtis, counsel for Joe Coburn, applied to Judge Brady yesterday for a writ of habeas corpus, on the grounds that his client was innocent of the crimes charged against him, and that his imprisonment pending his trial was so prejudicial to his health that there could be no reasonable hope of his being in a fit condition for his trial on Monday. The affidavit stating these facts was made before Mr. William H. Ruckerts, and, armed with this document, Mr. Curtis at once proceeded to the residence of Judge Brady. The Judge took the papers in the case, and stated that he would hear the arguments of counsel at the opening of his court this morning. In case the application is denied, it is understood that a strong effort will be made to obtain the freedom of the prisoner under bail.

A PHILADELPHIA CALICO PARTY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—A calico party was given to-night at the Academy of Music under the auspices of the Women's Centennial Committee, in aid of the poor of this city. The affair was patronized by the best society of the city, and was in every way a success. The principal feature of the occasion was the performance of the minuet in costume by ladies and gentlemen dressed in the garb worn at the Federal court a century ago.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mr. Robert D. Yates, in a card to the "Draught Players of the World," offers to play a match of 50 games for the championship and a stake of $100 to $500, in 60 days after signing the articles.

The Kurtz Gallery not being large enough to accommodate the numbers who desire to attend the sale of the H. N. Smith collection, the auction will be held at Association Hall, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue, this evening at 8 o'clock.

Antonio Carrollia, an Italian, of No. 33 Baxter street, was yesterday held by Justice Duffy, at the Tombs Police Court, to answer a charge of having committed a felonious assault on Charles Kelly, of No. 151 Leonard street, whom he cut in the head with a penknife.

Rev. Sylvester Malone, Pastor of Sts. Peter and Paul's Church, preached a sermon and delivered a patriotic discourse yesterday in the Catholic church at New-Rochelle, Rev. Mr. McLaughlin, Pastor of that church. Great crowds were present at each appearance of Rev. Mr. Malone.

William Hickey and John Mitchell were yesterday held in $3,000 bail at the Tombs Police Court, on the charge of having knocked down and robbed Peter Anderson, a shipwrecked steward, who lately arrived from Aspinwall. The attack was made early yesterday morning, while Anderson was passing along Washington street.

The detectives of the Fifteenth Precinct yesterday discovered a number of youthful pickpockets busily engaged in their nefarious business in the vicinity of Union square. The following were arrested: Henry Smith, aged 14; Joseph Lasch, aged 15; John Yore, aged 19; Edward Seaman, aged 18

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7941. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1877.—WITH SUPPLEMENT. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

SUCCESSION TO THE PRESIDENCY.

CONSIDERABLE SPECULATION INDULGED IN —VARIOUS PROPOSITIONS ADVANCED— NO PROVISION WHATEVER MADE BY THE STATUTES FOR FILLING A VACANCY— WHAT MAY OCCUR IN CASE NO ONE IS DECLARED ELECTED—HOW PRESIDENT GRANT MAY CHECKMATE DEMOCRATIC REVOLUTIONISTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—There is much talk about the succession to the Presidential office in case the Democrats should succeed in preventing, by filibustering, a declaration of the Electoral vote. It has been generally supposed that the course of the Republicans would be to stand by a continuation of the count by Mr. Ferry, the President of the Senate, and the declaration of the result on the last day of the session, in case no election had been declared under the operation of the Electoral bill before that time. It is argued in behalf of this course that the Commission has decided all the disputed questions, and that everybody in the country knows what the legal and equitable result would be if there were no revolution attempted on the part of the Democracy to defeat the formal announcement, which is all that would be left at the end of the session to make the operation of the law complete. The indignation of those Republicans who were opposed to Mr. Ferry counting the vote in the first place has been aroused to that extent that most of them are now willing to fully sustain him in such a contingency. It is admitted that this would have less foundation in law than the counting of the vote by him would have had if no legislation on the subject had taken place this session, but the excuse is found in the fact that the revolutionary proceeding of the House makes some extraordinary action necessary, and it is not improbable, if there were no other alternative, that this course would be pursued. There has been no definite plan agreed upon, and the views of Mr. Ferry on the subject are unknown. Various other propositions have been advanced, as for example, that Senator Sherman should resign from the Senate, allow Mr. Hayes to be elected by the Ohio Legislature to fill his place, and that the Senate choose Mr. Hayes President pro tem., and make him the President of the United States in case there were no election. This would be in direct violation of law in one respect, for the statutes make no provision whatever for filling a vacancy in the Presidency occurring by a failure to elect. Section 146 of the Revised Statutes is as follows:

> In case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate, or if there is none, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President until the disability is removed or a President elected.

It is provided in the sections following that a special election shall be held, which in this case would occur on the first Wednesday in next December. The only evidence required of a resignation of the officers is the written instrument declaring the purpose signed by the President. Now, under this statute, the President of the Senate would not become President of the United States by reason of a failure to elect, and there would be no person having the authority after March 4 to hold the Presidential office, if the Electoral count should be left unfinished. President Grant, being in possession, it may fairly be supposed that he would continue to occupy the office until a new election could be had, in order that the nation might not be left without an official head. His only right to continue as President would be the right of possession, and that would be sufficient, doubtless, to maintain him in the office, as no other person would have the right to claim it from him. This is one of the conditions in which the country may possibly be plunged by Democratic obstinacy in the House, and they would not like to have President Grant hold the office under such circumstances. There is a way out under the statute to save the country from all difficulty in respect to the succession. In case President Grant should resign when it become evident that no declaration of Mr. Hayes' election could be made, even though it were within an hour of the end of the session, the President pro tem. of the Senate would immediately become President of the United States, and, under the law, would hold over until the new election provided for should be held. The President has it completely in his power, therefore, to checkmate, by his own action, any Democratic revolution, and it can hardly be doubted that he would take the necessary action. This last mentioned proceeding would be absolutely within the statute law, and would give the Republicans a vast advantage in the new election. The unlawful and revolutionary proceeding of the Democratic Party would destroy them before the people. Mr. Ferry, very probably, would become the President, and while it is very possible that if the office of President of the Senate were vacant some other person would be chosen to fill it, it is not believed that any effort will be made to displace him, and there is no reason to doubt he would be a just and strong executive officer during his incumbency.

A MOUNTAIN OUT OF A MOLE HILL.

CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT CREATED BY AN OVER-ZEALOUS YOUNG MAN—HOW CERTAIN DEMOCRATS BECAME INTERESTED IN AN OHIO NEWSPAPER—THE MATTER FULLY EXPLAINED TO THE SATISFACTION OF EVERYBODY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—There was a good deal of excitement caused among the Southern Democrats to-day by the circulation of numerous copies of the *Ohio State Journal* of Feb. 22 containing a strong article in favor of the recognition of the Packard Government, which was claimed to have been written by Gen. Comley and inspired by Gov. Hayes. The article in that view was rather ominous, and had a decided effect upon the Southern men who have been known as being hostile to the filibustering policy to defeat the counting of the Electoral vote. This led to the holding of a conference to-night of many Southern members, and a desire was expressed to know whether the article was inspired by Gov. Hayes, as alleged. The following dispatches show what was the truth about the article. The paper containing it had been sent here in large quantities and by the revolutionists, and they attempted by an adroit use of it to force the agreement to filibuster upon the party:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1877.

To J. M. Comley, Columbus, Ohio:

The *Ohio State Journal* of yesterday was industriously circulated this morning among the Democratic members of the House, and soon after a motion was made to take a recess until to-morrow, supported by an almost solid Democratic vote, and carried. A caucus was called for immediately. The article on Louisiana is supposed by them to have been inspired by Gov. Hayes and to reflect his policy.

STANLEY MATHEWS,
CHARLES FOSTER.
WM. DENNISON.

To Hons. Stanley Mathews, Charles Foster, and William Dennison, Washington:

Gen. Comley has been very sick for a week past. He is not permitted to see or talk to any one, and your dispatch cannot be shown to him. He is not allowed even to read anything that appears in the *State Journal*. The article in the *Journal* of Thursday on Louisiana affairs was not written by him. Gov. Hayes neither inspired nor saw it, and did not hear of it until his attention was called to it by your dispatch from Washington.

A. W. FRANCISCO,
Associate Proprietor *State Journal*.

A further dispatch was received from Gen. C. H. Grosvenor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, of Ohio, stating that the article in question was originally a communication lying in the *Journal* office, and was used by a young man in charge in the absence and severe illness of Gen. Comley.

DEMOCRATIC OBSTRUCTIONISTS.

CAUCUS OF THE DEMOCRATS OF THE HOUSE—A RESOLUTION TO TAKE A RECESS TILL MONDAY AGREED ON— THE REVOLUTIONISTS DRAGOONING THE RESPECTABLE MEMBERS OF THE PARTY —THE OBJECT TO DELAY THE COUNT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The House adjourned at 4 o'clock this afternoon, in order to give the Democrats another opportunity to meet in caucus. Adjournment was carried by yeas 130, nays 109, 15 Democrats voting with the Republicans against the motion. It was supposed, but wrongly, in the House, that the report of the Commission was about to be received. The caucus was immediately assembled, and business was commenced at once by McMahon, of Ohio, who offered a resolution providing that when the two houses shall separate to-morrow to consider the decision of the Commission in the case of Oregon, a recess shall be immediately taken until 10 o'clock Monday. Mr. Kehr, of Missouri, and Neal, of Ohio, respectively offered substitutes providing that the business before the Joint Convention shall proceed to-morrow without delay. In the discussion which followed Messrs. Vance, Hurd, Southard, Knott, Lane, and Sparks advocated adjournment until Monday, and Messrs. Hill, of Georgia; Brown, of Kentucky; Wilshire, of Arkansas; House, of Tennessee, and Harrison, of Illinois, advocated proceeding with the count to-morrow. Randall spoke mildly in favor of moderation, in view of the great importance of the issues involved. Field also spoke, but devoted himself more to the explanation of two new bills which he has prepared, than to the pending resolution. One of these bills provides for a new election for President and Vice President, in May next, in case no President shall be declared to have been elected at the late election. The other bill provides that persons claiming to have been elected President may commence proceedings under *quo warranto* before the Supreme Court. The vote on the substitute offered to McMahon's resolution was defeated by yeas 44, nays 66, and the original resolution was then adopted without a division.

The vote for adjournment until Monday shows that those favoring delay in completing the Electoral count have received a considerable accession to their ranks since the last meeting of the caucus, but it is doubtful if these can be held together to ultimately defeat a final proclamation of the result of the Electoral count. A majority of those who voted against delay are outspoken in their determination to resist any action having for its purpose the defeat of the completion of the Electoral count, and while they may to-morrow go with their party for adjournment until Monday, they are determined to break with their associates, rather than follow them in any effort calculated to defeat the purposes of the Electoral act. No reasons were assigned for the delay until Monday, but it is apparent that the object is to prevent the completion of the Electoral count. The action of the caucus will bear no other interpretation, and those who desire to see the Electoral law carried out in good faith may as well recognize this fact now as next week. It is not believed the effort will succeed. Those who oppose delay are reluctant to take a step which will place them in antagonism to their party associates, but it is plain from the temper manifested that they are determined to do this rather than submit to the plans of the destructionists. If Hill, of Georgia, and Brown, of Kentucky, will make on the floor of the House the same earnest opposition to delay which they have uniformly made in caucus, they will be instrumental in breaking up the plotting of Randall and his followers.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

It is reported that just before the adjournment of the caucus a resolution was adopted by a vote of 57 to 32 providing for another recess of the House from Monday until Tuesday. Prior to the introduction of this resolution a number of the members of the caucus had left the hall, saying they would not abide by the action which provided for a recess from to-morrow until Tuesday.

MR. CONKLING AND THE DEMOCRATS

THE CONSULTATION WITH VOORHEES AND OTHER DEMOCRATIC LEADERS SAID TO HAVE BEEN ON BUSINESS ONLY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The recent reports regarding Senator Conkling's interview with certain prominent members of the Democratic Party, which have been extensively published, have attracted a great deal of attention here to-day, and the Senator's friends are working hard to make excuse for him. They admit that he had consultations with Dan Voorhees and others of the same class, but say that these conferences related simply to business matters of a legal character, and had absolutely no connection with politics.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

THE NAVAL BILL PASSED BY THE SENATE— SEVERAL CLAUSES AMENDED—NO LESS THAN 544 CHANGES MADE IN THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The House continued the consideration of the Sundry Civil bill to-day, but took a recess until to-morrow without action. The Senate, which is further advanced with appropriation bills than it has been at the same period in the last session of any recent Congress, with commendable promptitude, passed the Naval Appropriation bill, thus disposing of the only business of this character now before it. The amount appropriated by the bill has been increased since it came from the House $4,321,500, and the clause providing for the establishment of a Naval Commission has been stricken out. The following are the principle clauses amended: The appropriation for pay of officers and men is increased $1,000,000; the appropriation for the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting increased $270,000; the appropriation for the Bureau of Construction and Repairs increased $1,800,000, and the appropriation for the Bureau of Steam Engineering increased $1,200,000. Among other minor additions to the bill is one appropriating $1,500 to defray the expenses of observing the transit of Mercury on May 6, 1878. In the Legislative bill, passed by the Senate a few days ago, no less than 544 changes were made. There were 84 alterations in the Deficiency bill. Well-informed persons now believe that these discrepancies between the bills as passed by the two houses will render a short extra session unavoidable.

CASHIER JORDAN MADE HAPPY.

A BANK OFFICIAL AT THE BAR OF THE SENATE—HIS AMUSING EFFORTS TO FREE HIMSELF FROM CONTEMPT—GRAVE SENATORS ENTERTAINED BY A NEW-YORKER —HE PROMISES TO ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS PUT TO HIM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—Quite a scene occurred in the Senate this afternoon when Mr. Conrad N. Jordan, Cashier of the Third National Bank of New-York, was called before the bar for contempt in refusing to produce the bank account of Messrs. Tilden, Hewitt, and Pelton, as called for by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. When asked why he had failed to comply with the order of the committee he produced a written answer which was read by the Clerk. In this paper the witness disowned all intention of being in contempt of the Senate. He said that he had failed to produce the books and papers called for because they were in the custody of the officers of the bank, and he had no control over them. He had refused to answer the questions asked him because he desired before doing so to consult with the counsel of the bank. In concluding, he begged that further time might be allowed him for this purpose.

The answer gave rise to a short but very lively debate, conducted by Senators Blaine, Conkling, Mitchell, Kernan, and others. Mr. Jordan was evidently very anxious to join in the discussion, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he could be prevented from doing so. Mr. Mitchell desired to have the witness adjuged in contempt, and treated accordingly. Mr. Blaine opposed this summary proceeding, and in doing so made one of his characteristic speeches. He said, among other things of the same kind, that he had a great deal of contempt for much that had been done by both sides in the recent investigations, but he knew that politicians did not differ materially from other men, and when they were struck they were very apt to strike back. The Democrats never liked that sort of policy, and evidently they had no taste for it in the present instance. Reference being made to the report that the members of the committee had agreed among themselves to stop the investigation into the financial operations of party managers, Mr. Kernan took the floor and disavowed all knowledge of such an agreement. The same disavowal was made by other members of the committee, and then a resolution was passed calling upon Jordan to state whether he was now willing to answer such questions as might be propounded.

In reply to this, the witness, a little gray-headed man, jumped to his feet with an assurance and readiness that would have done credit even to David Dudley Field himself, and created a marked sensation and considerable merriment by making a speech of some length. He said in substance that he had been badly treated by the committee; that he had been kept dancing attendance on them to no purpose, and that he desired to enter his protest against what he seemed to consider a curtailment of his rights as an American citizen. He concluded by stating that he was now ready to answer any questions which might be put to him, and upon this he was discharged. Before leaving the chamber he shook Senator Blaine by the hand with warm demonstrations of satisfaction, and then retired bowing and smiling to the Senators as he went. The scene was a very amusing one, and Mr. Jordan seemed to enjoy it quite as much as did the spectators.

FRIENDLY RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

PRESENTATION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER—A FRANK EXCHANGE OF FRIENDLY GREETINGS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—M. Outrey, the newly accredited Minister of France to the United States, accompanied by the Secretary of State, presented his credentials to the President to-day, on which occasion he made the following remarks:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have the honor to present to you the letter of recall which terminates the diplomatic mission of Mr. Bartholdi in the United States. I also have the honor to place in your hands the letter whereby the President of the French Republic accredits me near your Excellency in the capacity of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary. All my efforts, Mr. President, shall be devoted to maintaining the cordial relations of France with the United States, and I can assure you that I shall fulfill the sincere wishes of my Government if I can aid in drawing still closer the bonds which have never ceased to unite the two countries. Permit me to solicit your personal good will and that of the Government of the United States to facilitate a mission which I am happy to be called to fulfill in a country to which I am attached by many pleasing recollections and by feelings of warm sympathy.

The President replied as follows:

M. OUTREY: I receive with entire satisfaction the letter by which the President of the French Republic accredits you as the diplomatic representative of that Government. The satisfaction arises in part from your having formerly been a sojourner with us in a diplomatic capacity upon which occasion you left an impression which could not fail to make you welcome on a return to this country. I am confident that you will discharge your official duty in a way which will be generally acceptable, and it is not to be doubted that in this you will always have the hearty co-operation of the President of the United States.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The borers of the shaft on the south side of the Washington Monument reached, a few days since, an immense guiess rock, which is believed to extend under the base of the monument, and to form a rock foundation at a distance of 33 feet below the surface.

The Senate Sub-committee on Louisiana in secret session to-day continued their examination of the Returning Board records, which were brought here recently by the Louisiana Secretary of State. The investigation is now being carried on mainly with a view to the determination of contests expected to arise hereafter concerning the election of Senators from that State.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to-day discharged all the witnesses brought here to testify in regard to the Alabama election, and will to-morrow discharge the remaining witnesses from Mississippi.

Democrats who were present at the conference in Speaker Randall's room last evening, admit that they agreed to offer an amendment to the Army bill to fix the maximum of the Army at 17,000 men, and to provide that none of the troops shall be used to uphold either of the dual governments in Louisiana or South Carolina, but they deny that they have any filibustering intentions to defeat the counting of the Electoral vote.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN.

TORPEDOES BEING PLACED IN POSITION— MORE TURKISH OUTRAGES—THE FORTIFICATIONS AT WIDDIN—AUSTRIA'S NOTIFICATION TO RUSSIA—A LARGE FORCE OF TURKISH TROOPS ON THE BORDER —THE PEACE WITH SERVIA.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A Lloyds dispatch from Constantinople says: "The Russian Consulate here warns shipping that torpedoes are being placed on the Black Sea coast between Sookgoom-Kalé and Fort Saint Nicholas. Guard-ships are stationed at Poti and Sookgoom-Kalé roadsteads to indicate the course. Balaklava must not be entered before communicating."

An evening paper, in a leading article, says: "Rightly or wrongly, there is a general impression that international complications are becoming easier, and war may be avoided for the time. This," it says, "is partly due to the prospect of peace between Turkey and Servia, which is as good as settled. Though this is no guarantee against a Russo-Turkish war, it will undoubtedly reduce to a minimum the chances of precipitate action by Russia."

A dispatch from Bucharest says a number of Turks, including soldiers, pillaged Goraumci Island in the Danube. A detachment of Roumanian troops captured 13 of the party, including a Turkish soldier. The leader of the marauders, who was a Turkish official from Rustchuk, and another Turk were killed.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The Vienna *Presse* reports that the Russians have already finished seven pontoon bridges on the Pruth, each broad enough to allow eight men to march abreast. A dispatch from Vienna says 8,000 laborers are employed daily on the fortifications of Widden. The Grand Vizier has sent an autograph letter to Prince Milan expressing a firm hope that the relations of Servia and Turkey will be amicable.

A telegram from Belgrade says of the 400 members of the Skupochtijna, not 30 favor the continuance of war.

The Berlin correspondent of a morning paper says intelligence has been received from a trustworthy source that Austria has intimated to Russia that she will not consider the persistence of the Porte in its refusal to yield to the proposals of the powers as a *casus belli*, and that it will depend on each power to assume the attitude appropriate to the special occasion as circumstances are further developed.

A special dispatch from Berlin says the Porte has just received several hundred thousand Martini-Henry Rifles and 400,000,000 cartridges from America. A special from Widdin states that Osman Pasha's troops, quartered between Widdin and Saitschar, consist of 63 battalions of infantry, two regiments of cavalry, and 78 field pieces. Widdin alone has a garrison of 28,000. There are 30 battalions of Asiatics and the severity of the climate and the overcrowding at Widdin, have caused much sickness among the men. It is said that the rate of mortality is high. It is believed that the Turks will occupy Kalafat opposite Widdin in the event of war. They have already collected sufficient material for the construction of pontoon bridges.

The Belgrade correspondent of a morning paper says: The Servian Government has annulled the elections in Jagodina and Kragujevatz on account of disturbances during the polling. The authorities have ordered all volunteers not belonging to any regular corps to quit the country within three days. Fifty-six Russians accordingly left on Thursday; another detachment goes on Friday. The order is aimed at the crowd of military adventurers in Belgrade who are suspected of favoring intrigues against the dynasty. The Russian Consul entirely approved the action of the authorities. It is thought that this expression will cause a final breach with the Russian Slavonic societies, and the last external influence which is opposed to the conclusion of peace will thus be removed. The Pan-Slavists are apparently turning their attention to Montenegro.

The same paper's correspondent at Berlin says, in consequence of Austria's opposition to the cession of a harbor on the Adriatic to Montenegro the Montenegrins will content themselves with obtaining access to the sea through Lake Scutari and the Bajana River. They continue, however, to ask for more territory than the Porte will accord, and the latest intelligence renders it likely that the armistice must be prolonged. In the event of the Porte's making concessions the Montenegrin Commissioners are authorized to sign a preliminary treaty.

Gen. Tchernayeff publishes a denial of Lord Derby's statements relative to the number of Russians in the Servian Army. He says it never exceeded 3,000.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

REPUTED ELOPEMENT OF A DISTINGUISHED OPERA SINGER—CABLE RATES TO BE REDUCED—RESCUE OF SHIPWRECKED SAILORS.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The *Figaro* names a distinguished prima dona whom it charges with having eloped from St. Petersburg with the tenor Nicolini. It states further that the Marquis of Caux followed them, and that judicial proceedings for a separation have been commenced.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A statement is published here that a league has been formed by Ritualists for the purpose of agitating in favor of the disestablishment of the English Church.

Silver was quoted to-day at 53⅛ pence per ounce.

The Anglo-American Cable Company gives notice that on the 1st day of March the tariff on messages transmitted over its line will be reduced to 1 shilling sterling per word.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Herr von Forkenbeck has been elected President of the Reichstag, and Prince Hohenlohe Langenburg and Herr Stauffenberg Vice Presidents.

VIENNA, Feb. 23.—Prince Auersperg, the Austrian Prime Minister, has informed a conference of the Constitutional Party in the Reichsrath that the bank will agree to any arrangement effected between Austria and Hungary. A club of members of the Left have resolved to support the Government's project for the organization of the Board of Directors of the Bank, but reserve their decision on all other points of the compromise.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A Vienna dispatch states that the members of the Upper House, at a private conference, declared in favor of accepting the bank compromise with Hungary.

A gun-boat has succeeded in reaching St. Kilda, and brought off the Captain, Captain's son, mate, boatswain, and five seamen of the bark Peti Dubrovacki, before reported wrecked on the island. It is officially denied that the Queen will go to Germany this year.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—M. De Stapland, Senator from the Department of the Nord, died to-day, aged 79 years. In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon a motion was made on the part of the Government, that the Minister of the Interior be authorized to institute proceedings against Paul De Cassagnac for libels published in *Le Pays*.

O'MAHONY'S REMAINS IN IRELAND.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 23.—On the arrival here this morning of the steamer Dakota from New York, a local committee, appointed for the purpose, proceeded out in a tender and received the remains of John O'Mahony, and presented an address to the American deputation accompanying them. The coffin was conveyed to the Pro-Cathedral, where mass for the dead was celebrated at 8 o'clock. Owing to the early hour of landing there was no demonstration.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A special dispatch from Queenstown to an evening paper says: "O'Mahony's remains will be taken to Cork at 6 o'clock this evening. The Nationalists there intend having a torch-light procession. The body will lie in the Democratic Club room until Sunday, when it will be taken to Dublin. The Fenians are indignant at Cardinal Cullen's refusal to allow the remains to lie in state in Dublin Cathedral, and say if they had anticipated it O'Mahony should have been buried in New-York.

CORK, Feb. 23.—The remains of John O'Mahony were taken from their temporary resting place in Queenstown this evening, and escorted by a large procession to a special steamer, which brought them to this city. On their arrival here they were quickly removed to the Mechanics' Institute, where they now lie.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The reception of O'Mahoney's remains at Cork disappointed all expectations; only a few hundred people accompanied the corpse to the Democratic club. There was no torchlight procession and no political demonstrations were made. The delegates who accompanied the remains from New-York are indignant at the conduct of the Captain of the steamer Dakota, who refused to recognize them during the voyage or to supply them with an American flag to cover the coffin on landing because he would not countenance what he considered to be a disloyal demonstration.

TWEED'S EFFORTS FOR RELEASE.

SUING HIS FORMER PARTNERS TO GET MONEY TO BUY HIS FREEDOM WITH— THE SECRET OF HIS POWER—CURIOUS DEFENSE TO A CLAIM—A SUGGESTION TO THE PEOPLE'S COUNSEL.

The statement published in THE TIMES recently concerning the proposed settlement of the litigations by the people against Tweed, and of the prosecution by the latter of his claims against various persons indented to him, received additional corroboration yesterday, and there is, as has already been stated, no doubt that such is the fixed programme. Papers were drawn up by Tweed's counsel yesterday, in suits against the former partners of the "ex-Boss" in various business transactions. These papers will be served speedily, and the purpose of instituting the suits is to bring about a settlement so that Tweed may be enabled to pay back to the City a portion of the stolen money for his release from jail. Tweed's claims against his partners are claims in regard to real estate transactions, dealings in various classes of stocks and personal claims, such as money loans, &c. Many persons, it is said, who were benefited by Tweed's liberality in former times, have refused to surrender the property given to them in trust or loaned to them, and hence the litigations. There is no doubt that in these suits Tweed has the upper hand. Among his beneficiaries are men holding high positions in official and social life, and any exposure by him of transactions now shrouded from the public gaze would have a telling effect. There seems to be but little doubt but that Tweed is aware of his power to crush some persons. He seems, however, rather desirous of settling matters amicably, if this can be done. One of Tweed's claims is a rather peculiar one. The person against whom he makes the claim now holds a prominent position under the City Government. This man was rather inclined to "fight the tiger" a few years ago, and being once hard pushed borrowed $3,000 from Tweed to pay his proportion of a loss at faro. He neglected to pay up promptly, however, and when pressed for payment he pleaded the Gambling act; in other words, he contended that the money having been used for gambling purposes, he could not be compelled to return it, the money having been loaned to him with knowledge on Tweed's part of the purpose to which the money was to be put. Tweed, of course, by reason of certain "unpleasantnesses" which have taken place within the last six years, has not been, except, until very recently, in a position to demand his claims, and in the event of a refusal to pay his demands, to litigate concerning them. It may be said here that Tweed, in his usual conversation and in his letter written to Mr. Charles O'Conor, from Ludlow-street Jail, pretends to be very poor. As this is somewhat antagonistic to the general belief, it is rather singular that the counsel for the people have not availed themselves of their right to examine him under oath, in supplementary proceedings, in regard to his property. By this procedure he could be compelled under oath to disclose what property he now owns, what property he has disposed of during the past six years or more, and to whom such disposition has been made.

REPORTED MARINE DISASTERS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—A Lloyds dispatch from Buenos Ayres, dated Feb. 22, announces that the American ship Admiral, Capt. Banchard, from New-York Dec. 14, for San Francisco, went ashore Feb. 8 at Patagonos, and has become a wreck. Part of her cargo will probably be saved. The Russian bark Matts August, Capt. Lammlin, from Ipswich Jan. 16, for Baltimore, has put into West Cowes, with port bow damaged by collision.

BLANKENBERGHE, Feb. 23.—The British bark Eliza McLaughlin, Capt. Phillips, from Lynn Jan. 5 for Baltimore or New-York, is ashore at Knocke, Holland, and likely to become a total wreck. The crew were saved.

HAMBURG, Feb. 23.—A telegram received here from St. Thomas says the steamer Franconia, reported wrecked at Cape San Blas, got off, and is safe at Aspinwall.

CHESTER, Feb. 23.—The steamer Ohio ran into the schooner George H. Turbull below Tinicum Island this afternoon, and cut her in two. The Ohio's boats picked up the schooner's crew.

THE WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Feb. 23.—Advices from Port au Prince to the 11th inst. report that peace continues. It is announced that President Canal is to be married to Miss Wilson on the 13th inst. Intelligence from Saint Domingo to the 9th represents that the opponents of President Baez continue to spread reports that he is endeavoring to secure the annexation of the Republic to the United States, with the object of acquiring assistance from the Haytians and promoting disturbances in the north.

St. Thomas dates to the 16th say Lamb & Co. advertise that the Spanish Government will probably indemnity shippers who lost their goods by the capture of the steamer Moctezuma, and request that shippers send their claims to Captain General Jovellar. The *Tidente* says several leaky American vessels are about to proceed to their destination with the aid of steam pumps, and that there is need of an American Plimsoll to look into this dangerous practice, which jeopardizes both lives and property.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.

TERRE HAUTE, Feb. 23.—Light was thrown to-day upon the attempted train robbery and murder of Milo Eames, engineer, at Long Point, on the Vandalia Railroad, on July 8, 1875. The supposed murderers, Charles St. Clair, a hackman; Bud Shoemaker, a brakeman on the train at the time of the attack; Sam and Alexander Coulhorn, (colored;) Billy Carr, and Jennie Osgood, a prostitute, all of this city, were arrested to-day, on evidence which seems sufficient to convict them of the crime. St. Clair, the leader, is owner of a low house of prostitution here. The first clue to his guilt was obtained by women in his own house, who heard St. Clair talking to one of his associates about their failure in the Long Point business. The prisoners were taken to Prairie City, Ill., to-day for trial. The woman, Jennie Osgood, was dressed in men's clothes at the time of the attack on the train, and wore a false mustache. She was on the engine when Eames was killed. She has signified her intention to tell all she knows about the affair.

THE LATE REAR ADMIRAL ALDEN.

PORTLAND, Feb. 23.—The remains of Rear Admiral Alden are lying in state in the Council Chamber, City Hall, guarded by a military escort. The floral donations are elaborate. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and all the military organizations will take part.

COLUMBIA LIFE INSURANCE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—The ground upon which Col. Celsus Price, State Superintendent of Insurance, asked the Circuit Court yesterday for the appointment of Receivers for the Columbia Life Insurance Company, is that by reason of the shrinkage of values the capital, assets, &c., of that company have become impaired to the extent of nearly $150,000, and that the company is not able to furnish the 6 per cent. reserve required by the State.

A PAYING RAILROAD.

REPORT OF THE CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD—A LARGE SURPLUS BEYOND THE USUAL DIVIDEND REPORTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 23.—The report of the Directors of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad for the past year was submitted to-day. It shows the earnings for the year to have been $12,057,794, and the expenses, including taxes and also $138,808 of a disputed tax on capital stock, $6,868,545. The decrease of the funded debt has been $38,250. The construction and equipment account has been increased $379,363. The sales of lands amounted to 31,701 acres, and money received in this department $327,800. The road during the year has accumulated a surplus beyond its usual dividend of $339,623, which has been used for the sinking fund, and for new construction in Iowa.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES— ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—At the annual meeting of the Directors of the Northern Central Railroad to-day, President Thomas A. Scott presiding, the report of the operations of the company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1876, was presented to the stockholders. The report gives the total revenue of the main line, with its leased and controlled roads, at $4,369 923 50, and the total operating expenses at $3,036,435 81, leaving as the net earnings $1,333,439 69. "In comparison with 1875 there was a decrease in the gross earnings of $556,322 22, equal to 11 29-100 per cent., and a decrease in the operating expenses of $325,637 87, equal to 9 69-100 per cent. The decrease in the net earnings was $230,684 35, or 14 75 100 per cent. The operating expenses were 69 43-100 per cent. of the gross earnings, which, in comparison with 1875, shows an increase of 1 23-100 per cent. In addition to the net earnings, as above stated, of $1,333 439 69, there was received from dividend and interest, $59,632, and contribution for operating the Elmira, Cleaning and Canandaigua Division, from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, $56,487 82, making a total $1,449 559 51, of which amount there has been applied to the payment of various indebtedness, interest on mortgages, &c., $1,260,133 54; leaving a balance for 1876 of $189,425 97. Notwithstanding the unexampled depression in business during the past year, the net earnings of the company have exceeded the interest charged upon its total mortgage, indebtedness, and leases.

The balance to the credit of the profit and loss Dec. 31, 1876, is stated at $176,546 77. While the above statement shows a balance of earnings equal to a dividend of 3 per cent. upon the capital stock, your board does not deem it wise to make a dividend, believing it to be more prudent to hold the existing balance in reserve. Although the expectations of your board have not been realized in the results of the past year, they are able to state to you that, notwithstanding the continued and increased depression in all departments of trade which prevailed during the entire year, especially in those branches upon which the traffic of your lines so largely depends—coal, iron, and lumber—all your property is greatly improved in its condition, in all branches of the service, in its earning capacity, and in its capability of more economical movement of the traffic."

Immediately following the Director's meeting, there was a meeting of the stockholders, and the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Thomas A. Scott, Wistar Morris, S. M. Felton, A. M. Phillips, George B. Roberts, Edmund Smith, Jr., M. Hutchinson, Dell Abbott, Jr., all of Philadelphia; Wayne MacVeigh, Harris urg, and George Small, S. M. Shoemaker, and N. B. Sellers, of Baltimore. The new Directors held a meeting, when Thomas A. Scott was re-elected President, A. J. Cassatt, Vice President, and S. R. Hollins, Secretary.

THE MEXICAN VETERANS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION—THE QUESTION OF PENSIONS— ESTIMATE OF THE SURVIVORS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The second day's proceedings of the National Association of Mexican Veterans comprised a visit to the White House, where they were received by President Grant with a cordial greeting. The movement began four years ago. The veterans expressed the hope that the President would sign their pension bill before his term expired. Returning to Willard Hall Rev. Green Clay Smith was selected as orator of the day for the next annual meeting, which will take place at Baltimore on the 22d of February, 1878. The committee, consisting of one from each State, then organized, and proceeded to the Capitol to appear before the Committee on Pensions of the Senate, a special meeting having been called to hear the veterans. Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, presided. Besides the members of the committee Senators Logan, Burnside, and Maxey were present. Gen. Denver briefly stated the case, and called Secretary Kenady to read an extract from his annual report in regard to the probable number of survivors of the Mexican War. Mr. Kenaday informed the committee that extraordinary efforts had been made during the past four years to ascertain the whereabouts of every survivor. The number of names collected was 6,250, of which 4,629 were tabulated to show the regiments in which they served. From this compilation it was ascertained that 25 regular regiments show an average of 41 survivors, while 15 volunteer regiments from Indiana Ohio, and Kentucky, average about 46 each. Assuming that 4,629 cover only one-half of the survivors there would not be over 80 or 90 men left of the full regiments that went to Mexico in 1846, less than 10 per cent. of the whole number mustered. These are vital statistics, based on facts susceptible of proof. Senator Ingalls, however, stated that an officer of the Pension Bureau had prepared an estimate which shows that the passage of the proposed bill will necessitate an appropriation of $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 a year. The Pension Committee have agreed to have a meeting to-morrow, to consider the matter.

The convention adjourned to meet again at 3 o'clock Saturday afternoon.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States, rising barometer, north-east winds, cooler, cloudy and clearer weather.*

For New-England stationary or falling, followed by rising barometer, north-east to north-west winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

MORE INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

DEADWOOD, Feb. 23.—On Wednesday evening, about 6:30 o'clock, a small band of Indians made an attack on Spearfish City, a small mining town near this place. About 100 shots were exchanged. None of the miners were injured, and owing to the darkness the damage done to the Indians is unknown. Last night Bourhton's herd of cattle, which a party of armed citizens captured from the Indians a few days since, were again driven off by Indians from the False Bottom mining region.

THE RAILROAD STRIKE IN THE EAST.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—The Boston and Maine Railroad Company offer a reward of $100 for the detection of persons violating the State laws relative to obstructing the road or interfering with its rolling stock. There is no change in the situation, except that the road is daily increasing its facilities.

NOVA SCOTIA AND NEW-BRUNSWICK.

HALIFAX, Feb. 23.—In the Assembly to-day the Provincial Secretary gave notice of a motion authorizing the Government to appoint a delegation to confer with delegates from New-Brunswick and Prince Edward's Island on the proposed union of the maritime provinces.

THE PRESIDENCY OF MEXICO.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—José M. Iglesias, one of the Presidents of Mexico, accompanied by several of his staff, arrived here to-night, en route East.

ARRIVAL OF THE BATAVIA.

The steam-ship Batavia, Capt. Moreland, of the Cunard line, which sailed from Liverpool for this port, via Queenstown, on the 10th inst., arrived here yesterday.

OREGON VOTES FOR HAYES.

DECISION OF THE COMMISSION.

UNANIMOUS REJECTION OF CRONIN AS AN ELECTOR — THE THREE REPUBLICAN ELECTORS DECIDED TO BE LEGAL BY A VOTE OF EIGHT TO SEVEN—POINTS OF THE ARGUMENT OF THE MEMBERS IN SECRET SESSION—CONSISTENCY OF THE REPUBLICAN POSITION THROUGHOUT— REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Commission met this morning, with Mr. Thurman absent by reason of sickness. Arguments were made

mission at his house. At 4 o'clock, therefore, the other members of the Commission proceeded in carriages to Senator Thurman's residence on Fourteenth-street, between K and L streets, accompanied by Messrs. McKenny and Catlin, Secretaries, and Mr. Reardon, the Marshal of the Commission. Senator Thurman was found confined to his bed, where he remained during the entire proceedings of the Commission, which was formally called to order by Justice Clifford, President. The vote was then taken on the following propositions, which had been informally submitted and discussed, but not voted upon, during the day's session:

Mr. Edmunds submitted the following:

Resolved, That the certificate signed by E. A. Cronin, J. N. T. Miller, and John Parker, purporting to cast the Electoral vote of the State of Oregon, does not contain or certify the constitutional votes to which said State is entitled.

Justice Field offered the following as a substitute:

Whereas, J. W. Watts, designated in certificate No. 1 as an Elector of the State of Oregon, for President and Vice President, on the day of election, viz., the 7th day of November, 1876, held an office of trust and profit under the United States, therefore,

Resolved, That the said J. W. Watts was then ineligible to the office of Elector within the express terms of the Constitution.

Rejected—Yeas 7, nays 8, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, Thurman—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, Strong—8.

Mr. Justice Field then offered the following:

Whereas, At the election held on the 7th of November, 1876, in the State of Oregon for Electors of President and Vice President, W. H. Odell, J. W. Watts, and J. C. Cartwright received the highest number of votes cast for Electors; but,

Whereas, The said Watts, then holding an office of trust and profit under the United States was ineligible to the office of Elector; therefore,

Resolved, That the said Odell and Cartwright were the only persons duly elected at said election, and there was a failure on the part of the State to elect a third Elector.

Rejected—Ayes 7, nays 8; the same vote in detail as the preceding.

Justice Field then offered the following:

Whereas, The Legislature of Oregon has made no provision for the appointment of an Elector under the act of Congress where there was a failure to make a choice on the day prescribed by law; therefore

Resolved, That the attempted selection of a third Elector by the two persons chosen was inoperative and void.

Rejected—Yeas 7, nays 8, (as above.) Mr. Bayard then offered the following:

Resolved, That the vote of W. H. Odell, and the vote of J. C. Cartwright, cast for Rutherford B. Hayes, of Ohio, for President of the United States, and for William A. Wheeler, of New-York, for Vice President of the United States, were the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States and that the aforesaid Odell and Cartwright, and they only, were the persons duly appointed Electors in the State of Oregon at the election held Nov. 7, 1876, there having been a failure at the said election to appoint a third Elector in accordance with the Constitution and laws of the United States and the laws of the State of Oregon, and that the two votes aforesaid should be counted, and none other from the State of Oregon.

Rejected—Yeas, 7; nays, 8, as above.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Edmund's original proposition, and it was adopted—Yeas 15, nays 0.

Mr. Morton then offered the following:

Resolved, That W. H. Odell, J. C. Cartwright, and J. W. Watts, the persons named as Electors in certificate No. 1, are the lawful Electors of the State of Oregon, and that their votes are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and should be counted for President and Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Hunton moved to strike out the name of J. W. Watts, which was rejected by a vote of 7 yeas to 8 nays. Mr. Morton's resolution was then adopted; yeas 8, nays 7, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, and Strong—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Payne, and Thurman—7.

The decision of the Commission was then drawn up and signed by the eight members voting in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Morton the injunction of secrecy upon the acts and proceedings of the Commission, except as regards their report to the joint session of Congress, was removed, and the Commission adjourned to meet in the Supreme Court-room at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

The report in substance is as follows:

The Electoral Commission having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the Electoral votes of the State of Oregon, and certain papers accompanying the same, and the objections thereto, report that it has duly considered the same and has decided, and does hereby decide, that the votes of W. H. Odell, J. C. Cartwright, and J. W. Watts, the persons named in the certificate of the Secretary of State of Oregon as the persons receiving the highest number of votes for Presidential Electors, are the votes provided for by the Constitution, and that the same are lawfully to be counted as testified to in the certificate of said Electors, namely, the three votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, for President, and three votes for William A. Wheeler, of the State of New-York, for Vice President. The report will further set forth that the election of Watts by the other two members of the Electoral College was in accordance with the Constitution and laws of Oregon. The grounds for this decision, so far as they concern the eligibility of Watts, are substantially that it is competent to go behind the certificate of the Governor so far as the same is not founded upon the action of the canvassing or returning authority provided for by the law of the State, which authority, in the case of Oregon, is held to be the Secretary of State. The report will also take the ground that it is not essential to show that an Elector was eligible on the 7th of November, provided it be shown that he was eligible when he cast his vote in the Electoral College, and the fact appears that the alleged ineligible Elector [Watts] was chosen to fill a vacancy caused by his own absence from the Electoral College, and that he was not ineligible at the time he cast his vote. The Secretary of the Commission will to-morrow morning deliver to the President pro compore of the Senate, the formal decision above described, together with all the certificates and accompanying papers in the case which were referred to the Commission, and the Secretary will also deliver to the Speaker of the House a formal ratification signed by the President of the Commission, that their decision had been communicated to the President pro tem. Upon the reassembling of the two houses in joint session the decision will be read and entered upon their respective journals, and thereupon, in accordance with the Electoral act, the vote of Oregon must be immediately counted for Hayes and Wheeler, unless upon objection being made in writing by at least five Senators and five members of the House of Representatives, the two houses shall separately concur in ordering otherwise.

FOREIGN COTTON AND GRAIN TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 23.—The Circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association, in its review of the week ending last night, says: "Cotton has been inanimate with limited business and quotations are generally reduced. American was in limited demand, and a reduction of ⅛d. to 3-16d. generally conceded. Sea Island was in fair request at steady prices. In futures a moderate business was done, without any great fluctuations. The decline on the week is fully 3-16d."

A leading grain circular, reviewing the trade of the week, says: "The British wheat markets were generally a shilling per quarter dearer this week, but trade was less active. Millers are again showing a disposition to act with reserve, though it is not supposed that this can long continue as the late improvement in prices was too rapid to permit them going liberally into stock. Holders of foot wheat since Tuesday have been very firm, supplies are now chiefly Californian, most of which so far from being pressed for sale, is going into warehouse. The demand the last two days has been steady, but not free, at previous quotations. Several cargoes of Californian, on passage and for shipment, have been taken at extreme rates. Maize was rather dearer. The fresh supplies into port of wheat and flour have been small, and of maize very light. This market to-day was attended by few buyers. The demand for wheat was quite limited. White was a penny per cental lower, and red nominally unaltered from Tuesday's prices. Flour was steady with moderate sales. Corn was taken sparingly at prices a shade better."

THE LOUISIANA INVESTIGATION.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF PATRICK J. KENNEDY—HIS EFFORTS TO INDUCE REPUBLICANS TO GO OVER TO THE DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE—OTHER TESTIMONY—MR. GIFFORD'S KNOWLEDGE OF LITTLEFIELD, THE TAMPERER WITH RETURNS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Committee on the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House had before them this morning Patrick J. Kennedy, of Louisiana, whose cross-examination was resumed by Mr. Lawrence. He stated that when he first went to New-Orleans he acted with the Packard Legislature for about a week, and then went over to the Nicholls Legislature. He stated that he did not solicit from either Kellogg or Packard, or from any one else, nor did he receive from anybody, promises of support to secure his election to the United States Senate; he never offered any member of the Packard Legislature any money or other valuable consideration in order to induce them to leave that body; it is possible he may have said to some of them that if they were or would become members of the Nicholls Legislature they would be paid their mileage, as the Nicholls body had money and the Packard organization had none; he said that Wells, in the interviews witness had with him, never held out a view or made the impression upon his mind that he [Wells] wanted any money or wanted to do anything corrupt. Witness was shown several newspaper extracts relating to the explanation of E. J. Barrett in the Nicholls Legislature of his connection with the interviews between Wells and witness, and he said that they were in the main correct; he admitted that he had conversations with Frederick Heath, W. J. Delacey, C. E. Heath, P. J. Brown, John A. Brown, and other members of the Packard Legislature, and sought to induce them to come over for 10 days to the Nicholls Legislature, saying that they would be paid their per diem and mileage, which would amount to about $100. He knew of none of the members of the Packard Legislature with whom he had conversed on this subject coming over to the Nicholls Legislature, except a man named Jarman, who was a poor man; witness told a reporter of the New-Orleans *Times* of his interviews with Gov. Wells, but did not suggest or solicit that he should be subpœnaed before this committee.

Mr. Kennedy was interrogated by Mr. Field with reference to the correspondence that passed between him and Wells relative to the proposed interview between the latter and Nicholls, and which has been published heretofore, but no material new facts were elicited on this point. He expressed it as his opinion that the Packard Legislature could not sustain itself if it were not for the support of the United States troops; he said he thought that if the troops were withdrawn those gentlemen of the Packard Legislature who professed to have been elected would take up their bags and leave. Men who come to the State as settlers in good faith are respected in every way, and the people have an aversion to those only who have been sent or have voluntarily come there from the North for the sole purpose of holding office. Mr. Kennedy related the occurrences at the State-house on the first day of the meeting of the Packard Legislature, which developed nothing with which the public is not already sufficiently familiar. He recited also some instances of bills being introduced in that Legislature and passed without having ever been read, except by their title, or being referred to any committee.

After a recess the committee called Henry C. Ewing, of New-Orleans, and he testified that he was employed by Blanchard, Catlin & Jewett, who had a list of all the registered voters in New-Orleans, and sent to the address of each one a circular purporting to have been issued by the Southern Charm Sewing-machine Company of Alabama; whenever a circular was addressed to a place where it was found the person did not live, it would be returned by the letter-carrier; this firm—Blanchard, Catlin & Jewett—occupied a room in the third story of the State-house; they employed about a dozen clerks from the latter part of September until the early part of October; witness is a Republican, and the whole concern was Republican; the warrants of arrest were issued by United States Commissioner Jewett, who was one of the firm; Blanchard and Catlin were connected with the registration; the affidavits were sworn to by policemen.

By Judge Lawrence—Did not know that the Southern Charm Sewing machine Company was a bona fide company; knew that it had a branch office in Washington, and a factory at Bellefonte, Ohio; it was generally understood that this was a device to detect the fraudulent registration of Democrats.

By Mr. Tucker—Whenever a circular was returned by a letter-carrier the policemen made, or swore they made, inquiries at the respective places whether the parties lived there or not, and then the warrants of arrest were issued; but witness does not know whether the parties were arrested or not.

Thomas Jefferson Landry, of New-Orleans, testified in substance as the former witness; he stated that the affidavits were printed and that the clerks filled them out; warrants were made out in the same way, and Jewett took them to his room in the Custom-house, where he stamped his signature upon them; about 10,000 of these warrants were issued.

Ira M. Gifford, of Davenport, Iowa, testified that he went from there to New-Orleans, leaving Chicago on the night of Dec. 9; he went there in his official capacity as an examiner of national banks; Littlefield in New-Orleans he was introduced to Littlefield by Spearing on Dec. 20; he was in Spearing's office at the time, and Littlefield told him that he was chief clerk to the Returning Board and confidential clerk to Gov. Wells; he asked witness whether he had ever met Gov. Wells and when witness replied in the negative, Littlefield invited all present to come down to the State-house the next morning; he had not heard at that time that Wells wanted or had been offered money for giving the State of Louisiana to Tilden; the next morning the witness went to the State-house, and was introduced to Gov. Wells and other members of the board; after some time spent in conversation witness left, accompanied by Spearing, Littlefield, Abell, and Eaton; in going along Littlefield asked what he [witness] thought of Gov. Wells, and witness replied that he liked him very well; Spearing said that this young man (referring to Littlefield) could open his eyes by telling him something about the doings of the board; after a while Spearing asked again whether witness would like to listen to some of these stories; he replied he would be at leisure in the evening, and that they must come to his room. Mr. Gifford then reiterated in substance the statements made by him before the Senate Committee of which Mr. Howe is Chairman, namely, that Littlefield had given him, by various expressions, to understand that he [Littlefield] desired his silence regarding alleged frauds by the Returning Board purchasers.

After Mr. Gifford had concluded his testimony, Littlefield took the stand, and gave his version of the interviews he had with Mr. Gifford, and said the latter advised him to abstract all the papers he could from the office of the Returning Board, and, if possible, the minute book, because those would corroborate the Vernon Parish matter; witness replied that he had never stolen anything in his life, and then told Gifford that he did not want anything further to do with him; this was the last interview witness had with Gifford. Littlefield denied that he ever mentioned Gov. Palmer's name in the course of any conversation he had with Gifford, and also denied a statement made by Gifford in his testimony to the effect that Littlefield told him the reason why he [Littlefield] was willing to expose the fraudulent practices of the Returning Board was because all the clerks of the board had received from Gov. Wells $2,500 a piece as hush money, and that he [Littlefield] had been put off with a miserable little tax collectorship. He also stated that Gifford was drunk all the time he was in New-Orleans, and that on the evening he sent the dispatch to Senator Allison he was so drunk that he asked witness to copy the dispatch upon the United Parties. Mr. Littlefield also stated that Gifford informed him that he [Gifford] had official information from Washington that Wells and Anderson had been paid $200,000 to turn the State over to Hayes; he further said that Gifford, at their first meeting, and in the presence of Spearing, said that if this thing was not worth $100,000 to the Republican Party, he knew where he could go, and that he would at once proceed to Albany and see the Democratic leaders there.

William K. Spearing, of New-Orleans, Littlefield's uncle, was next called, and corroborated Littlefield in every essential particular as to interviews and transactions in which he, together with Littlefield and Gifford, took part.

At 3:50 o'clock the committee adjourned until to-morrow morning.

ROBBERY OF A TEA MERCHANT'S BONDS.

Another tin box filled with valuable papers has probably fallen into the hands of a skillful sneak-thief. It was the property of Mr. Von Sachs, a tea merchant, residing at No. 137 West Twenty-third-street, and doing business on the third floor of No. 125 Pearl-street, and was placed for safe-keeping in the vault of Clayton & Co., wholesale and retail stationers, under the Seaman's Bank for Savings, at Wall and Pearl streets. On the 10th inst., Mr. Von Sachs went to Clayton's, got the box, and took it to his office. He thinks he returned with it to Clayton's and gave it to a clerk with a request that it be replaced in the vault, but Mr. Bogart, a member of he firm, denies this, and says that he must have mislaid it in his own office. At any rate, the box has disappeared, and Mr. Von Sachs has offered $100 reward for its recovery. It contained two first mortgage bonds of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Pacific Railway Company for $1,000 each, Nos. 15,945 and 15,950; two second mortgage bonds of the same for $1,000 each, Nos. 8,590 and 8,591, and 15 second mortgage bonds of the same for $500 each, numbered from 43 to 57 inclusive.

THE PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE.

OCCASIONAL WASHINGTON NOTES.

TRAGIC PERFORMANCES IN THE HOUSE—UNHAPPY FLIGHT OF FLORIDA PURMAN—THE BALANCING PRACTICE OF PRESIDENT SEELYE—QUALITY OF THE DISCUSSION IN THE SENATE—THE SENATORS AT THEIR BEST IN SHORT SPEECHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 21, 1877.

In addition to the stirring tragic performances in the great Congressional theatre, we have now and then a bit of elegant comedy, a roaring farce, or a stunning acrobatic exploit in the way of a brilliant somersault, like that of Mr. Pierce, of Massachusetts, or a skillful balancing on a very fine point, like that of Prof. Seelye. Then there was the funny little affair of the Florida member last week, when we saw *Joseph Surface* outdone in "noble sentiments," Pecksniff in honor, and Uriah Heep in humble integrity. He has a feline way with him, this Purman—he arched his back, so to speak, and rubbed himself against the legs of Hewitt and Field, and purred and purred, and eyed the canary while he purred. He has found that the way of a Florida Republican is hard; that party favor is capricious; that often to him who hath is given, and from him who hath not is taken even that which his wife hath—and doubtless he hopes that the other part of the Scriptural rule will be carried out under the Democratic faction in Congress. As they sung in the revolutionary *Ca ira*, (translated)—

"With the Legislature all will be accomplished;
He who exalts himself shall be abased,
And he who abases himself shall be exalted."

But I believe he will be grievously disappointed. The Democrats may pat him on the back, but they will never trust him. They will never trust any man who sells himself in open market, or who goes over to the enemy in the very heat of the battle. That they have received with an appearance of hearty welcome, that they have made so much of more eminent Republican converts or perverts, surprises me, and seems like an indication of Democratic decadence. Whatever may be said of this party in the past, of its aggressions, its unscrupulousness, it cannot with truth be said hat it ever nurtured the "base bird" of the proverb. If the masses of the party were called by their aristocratic opponents the "vulgar herd," they were not the sort of animals to desert a wounded fellow when the hounds were in sight. They would stand at bay about him, even though their leaders might find it expedient to trample him to death themselves in a strictly private party caucus.

"Faithful are the wounds of a friend," and I feel moved, as a mother in the Israel of Republicanism, to lay on and spare not. The Republican Party seems to have taken a new lease of life, a weak tenure perhaps, but it is doubtful whether the Democratic Party as at present constituted has vitality and will enough to destroy it. It can only die as nations die, "by suicide"—not the active, heroic death of a Brutus or Cato, but the weak let-go of one who lacks the moral courage to live after having sinned away his soul. It will be simple dissolution from inward decay. The party would clearly never have been in the strait in which it has lately found itself, between the Scylla of an exasperating defeat, and the Charybdis of a dubious victory, had it sailed by the chart of patriotic precedent and the compass of justice—had it maintained discipline and a faithful watch. Its counsels have been fatally divided by small jealousies and disputes over that golden apple of discord, the Presidency. Certain *salaried* leading journals might have been called disbanding journals. A casual reader might have taken more than one of them for a mild-spoken oracle of the Democracy. I myself while in Europe once made that grave mistake, but I hardly think it is possible for any one to take a Democratic for a Republican organ. All the trumpets of that side, even the penny trumpets, "give a certain sound."

It strikes an outside observer like me that the most suicidal course has been taken by certain leading Republicans of the high-toned type, who have weakened the power and destroyed the prestige of their party by admissions and concessions more Pecksniffian than politic. Magnanimity, when at the expense of party interests, is a virtue that leans to folly's side. "Confession is good for the soul," individual, not collective. Speak for yourself, is a good rule for penitents. Gentlemen have canted more or less about political sins, not in the cozy conference meeting, where the brethren know how to take such damaging self-condemnations in a pious "Pickwickian sense," but openly in the market place or on the corners of the streets. If they have not "trembled before the trumpet sounded," they have broken ranks at a hue and cry, grounded arms before an accusation, and surrendered to an indictment.

On the principle that "an egg to-day is better than a chicken to-morrow," we certainly may rejoice in a Republican victory through the Commission; but my heart, even now, misgives me. I am not sure that an interregnum of power would have been a misfortune to the party. It might have learned invaluable lessons during that four years of privation and discipline. It might have made its hard bed "on the cauld, cauld ground," but that were perhaps better than a bed of roses with the thorns not left out. It would have had a chance to test the stuff of which it is made. It is probable that some of its unworthy or incompetent leaders, who will now take a new grant of power, would in that time have been reduced to the ranks, and men who have been cashiered or sent to the rear would have been "to the fore." But its battles are by no means over, and it may be that the future leader, the coming winning man, will be one now under some cloud of misapprehension or suspicion, assailed by envious and treacherous calumny, and abandoned by cowardly party policy. When the Greeks were on their way to Troy, to avenge the marital wrongs of Menelaus, one of their best Generals, Philoctetes, was stung in the foot by a serpent. The wound was so unpleasant to behold, "and smelt so, yeah!" and Philoctetes himself took the hurt so much to heart that his associate Generals, high-toned, fastidious old Hellenes, chuck full of Spartan virtue and all that, became disgusted and treacherously left him on the Isle of Lemnos, and sailed away by night to Troas. But the siege proving a tedious affair to men not used to long sessions and roll-calls of congress, they were at last, compelled to send for Philoctetes, who after much urging, and influenced by the purest patriotic motives, came limping up to Ilium, to cover himself with glory and kill Paris.

It must be confessed we of the elect were immensely relieved by the decision of the Commission on the Louisiana case, not only because we thought it just and right, but because we had been a little anxious about the virtue of our dear Republican Judges. We knew they could not be pensioned, but we were not so sure they could not be terrorized by the best imitative thunder behind the scenes over there, by theatrical red lights, and alcoholic blue-lights. But they stood firm, and "all's well that ends well," and though the end is not yet, we will trust. We could have wished that the associates of the honored triad might have risen superior to narrow partisan prejudices and presented a solid front as patriots and Republicans. But this is an imperfect world. The juice of the Evil Apple permeates, more or less, judicial human nature. Not nowadays, at least, may we look for the severer virtues, under every mantle of ermine. Roman justice did not grow on every bench even in Rome. There was but one Junius Brutus. Let us be content with our immortal three. As it is, not Rhadamanthus, Minos, and Æcus, the Supreme Bench of Hades, who sat at the fork of the road, and sent some souls into office, in Elysium, and other souls out of office into Tartarus, were ever more abused for their rulings by the unhappy Tartareans, than are these our judicial friends, by disappointed Tildenites. If any case was found too difficult for Messrs. Rhadamanthus and Æcus, it was always passed over to Minos. He had the casting vote and, of course, took the brunt of the indignation and reproaches of the condemned. Judge Bradley answers to Minos.

I heard the two hours' discussion in the Senate on Monday. All the Republicans were at their best, I thought, and yet it was not sad to know that their best must be brief. Mr. Morton filled his 10 minutes' measure, and packed it down with solid, simple argument. Mr. Howe was more ornate and diffuse, but unusually impressive. Mr. Sargent was fiery and dashing, rapid and fearless; but it seemed to me that the gem of the debate was the noble speech of Mr. Boutwell. It was utterly without rant or rancor—quiet, but strong; earnest, but dispassionate—a farewell effort, if it be his last, well worthy to crown an honorable Senatorial career. The defense of partisanship in great national crises was especially fine. It touched on the fact that the Republican Party has suffered not from too much, but too little, partisanship.

I spent several hours in the House yesterday, listening to the final discussion on the Louisiana matter. The session was tempestuous, but not so tumultuous as I expected. We had all varieties of declamation. Mr. New, of Indiana, was very violent, closing with fierce denunciations and terrible anathemas. Perhaps before New is old he will learn that "curses come home to roost," and sometimes to lay eggs. Prof. Seelye gave us a moral discourse—lofty, doubtless, but rather Bunsby-like. You could make anything out of it, and you could make nothing of it. He administered a mild chastisement right and left, with wonderful impartiality. One moment a sunny satisfaction shone on Republican countenances; the next a cloud of penitential sorrow invaded them, and the sunshine passed to the other side of the chamber. It seems to me that this great scholar and excellent gentleman is one of those nice dilettante politicians, who, like Daniel Deronda, would "take an antediluvian standpoint for fear of doing injustice to the megatherium." They are not good fighters, they are only a little better than those violently virtuous Republicans, who, instead of going to work to cleanse the party within the party, rush out doors and throw mud in at the windows.

Mr. Watterson made an eloquent little speech, in which, to my agreeable surprise, he counseled protest, but not resistance. I think of all our speakers I liked best Mr. Pratt, of Iowa, but originally from Maine—the back-bony, as Massachusetts is the brainy, State of New-England. He was strong and fearless, but not in any way arrogant or passionate. The spirit of some of our speakers I did not like so well. They showed a disposition to taunt a disappointed and disabled enemy—which, to say the least, is small. Surely, they should rejoice, if not "with fear and trembling," with some humility, remembering that it is only by the skin of their teeth they escape utter defeat. For the first time since I have known him, Mr. Cox appeared with a shadowed and sombre aspect. It was no longer "Sunset," but Sundown. He did not seem like our merry ancient, but a woeful semblance—as it were, a changeling. We could have burst forth with the lament of *Constance*, slightly paraphrased:

"Grief fills the room up of our absent friend—
Sits in his seat, walks up and down these aisles,
Puts on his pretty looks, repeats his words,
Remembers us of all his gracious parts,
Stuffs out his vacant garments with his form."

But he presently came back to his habits, "tricks, and manners," ejecting Grief, who is no substitute for him. He gradually rose in courage and spirits, till, at the Bible point, he was at his finest and funniest. As he was about to quote some damaging text, the gavel came down—"a few more minutes" were denied—and he made his point that the Bible was alien to all this matter. He was an impressive figure as he stood holding aloft a huge copy of the Holy Scriptures, so dilapidated that one might imagine that all the Congressmen that had ever been had been sworn in upon it; and that each man had taken the iron-clad oath. And yet it was dingy enough to have lain in some old closet for 30 years. I half expected to see John Quincy Adams' spectacles drop out of it. As the Western settler said to an itinerant preacher when supplying a need for morning service to the best of his ability with a few yellow leaves of Holy Writ, "I didn't know we were so nigh out." I commend the case of the Forty-fourth Congress to the American Bible Society. It was not altogether a very solemn occasion, even among the Democrats. They spoke of it as a "funeral," but it was more like a wake, neither lacking in fun nor in fight. As it has been whispered that a prominent Republican or two who narrowly, as they thought, at least, missed of the golden apple, would not be deeply grieved if the Commission failed to seat the blameless citizen of Columbus, it is now said that certain eminent Democrats are not utterly cast down by the defeat of the master wire-worker of Gramercy Park. It is even intimated, wickedly, no doubt, that the disaffected voted for and urged the Provisional Tribunal, as an easy and safe way of disposing of their candidate. There are open and honorable homicides, of which the bravest man may be proud, and there are indirect, perfidious killings, of which no man boasts. We can imagine good King David's six or seven little Israelites climbing on to his knees and over the back of his chair, of Winter evenings, before their mother or mothers came to put them to bed, and clamoring for the giant story and other delightful sanguinary tales.

Says Solomon, "Sire,
Who killed Goliah?"
"I," says the King,
With his little sling;
I killed the great giant Goliah."

Says Absalom, "Sire,
Who killed Uriah?"
"The Philistines, my son.
And I'll never have done
With mourning for Captain Uriah."

After passing safely through the Louisiana Hell Gate they sailed along till they struck the Michigan snag. Then the Senate went home, and another pow-wow began. I did not stop for it, but I heard that the upper chamber soon disposed of the objection—even Democrats deciding that the crevice was too small for the Democracy to wriggle through—and then the Senate was trotted back to the House for another counting "bout." This time they grounded on the Sierras, getting no further than Nevada. And so we go and don't go.

We feel no animosity against the Democratic majority as men and brothers. Individually they are, many of them, very pleasant fellows, bright, witty, and kindly. Especially the junior members—"nice young men for a small tea-party"—but collectively they have a great moral power of mischief and disturbance. They often remind me of a little California story told by Bret Harte. There was once a report that an earthquake was about to visit a certain town. A paterfamilias, becoming concerned for the safety of his boys, sent them to some friends living at a distance. The precious lads made themselves so delightfully at home that their host at last made up his mind that any ordinary convulsion of nature was preferable to such a visitation. Our prankish Congressmen were sent here not only to escape themselves but to avert from us an awful calamity; and yet we feel like appealing to their constituents in the words used by the distracted farmer in his dispatch to his city friend, "Send down the earthquake to us, and take away your boys." GRACE GREENWOOD.

THE GERMAN EMIGRANT SOCIETY.

The ninety-third annual report of the German Emigrant Society of the City of New-York was issued yesterday, and sent to the Legislature. The report urges upon the Legislature the necessity of providing means for the current year to enable the Emigration Commissioners to take care of the destitute emigrants. The report next discusses the work of the Labor Bureau at Castle Garden, which is now run at the joint expense of the German and Irish societies, and which has provided work during the past year for 10,215 emigrants, 5,394 men and 4,821 women. This bureau, the report claims, has done more for the emigrants and given more substantial relief than ingrey, therefore, the managers urge the necessity of continuing that branch of the service. During the year 1,522 letters were received and 1,130 letters were written on behalf of emigrants. These letters contained $10,293 78, namely, $5,163 50 in cash, $4,795 33 in drafts, and $334 95 in passage and railroad tickets, and 1,133 letters were received for and forwarded to destitute arrived emigrants. The "German Rechtsschutz Verein," (society for the protection of German emigrants,) which was organized in May last, numbers now 60 members, each of whom pays $20 annual dues. This society, of which Messrs. Edward Salomon, Willy Wallach, Edward Lauterbach, and Carl Rosa are the President, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer, received 190 applications for aid since May last. The society, while taking complaints which are well founded, invariably declines taking charge of any complaint which appears frivolous. The society expended during the year $13,982 50 for charity. The receipts for the past year were $29,593 15, including a balance of $7,800 47 from 1875; $8,325 93 from donations, (including $7,393 from the excise fund); $10,295 50 for dues; $3,771 75 from interest on investments. The expenditures were $20,951 65, including $13,093 50 for charity, $568 12 for medicines, and $756 93 for salaries, &c. The property of the society is valued at $64,400. Of the emigrants which arrived in New-York last year 21,035 were Germans, against 25,559 in 1875. 40,302 in 1874, 101,900 in 1873, 128,030 in 1872, 83,609 in 1871, 71,280 in 1870, 101,571 in 1869, 104,515 in 1868, and 115,829 in 1867, making the total German emigration in this port for the last 10 years 793,630, while the aggregate of all nationalities was 2,006,508. The report acknowledges the services of Mr. H. J. Jackson, the Secretary of the Commissioners of Emigration, and closes with an appeal to the German residents to continue their support of the society.

TWENTY-ONE THOUSAND GRANGERS.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—Stephen White, Dominion Overseer of the Grangers, delivered an address before a meeting at Hyde Park last night, in which he stated that the order in Canada now comprises 600 granges and 21,000 members.

WESTERN LEGISLATION.

A WISCONSIN RAILROAD FIGHT.

THE BILL TO DISFRANCHISE THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL COMPANY—A MONOPOLY FOR FIFTEEN YEARS IN PUBLISHING PUBLIC SCHOOL TEXT-BOOKS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Feb. 19, 1877.

There is a bill now pending before the Legislature of this State in which Wall street has a lively interest—a bill to repeal so much of the law of 1869 in relation to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company as permits the holders of certain bonds to vote in the election of Directors. The common stock of the company varies in value from 17 to 19 cents; if the bill now pending should pass, the stock will reach par until enough to control the election has been secured by the Alexander Mitchell interest.

In 1869 a bill was passed by the Legislature providing for the election of one-third only of all the Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company each year, and enfranchising some $6,000,000 of the bonds. Last year I gave to THE TIMES a history of the legislation and the efforts of the Mitchell interest to secure the repeal of so much of the law as provided for the annual election of only a part of the Directors, the object being to secure a majority of the voting bonds, re-elect the entire Board of Directors last June, and overthrow the Russell Sage interest. The Legislature of last year was composed of anti-railroad Grangers, and it was impossible for Mitchell to secure any favors. In this emergency he negotiated with Angus Smith, who for years had controlled the elevators of the company, but who had been dismissed by Mitchell. Smith was known as an enemy to Mitchell, and any bill he might favor would be regarded by the Grangers as anti-Mitchell. Smith was promised the elevators again provided he would lobby the bill through. He did so, and Mitchell secured control of the voting bonds, sold off all common stock, elected a full board of Mitchell directors, and overthrew Russell Sage. But Smith failed to secure his reward, Mitchell himself taking charge of the elevators, in which there is large profit.

To secure revenge as well as to realize on the sale of common stock, Angus Smith has joined with Russell Sage in an effort to put through the present bill to repeal the remainder of the law of 1869, which makes bondholders voters. This repeal would compel Mitchell to buy the common stock, which is largely in the hands of Sage and Smith, in order to keep control of the directory. The fight is very bitter, Sage and Smith having issued a hot circular, which has been as hotly replied to by Mitchell. The stockholders, in their circular, recite the history of the company, which has already been published in THE TIMES. They state that when the act of 1869 was passed the whole stock of the company was $22,000,000; the whole amount of bonds was $18,000,000, a majority of $4,000,000 in favor of the stock. Now the bonded debt is $30,000,000, all of which they declare is entitled to vote upon the same terms with the stock. The stock amounts to $27,000,000, leaving a majority of $3,000,000 in favor of the bonds. "The result is that the bondholders will forever be able to maintain the control of the company." They hold that the system of electing Directors by bondholders who are interested only in keeping up the security of their bonds and in receiving their interest promptly, and not at all in the ultimate value of the property, nor in the profits to be derived beyond the payment of interest, would, ordinarily, result in a substantial disregard of anything except earning such interest and making it certain that such interest would be paid in the future, and "what is known among the gentlemen engaged in the business of 'freezing out the stock;'" gradually, by one abuse and another, absorbing all the earnings of a road through construction companies, costly construction, fat ring contracts, &c., till finally the stockholder who has bought stock in a company which was then, and is still, earning dividends, surrenders at discretion. They show that the act of 1869, permitting additional bonds sufficient to constitute a majority over the stock to vote, has wrested the control of the property from the hands of its owners and placed it in the hands of creditors, notwithstanding the interest on the bonds has always been promptly met.

On the other hand, the bondholders state that by the original articles of association a certain proportion of bonds was permitted to vote. In 1867 the company bought the Prairie du Chien Railroad and the Western and Minnesota Central, "and being desirous to complete the unfinished portion of the line, determined to issue $4,000,000 in bonds that would vote." Again, in 1869, another line was purchased and $2,000,000 in bonds issued with the same provision; at various other times and for various purposes, other bonds with the same provision were issued. The bonds issued in 1868, however, were not allowed to vote. These amounted to $6,000,000, and the Legislature of 1869 passed the bill conferring the right to vote. In round numbers the voting basis is as follows:

Bonds (with scrip stock)	$25,000,000
Common stock	15,000,000
Preferred stock	12,000,000
Bonds (without scrip)	6,000,000

The bondholders declare that the present holders of the stock purchased it with the knowledge that the bonds were enfranchised; that the present movement is solely for speculative purposes, and that the passage of the bill disfranchising the bonds would be an act of bad faith on the part of the State.

The bill is now in the hands of the Railroad Committee of the Senate, and a report will probably be made this week. Both parties are represented by strong lobbies, but the general impression is that the bill will not pass.

A TEXT-BOOK BILL.

The Eastern publishers of school-books will be interested in a bill now before the Legislature. It is framed on the supposition that uniformity in text-books throughout the entire State is advisable. It provides that the State shall contract with David Atwood, of Madison, Wis., for text-books for all the schools of the State for a period of 15 years—no other books than those published by David Atwood to be used during that time under penalty. The Superintendent of Public Instruction shall secure the materials for the books. The price to be paid to David Atwood shall be 50 per cent. less per page than is now charged for certain school books, 10 per cent. to be added to the price when a less number than 10,000 books are ordered at a single time. From a careful reading of the bill, I find that the practical result will be something like this: One of the standards selected is the National Reader, No. 1, which has 80 pages, and sells for 25 cents. The bill permits David Atwood to put 160 pages in his book and sell it for 25 cents, or for 10 per cent. more if less than 10,000 are ordered at one time. The book will cost the publisher $200 for the first thousand—composition, $84; paper, $20; electrotype plates, $50; end-paper and printing, $3 50; binding, $30, and press-work, $10. The first 1,000, then, would cost 20 cents per volume, and his profit would be but 5 cents per volume. But all the subsequent thousands, covering the period of 15 years, would cost him but 6 cents each, the only expense being paper, press-work, end-paper, and binding, and his profit would be 19 cents per volume. In the meantime the outcry against the high price of text-books will probably compel Eastern publishers to reduce the price of books to one-half, which would still allow them an enormous profit; but however great the reduction, if this bill becomes a law Wisconsin people will be compelled to pay the present price for 15 years. If labor should become cheaper or the cost of production decrease, the consumers in Wisconsin will not be relieved, but only the Wisconsin publisher.

Strange as it may seem, this bill is likely to pass, the contract ratified, and the State saddled with text-books by unknown authors selected by a person holding an elective office, and inflexible prices for 15 years. A majority of the printers and politicians at Madison, the capital, are interested in the bill, and an effort is being made to push it through hurriedly before it can attract the attention of educators. It is the first instance in which a bill compelling the State to close a contract with a specified person has ever been introduced in this State. It does not permit publishers to bid for a contract to supply the schools of the State with text-books; it distinctly declares that "David Atwood, of Madison, Wisconsin, is hereby appointed and designated the contractor hereinbefore named." It is not declared that the text-books shall be supplied at 50 per cent. less than the standards selected, but the *pages* of the books shall be the subject of the measurement. This is seen in the following paragraph:

"If the number of pages in any book ordered shall be the same as stated in said table for a like character of work, then the maximum contract price shall be the same per volume as stated opposite the work designated, and under the head of 50 per cent. off, subject to whatever excess may occur by fraction of one-tenth of a mill as aforesaid; but if the work ordered shall contain more or less pages than the corresponding work in the table, the price shall be fixed in proper ratio to the actual number of pages, whether more or less. On all works ordered in less numbers than 10,000 copies at one time, the contractor shall be entitled to 10 per cent. additional to the rates established herein."

Educators here hold that uniformity in text-books is not desir

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HERMAN GRIMM'S GOETHE.

VORLESUNGEN GEHALTEN AN DER KGL. UNIVERSITAT ZU BERLIN. Von HERMAN GRIMM. Berlin: WILHELM HERZ. 1877. Lectures at the Royal University of Berlin. 2 vols.

These two volumes of over 600 octavo pages give, in the form of 25 lectures, the latest thought of Germany upon the greatest of German poets, and the work has peculiar interest for American readers from the fact that the author wrote the popular *Life of Michael Angelo*, and married the daughter of the Bettina von Arnim whose name has been so peculiarly associated with Goethe's. Grimm himself is not an obscure person. The son of the distinguished philologist, Wilhelm Karl Grimm, and nephew of the more famous Jacob Ludwig Grimm, he was born at Cassel, Jan. 6, 1826. He has written various dramas, novels, and poems, and one of his recent books, *Neue Essays*, was devoted mainly to the writings of Emerson. Since 1849 he has lived at Berlin, and his *Life of Goethe* has peculiar interest from the fact that it is so enthusiastic an acceptance of the Weimar poet by the Prussian capital, and, apparently, a sign of truce in literature betwpep the belligerent chiefs of Northern and Southern Germany. Those who were present at the Humboldt Centennial in Berlin, in 1869, will not fail to note the change of tone there within so short a time, and the disposition now to claim Goethe's thunder for the imperial city and Kingdom, instead of trying to offset his ideal genius by Humboldt's realistic science. In some respects Grimm goes beyond all of Goethe's old admirers. He begins by saying that he has acted upon the intellectual life of Germany very much as a powerful natural phenomenon acts upon the physical world, when, for example, the old ice age passed away, and fair flowers and sweet fruits and frisky animal life took the place of the old glaciers and their reign of death. Goethe has, he maintains, raised the warmth of the intellectual atmosphere so many degrees on the average as to bring on another vegetation and to call for a new kind of culture, and to lay a new foundation of social life. He thinks that Goethe has made the literature, and even the language of Germany; and that when he began to write, the German literature was as limited in its range as the German national will was limited in its politics. German authors were noticed abroad mainly from their connection with foreign writers, and Frederick the Great, who did so much for Germany with his sword, was willing to use his pen as a Frenchman, and to pass in Paris as a French writer. Goethe himself once spoke of the feeling of the Romans as citizens of a world-wide kingdom, as if such a sentiment were out of the question with a German. Three poets only are to be compared with him, and Germany ranks him with Homer, Dante, and Shakespeare, as having given life and name to a nation in the realm of mind. Goethe is the true German, he thinks, and better helped the new nationality than if he had been more of a zealot ot reform. He foresaw the coming revolutions, and he prepared the people for a nationality greater than the Radicals conceived of, master-builder as he was of the new and imperial home of culture and life at the very time when the Radicals were bent mainly on breaking windows, and setting the old house on fire.

His career was remarkable alike in its vigor and its persistency. He kept at work till his death, and when the fire of his youth had gone he gave the years of his maturity to elaborating the ideas that had flashed out to him from that early fire. He seemed at one time, like Schiller, to have exhausted his strength, but he signally recovered himself. He labored in every sphere of study and science except one, that of pure mathematics. A statesman, historian, naturalist, as well as a poet, he was a man of all work; he was willing to do a good turn for everybody who asked help from him, and instead of being a dainty egotist, he is represented as the most kindly and considerate of men, ready to treat every one as if his neighbor's affairs were his own. This is somewhat a new view of the Weimar demi-god, but it is all the better for being new, if it is true, as Grimm declares it to be, and it makes the reader listen with the more grace to the paragraphs that close the elaborate introduction, and declare him to be immortal with Homer and Shakespeare, in an undying youth which he shares with the children of his fruitful brain.

Goethe's life is divided in these lectures into two unequal portions—the Frankfort time, 1749–1776, and the Weimar time, 1776–1832. In the Frankfort time fall the beginnings of almost all of his works of the first class, and his *Werther*, *Goets*, and *Clavigo* were then published. The Weimar time must be subdivided. The first 10 years of it extend from the twenty-sixth to the thirty-sixth year of his life. Goethe when he went to Weimar had given up the idea of being a poet above all things, and he wished to devote himself to the service of the Duke and the State. Only his leisure hours were given to poetical labor, and in this epoch the *Iphigenia* was got ready in its prose form, and *Tasso*, *Egmont*, *Wilhelm Meister*, and *Faust*, which were begun at Frankfort, were carried forward. In the two years of travel in Italy, 1786–7, which may be considered as the close of the first and the beginning of the second epoch, *Tasso*, *Iphigenia*, and *Egmont* took a new and finished form, while *Wilhelm Meister* and *Faust* were continued. Then he returned to Weimar and entered upon the last period of his life. Now followed one after another the *Wilhelm Meister*, *Hermann and Dorothea*, *The Natural Daughter*, *The Life of Winckelmann*, *The Elective Affinities*, *Poetry and Truth*, *The Italian Journey*, *The West-Easterly Divan*, and *Faust*. *Faust*, it was, that bound his whole literary life together. Goethe began it in his student years and kept at it as long as he lived, and left the conclusion in manuscript, to be printed after his death. The best treatment of the poet's career will be found to go with the above classification of his works, according to the three epochs of their appearance.

The material for the study of Goethe's life is enormous and presents itself in two masses—one from other persons, the other from his own pen. The amount that was written about him by correspondents, editors, essayists, travelers, critics, &c., is great, and constantly new contributions are made to the collections. The mass furnished by himself is not small in comparison, and it consists, first, of his works in their bearing upon the author's personal experience; secondly, his diaries and letters as documentary accounts of specific days and hours, and, in the third place, the especial biographical sketches which Goethe made in order to present his life as a complete whole. His *Poetry and Truth* is both a work of art and a narrative, but it deals mainly with his Frankfort life, and after he went to Weimar he writes of himself more as an annalist, except in so far as his poems and novels show the man. In this review, it is better to choose two or three of the prominent features of the book than to undertake to go over the whole ground of the 25 lectures, which follow the poet's career with great detail until the death of Schiller in 1805 in 22 lectures, and glance at the remaining 27 years of his life in the closing three lectures. Readers will probably most like to know how Goethe formed his great works, what his social life was, especially in relations with women, and what were his characteristic ideas of morality and religion.

Considering his undoubtedly great genius, we cannot but wonder, not only at his method of composition, but at the way in which he studied out his leading characters. The dominant idea of his great works evidently came to him very early, yet he kept on elaborating most of them for years, and instead of drawing his leading characters from his imagination he was constantly shaping them anew from the life-models that came in his way. Even the love-songs, that seemed to be the spontaneous movement of his feelings and his fancy, were studies from the life, and instead of singing in order to make love to his lady, he used the love affair to make him sing, not without pretty free employment of the part played by the lady herself in the charming relation. His *Werther* was his most impassioned production, and appeared to be the impulsive revolt of his fiery youth against the conventionalism of society; yet how variously and studiously the characters were made up out of his acquaintance with the good Kestner and his wife, and the death of his unhappy friend Jerusalem, and the melancholy mood of some of his Frankfort years. The *Wilhelm Meister* is full of his theatrical experiences in his early Weimar life, and while Meister is evidently the poet himself in different stages of his experience, the characters of the book, are careful studies of his friends, and even that exquisite and apparently wholly ideal sketch, the confessions of a "Fair Saint," is based upon an actual character. The *Faust*, which apparently was begun in 1772, when Goethe was 23 years old, and which kept throbbing in his brain until his death in 1832, was at once a great original poem and an autobiography. Faust is Goethe himself in the main stages of his career, first as the student, who turns from books to the world, to study its temptations and to see the cold spirit of denial join itself with the lusts of the flesh to lure the student to the ruin of innocence; then, in the second part, the student appears as the experienced man of the world, who at last settles down into useful work, and succeeds in solving, by benign industry, the life problem that he could not make out by his wits. Grimm, of course, finds the poet himself in Faust, and he is quite sure that the idea of Mephistopheles, the Denier, was first started by his acquaintance with Herder, who coolly analyzed every fact, and that it received its point and sting from Merck, the sharp critic, who took the wind out of all enthusiasm by his satire, and pricked every air balloon of fancy by his cuts. He is also quite sure that Margaret was suggested by Frederika, the daughter of the Pastor of Sesenheim, not because she was ruined by her lover, but because she was deserted after her heart had been won. If any of our readers would see one of the most exquisite portraits of character in love relations that has ever been made among us, let them read the charming story of *Alide* by Miss Emma Lazarus, of this City, upon Goethe's relations with Frederika, and it will be seen what cause the poet had for remembering always that pure and lovely girl, whose heart he broke without robbing her of her purity. Yet it will not do to interpret Faust merely by the personal traits which it embodies from the life. It is the modern man who turns from the old book-learning to the new times of materialism, and who, after much grief, settles down into practical well-doing, and finds peace from his own conscience and forgiveness from the Supreme Love.

As to Goethe's private life, opinions differ widely. He has been called by some of his critics a selfish egotist, and even a reckless voluptuary, while by others he has been exalted to the skies as a model man in personal purity as well as in kindness and fidelity. It is not easy to say exactly where the truth lies, while it is certain that the resent and more careful studies of his career are greatly to his advantage, and that Grimm, without being in all respects his eulogist, acquits him of the gravest charges against his character. He makes out that his virtue was stronger than that of lovely women whose charms fascinated him; that Lili, who figures so much in his songs, and to whom he was virtually engaged, confessed that she owed her safety to his forbearance; and that the intimacy with the Countess von Stein was wholly above reproach and within the limits of intellectual and artistic friendship, and could not possibly, under the circumstances, have been otherwise. Grimm puts a good face upon the Roman elegies, or rather he takes away their worst reproach, by making their love descriptions turn upon his relation with Christiana, whom he married, and who is represented as much after the fashion of the exuberant Roman beauties who gave such charms to the region over the Tiber in the time of Catullus and Horace. Yet Grimm does not try to disguise the undoubted fact that Goethe was peculiarly susceptible toward feminine attractions, and that he had a remarkable sense of the gentle, trusting element in womanhood, such as he embodies in his prominent heroines. Grimm's account of Goethe's love temperament is worth translation from the thirteenth lecture, thus:

"Goethe's impassioned relations prior to his Weimar period have something in common; it is Goethe himself and only that gives to the beloved the power to fascinate him. We have an Indian legend that the touch of a young maiden's hand brings trees into blossom. Goethe meets a simple and lovely personage; his heart needs a goddess; the whole flame of his nature gleams back to him from the eyes of this maiden, whose eyes were they ever so fair, without Goethe himself would never have possessed such illuminating force. Every time this natural process was repeated; after a short period the blooms came to a stop, then a slight weariness, then fading, then all is over; only the painful question remains, How was all this experience possible? Even with Lili the case was no otherwise, and that she was a little more prudent than Lotte and Frederika and the others whom I have not named, does not change the matter much. In Frau von Stein, however, Goethe for the first time met a power which had its own fire."

It is evidently Grimm's conviction that the Countess cared more for the poet than he cared for her, and that his relation with her helped his literary life without disturbing his equanimity or wronging her and her family. However this may be, and whatever may be the just interpretation of the poet's loves, it is well that our English and our American standard of propriety differs from the German standard of Goethe's circle, and that none of our leading poets have given occupation to literary gossips and scandal-mongers by so many equivocal loves as he had, and such an equivocal marriage as united him with the coarse but not heartless or stupid woman who was mother of his son. Our English and American ideas of home owe their piety as well as their purity to a far more rigid study of the Commandments and use of the Prayer-book than prevailed at the Court of Weimar, and they are not becoming worse.

Goethe is not to be understood as a dissipated or unprincipled man, for he led in the main a very tranquil life, kept hard at work to the last, and he had a code of principles of a very definite kind. He protessed to believe in God and in the immortal life, and he has written some remarkable statements of his impressions of the Christian religion, especial in its character of self-renunciation and humanity. He was somewhat adrift in his theology, and he honestly said: "I cannot for myself hold sufficiently to any one way of religious thinking in the manifold directions of my life; as poet and artist, I am polytheist; as naturalist, on the contrary, I am pantheist—the one as decidedly as the other. Do I need a God for my personality, who is well provided for. The heavenly and earthly things are so wide a kingdom that all our organs together are necessary in order to understand it. I work on, without and within always in quiet, Lied to have everybody else do the same."

Nearly the same of the ninth lecture is given to Goethe's religion, and Spinoza is represented as his master in theosophy, and as completing with Homer, Raphael, and Shakespeare, the four guides of his culture. Grimm says some very interesting things about Goethe's religion, but he does not seem to understand very well the peculiar system of Spinoza, and he is not correct in his notion that this philosopher helped Goethe most by allowing him to separate his thinking from his faith, and to leave his heart wholly to mystical emotions while his head was cool and analytic. Spinoza, on the contrary, made a certain mysticism a part of his thought, and he insisted that the severest thinking best interprets God, and opens the doors of spiritual influence. Hence Goethe was led to accept his own unstudied and unconscious productions as peculiarly justified by his creed, and to affirm that every man belonged not only to himself but to his race, and that the essential humanity sometimes invaded and overflowed the individual man. He thus explained the paradox—that, as the sensitive plant at the touch folds its leaves, after the human fashion, so man has a plant-life, and not only breathes and digests, but even dreams and thinks, and even speaks and writes, without conscious effort, under the sway of the over-soul or all pervading life. In the same way he explained apparently the characteristic in fascinating and commanding persons which he called the *demoniacal* and which he so strongly recognized in Napoleon. It was the inflow of the great cosmic force in some peculiar way, and according to an overruling law. In his conversation with Eckermann he once said:

"In poetry, especially in that which is unconscious, before which reason and understanding fall short, and which therefore produces effects so far surpassing all expectation, there is always something of the demoniacal. The same is true of music in the highest degree. Understanding cannot reach its elevation, and influences flow from it which master all, and of which none is able to give himself account. Therefore cannot religions worship dispense with it; it is one of the chief means of working wonders upon men. It throws itself into significant individuals, especially when they are in high places, like Frederick, and Peter the Great."

When Eckermann hinted that this demoniacal force could not be the Divinity, Goethe said:

"Dear child, what know we of the idea of the Divinity? And what can our narrow ideas tell of the highest Being? Should I, like the Turk, name it with a hundred names, I should fall far short, and, in my admiration of it, the infinite attributes, I should have said nothing."

These words give a very good idea of Goethe's interpretation of Spinoza's system of religion, and of his view of God as the all in all. They show how inadequate is Richard Holt Hutton's definition of Goethe's use of the term demoniacal in his able yet unsatisfactory essay upon Goethe and his influence. Hutton says:

"If it be expressible in one phrase at all, (which it is not,) it might be called *presence of mind in combination with a keen knowledge of men*. I mean that absolute and complete adequacy to every emergency which gave Napoleon his *sang-froid* at the very turning point of his great battles, and which, in the literary world, has secured for Johnson his Boswell, and for Goethe his Eckermann."

Goethe had a far different notion of the power that comes to strong men, and which is less their action than their visitation, less their work than the influx from the deeps of being, whether from the world of man and nature or from the spiritual world.

Goethe had the vice as well as the virtue of the Spinoza system of religion. He made more account of the intellect than of the affections and the will in his plan of life; and, kindly and laborious as he was, he sought the agreeable more than the severely true and good, and settled down too readily under things as they were. So, too, like Spinoza, he regarded mankind and womankind very much as facts of the universe, with about as much anxiety for the good of the human race as for the sunshine and the rain. He recognized perfection and imperfection, but made less account of good and evil, and while like a Greek he put away from him as far as possible sorrow and death, he, like a thorough Spinozist, left out of the account sin—the word that Christianity so constantly joins with its offers of grace and peace. This greatest of all our artists, this master poet of our time, who is claimed by Germans to be the glory of their nation and the light of the modern world, thus falls below Martin Luther, the mightiest of all Germans, in his answer to man's deepest sense and Heaven's highest bounty.

Evidently Grimm presents his hero to the whole world as the head of modern literature and art. He claims for his Faust a power great and lasting beyond that of the leaders of history—Charlemagne, Otto, the Fredericks, in war and empire, or in another line, Schiller, Lessing, or even Goethe himself—these are all faulty and perishable in comparison with Faust, who has never lived at all, and who was blown together as in dreams from the clouds. For Germans he is held up above all the ideal characters of poetry, above Hamlet, Achilles, Hector, Tasso, the Cid, Frithiof, Siegfried, and Fingal. As Faust is among men, so is Gretchen or Margaret among women, and in her presence Antigone, Iphigenia, Ophelia, Imogen, must take the second place. Grimm condescends, however, to share the glory with mankind, and to allow that Faust is the standing property of the modern nations, and he does not belong to Germany alone. The English speaking people, however, will not give a second place to Shakespeare, nor join in the rising disposition to make of a frail and mortal man a god for the worship of an age that too often forgets the God in heaven.

But a great man is greater than any of his theories or than any of our definitions, and we give to this master of beautiful art more acceptance of the supreme good than his formal creed states. We take leave of him here gratefully, and we quote with satisfaction his biographer's just tribute to his name at the close of his lectures: "When a sun calls forth a whole great Spring, fruitless a Summer, and ripens a harvest in which a united people have part, then the main thing to be considered is not by what near clouds surrounded the great star day by day climbed the heavens and finished its course. There might have been other clouds; there need have been none."

FEW COLLEGIANS BECOMING MINISTERS.

The *Bowdoin College Orient* has the following in reference to the large decrease in the number of college graduates who enter the ministry: "Turning to the triennial of our Alma Mater, we find this falling off particularly noticeable. The classes of the decade beginning with 1830 claim the largest number of clergymen, averaging 39 in every 100 graduates. In one class, that of 1833, out of a membership of 26, 15 graduated at theological seminaries. The next decade shows an average of 22 per cent., and the following of 18 per cent.; while during the last, (1860-69,) only one in 10 became clergymen. Similar statistics in regard to Harvard's Alumni, recently given in a Boston paper, are even more striking. In 1761-1770, 79 per cent. were ministers; in 1861-1870, 5¾ per cent. The same is true, though not in an equal degree, of all the older New-England colleges."

HORSE DISEASE.

The St. Albans (Vt.) *Messenger* of the 20th inst. says: "A curious horse distemper is prevailing at Windsor and vicinity, the animals suddenly losing the use of their hind legs, which is followed by inflammation and swelling upon the back."

The Boston *Advertiser* of Wednesday says: "The spinal meningitis has become quite prevalent in this city recently. There are cases of it in many of the large stables. At Maynard's, at the West End, there are five sick horses, and at the horse-car stable at the end of the Beacon street line of the Metropolitan Railroad there are seven."

THE ELECTORAL BILL.

SECRETARY FISH TO GEN. JOHN A. DIX.

INTENT OF THE CONSTITUTION, AND ITS INTERPRETATION BY ITS FRAMERS—THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE EMPOWERED TO OPEN AND COUNT THE VOTES—GRADUAL ENCROACHMENTS IN LATE YEARS UPON HIS POWER—ADVISABILITY OF THE COMMISSION UNDER EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23, 1877.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have your letter of the 20th inst., and regret that we do not agree as to the bill reported by the Joint Committee of Congress, and when I find myself in this position or difference with you, I hesitate in order to review my own conclusions.

I cannot resist the belief that the intent of the Constitution was to give to the President of the Senate the counting, as well as the opening, of the votes of the Electoral College. It provides for the delivery to that officer of the returns, who shall, in the presence of the "Senate and House of Representatives open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted." It is silent, it is true, as to who shall count the votes, but it is equally silent as to direction that the custodian into whose hands it committed the certificates, shall part with them, or allow any one but himself to count them. They are in his hands, and no person is to take them out; they are to be opened in the "presence of the Senate and House of Representatives," and the votes are then to be counted. By whom? Who but he in whose hands they are placed can claim powers under the Constitution to count what that Constitution has placed in his hands without authority to any other person, body, or power to receive or to take them from him to count?

This view of the power of the President of the Senate to count, as well as to receive and open, the votes for President, is, I think, sustained by the resolution of the convention which framed the Constitution, embodied in their report, dated Sept. 17, 1787, signed by Washington, as President of the convention, that after the ratification of the Constitution the Senators and Representatives should convene, and that the Senators should "appoint a President of the Senate for the sole purpose of receiving, opening, and counting the votes for President."

They did not contemplate that Congress, or either branch of it separately, should take any part in such count. A President of the Senate was to receive, open, and count the votes. Such was the understanding and such the recommendation of the framers of the Constitution. It is said to believe that those who framed that instrument knew what it meant, and it so chances that this very provision as to the person who is to count the votes is, perhaps, the only provision of that instrument to which its framers have given practical construction by deliberate resolution and by express recommendation.

The votes given in 1789 were opened and counted in strict obedience to the Constitution and to the recommendation of the convention which framed it.

There have been departures therefrom since then. Encroachments advance gradually, and are admitted inautiously when no practical ill or violent transgression or law or of right is flagrantly imminent, and each small encroachment or departure from the strict letter of a rule becomes a precedent for other and more important transgressions.

At each of the elections for President in 1793, 1797, and 1800, the then President of the Senate was a candidate for election; and there was no question of contested returns, and no question of the election of the person who was charged with the custody and opening of the certificates. Naturally, he would desire, and the two Houses unquestionably, in the absence of any practical pending question affecting the result, sympathized in such desire, to throw off from him and upon the two houses, in whose presence the votes were to be opened and counted, as much as could be of the responsibility and the delicacy of that his own election. The same has occurred on several subsequent occasions—in 1809, 1821, 1829, 1837.

The absence of controversy as to any particular returns, or of any possible question as to the result of the election, necessarily produced a laxity of observance of the strict letter and spirit of the Constitution, and admitted incipient questions whatever the practice of the earlier Presidents of the Senate conceded, in deference to the delicacy of their position as candidates to be declared elected by their own individual but constitutional count of the votes; and yet it must be remembered that Mr. Jefferson, in 1801, when his own election as President was involved, certified under his own hand that as President of the Senate he "did in the presence of said Senate and House of Representatives open all the certificates and count all the votes of the Electors for President."

Gradually, and with the continual aggression which Congressional power and prerogatives have been making upon the constitutional grants to others, this power of the President of the Senate came to be questioned.

In 1821, and again in 1837, questions arose as to the count of certain votes, which, on whatever side counted, or if not counted at all, would produce no change in the result of the election, and Congress adopted certain resolutions, harmless and ineffective as to the immediate question, but practically avoiding discussion and debate in the joint meeting to witness the count of the votes, and unfortunately imparting by implication a right which had not been before exercised.

With the last low years has been the first direct assertion of the right of a single house of Congress (or of both houses) to reject the returns of a State.

Power and right may be lost by gradual encroachments when not rebuked by the people. In a government of the people, vigilance, and resistance of the first and smallest encroachment, is the price of security. Unfortunately, the attention of the people seems, on the occasions referred to, to have been otherwise directed, and these encroachments were not rebuked.

The encroachment by Congress on the constitutional right of the President of the Senate to open and to count the votes has been gradual, but it is clear that it has become a practical usurpation, acquiesced in by the failure of remonstrance or of resistance.

And that this is not the only constitutional grant of power which has been invaded, it is necessary only to ask what is now practically the constitutional power of the President to appoint to office, against its practically usurped power by Senators and members of Congress, or what has become of the power of deliberation and of wise selection which the Constitution intended should be exercised by the Electors in the choice of the President, in view of the supreme dictation of partisan conventions. Both have yielded; some may say, have yielded to a wise and necessary popular tendency in our institutions; all must admit that they have yielded to a popular tendency. The fact, however, remains that in each case the theory of the Constitution has given way.

Under the precedents of late years it cannot be expected that the President of the Senate will be allowed to count the votes given at the late election. For different reasons, possibly, but without doubt as to the fact, a majority in each house denies his power, and he will not be allowed by himself to count and declare a result.

In the condition of the result, and with the peculiarity attending the returns from some of the States, and the political differences between the majorities of the two houses, it would be expecting more of human nature (at least of human political partisan nature) than a wise or thoughtful man will look for, to expect that the two houses will or can, with the passions which have been excited, and the large stake of the government of a nation depending on the result, be able within the time between the 4th of March and the day of the inauguration of the new President, to exhaust or to reconcile all the differences of opinion which must be given utterance, and reach an amicable conclusion. Appeals to violence and intimidation have already been made. Passions have been excited. The air is full of alarm and of apprehension. The conditions and the example of a neighboring Republic arises to the thought of thoughtful men.

What is our present condition? The industries of the country are depressed, business and trade in all their branches are stagnant. Values are diminished. Capital is idle and unproductive, and with it natural timidity and caution, fearful of investment, abstains from affording to the unemployed labor of the country the opportunity so beneficial to both capital and labor, for which each is anxious, but which is withheld mainly because of the doubt and fear of disturbance that may follow from a contested decision of the result of the election. The country wants peace, quiet and harmony between all its sections. It wants a cessation of the political acerbites which arose from not yet remote excitements and passions, but which now ought to subside and to be put aside with the events which gave rise to them. It is ready to avail itself of the assurance that the Presidential election will be decided, without resistance from the supporters of the disappointed candidate; and, if we can only give it the further assurance of a return to constitutional sound, hard money currency, a career of prosperity and of contentedness will be opened to which we have long been strangers.

It is in this direction that I look with hope to the bill that has been reported by the joint committee.

It is true that it does not reclaim the long-lost constitutional right of the Senate to count the votes, but I do not see that it violates any other right.

In the very nature of things, and in the divided political tendencies of the two bodies which alone can afford a relief from the dead-lock in which the result of the election has been thrown, there must be both to secure its creation, and to insure acquiescence in its decisions as nearly as may be an equal distribution of political views, in any body selected to and to afford the relief, which cannot be afforded directly by the two houses. It would be unjust to assume in advance that those who may be selected to serve on the Commission, although chosen as representatives of a party in Congress, are to ignore all facts and to close their eyes to all principles of the Constitution, of law, and equity, and are to report merely upon their party affinities. It is not impossible that some may do so, but not all, and it is to be expected that the character of the men to be selected will at least command for their judgments the confidence of something more than that of a blind, partisan, predetermined judgment. This must be accorded at least to the part of the Commission to be taken from the court.

The Commission proposed may, I think, be compared to what we used to know in New-York when we had a distinctive Equity Court as Master in Chancery—learned in the law, and honest in purpose. It is a Commission to examine the evidence and report the facts and the law, and upon their report Congress is to decide, giving to the report the important weight that it can be overruled only by the concurrent vote of both houses, avoiding the most dangerous assumption that either house may, by its own vote, reject the returns of a State.

In a normal condition of affairs, or as a rule for all time, I should not be inclined to favor the pending measure. I do not propose always to have what we think best, and possibly we may ourselves be mistaken in our conception of what would be best. Our Government is one of compromise; it rests in nearly every one of its principal features on compromise. It grew out of compromise, and it has escaped many a peril by compromise, sometimes even by the compromise of what may have been deemed important principles as distinguished from consideration of conflicting interests.

In the peril now threatening the country, in the fearful anxiety of every material interest of the country, in the cry coming up from all quarters for relief, for quiet, for the laying of the demon spirit of party violence, and for the opportunity of labor to find remunerative employment, and in the absence of any other better practical mode of escape from the difficulties of the occasion, I am compelled, and I regret herein to be obliged to differ with you, to accept and look with favor and with hope to the proposed bill. I hope and believe that the Commission, as proposed will report fairly, and without partisan bias, on the facts and the law. If it be otherwise, let it be against us rather than for us. We can afford to be defeated, but cannot afford to be in power with the suspicion of wrong upon our skirts or to secure the Presidency with a seriously questioned title to its right.

Much as I should lament that the power of the Government be entrusted for four years to the Democratic Party, I should prefer, if either party is to succeed with the taint of wrong or of fraud in its acquisition of power, that it should be the party to which I am opposed, rather than that which I support.

If either candidate be placed in power with a reasonable, well-grounded doubt as to his right to be there, his will be no enviable position, and the days of his party's supremacy will be numbered with those of his own occupancy of a position thus acquired.

Excuse, my dear General, this long letter. I could not, however, allow your letter to me to be unacknowledged, and on a question of the nature of that to which it referred, I could not allow a difference without attempting to give a reason for the faith that is in me. With great regard, very truly yours,

HAMILTON FISH.

IN BEHALF OF SIGHT AND HEARING

FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE NEW-YORK EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY—THE GOOD WORK DONE BY ITS OFFICERS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

The fifty-sixth annual report of the Directors of the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, Second-avenue, for the year 1876, has just been published. The officers of the Infirmary are:

President.—Royal Phelps.
First Vice President.—Benjamin H. Field.
Second Vice President.—Abram Du Bois, M. D.
Treasurer.—John L. Riker.
Secretary.—Charles M. Allin, M. D.
Directors.—Royal Phelps, Clinton Gilbert, John T. Agnew, Charles M. Allin, M. D., D. H. Arnold, Adrian Iselin, Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., John A. Stewart, Benjamin B. Sherman, Abram Du Bois, M. D., John L. Riker, Daniel D. Lord, J. Grenville Kane, William E. Dodge, Jacob D. Vermilye, John Carey, Jr., Augustus Schell, Benjamin H. Field, Effingham Townsend, J. Harsen Rhoades, S. B. Van Dusen, William H. Appleton, James Stokes, William C. Schermerhorn.
Directors executive and consulting surgeons.—Abram Du Bois, M. D., Charles M. Allin, M. D.
Surgeons.—Henry D. Noyes, M. D., Richard H. Derby, M. D.
Matron.—Miss C. E. De Treville.
Surgical Staff.—Consulting Surgeons—Abram Du Bois, M. D., Charles M. Allin, M. D. Executive Surgeon—Henry D. Noyes, M. D.
Ophthalmic Department.—Surgeons—Henry D. Noyes, M. D., Henry C. Eno, M. D., Edward G. Loring, M. D., Richard H. Derby, M. D., Charles S. Bull, M. D., George R. Cutter, M. D. Assistant Surgeons—P. A. Callan, M. D., W. F. Mittendorf, M. D., G. D. Bleything, M. D., D. C. Cocks, M. D., F. B. Loring, M. D., B. E. St. John, M. D.
Aural Department.—Surgeons—Francis Sinnock, M. D., Albert H. Buck, M. D., Howard Pinkney, M. D., Charles Laight, M. D., Morris Asch, M. D., Henry D. Noyes, M. D. Assistant Surgeons—John J. Mason, M. D., Coert Du Bois, M. D., W. C. McFarland, M. D.
Throat Department.—Surgeons—Woolsey Johnson, M. D., George M. Lefferts, M. D., Horatio Bridge, M. D. Assistant Surgeons—George Hart, M. D., Frank L. Ives, M. D.
Curator and Microscopist.—Henry C. Eno, M. D.
Resident surgeon.—W. O. Moore, M. D.

In their report the Directors say that the fifty-sixth year of the existence of the institution has passed, and its prosperity and usefulness have experienced no diminution, and that they have great reason to be thankful that so large an amount of charitable work has been accomplished with so moderate an expenditure, and that its position as the largest institution of its kind in this country is still fully maintained. Since its foundation more than 205,000 poor sufferers from diseases of the eye, ear, and throat have received gratuitous treatment by its surgical staff, nearly 10,000 of whom were new patients during the year just closed. The statistical statement to the reports of the separate departments of the infirmary that accompany their report, in which are detailed the special diseases which have been under treatment, and the operations which have been performed by the surgeons. They urge that were the infirmary larger and its income greater the field of its usefulness might be largely increased. The report of the Treasurer shows that the disbursements have been kept, as heretofore, within the amount of receipts. During 1876 bequests were received from the estate of Mr. Thomas Barron of $5,000, and from the estate of Mr. Benjamin F. Wainwright of $1,000. Special donations were received from Mr. James Stokes, of $50, to provide spectacles for indigent patients; from Mrs. A. T. Stewart, of $2,000; from Mr. F. W. Meyer, of $100, and from Messrs. J. J. Astor, William C. Schermerhorn, J. B. Cornell, Rutherford Stuyvesant, J. D. Vermilye, and John Carey, jr., of $150 each, thereby constituting themselves Life Governors of the Infirmary. In conclusion the Directors confidently request the freest examination by a generous public of the claims of this institution upon their charity, believing, as they do, that in the entire City none more worthy of benevolent support can be presented for their consideration.

In the annual report of the surgeons of the institution, the number of patients treated during the year is as follows: Diseases of the eye, 6,660; of the ear, 2,410; of the nose and throat, 631; total, 9,701; number of operations performed during the year, 960; number of visits made during the year, 594. In their report the surgeons say that the public are apt to regard the City infirmaries merely as benevolent institutions, designed and maintained simply to relieve the indigent, and that of late much has been said of the danger to which all charitable institutions are exposed, of pauperizing the community by extending freely medical aid and succor to the poor. They feel that this reproach can not be justly applied to them in their department. The house patients are, many of them, men and women who have families dependent on them for support; loss of sight would entail misery to them and their households, and relief afforded such cases would restore means of support to the needy and tend directly to diminish pauperism. The surgeons especially ask the attention of the Board of Directors to the need that is felt at the infirmary for other accommodations, in which cases of a special character may be received. Very frequently patients come with inflammation of the eyelids of a dangerous nature, where great care and constant attention are absolutely necessary to prevent total loss of sight. These cases, unless one of the smaller wards is vacant, must now be refused admittance on account of the danger of infection to other patients already in the house. They also speak of the appropriation made with which to supply occasional destitute patients with spectacles, by which means they have been able to accomplish much good.

In the report of the Treasurer for the past year, the total amount of money received is $38,535 37; the total amount expended was $37,049 75, leaving a balance on hand of $1,485 62.

A TALK WITH MR. WHEELER.

A letter from Malone, N. Y., to the Boston *Journal*, written on the 19th inst., contains the following: "For the past 48 hours the citizens of this most enterprising and prosperous Northern New-York town and its vicinity have been jubilant over the latest decisions of the Joint Committee of Congress on the Presidential problem. This enthusiasm was more marked than it would have been in any other town save the home of Gov. Hayes, for the reason that Malone is the residence of Hon. William A. Wheeler, the next Vice President of the United States, whom the people of this vicinity have for years past considered one of the foremost men of the country.

The *Journal* representative this forenoon called upon Mr. Wheeler at his office in Masonic block. In the course of a few moments we reached in our conversation the recent action and decisions of the Joint Commission at Washington, and especially the Louisiana case. Mr. Wheeler seems perfectly satisfied that the decision was fair, just, and honorable regarding the Electoral votes from that State, and he thought for the Commission or any other tribunal to go behind the Returning Board's declarations would be inaugurating a bad precedent. Mr. Wheeler said: 'I was satisfied in November that Gov. Hayes was elected by the people. I was still more firm in my convictions when the Electoral Colleges met and confirmed it, and when a Commission chosen by the representatives of the Democratic party of the country confirm Gov. Hayes' election, I do not think anybody could have any doubt on the subject.' Mr. Wheeler is looking in the best of health and spirits. His office is plainly but comfortably furnished. He is always glad to meet friends and acquaintances, and to say the least, he receives quite a large number of calls from the hard-shell Democrats of this vicinity. Mr. Wheeler intends to leave for Washington the latter part of this week, and the citizens of his town are laboring zealously to give the next Vice President a cordial public congratulation upon his election to the Vice Presidency, previous to his departure."

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION, FEB. 23.

SENATE.

THE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate reassembled at 10 o'clock, and, in accordance with the notice given yesterday, Mr. SARGENT, of California, called up the Naval Appropriation bill. Amendments reported by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, as follows: Increasing the appropriation for the pay of the Navy from $6,250,000 to $7,270,000; appropriating $1,500 for the expenses of observing the transit of Mercury on the 6th of May, 1878; increasing the appropriation for the equipment of vessels, &c., from $700,000 to $970,000, and that for the contingent expenses of that bureau from $40,000 to $75,000; increasing the appropriation for repairs of the Naval Laboratory, Hospital, &c., from $10,000 to $25,000, and that for the civil establishment at the several naval hospitals from $25.000 to $35,000.

The House appropriated $1,500,000 for the preservation of vessels on the stocks, purchase of material, &c., and inserted a proviso that no proposal for materials to be furnished under this, or any other section of this act, shall discriminate against or in favor of the production of any State or section of the Union. The Committee on Appropriations of the Senate reported an amendment to increase the appropriation from $1,500,000 to $3,000,000, and also to strike out the proviso inserted in the House bill.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, said this was a large increase of an appropriation, and he thought $2,000,000 was a larger amount than could be economically expended in a single fiscal year.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, in reply, said the proviso was put in this bill by mistake in the House. It was done at the suggestion of a Pennsylvania member, who had noticed an advertisement by the Revenue Marine Bureau for Tennessee iron, which was desired for a certain purpose. The Senate Committee on Appropriations thought it had better be left out. The Government, or any of its departments, should have the right to call for a particular class of material. As to the increase in the appropriation for the Bureau of Construction and Repair, and also that for the Bureau of Steam Engineering, in the next paragraph, he had only to say that last year the amount for these bureaus was cut to a very small figure, probably to influence the Presidential election. During the past five or six years the Secretary of the Navy had been repairing our iron-clads instead of placing old wooden ships in order. All the single-turreted monitors were now in good condition; and two years ago work was commenced upon the five double-turreted ones, but last year the work upon them had to be suspended on account of the reduction in the appropriation. Prior to last year the annual appropriations for this purpose were $3,300,000. It was thought that the work upon these vessels would be completed this year, and we would then have the most complete system of iron-clads for harbor defense in the world. The great iron-clads of Europe were all stronger than ours; but they could not enter harbors.

It was also proposed by the committee to make a portion of this appropriation available immediately, that work upon the iron-clads might go on at once. The amendment of the committee was agreed to.

Other amendments of the committee were agreed to as follows: Increasing the appropriation for the Bureau of Steam Engineering from $800,000 to $2,000,000; making $1,500,000 of the amount appropriated for the Bureau of Construction, and $

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At 2 P. M.—La Figlia del Reggimento. (Italian Opera.)—Miss Emma Abbott. Evening—Les Dragons de Villars.—Mlle. Aimée.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Wild Oats—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. Harry Beckett, Miss Rose Wood. Matinee.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Fifth Avenue—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger. Matinée.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Lemons: or, Wedlock for Seven—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport. Matinée.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding-House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker, Miss Maude Harrison. Matinée.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danicheffs—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers, Miss Fanny Morant. Matinée.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Around the World in Eighty Days (Spectacular)—Ziraify Brothers. Matinée.

EAGLE THEATRE.—At 2 P. M.—La Jolie Parfumeuse, (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Du Parc.

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller. Matinée.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Equestrian Games and Field Sports. Matinée.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Water Colors. Day and evening.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Round the Clock. Matinée.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—The Two Orphans. Matinée.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Our Boys—Mr. T. Whiffin Mr. Mark Bates, Miss Edmonson. Matinée.

STEINWAY HALL.—At 2 P. M.—Piano Concert—Mme. Annette Essipoff.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces, and Negro Comicalities. Matinee.

NO. 858 BROADWAY.—Dreaming Iolanthe and other Studies.

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NOTICE.

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We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning The Daily Times *consists of* Ten Pages. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

It is to be hoped that after the vote on the Oregon case we shall hear no more about the "partisanship" of the Republican members of the Electoral Commission. In this decision the partisanship is all on the Democratic side, and the law and the facts are obviously and indisputably with the Republicans. That the three Electoral votes of Oregon were legally cast for Hayes and Wheeler, is a conclusion whose justice the wayfaring man, though a fool, can appreciate, and it may safely be left with the people to judge of the impartiality of the seven Democrats who insisted that only two of these votes should be so counted. It was a very cheap display of virtue to refuse to recognize the vote of Cronin; it was a very discreditable display of partisanship to hold that the Grover conspiracy had succeeded in cheating the State out of one Electoral vote, and the country out of its choice for President.

If further proof were needed of the reckless and rancorous partisanship which pervades a large section of the Democratic Party, the proceedings of yesterday's caucus furnish more than enough. A motion to delay the resumption of the Electoral count in Joint Convention till Monday prevailed by a majority of 20 in a meeting numbering at least 110 members of the party. As objection will probably be made to the vote of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, and as the double returns from South Carolina must go to the Commission, this action simply means an intention to render any choice for President impossible before the 4th of March. A number of Democrats opposed to delay absented themselves from the caucus, and 44 of those present voted in favor of proceeding with the work of the Joint Convention to-day. It remains to be seen whether enough Democrats can be induced to vote against adjournment till Monday to defeat the plans of the advocates of trickery and fraud, of which Tweed's lawyer is the very fitting leader. If the majority of the Democrats in the House are prepared to show themselves as destitute of the commonest requirements of good faith as they have already shown themselves to be destitute of the most ordinary political tact and forethought, they will have an excellent opportunity at to-day's session.

We publish in full a letter from Secretary Fish to Gen. Dix on the constitutional questions involved in the compromise bill for counting the Electoral votes. Some passages of that letter have found their way into print, and have been quoted by the Democratic press in a way calculated to give an erroneous idea of its general purport. Secretary Fish is quite emphatic in declaring that the true intent of the Constitution was to give to the President of the Senate the counting as well as the opening of the votes of the Electoral College. He holds that the convention did not contemplate that Congress, or either branch of it separately, should take any part in such count, and he points out that the provision on this point is, perhaps, the only one in the Constitution to which its framers have given practical construction by deliberate resolution and by express recommendation. In all this, and in his comments on the gradual encroachments made by Congress on the constitutional right of the President of the Senate, Mr. Fish is in perfect accord with the position consistently maintained by The Times. He differs from us only in accepting the Compromise bill as "the best attainable means of avoiding serious troubles," and in neglecting to take account of the disastrous effect, now only too apparent, of the working of the plan upon the moral weight of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The ingenious persons who took in hand the arrangements for an "industrial procession and carnival pageant" on the 4th of April have agreed to lay aside the masks usually worn in such displays, and so to bring their tomfoolery within the requirements of law. A carnival at the end instead of the beginning of Lent is a contradiction in terms, and a carnival pageant without masks will be a bald absurdity, instead of the grotesque one originally contemplated. In fact, there is a strong suspicion that the 800 wagons and 50 "floats" will be merely a procession of advertising vans, and, consequently, a piece of unmitigated humbug. The Police Commissioners would have shown some slight perception of their duty had they promptly prohibited so thoroughly inexcusable an invasion of the public thoroughfares to the great delay of traffic and detriment to buiness.

Mayor Ely has been unable to make up his mind about the Aldermanic resolutions requesting the Legislature to appropriate a million of dollars "to repair such streets as are in a dilapidated condition," and has accordingly returned it without either approval or disapproval. In dealing with this request, the Legislature would do well to bear in mind that, at the instance of Controller Green, the sum of $350,000 was inserted in the year's appropriations for the repair of down-town streets. This item was stricken out on the accession of Controller Kelly as dictator of the Board of Apportionment, in order to conceal the additions made to the salaries of Messrs. Dunlap, Boyd, Gale, and other Tammany Hall magnates quartered on the public Treasury. The down-town streets are very badly in want of repairs, and we have, fortunately, a Commissioner of Public Works to whom the direction of such an improvement can be safely intrusted. But the sum appropriated should not exceed a quarter of a million of dollars, and it ought not to be authorized till sweeping reductions in official salaries give some assurance that the City can afford the expense.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

It would be folly to deny that serious complications may yet arise in connection with the Presidency. The moral presumption is the other way. What might have happened had events been left to take their ordinary constitutional course the promoters of the Electoral Commission did not fail to portray. There was undoubtedly a chance of civil conflict as a result of an attempt by the Democratic majority in the House to exercise a power not warranted by the circumstances. The end of such an attempt did not admit of dispute. The country would have rallied to the support of a President whose title rested upon a legal interpretation which usage sanctioned, and the Democratic malcontents would have been compelled to surrender, humiliated and disgraced. The possibility of a contingency pregnant with strife, if not with civil war, reconciled the people to the Commission, and formed the most cogent argument in its behalf. Now, however, we are confronted with the fact that, after all, the work of the Commission may not be perfected. In the natural order of things, there could be no difficulty. The real labor is already over. The essential points in the controversy have been disposed of, and if the House were as prompt to finish what the Commission has begun as the Commission itself has been in the performance of its duties, to-day would have witnessed the final announcement of Gov. Hayes' election. But the House is actuated by a different purpose. At every stage since the Commission decided adversely to the Democrats, the House has interposed delay. It does not desire to have the election ended. And it is, unfortunately, able, by the adoption of dilatory tactics, to prevent the completion of the count within the period prescribed by law.

The methods by which this object may be effected are all discreditable. They are tricks to produce delay. Whether they take the form of motions for adjournment in the House, or of objections to the reception of votes before the Commission, they are wholly factious. The postponement of action in the House is with the view of accomplishing indirectly what the members engaged in it are afraid to try to do in an open way; and the presentation of objections to votes about whose validity no sane man has a doubt admits only of the same explanation. Both features of the plan are worthy of the disreputable lawyer who has been chosen to find pretexts for fraud and to excuse base partisan tactics by a parade of technicalities. The undetermined question is, whether any considerable number of members will perform the work assigned to them by Mr. Field in the House, and whether the Democratic managers before the Commission will give effect to suggestions that are more applicable to the defense of Tammany thieves than to the settlement of a Presidential contest. One thing is certain: Mr. Field and the reckless partisans who are prepared to do his bidding have an ally in the Speaker's chair whose conduct has demonstrated his willingness to pervert to unworthy ends the power with which he is invested. With an honorable man as Speaker there might be little room for fear. Mr. Randall is as exempt from honorable restraints as Mr. Field himself, and is quite as indifferent to consequences. There is, therefore, no inherent improbability in the threat that a portion of the Democratic majority in the House, guided by Field and abetted by Randall, will avail themselves of technical facilities for preventing the completion of the Electoral count before the 4th of March.

The infamy of the scheme is not a hindrance to its execution. The men concerned in it have no character to lose. They are not amenable to prudential party considerations or to the influences which the reputable members of their party may propose to use. They have, in truth, been allowed to go on without provoking from their associates more than a mild remonstrance. The decision of the first caucus was against them; the second caucus left the essence of the point in dispute untouched. It is only necessary to look at yesterday's vote on the postponement of the Oregon decision to perceive that the men of honor and principle in the party are a minority. The majority cannot make up their minds to accept in good faith the verdict of the tribunal they helped to create, because that verdict happens to be against them. As long as the majority thus hesitate between duty and faction, they play into the hands of the Field-Randall group, and encourage them to push forward their revolutionary plan. A party which, as a party, initiates a policy of causeless delay forfeits the right to rebuke those of its members who resolve that the policy shall be persisted in until it leave the country without a President. If the conclusion of the Electoral count be not reached in season, the Democratic Party must bear the responsibility of the crisis which will then be inevitable, and of all its disastrous consequences.

There will be one consequence which cannot be considered disastrous. The party which undertakes to frustrate the formally declared election of a President, and to plunge the country afresh into the turmoil and excitement of a contest made doubly fierce by the circumstances in which it occurs, will precipitate its own destruction. Yesterday's decision of the Commission is conclusive as to Gov. Hayes' title. It gives to him the requisite 185 votes. So much is authoritatively settled. The country accepts the decision as one by which it will abide, without waiting to consult the wishes of the defeated candidate or the pleasure of his creatures in Congress. Should these succeed in their tactics, the spectacle will be presented of the Presidency kept vacant by a Democratic refusal to comply with the requirements of the law in perfecting the title to its occupancy. A faction will defeat the will of the people as interpreted by the tribunal which all parties bound themselves to sustain and respect. The folly of the proceeding is on a level with its wickedness.

Even the destruction of the Democratic Party, however, would not compensate for the losses and injuries inseparable from a fresh election. In its ordinary course, and unincumbered by extraneous conditions, a Presidential election is not beneficial to business. It produces depression and doubt. Such a trial, under existing circumstances, would be exceptionally disastrous. It would be bitter beyond all precedent, and it would be clouded with misgivings from which every interest must suffer. The Republic would encounter an ordeal more severe while it endured than even the rebellion. We are not prepared to believe that a trial thus fraught with mischief and danger will be forced upon the country; but we are persuaded that it can only be averted, if at all, by the immediate interposition of the popular will. The crisis is imminent, and the Democrats in Congress must be taught that its penalties will fall first upon themselves. The business classes of the large cities prayed for the enactment of the bill creating the Commission; now let them tell Congress that the decision of the Commission shall be respected. There is no time to be lost. Within a week the election must be perfected or the country will be on the verge of political chaos. An expression of public opinion is needed to bring the conspirators to their senses; and to be of any avail it must be immediate and emphatic.

TILDEN'S DESIGNING FRIENDS.

Early in the Presidential campaign the *Sun*, commenting on the Democratic part of it, said that it was Mr. Tilden's misfortune to be chiefly surrounded by nincompoops. This sharp thrust at the Tilden management did not have any perceptible effect on the Great Reformer. He continued to be surrounded by the "nincompoops" down to the day after election. And when the period of uncertainty which followed the election began, the same motley crew went into the second contest with renewed zest. It would appear, however, that Mr. Tilden has at last seen how good a thing it is to have nincompoops, or, indeed, partners upon whom he can lay the burden of sins imputed to him. In his letter concerning an investigation of his bank accounts, he declares for himself. He will not indorse the doings of the men who have served him. Having secured all that their bargains could secure for him, he keeps the goods and repudiates the agents.

Looking back over the campaign, one can see how the guileless Tilden has been continually led into temptation by bad advisers around him. His enemies were those of his own household; those who conspired against his peace of mind sat at table with him. Hewitt, now disrespectfully referred to by the gifted Watterson as "a bobolink," while he fell on the Governor's neck and cried "My brother, my brother!" struck him under the fifth rib and destroyed his conscience. Patrick, confidential agent of Tilden, went to Oregon to look after matters in the Electoral College, and not only seduced Senator Kelly into indorsing a game which he did not understand, but actually imposed himself on Tilden with a series of cipher dispatches. Then there was Pelton, nephew and nearest representative of the Democratic candidate, who not only carried on a guilty intrigue in his uncle's house, but who contrived to make the world believe that his venerable relative was the chief intriguer. When the Democratic House went into the wholesale business of investigation, Mr. Tilden's bank accounts were found to be as legitimate subject of inquiry as those of anybody else. The accounts of the Republican managers had been submitted to the benignant examination of David Dudley Field, and nothing suggestive of irregular transactions was found. It is to be presumed that the bad men who had been personifying Tilden to his everlasting disgrace had in some way bedeviled his accounts. They had undoubtedly managed to trick him into drawing checks which meant nothing, but which would have a bad look. It is even said that some of those "nincompoops" and "bobolinks" induced the poor old man to draw checks, the dates and amounts of which were made to fit exactly into their nefarious Oregon transactions. Of course, the most natural thing for the simple-minded old gentleman to have done under the circumstances, was freely to admit his accounts to examination, and then charge all doubtful items to the malicious conspiracy of his friends and advisers.

The much-injured Tilden knew a trick worth two of that. He waited until the designing men who had induced him to put money in Oregon, or to appear to put money there, had again betrayed him. These false friends went to the Republican managers and offered to call things square. If the Republicans would give up Tilden's accounts, in which were strange things, they —Field, Knott & Co.—would give up the Republicans' accounts, which had nothing especially interesting in them. Of course, it could not have been Mr. Tilden who had fought so persistently against giving the accounts up to Congress, in the first place. It must have been the bad men who wanted to trade for them when they were finally ready for examination. The Republicans, with that readiness to oblige their enemies which has always characterized their management in Congress, consented to the arrangement. Then, as soon as the documents were safe, the virtuous Tilden broke silence. He declared that he repudiated any agreement to suppress anything, that he was ready to testify, (though nobody in Congress had suggested that he be put on the stand,) and that he never, never authorized or knew of any expenditures in the Oregon contest. It was a fine burst of stage thunder. It was almost as good as the genuine article. The *World* read the letter and calmly remarked, "That settles it," and the sage of Springfield profoundly observed that Mr. Tilden had "lifted up his party." He did not add—"higher than a kite."

Tilden waited until everything was snugly under cover before he exploded. His wicked friends had fought against giving up his accounts; they fought for the surrender of them after they were given up, and they got them back again. Then it was that this long-imposed-upon, much-enduring, and truly good man burst upon us with the information that there was nothing wrong in the documents, and that he utterly repudiated the bargain by which he had got them safely back again. Will Mr. David Dudley Field, "bobolink" Hewitt, and the rest be publicly denounced as repudiated, and say nothing? Mr. Tilden says he throws over the bargain. Will he also throw over the bargainers? We do not see but virtue is its own reward in this case. The wicked partners have secured all the odium. Mr. Tilden is the only man that has gained anything. He at least has escaped the exposure which was threatened him. It was a narrow escape for him when Pelton attempted to convince people that his uncle was conspiring with Patrick and using a cipher to disguise an infamous scheme. If Tilden had not pleaded "the baby act," most men would have believed that a member of his own family could not conduct a second Presidential campaign without his knowing its details. But the Great Reformer thinks he has wriggled out of that. He solemnly assures us that he "knew no more about it than a child unborn." Mr. Tilden has the profound sympathy of every tender-hearted person. Never was an innocent old man so put upon by designing friends.

THE TWO COMBATANTS.

As the prospect of a struggle between Russia and Turkey becomes more a probability, it is interesting to note the different capacity of each for a long war. In the Crimean War the Russians suffered from their weakness on the sea, as compared with the Turks and English combined. They could not support their advancing columns from the Danube by a fleet on the Black Sea. In the campaign of 1828-9, on the other hand, they were enabled to take Varna with the aid of their naval force, and could then cross the Balkans, having their wing supported and supplies furnished by a fleet. It is true that Turkey in Europe is so fertile a country that, in the proper season, it can almost feed an army, but for ammunition and many kinds of supplies, where the roads are so bad, a water communication is extremely valuable. If a campaign be indeed commenced during the coming Spring, Russia, in all probability, will have no assistance from the sea. If she does, it will only be after a tremendous struggle with a superior naval force. The Treaty of Paris seemed to have cut off the growth of Russian naval power on the Black Sea. But secretly the Czar was, under one pretense or other, constantly adding to the number of his vessels there, and at length, by an open announcement, he set forth to the world his determination to disregard the treaty and build up such a fleet as might please him. Still the result of the war had seriously crippled the Russian naval power, while it had given the Turks time and a motive to increase theirs. At present Turkey can boast of a powerful fleet upon the sea, consisting of 30 "cuirassed" vessels, 76 more or less iron-clad, carrying 463 guns, with 15,188 tons, and a force upon them of 28,995 persons. The cannon are, very many, of improved patterns, bought of European and American manufacturers.

Russia, on the other hand, has only two ships and one building, with two guns each, which we suppose to be monitors, 2 more or less iron-clad, with 31,336 tons, and carrying only 81 guns, with a force manning them much smaller than the Turkish. The apparent inferiority, however, of the Russian fleet may be compensated by its quality. A few first-class monitors might defy a fleet of iron-sheathed frigates. It is plain that a struggle will occur on the sea, quite equal in intensity to that waged on the land. If we consider the outside help to be expected by each combatant, Russia has clearly the advantage. From Servia she will get all that that exhausted principality can offer, but this will not be a large force, after the disastrous campaign just finished, probably not more than 9,000 men, who are not well drilled, and are discouraged by past defeat. The two principalities which were united into one princedom of Roumania can furnish a considerable army, fairly drilled by the Hohenzollern Prince who commands them, and perhaps amounting to 80,000 men. This will, in all probability, be ultimately put in the service of the Czar. Bulgaria, too, could furnish a considerable force, but the country has been so wasted and oppressed, and the peasants are of such submissive nature, that only a few thousand can be expected from them.

The insurgent provinces, Herzegovina and Bosnia, will also offer a small and embittered body of men, who are ready to fight to the death with their old enemy. The best auxiliary force for the Muscovites will be from the bold mountaineers of Montenegro, who can send into battle some 10,000 men and youth that have seldom been defeated. But these operate in wild mountains, at a distance from the lines of Russian advance, and can only make a diversion in their favor. The Greek population in Thrace, Epirus, and that region will also, no doubt, rise, but their numbers are not formidable, while Greece herself will very probably be drawn into the fray. But this little Kingdom, though heroically voting levies of 200,000 men, can really only furnish some 10,000 or 15,000, and will not count for much in the great struggle. Turkey herself can expect no outside allies, (for the Egyptian contingent belongs to the Empire,) the possibility of any help from the Mohammedans of Asia being exceedingly remote. Whatever feeling there may be among the Mohammedans of Croatia, there will be no possibility of their taking part in the war. Some few bands of wild Asiatic cavalry may, indeed, join the Ottoman Army, but they will be of little account. Turkey must fight out her battle alone. It is not credible that, with the friendly relations of Germany to Russia, and under the present financial condition of Austro-Hungary, the Austrian Empire would intervene in favor of the Turks. Should she do so, the struggle would take gigantic dimensions, but of this there is little chance. Russia, with her few allies and her comparatively feeble fleet, must wage battle with Turkey alone, and her powerful fleet. Russia, of course, has the greatest power and the largest capacity of endurance, and with her are the passions of many oppressed tribes, and a numerous race. But Turkey has the advantage of position, the desperation of a last struggle, and a certain genius for defense. What the issue will be, he would be a bold prophet who would predict.

SOME CITY SALARIES.

The second of the "long talks" on Municipal reform, held on Tuesday last, at Albany, before the legislative Committees on Cities, shows that the recipients of City salaries are all of a mind akin to that of the typical Maine candidate in the days of Neal Dow and prohibition, who expressed himself as emphatically "in favor of the law, but agin its execution." The heads of departments are all in favor of retrenchment, but they hedge their opinion as to its application with so many "buts" and other qualifying words, that nothing comes of the conferences except a gradual improvement in the knowledge of the burdens borne. The song is "retrenchment," but the chorus by the whole company is, "anywhere but here." So the retrenchment which waits for initiation and direction by the City employes will wait indefinitely, but meanwhile the salaries, so far as we know, keep placidly running along just the same.

In an article on this subject last Tuesday, the total salary account, as given from the estimates for 1877, differs somewhat from the total as given in the employes' list in the official journal of Jan. 31. By the former it is $9,706,843, and by the latter $8,743,731; the public school teachers are not given in the schedule at all, but the estimate for all salaries in and under the Board of Education is $2,700,000, and by deducting the $106,434 paid the 41 employes named in the schedule, $2,593,516 remains as estimated for the teachers. Adding that, the total is $11,337,247, which is as nearly a complete statement as we can make of the total of the exclusively salary burden borne by the tax-payers, and covers no other form of expenditure whatever. If erroneous at all, it is not on the side of excess. This is the figure for the public to contemplate, and it is the total which the heads of departments can see no way of reducing, notwithstanding their aching desire for retrenchment.

Controller Kelly, at the legislative conference on Tuesday last, spoke first of the assessments unpaid, saying that he thinks not more than seven of the twenty-two millions will ever be collected. Three months ago, Mr. Green stated the assessments at $22,258,881, estimated worth $13,000,000; the unpaid taxes of 1876 as $15,435,045, with $6,889,837 real, and $10,853,972 personal taxes of earlier date in arrears, $7,038,483 included in the last-named item being prior to 1871, and presumably worthless; of the total, $33,178,695, of uncollected taxes, he estimated $20,000,000 as the probable yield. Assessments are always resisted, and there are now pending several thousand actions against the City intended in some manner to evade them; their collection is always difficult—and that it is so is the clearest proof of the viciousness of the whole system of improvements to be repaid by them. But we would not go so far as to pronounce the collection impossible, as Mr. Kelly does. Simply because it would be putting the matter in a more truthful representation, we should favor his recommendation to transfer fifteen million dollars of the assessment bonds to the permanent debt, except that such a step would probably be a practical, if not a formal and legal, abandonment of attempts to collect. Who they are that pay their assessments, who they are that do not, and why they are suffered not to, are points upon which no light has been cast.

Subject only to the objection just suggested, Mr. Kelly's advice to fund the assessment bonds nearly due is worth considering. By the schedule at the end of June last—sufficiently recent for the purpose—there are $1,758,900 bonds of that class at 6 per cent. maturing daring this year and next, and $6,078,900 at 7 per cent. If the debt represented by them is to stand, refunding them at 5 per cent. would save $139,167 in interest yearly, and avoid the objectionable plan of continually making short loans to replace short loans.

But cannot we assist Mr. Kelly and the rest in finding spots fit for retrenchment? Starting at the beginning of the schedule, we find 21 Aldermen at $4,000 each, well paid at half that for all the labor they perform, not considering its value at all, with a President at $5,000; this is $2,000 too much, for if Mr. President Purroy's salary were less the expenses of election, which he pleaded as a reason for the large salary, might be lessened. There is a Clerk, of course, and his $5,000 should be one-half less. There are five assistants to do his work, costing $7,400; two engrossing clerks, at $1,000 each; a librarian and assistant, at $1,000 each; a Sergeant at Arms, $1,200; two messengers and a doorkeeper, $2,900 for the three; 36 persons in all, at $103,500. Possibly these clerks are all able to read and write, but their duties cannot be so "engrossing" as to make them all necessary. Is there any reason for not putting the knife of retrenchment among these thirty-six persons except that it would make them cry out? In the Executive Department, the Mayor's office is first. Mr. Wickham declared his powers to be scarcely more than those of a clerk. As that view of the office is about correct under existing conditions, there can be no good reason for not cutting down the salary of $12,000 one half. There is a Secretary, who surely could not justly complain if his $4,800 were divided by two. The Chief Clerk could live and be well paid at less than $3,000; the four clerks who do the work at $4,000, should not be quite neglected by reformers. There are a messenger and two marshals, at $5,500. There is a Permit Bureau, with a Registrar at $2,350, an interpreter at $1,500, three clerks at $2,750, and six "inspectors" at $5,400—total, twenty-two persons, at $41,100, the Permit Bureau costing $12,000. Unquestionably, considerable sums are collected from individuals for "permits" of various sorts, but what becomes of the money is another question on which no light has been cast. The Legislative and Executive Departments, however, are very poor fields for retrenchment in comparison with the others, to which we shall in due course direct public attention.

AUXILIARY FAT MEN.

Mr. Chomel is an ingenious person who has devised a new method of propelling ships. The motive power which he proposes to use is furnished by the waves themselves. Scientific persons agree that there is an immense force developed by the motion of the waves, but they have been entirely unable to utilize it. Now, however, comes Mr. Chomel with a beautiful model and quantities of convincing drawings, which clearly demonstrate that the rolling motion communicated to a ship by the swell of the sea can be made to propel the vessel in any desired direction.

The machinery by which Mr. Chomel's model is to be propelled is of the simplest description. It consists merely of a swinging platform pivoted at the stem and stern posts of the vessel, and connected by a few simple cog-wheels with the shaft of a screw propeller. Every time the vessel rolls the swinging platform, in the effort to maintain its level, turns the propeller shaft. The more rapidly the vessel rolls the more swiftly will the screw revolve, and the greater will be the speed developed. Thus, without the expenditure of a ton of coal, or the labor of spreading a yard of canvas, Mr. Chomel's ship will roll across the Atlantic, and convert to its own profit the fiercest malice of the waves.

While no fault can be found with this invention, provided it is used only when the sea is in lively motion, it is obvious that it will be useless in a dead calm. If the vessel does not roll, the swinging platform will not move, and if the swinging platform does not move, the propeller will not revolve. Mr. Chomel's craft may shoot gayly by the fastest Cunarder in heavy weather, but in a July calm the slowest steamer will pass her as though she were a dock. How the inventor proposes to remedy this defect we are not told, but, of course, the resources of science will be sufficient to overcome so trifling an obstacle to the success of a meritorious invention. Were Mr. Chomel to build a vessel after the model of a water-tight copper cylinder, fitted in the interior with an endless series of steps up which the passengers could continually climb, she could defy calms as well as storms. Neither screw nor swinging platform would be needed, but the simple device which keeps the treadmill in motion would roll the cylinder over the sea. It is true that the passengers might become weary of the Sisyphian task of perpetually climbing the aquatic treadmill, and might occasionally clamor for air and other luxuries, but so long as they could be kept at work there is no doubt that the vessel would move.

There is, however, a much better plan than this; one, too, which utilizes a force almost as powerful as that of the waves, and hitherto as completely neglected. There is a vast quantity of fat men in the world, and it is painfully evident that they have no clear idea what they are placed here for. The fat man is a mystery to himself, and his vague gropings after his correct solution are shown by his practice of associating himself with other fat men in clubs, and performing herculean feats of public overeating. Professional observers have failed to interpret the true meaning of the fat men's clubs, and have carelessly assumed that they are organized merely to gratify an abnormal desire on the part of fat men to make themselves conspicuously ridiculous. In reality they are the outward expression of the fat man's vague feeling that he has a mission, and of his noble determination to prove that he was not made without a purpose.

Mathematicians have calculated that every fat man of the weight of 300 pounds contains 83½ units of work, which, if properly utilized, would be sufficientto raise 83½ pounds 83½ feet above the surface of the earth at the equator. Nevertheless, although these calculations are familiar to all engineers, no one has yet devised a way to utilize this vast amount of latent energy, and many of our ablest scientific minds have found that the fat man is an enormous mistake, and that he owes his origin to an occasional absence of mind, on the part of nature, who has gone on heaping together unnecessary quantities of material when manufacturing a man, and has thus produced a fat man in a purely unintentional way. Now that Mr. Chomel has utilized the wasted energy of the waves, it is time that fat men should also be turned to profit, and it is a remarkable coincidence that both waves and fat men can justify their existence by contributing to the perfection of Mr. Chomel's new vessel.

As has been shown, this vessel is propelled by the movement of its swinging platform. In rough weather the waves will furnish the requisite motion. In calm weather fat men can be used with the best results. The fat man is so constructed by beneficent Nature that he can roll to an enormous extent without sustaining any injury, or overheating his bearings by friction. If six fat men, averaging 300 pounds each, were to be placed on one side of Mr. Chomel's swinging platform, and allowed to roll gradually and regularly to the other side, the shifting of their weight would immediately depress the platform and cause an entire revolution of the screw. By rolling back to the other side, a like result would follow, and thus, even in the calmest weather, the vessel would be regularly and rapidly propelled. It is estimated that six fat men of the specified weight would thus develop the equivalent of no less than one thousand horse power, and were they to be encouraged with sharp boat-hooks, they would probably work up to fifteen hundred horse power. Of course they would only be needed in calm weather, and would be regarded merely as an auxiliary to the power of the waves. They are imperatively needed, however, to make Mr. Chomel's invention a complete success, and there is no doubt that his "auxiliary fat-men wave-motor" will achieve far greater results than those which will be accomplished by the Keely motor.

The new invention will be hailed with the utmost joy by the fat men. Henceforth life is no longer for them a fat and foolish mockery. They now know that they were not made in vain. It was ages before men discovered how to loose the imprisoned energy of coal and train it for their service. Five centuries more were needed before the promise and potency of fat men were fully comprehended. The day has at last dawned when the fat man takes his place among the great sources of mechanical energy, and renders it unnecessary for us to dread the future exhaustion of our coal mines.

THE FUTURE OF NEW-YORK.

LETTER V.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

That many have been ruined by the decline in the value of unimproved real estate is true, but the conditions were peculiar. An era of speculation in property, during which prices perfectly fabulous were current, has resulted in a collapse which has wrecked vast nominal fortunes. For several years property in the upper part of the City advanced so rapidly in price that it is hardly exaggeration to say that a man might, with his eyes closed, put his finger upon a map of that part of the City above Fiftieth street, purchase the property thus blindly indicated at the owner's valuation, and in a few months it could be sold at a profit. It was a lottery in which every ticket drew a prize. Men, many of them of the soundest judgment, were carried away by the brilliancy of the bubble. Not many expected to hold permanently, and few expected to build. It was a passion, a contagious fever. The boldest operator was the most successful one. A large part of the transactions were upon margins, as they would be called in speculations of another character. Some cash was paid and a large mortgage given. The crisis of 1873 came; there was a pause. It became difficult to realize the cost of property. Large estates were offered at auction. The staggering market fell, struck down by the hammer of the auctioneer. The day of reckoning came, mortgages were foreclosed, and men who had acquired fortunes in other pursuits, but had staked their all upon the hope, which they had deemed certainty, of advancing prices, found themselves ruined. No one can withhold from the sufferers by the revulsion a sentiment of sympathy.

The City was, to some extent, a partner in these transactions. Stimulated by the success of Central Park, other parks were projected and the property secured at extravagant prices. Drives and avenues and boulevards of the most permanent and costly character were laid out and constructed. All the taxable property of the City was put under bonds to the extent of several millions of dollars to defray a portion of the expense of some of these stupendous undertakings, and there they stand to-day, monuments of corporate and individual extravagance, almost "as idle as a painted ship upon a painted ocean." The City's motto seemed to be, "Millions for ornament, but not a cent for utility," for during this very period the pavements in the lower and business portion of the City fell into a condition but little better than the streets of a Turkish village, impeding traffic and imposing burdens upon trade already overweighted in the contest with competing cities.

It is painful to make these statements; but they are true, and, as intimated in the first of these letters, it is a time for plain talk. It is time to strike a balance, to take an account of stock, to review the past, and address and adjust ourselves to the future with what faith and hope we may.

While upon unimproved, and, of course, unproductive property, taxation was onerous, assessments for improvements were crushing, and have, in districts of considerable extent, not only reached, but passed, the verge of confiscation. Time affords a solvent for many difficulties, and the embarrassment of property thus situated must probably for the present be remanded to await the development of methods of relief through the subduing agencies of time.

Not the least of the evils attending the condition of things herein described is that so large an area has been either placed in a condition where it is likely to be kept out of market for years or enhanced so greatly in cost as to unfit it for residences of the cheaper grade, so essential for the accommodation of families of moderate means constituting that middle class before referred to. This state of things has been the cause of the migration of many thousands of those who should have remained our citizens to Long Island and New-Jersey, and emphasizes the demand for methods of transit which must be safe and cheap, so as to reach the lower-priced lands in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards. If it were not for the fact that the energies of the City were fettered by the bonds of a crushing debt, Municipal aid for an effective method of utilizing the vacant territory in the annexed district would be a fair subject of consideration. But it may be questioned whether the City is not in the condition of a man who by his extravagance has incurred debts which form a lien upon his estate of such gravity as, for a time at least, to hinder his improving his property in a direction almost indispensable, and compel him to practice an unused and inconvenient economy, to the absolute detriment of his estate.

It was not until after 1837 that the taxes of this City regularly exceeded 50 cents on the $100. In 1846 they began to exceed $1 on the $100, and since 1863 they have regularly exceeded $2 on the $100. Since 1863 the State tax alone has greatly exceeded, every year, upon each $100 of valuation, the rate of the City tax prior to 1837. The tax-payer, in looking over the musty records of the past, is apt to forget how meagre were the returns he received for his taxes 40 and 50 years ago. It was the old story of "poor pay, poor preach." Then he bought his spring water from a cart; he had no day Police, and a night-watch without discipline; his streets were in darkness when the moon was in the almanac; his fires were extinguished by water from cisterns or the rivers, through large syringes upon small wheels; his parks were the common lands; his schools taught the three R's; he swept the streets on certain days by his personal labor, and the ashes from his wood-fires were sold to collectors. In short, he did without many things he now has, and did many things for himself which others now do, or at least are paid to do, for him. It is unnecessary to detail them, but this changed condition costs—far more than it ought to, I admit. The luxuries unknown in former days—and we always think them better days—have now become necessaries, and the question can never be how to dispense with them, but how to enjoy them without a cost quite disproportioned to the cost of similar service, not only to private corporations and persons, but to other municipalities. This is the problem demanding present solution, so that this great City, relieved from hindrances, so far as may be in this direction, shall be the better fitted for the contest with aspiring rivals.

George H. Andrews.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL GOSSIP.

THE EASTERN QUESTION—THE LIBERALS IN PARLIAMENT—TWO FRESH ANECDOTES—PLACE FOR A POET—THE CHURCH AND STATE—AN IRISH BARRISTER AND THE CLAIMANT—THREATENED STRIKE OF COLLIERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 6, 1877.

Fate and diplomacy have turned the kaleidoscope once more. After a series of comparatively peaceful pictures, chaos comes again, and through the darkness looms "grim-visag'd war." If the Eastern question is settled without a European conflagration, it will only come to pass as the result of the honest determination of the powers to keep the peace. But Germany has put her spoke into the revolving wheel of the kaleidoscope, and out shoots a mass of radiating complications that sets all the world gazing. I have already told you that Bismarck was keeping Gortschakoff in check, and the famous Minister's circular, which is coming to us in telegraphic shreds and patches, leaves Russia open to act exactly as she pleases. Turkey has refused the propositions of the powers; it is for the powers to say what they will do under the circumstances; it is for the powers to act or for Russia to take up her original position and act alone. It is thought that the powers will say they do not in any way feel aggrieved by the conduct of Turkey, and that they are anxious to give her time to carry out her reforms. Russia may or may not agree with their views. The Emperor personally, I am informed on the best authority, would favor it, and wait quietly the effect of the new Constitution, having regard more particularly to its action in ameliorating the condition of the Christian subjects of the Porte. But the Czar is not altogether master of the situation, and just at the moment when bad counsels may be prevailing, the official German press throws in unexpected compliments and suggestions, which France believes, and with great show of reason, are the devilish doings of Bismarck, who sees advantages to Germany in war. The great German statesman's organs speak in the highest terms of the Russian troops, and intimate with Jesuitic slyness that the Porte has insulted the powers, and more particularly Russia, by rejecting their "terms of peace." To complete the latest kaleidoscopic change, we have news that Midhat Pasha, who won for Turkey all her recent diplomatic victories, has been dismissed—not only dismissed, but sent away out of Turkish territory. This indicates internal commotion in the Empire of a more serious character than anybody seems to have dreamed of. Midhat's successor is Edhem Pasha, a man of notable accomplishments, the same Pasha who had a row with Count Chandordy at the recent conference. The French press seem to regard Gortschakoff's circular as fairly pacific, but that is not the English view; neither is it the Turkish view. I have told you all along that the Turks would rather fight now, once for all, than to submit to the most trivial and even legitimate interference from outside, and I am borne out in this by the Turkish not which the powers have just received, in which the Ottoman Government emphatically claim the right to uphold the integrity of the Empire and to resist the interference of third parties in their internal affairs. Altogether, the news of yesterday and to-day is eminently unsatisfactory, and the war panic, lulled by the inaction of the past two weeks, will once more set in upon Europe, and perhaps at the last moment the Liberal programme settled for the opening of the British Parliament on Thursday may be changed.

It had been settled that no amendment would be moved on the address to the throne, and unless the news from the East during the next 48 hours should alter that decision, the Opposition will make no move in foreign politics until they have heard what Lord Salisbury has to say. The Queen will leave Osborne to-morrow and on her arrival in London will go to Buckingham Palace. The royal procession will leave there on Thursday to the houses of Parliament. Earl Beaconsfield, it is understood, put pressure on her Majesty that she should open Parliament in person and remain some time in London, and this is the only way to restore the Queen's waning popularity. Nevertheless, I am told at St. James' Palace that after the opening of Parliament the Queen will return for some little time to the Isle of Wight, but she will hold a series of levees in person during the season.

The session which opens on Thursday commences the fourth year of the Disraeli Government, and the Opposition fancy they see now the commencement of a strong reaction against the Conservative rule, but the ministerial power lies in the unity of the Conservative Party and the disorganization of the Liberals, and unless some untoward and unforeseen difficulties arise, the Conservatives will maintain their majority in the next session as they have in the past. It may be that they will encounter irritating sallies and surprises from the Opposition, but in any pitched battle of parties they are certain to hold their own. Should a European war intervene, the loyalty of the extremest men will prompt them to strengthen the hands of the Government. It has always been the case that in the midst of serious difficulties abroad, with a threatened war, or a war actually begun, no matter whether the Government of the time has been Tory or Whig, Conservative or Liberal, the Opposition has lent its aid to the Ministry in vindication of the national honor.

Mr. Lucy, the author of the *World's* "Under the Clock" articles, will commence his new series of papers in to-day's *Mayfair*. They will be called "On the Watch," and their attractiveness will be strengthened by thumbnail-pictures of "men and manners" taken on the spot.

Two *mots*, one in high life, the other in Bohemia. "Why is Cupid represented as a child?" asked Lady Gay. "Because love never attains to the age of experience" said the Duke. "O, but how many old men there are who are not proof against the gentle passion." "Quite so," said the Duke, "but they have fallen into second childhood." The other from Bohemia. "Why do you call your paper *Truth*," asked young Fitzmuggins. "Don't you like the title," Labouchere replied. "No, it would be more appropriate to call it *The Liar*." Fitzmuggins had felt the amiable Labouchere's sting. "Ah, I see," said the wily and court-like editor, unwilling to accept the rude affront, "*The Lyre*, and bring in 'music;' a very good idea, Fitz, I will think about it." Fitz thought about it afterward, and had to repeat the joke in the smoke-room of the Garrick before he would see the delicate wit of it.

Mr. Hallam Tennyson—named Hallam after the historian's son, in whose honor the poet wrote "In Memoriam"—will shortly publish a book of poems. He is said to have formed his style on the model of his father, and to have developed rare poetic talent. In addition to coming before the world as an author, Mr. Hallam Tennyson is on the eve of marriage with the only daughter of Mr. Frederic Locker, a versifier of some considerable note in society, which took him up because he was related to a Bishop. The Government is trying to find Mr. Locker an appointment. How good of the Government to put itself out of the way to add to the income of a poet! How much more kind when one remembers the relationship of the poet with the higher life of the episcopacy.

The Hatcham ritualist, Rev. Mr. Tooth, is still in jail for contempt of court, and his friends who have visited him there say he has much less comfort allowed to him than Col. Baker had at Newgate. At some of the highest of the high churches they offer up prayers for Mr. Tooth and appeal to God to deliver him from his "persecutors." Rather cool, considering that he is only in durance on account of his disobedience of the royal authority of the law. The truth is the ritualists recognize no law higher than the Church, in which respect, as in many others, they are in unison with Rome. It is on this ground that the ritualists as a body are favorable to the disestablishment of the Church, and the proceedings against Mr. Tooth will irritate this faction sufficiently to augment their vigor and importance. The Church Union is a society established to counteract the Liberation Society, which is an association of political Dissenters formed expressly to undermine the Church and bring about its separation from the State. A large body of the members of the Church Union are ritualists. It is looking, perhaps, far ahead to say that the Union and Liberation Society may one day find themselves working for a common object—the overthrow of the Church as it is at present established; but it is quite evident that the time is not far distant when the Church Union will cease to labor in the interest of the maintenance of Church and State. The ritualists believe they would flourish far and wide if the Church were disendowed, and that they would gradually build up the English Catholic Church into a great and glorious power. I should not be surprised to see during the next session of Parliament an attack upon the establishment which will shake it to its very foundations. A strong feeling in favor of placing the Church on the same level as the Irish Church is growing up in Scotland, and the Welsh offer the moral weight of a big compact body of liberators. For weal or woe, the ritualistic excitement now going on in London will push on the solution of the question of disestablishment, which has been the bone of contention upon English hustings for nearly half a century.

There is a new man in Parliament who is likely to be troublesome, and more especially as Mr. John Bright is cautioned by his medical advisers to be careful of his health, and not work too hard at St. Stephen's this year. I allude to Mr. Chamberlain, the new member of Parliament for Birmingham, who possesses the facility for talking as well as writing. He is a radical of the extreme type, and is as impulsive as he is fierce in his opinions. He made an attack upon Mr. Disraeli during his political canvass, for which he apologized in the papers after his election. His speeches upon the Licensing act have lately brought him into prominence, but he is not the author of "Essays by a Birmingham Manufacturer" in one of the newspapers. He is a secularist in education and a liberationist in regard to the Church; and while I write, as straws indicate the course of the stream, the latest telegraphic news records the resignation of a curate in Nottinghamshire who boldly proclaimed the principles of disestablishment at a public meeting and also in his pulpit. At the close of his sermon, however, his Vicar came forward and repudiated his subordinate's views, and in the midst of a scene of confusion the congregation left the church. Mr. Chamberlain, as Mr. Bright's colleague, will have an opportunity of demonstrating against the Church before the session is very old, unless the downfall of Midhat Pasha should really be the beginning of the end in Turkey, and then Parliament will even have its hands too full to attend to an agitator far more pretentious than Mr. Chamberlain, but without possessing any of that gentleman's recognized ability. Mr. John De Morgan, an Irish barrister, who obtained a certain notoriety in the recent Plumstead Common riots, has issued a manifesto—issued it in right royal form—issued it, and addressed it to her Majesty's First Lord of the Treasury. Who says England is not a free country? Mr. John De Morgan proclaims that unless the Claimant, believed by millions to be Sir Roger Tichborne, is released by March 1, he will gather from all parts of the Empire 100,000 men to march upon the House of Commons, and demand admission for himself and others to address the Speaker and the House, and show cause why her Majesty should, at the instance of the representatives of the House, revise and reverse the conviction of the claimant to the Tichborne estates! The First Lord of the Treasury has made no reply. Mr. De Morgan has made no more impression upon him than Mr. Boucicault did, though the famous comedian's letter was clever, and his Shaughraun threats far more startling than even De Morgan's 100,000 vagabonds. The new agitator hopes to be arrested and sent to jail to vie with Tooth and Skipwith, but it is hardly necessary to say that he will not be humored to that extent. From this latest manifesto, I imagine that the scheme for a Tichborne and small-pox demonstration on Thursday next following the royal procession to Westminster has been abandoned, and that Mr. De Morgan has been engaged by Skipwith and others to cover the failure with a new and a bigger threat—

"Beware the Ides of March."

It is 20 years since there was a general strike of miners in the great coal producing district of Durham, but a dispute is now going on which threatens to end in a repetition of that almost forgotten trade calamity. The difference between masters and men is somewhat complicated, but fined down, it is all a question of reduction of wages. Forty thousand men are banded together in standing by their solution of the difficulty. The wealth of the richest coal-owners in England stands on the other side. It is to be hoped that wise counsels will prevail. The men will be balloted by the trade-union deputies on the question of the final arbiter of a general strike, which would stop not only the great coal industry of the North, but effectually close the iron trade. The men will do well to consider a good deal before they strike just now, when the Winter is over and the demand for house coal in London is falling, and when some of the ironmasters would not consider it to be so very great a misfortune to be compelled to blow out some of their furnaces. The iron trade of the North is not so particularly brisk that a little rest would punish masters any more than it would punish the men.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.

On Tuesday and Wednesday, at noon, Feb. 27 and 28, there will be a sale of paintings by G. I. Banks, auctioneer, at Barker & Co.'s rooms, Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty-street. There are over 150 pictures in the catalogue, some of them by men whose names are well known. Cropsey has a view of Greenwood Lake late of a dark afternoon. The Autumn foliage he affects so much appears vividly only in a small clump of trees on the left. James M. Hart has a landscape and cattle; Casilear, a view on the Housatonic. There is a "Pet Parrot," by Bakalowics, of Paris, and a "Lake in the Catskills," by Whittredge. W. T. Richards, of Philadelphia, is represented by a coast scene near Atlantic City, and Edward Gay by a "Spring," showing fruit-trees in blossom. Arthur Quartley has several pictures of varying degrees of merit. That under No. 21—"On the Susquehanna"—is a very favorable specimen of his quality. John Thorpe has a good "Landscape with Cattle," and Gue, of Berlin, some landscapes of great merit, that remind one of Constable. The marines of Godchaux, under Nos. 1 and 2, are well worth examination. C. H. Shearer has a "Twilight" which shows good effects, and A. T. Bricher in "Providence Harbor" appears as hard as ever. There is a small "Apple Blossoms," by E. Lambinet, of Paris, and a "Flower Girl," by C. Gugel, of Munich, which reminds one of the flower and fruit girls painted by Mr. George Hall. There is likewise a bathing scene with nude figures, by C. Pollemburg, dated somewhere in the seventeenth century. The chief picture is one by Nechutny, who, it appears, has been knighted by the Emperor of Austria, has received the "Franz Joseph" order, and taken with this picture a high premium at the World's Fair in 1873. It is just the kind of historical painting to gain such marks of distinction for its author. The scene is the sparing of the besieged town of Nauenberg by a Hussite General, at the intercession of the children of the besieged. We can imagine Polonius in raptures over it. A number of engravings and watercolors will add interest to this sale.

OBITUARY.

FRANCISCO VICENTE AGUILERA.

Major Gen. Francisco Vicente Aguilera, ex-Vice President of the insurrectionary Government of Cuba, died yesterday afternoon of cancer in the throat, at his residence, in this City, No. 223 West Thirtieth-street. Gen. Aguilera was born in Bayamo, Cuba, on June 23, 1821, and was consequently in his 56th year. His father, Mr. Antonio Maria Aguilera, who was also of Cuban birth, held large estates in the vicinity of Bayamo, and in the Eastern District of Cuba, was at one time a Colonel in the Spanish Army, and while he held that rank served in the Peninsula during the war with with the French. Gen. Aguilera was educated in Santiago de Cuba and in Havana, and was graduated from the university in the latter city, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He then returned to his native place where he occupied himself in the management of the sugar estates, coffee plantations, and stock farms which he had inherited from his father. Shortly after his return to Bayamo he married Miss Anna Kindeler, granddaughter of Gen. Sebastian Kindeler, then Captain-General of the island of Cuba. Gen. Aguilera was always noted for the strength and decision of his character, and from an early age was known to be in favor of the separation of Cuba from Spain. He remained quietly in Bayamo, however, attending to the care of his large property, which was estimated to be worth more than $2,000,000, until 1867, at which time the Cuban revolution was inaugurated. He was the leader in the outbreak that occurred in Bayamo in that year, and was made Chief of the General Committee of three appointed to carry out the plans of the insurrectionists. The two other members of this committee were Messrs. Francisco Maceo and Pedro Figarelo. From that time until October, 1868, he continued in the work of organization intrusted to him, and after actual hostilities had commenced Carlos Manuel Cespides, chief of the insurrectionists, appointed Aguilera Major General in the Cuban Army. In April, 1869, the Republic was proclaimed and Cespides was elected President. He at once made Aguilera Minister of War, and he held that position until the following month, when he was elected Vice President of the Republic, by the Congress. In the same month he was appointed Commander in Chief of the Eastern District, and at once took command. While in command of the army he was distinguished for courage and ability, taking part in person in many engagements and skirmishes. He led the brilliant attack at Mayari in 1870, and was on the field during the whole of the seven days fight at Rio Abajo in the same year. In 1871 he was relieved of his command by Congress, as it was thought that he was peculiarly fitted to act as General Foreign Commissioner, to which position he was accordingly appointed. He then came to this City, and rendered important services to his country until 1873, when Mr. Mayorga was appointed in his place. When Mr. Mayorga took the position Gen. Aguilera was in Paris on official business, and when he came back to New-York he found that Mayorga, in his turn, had been superseded by Gen. Manuel Quesada, and Mr. Carlos del Castello, who had been made Foreign Confidential Agents of Cuba. Gen. Aguilera then acted with Mr. Aldama in getting up the well known expedition of the steamer Uruguay, and, later on, organized an expedition of which he was the leader, alone. This expedition sailed from Boston on April 27, 1875, on a brig, but after the party had been a few days at sea, a terrible storm came up and they were compelled to return. They made the Port of Newport, R. I., with their vessel so badly damaged that they were obliged to give up all hopes of making their voyage in her. He did not lose courage, but at once came back to New-York and organized another expedition, and on May 27, sailed from this port on a small sloop with about 14 men. This vessel left them within 15 miles of Cuba, in a small boat in which they succeeded in reaching Roman Key, on the coast. There they waited until night, and then attempted to reach the main land, intending to enter a deep creek or bayou and so pass the Spanish lines on the coast. Their guide made a mistake in landing, and instead of making the river entrance they ran into a Spanish encampment. A number of shots were fired at them, but they succeeded in concealing themselves in the dense growth of mangroves along the shores of the bay. In the morning they saw a Spanish gunboat that was on the lookout for them, and they remained concealed until the next night, when they managed to return unseen to Roman Key. There they stayed two days, but their sufferings on account of their having neither food nor water became so great that they determined to leave at all hazards. The next night they put to sea in their boat, and escaping the gun-boat, were taken up in an exhausted condition by a British wrecking steamer and were carried to Nassau, Island of New Providence, in the Bahamas. From Nassau Gen. Aguilera went to Kingston, Jamaica, from which port he sailed on another expedition, but was again compelled to return by another furious hurricane. He there refitted his vessel but there being two Spanish gun-boats lying in wait for him just outside the port, his officers begged him not to attempt to sail again, telling him that it would be suicidal to make another effort to depart. He therefore came back to New-York, and on April 22 sailed in a bark bound for Hayti on another expedition consisting of 28 persons, all of high position in Cuba. Failing to find the vessel which was to meet them he take them to Cuba they landed on Raccoon Key with their provisions and stores. After many trials and disappointments this expedition had to be abandoned also, and he again returned to this City. During all these journeyings his sufferings were intense, as he was not only debilitated by the disease which finally caused his death, but was horribly seasick the whole time he was at sea. His friends say that nothing but the most determined will and resolution enabled him to support the fatigue and hardships through which he passed. Gen. Aquilera leaves a widow and nine children, 8 of whom, except one, are in this City. Among the many Cuban gentlemen who called at his house yesterday, were Mr. J. F. Lamadrid, Mr. Plutarco Gonzales, Mr. J. M. De Varona, Mr. Nestor Ponce de Leon, Mr. Francisco Valdez Mendoza, Mr. Nestor Martinez, Mr. Leandro Rodriguez, Mr. Domingo Ferrar, Mr. Ramon Boza, Mr. Eladio Adan, Mr. Francisco Perez. The remains will be taken to the City Hall this afternoon or to-morrow morning, where they will lie in state until 9 A. M. on Monday, when they will be taken to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier, Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth-avenues, where the funeral ceremonies will be performed. The body will then be deposited in a vault until such time as it can be taken to Cuba. The following named gentlemen will act as pall bearers at the funeral: Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Gen. Charles K. Graham, Mr. Jose L. Ramirez, Mr. J. J. Govantes, Mr. J. Jo Polo, Mr. Plutarco Gonzales, Mr. Leandro Rodriguez and Mr. J. M. Macias.

PROFESSIONAL PIGEON-SHOOTERS.

SOME OF THEM CLAIM TO BE AMATEURS, BUT THEY ALL LIKE TO WIN MONEY—CONCLUSION OF THE TOURNAMENT AT PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 23.—The pigeon-shooting tournament at Hunting Park, near this city, was concluded to-day, the same rules being observed as on yesterday, *i. e.* 21 yards rise, 80 yards boundary. There was little to note except the fine shooting of Miles Johnson, of New-Jersey, who killed 21 straight birds, and of Mr. Wood, who, with his score of yesterday, killed 20 straight. Slover killed 19. Johnson and Wood each killed 44 birds out of 50. The first and second prizes were consolidated and divided between them. Frank Kleinz, of Philadelphia, killed 43 out of 50, and thus won third money. Capt. Bogardus killed 42 and won fourth money, and John Lovatt and William Carson who killed 41 birds each, divided fifth money. Greenwood and Slover killed 40 each, and J. Jordan and Edwards, 39 each. On account of the darkness and their being no chance of winning, the following quit with the subjoined scores: Cornell, 38 out of 48; Eberhardt, 31 out of 44; C. Lovatt, 29 out of 40; Pearson, 29 out of 43; Turrell, 26 out of 42; Morton, 25 out of 43. The attendance was very small.

SALE OF A KANSAS RAILROAD.

LAWRENCE, Feb. 23.—The St. Louis, Lawrence and Western Railroad was sold to-day under the hammer, for $200,000, to Frank Morrison, of Boston, who acted in the interest of the mortgage bondholders. It is generally believed, however, that the power behind the throne is the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, which has been obliged to rent 17 miles of the road for some time past in order to get into Kansas City.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—A petition at the Board of Trade rooms, requesting Congress to pass the bill appropriating $50,000 for the establishment of a colony northward in the Arctic regions, according to Capt. Howgate's plan, so that successful explorations may be attempted and the discovery of the North Pole attained, is being generally signed.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MISS ABBOTT IN OPERA.

Miss Abbott made her first appearance in opera at the Academy of Music last evening. An uncommonly large audience had been brought together by the occasion, and the reception of the débutante indicated that the spectators were as well-disposed as they were numerous. Enough was said about Miss Abbott, when she sang in concert, a week or so ago, to make a detailed reference to her voice and style superfluous. The impression of her performance, yesterday, was at least as good as that of her earlier efforts in the concert room, for she acts with a great deal of ease and vivacity, and the applause was just as generous. Yet, it would be advisable for Miss Abbott to once again challenge public opinion in a work more in accord with the taste of the day than "La Figlia." This pretty opera comique still holds its own in France, where brisk dialogue is listened to instead of the heavy recitatives which take its place in the Italian version, but it is seldom given elsewhere. On the stage of a spacious theatre like the Academy its effects, too, go for little or nothing, and the picture is literally dwarfed by the frame. Yesterday's performance lost somewhat of the pleasant influence an opera of more general interest would have bestowed upon it, and hence a suggestion that Miss Abbott should appear as promptly as possible in "Faust." Meanwhile, her *Maria* must be set down as a personation of rare sprightliness in a dramatic sense, and as quite as impressive, lyrically, as the opportunities accorded the primadonna allowed it to be. The "rataplan duet," with *Sulpizio*, and "Ciascun lo dice," were sung with infinite spirit, and in the duet "A voti cosi ardenti," with *Tonio*, Miss Abbott's delivery of the text was as expressive and as pointed as became the situation. The artist's thoroughly tasteful *cantabile* did full justice, naturally, to "Convien partir," and with this touching and melodious aria the first act terminated. In act the second, "I dreamed that I dwelt" and "Home, Sweet Home"—the latter being interpreted in acknowledgment of an encore—were part of the "music lesson," throughout which, by the way, Miss Abbott acted with much archness, and, in the third act, she rendered the martial and tuneful outburst with the requisite passion and force. As in the concert-room, Miss Abbott had the co-operation of Signori Brignoli and Forranti, and that of Mlle. De Gebele. Signor Brignoli has never been in better voice than just at present, and the impression of his clear enunciation and smooth delivery is as agreeable as it is rare. In the second act, Signor Brignoli sang the familiar romanza from "La Spia," by Arditi, and the plaudits were so unanimous and prolonged that he had to repeat it. Signor Ferranti was *Sulpizio*, and Mlle. de Gebele did all that was to be done with *la Marchesa*. To-day, "La Figlia" will be given for the second and last time.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

"Girofié-Girofla" was given at the Eagle Theatre last evening. Mlle. Aimée did not show any traces of her recent illness in her representation of the twins. She assumed the dual character with her customary vivacity, and was efficiently supported by M. Raoult as *Marasquin*, by M. Duplan as *Bolero*, and by M. Reine as *Mourzouk*. Encores rewarded the couplets of *Marasquin*, the duets between *Marasquin* and *Girofle*, and the quintet which closes the first act. The drinking song was sung in Mlle. Aimée's best style, and the drunken verses in which *Mourzouk* and *Marasquin* have a contest over their wife were as effective as usual. The Grand Dukes Alexis and Constantine came in at the close of the first act and remained throughout the rest of the performance.

A NEW CANTATA.

A cantata called "Malchus," composed by Mr. F. T. S. Darley, was made known at Chickering Hall, last evening. The story is similar to that of Dr. Loewe's oratorio of "The Seven Sleepers," and it is illustrated by music of a mildly dramatic character. Mme. Gulagor, Mr. Simpson and Mr. Sohst were the principal soloists, last night; the New-York Choral Union sang the choruses, and the orchestra was under the baton of Mr. P. S. Gilmore.

AN OPERATIC SCANDAL.

The dispatch printed this morning in respect of an announcement by the Paris *Figaro* that Mme. Adelina Patti had eloped with the tenor Nicolini will not surprise persons *au fait* of transactions in the art world of Europe. The Paris *Figaro* is, indeed, poor authority on most subjects, but well-grounded stories were current months ago in London as to Mme. Patti's partiality for the distinguished artist whose name is now mentioned in connection with her own, and it was asserted that arrangements were then in progress by which each of the parties in the case might be freed from the matrimonial yoke and left to follow his and her inclination. A divorce was granted Mme. Nicolini against her husband in the Paris courts, a few weeks since, and we imagine that M. De Caux will be allowed to obtain one against Mme. De Caux as promptly as he may choose to do so. Signor Nicolini is about 30 years of age, a Frenchman by birth, and a gentleman and singer of uncommon culture. His *nom de famille*, we believe, is Nicolas.

BRIEF MENTION.

"Around the World" can be witnessed this afternoon at Niblo's.

"Our Boys" will be acted twice to-day at the New Broadway Theatre.

"Fifth Avenue" will be the matinée attraction at Booth's Theatre to-day.

The New-York Aquarium can be visited this morning, this afternoon, and this evening.

"The Danicheffs" will be acted at the Union Square Theatre, this afternoon and evening.

A matinée representation of "Lemons" is set down for to-day, at the Fifth avenue Theatre.

"La Jolie Parfumeuse" will be the matinée attraction at the Eagle Theatre, this afternoon.

Mr. Heller gives a prestidigitatorial entertainment at the Wonder Theatre this afternoon.

Miss Abbott sings in "La Figlia del Reggimento" at the Academy of Music, this afternoon.

"Our Boarding House" will be represented this afternoon and this evening at the Park Theatre.

A matinée performance of "The Two Orphans" will occur at the Grand Opera-house, to-day.

The last matinée performance of "Wild Oats" is set down for to-day, at Wallack's Theatre.

The usual Saturday *après midi* levee of the San Francisco Minstrels is announced for this afternoon.

Mme. Essipoff will give her last concert, previous to her departure for California, at Steinway Hall, this afternoon.

"Les Dragons de Villars" will be sung to-night, by Mlle. Aimée and her company, at the Academy of Music, in aid of the Société Française de Bienfaisance.

INSURANCE MATTERS.

BOSTON, Feb. 23.—In view of the fact that the outlook for insurance capital is so discouraging, some of the stockholders of the Shawmut Insurance Company have decided to call a meeting of stockholders to consider the expediency of going into liquidation.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—Several months since, Florence S. Van Valkenburgh, as administratrix of her deceased husband, sued the American Popular Life Insurance Company to recover the amount of a policy of life insurance issued to him some time previous to his death. The jury gave her a verdict, and the company appealed to the General Term, which, at the last term, affirmed the judgment, amounting, with costs, to $3,250 56. From this decision the company to-day filed a notice of appeal to the Court of Appeals.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 23.—Judge Boyle, of the Circuit Court, to-day, granted a temporary injunction against the Columbia Life Insurance Company, restraining it from further prosecuting its business or disposing of any of its property or assets without consent of the court.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE DOMINION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—A dispatch from Victoria, British Columbia, states Parliament was opened yesterday by the Lieutenant Governor. A dispatch from Lord Carnarvon was laid before the house asking the Province to recognize the principle of a money equivalent for the Inland Railway and expressing belief that work on the main line will be opened in the Spring. The dispatch has the effect of quieting the separation sentiment. The *Colonist* is confident the anti-separationists are in the majority and anticipates no further trouble unless the railway contract is repudiated by Canada.

MARRIAGE OF AMERICANS IN JAPAN.

The Des Moines (Iowa) *Register* of the 21st inst. says: "Major J. R. Wasson and wife were yesterday registered at the Savery. They came directly from Japan here and are on their wedding journey. They were wedded in Japan but recently, the wife being a daughter of Hon. John A. Bingham, of Ohio, the United States Minister to Japan. Major Wasson's parents reside near Carlisle, and he yesterday visited the 'old folks at home.' He was appointed from this district to a cadetship at West Point, and a few years since graduated as No. 1 in a large class. Shortly after his graduation there was a call from Japan for engineers, and on account of his eminent fitness Major Wasson was sent to that country, where he has remained ever since, rapidly gaining the esteem of the officials of that nation, and he occupies one of the most prominent positions in the service of Japan, and is receiving a very large salary. The Major, with his accomplished wife, left by the midnight train for the East, where they will visit friends. He has been recently appointed to the office of paymaster in the United States Army, with the rank of Major, and will remain in this country."

THE CANAL SUITS.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—In the Lord & Leahy Canal case, in which at the last General Term the decision of Justice Osborne dismissing the complaint was affirmed, judgment was entered up to-day in the County Clerk's Office by counsel for the defendants, Lord & Leahy. The amount of the judgments as entered, including the extra allowance granted by Justice Osborne, is $2,527 36. The Attorney General, it is said, intends carrying the case to the Court of Appeals.

APACHE HOSTILITIES IN ARIZONA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23.—Tucson, Arizona, advices report that 45 Indian scouts under Capt. Buford, leave to-day to operate against the hostiles. News from Madalena, Sonora, says the Apaches have cleared the valley of stock, and killed and captured a few of the residents.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 23.—In the Assembly to-day, the bill to disfranchise the bondholders of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad was indefinitely postponed.

COME NOW and let us reason together. Why do people so frequently say to Dr. Pierce, "I suppose your GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures every thing?" Because it has been the practice of knavish charlatans to manufacture worthless nostrums and attempt to dupe the ignorant and credulous by recommending them to cure every form of disease. To such an extent has this been practiced that it is no wonder that many have acquired prejudices against all advertised remedies. But Dr. Pierce does not advertise his standard preparations as "cure alls," does not claim that they will perform miracles, but simply publishes the fact that they have been developed as specifics for certain forms of disease for which he recommends them, after having tested their efficacy in many hundred cases with the most gratifying success. It is a fact known to every well-informed physician that many single remedies possess several different properties. Quinine, for instance, has a tonic quality, which suggests its use in cases of debility; an anti-periodic, by which it is efficacious in ague; and a febrifuge property, which renders it efficacious in cases of fever. The result of its administration will also vary with the quantity given and the circumstances under which it is employed. So, likewise, the GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY possesses both pectoral and alterative, or blood-cleansing properties of the highest order. By reason of these two prominent properties it cures two classes of diseases. First, those of the respiratory organs, as throat, bronchial, and lung affections, chronic coughs and asthma, and second, diseases of the blood and glandular system, in which affections all skillful physicians employ alteratives, as in cases of blotches, eruptions, ulcers, swellings, tumors, abscesses, and in torpor of the liver or "biliousness." While its use is, by its combination of properties, suggested in cases of pulmonary consumption, yet you need not take it expecting it will cure you if your lungs are half consumed, nor because it is recommended as a blood medicine would its proprietor advise you to take it expecting it to cure cancer. It will not perform miracles, but it will cure many grave forms of diseases.—*Advertisement.*

WHEN your liver is out of order, use Dr. JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS, and you will bring back this organ to a healthy condition, and get rid of many distressing symptoms.—*Advertisement.*

To the Gentlemen of New-York.

We respectfully announce having this day REDUCED the price of our widely popular SILK HATS to $8, and our DERBY HATS to $5. With this announcement we note a recent reduction in cost of labor as enabling us thus to meet the exigencies of the times, and assure you that, in emulation of the character and reputation of our fabric, in the past, we shall produce the AMISON HAT of the future.

F. H. AMISON'S SON,
New-York, Feb. 10. No. 220 5th av.
—*Advertisement.*

ALEXANDER, or no one of those old fellows, is said to have sighed for more worlds to conquer. Had it been his good fortune to have known the pleasure of using A. T. BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP, his restless soul would have been forever at peace.—*Advertisement.*

STURTEVANT HOUSE.—Rooms and board reduced to $3 and $3 50 per day. Rooms only, $1 per day and upward. LEWIS & GEORGE S. LELAND.
—*Advertisement.*

EVERY MONDAY'S WITNESS contains a "Home Department," chiefly made up of letters from ladies.—*Advertisement.*

THE CURES which DR. SHAW, of this City, has performed by electricity are wonderful.—*Advertisement.*

First Premium
Awarded by Centennial Exposition to ELECTRO SILICON. The best article for cleaning and polishing silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house furnishers, jewelers, and grocers.

Gray Hair and Baldness may both be prevented by reasonable care at the proper time. Use PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM whenever the hair is gray or decaying and you will be pleased with the result.

Everdell's, 302 Broadway, elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Foreign Note Papers, Coat of Arms, lowest prices.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—SERENBEZ.—At Middletown, on Thursday, Feb. 22, by Rev. Alexander Capron, JOHN G. DAVIS, of New-York City, to MARION A., daughter of Rev. F. M. Serenbez, of Middletown, N. Y.

FRENCH—DOBB.—At Calvary Church, Memphis, Tenn., Monday morning, Feb 12, by Rev. Dr. White, HARRIS H. FRENCH, of Gambier, Ohio, and SARAH A., daughter of the late Rev. A. F. Dobb, of New-Orleans. No cards.

KISSAM—SILSBY.—In Brooklyn, Thursday, Feb. 22, 1877, by Rev. Jos. T. Duryea, GEORGE KISSAM to ANNIE SILSBY, daughter of John Silsby.

☞ Utica papers please copy.

LYFORD—CRISTY.—In Brooklyn, Wednesday, Feb. 21, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. David Inglis, D. D., W. C. LYFORD, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, to MARY E., daughter of James Cristy.

SHIPMAN—WILDE.—In Brooklyn, on the 20th inst., by Rev. Frederick B. Carter, WM. O. SHIPMAN to EMMA L. WILDE. No cards.

DIED.

CONKLIN.—On Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the residence of her brother-in-law, W. Simmons, No. 44 Wayne st., Jersey City, KATE M., second daughter of Capt. Edward Conklin.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Strangers, (Dr. Deems',) Mercer st., near Clinton place, New-York, on Sunday, the 25th, at 2 P.M.

DICKERMAN.—At Watertown, Conn., on the 21st inst., EDMUND B. DICKERMAN, in the 66th year of his age.

☞ Milwaukee papers please copy.

HAYWOOD.—At St. Augustine, Fla., on Saturday, Feb. 17, ADELINE, widow of David Haywood, of New-York.

Funeral services will be held in New-York, of which notice will be given hereafter.

HYDE.—On Wednesday, Feb. 21, at his residence in Albany Centre, Orleans County, Vt., HARRY H. HYDE, late of this City, and formerly of Oswego, N. Y.

HOLT.—On Thursday, Feb. 22, of pneumonia, MILDRED, youngest daughter of Henry and Mary Florence Holt.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 14 East 54th-st., at 10 o'clock, Saturday, Feb. 24.

LENSSEN.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 22, WILLIAM WILSON, youngest son of Emily Wilson and Arthur Lenssen, aged 7 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 76 East 81st st., on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

MACDIARMID.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, 21st February, JANE A., wife of Wm. R. MacDiarmid.

Friends of the family, and those of her brother George L. Haley, and uncle Geo. G. Sampson, are invited to attend the funeral services from the Presbyterian Church, corner of Remsen and Clinton sts., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 26th inst., at 2 P. M. Friends are requested not to send any flowers.

☞ Richmond and Fredericksburg, Va., papers please copy.

MARTIN.—Suddenly, on Friday, Feb. 23, of membranous croup, J. TROWBRIDGE, elder son of W. R. H. and L. B. T. Martin, aged 2 years, 3 months, and 10 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MILLIKEN.—On Friday morning the 23d inst., ANNIE, the beloved wife of Samuel Milliken, in the 30th year of her age.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on sabbath, the 25th inst., from her late residence, No. 481 9th-av., at 1 o'clock.

MERRITT.—On the 22d inst., at the residence of his parents, No. 235 West 31st st., ALBERT J., only son of Botham L. and Hannah M. Merritt, aged 22 years and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Thirtieth Street M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the church, on Sunday, at 10:30 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

MULFORD.—At Stattsburgh, Feb. 21, MARGARET MULFORD, widow of the late David Mulford, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M.

PEET.—At Philadelphia, on the 21st inst., of Bright's disease, HELEN, wife of Charles B. Peet, and daughter of A. L. Mowry, in the 34th year of her age.

Funeral on Saturday, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 534 5th av.

POTTER.—At Washington, D. C., Feb. 22, 1877, ABB

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

THE FRENCH POST OFFICE.

ITS ORIGIN—FLYING POSTMEN—ORDINARY POSTS AND ROYAL RELAYS—THE PRICE FOR LETTERS.

M. de Foville, continuing in the *Economiste Français* his researches into the variations of prices in France during the last half century, traces to its source the origin of the French Post Office from the time when Philippe-le-Bel and Louis X. issued charters confirming the privileges of the "Messengers," who acted as flying postmen between the students of the Paris University and their relatives. Louis XI., with a view of making the postal system a source of profit for the Royal Treasury, instituted throughout the Kingdom a certain number of "master couriers," who exercised functions very similar to those of the more modern Postmaster, and who were placed beneath the control of a Grand Master nominated by the Crown. At first these couriers were forbidden, under pain of death, to let horses to any private individual without the express permission of the King and of the Grand Master, "the King intending that the benefits of the said establishment should be reserved solely for himself." It is known by a communication which he made to the States-General of Burgundy that Louis XI., when resident at Plessis-lès-Tours, was aware of the death of Charles the Bold, killed upon the battle-field of Nancy, within three days, and the couriers must therefore have traveled at the rate of 90 miles a day, as the two places are more than 270 miles apart. Later in his reign Louis XI. allowed private individuals to make use of the post; but the tariff, equivalent to two shillings for 10 miles, was almost a prohibitive one. The profits derived from this source were applied to defraying the cost of the Artillery. When Charles VIII. came to the throne there were 200 relays of post-horses in France, and he improved the service so much that while on a visit to Rome he received, on the 12th of January, a letter written from Paris on the 15th December. Henry IV. augmented the number of Postmasters, and by an edict dated May 6, 1597, he ordered the "establishment of relays of post-horses upon the highways and cross-roads, and along the banks of rivers, for the conveyance of passengers, mails, and baggage of all kinds." Two "generals for the relay of post-horses" were appointed, and it was their duty to "adjudicate the contracts for farming the post," the contracts being made for terms of three and six years. Five years later another royal edict consolidated the ordinary posts and the royal relays, the latter of which were very injurious to the post, and the combined services were placed in the hands of a Controller General, who paid 30,600 crowns for the monopoly. In 1629 Cardinal de Richelieu ordered the Provincial Governors and other functionaries to forward their official correspondence by the ordinary post instead of by express, and to insure safe delivery every dispatch was registered in a book provided for the purpose. Soon afterward the same facility was accorded to individuals upon payment of an extra fee, and this was the origin of "registered letters." During the first part of Louis XIII.'s reign there were continual disputes going on between the postal officials and the senders of letters as to the price which ought to be paid, and in order to put an end to these misunderstandings Cardinal de Richelieu issued a decree giving the general tariff for the different parts of France. Thus, a letter from Paris to Lyons or Nantes was to cost three sols instead of four, and a letter from Paris to Languedoc or Provence, six sols instead of eight. In 1643 Louis XIII. abolished the privileges of the university messengers, and created three hereditary offices of "controllers," "weighers," and "taxing-masters" of letters and parcels, allowing them to charge as a remuneration for their work a fourth of the normal fee. In other words, he increased the rate of postage by 25 per cent. Louvois, who obtained for himself the title of Superintendent General of the Post, farmed out the Post Offices to M. Patin for the sum of £48,000 a year, and this system remained in force until the revolution, being abolished on the 13th of June, 1790. More than 23 contracts, nearly all of them higher than the preceding, were made during the 118 years between 1672 and 1790, and the sum of £48,000 paid by M. Patin in the first year, had grown to £480,000, or 10 times the amount, when the last contract was concluded in 1780. The price for letters varied very much, and in 1759 an ordinary letter cost five sols for a distance of 50 miles or under, and 15 sols for a distance of more than 4 and less than 500 miles. At this period, however, there was a fixed tariff of twopence for every sheet of printed matter, the only exception being in favor of the *Gazette de France* and *Mercure*, which could be sent for three halfpence. Five per cent. on the declared value was paid for the transmission of gold and silver through the post. It is from 1759, too, that dates the creation at Paris of what was long termed "*La Petite Poste*," for the attempt made by M. Velayer, Master of Requests, a century before, had been unsuccessful. His idea was taken up in the reign of Louis XV. by M. de Chamousset, and after it had been put into execution was so much approved of that Paris soon contained 395 letter-boxes and 117 postmen. A letter for the interior of Paris cost 2 sous, and for the suburbs three half-pence, prepayment in each case being compulsory. In 1771 the General Post Office possessed 3,000 relays of horses, 12,000 employes, and delivered 30,000,000 letters. M. De Foville proposes to study in a second article the still more marked changes which have taken place in the Post Office since the beginning of the present century, and he will have to record, among other things, that the 30,000,000 letters of 1771 have grown to 417,824,932 in 1875.

THE ROYAL STATE COACH.

The royal state coach in which Queen Victoria recently proceeded from her palace to the Houses of Parliament has just had a complete overhauling and been regilt. It was constructed in 1761. The builder was Sir Thomas Chambers, and the paintings were executed by Cipriani. It is richly ornamented with laurel and carved work, the whole being elaborately gilt. The length of the body is 24 feet; it is 8 feet 3 inches wide, and 12 feet high. Four large Tritons support the body by 4 braces, covered with red morocco leather, ornamented with gilt buckles. Of these two support the driver's seat in front of the carriage. They are represented in the act of drawing by cables extending round their shoulders, with cranes and sounding-shells to announce the approach of the Monarch of the Ocean. Two Tritons at the back carry the imperial fasces, topped with tridents. The driver's footboard is a large scallop shell ornamented with bunches of reeds and other marine plants. The pole represents a bundle of lances, the splinter-bar being composed of a rich molding issuing from beneath a volluted shell, the ends terminating in the head of a dolphin. The wheels are imitations of those of the ancient triumphal chariot. The body of the coach is composed of eight palm trees, which, branching out at the top, sustain the roof, and four angular trees are loaded with trophies allusive to the victories obtained by great Britain. These are supported by four lions' heads. On the centre of the roof stand the figures of three boys, representing the genii of England, Scotland, and Ireland, supporting the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, and holding in their hands the sceptre sword of State, and ensigns of knighthood. Their bodies are adorned with festoons of laurel, which fall thence toward the four corners. On the panels and doors are painted emblematical devices. The regilding and fitting up has just been effectively carried out under the superintendence of her Majesty's coach-builders, who have also supplied a new and improved set of harness for the eight cream-colored horses.

THE GREATEST SOLDIER OF THE AGE.

The Copenhagen correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "The republication of the letters from Russia by Count Moltke in the *Deutsche Rundschau*, and the sensation which they seem to produce, induces me to send you the following particulars, which may not be without interest. The letters are authentic. They are written to a cousin of the Count, a lady belonging to the *haute noblesse danoise*, but whose name I am not allowed to publish, and were originally printed some eight years ago in the Copenhagen *Dagens Nyheder*, (The News of the Day,) whose then editor, Mr. Robert Watt, had somehow got hold of them. The letters contain very little of importance; their chief merit is that they now put in the renowned Field Marshal in the light of a clever writer of gossip. It was not generally known that Count Moltke was originally an officer in the Danish Army. At the age of 9 years he was entered as a 'Royal cadet'—i. e., he was to be educated at the expense of the King, (Frederick VI.) in the Copenhagen Military Academy; and, having taken his examinations, he wore the Danish uniform until, as sub-Lieutenant, at the age of 27 years, he petitioned the King for a three years' leave to proceed to the Continent to study the military art; as he says in his petition, 'to be able on his return to employ his acquirements for the good of his country.' This petition was granted, but the Count also asked to be allowed to retain his pay, and as the King refused this, he took his discharge and entered the Prussian Army. The refusal to pay perhaps a couple of hundred pounds may thus have been the means of altering the map of Europe."

LOOK OUT FOR HAT LININGS.

The London *Medical Press and Circular* says: "It would seem that that portion of humanity which enjoys the luxury of wearing clothes is imperiled at both extremeties by the tricks of competing tradesmen. Not long since we heard much of the risks of wearing pink stockings, which had been found to subject the owners to violent eruptions about the ankles, and to involve serious inconveniences, if not actual dangers. It was then discovered that the *desagremens* of the dandy-socked gentry arose from the use of analine in the pink dye. We now hear that the other end of our bodies corporate is threatened with the same infliction, from the same cause. A shoemaker in Stettin had bought a felt hat from a well-known firm. Soon after wearing it, though the hat exerted no pressure, headache set in, with frontal swelling, followed by a pustular eruption. The eyes also became so inflamed that they closed, and the swelling began to spread to the lower part of the face. It was evident that these symptoms were due to the wearing of the hat, and—the latter having been submitted to examination by a chemist—it was ascertained that the brown leather lining was colored with poisonous aniline. Let us hope that aniline hat linings will be made contraband, for an attack on our cranial is a far more serious matter than on our toes; and henceforth it is only those whose lining is on the outside of their heads that will patronize the attractive decorations of Stettin.

EGYPT AND THE SLAVE TRADE.

A SQUADRON DISPATCHED BY THE KHEDIVE FOR ITS SUPPRESSION—THE HAREM SYSTEM—$150,000 PAID FOR TWO WOMEN.

The Alexandria correspondent of a London newspaper writes, Jan. 29, as follows: "As already telegraphed to you, the Khédive has determined to dispatch a squadron, under the command of M'Killop Pacha, to the Red Sea to aid in the supression of the slave trade. This step on the part of one who bears the reputation of being the greatest slave-owner in the world is in itself so remarkable, and the subject is one in which so much interest is felt in England, that further details may probably not be unacceptable. The force as at present arranged will consist of four steamers—the corvette Latif, the sloop Sinai, an unarmed vessel called the Negalileh, which is intended to be the flag ship, and another steamer now on her way from Berbera. In addition to their regular crews the vessels will embark a certain number of soldiers, together with a suitable staff of medical and commissariat officers. It may readily be surmised that, in the existing state of Egyptian finances, it has required more than usual pressure to induce his Highness to embark in this enterprise. That this should be so is natural enough when one comprehends the true position of affairs, and effects that even if successful it will most likely entail upon the Khédive a considerable loss of revenue, over and above the actual cost of the expedition. There is little or no doubt that much of the irregular income which the Moslem was able upon emergency to raise from sources referred to by Mr. Goschen as 'not specified,' really came either directly or indirectly from the slave trade; and the Khédive might well pause at the present crisis before adopting any measure tending to diminish the available resources of the country. No one acquainted with Egypt will be disposed to give the present Sovereign credit for any real anxiety to interfere with either slavery or the slave trade; and even were it otherwise there would be abundant scope for his Highness' philanthropic ambition within the limits of his own dominions.

"To say nothing of the forced labor system, which is itself only a form of slavery, it is notorious that at the present moment both slavery and the actual traffic in slaves exists in many parts of Egypt. At Siout, only 240 miles above Cairo, I know a man, a European, who bought slaves at 27 a piece less than two months ago. It is true that the slaves in question were procured for domestic service, and are still acting in that capacity; but, nevertheless, the fact remains that they are slaves to all intents and purposes, and were bought and sold in one of the principal towns in Egypt. It is well known that when Col. Gordon's officers captured gangs of slaves in the interior and sent them to the Mudir or Governor, that official frequently sold them again to the first dealer that came by, and alleged as an excuse the necessity of providing the amount of revenue demanded from his district. With reference to this subject it must not be forgotten that one considerable source of income is the 'backsheesh' paid to Government officials by the slave-dealers as the price of noninterference with them in the various routes through Egypt to the Red Sea.

"Of course, in a country under Mohammedan rule where the harem system is in operation slavery as a domestic institution will exist; and so far as one can judge from recent events, Egypt does not appear likely to prove an exception. Every one remembers how only a few weeks ago the saleable portion of the late Ismail Pacha's harem (estimated at 300 in number in white slaves alone) were 'brought to the hammer' in Cairo, and that, too, at the very time that the Khédive announced his intention of suppressing the slave trade in the Red Sea. His Highness' own example in such matters cannot be considered as altogether satisfactory, when one remembers the vast number of women and slaves that fill his harems and contribute to his financial embarrassments. I am credibly informed that for two female slaves alone, purchased at Constantinople from the chief eunuch to the Sultan, the Khédive paid no less than £30,000. Of course, they were the most beautiful of 'houris'—in fact, so much so as to have aroused the jealousy of the other inmates to an extent which at last compelled their proprietor to send them away. The mode usually adopted in such cases is to marry the lady, after providing her with a suitable dowry, to some favored courtier, who considers himself much honored by the distinction. This method of disposing of the superfluities of the Viceregal harem, though preferable to the old plan of sewing them up in sacks and throwing them into the Nile, does not unfortunately always insure the domestic happiness of the discarded favorite. In one case which came to my knowledge an officer in the Egyptian Army, who had been honored in the above way, on seeing his bride for the first time after the wedding found her so unattractive that he refused to live with her, and persisted in his determination, although warned of the displeasure he would incur in high quarters. The sequel to the story is equally instructive, and throws much light on Oriental habits and customs. The husband was appointed the 'wakil,' or deputy of the Governor of a town far away in the interior, and during the absence of his chief on a campaign, had occasion to open some of the documents among which were instructions to the effect that he was himself to be put out of the way, either by poisoned coffee or other means. The officer, as in duty bound, acknowledged the receipt of the letter intended for his superior, merely adding that during the latter's absence the request it contained could not be complied with without detriment to the public service, but that upon his return everything should be done as directed. In the meanwhile, I believe, the gentleman found it convenient to seek employment elsewhere.

"The particular part of the slave traffic to which McKillop Pacha's attention is to be directed is that which consists in the transport of negroes from the African to the Arabian shores of the Red Sea, and has, according to all accounts, reached formidable dimensions. At Jeddah, Yembo, and other places there are, it appears, regular periodical importations from the opposite shore, who come across in 'Arab dhows,' containing often as many as 500 or 600 at a time. After being landed the slaves are either sold privately in the market, or sent up to Medina where they command a good price. It is stated that many of the vessels thus employed fly the English flag, and thus escape detection. This, if true, will be an additional reason for the proposed joint action of the British and Egyptian vessels. Whether or not the traffic is connived at by Egyptian officials may be a matter of opinion, but that a large portion of the Khédive's subjects are engaged upon it is beyond a shadow of doubt."

THE DOCTRINE OF RACE.

THE TEST OF LANGUAGE—OUR FOREFATHERS—WHAT IS MEANT BY A NATION.

From the Saturday Review.

Language is no guide whatever to race, if by race is meant that kind of purity of blood which a lawyer would demand if a man were trying to make out his title to an estate or a peerage. For such a purpose he must make out every stage of his pedigree beyond doubt. National purity of blood of this kind is nowhere to be found; the thing is impossible. No people on earth ever kept themselves altogether from admixture with other people. If physical or legal purity of blood is needed to establish kindred of race, the task may be given up at once. On this showing every folk is a Mischvolk. Very few men are absolutely certain who their forefathers were a thousand years back; no man is absolutely certain who his forefathers were two thousand years back. It is perfectly true that many particular men, and even large classes of men, do not, in the way of physical and legal pedigree, belong to the races to which the mere test of language would assign them. The language which in particular man speaks now, the language which the inhabitants of whole districts speak now, is undoubtedly no sure test of the blood of their forefathers a thousand years back. So far language is no test of race; yet it is quite possible that, in another sense—a sense less strictly scientific, but yet practically useful—language may be a test of race. At all events, if not a test, it may be that kind of presumption on which men commonly act in practical affairs.

What, then, do we mean by a nation? What do we mean by a race—a word that is commonly taken to mean something wider than a nation? What a nation is, what a race is, is much easier to understand than to define. But it is quite certain that in our idea of a nation the ideas of common blood and common speech do come in, though certainly not in a strictly scientific shape. Speaking roughly, we expect a nation to consist of men of the same language under the same political government. There must be very few nations indeed which would really answer this definition. Still, there is truth in the definition. So far as any particular nation agrees with this definition, we accept it as the normal state of things which we look for, and we ask no questions about it. So far as the actual state of things departs from this definition we mark the fact, and we look why it is so. Take our own nation, for example. It answers the definition, and does not answer it, just as well as any other. The foreigner comes into England, and, within the bounds of what he reasonably and practically counts as England, he finds certain people who speak another language. He notes the fact as exceptional, and we can tell him the special reason. So we find beyond the ocean another great English-speaking nation. We ask the reason, and we find it to be that they are a part of the English nation which, through political causes, has split off and ceased to be English in a political sense. So in Germany, France, any other country, when in any district we find some other language than German or French spoken we note the exceptional fact, and we ask the special cause. When again, as in the case of Switzerland, we find a people who are politically one nation, but where the diversity of language is so great, where the minority is so large, that we cannot call it exceptional, we mark the fact as something different from our experience of England, Germany, or France. We ask and we learn the special historical cause. And, on the other hand, when, as in the case of Poland, we find a nation, as a nation is defined by speech, cut up between three several Governments, we again note the exceptional fact, and we ask and learn the special historical cause. In all these ways the number of cases which do not conform to the rule will far outnumber those that do; and yet we instinctively feel that the rule is the rule, and that the other cases are the exception.

Language, then, is distinctly an element in the idea of a nation; indeed, it is something more than an element; it is that which, in the absence of any causes working the other way, determines the nation. And, if it determines the nation, it must in the same way and to the same extent determine the race to which the nation forms a part. Mr. Sayce's objection is perfectly true; and yet, for practical, historical, political purposes, language is a test of race. Where is the difference? It pretty well comes to this. The practical, historical, political view, consistently for its own purposes, admits the doctrine of the Roman law which sets legal adoption on a level with natural generation. The purely scientific view, not less consistently for its own purposes, knows nothing of adoption, and will admit nothing but true physical descent. The race is like a Roman *gens*. Of the true nature of the *gens* we have often spoken before. It is a mistake to fancy that all the members of the *gens* were really kinsmen by blood.

THE DISMISSAL OF MIDHAT PASHA.

HOW A GRAND VIZIER WAS DISGRACED—EDHEM PASHA THE NEW PRIME MINISTER.

The Pera correspondent of a London daily telegraphs, Feb. 5, as follows: "This morning, about 11 o'clock, the news was spread that Midhat Pasha had been summoned to the presence of the Sultan by a hasty message. The next thing which betokened the astounding change impending in the Government was the sound of trumpets heard from a column of troops crossing the bridge of boats over the Golden Horn to take possession of the streets leading to the Offices of State. This armed body marched into the *enceinte* and proceeded to occupy and line the staircase leading to the apartment of the Grand Vizier. Very shortly an enormous crowd collected upon the spot, made up of Turkish officers, townsmen, European idlers, and others, among whom the rumor was current that a new Vizier had been appointed. The audience room, meantime, at the top of the staircase, was filled with pashas, beys, and effendis, all engaged in animated conversation, discussing the reasons for the extraordinary course which events had taken. Outside, the equally excited crowd was kept in order by the fixed bayonets of the troops. The band stationed in the great square presently struck up the Turkish national anthem, at the first notes of which the people cheered loudly. The officials inside immediately crowded to the windows, anxious to discover, by his approach, who the new Prime Minister was to be. The emotion at this moment was remarkable. Ulemas, generals, and civilians, who were all mingled with the common crowd, waiting to learn, by eyesight, the unknown personage that was to replace the great reformer. At this moment, through a passage formed by the military and police, Edhem Pasha made his appearance, thereby announcing himself as Midhat's successor. He was closely followed by the Sheik-ul-Islam, wearing the gold turban of his office, and by the Sultan's Secretary, having the ribbon of the Medjidie. Edhem Pasha was in full dress, with gold-braided coat and all his orders and insignia. Before he had entered the building, the Imperial Edict confirming his nomination was presented to him. He kissed it twice, and stood up while the Secretary read in a loud voice the terms of the Sultan's decree. When this was finished, the Shiek-ul-Islam offered up a prayer amid deep responses from those around, after which all the officials pressed forward to present their congratulations to the new Premier. Subsequently an informal Council of State was convened the principal business of which seemed to be sitting round and smoking pipes of astonishment and contemplation. The Imperial rescript states that Midhat Pasha's exile was rendered necessary for constitutional reasons. It confirms all the constitutional provisions, and alludes to the reorganization of the finances by European specialists.

THE DRAMA IN JAPAN.

A PLAY-HOUSE IN YEDDO—THE MEDIÆVAL LYRIC DRAMA OF "NO"—AN ARISTOCRATIC AUDIENCE—THE STAGE SETTINGS—THE ACTORS.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

Up a narrow alley in that part of Yeddo known a li-gura, or the "rice store," the tourist, were any strange chance to direct his steps along a path so little frequented, might start on hearing the sound of vociferously loud, and apparently angry, voices issuing from one of the houses on his right. The chiming in of the drum or of the flute would, however, soon reassure him: no deadly quarrel is being fought out inside the gates; for in Japan, as in more Western lands, sanguinary feuds have now quite gone out of fashion, and the loud, angry-sounding voices are only discarded favorites, which came to my knowledge an officer in the Egyptian Army, who had been honored in the above way, on seeing his bride for the first time after the wedding found her so unattractive that he refused to live with her, and persisted in his determination, although warned of the displeasure he would incur in high quarters. The sequel to the story is equally instructive, and throws much light on Oriental habits and customs. The husband was appointed the 'wakil,' or deputy of the Governor of a town far away in the interior, and during the absence of his chief on a campaign, had occasion to open some of the documents among which were instructions to the effect that he was himself to be put out of the way, either by poisoned coffee or other means. The officer, as in duty bound, acknowledged the receipt of the letter intended for his superior, merely adding that during the latter's absence the request it contained could not be complied with without detriment to the public service, but that upon his return everything should be done as directed. In the meanwhile, I believe, the gentleman found it convenient to seek employment elsewhere.

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THE TEST OF LANGUAGE—OUR FOREFATHERS—WHAT IS MEANT BY A NATION.

From the Saturday Review.

Language is no guide whatever to race, if by race is meant that kind of purity of blood which a lawyer would demand if a man were trying to make out his title to an estate or a peerage. For such a purpose he must make out every stage of his pedigree beyond doubt. National purity of blood of this kind is nowhere to be found; the thing is impossible. No people on earth ever kept themselves altogether from admixture with other people. If physical or legal purity of blood is needed to establish kindred of race, the task may be given up at once. On this showing every folk is a Mischvolk. Very few men are absolutely certain who their forefathers were a thousand years back; no man is absolutely certain who his forefathers were two thousand years back. It is perfectly true that many particular men, and even large classes of men, do not, in the way of physical and legal pedigree, belong to the races to which the mere test of language would assign them. The language which a particular man speaks now, the language which the inhabitants of whole districts speak now, is undoubtedly no sure test of the blood of their forefathers a thousand years back. So far language is no test of race; yet it is quite possible that, in another sense—a sense less strictly scientific, but yet practically useful—language may be a test of race. At all events, if not a test, it may be that kind of presumption on which men commonly act in practical affairs.

What, then, do we mean by a nation? What do we mean by a race—a word that is commonly taken to mean something wider than a nation? What a nation is, what a race is, is much easier to understand than to define. But it is quite certain that in our idea of a nation the ideas of common blood and common speech do come in, though certainly not in a strictly scientific shape. Speaking roughly, we expect a nation to consist of men of the same language under the same political government. There must be very few nations indeed which would really answer this definition. Still, there is truth in the definition. So far as any particular nation agrees with this definition, we accept it as the normal state of things which we look for, and we ask no questions about it. So far as the actual state of things departs from this definition we mark the fact, and we look why it is so. Take our own nation, for example. It answers the definition, and does not answer it, just as well as any other. The foreigner comes into England, and, within the bounds of what he reasonably and practically counts as England, he finds certain people who speak another language. He notes the fact as exceptional, and we can tell him the special reason. So we find beyond the ocean another great English-speaking nation. We ask the reason, and we find it to be that they are a part of the English nation which, through political causes, has split off and ceased to be English in a political sense. So in Germany, France, any other country, when in any district we find some other language than German or French spoken we note the exceptional fact, and we ask the special cause. When again, as in the case of Switzerland, we find a people who are politically one nation, but where the diversity of language is so great, where the minority is so large, that we cannot call it exceptional, we mark the fact as something different from our experience of England, Germany, or France. We ask and we learn the special historical cause. And, on the other hand, when, as in the case of Poland, we find a nation, as a nation is defined by speech, cut up between three several Governments, we again note the exceptional fact, and we ask and learn the special historical cause. In all these ways the number of cases which do not conform to the rule will far outnumber those that do; and yet we instinctively feel that the rule is the rule, and that the other cases are the exception.

Language, then, is distinctly an element in the idea of a nation; indeed, it is something more than an element; it is that which, in the absence of any causes working the other way, determines the nation. And, if it determines the nation, it must in the same way and to the same extent determine the race to which the nation forms a part. Mr. Sayce's objection is perfectly true; and yet, for practical, historical, political purposes, language is a test of race. Where is the difference? It pretty well comes to this. The practical, historical, political view, consistently for its own purposes, admits the doctrine of the Roman law which sets legal adoption on a level with natural generation. The purely scientific view, not less consistently for its own purposes, knows nothing of adoption, and will admit nothing but true physical descent. The race is like a Roman *gens*. Of the true nature of the *gens* we have often spoken before. It is a mistake to fancy that all the members of the *gens* were really kinsmen by blood.

THE DISMISSAL OF MIDHAT PASHA.

HOW A GRAND VIZIER WAS DISGRACED—EDHEM PASHA THE NEW PRIME MINISTER.

The Pera correspondent of a London daily telegraphs, Feb. 5, as follows: "This morning, about 11 o'clock, the news was spread that Midhat Pasha had been summoned to the presence of the Sultan by a hasty message. The next thing which betokened the astounding change impending in the Government was the sound of trumpets heard from a column of troops crossing the bridge of boats over the Golden Horn to take possession of the streets leading to the Offices of State. This armed body marched into the *enceinte* and proceeded to occupy and line the staircase leading to the apartment of the Grand Vizier. Very shortly an enormous crowd collected upon the spot, made up of Turkish officers, townsmen, European idlers, and others, among whom the rumor was current that a new Vizier had been appointed. The audience room, meantime, at the top of the staircase, was filled with pashas, beys, and effendis, all engaged in animated conversation, discussing the reasons for the extraordinary course which events had taken. Outside, the equally excited crowd was kept in order by the fixed bayonets of the troops. The band stationed in the great square presently struck up the Turkish national anthem, at the first notes of which the people cheered loudly. The officials inside immediately crowded to the windows, anxious to discover, by his approach, who the new Prime Minister was to be. The emotion at this moment was remarkable. Ulemas, generals, and civilians, who were all mingled with the common crowd, waiting to learn, by eyesight, the unknown personage that was to replace the great reformer. At this moment, through a passage formed by the military and police, Edhem Pasha made his appearance, thereby announcing himself as successor. He was closely followed by the Sheik-ul-Islam, wearing the gold turban of his office, and by the Sultan's Secretary, having the ribbon of the Medjidie. Edhem Pasha was in full dress, with gold-braided coat and all his orders and insignia. Before he had entered the building, the Imperial Edict confirming his nomination was presented to him. He kissed it twice, and stood up while the Secretary read in a loud voice the terms of the Sultan's decree. When this was finished, the Shiek-ul-Islam offered up a prayer amid deep responses from those around, after which all the officials pressed forward to present their congratulations to the new Premier. Subsequently an informal Council of State was convened the principal business of which seemed to be sitting round and smoking pipes of astonishment and contemplation. The Imperial rescript states that Midhat Pasha's exile was rendered necessary for constitutional reasons. It confirms all the constitutional provisions, and alludes to the reorganization of the finances by European specialists.

THE DRAMA IN JAPAN.

A PLAY-HOUSE IN YEDDO—THE MEDIÆVAL LYRIC DRAMA OF "NO"—AN ARISTOCRATIC AUDIENCE—THE STAGE SETTINGS—THE ACTORS.

From the Cornhill Magazine.

Up a narrow alley in that part of Yeddo known a li-gura, or the "rice store," the tourist, were any strange chance to direct his steps along a path so little frequented, might start on hearing the sound of vociferously loud, and apparently angry, voices issuing from one of the houses on his right. The chiming in of the drum or of the flute would, however, soon reassure him: no deadly quarrel is being fought out inside the gates; for in Japan, as in more Western lands, sanguinary feuds have now quite gone out of fashion, and the loud, angry-sounding voices are only discarded favorites, which

and after being conveyed to his lordship's seat at Packington one of the animals escaped and got into a wood. It being deemed necessary that it should be killed, a shooting party went out with that intention. After 12 shots had been unsuccessfully fired, a well-timed bullet had the desired effect.

A GIGANTIC MODEL DAIRY.

From the London Court Circular.

The food supply of the Metropolis has long engrossed a large share of public attention, and upon the purity of the articles supplied depends in a great measure the health and happiness of its inhabitants. Some 10 years since the design was introduced of supplying the dwellers in this great city with milk and other dairy produce which, for general excellence, could not be surpassed. Like most good works, these laudable efforts were at first in a great measure abortive; but by dint of perseverance and good management, the Aylesbury Dairy Company has assumed an importance far exceeding even the most sanguine expectations of its originators, and may fairly be designated one of the most useful and prosperous corporations now in operation. To give some idea of the gigantic nature of the business so successfully developed by this company, we may state that they daily supply some 5,000 families with milk, which is guaranteed, so far as human care and judgment can ensure it, to be not only of the purest description, but obtained from perfectly healthy sources. Upward of 25,000 gallons of milk are dealt with every week, being the produce of nearly 50 farms in some of the best of our dairy counties. To carry on this enormous trade the company have, in addition to their town premises in St. Petersburgh place, Bayswater, a large factory at Swindon and a dairy at Bourton, where all the surplus milk is converted into cheese. With such admirable sources of supply it is not a matter of surprise that the business has rapidly extended, and that a successful a commercial result has been achieved. The Aylesbury Dairy Company can take into their Swindon factory 3,000 gallons of milk daily, which they hold, as it were, in reserve. In the summer time, when the fashionable world is seeking recreation in garden parties, and when strawberries and cream and other such-like seasonable delicacies are in request, then the company are in a position to meet any sudden demand. They possess every modern appliance suitable for the dairy, and have the power of setting 1,500 gallons of milk in 800 square feet of milk-pans—the product from which in 10 hours' time will be a large quantity of cream. The cream is daily sent to London, and after the orders are executed the surplus is made into butter, the excellence of which is such that the demand exceeds the supply.

AMERICAN RED TAPE ABROAD.

The London correspondent of a Liverpool newspaper writes: "I have not seen so striking an example of the great depression of trade as is afforded by the returns of French exports to America. Seeing that 1876 was the Centennial year, and that great increase instead of great decrease of American activity might have been expected, the returns are very striking. I had certainly expected, for instance, that in a year of festivities, champagne would have been in request across the Atlantic ferry. But no: the export from Rheims, which in 1872 was valued at more than £2,500,000, was last year less than £1,500,000. In 1872 the trade from various large towns was valued at $72,000,000; last year it was $48,000,000. Paris, which exported $37,500,000 in 1875, last year exported less than $28,000,000. These figures are exceedingly striking. Unfortunately, I cannot obtain the figures for English trade. The American Consulate refuses to render them. It is a little similar with English red tape. If there were a more obliging disposition the lists could be written out in a quarter of an hour, nobody be harmed, and the world made the wiser.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Friday,) Feb. 23.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, Alfred McIntire, Esq., Referee, sold the three-story frame house, (front,) and the four-story brick tenement-house, (rear,) with lot, 23 by 100, No. 88 Willett-st., east side, between Rivington and Stanton sts., for $9,185, to John and Elizabeth Hardecker, plaintiffs in the legal action.

R. V. Harnett, under a foreclosure decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, disposed of the four-story brick tenement-house, (front,) and one similar house, (rear,) with lot 25 by 94, No. 177 Elizabeth-st., west side, between Spring and Prince sts., for $9,100. The same auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Charles Price, Esq., Referee, sold one plot of land, 80.3 by 99.11, on West 138th-st., north side, 425 feet west of 10th-av., for $1,000, to Annie T. Curnen, plaintiff.

Bernard Smyth, under a foreclosure decree by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 18 by 100.5, on West 53d-st., south side, 439.6 feet west of 6th-av., for $13,300, to E. S. Chapin.

W. O. Hodman, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, C. A. Lane, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 100.5, on East 64th-st., south side, corner Madison-av., for $8,100, to E. M. Kingsley.

The following auctions were adjourned: Sale by R. V. Harnett of a house, with lot on Washington-st., north-west corner of Horatio-st., and sale by William Kennedy of a house, with lot on West 221st., west of 9th-av., *sine die*.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day's sales, all at the Exchange, with the exception of the two last mentioned:

Saturday, Feb. 24.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Ray Hamilton, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot, 25 by 100, on Amity-st., south side, 25 feet west of Lawton-st.

By Louis Meister, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lease of lot, 20 by 65.8, on East 56th-st., north side, 593 feet east of 1st-av., leased Nov. 1, 1870, term 19 years and 6 months, ground rent $240 per annum. Also, similar sale, C. H. Phelps, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100.11 by 200, on 3d-av., south-west corner of 97th-st. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, S. H. Olin, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 100, on 11th-av., south-west corner of 46th-st.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Robert Sewell, Esq., Referee, of six lots, each 25 by 100, on West 85th-st., north side, 200 feet east of 9th-av.

By Peter F. Meyer, at Carpenter's Hotel, in Morrisania, at 10 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Meyer Butzel, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 273.8 by 100 by 266.8, on College-av., south-east corner of Cornell-av., Fordham.

By William Kennedy, New York County Court-house at 11 o'clock, Corporation sale of the following leasehold premises: No. 1,146 Broadway; No. 13 Renwick-st.; No. 128 West Broadway; No. 262 West 31st-st.; No. 594 Grand-st.; No. 150 Wooster-st.; No. 442 West 33d-st.; Nos. 106 and 108 East 50th-st.; No. 458 East Houston-st.; No. 59 Spring-st.; No. 352 West 35th-st.; Nos. 57, 59, 61, 63, 89, 91, and 93 Cuthan-st.; No. 6 Thompson-st.; Nos. 61 to 72 West 12th-st.; eight lots, 3d-av., west side, between 66th and 67th sts.; six lots, 3d-av., west side, adjoining above; six lots, East 68th-st., south side, between 3d and Lexington ave.; stables and plot on the Hopkins and Maugin sts., 13 feet north of Rivington-st., and 79.6 by 36, stables and plot of land 50 by 98.9, West 24th-st., south side, 300 feet west of 10th-av.; cellars in Fulton, Washington, Centre, Essex, and Franklin Markets, Gouverneur Market, and old Catharine Fish Market.

By Bernard Smyth, at the Continental Hotel, in the village of Peekskill, at 12 o'clock, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. Cary Smith, Esq., Referee, of about 80 acres of land near Cruger's, in the town of Cortlandt, Westchester County.

EXCHANGE SALES—FRIDAY, FEB. 23.

NEW-YORK.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

1 three-story frame house (front) and 1 four-story brick tenement-house, (rear) with lot, No. 88 Willett-st, e. s., between Rivington and Stanton sts; lot 25x100.....$9,185

By R. V. Harnett.

1 four-story brick tenement-house (front) and 1 similar house, (rear) with lot, No. 177 Elizabeth-st., w. s., between Spring and Prince sts.; lot 25x94.....$9,100

1 plot of land, West 138th-st, n. s., 425 ft. w. of 10th-av. 80.3x99.11.....$1,000

By Bernard Smyth.

1 three-story and basement brown-stone front house, with lot, West 53d-st., n. s., 439.6 ft. w. of 6th-av; lot 18x100.5.....$13,300

By W. O. Hodman.

1 lot, East 64th-st., s. s., corner Madison-av., 25x100.5.....$8,100

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Feb. 21.

47th-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th-av., 25x75; Michael Rudolph and wife to B. Marx.....$14,000

Canal-st., s. s., e. of Forsyth-st., 25x50; Mary F. Gulden to S. L. Caverly.....1,000

Same property; Mary A. Caverly to Mary F. Gulden.....1,000

Coenties-slip, No. 26; also Front-st., No. 41; Anna D. Parsons to Susan F. E. Williamson..nom.

2d-av., w. s., 49.4½ ft. n. of 41st-st., 24.8¼x80; Richard Witzen to H. Ringshauser.....nom.

90th-st., n. s., 375 ft. e. of 4th av., 25x100; B. Conboy to M. McCabe.....4,000

113th-st., s. s.,

LAW REPORTS.

RIGHTS OF THE ELEVATED ROAD.

A DECISION AGAINST THE COMPANY—THE CONSTRUCTION OF ADDITIONAL TRACKS AND SWITCHES HELD TO BE UNLAWFUL.

Judge Joseph F. Daly, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday rendered a decision in the case of John Patten against the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, which was recently tried. The action was brought by the plaintiff, who is the owner of a hotel in Greenwich-street, to restrain the defendants from constructing or operating their road on the westerly side of Greenwich-street, in front of his premises, and to recover $10,000 damages for their trespass on his premises. Judge Daly holds that the following points were established on the decision by the General Term of the court in continuing the preliminary injunction prayed for: First, that the plaintiff has a standing in court, and is entitled to maintain the action by reason of the special damage he sustained; and, secondly, that the railroad company is entitled to operate only such portions of the road as were built within the limitation of time fixed by the act of April 22, 1867, which incorporated the Yonkers and West Side Patented Railway Company, which was the predecessor of the present company. "Such rights," says Judge Daly, "as the defendants or the grantees of the said franchises had not availed themselves of were lost, and any private citizen specially injured by an attempt to carry them into effect can maintain his action to restrain such attempt. Under the act of 1867 the grantees of the franchise were authorized to construct and operate an elevated railway on both sides of Greenwich-street to Ninth-avenue, and on both sides of Ninth-avenue to the Harlem River. An experimental section of the road was to be constructed within one year from the passage of the act, and the extension of the road within the City of New-York was to be constructed within five years thereafter. The time within which to construct the whole road expired on April 22, 1873. Within the time so limited a single track road was constructed on the easterly side of Greenwich-street, and on the westerly side of Ninth-avenue to Thirtieth-street. By the failure to construct within the time limited a track upon the opposite side of these streets, i. e., upon the westerly side of Greenwich-street and the easterly side of Ninth-avenue, the right to do so was lost, and defendants are to be regarded as operating, by authority of law, only a single track railway along those streets, on the line where the track was constructed within the prescribed time. The question not passed upon by the General Term and raised for the first time in this case upon the trial before me is, whether defendants after the expiration of the time limited by the act of 1867, have the right in their discretion to erect upon and along those streets, at any place they may deem fit, additional tracks on the side of the street opposite to the completed single track, upon the ground that such additional tracks are necessary for switches, sidings, and turn-outs in the operation of their single-track road. * * * Defendants have constructed the following additional tracks on the westerly side of Greenwich-street: A track 393 feet in length from Cortlandt-street to a point south of Morris-street; a track 649 feet in length from Thames-street to Cortlandt-street; a track 530 feet in length from a point north of Harrison-street to a point north of North Moore-street; a track 1,060 feet in length from Vandam-street to Clarkson-street; a track 4,772 feet in length from Perry-street, on Greenwich-street, to Twenty-fourth-street on Ninth-avenue; and additional tracks on Ninth-avenue, opposite their single track, which are, respectively, 725 feet and 2,531 feet up to Fifty-first-street. These additional tracks connect with the original single track by crossing the street at the points above mentioned as the beginning and end of each additional track. So connected, they are apparently switches or sidings of greater or less extent. Plaintiff claims, however, that these additional tracks were originally intended as parts of a separate single track along the whole line of Greenwich-street and Ninth-avenue, and that they and all other additional tracks contemplated under the name of switches or sidings are intended by defendants to be, and will in effect, by their proximity, number, and ultimate continuity, by reason of further connection, constitute a separate, independent road or track along Greenwich-street and Ninth-avenue, which defendants have not authority to construct or operate, owing to their failure to so construct or operate it, or any part or parts of it, within the time limited by the act of 1867." Continuing, Judge Daly says he thinks the defendants have only the right to operate the portion of the road built within the time limited, and, that being merely a single track road between certain points, the company has not the general rights to put up any number of additional tracks for any length and at any places the company may elect, upon the ground that they are necessary for switches, turn-outs, and sidings. "To hold," remarks Judge Daly, "that the proposed additional tracks of the defendant are authorized as incident to the right of operating a single track railroad would be far reaching in its consequences, and involve more than the determination of the rights of this particular road in these particular streets." The act of 1875 in regard to the company is held to be unconstitutional. Judgment is given for the plaintiff.

A SUIT AGAINST THE EQUITABLE LIFE.

The somewhat unique suit of Lyman Elmore against the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States was brought before Judge Robinson, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, and argument was had on a motion by the plaintiff for an order for the examination as witnesses before trial of the President and other officers of the society. The plaintiff in the case is the owner of a $2,000 life insurance policy of the society, and seeks a discovery of the corporation's methods of doing business. He alleges that the Directors had no right to erect the costly building they have built, and that the President and other officers of the society are paid larger salaries than they should receive. The answer of the society denies specifically the plaintiff's charges. In opposition to the motion yesterday, the society urged that the plaintiff's application was not made in good faith, but merely to annoy and harass the company and its officers; that the proposed examination was merely an endeavor to "fish for" testimony to sustain a suit which, it was alleged, there is now an investigation proceeding by a committee of policy holders, in which the society is furnishing all the information necessary for the policy holders; and that the plaintiff has no legal standing in court, nor any right to call the society to account before asking the Directors to institute an investigation. Decision was reserved. G. R. Butler appeared for the plaintiff, and Aaron J. Vanderpoel and ex-Judge James Emott for the society.

A BRACE OF BURGLARS HELD FOR TRIAL.

Patrick Fay and William O'Neil, who were arrested on a charge of burglariously entering the store of Rosenbaum & Friedman, No. 39 Thomas-street, on Wednesday evening last, and stealing about $6,000 worth of laces, silks, &c., were arraigned at the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Justice Duffy. Capt. Caffrey, of the Fifth Precinct, said he thought the men had secreted themselves in the building some time on Wednesday, and had forced the lock of the door of the second floor occupied by Rosenbaum & Friedman, during Wednesday night. Early on Thursday morning the prisoners were arrested by Officer Fogarty, while in the act of carrying away a trunk containing $4,000 worth of the goods, and Capt. Caffrey went to the room of Fay, at No. 221 Eldridge-street, and found there another trunk containing $1,500 worth of wearing apparel, the property of the daughter of one of the members of the firm. A third trunk, containing about $1,000 worth of goods, is still missing. The men were held for trial at General Sessions, in default of $4,000 bail each.

AN UNKIND FATHER REBUKED.

While a number of boys were playing yesterday on Firat-avenue, John Smith, aged 9 years, of No. 407 East Sixteenth-street, sent a stone through the store window of William G. Maxwell. He was arrested and taken before Judge Smith, at the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court, where he was fined $10 or 10 days in the Tombs. His father, a respectable looking man, was present, but refused to pay the fine, and, after shaking hands with the little fellow in a most cold-hearted manner, he deserted him, and left the court-room. Some minutes after the convulsive sobs of the little fellow attracted the attention of Judge Smith, who called him forward, and, learning of his father's unnatural conduct, said: "My boy, you have the most unfeeling parent I have ever seen in the course of my career on the bench, but if your father has deserted you it will not. You can go home." The words of the court Cangi all over the room, and touched a sympathetic cord in the hearts of all present.

AH LEY SAYS AH FONG KILLED AH FUNG.

Ah Fong, the Chinaman suspected of complicity with Ah Ha in the murder of Ah Fung, on Jan. 28, was discharged by the Coroner, Ah Fong having positively denied that he had anything to do with the murder or that he ever was on the premises No. 17 Forsyth-street. Yesterday Ah Ley, another Chinaman, residing at No. 25 Bowery, came to the Tombs Police Court with three of his countrymen, and made an affidavit that he saw Ah Fong coming out of the house in Forsyth-street about the time the murder occurred, and that he believed that Ah Fong murdered Ah Fung. On this complaint a warrant was issued, and as Ah Ley said he knew the whereabouts of Ah Fong it was expected that the latter would soon be in custody.

PERSONATION OF AN OFFICER.

Joseph A. Calvert, who was paroled on Tuesday by Justice Duffy to appear yesterday to answer a charge of having arrested Andrew J. Mellen, of Philadelphia, by representing that he was an officer, voluntarily appeared yesterday to answer the charge. Calvert and Mellen were both represented by counsel. Calvert exhibited a warrant from Police Justice Cambell, of Philadelphia, for Mellen's arrest, and stated that he had, immediately after the arrest, communicated with Superintendent Walling about the matter, and that the Superintendent had detailed Detective Tiernan to go with him before Justice Bixby, who held Mellen to await a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, which requisition had since been sent, and that a writ of habeas corpus obtained by Mellen's counsel had been dismissed and Mellen remanded to the custody of the Sheriff. It was finally arranged to discharge Calvert on his parole to appear again on the first Wednesday of March, by which time it is expected a trial will have been had in the civil suit instituted against Mellen, and in which he was arrested by the Sheriff.

THE CASE OF JOSEPH COBURN.

THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS DISMISSED BY JUDGE BRADY—THE CASE SENT BACK TO GENERAL SESSIONS.

A crowd of "roughs," some sporting men, several policemen, and a small troop of lawyers escorted Joseph Coburn into the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, at which place and time Judge Brady was sitting, prepared to hear argument on a writ of habeas corpus, whereby the prisoner's release on bail was sought. Coburn, whose head was swathed in bandages, but who looked much more like a scarecrow than the interesting invalid his counsel sought to make him out to be, was quietly inducted into the prisoner's pen, where he sat beside the boy Robert Gerraty, who is on trial for homicide. The lawyers disposed themselves in a group around the table reserved for counsel, and the policemen devoted their energies to the controlling of the mob of uncouth spectators, who were rather inclined to be unruly. Charles W. Brooke, George M. Curtis, and others appeared for the prisoner, and Assistant District Attorney Russell represented the prosecution. Mr. Russell interposed the preliminary objection that the case being one in which an indictment found in the General Sessions is now pending, and one which had actually been set down for a fixed day for trial, any application to admit the prisoner to bail according to regular procedure should be made in the General Sessions. Mr. Brooke called attention to the harsh manner in which he said the prisoner had been treated. He had been beaten, bruised, mangled, and taken to prison in an almost unconscious condition. His family physician had been denied access to him, as had also his counsel, and an attempt was being made to hurry on his trial before he was recovered. Mr. Curtis made a long speech, in which he referred in strong terms to the conduct of the Police. The attack drew forth much applause from the mob at the rear of the court-room. Judge Brady, after hearing the addresses of the counsel, dismissed the writ, and sent the case back to the Court of General Sessions, directing, however, that the prisoner's family physician should be allowed to see his patient. After Judge Brady's decision had been rendered, Coburn was taken to the District Attorney's office, to await the action of Judge Sutherland. There being no court in session, Judge Sutherland did not come to his chambers, and a messenger was dispatched to his residence, requesting him to hear a renewal of the application for bail. After two hours' waiting it became apparent that his Honor would not appear, and Coburn was taken back to the Tombs. The motion will probably be made before Judge Sutherland to-day.

FREEZING OUT STOCKHOLDERS.

CONTRACTS FOR CONTROLLING THE AFFAIRS OF CORPORATIONS DECLARED VOID AND AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY AND GOOD MORALS.

An important decision was rendered by Judge Van Vorst, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, in the case of Joseph C. Jacobs against Sylvester J. Miller. The plaintiff in the suit, it appears, entered into an agreement with the defendant for the purpose of getting and maintaining a controlling influence in a patent paint company, and with the further object of installing a man named Pool as President, the plaintiff as Vice President of the company, and of electing as Directors persons who would act for the interests of the parties. The scheme failed to work, however, and the plaintiff therefore brought suit to compel Miller to pay back some money received by the latter from the plaintiff for stock of the company. Judge Van Vorst rendered his decision orally, and in the course of his remarks said: "Any combination or agreement between stockholders in a corporation to seize it and operate it in their interest, is void as against good morals and public policy, because it looks absolutely to the destruction of the interests of others who are not contemplated by the agreement, who have never been considered by it, and who are absolutely, by the terms of the agreement, at the mercy of the contracting parties. I take it that no corporation is to be run for the joint benefit of any particular stockholders. I suppose a corporation must be operated for the benefit of the stockholders. I don't see how a court of equity can look with favor upon any contract, whether made between officers of a corporation or the stockholders having a secret combination among themselves, to acquire the stock and operate it for their benefit. Now, this agreement contemplated the acquiring of the interests of other stockholders besides those of the parties. The scheme was so comprehensive that it looked to the acquisition by these three parties of the entire stock of the corporation. Now, it can be readily seen if once parties, installing themselves in offices in a corporation, commence to run the corporation in what is supposed to be their interests, how very soon they could bring the other stockholders to their feet. It, doubtless, might be considered for their interest to run it unprofitably, so that the stockholders who were not comprised in this agreement and knew nothing about it would be very glad to sell out their stock. I regard it as against public policy and good morals, and I think the outcome of such arrangements is injurious—that the fruits of such an undertaking cannot but be pernicious; and I think it is no part of the duty of a court of equity to regard agreements of this kind with favor, nor to administer to the parties any relief, but to leave them precisely where they have put themselves." The contract which formed the basis of the plaintiff's claim, Judge Van Vorst held to be void, and he therefore dismissed the complaint.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Aden vs. Acheson.—Memorandum.
Matter of Silverstone.—Granted by default.
Strane vs. Waring.—Motion denied. Memorandum.
Constable vs. Isaacs.—Denied. Dismissed on motion.
De Peyster vs. Kaiserstein.—Denied. Memorandum.
Johnson vs. The Empire State, Texas and T. S. M. Company.—Motion denied without costs.
McGregor vs. Marshall.—Decision of motion suspended until decision of motion to open default.
Granted.—Barie vs. Snowden; Straub vs. Eberhardt; Ashley vs. Willett; Jones vs. Sobets, Jr.; Newmun vs. Dickson; Leduc vs. Freire; Lunuway vs. Powers; Matter of Bohen; Matter of Crissey; Hollender vs. Herzberg, and Cutting vs. Stevens.
Motions Granted.—The United States Life Insurance Company vs. Follion; Brisbone vs. Travers and Beck vs. Carraher.
Motions Denied.—Matter of the Security Life Insurance and Indemnity Company; Livingston vs. Curtis; Schappert vs. Rabenstein, and Starin vs. Freeman.

By Judge Laurence.

Kelly vs. Sullivan.—The allowance asked for exceeds the amount which the statute permits the court to allow.
Ferguson vs. White.—The order in this case was signed on Wednesday and sent into Circuit, Part II., to be delivered to the attorney. Apply to the Clerk of Circuit, Part II., for it.

By Judge Davis.

The Emigrant's Industrial Savings Bank vs. Smith.—Reference report should be produced to the court.
Pearsall vs Fearing.—Granted.
Orders Granted.—Kerr vs. Reynolds; Briggs vs. Briggs et al.; and Matter of the North American Petroleum Company.
Price vs. Price.—Affidavit of service does not comply with rules, and affidavit not properly made before notary.
Matter of Cogswell.—Prayer of the petitioner denied, with costs to be taxed by the Judge. The Court of Appeals have held that an additional allowance cannot be made in special proceedings. The application, therefore, must be denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

White vs. Colfax et al.—Order settled.
Barrow vs. Holly et al.—Motion denied.
Nitschke vs. O'Neill.—Findings settled.
Abecassis vs. Gray.—Motion denied.
Hansen et al. vs. Ryder.—Order granted and undertaking approved.
The Commercial Bank vs. Eccles.—Reference ordered.
Yutte vs. Kanch.—Order granted and undertaking approved.
Fallas et al. vs. Dill.—John N. Harnett appointed Receiver.
The Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Harrington et al.—Undertaking approved.
Hezzer vs. Knox.—Motion to stay proceedings granted. Memorandum.
Strappman et al. vs. Muller et al.—Order vacating stay of proceedings.
Strappman et al. vs. Muller et al.—Appeal dismissed.
Lawrence et al. vs. Gallagher et al.—Order amending answer.
Orders Granted.—Cohen vs. The Continental Life Insurance Company; Vogt et al. vs. Broplir; The New-York Life Insurance Company vs. Cnave et al.; Morgan vs. Allison, and Appel vs. Muller et al.

By Chief Justice Curtis.

Warren vs. The Western Transportation Company.—Prepared case and amendments settled.
Konicke vs. Sodan.—Order settled and signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Weed vs. Bovit.—Further findings settled.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Mathew vs. Irish et al.—Findings signed.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Rendorf vs. Wilson.—Order signed.
Patten vs. The New-York Elevated Railway Company.—Judgment for plaintiff, with costs.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions Filed.—Anthony vs. Smith, Beyer vs. Murphy.
Hook vs. Mackey.—Security for costs ordered.
Mitchell vs. Terry.—An appeal may be taken to the General Term without security when no stay is desired [Marine Ct. pr. 2d. ed., p. 254]; motion denied without costs.
Irwin vs. Zuchmaier.—Motion to vacate. First on ground of insufficiency of the original papers, denied without costs; second, on the merits, denied with costs.
Complaints Dismissed.—Cowell vs. Spring, Murphy vs. Pohl.
Hoerscheiman vs. Hoerscheiman.—Justification dismissed.
Northrop vs. Cohn.—Proceedings dismissed.
Withaus vs. Porter.—Motion denied.
Defaults Noted.—Solari vs. Debste, Fox vs. Rollins, Bull's Head Bank vs. Hanson.
Sohl vs. Weston.—Sureties approved.
Orders Granted.—The Star Publishing Company vs. The Elastic Truss Company; Williard vs. Covert; Knapp vs. Blossom; Pierce vs. Emmuel; Cohen vs. Cohen; Mellen vs. Calvert; Freund vs. Metzgar; Clauss vs. Clemm; Popp vs. Straub; West vs. Vrooman; Wyatt vs. Randall; Ferguson vs. Duffy; McDonough vs. Ferguson; Steven vs. Kmare Laundry; Flynn vs. Pitt Patrick; Kupper vs. Briggs; Delta vs. Klein; Coupe vs. Gerard; Wilson vs. Willy; French vs. Mahoney; French vs. Smith; Webling vs. Eldridge.
Kittel vs. Stratton.—Order settled.
Payne vs. Kellig.—Bond approved.

COURT NOTES.

David W. McCall, indicted for subornation of perjury, in connection with the "straw" bail cases, was released on $2,500 bail yesterday, Jesse McCall, of No. 9 West Forty-second-street, and Hubert L. Hind, of No. 198 Leffert-place, Brooklyn, becoming his bondsmen.

Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday granted an application awarding the custody of Jeremiah Crowley, a minor, to his grandfather, Edward Crowley. The boy had been taken from the Catholic Protectory in November last by his aunt, Ellen White.

The matter of sentencing James Rice, who was convicted of manslaughter in the third degree, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, a few days since, was postponed yesterday until Monday. Some of the jurors have signed a petition for a suspension or commutation of sentence, and an endeavor is being made to have the petition signed by all of the jurors.

The case of Franz Nessel against the Mayor, &c., was brought to trial before Judge J. F. Daly and a jury in Part III. of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday. The plaintiff fell into an excavation at One Hundred and Twentieth-street and Fourth-avenue, and sues to recover $10,000 damages for the injuries received. The City claims that the accident was due to his negligence. The case is still on.

Philip Connolly, who said he was a native of "Keenetient," was arrested on Sunday night while lying drunk at the base of Washington's Monument, in Union square. At the Fifty-seventh-street Court yesterday his comical appearance and drawling tone created intense amusement. He was discharged, Judge Smith saying, in the most solemn manner, that he could not find it in his heart to punish one so intensely patriotic as to lie down to sleep at the feet of the Father of his Country.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, rendered a decision in the matter of the Security Life Insurance and Annuity Company, in which Mrs. Rebecca L. Miller petitions to have the Receiver of the company compelled to pay in full the claims for losses and deaths arising under policies. In his decision Judge Donohue says: "In this case I do not think the court is authorized to make the order prayed for. But, as some of the parties desire to have the merits passed upon, I will deny it on the merits, that a review may be had."

Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday received briefs from counsel in the matter of William Connors, whose extradition to Massachusetts is sought, it being claimed he was "accessory after the fact" in the Northampton bank robbery. The prisoner's counsel, it will be recollected, tried to show an alibi. The counsel for the prosecution insist, however, that this is not inconsistent with the fact of the prisoner's being guilty of crime. Decision was reserved, it being understood that it will be rendered on Monday.

Robert Gerraty, who has been indicted for murder in the first degree for killing John Smith on July 4, 1876, was put on trial before Judge Brady and a jury, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday. The details of the case have been published in THE TIMES before. The prisoner's defense is that he was set upon and beaten by a crowd of men, and that he used the cart rung on Smith in self-defense. Gerraty is only about 16 years of age, though he looks older. His mother swore yesterday that he came home on the evening of the homicide in a badly bruised condition. The case will probably be given to the jury to-day.

The trial of the case of Henry W. Thaule against Margaret Krekeler was finished in Part III. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The action was brought to recover $10,000 for alleged malicious prosecution. In addition to the facts already published, the plaintiff showed that the defendant had threatened to take his life, and that she had said she would send him to State Prison. The jury gave plaintiff a verdict for $3,500, and Judge Van Brunt added an extra allowance of $100 to plaintiff's counsel. D. M. Porter appeared for the plaintiff, and H. A. Frost and Charles Halberstadt for the defendant.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, Feb. 23.—The following decisions were handed down: Motion denied without costs.—The People ex rel. Burroughs vs. Brinkerhoff.

Judgment affirmed with costs.—Mandeville vs. Reynolds; Smith vs. The Mayor; Grinnell vs. Kirtland. Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.—Baird vs. Daly.

The following proceedings were reported: No. 1874—Arctic Insurance Company vs. Austin; argument resumed and concluded. No. 207—Sprague vs. Holland Insurance Company; submitted. No. 193—Crosby vs. Craft; submitted. No. 427—People, &c., vs. Howell; argued by J. Keck for People, H. B. Cushing for defendant in error. The court then took a recess to Monday, March 19. No new calendar will be made; the old one will be taken up where it is now left off.

SYMMES AND HOWGATE.

WHAT THE BELIEVER IN THE POLAR OPENING THINKS OF THE LATTER'S PLAN OF REACHING THE OPEN POLAR SEA.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, Feb. 20.

In conversation with Mr. American Symmes, the present upholder of what is generally referred to as "Symmes' Theory," a reporter of the *Courier-Journal* was made acquainted with several facts of interest. After alluding to the Howgate plan, which is to have persons gradually approach the North Pole as they become accustomed to the climate of the Arctic regions, Mr. Symmes said:

"Should the Howgate plan to reach the pole be adopted as the best, and another expedition be started out in search of the North Pole, it would be best to make some arrangement to have a part of the expedition test the truth of the Symmes theory, while the others were making slow approaches to the pole as proposed by Mr. Howgate. Capt. Tyson, of Capt. Hall's expedition, has written a work called *Arctic Experience*, in which he says: 'Though I do not believe in an open polar sea, yet I know that the currents and animals inhabit the northern regions go off north every Fall and come back in the Spring fat, with their young following them.' Such is also the testimony of Dr. Kane, Capt. Parry, and Capt. Ross, all of whom made more than one voyage to the extreme north. Into what country or climate those animals go to spend the Winter and produce their young has never been discovered, but that they do go northward is proved beyond a doubt. According to the Symmes theory they pass over the verge and into the polar opening, where they find a warmer and more genial climate, and where they find plenty to live on and produce their young, coming back fatter than when they left. Where these animals travel man can surely follow; so let a part of the men follow in their wake, and if they reach 'Symmzonia,' (as Capt. Symmes intended to call that undiscovered country,) they will have accomplished more than any previous expedition. Capt. Hall got about as far north as 82° and found open water, and while encamped on the bank of an open sea, he wrote his last dispatch to the Secretary of the Navy, in which he says: 'I find this a much warmer country than I expected, and it abounds with life—seal, game, geese, ducks, musk cattle, foxes, wolves, rabbits, partridges, lemings,' &c., showing that he was just entering 'Symmzonia' when his set time for returning to his vessel had expired, and he went back, and was taken sick and died. Capt. Parry, on his third voyage, got up to 82° 45', and here found the sun so hot that it melted the tar out of the seams of his vessel, and even small flies came on board of the boat. What ice was in sight was too rotten to bear his weight, and, being nearly out of provisions, he had to turn back. Capt. Ross experienced warm winds coming directly from the north when he was farthest northward, and Dr. Kane's men found open water, experienced a gale for three days, having steadily from the north, and once it became so warm as to melt the snow and ice about them and far south of them. What does this all mean? What must it mean? A warmer climate is certainly somewhere northward, not yet discovered. Therefore, I say divide the expedition when the eighty-first or eighty-second degree is reached, and let one party follow the wild animals into their retreats northward, or 'within the verge,' and the other follow Mr. Howgate's plan."

CHICAGO'S BABY SHOW.

Chicago had a baby show on Monday, and the *Inter-Ocean* thus describes it: "The babies behaved after the generality of infant cherubs, some sitting in solemn state in embroidered dress and pink sash without rumpling even one of the dainty curls, and others threatening to wriggle entirely out of all dry goods, and acting altogether more like a young pollywog than a specimen of the genus homo. It will not be a matter of surprise that the girls showed the least trace of original sin, while the boys were more prone to warlike. The Secretary would occasionally step upon a dry goods box, and, holding up a stray baby, inquire for an owner; but these little incidents caused scarce a ripple. The rooms were thronged with fond mammas, the babies who were showing, and the admiring public. Were the babies pretty? Well, they didn't look like like lumps of putty, as envious bachelors say all babies do, but some of them were uncommonly pretty-faced, while others were beautiful as one's dream of the angels. There were two who attracted unusual attention on account of their size, one of them the daughter of J. Crabtree, 16 months old, a fair-haired little girl, who weighed 45 pounds, and another a year old yesterday, who weighed 40 pounds. The entries closed at 3 o'clock, and there were 182 babies. Of these 109 were boys, and 73 girls. This is looked upon by those who have considered the subject as a bad omen, for in any country the year preceding a war will be found to be one of unusual births of girls."

No triplets were entered, but there were 12 pairs of twins. Of these there were six pairs of girls, five pairs of boys, and one pair of a boy and a girl. All classes of the community are represented, and besides our own people there are also sprinklings of Germans, French, Scandinavians, and Norwegians. A large proportion—more than half—however, are from the better class of Americans."

CATTLE RAISING IN LOUISIANA.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN THE PAST—EXPECTED RESTORATION OF THE BUSINESS.

From the New-Orleans Times, Feb. 14.

Cattle raising is almost one of the lost arts or abandoned occupations in Louisiana. Thirty or 40 years ago, four-fifths of the beef consumed in New-Orleans, and along the Mississippi as far up as Vicksburg, came from the Louisiana prairies. To-day, not one-tenth of the beef which is slaughtered at the abbatoirs in New-Orleans is raised in Louisiana. All the holiday beef, extra fat, in those days came down by the big steam-boats from the blue-grass pastures of Kentucky. Now Tennessee has taken the place of Kentucky in this trade, and sends her fat cattle by rail, but Texas furnishes five-eights of all our beef.

The vast increase and accumulation of cattle in Texas during the four years of war, owing to the want of a market, gave Texas great advantages in controling the beef supply. The havoc made in the herds of Western Louisiana by the demands of many armies and the depredations of jayhawkers, greatly depleted the vacheries and lessened the stock of breeding cattle. Much lawlessness prevailed in Southwestern Louisiana for several years after the war, and vigilant committees were organized to suppress cattle thieving in a summary way. The remedy was as bad as the disorder, and the business of stock growing did not prosper until the present time. The stock raisers of these prairies have rallied slowly, but from all accounts they are now, for the first time in many years, in a condition to compete with the Texans. The immense region of prairie in Western Louisiana was especially adapted to cattle. The French and Spanish found it filled with herds of buffalo, and all the early settlers there were stock-raisers.

This portion of Louisiana is one of the choicest spots on the American Continent, but it is almost isolated and is as yet but little known to the great world. It will soon be penetrated by railroads at several points, when the rush of immigration will pour into it. The prairies extend in the shape of a triangle, from Alexandria on Red River, as the apex, to the mouth of the Sabine, and by the other to the mouth of Teche, with the third side extending along the Gulf. The prairie, proper, contains nearly 3,000,000 acres, crossed with numerous wooded streams in every direction, while the sea-marsh, which is equally as good for cattle raising as the high prairie, contains 2,000,000 more acres. This triangular tract is bounded on two sides by the largest and densest forests on the continent, and is open broadly on the third to the soft air of the Gulf. The climate is mild in Winter, cool in Summer, and the whole region is better protected against cold and violent changes of weather than any other region of the Union. It is this which makes it unapproachable as cattle country. The orange flourishes farther up in this prairie than in any portion of the country east of the Rocky Mountains, which indicates the temperature.

The Opelousas prairie alone contains 1,200,000 acres, and once fed the largest herds then known. There the great vacheries of the Wiltzes, the Guidrys, the Dupres, Taylors, and others were located. Darby, the geographer, was enraptured with the prospect of these prairies covered with cattle, and as far back as 1817 said: "There you behold those vast herds of cattle which afford subsistence for the native and the inhabitants of New-Orleans."

It was along the Teche and its beautiful prairies that Longfellow located the principal scenes in his "Evangeline," and gives a glowing description of Old Basil, the blacksmith, transformed into the lordly herdsman of the Teche.

It is gratifying to know that the stock of cattle is not only increasing in this prairie region, but that nearly every portion of Louisiana is filling up with an improved breed of cattle, graded on the old stock. There were but few cattle lost by the cold in Louisiana, but thousands and tons of thousands were frozen to death on the Texas prairies and on the great plains of the West and all over Texas. This is greatly in favor of the Louisiana stock raiser, and is a large score for the superiority of the climate. The 1,500,000 acres of fine flats of Louisiana, which lie near the Gulf, are as good as the prairie for stock, if the frequent burning could be prevented. A large area of such lands lies in the Florida parishes, and could be rapidly put into grass and used for cattle raising with great profit.

DISGRACEFUL COMPROMISES.

A local correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* contributes the following: "A few years since a merchant in a neighboring State failed. His liabilities being centred here, he came to the city to lay his affairs before his creditors. He called upon one of the largest of these—a well-known firm—for advice. A compromise paper was prepared, and first signed by this firm. It was in turn presented to each of his creditors, and generally signed by, a result due in a great measure, beyond doubt, to the leading signature. The consideration given for this assistance was the payment of the first signer's claim in full, as expressly provided for beforehand. Another merchant in the same business subsequently failed, and his failure was believed to be an honest one. He made a statement to his creditors, and the customary committee of investigation was appointed to examine his affairs. The committee recommended the acceptance of the offer made by the bankrupt. The suspicion of one of the creditors was aroused that all was not right. In the absence of proof, however, the matter was passed over to the bankrupt on obtaining a quick and easy settlement. An admission afterward made by the debtor confirmed the suspicion of the creditor alluded to, that one or more of the committee had received a larger dividend than their neighbors.

Still another merchant in this same line of business was forced to succumb to the 'hard times.' All of his creditors, with one exception, considered him honest and worthy of sympathy. The solitary doubter, on hearing of the failure, accused the debtor of being a 'swindler,' and avowed his intention to probe matters to the very bottom to discover his rascality. At the meeting of the creditors, however, he was quite lamb-like, and unusually favorable to the bankrupt. His 'change of heart' was the result of a secret interview between him and the debtor before the creditors' meeting. The bankrupt's offer was large, and all he could afford to pay, yet he was so afraid of the dishonest creditor that he purchased his silence.

Here is another case. An honest bankrupt, shown so after a thorough examination of his affairs, presented a compromise paper to his creditors, offering a very large dividend. Having obtained the signatures of a large majority, he called on a prominent firm here for theirs. He was asked to call again. As the party making the request was the last man he counted upon, and their claim small, the honest but insolvent debtor was somewhat surprised. He complied with the request—having in the meantime obtained the balance of the signatures—only to find himself the victim of a shrewd dodge. They refused absolutely to settle with him, unless he gave them 10 per cent. extra. He refused. He was told that if he was foolish enough to go through bankruptcy at an expense greater than their whole amount, just to please his fancy, he was at liberty to do so. He was at their mercy, and they knew it. He paid them the extra pittance of less than $20 to save a greater loss in time and money."

AN EXPLORER EATEN.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of Feb. 9 says: "Recent advices report the death of Dr. W. H. James, a former resident of San Francisco, on the island of Papua or New-Guinea, he having been sacrificed and devoured by the cannibals inhabiting it. Dr. James was assistant physician at the City and County Hospital from 1856 to 1858. He afterward went to Nevada, and practiced his profession in Gold Hill for several years. When the White pine fever broke out he was among the thousands who flocked to that locality. Afterward he went to Nye County, from which he was elected to the Nevada Legislature. Two years ago he returned to this city, but finding no opportunity to practice his profession he sailed for Australia. The melancholy news just received is the first information his friends have had about him since he left. The Doctor was attached to an exploring expedition, which was endeavoring to explore the island, and he, with a companion, became separated from it. They were then surrounded by savages and killed and eaten."

A METEORITE IN COURT.

A letter from Des Moines, Iowa, dated 12th inst., says: "In February, 1875, a large meteor went splurging over Iowa, and burst all to pieces round about Iowa County. A man named Mass found in the highway, on the lands of the Amana Society, a fragment weighing 75 pounds. The title to it came into court. Mass claimed it to be his by right of discovery and possession. The society claimed that, it being on the highway over their lands, it belonged to the realty by accretion from natural causes. This was certainly a new question in law, which the courts had not heretofore decided; and, in this case, the court held that the fragment belonged to the realty, and that the title was in the society, whose will present the chunk to Prof. Heinrichs, of the State University, who will place it with the other portions of the meteor deposited there."

DAMAGES AGAINST A RAILROAD.

The Albany *Journal* of Wednesday evening says: "In September, 1873, Anton Dreimiller, of this city, was a passenger on an Albany and Susquehanna train, and owing to his having lost his ticket, or from some other cause, was ejected from the train. He brought suit through his counsel, Messrs. Green & Dreyer, to recover damages, and after the lapse of a considerable time the action was referred to Mr. Nathan P. Hinman to hear and determine. The hearing was concluded before the Referee yesterday afternoon, when he found in favor of the plaintiff for $500 and costs."

AN ESQUIMAUX WEDDING.

CURIOUS CUSTOMS IN THE NORTH.

COMPARISON OF THE BRIDE'S AND THE GROOM'S PORTIONS—A RICH FEAST OF OIL, BLUBBER, AND FISH—A QUEERLY-ACCOUTERED PRIEST—THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY.

From the San Francisco Mail.

The lookout on board the Clytemnestra, cruising in the northern regions in search of furs and adventures, one evening reported land right ahead.

Our anchor down and all things prepared for trade, we received the chief of the island and his officers on the quarter-deck, who made known to us, through the interpreter, that he would be glad to have us come on shore to witness a marriage ceremony between his daughter and one of the tribe, to take place next day. While shown over the vessel we had an opportunity to judge of the islanders.

By the aid of the glass we could discern the snow-capped peak of Wat-wak, a small island in the westernmost group of the Aleutian or Fox Islands. As it was broken weather, we concluded to make all sail and stand in to a small, almost circular, cove, described in the English Admiralty chart as containing good shelter and "holding ground." Imagine our surprise when some 12 miles off land to find ourselves beseiged by hundreds of canoes, each containing but one occupant, and riding upon the water as easily and dry as so many gulls. Our mate, who speaks the Esquimaux language fluently, soon struck a bargain for a pilot, and in an instant the pilot, by a dextrous jump landed in the "chains" and was on deck, still holding the painter of his canoe.

The chief was of Herculean build, broad and well knit frame, and a complexion far more fair than the bronzed and weather-beaten faces of our people. His features were of the Indian type, but also had a certain light of intelligence which, naturally enough, accounted for the almost abject manner in which his followers obeyed his slightest behest. He was dressed in fur, completely encased, leaving no part exposed but the face. The chief was a widower, and solemnly kept his faith to the peculiar vows uttered at his wedding, which ceremony I will describe further on; in consequence, the only lady present was the bride elect, his daughter, a comely woman of some eighteen summers, or more properly, Winters. She was clothed in a dress of the same description as that of her father, and was of goodly stature—above the medium height of American women—and was possessed of wonderfully small feet, encased in moccasins of rare and curious workmanship, which would excite the envy of some of our belles—the feet, not the moccasins. Her features were of the Indian, oval cast, prominent cheek bones; small, firm, well-defined chin, and a most bewitching mouth, containing a display of teeth of unusual whiteness and uniformity; but, alas for the weakness of the human family, to what base uses were these same teeth put at the wedding feast.

We were rowed ashore the following day, well provided with presents for the chief and the happy pair, which consisted of rum, beads, blankets, flaming calicos, a plug hat of wonderful dimensions and a large, cheap looking-glass, also a large jar of common lard, which had been cleverly scented with otto of roses by the mate. We landed amid the acclamations of the multitude and incessant clatter of a species of drum made of seal skin and whalebone,

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 23.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$6,000 C. R. I & P. 7s..108
100 At. & Pac. Tel.....21⅛
100 do.....21¼
100 Lake Shore.....51⅝
100 do.....51¾
200 do.....51⅝
100 Pac. Mail.....26
600 do.....26⅛
100 do.....26⅜
100 do.....26⅝
100 do.....51⅝
200 do.....51¾
100 Rock Island.....99
300 Del. & Hud.....80
100 do.....c 113
100 do.....49¾
200 do.....49⅝
100 do.....49¾
100 do.....49⅞
100 do.....50
100 do.....50⅛
100 do.....50¼
100 do.....50⅜
100 do.....50½
100 do.....50⅝
100 do.....50¾
100 do.....50⅞
100 do.....51
100 do.....51⅛
100 do.....51¼
100 do.....51⅜
100 do.....51½
100 do.....51⅝
100 do.....51¾
100 do.....51⅞
100 do.....52
100 do.....52⅛
100 do.....52¼
100 do.....52⅜
100 do.....52½
100

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CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 6:30 A. M.

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CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 lat. is to, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 47 at 42, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BATAVIA.....WED., Feb. 28 | ABYSSINIA.WED., March 14
ABYSSINIA.WED., March 7 | PARTHIA...WED., Mar. 21

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED)
LIVERPOOL (Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 13, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $55 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

Full-powered iron screw steamers from Pier 8 No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ALPS.....Feb. 28
ETNA.....March 15

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....March 14

Superior first-class passage accommodations.

PHIL. FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 15
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 29

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.....SATURDAY.....Feb. 24
GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 28

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination 75c. half to one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued to all points at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.

Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 5 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 28
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, March 14

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.
Via Havana. Progreso and Campeachy Tuesday, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 23 and March 16 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
FALKENDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 20th st., Hoboken.

HERMANN.....Sat., Feb. 24 | AMERIKA...Sat., March 10
NECKAR.....Sat., March 3 | WESER.....Sat., March 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A.M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS, Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, March 24, at 1 P. M.

From Pier 45 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets only available in Gold. STEERAGE, $32, Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, State-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Anchoria...Feb. 24, 2 P. M. | Ethalia...March 10, 2 P. M.
California...March 3, 8 A. M. | Victoria...March 17, 7 A. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $85 to $80, according to accommodations; Intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Utopia...Feb. 24, 2 P. M. | Elysia...March 10, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y.

HENDERSON BROTHERS,
Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with

CANADA, Frangeul.....Saturday, Feb. 24, at 2 P. M.,

For cabin plans and all information apply to
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River, FOR LONDON.
GREECE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen, March 3 | Spain, March 10, 1 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, 3 P.M.
GA, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.
LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 3, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEBRO, WEDNESDAY, March 7, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers. City Point and Dictator: also, with the steamer J. B. SCUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal st., North River.

For SAN FRANCISCO, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Thursday, March 1
connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.
Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Thursday, March 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Feb. 28

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal st., North River.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

CLYDE.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24
COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 7

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green. MCKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, FOR PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
SUEVIA.....March 1 | HERDER.....March 15
HAMMONIA.....March 8 | WIELAND.....March 22

Rates of passage: To Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $140 gold. Second Cabin, $60 gold. Steerage, $30, currency. Children under 12 years, half price.

KUHARDT & CO., Gen'l Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.
G. J. MICHAELS & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP LINE
Between Philad'a & Liverpool, calling at Queenstown. Thursdays from Philad'a, Wednesdays from Liverpool.

Steamers to sail from Philadelphia as follows:

Indiana.....Feb. 15 | *Lord Clive.....March 8
Illinois.....Feb. 22 | Pennsylvania.....March 15
Ohio.....March 1 | Indiana.....March 22

Price of passage in currency:

Cabin, $75 to $100. Intermediate, $40. Steerage, $28.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents, Philad'a.
No. 52 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

RED STAR STEAM-SHIP LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail TO ANTWERP:

From Philadelphia. | From New-York.
VADERLAND.....Feb. 15 | KENILWORTH.....Feb. 3
NEDERLAND.....March 10 | SWITZERLAND.....Feb. 27

Saloon passage in currency:

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $26.

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, Philad'a.

JOHN McDONALD, No. 8 Battery place, New-York.

Merchants' Steam-ship Line to Brazil.
FOR PERNAMBUCO AND BAHIA.

Steam-ship CASSINI will sail about MARCH 1. Rates of passage and freight have been fixed on a low basis. For further information apply to the agent,

R. B. BORLAND, No. 70 Wall st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M., arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 3 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive: From Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 12:20 P. M. Sunday, 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:30, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily. 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn. Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

7:15 A. M. Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express (Fast Line). Arrive at Albany 7:40 P. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both N. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 352, 261, and 418 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

JOS. H. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M. daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays,) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:30 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Dobrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Binghamton, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4:30 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at the office of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Fulton st., at 4 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. L. W. FITCHIE, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 4:30 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY.

GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for *business* or *college*.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., opens its next session Feb. 5. Circulars sent if desired. Terms moderate.

CLAVERACK, N. Y., COLLEGE AND HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—English, French, German, Classics, Music, Art. Term begins March 9. ALONZO FLACK, Pres.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' AGENCY supplies professors, tutors, governesses, and teachers in every department of instruction; gives information to parents of good schools; rents and sells school properties. For circulars apply to Miss M. J. YOUNG, No. 23 Union square.

N.B.—Miss Young has severed her connection with the "American School Institute" in consequence of the bankruptcy of J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL BUREAU IS A reliable agency for supplying schools and families with teachers, and teachers with positions. Increasing demand for good teachers. Apply early for Autumn vacancies. Send stamp for application form. T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Domestic Building, corner 14th st. and Broadway, New-York.

CONVERSATIONAL LESSONS IN THE French language by a lady (diplomée) from France, 50 cents per hour. Apply to or address Mme. PAUL, No. 149 6th av.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ASSOCIATION HALL,
23d-st., corner 4th-av.

Services commencing Sunday, Feb. 25.

BIBLE CLASS, conducted by DR. THOMSON, 5 o'clock; YOUNG MEN'S MEETING, parlors, 6:30.

MEETINGS on THURSDAY and SATURDAY evenings at 8 o'clock especially for young men, in the parlors. Daily meetings for prayer and religious conference at 4 o'clock, in the parlors, to which everybody is cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
48th-st., west of 6th-av.,
Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.

Prayers and sermon at 10:30 A. M.
Prayers at 4:30 P. M.
Even Song at 7:45 P. M.

A special service of song with sermon. The third sermon on "Religion in Every-day Life" in the evening. All seats free at opening hour.

AT CHICKERING HALL, 5TH-AV. CORner 18th-st., Rev. Samuel Colcord preaches Sunday, at 10:45 A. M., on "Grace," and at 3:30 P. M., "Light," continued. Singing, morning and afternoon, by Charles L. Gunn and the large choir. Seats free. Everybody cordially welcome.

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, Rev. William Lloyd will preach, by request. Morning—"The Sound on the Mulberry Trees." Evening—"Give Us of Your Oil." Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4TH-AV., CORNER OF 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. Bellows will preach morning and evening. Subject at 11 A. M.—"The Simplicity of True Religion." Evening, 7:45, on "The Consecration of Life." Seats free in the evening. Sunday-school 9:45 A. M.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.—REV. Fred. Bell, the Singing Preacher, will preach and sing to-morrow at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject—"Secrets." Evening subject—"Good News for Sinners, even Broadway Gamblers."

AT WASHINGTON SQUARE METHODIST Episcopal Church, morning, Rev. J. Sayles, D. D., of Indianapolis, Ind. Evening, Rev. William Lloyd. Subject—"Give Us of Your Oil." Young people's meeting at 6:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, SCIENCE Hall, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway.—Sunday, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock sharp, good speaking, singing, recitations, &c. All are welcome.

J. B. CONKLIN, Sec'y. J. B. GIBBS, President.

BRICK CHURCH, CORNER OF 5TH-AV. and 37th-st.—The Pastor, Rev. Llewelyn D. Bevan, will preach on Sunday, Feb. 25, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, (Wainwright memorial,) corner West 11th-st. and Waverley-place. Rev. John W. Kramer, Rector.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In the evening, sermon in the course on "Every Day Sins Against our Neighbor." Subject—"The Greed of Trade, of Labor, and of Capital; What is Usury?"

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, Madison-av. and 89th-st., Rev. Francis H. Stubbs.—Service and sermon on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Daily service at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M., except on Fridays during the season of Lent, when it will be at 8 P. M. Rev. G. F. Seymour, D. D., will preach on Sunday evening.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th-av. above 45th-st.,
REV. DR. HOWLAND, RECTOR.
Services, 11 A. M.; 4 P. M.
REV. MR. COURTNEY
WILL PREACH WEDNESDAY, 8 P. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV. AND 35TH-ST.—Rev. Dr. McVickar, Rector; Holy Communion at 8 A. M.; morning prayer and sermon at 10:30 A. M.; children's service, with catechising, at 3:30 P. M. Evening service at 7:30 P. M., and sermon by Right Rev. Bishop Quintard, of Tennessee.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. R. S. MacArthur, Pastor.—Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Baptism administered at evening service. Sunday-school, 2:30; prayer meetings Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, (PRESBYterian,) corner Park-av. and 35th-st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., Pastor, will preach Sunday morning: services at 11 o'clock. At 4 P. M., worship and Bible service, conducted by the Pastor. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Lecture Wednesday, at 8 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON-av. and 28th-st., Rev. C. C. Tiffany, Rector.—Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Divine services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Preaching service at 8 P. M., at which all seats are free and strangers cordially invited.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 256th-st., near Broadway, Rev. J. D. Wilson, Pastor.—Services at 10:30 A. M.; evening services in the new chapel on 57th-st. at 7:30 P. M.; also Sabbath-school, 2:30 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, 35TH-St. and Madison-av., Rev. Arthur Brooks, Rector.—Service at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Right Rev. C. T. Quintard, D. D., Bishop of Tennessee, will preach in the morning. Children's service at 3:30 P. M.

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7TH-AV., NEAR 14th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. C. S. Harrower, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. All are welcome.

FIRST REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH temporarily worshipping at Madison av. and 47th st., permanent location (church now building.) Madison av. and 55th-st., Rev. William T. Sabine, Pastor.—Divine services 10:30 morning, 7:45 evening; children's church, 3:30 P. M. Special services Tuesday and Thursday, 4 P. M.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, West 46th-st.—Dr. Armitage, Pastor, will preach morning, 10:30; subject—"The Pharisees." (First in a series of sermons on the Men of the Great Week.) Evening, 7:30—"The Woman at the Well." Sunday-school, 9 A. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Thirty-ninth-st. and Park-av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 11 A. M., and by Rev. Jos. F. Elder, D. D., at 7:30 evening. Baptism at evening service. Cordial invitation.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, NO. 155 Worth-st., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—Service of song by the children on Sunday at 3:30 o'clock. Public invited. Second-hand clothing and shoes urgently solicited.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE Reconciliation, No. 242 East 31st st., near 2d av.—Services and sermon by Rev. E. S. Widdemer every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. A cordial welcome to all.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th sts.—Rev. Wm. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

FOURTEENTH STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, corner of 2d-av., Rev. F. H. Marling, Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 53D-ST., near 7th-av., Rev. J. Spencer Kennard, Pastor.—Services: Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30. Sunday-school, 2:30; also services Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings.

GOD HAS SPOKEN!—BISHOP SNOW, THE interpreter of prophecy, will preach in the Medical College, corner 4th-av. and 23d-st., on Sunday at 3 P. M. Subject—"The Coming Doom of all the Kingdoms of the Earth." Come and hear.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, ON 127th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs.—Rev. J. M. Getchell, Pastor. Morning subject—"Quench not the Spirit." Evening, 7:30—"The Religious Influence of Poetry." Prayer-meeting Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock.

LYMAN C. HOWE, TRANCE SPEAKER, LECtures for the Society of Spiritualists, No. 55 West 33d-st, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject—Evening, "Temperance." At close of morning lecture Mrs. Maud Lord will describe and give names of spirits she will see present. Seats free. Children's Lyceum, 7:30 P. M.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH will hold religious service in the chapel of the house of worship, corner 31st-st. and Madison-av., on Sunday morning next, at 11 o'clock. Preaching by Rev. A. S. Patton, D. D. The public are cordially invited to attend.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th-st.—Rev. Dr. John De Witt, of New-Brunswick, will preach sunday at 11 A. M., and Rev. William Lloyd, Pastor elect, at 3:30 P. M. Subject—"Watchman, What of the Night." Strangers cordially welcomed.

NEW-YORK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

Preaching on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school at 2:15 P. M.

Strangers are welcome.

NEW-YORK SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.—Primary, this day, 2:45 P. M., Y. M. C. A. building, Mrs. Clark, teacher; Superintendents, Tuesday, 4 P. M., Fulton-st. chapel; Normal, Thursday, 4:45 P. M., Dr. Crosby's church chapel, Mr. Ralph Wells conductor.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner of 8th-av. and 31st-st.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. S. B. Rossiter.—Morning service at 10:30 A. M.; subject—"Sewing and Reaping" evening service at 7:30 P. M.; the fifth of a series of sermons to young people; subject—"Just with God."

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at Mariner's Church, corner of Catherine and Madison sts., at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy. Services at No. 278 Water-st., at 3 P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND Land, Rev. S. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Sabbath services, 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting, 6:45. Seats free.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison-av. corner 53d-st.—Rev. C. S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor. Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath-school 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., near 8th-av.—Rev. J. Stanford Holme, D. D., will preach Sunday, 25th, morning and evening. Sunday-school and bible classes at 2:30. Strangers welcomed.

REV. GARDINER SPRING PLUMLEY, Pastor, preaches at the NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, Fulton st.—entrances No. 103 Fulton and No. 58 Ann sts.—Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. In the church the Fulton street daily noon prayer-meeting is held.

REV. CHARLES E. HARRIS, PASTOR OF Allen-Street Methodist Episcopal Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., will preach in the morning and evening. Evening subject—"The Court and the Trial." Seats free. Jewish prayer-meeting on Monday evening.

REV. P. FRANKLIN JONES, OF CATSKILL, will preach in the Trinity Baptist Church, in 55th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., on Sunday morning and evening. Subject for morning—"Triumph of Faith." Subject for evening—"The Boy in the Hands of Jesus."

REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D., WILL Rideliver (D. V.) the second lecture in a course on the "Sermon on the Mount," in the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., on Sunday, Feb. 25, at 4 P. M. Subject—"Christ's view of Murder, Divorce, and Oaths."

REV. DR. E. CLAY, OF HALIFAX, N. S., will preach morning and evening in the Central Baptist Church, West 42d-st. Baptism in the evening. Strangers welcome.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., WILL preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., on Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning prayer, without sermon, at 9:30 A. M. Dr. Tyng, Jr., will speak on Monday, Wednesday, and Fridays at 7:45 P. M.; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays at 3:30 P. M.

Prof. E. Warren Clark will lecture on the Holy Land, Japan, &c., on Tuesday evenings at 8 o'clock. Tickets at the door.

REV. F. BROWN, PASTOR, WILL PREACH in the Second-street Methodist Episcopal Church, at 10:30 A. M., on "The Fugitive Prophet," and at 7 P. M., on "The Better Hope." Preparatory prayer-meeting at 6 P. M.

REV. DR. RYLANCE.—ST. MARK'S, 2D-AV. and 10th-st. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Subject for morning discourse, "Sin." Evening, "The Call of the Gospel."

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. De F. C. Ewer, Rector, officiating.—Communion, 7 A. M.; morning prayer, 9; litany, 10:30; choral celebration, 11; choral evening prayer, 7:30, with sermon on "Wisdom and Understanding,"

MR. TILDEN AS A WITNESS.

THE SUIT OF BOODY AGAINST OGDEN.

HIS EXAMINATION CONCERNING HIS RELATIONS WITH BOODY IN RAILROAD MATTERS—HIS REPLIES TO MANY QUESTIONS VERY UNSATISFACTORY—HIS DEMEANOR ON THE WITNESS-STAND—HE CONSIDERS THE SETTLEMENT WITH BOODY FINAL.

Samuel J. Tilden appeared as a witness in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, in the trial of the suit of Henry H. Boody against William B. Ogden and others. He did not seem at all at his ease in the position he occupied, and his testimony was of a rather unsatisfactory character. It is a favorite expression among lawyers, according to Dickens, that there are two kinds of bad witnesses. One of these is the unwilling witness, and the other the too willing witness. Mr. Tilden in his examination yesterday appeared in both characters. He was not well posted about matters concerning which information was sought, and was a little too eager to give information which none of the counsel nor the court desired to hear. Another point about the witness was his suspiciousness. He seemed to think that the testimony he might give utterance to would be used in the income tax or railroad litigations against him. On one occasion he even went so far as to say he did not see the relevancy of certain questions propounded to him, unless they were put for the purpose of using his answers in suits against him. His manner of testifying, too, was somewhat disagreeable. He snuffled all through his testimony, spoke his words indistinctly, and could be heard at a distance of a few feet only with great difficulty. He had a peculiar habit, too, of rubbing up his hair with the palms of his hands and of slapping his hands upon one knee or the other or upon the Judge's desk. In general, when not checked, he was very garrulous, and wandered off into irrelevant discussions, apparently with the hope of "setting himself straight" before the community in regard to the transactions in suit, liability for which he escaped by his successful plea of the statute of limitation. He even tried to edge in some apology or reason for pleading the statute, which he must have known was not proper testimony. He kept appealing to the court from time to time to escape answering questions put to him, and on one occasion at least was rather ill-respectful to Judge Sedgwick, who bore patiently with the witness' garrulity, disinclination to give proper answers, and ill temper. Mr. Tillen had been called as a witness on behalf of the defendants, and so he was first questioned by W. W. Niles, their counsel. In answer to interrogatories, the witness denied that he had ever made any agreement with Mr. Boody, or that he ever authorized or suggested to Boody to sell the Chicago and North-western stock in advance; the witness also denied having had anything to do with Boody in the final settlement of August, 1864, whereby the witness came out $26,000 ahead; he denied there ever was a pretense that the settlement in question was not a final settlement; he said he had never seen Mr. Boody on the subject. The witness was then asked if there was any intimation to him that the settlement was merely temporary? Mr. Tilden, before answering, desired the construction of the court as to how far he should testify. He said he knew nothing of the case and had only read a small portion of the testimony in the newspapers. After being duly instructed by the court, the witness went on to say that Mr. James Young had called on him with a little memorandum on a small bit of paper and had said he wanted to settle the transaction, which was for the sale of the 2,000 shares of the Chicago and Galena Union stock. The witness said he had sent his check for 500 shares at 90; the check was probably drawn to Boody's order; the price was about the market price of the stock at the time, but it fell afterward nearly one half. [The 500 shares, it may be mentioned, vaulted at $45,000, were given to Tilden as his share of the supposed profits, Tilden giving back a check for $19,000, thus leaving to his credit the $26,000, most of which, the plaintiff claims, was an overdraft.]

The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins, and was in great measure devoted to showing the intimate relations which existed between Mr. Boody and Mr. Tilden between 1859 and 1864, and to bringing into notice the numerous railroad "consolidations" in which the ex-reformer was engaged; thus the witness said he was consulted as counsel in the reorganization of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company in 1859; he was employed as counsel in the creation of the new corporation, but was not its standing counsel; he acted for the bondholders of the old road; he acted only in certain special cases; he was also counsel for the Trustees of the first and second mortgage bonds of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad Company, and conducted the proceedings under which the road was sold. He was not paid by the new corporation.

Here the witness suddenly became very talkative, and went on in his snuffling way to describe a great many matters having no possible pertinency to the case. His counsel, Mr. Niles, also began to talk, and there was soon a lively "spat" between him, the witness, and Mr. Hawkins. Then the witness began to explain his position, but Mr. Hawkins interrupted him by saying, "That duty is not upon you, Mr. Tilden, but with your counsel." "He's not my counsel," said Mr. Tilden, emphatically. "Well," retorted Mr. Hawkins, "he has acted as your counsel in this case." Mr. Tilden suddenly recollected himself and became silent for a while. After this, the witness, in response to further questions, said he had been Trustee under the first mortgage of the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company; he did not recollect, but thought it very likely that his office was at No. 12 Wall street at the time of the creation of the Consolidated Chicago and North-western Railroad Company; the office, very likely, was on the same floor—the second floor—of the building; Mr. Boody's office was at the same number.

"Was not Mr. Boody a Director of the railroad company at the time?" queried Mr. Hawkins. A.—There are better means of finding that out; I don't recollect.

Q.—Was he not a Director when his office was at the number? A.—Very likely.

The old corporation, the witness went on to say, was dissolved in 1859, and the new corporation was formed the same year; he did not remember whether he did much business for the new corporation; he did not do much business for it. Mr. Niles, who had been on his feet for some time, objecting to the line of examination, and who had worried the counsel for the plaintiff was here reproved by the court in a mild but firm manner, and sat down. Mr. Tilden began to wander off the line of his examination, and indulged in argument, and he too had to be checked by the court. The witness then went on to say he had probably been consulted by Mr. Ogden, and in subsequent years by the Executive Committee of the Chicago and North-western Company, of which Ogden was a member. Witness seemed to be rather anxious to show his payments, and said he would bring the books and show what he got paid. Mr. Hawkins said he did not care about going into private matters. During 1859, the witness resuming, said he was largely employed by Ogden personally. The road was sold in May or June, 1859. When questioned as to his services as counsel, the witness said, "My opinion is that after the new corporation was organized it had very little occasion for counsel for a considerable period." Ogden, he said, would come and talk to him at different times without regard to the relation of counsel and client. The witness was one of the purchasing committee of the Fond du Lac Road, but did not recollect meeting Boody in regard to the exchange of bonds in the reorganization. Witness had the impression that Boody was a Director of the road. He met the latter before and after Boody became a Director of the Chicago and North-western. The witness recollected something of the purchase of the Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad. It was not consolidated with the Chicago and North-western. The witness was asked whether he had bought some bonds of the road from Boody. Mr. Tilden said he submitted to the court this and nothing else with the subject. Judge Sedgwick, however, overruled the objection of the witness. The latter then said he never was in a pool in regard to that stock nor in regard to any other. He recollected nothing about the road, except that he had had some bonds and had sold them. He did not recollect meeting Boody in regard to the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company. He did not recollect that Boody was interested in it. Ogden had a few bonds of the company, but took no part in the transaction. The witness was one of the Purchasing Committee in its consolidation. In the reorganization of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad the witness was Trustee for the bondholders and was a member of the Purchasing Committee. Witness did not know whether Boody was interested and did not recollect meeting him in it. The witness said he was quite sure Boody took no public part in the reorganization, and he then went on at great length to explain how the exchange of the bonds of the old corporation for the reorganized one was not done through him personally. Witness then said he was a Director for a short time in the Chicago and Alton and in the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Roads. In the foreclosure and sale of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad, the witness was counsel for the Trustees, and was a member of the Purchasing Committee.

This seemed to be a ticklish point with the witness who remonstrated in regard to the questions put to him. He told the court he saw no object in them except to affect other litigations. He was told he had nothing to fear on that score. The witness then said that Boody took a prominent part in the Chicago and North-western consolidation. The witness was not well posted on his relations with Boody in 1862, and did not recollect, while engaged in the Chicago and Alton matter, of going to Boody and getting the latter to allow a few shares of preferred and 1,000 of the common stock of the Chicago and Alton placed in his name. The witness was rather nettled by being asked whether he did not have an "operation" in the Rockford and Kenosha Railroad Company in the latter part of 1863. In response to the question he said at first the word "operation" was rather equivocal, and he desired to state that he was "not fond of pools. I never knew one," he remarked, "in which some one was not cheated, and as I don't propose to cheat myself, I prefer not to be one of the cheated." He said he had purchased some of the company's bonds, but could not tell the date of the purchase. The witness then turned to the court, and said that all these questions had no direct connection with the subject—an opinion in which Judge Sedgwick did not coincide. Ogden, continued the witness, had thought it expedient to acquire the Kenosha road, and to combine it with the North-western; Ogden had interested himself to get purchasers for the bonds; the witness was not a partner to the transaction; the foreclosure of the road was carried through after the purchase of the bonds. The witness thought he had attended the sale of the road at Rockford, but did not remember the nature of the transaction. After the sale, the road was united with the Chicago and North-western. The witness undoubtedly did something about the foreclosure, but did not remember whether as counsel he arranged the plan of consolidation; he could find out what services he had rendered by looking at his books and seeing whether he was paid for them. The witness understood Ogden was the manager; witness was a very busy man at this time; he was Trustee of the $6,000,000 consolidated mortgage issued by the Chicago and North-western Company in 1865, but did not know how many were sold through Boody; witness took 50 bonds, though he did not want them; he had no reason to suppose that Boody was the agent for the sale of any of the bonds; there was another class of bonds known as Equipment bonds, for the sale of which Boody may have been the agent. There was only a small quantity of them, amounting only to several hundreds of thousands of dollars. The witness' recollection was then called in succession to his connection with the construction of the Peninsular Railroad of Michigan, and to the Iron Cliffs Mine. The witness did not recollect borrowing in March, 1864, $80,000 from Boody without security and repaying the money five weeks later without any interest being asked or paid for its use. The operation at Brady's Bend, heretofore chronicled in THE TIMES, was then explained according to the witness view, and then the witness was examined again in regard to his connection with the Chicago and Galena Union operation. The witness said that Ogden's purpose in giving him 2,000 of the bonds was to limit his own risk. The witness recollected the panic of 1864 taking place while the operation in Galena Union was going on. Mr. Tilden tried hard to show that Secretary Chase "made the panic," but to his apparent disgust this attempt at elaborating on an irrelevant matter was ruled out. The witness then said he had never paid a dollar for even his 2,000 shares, but had an agreement to assume his loss on the shares. The witness said he had drawn the consolidation agreement, but he did not recollect whether payment for the work came from Boody. The witness went on: "Negotiations simmered to a close when I was not present, and the result was communicated to me; I don't remember the particulars; this was not one-tenth of my business. The witness was here shut off by the remark from the court that they did not care to know his private business.

Later on in the examination the witness, when questioned as to the liability he had assumed, said: "For me to share the losses of a pool is not only utterly untrue, but utterly and absolutely foreign to my entire character and habits; not only to my habits of mind and modes of thinking, but utterly impossible and totally untrue." The witness then went on at a great rate to give what every one supposed to be testimony, but which he wound up by remarking, "What I have stated was the necessary effect of the relation between Mr. Ogden and myself. I am something of a lawyer myself—"

Mr. Niles objected, and the witness was told to stop, Judge Sedgwick remarking that the witness should confine himself strictly to answering the questions put. All that was desired were the facts.

Mr. Tilden said he must fully answer.

Judge Sedgwick said: You have made them, several times repeated.

Mr. Tilden, (snappishly)—It seems to be necessary in this court, where such questions are allowed.

Judge Sedgwick rebuked the witness, and suggested to him that he himself knew that remarks which were not answers to questions were improper.

The witness was obliged to submit, and went on to say that Ogden had no control of the 2,000 shares referred to, and to venture on the opinion that he [witness] in receiving the $26,000 received about $1,000 less than he should have done.

Mr. Tilden left the witness stand about 3 P. M., apparently to the great relief of the court and counsel on both sides.

SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS.

THE PRIVATE COLLECTION OF MR. HENRY N. SMITH AT AUCTION—FAIR PRICES REALIZED.

The collection of oil-paintings of Mr. Henry N. Smith was sold at auction last evening by Mr. Robert Somerville at Association Hall. The attendance at the sale was large, and some of the paintings brought much higher prices than was expected. Following is a list of the paintings sold, with the names of the artists and prices realized:

ARTIST.	PAINTING.	PRICE.
L. Robbe	Goats in stable	$390
J. Goubi	Christmas Time	185
J. Coomans	Lydia	130
Prof. J. G. Meyer von Bremen	Departure	800
J. G. Brown	Why don't he come?	240
J. J. S. Damschroder	The Jumping Jack	350
Prof. Thuman	In the Field	200
E. Verboeckhoven	Sheep and Poultry	775
P. L. Meyerheim	Baby Awake	700
Prof. C. Rubner	The Intercepted Letter	480
L de Leon y Escosura	The Portrait	350
J. G. Brown	The Belle	220
P. M. Lenoir	The salutation	230
E. Fichel	The Correspondence	240
L. Bracassat	The Combat	110
E. Verbeckhoven	Cattle in Pasture	570
R. S. Zimmerman	The Wine Tastors	910
E. Fornerod	The Proposal	210
E. Lambinet	Near Bougival	580
Mme. A. Duval	A Visit to Grandma	380
A. O'Neill	The Hard Bargain	230
E. Hammann	Afternoon, Venice	195
E. A. Schmidt	The Sportsman	510
F. Comte-Calix	The Bird's Nest	850
F. Comte-Calix	The Silks	420
F. Brissot	Mare and Colt	370
B. C. Koekkoek	Landscape near the Rhine	1,400
B. C. Koekkoek	Landscape near Cleves	1,690
Prof. K. Hildebrandt	Burmah Pagoda, near Rangoon	420
F. Baffaen	Lake Wallenstadt, Switzerland	2,500
E. Boutibonne	The Skaters	1,300
E. Boutibonne	A difficult Shot	1,750
F. Ziem	Venice	610
T. E. Duverger	The Truant Boy	540
G. Inconera	Musical Entertainment	1,900
C. Baugniet	The Necklace	1,500
H. H. Moore	Moorish Pastime	300
A. Steinheil	Attending the Service	390
A. Moreau	In the Country	950
G. Vibert	The Bouquet	1,000
L. Rossi	Going to Promenade	390
E. Sinkel	Madonna and Child	380
A. Leerel	The Serenade	410
A. Leerel	The Cat	360
J. Spiridon	Sketching	470
A. Gisbert	The Music Lesson	660
A. Serrure	Gathering Spring Flowers	480
E. Castan	The Chickens	270
H. Merle	Poetical Inspiration	3,600
E. Verboeckhoven	Scotch Highland Sheep	2,750
A. Bierstadt	Yosemite Valley	900
A. Toulmouche	In the Library	1,950
Rosa Bonheur	St. Hubertus, (crayon)	1,025
J. Breton	Brittany Woman with Distaff	1,950
A. Hebert	The Brigands	720
J. B. C. Corot	A Landscape	625
N. Diaz de la Peña	A Landscape	725
N. Diaz de la Peña	Venus and Cupid	1,025
T. Rousseau	French Village	1,500
J. L. Gérôme	The Guitar Player	1,000
Prof. E. Ittenbach	The Holy Family	800
J. Carravé	The Listener	400
C. F. Daubigny	A Landscape	500
G. Brion	Autumn	800
J. Roelie	Flowers and Objects of Art	3,150
E. Saintin	The Flowers	500
V. Sagye	The Squirrel	520
J. Lawlor	Artemisia (statue)	305
Five Albums of Photographs from celebrated paintings prepared by Goupil & Co., each		225
Total		$53,745

WASHINGTON'S DINNER.

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* relates the following: "Twenty to twenty-five years ago it was our pleasure to visit at times, an old homestead in Rhode Island, where lived in the household an old lady, since passed away at the ripe age of nearly 100 years. She took great pleasure in relating events in the early history of this country.

Her father kept for many years a country tavern in Rhode Island. At one time word came to them that Gen. Washington and his officers would arrive there on a given day and dine with them. They began immediately to make preparations to receive their distinguished visitors, and all were determined that the dinner should be the very best which could be provided. Game and delicacies in great variety were obtained without regard to trouble or expense. The day arrived, and Washington and his officers reached the tavern at the expected time. At the appointed hour for dinner the distinguished guests were invited into the dining-room, where their eyes fell upon tables loaded down and presenting, as the family all confidently felt, a most appetizing appearance. Washington and his officers were seated, members of the family were in attendance to wait upon them in the most polite and attentive manner. But great was their disappointment when Washington turned his head and spoke to her mother, and asked the question, 'Have you plenty of milk in the house?' Upon receiving an affirmative answer, he the said, 'If you can, I think you would give me a bowl of hasty-pudding and milk.' The hasty-pudding and milk were furnished, and of these he made his entire dinner. After dinner was over, one of the family in their disappointment said to Washington, 'Your work is so hard, we should suppose you would need something more hearty than hasty-pudding and milk for your dinner.' Immediately placing his hand upon his head he replied, 'Here is my work!'"

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER.

FRANK M'CONNOCHIE ADMITS THAT HE KILLED MAGGIE BAUER AND PLEADS MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE—HE IS SENTENCED TO PRISON AT HARD LABOR FOR LIFE.

The trial of Frank McConnochie for the murder of Maggie Bauer came to an unexpected termination yesterday morning by the solemn confession of the prisoner, to a responsible person, whose name is withheld, that he committed the murder. Immediately after the opening of the court Judge Busteed stated that, upon the most careful and searching investigation, followed by the most anxious reasoning of which he was capable, he had arrived at the conclusion that it was his duty to follow an entirely different course in his conduct of the case. The crime which had been committed on Aug. 14 had shocked the entire community, and the recital of the circumstances enveloping the terrible deed arrested reason in the exercise of its powers. The case rested upon purely circumstantial evidence, and the legal annals were filled with instances of convictions which had been obtained purely through circumstantial evidence, in which individuals had been convicted of crimes of the most shocking character and had expiated their crime, but had subsequently been proved innocent through the confession of the culprit. The counsel had started with the attempt to exclude the proof of the alleged confessions. One witness had testified that McConnochie had stated that he had not intended to kill the child, and if the court accepted that statement as evidence there could be no conviction, excepting in the second degree. On behalf of McConnochie, therefore, he proposed to withdraw his plea of "not guilty," and substitute for it a plea of "guilty of murder in the second degree."

District Attorney Downing said that if it could have been proved that the prisoner at the bar had committed the murder while in the full possession of his faculties and powers, it would undoubtedly have been a clear case of murder in the first degree, but he could not see that any good would result from the conviction of the prisoner of murder in the first degree, while the community was in doubt as to his sanity. From the testimony of the learned physicians, who had examined him, it was evident that the mind of the prisoner was weak, and he therefore concurred in the plea of the prisoner of murder in the second degree.

Judge Pratt said that the act of the counsel fully met with the approval of the court, as being not only a just but a wise disposition of the case, and it demonstrated the wisdom of the law. The unfortunate prisoner at the bar had been zealously and ably defended by counsel without reward or hope of reward, and had been prosecuted with a zeal highly proper on the part of the guardian of the people. From the testimony which had been adduced, he thought that there might well be a doubt in the minds of some of the jurors as to whether the prisoner was capable of committing one of the offenses at least with which he had been charged, and while he was satisfied that the course of the officers of the law in bringing the man to trial had been conducted with proper zeal, yet means had been adopted in some instances which the law could not tolerate, and a large portion of the testimony could not, therefore, go before the jury. Under these circumstances, the court considered it highly proper to accept the plea of guilty of murder in the second degree.

Judge Armstrong next pronounced sentence on the prisoner, which was that he be imprisoned for life in the Penitentiary at Sing Sing, at hard labor.

The prisoner regarded the proceedings up to this point with a vacant stare, but after sentence had been pronounced, the solemn faces worn by those around him, and the audible sobbing of Mrs. Bauer, aroused him to a sense of the gravity of his position, and he burst into a violent fit of weeping. The confession made by the prisoner was as follows:

"I grabbed Maggie Bauer as she was passing the corn-field; I then pushed and dragged her to the middle of the field, and to keep her from screaming, I clasped my hands around her throat; when I got her to the spot where she was found I threw her belt around her throat; I did this to keep her quiet, and did not mean to kill her; when I found what I had done I became frightened, and ran away, leaving her in a dying condition."

In response to the usual questions propounded by the Clerk, the prisoner said he was 29 years old; was born in Brooklyn; had no trade; was unmarried, and could not read or write.

DESCRIBING THEIR OWN INFAMY.

BOYD & CO. ON TRIAL ON A CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT—TESTIMONY OF JACOB REHM AND WILLIAM S. GOLSEN.

The case of the Government against F. O. Boyd & Co. was resumed yesterday before Judge Blatchford in the United States District Court. Jacob Rehm, the ex-Treasurer of the Chicago Whisky Ring, was the first witness. He gave his testimony in a free, off-hand manner, and disclosed much of the remarkably crooked conduct of those gentlemen who deal in and manufacture illicit whisky and other spirits. The Chicago Ring, he said, consisted of all the Western distillers and rectifiers, many Eastern dealers, and nearly all the Revenue officers and Deputy Collectors. As Treasurer of the Ring, he testified that he used to get a pool of money from the association, (including Hesing, who swore last Wednesday that he knew nothing of the crooked transactions,) and paid this money out to Revenue officers and Collectors in monthly payments of from $500 to $1,500. Mr. Rehm, of course, had a great deal of influence with the these officers of the Government, and whenever a distiller wanted an objectionable Inspector or gauger removed or transferred he (Rehm) used to go to the Collector and procure the desired change. The first of the Collectors who were such pliant tools of the Ring was Irwin, who died in the Fall of 1874, and then Wadsworth, who held the position down to the time of the grand break up in May of last year.

William S. Golsen was the second and last witness called for the Government during the day. This man was a dealer and rectifier of spirits in Chicago. He was indicted with Boyd & Co. for conspiracy to defraud the Government, but, having expressed a willingness to turn State's evidence, and make a clean breast of all he knew, the District Attorney entered a nolle prosequi in his case yesterday morning, and at once put him on the stand. During his examination a number of knotty points of law were raised by counsel, so that a great deal of the time was spent in arguing, and but little was elicited from the witness, who will be heard again next Monday. At one time Gen. Burnett, of counsel for the defendants, addressed the court some 10 or 15 minutes on an objection raised, and when he had done Judge Blatchford quietly remarked "that he had listened to some very entertaining general remarks, but was at a loss to see that any point had been raised for him to decide." This put the laugh on the General, who evidently failed to appreciate the matter as heartily as did those about him. Golsen's testimony was to the effect that he had shipped a large quantity of spirits to Boyd & Co., some of which was "straight," but more "crooked." The packages of the former was marked "B," while the latter article bore the letter "C." For disposing of the "crooked" article the witness had paid Boyd & Co. an extra commission of $2 a barrel. When the spirits were received at the warehouse of Mr. Golsen he used to empty it all—crooked and straight—into a large cistern, so that when the stuff was sold it was mixed up and of course all went off as straight and was shipped under his own marks as the manufacturer. Some of the barrels sent to Boyd & Co. were marked "P. C.," and the question as to the meaning of these letters having been asked, Judge Blatchford remarked that it was doubtless "particularly crooked" or possibly "pure cologne." Mr. Golsen unblushingly acknowledged that he used to take the stamps off the packages received at his warehouse from distilleries and return them to the distillers for use again, some of them being used as many as five times, although as a rule they were used but twice.

The case will be resumed next Monday morning.

THE PEARSALL WILL CASE.

The contest over the will of the late Walter Pearsall, who was a Fulton Market fish-dealer, and who died about two years ago, was concluded yesterday before Surrogate Calvin. On the death of the testator he left half of his property (the estate was valued at $100,000) to his wife, with whom he had lived very unhappily for several years. On the will being offered for probate, Miss Eliza Jane Pearsall, an alleged daughter by a former marriage, presented another "last will and testament," which provided that all the property of the deceased, both real and personal, should be left to her, and that she should be the sole Executrix. This document was drawn by one William Korff, who was subsequently indicted for perjury in the case, and forfeited his bail. His testimony was all stricken out, and some half dozen adjournments were obtained by counsel for the contestant on the ground that important evidence would be introduced in the place of that so thrown out. This was never done, however. Yesterday the counsel on both sides summed up and submitted the case to the Surrogate, who reserved his decision.

PRISON MANAGEMENT.

The Superintendent of State Prisons, Louis D. Pillsbury, stated yesterday that the appointment or removal of all the subordinates under the Warden of Sing Sing Prison would be subject to the discretion of the latter official, and in case the Warden deemed such changes necessary to the improvement of the management of the prison, he was fully authorized to make them. Mr. A. J. Buglin, the principal keeper, was reappointed to that position. Mr. Buglin has introduced the "silent system," and now no convict is allowed to speak to another even at meals or otherwise. The convicts are also so separated that two of them will at no time be together. No other changes were made by Warden Clarke yesterday. After a brief sojourn at Sing Sing Prison, Superintendent Pillsbury intends to visit Auburn Prison, and it is rumored that Robert H. Anderson, the recently-elected State Prison Inspector, will be appointed Warden of that institution.

THE INSURANCE COMPLICATIONS.

FURTHER EXAMINATION INTO THE AFFAIRS OF THE CONTINENTAL LIFE—TESTIMONY OF A FORMER DIRECTOR AS TO THE MISMANAGEMENT OF THE CONCERN—MRS. HONE'S RAILROAD BONDS.

The hearing in the matter of the Continental Life Insurance Company before the Referee, Mr. William Allen Butler, was resumed yesterday at No. 20 Nassau-street, and brought out some very strong testimony as to how the affairs of that concern were managed, or rather mismanaged, by its former officers.

The first witness called was Mr. James B. Colgate, formerly a member of the Board of Directors. He was examined at length by Mr. Raphael J. Moses, of counsel, regarding the annuities that were paid to some of the officers, and testified that he heard of a proposition to pay them 5 per cent. in addition to their salaries, but he strongly disapproved of such a course; witness had never understandingly voted for such a proposition; he had resigned his position as a Director for several reasons, among them the annuity plan. Counsel called the witness' attention to a meeting of the Finance Committee held in January, 1872, at which he introduced a resolution favoring the withdrawal from the Loaners' Bank of the money then on deposit there, and witness said he remembered the circumstance; he told them they had no right to keep the funds of the company there, to which they replied that she bank paid them 3 per cent.; witness said he would give them 5 per cent. and good collateral security; after Mr. Frost became President of the company, witness went to him and begged him to have nothing to do with the Loaners' Bank, as the company would lose by it. Mr. Frost, in reply, stated that the reason they kept the money there was that the bank paid them $5,000 rent for the premises occupied by it, and some of the Directors in the Continental were also Directors in the bank. Mr. Colgate was then asked if he remembered having sent a letter to the Board of Directors which was read at their meeting on Oct. 4, 1872, in which he tendered his resignation, and requested that his name be dropped from the circulars, &c., issued by the company; he replied that he did, and added that it had been his desire for some time previous to resign, because he thought his advice and counsel were not needed; he had been a member of the Finance Committee, and was dropped from that; subsequently he was a member of the Auditing Committee, and was dropped from that; again he had been deceived by the President, whom he had spoken to concerning the funds of the institution; that officer had stated to him that a large amount of money was deposited with the Market Bank; the same day witness discovered that this money was deposited in the Market Savings Bank, a bankrupt institution, he called on Mr. Frost, and told him that he would submit to that kind of management no longer; he afterward learned that the Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company had been reinsured in the Continental without any consultation with the Directors. "Putting all these things together," said the witness, "I thought it was about time for me to quit." The annual statements of the company, Mr. Colgate said, were read to the Directors, but he never suspected anything wrong about them until on one occasion, shortly before the death of Mr. Justus Lawrence, that gentleman, while reading one of these statements to the board, called off among the assets the item of "real estate, $700,000." The witness asked what real estate was held by the company, and Mr. Lawrence replied their own building; this, witness knew, had only cost $500,000, and he therefore concluded that the statement was suspicious; he knew nothing about the purchase of the capital stock by three of the Directors, as testified to by Mr. Wynkoop; nor did he ever have the slightest suspicion that his stock was purchased with money loaned by the company for that purpose.

The next witness was Mr. Marvin E. Parrott, the former Claim Agent of the Company, who submitted a list of the pending claims against the company. A contract made and signed on April 6, 1874 between the company and the witness, was then produced and shown to him, according to the terms of which, he was to receive an annual salary of $4,500, and 5 per cent. additional on all the money which he could succeed in saving to the company; witness could not remember the amount of money he had received under the per cent. clause in the contract, but thought it amounted to about $1,500 a year during 1874 and 1875; this money he received for his own use, and no portion of it was divided with anybody.

Mr. E. P. Tucker, the Actuary, who made the official examination of the affairs of the New-Jersey Mutual, was next called to the stand, and testified that he made a list of the bonds and mortgages among the assets of that institution which were presented to him by Jeremiah H. Stedwell, the President; this list was filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The object of this inquiry, Mr. Moses stated, was to show from the list, of which he had procured a copy, that the securities transferred by the Continental to the New-Jersey were among them. The further hearing was then adjourned.

Apart from the regular reference, the matter of the petition of Mrs. Elizabeth Hone, which had also been referred to Mr. Butler, was then taken up. The testimony showed that the petitioner was the holder of five $1,000 bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company. These she placed in the custody of a man named Laing for safe keeping, and on applying to him for them was informed that two of them were in the safe of a down-town broker. She put no faith in this story, and subsequent inquiries at the office of the company disclosed the fact that they were in the possession of the Continental Life Insurance Company, and she now seeks their recovery. It appears that the bonds were held by the Loaners' Bank, where the Continental had on deposit $43,000, and at the time of the failure of the former these bonds were transferred to the latter as security for a part of that amount.

Mr. Henry D. Walker, the Treasurer of the National Capitol Life Insurance Company, stated yesterday to a reporter of THE TIMES, that the statement published on Thursday, to the effect that criminal proceedings were instituted against Benjamin Noyes, the President of that company, was untrue. It appears that the person indicted was Daniel J. Noyes, who acted as counsel for the New-Jersey Mutual Company.

A YOUTHFUL WANDERER FROM INDIANA.

Yesterday afternoon a policeman found a lad, about 13 years of age, who gave his name as Valentine Greer, wandering along Second-avenue. On being questioned he said he came to the City from Indiana in search of his mother, Mrs. Charles Acker, residing at No. 330 East Eighty-first-street. The officer brought the lad to the Central Office, where he was cared for by Mrs. Webb, the Matron. He said that in 1874, his mother, at that time a widow and very poor, placed him in the Juvenile Asylum, whence he was subsequently sent West, and found a home with Simeon Dowell, a farmer, living at Hopestan, Ill. He was kindly treated, but was required to work very hard for a boy of his tender years. Dowell removed to Jasper County, Ind., taking Valentine with him. Dowell then commenced to treat the boy so harshly that he determined to run away. In September last he made his way to Francesville, secreted himself in a freight car and rode to Lafayette. He was entirely penniless, but he fared well on his travels until he reached Alleghany, where, at his own request, he spent one month in the poor-house. After being discharged he continued his travels, stealing rides on railroad trains and sleeping in Police stations, and stopping at Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia. At Philadelphia Mayor Stokley supplied him with a pass, and he arrived in this City on Thursday afternoon. The Police are in search of his mother.

THE PROPOSED CARNIVAL.

The following notice was presented to the Police Board yesterday by Col. William St. Martin, the "Earl Grand Marshal" of the proposed carnival:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1877.

To the Board of Police:

The undersigned hereby gives notice that the industrial procession and carnival pageant, consisting of about 500 wagons and 60 "floats," with the object and purpose of grand carnival, intends, on the 4th day of April next, to form a procession on Broadway, at 1 o'clock P. M., and move through Broadway to Fourteenth-street, Fifth-avenue, Forty-seventh-street to Windsor Hotel, and return at 7 P. M., via Fifth-avenue to Fourteenth-street, around Union-square, Fourth-avenue, Twenty-fourth-street, Madison-avenue, and Gilmore's Garden, and home. No masks will be worn. A Police escort will be required.

WILLIAM ST. MARTIN,
Earl Grand Marshal, Metropolitan Hotel.

The communication was considered at a meeting of the board, and the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the notice that the industrial procession and carnival pageant proposed on the 4th of April be referred to the Superintendent to allow the procession to proceed on its march, occupying only the one-half of any street or avenue next to the curbstone on the right of the line of movement, and to so move and halt as not to obstruct any railroad tracks or violate any law of the State or ordinance of the City. The Superintendent will make the arrangements and take proper means to prevent any violation of law or any unnecessary obstruction of the streets.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Michael Kelher attempted to commit suicide yesterday, by cutting his throat with a razor, while temporarily insane, and inflicted a serious wound.

Louis Jacobson, aged 15, of No. 221 East Fifty-seventh-street, shot himself through the left hand, while playing a pistol at his residence, yesterday.

Michael Kerwin fell down a flight of stairs at his residence, No. 120 Broome-street, while intoxicated yesterday, and was fatally injured. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Collector Arthur, who has been very ill with rheumatism, visited the Custom-house yesterday afternoon for the first time in several weeks. He is still very far from complete recovery.

The steamers of the Fall River Line for Boston and the East, will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, on and after Feb. 26, at 5 P. M., instead of 4:30 P. M. as heretofore.

Capt. Brackett's force seized 1,100 cigars and 200 packages of cigarettes, on the City of New-York, yesterday. Inspectors Hogan and McCort also seized 21 boxes of cigars on the same vessel.

The next lecture in the Cooper Union Free Course for the People will be delivered this evening in the great hall, at 8 o'clock, by Prof. A. B. Crosby, on "The Human Hand," with stereopticon views.

The parents of John Brown, a seaman on board the United States steamer Resolute, who was drowned off Cardiff in March, 1876, have sent to the Circuit Court here, from Germany, for the back pay due him, amounting to $50.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday and approved the appraised valuation of City propery, the leases of which are to be sold at auction in the new Court-house to-day by Controller Kelly for a term of two years from the first of May next.

Mr. Masson, prompter at the Bowery Theatre, denies being the husband of Mrs. Mary Moore Masson, who was arrigned at the Washington-place Police Court, Thursday, at the suit of Miss Essie Brown, an actress, for forcibly effecting an entrance into complainant's room.

The brig Mary E. Pennell, which arrived yesterday, brought the crew of the schooner Mary E. Downer, of Boston. The latter vessel collided with the brig Mariposa on Feb. 19, in latitude 36°, longitude 74° 30', and was so much damaged that she had subsequently to be abandoned.

Theodore Curtis, one of the convicts who escaped on Thursday morning from the number of prisoners transferred on Wednesday evening from Sing Sing Prison to Auburn, was recaptured yesterday afternoon. Curtis, who is a notorious thief, will be immediately returned to Sing Sing Prison.

Christian Michael and M. Kickeal, workmen engaged in constructing an ice-house in Ringler's brewery, Ninety-second-street, near Third-avenue, fell from a scaffold yesterday afternoon, receiving serious injuries. They were removed to the German Hospital, at Seventy-eighth-street and Fourth-avenue.

The Local Board of Fire Underwriters have under consideration a proposition to expunge from their by-laws everything relating to the question of rates. The Board are in favor of the change, but by their rules the matter must lie over a month, until their next meeting, when it will probably be adopted.

Michael Shanahan, who shot John Kane, at No. 541 Washington-street, on Thursday morning, was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg yesterday and committed for examination in default of $2,000 bail. The complaint against him was made by Kane's little daughter who witnessed the shooting. O'Grady and Cassidy who were with Shanahan at the time, were fined $10 each for intoxication.

The men and women who were arrested by the Police on Thursday night during the raid on the Oriental and Boulevard concert-saloons, on Broadway, were arraigned before Justice Otterbourg yesterday. Edward Barlow, proprietor of the Oriental, and Solomon Perizer, of the Boulevard, were held in $1,000 bail each for trial, and the inmates of the establishment were fined $10 each.

Mayor Ely has sent back to the Common Council, without his signature, the resolution of Alderman Bryan Reilly, requesting the Legislature to pass a law authorizing the Board of Apportionment to appropriate $1,000,000 to repair such streets as are now in a dilapidated condition. As the Mayor has neither approved nor disapproved of the resolution, it becomes operative under the charter, and certified copies of it will be transmitted to the Legislature.

Capt. Murray received by express yesterday, from Poughkeepsie, a gold watch and chain valued at $300. They were originally the property of a boarding-house keeper of the name of Churchill, and were stolen from him by James O'Donnell, of No. 88 Cherry-street, who sold them to Jack Roberts for $50. The latter was recently convicted as one of the Astoria burglars, and presented them to his arrest he gave the watch to his brother Charles, who resides at No. 138 Pine-street, Poughkeepsie. On the 21st inst. Capt. Murray and Detective Carr arrested O'Donnell, who was committed for trial by Justice Dudy in default of $1,000 bail. A subœna was issued for Charles Roberts to attend the examination, which he failed to do, but sent the property instead.

Two officers of the

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7941. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1877.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL COUNT.

JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES.

PRELIMINARY PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—FILLIBUSTERING EFFORTS BY THE DEMOCRATS—A REPUBLICAN'S POINT OF ORDER SUSTAINED BY SPEAKER RANDALL—NO DELAYS TO BE PERMITTED—THE VOTE OF OREGON COUNTED FOR HAYES—RECESS TILL MONDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The vote of Oregon was counted in joint meeting of the two houses to-day. This progress, though not great, was better than could reasonably be expected, considering the caucus action of yesterday afternoon, and the exhibition of Democratic spirit last night. The Senate and House reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning, and the Senate immediately sent to the House a message announcing their readiness to proceed with the count. In the House Mr. McMahon, of Ohio, offered the caucus resolution setting the hour of 1 o'clock for the joint meeting. Some points of order were made, and finally Mr. Randall admitted a substitute for McMahon's resolution, which Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, offered, declaring that the House was ready to meet the Senate forthwith. The yeas and nays were called on this substitute, and it was adopted by a vote of 145 to 87. This was an unexpected defeat to the filibustering faction, and the announcement of the vote was followed by great excitement in the House and an amusing display of activity on the part of David Dudley Field and his runners. Messrs. Springer and Vance were conspicuously active running about the House to get votes changed, or to secure pledges of votes for the next roll-call. Mr. Vance's activity is stimulated by his desire to secure the office of Public Printer, which it is understood has been promised to him substantially by the Tilden managers. He has earned this office by the defeat which he suffered as a candidate for re-election on account of a payment made by him, as Chairman of the Committee on Printing, to a country miller in Ohio, ostensibly as an expert in printing, but really to aid him to come to Washington on a pleasure trip. Mr. Vance as Public Printer has thus indicated his capacity to fill the office with millers, and, doubtless, grocers, and organ-grinders, without much regard to how the printing would be accomplished. The activity of the filibustering party was not fruitful, for on the next roll-call, being on a motion to lay on the table, a motion to reconsider the vote on Mr. Wilson's resolution, the yeas were 175, and the nays 74. This ended the attempt to delay the joint meeting, and a few minutes before 12 the Senate came into the House. The decision of the Commission was read and the objections presented, and the two houses separated again about 12:10.

After the Senate retired from the hall of the House, the first real test vote upon the policy of delay was taken, the motion being a recess until 10 o'clock Monday morning. Mr. Clymer offered this resolution, and undertook to say that it was proposed in entire good faith, and without any purpose to filibuster; but there were several objections to debate, and he was not permitted to go on. Mr. Hancock, of Texas, made the point of order which was made by Mr. Hale on the first occasion of the attempt to take a recess, to the effect that the law required the House to proceed at once to decide the objections without taking a recess. This point of order was again overruled by Mr. Randall, and the vote recurred directly upon Mr. Clymer's motion. In speaking on the point of order, Mr. Hancock took pains to say that he was disappointed at the defeat, but hoped he had manhood enough to continue to do his duty as a member of the House. Mr. Clymer replied to this that the question was not one of manhood, but of order, and afterward attempted to make some remarks, which were not heard in the gallery, owing to confusion on the floor. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and the proposal for a recess was lost by a vote of 112 yeas to 158 nays. Mr. Lane, of Oregon, immediately attempted the scheme of filibustering by repeated roll-calls, and offered a motion to take a recess until 9:30 on Monday morning. Mr. Hale made the point of order that this was a dilatory motion, and not in order to be offered in the House under the provisions of the Electoral law. To the surprise of the floor and the galleries, Mr. Randall immediately sustained the point of order, saying that it was not in order when the Constitution of the United States and the law enacted under it required Congress to do a certain thing that any obstruction be offered to the performance of the act, and that Mr. Lane's motion was of the class of dilatory motions, and was not in order.

The ruling was rather arbitrary, in the light of Mr. Randall's previous rulings in the same direction, for Mr. Lane's motion was no more designed for delay than was the motion of Mr. Clymer, which was admitted to be in order. But the distinction made by Mr. Randall that the House having by a decided vote refused to take the recess which, according to his ruling, was in order, it was very clearly indicated that their purpose to go on with the count and the calling of the roll for the sake of delay was a species of filibustering which the country would not tolerate. The decision was loudly and properly applauded on the Republican side of the house, for it was exactly in accordance with law and right, if not altogether consistent with the action of Mr. Randall a few days since, when he kept the Secretary of the Senate waiting nearly an hour with a message to the House, refusing to recognize him to deliver it. This ruling of Mr. Randall, if persisted in, defeats absolutely the power of the revolutionary element to prevent the conclusion of the count before next Saturday. They can cause considerable delay and trouble, and take up much time that ought to be devoted to legislation, but if a majority adhere to the refusal to take unnecessary recesses, and Mr. Randall refuse to permit motions intended to waste the time of the House in roll calls, there can be no method of delay which cannot be overcome by diligence in attending to the counting of the vote.

The defeat of McMahon's resolution was followed by the two hours' discussion on the resolution sustaining the decision of the Commission. The debate was for the most part dull and spiritless, except that it was enlivened by two or three interesting incidents. The fact is that the general subject of the Presidential contest has grown stale, and the ten-minute manuscript speeches which were prepared by nearly all the members have been used up in the previous debates, and nobody of much importance cares to speak. John Young Brown made one of his characteristic speeches, of which he makes few in the House, his speech to-day being the first of much importance since his famous attack on Ben Butler in the last Congress. He was full of Southern fire, and above all things repudiated the idea that there was any possibility of a coalition between any faction of the Southern Democrats and the Republican Administration of President Hayes. The Democratic Party was only divided on the question of the hour, and would be a unit on all questions of public policy after the Presidential contest had been decided. He stood manfully by the bill, and submitted to defeat.

Mr. Hewitt made his promised attack on Commissioner Hoar, charging him with bad faith, though in rather mild terms, which indicated that Hewitt was not quite certain of the ground on which he stood. He was cut off at the end of the 10 minutes with what he deemed the most important part of his manuscript unread. If his charge against Mr. Hoar had any point, it was simply that in his speech in the House, on the Electoral bill, Mr. Hoar had used the word "proof" in a way which Mr. Hewitt seemed to think required him to vote that evidence was to be considered by the Commission. Mr. Hoar replied in a sharp speech, first reading from a former speech of Mr. Bayard, in which he declared in the most absolute terms against Congress having any power to investigate an election for President, and claimed that bad faith could no more be imputed to himself than to Mr. Bayard, who had changed his opinion honestly, no doubt. Mr. Hoar stated that on this question of the admissibility of evidence himself and Mr. Hewitt had disputed two or three days in the committee, taking opposite sides, and it was absolutely understood that the question was to be submitted unconditionally to the Commission. Mr. Hoar's application to Hewitt of Webster's characterization of Ingersoll many years ago, that there was a screw loose in his mind, and not only one, but that the whole machinery was out of order and crazy, was loudly cheered by the House. Mr. Hewitt has become a kind of lunatic on the subject of the Presidency, and is incapable of forming any judgment or stating truthfully any fact.

When the Senate returned to its own Chamber after the division on Oregon, Mr. Sargent offered a resolution to the effect that the decision of the Commission be sustained. Mr. Kelly opposed this with much more vehemence than discretion. He was followed shortly after by his colleague, Senator Mitchell, who, in a very clear and forcible argument, proved, among other things, that Kelly was not quite so well informed regarding the statute law of Oregon as he should be. Senator Merrimon, who spoke next, made a long speech, which was principally devoted to a consideration of the Florida case. It was a very fine effort in its way, but came a little too late in the day to be effective. Mr. Morton, in his usual matter-of-fact style, clearly stated the question before the Senate, and then argued that not only right and justice, but every technicality of the law, demanded that the verdict of the Electoral tribunal should be approved and sustained. He contended further, that the duty of the Governor of Oregon, under the laws of that State, was purely a ministerial one. He was required to issue certificates of election to those persons who had received the highest number of votes. He was not a returning officer, and had no right to decide what persons had been chosen, or to determine who was eligible or ineligible.

Mr. Conkling took the floor after Senator Morton, and as he has not taken any part in the recent debate on the contested States, and is not on the record regarding them, his address was listened to with marked attention. He said that according to his understanding, the Joint Commission had sent two papers to the houses which required attention. One of them was the decision in the Oregon case, and the other the reasons upon which that decision was based. To avoid all misapprehension which might occur touching his position in the matter, he desired to say distinctly that he believed the vote of Oregon had been given to the Republican candidates, and he would vote to sustain the decision. He did not understand, however, that by such action he would be voting for or advocating the reasons assigned for the verdict. He said, in conclusion, that he was very anxous for the count to go on, and desiring to throw no obstacle in the way of its rapid progress, he would refrain from further remarks.

Mr. Saulsbury, who was the next speaker, had a great deal to say about Louisiana, and stated with considerable warmth that he did not believe there had been any intimidation or violence in that State. He was unable to show, however, why the vote of Oregon should be given to the distinguished correspondent of Gobble & Company. The next gentleman to address the Senate was Senator Bogy, who said in a blood-curdling tone, and with an air of high tragedy, that he wanted to enter his solemn protest against the counting of the vote of Oregon for Hayes and Wheeler. He warned the galleries that there were dark days coming, requested them to remember Augustus of Rome, and then sat down, evidently well pleased with his little effort.

Mr. Whyte, who was the next protesting Democrat, said he had been deceived by the men who had framed the bill preparing for the establishment of the Commission. He thought that a court, constituted as the Electoral tribunal was, would give a fair and impartial decision, but he was disappointed. Senator Kernan, who spoke soon after, referred to a casual remark which Mr. Mitchell had made regarding ex-Gov. Tilden, and said he thought it was very wrong for any one to say a word against that gentleman. Then little Mr. Eaton, of Connecticut, took the floor, and created quite a stir by announcing that at some future date he would discuss the Oregon case at length. Unfortunately for those who are obliged to attend the meetings of the Senate, there is good reason to believe that he was not joking. His speech to-day very forcibly reminded some of those present of the address he made in 1861, when he swore that the soldiers of Massachusetts should never march through Connecticut to the South, except over the dead bodies of all faithful Democrats. He declared, to-day, among other things of the same sort, that if he had the power of the lower house of Congress he would, as God was his judge, prevent the count from going on. It will be remembered that Mr. Eaton was the only Democratic Senator who voted against the Electoral Count bill. When he concluded his oration this afternoon, Pullitzer, the German adventurer who tried to ruin his benefactor, Carl Schurz, rushed up to his seat, and, shaking his hand with a great display of satisfaction, warmly congratulated him. Shortly afterward, while Senator Jones, of Florida, was making a speech against the resolution, Pullitzer sat at his elbow, with a number of books of reference, and frequently prompted him. No one seems to know upon what authority this person makes himself so important in a chamber which is supposed to be reserved for Senators and a few high officials. It is suggested, however, that Senator Jones has retained him as his Private Secretary.

At the conclusion of the Jones-Pullitzer address a vote was taken on a substitute for Senator Sargent's resolution, and it was lost, yeas 24, nays 40. Then the original resolution, sustaining the action of the Commission, was adopted by a vote of 40 to 24. After the two houses had voted on the objections to sustaining the decision of the Commission in the Oregon case, there was a second joint meeting, and the vote of Oregon was counted for Hayes and Wheeler.

The next State on the list was Pennsylvania. When the returns were opened the demand was made by Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, and Mr. Springer, that they should be read in full. Meantime Mr. Cochrane went about the House getting signatures to a bogus objection to votes of certain Electors in that State; and having obtained a sufficient number, the document was presented, and the two houses were compelled to separate.

Immediately after the departure of the Senate, Mr. Vance, of Ohio, offered a resolution for a recess till Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The roll-call was watched with great interest, and the vote on both sides was nearly the same, till, finally, when the reading of the names of those voting began, the resolution was beaten by five or six votes. After the reading, several more votes were given, and five or six Democrats changed from nay to yea, and the motion was at last carried by 133 yeas to 121 nays. This was a small vote, but it was late, and many members neglectful of public duties had gone home to dinner. Only a few Democrats voted against a recess, and the excuse that some of them offer is that they felt they had forced the David Dudley-Springer filibusterers as far as was prudent for one day. The objections to the Pennsylvania count will be the first thing to be taken up on Monday morning.

After returning to its own chamber, the Senate at once took up the consideration of the Pennsylvania objections. It was supported by Mr. Wallace, while Senators Cameron and Morton in pointed address showed how utterly idle and ridiculous it was. In addition to this, Mr. Morton drew attention to the fact that in Virginia there was a Democratic Elector named Hardin, who was also a Centennial Commissioner, and he argued that if the vote of Morrill was illegal his [Hardin's] was no better. After some further discussion of no importance the objection was overruled by an almost unanimous vote, and then the Senate, having been informed of the action of the House, took a recess until Monday morning.

AN IMPORTANT VOTE ANALYZED.

MR. CLYMER'S MOTION TO TAKE A RECESS—HOW AND BY WHOM IT WAS DEFEATED—ONE-THIRD OF THOSE WHO VOTED FOR DELAY REJECTED BY THEIR CONSTITUENTS AT THE LAST ELECTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The following is an analysis of the vote on Mr. Clymer's motion for a recess until Monday, which was taken prior to the assembling of the joint convention to receive the decision of the Commission in the case of Oregon. The vote stood for the recess, 112; against recess, 158. Of the votes against recess, 49 were Democrats, and of those 17 were Southern men. Five New-York Democrats voted for recess, namely: John H. Bagley, Bliss, Cox, Field, and Odell. Meade dodged, and Schumaker was absent. The New-York Democrats who voted against recess were Beebe, Hewitt, Lord, Metcalf, Walker, Ward, Whitehouse, Willis, and Wood. The vote for recess was distributed as follows: Alabama, 3; Arkansas, 3; California, 2; Connecticut, 2; Florida, 1; Georgia, 4; Illinois, 6; Indiana, 5; Iowa, 1; Kentucky, 5; Louisiana, 2; Maryland, 5; Massachusetts, 2; Mississippi, 4; Missouri, 8; New-Jersey, 2; New-York, 5; North Carolina, 6; Ohio, 10; Oregon, 1; Pennsylvania, 13; Tennessee, 9; Virginia, 6; West Virginia, 2; Wisconsin, 3; total, 112. Of the 10 representatives from Tennessee, one only is a Republican, and the nine Democrats voted solid for recess, this being the only State having more than one Democratic Representative where the delegation was solid. Of the six Democrats from Texas only one voted for recess. The Democracy of Pennsylvania and Ohio came near being solid; of the 18 from Pennsylvania, 13 voted yea, one was absent, and Randall did not assert his constitutional right to vote, as he did when the Electoral bill was passed by the House. Seven of the 13 who voted yea were defeated for re-election. Of the 13 Ohio Democrats, 10 voted yea, and of these, eight will not be on the rolls of the next Congress, and one of them, Banning, may be rubbed off. Of the entire number of those voting for recess, 38, or one-third, were defeated at the polls last year, and of the 38 thus defeated 26 are from Northern and Western States.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

A PART OF THE MEMBERS IN CONSULTATION—DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S FOLLOWERS—PREARRANGED PLANS AGREED UPON—GENERAL DISCUSSION INDULGED IN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The Democrats, or a part of them, held another caucus to-night. There were, so far as can be learned, no more than 70 or 80 members present, and they were, with perhaps a half-dozen exceptions, the men who are operating under the command of David Dudley Field to defeat the count of the Electoral vote. David Dudley has secretly got the approval of his Committee on the Privileges and Powers of the House for the two bills which he explained in caucus last night. One is to provide for a President *ad interim*, and the other for a new election next Fall. These bills he presented to the caucus again to-night, and he was authorized to present them in the House. He will try to antagonize them to the continuation of the count on Monday; but Mr. Vance made a motion to-day to instruct Field's committee to find out what the House can do under the circumstances, and Mr. Randall ruled it out of order. Mr. Field's bills cannot be introduced except during a legislative session of the House, and that cannot be held till after the Commission takes up the case of South Carolina. The caucus was a fixed up affair, and the probability of the House following any action agreed upon to-night may be judged by the way in which the caucus action of last night, which was much better attended, was broken away from in the first vote. There was no opposition in the caucus, because only those were there who went to do the thing that was done. Many Democrats were about the hotels during the evening, who said they remained away from the caucus purposely. The prospect to-night is that the count will be finished in accordance with law, but not till near the end of next week.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

After the House had to-day taken a recess until Monday, a Democratic caucus was announced for to-night at 7:30 o'clock. At that hour about 75 members were present. Some of those who favored dilatory proceedings in the Electoral count were absent, as they were dissatisfied with the action of the majority of their party to-day in voting to continue the count, while those who were in favor of continuing the count did not care to meet with those of opposite views. The object of the caucus, however, had no reference to the proceedings of the House regarding the count, but with regard to the law of 1792, which provides that, in case of removal, death, resignation, or inability of both the President and Vice President of the United States, the President of the Senate, or, if there is none, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives for the time being, shall act as President until the disability is removed or a President elected. It was contended in the caucus that, should there be no declaration before the 4th of March of the election of a President based on the Electoral returns, there would be no such vacancy as contemplated by the law, and therefore provision should be made for such a contingency.

Representative Field stated that he had prepared a bill to meet the contingency, which he explained. After some discussion, the caucus adopted a resolution instructing the Committee on the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House to report on Monday, or at the earliest practicable moment, Mr. Field's bill, providing that in case there be no election of President and Vice President under the count of the Electoral vote, the President of the Senate shall assume the functions of President, and a new election is to be held at a time to be fixed by the committee. The resolution further instructs the committee to report Mr. Fields' bill, providing for *quo warranto* proceedings before the United States Supreme Court with reference to the final settlement of the Presidential question, the Electoral bill containing no definite provision regarding the subject.

There was also some general discussion relative to the disposal of points of order that may arise during the further count of the Electoral vote, but no resolutions on this point were adopted, and the caucus, at 9:15 P. M., adjourned.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—The House Committee on Appropriations this morning unanimously agreed to recommend non-concurrence in the Senate amendment to the Postal Appropriation bill, which proposes granting subsidies for the China mail service and for the line from New-Orleans to Brazil. Messrs. Holman, Blount, and Foster, who were subsequently appointed as the House members of the Conference Committee on this bill, are all understood to be opposed to the provision for subsidies, which are, therefore, not likely to be finally retained in the bill.

The President is giving his attention to-day to private business only, and has given audience to no visitors.

The receipts of national bank notes for the week ending Feb. 24, as compared with the corresponding week of last year, were as follows:

	1876.	1877.
New-York	$1,264,000	$781,000
Boston	1,483,000	1,240,000
Philadelphia	64,000	126,000
Miscellaneous	1,030,000	1,154,000
Total	$3,843,000	$3,251,000
The receipts for one day were		$419,000

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $587,712, and from Customs $358,385.

National bank circulation outstanding this date $317,935,727, of which $1,428,920 is in national gold notes.

The President to-day sent the following nominations of Postmasters to the Senate: William H. Craig, at Albany, N. Y.; William Brujan, Hudson, N. Y.; W. D. Cooke, Southington, Conn.; Charles B. Loop, Belvidere, Ill.; Mrs. Priscilla Wilson, Braidwood, Ill.; William W. Freeman, Menasha, Wis.; Alonzo Shaw, Tipton, Iowa; N. C. Boles, Hutchinson, Kan.; W. H. Kennon, Columbus, Miss. Hon. Daniel J. Morrill, of Jamestown, Penn., testified before the Committee on the Powers, Privileges, and Duties of the House to-day that he was appointed United States Centennial Commissioner, by the President, under the Act of March 3, 1871, and still held that office, which was one of honor and trust, but no profit. He said he did not attend the meeting of the Electoral College, because he had been informed of his ineligibility, and Mr. Henry A. Boggs was appointed by the college to fill the vacancy. Before the same committee to-day the examination of William K. Spearing, of New-Orleans, was continued, and he testified in relation to the meetings of himself, Gifford, and Littlefield, corroborating the latter's testimony given yesterday in every essential particular. He also testified with reference to his, Littlefield's, and Murphy's trip to Springfield, Ill., and their interview there with Gov. Palmer, all of which has already been made public. He stated that he had no promise of money or any other reward for his trouble and services, and acted solely from a desire for and with a view to securing a good government for his State. Hon. E. J. Ellis, member of Congress from Louisiana, testified that Duncan F. Kenner's standing as a gentleman of character and social position was of the very highest, and whose reputation for integrity and truth was beyond all cavil; he did not believe that Mr. Kenner would offer a bribe to any one; as to J. Madison Wells his reputation was very bad, and witness would not believe him under oath in any matter in which his [Wells] pecuniary interest or his party interest should come into play.

The committee then adjourned until Monday.

While sitting in the cloak-room of the Senate, smoking, to-day, Senator Hamlin was taken with what appeared to be a fainting fit, and had it not been for Senator McMillan, who sat by him, would have fallen into the fire. He soon recovered, but his friends thought it best that he be taken home. After arriving there he soon recovered, and this evening is in his usual good health.

About 11 o'clock this morning a rumor gained circulation that an attempt would be made when the Senate passed in procession through the rotunda, on its way to the House, to seize the two mahogany boxes containing Electoral returns, carried by Capt. Bassett, Assistant Doorkeeper of the Senate, in order to prevent any further count. But little credence was attached to the report; but Capt. Blackford, Chief of the Capitol Police, placed an additional number of policemen in the rotunda during the passage, both ways, of the Senatorial procession. No attempt was made, however, and probably none was intended.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $9,055,792; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $38,590,000; coin, $90,150,663, including coin certificates, $52,738,400; outstanding legal tenders, $364,984,810.

Secretary Morrill continues to improve, and is able to sit up for a short time. The President called this morning and had an hour's conference with him.

To-day Judge Cartter, on the petition of Charles L. Steever and others, by Mr. Fullerton, directed a rule to issue on the Secretary of the Navy, returnable on Saturday next, to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued to compel him to pay them certain prize money. They state that under Lieut. William B. Cushing, on the 27th of October, 1864, they captured the rebel ram Albermarle; that, under the decree of the court of August 21, 1865, and Feb. 11, 1873, the petitioners were entitled to a share in the prize money ($273,135 09), their share being $34,866 40, and state that the amount was not fairly proportioned, and the sum of $23,925 has been paid; that this wrong was brought to the notice of the Secretary soon after its discovery, May 5, 1873.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 24.—At Beard's Station on the Louisville and Cincinnati Short Line Railroad, early this morning, a passenger train bound south was thrown from the track by a misplaced switch. The engineer saw the danger in time to avoid a serious disaster. Two passengers were slightly injured, W. H. Moore, of Memphis, had his shoulder partly dislocated, and a Mr. Cochran, of New-Orleans, had two ribs broken. No interruption to travel was occasioned by the accident.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN CAMPAIGN.

AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN TURKEY AND SERVIA—THE ASSEMBLING OF PERSIAN TROOPS EXPLAINED—RUSSIA'S ATTITUDE TOWARD ENGLAND—THE CZAR'S ARMY IN FINE CONDITION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 24.—An agreement between the Porte and the Servian Envoys was concluded to-day. Prince Milan will address a letter to the Sultan accepting the Turkish conditions, except those claiming equality for the Jews in Servia and the right of the Porte to be diplomatically represented at Belgrade. The Sultan will grant Prince Milan a new *firman* determining the future relations of Servia and Turkey.

The Persian Minister has communicated to the Sultan a dispatch from the Shah explaining that the assemblages of troops on the Turkish frontier are solely meant to prevent the depredations of a nomadic tribe. These assemblages have been ordered to cease.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 24.—*Le Nord* to-day publishes a letter from St. Petersburg declaring that England will obtain no concession from Russia short of an agreement for the coercion of Turkey. In case the Porte persists in its refusal to execute reforms, England's present attitude might even precipitate Russia's decision to abandon a position which is neither peace nor war, yet imposes upon Russia all war's sacrifices.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—A special dispatch from Berlin says: "It is stated in well-informed circles that the Czar will certainly await the powers' replies to Prince Gortschakoff's circular before attacking Turkey." A Prussian officer just arrived from Kischeneff gives a highly favorable account of the Russian Army, but it is positively asserted that Russia in no case will commence hostilities before March 31.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—The depression in the Mincing-lane markets continues, and quotations have further given way. Plantation Ceylon and East India new crop coffee are about 4 shillings to 5 shillings per cwt. lower than last Friday's prices, owing to arrivals and full supplies expected. Pale descriptions have not varied much in price. Sugar, after receding 1 shilling per cwt. in many cases, closed steadier. The Glasgow market closes quiet, with prices barely supported, but the week's transactions show an advance of 1 shilling to 1 shilling 6 pence per cwt., the principal gain being on medium descriptions. A few cargoes of new Burmah rice sold, to arrive, at about last week's prices. There have been exceptionally heavy public sales of tea, prices in some cases favoring buyers. Lower grades of red-leaf Congou were most depressed. The private-contract market was dull as usual. The only feature in spices has been some inquiry for black and white pepper, to arrive.

Business on the Stock Exchange during the week has been very dull. Consols are ¼ better on the week. A majority of foreign securities have declined. Russians, however, are in demand in consequence of repurchases by speculators for a fall who were alarmed by the pacific tone of the German Emperor's speech. Canadian railways are dull and lower. American Governments are steady, but some railways, including Erie, are flat at a reduction. Telegraphs have generally declined. Anglo-American are 3 and Direct United States ½ to ¾ worse in consequence of the announcement of the shilling tariff.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

VIENNA, Feb. 24.—A conference of the constitutional party of the Reichsrath to-day resolved that the Government plan for the formation of the bank's Board of Directors is not inadmissible, nevertheless the party reserves freedom of action upon the compromise proposals, especially regarding the appointment of Vice Governors of the bank as an open question.

BILBAO, Feb. 24.—Tempestuous weather has been prevalent here during the last few days, and still continues. One English and two French ships are reported to be lost at Santona with all hands.

LONDON, Feb. 24.—Seven of the seamen belonging to the bark Peti Dubrovacki, which was wrecked on St. Kilda Island, are supposed to have perished.

SLAVERY IN CUBA.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—The *Voz de Cuba*, referring to President Grant's Message and his statement that Cuba is the only land in which slavery now exists, says: "While slavery on a larger scale exists in Brazil, the Spanish law of gradual abolition will result in ending slavery in Cuba earlier than in Brazil. If foreign Governments insist that slavery be abolished in Brazil while it exists in Cuba, then let the Spanish law be exchanged for the Brazilian one, thus doing away with faultfinding and the protests of other nations, compelling them to blame Brazil when blaming Cuba. Whether under Spanish or Brazilian law, we shall have to pass through a transformation of the gravest importance. Nobody ignores this, yet nobody takes the provisory steps. We cannot understand this indifference, on the solution of which the future of the island largely depends. There is no other country where individual efforts are so strong, and where collective efforts are unknown. Let the initiative for a collective effort come from some prominent planter, acting in the preliminaries in concert with others and the authorities, and adopt in time the proper means looking toward the transformation of labor. Nothing outside of war, of equal of importance to the future of the island with this labor question exists."

DEATH OF A BRIDE AT THE ALTAR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Feb. 24.—On Thursday night last, in the town of Thomasville, Davidson County, while William Thomas and a Miss Forney were before the altar for the purpose of being married, more than half of the ceremony having been performed, the bride dropped dead before the ceremony was concluded, a victim of heart disease.

NO FEIGNED ISSUES ENTERTAINED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALIEGH, Feb. 24.—In the suit of Blake against Askew, involving the constitutionality of the special tax bonds, which has been before the Supreme Court of this State for nearly two years, the court filed an opinion yesterday, dismissing the action upon the ground that it was a feigned issue, which is forbidden by the Constitution; that it was not bona fide between the parties, and was gotten up expressly to procure the opinion of the court. In dismissing the case Justice Reade says: "The action is not fit to be entertained."

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Feb. 24.—On Monday last 12 men were arrested at Sand Hill, Richmond County, while engaged in counterfeiting "nickels" and silver coin. A number of dies and a quantity of the counterfeit pieces were captured. Several of the gang escaped. Those arrested were taken before the United States Commissioner for commitment.

ILLNESS OF A PHILADELPHIA OFFICIAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—Capt. Terrance McCusker, formerly the Chief Engineer of the Philadelphia Fire Department, and at present Chief of the Insurance Patrol, is dangerously ill. The physicians have given up all hopes of his recovery. He is well known in New-York.

A HORSE-THIEF LYNCHED.

ALEXANDRIA, La., Feb. 24.—Last night a man named Cage, hailing from Wilkinson County, Miss., was taken from jail by unknown parties and hanged. He had stolen Major Watts' horse the night before, and was pursued by Watts and captured, and when returning to town, turned and discharged a revolver twice at Watts, wounding him severely in the right breast, and escaped, but was recaptured and lodged in jail. Watts, who is seriously, though not dangerously wounded, was doing well this forenoon.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

AT HIS HOME IN FREMONT—A GRAND FAREWELL RECEPTION TO BE GIVEN HIM IN COLUMBUS—ANXIOUS INQUIRIES MADE IN WASHINGTON ABOUT HIS COMING.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 24.—Gov. Hayes went to his home at Fremont to-day, accompanied by his family, and will remain until some time next week. Preparations are being made by the citizens here, regardless of party, to give him a farewell reception prior to his departure for Washington. It is expected that his resignation as Governor will be presented to the Legislature soon after his return from Fremont. Lieut. Gov. Young will thereupon immediately be installed as his successor.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Senator Sherman has returned from Ohio, and was in his place in the Senate to-day. He was anxiously questioned by many Republicans and a few Democrats, who desired to know if he had seen the President elect, and if he was soon coming to Washington. He was unable, however, to reply to these inquiries.

THE SOUTH AND PRESIDENT HAYES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, Feb. 24.—The *News* of this city, the accredited organ of Gov. Vance and the Democratic Party, speaking of the decision of the Electoral Commission in the Oregon case as making Hayes the next President, says: "The South will not suffer under Hayes' Administration. There is every assurance that he will be both liberal and just to our section."

A PHILADELPHIA THEATRE BURNED

FOX'S THEATRE DESTROYED—THE PLACE CAPABLE OF SEATING 3,000 PERSONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—Fox's New American Theatre, at Tenth and Chestnut streets, was totally destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. The place had been closed at 11:45 last night, and no one was in the building except the watchman, Charles Charlton, who was overcome by the smoke, and dragged out of the rear portion. The fire commenced in the property-room, and in three-quarter of an hour the place was entirely destroyed. The players lost all their wardrobes, and the loss will be about $150,000, which is covered by insurance. The Mercantile Library building, and Carncross and Dixey's Theatre, in the rear, were damaged by water. A stiff wind was blowing, and for a while it was feared more of the large buildings in the neighborhood would be burned. The fire is still burning, but is under control.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25.—At 12:50 this morning fire broke out on the stage of Fox's new American Theatre, and at this hour, 1 A. M., the whole place is in flames. Myriads of burning embers are flying in every direction, and the neighborhood is lighted up for squares. The fire spread with remarkable rapidity, and is communicating with Roger's wagon warehouse. The Mercantile Library Building is in danger, as is also the New-York Mutual's new building at the corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets. A general alarm has been sounded. Fortunately, all hands had left the theatre before the fire broke out. The building was a handsome one, and was erected about 1870.

LATER.—At 2 A. M. the fire is still burning at the Fox Theatre, but, owing to the confusion, no estimate of the loss can be made. The theatre was opened on the evening of Dec. 17, 1870. It occupied a lot 100 by 177 feet, with an entrance from Chestnut-street through an arcade 14 feet wide and had a seating capacity for 3,000 persons.

CORTINA CAPTURED.

THE BORDER RAIDER IN PRISON AT MATAMOROS—GREAT EXCITEMENT THERE—EXPECTATION THAT HE WILL BE SPEEDILY SHOT.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Feb. 24.—Gen. John N. Cortina was arrested in Matamoros this afternoon at 5 o'clock, and placed in the military prison. It is believed that he will be court-marshaled and shot for not obeying the order of President Diaz to present himself at the City of Mexico to answer for his conduct on the frontier for the past 10 months. Gen. Corales, Governor of the State, is outside of Matamoros with 1,500 men, and will aid Gen. Blanco in suppressing any attempt on the part of the friends of Cortina to rescue him. There is great excitement in Matamoros, and the partisans of Cortina are flying to the Texas side of the Rio Grande. The authorities express themselves thoroughly prepared to maintain order and execute the law in case of any attempt at violence.

MR. KIDD IS AGAINST PAYING TAXES.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—In the Nicholls Legislature to-day Mr. Kidd, of Jackson Parish, offered the following:

Declaration of the House of Representatives, State of Louisiana.

We, the Representatives of the people of Louisiana, duly elected by and direct from the people, fully aware from positive knowledge of the feeling and determination that impel and control them, do declare that under no circumstances will the people of this State pay tribute to any other State Government than that at whose head stands the man of their choice, their endeared and truly elected Governor, Francis T. Nicholls; and do further declare the utter impossibility of gathering taxes by any other authority, and that any attempt to gather them by other authority than the Nicholls Government will not only prove abortive, but lead to lamentable civil strife, if not to bloodshed and actual war.

ST. LOUIS LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—The Grand Jury to-day returned to the Criminal Court indictments against Henry W. Haugh, President, and John L. Pierce, Secretary, of the Life Association of America, charging them with perjury in signing a statement, which they knew to be false, of the financial condition of the association on Dec. 1, 1875. The Directors of this association sent communications to the Grand Jury yesterday asking them to call for the production of the books and papers of the association, and to take the testimony of its officers respecting the statement upon which the indictments were founded; but the jury gave no heed to the request, and returned indictments against two of its signers. Both gentlemen entered into bonds of $1,500 to appear to answer to the charge.

RETIREMENT OF DISABLED OFFICERS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—A Board of Officers to retire disabled officers of the Army has been appointed by orders from Washington to convene in Chicago on Monday next. The following officers are detailed as members of the board: Cols. Sackett, Kilburn, and Drum, and Lieut. Col. Sheridan as Recorder.

THE "MOLLY MAGUIRES" CONVICTED.

POTTSVILLE, Feb. 24.—Hester, Tully, and McHugh, the Molly Maguire prisoners on trial at Bloomsburg for the murder of Alexander Bes, near Centralia, were this afternoon found guilty of murder in the first degree.

AN INSANE MOTHER KILLS HER CHILDREN

ISLAND POND, Vt., Feb. 24.—Mrs. Hiram Young killed her two children, a boy and girl, at Newark to-day, horribly mangling them with an axe. Her husband had left her, and she is supposed to have become insane over her troubles.

LEGISLATION FOR THE CITY

THE LINE OF POLICY PROPOSED.

REORGANIZATION AND PURIFICATION—REDUCTION OF SALARIES AND OF THE NUMBER OF OFFICES—SALARIES AND FEES—THE COURTS—MERGING DEPARTMENTS—THE POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS—STREET CLEANING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1877.

The most cursory examination of the mass of City bills which has been poured into the Legislature makes one fact clear above all others, viz., that no more are needed. The matter is becoming a little confusing. With all this mass of crude legislation in ferment, it is hard to keep clearly in mind the measures of purification and reorganization which are really necessary in the City Government. There is danger that these will be covered up and lost sight of in the confusion of schemes. In view of this circumstance, the present time seems a good one to briefly review the line of policy which the Republican majority appear to have marked out, and to indicate the means by which it is to be carried into effect, with the reasons therefor. For convenience, this may be arranged under the following heads:

I.—Single headed commissions for all departments except the Police.

II.—Reduction of salaries of officers and employes.

III.—Reduction of the number of employes, especially court attendants.

IV.—The offices of Register of Deeds, County Clerk, and Coroners to be made salaried offices.

V.—The Marine Court to be abolished.

VI.—The Dock Department to be merged in the Department of Public Works; that of Buildings to be merged in the Fire Department.

VII.—The street cleaning to be given to the Board of

ants seem sufficient for this court. Good reasons should be shown for its having more.

Superior Court—This court makes a better exhibit than any of the others, the Judges having voluntarily reduced the staff. It is presided over by six Judges, and there are eleven assistant clerks, and fourteen attendants. Nine of the clerks receive $2,500 per year, the tenth receives $1,500, and the eleventh $1,200. The attendants receive the usual $1,200 each—total for all, $12,100. Further reductions should be made, unless it can be satisfactorily shown that the business of the court requires the present force.

The District Courts—These courts are little nests of corruption and extravagance, which badly need purification. The Justices get $6,000 per year; two assistant clerks $3,000 each (!); a stenographer, $2,000; two attendants, $1,200 each; an interpreter, $1,200; janitor, $1,500—total cost of one court for the year, $19,100. One half of this cost should be cut off.

The exhibit made above shows a fact which has been repeatedly urged upon the attention of the public and the Legislature, i. e., that an evil of greater magnitude in the City Government than the disproportionately high rate of salaries, is the enormous multiplication of offices. Take for instance, the Court of General Sessions. There are three Judges, one of whom receives $15,000 per year, the others $12,000. If these salaries were reduced to $12,000 and $10,000 respectively, the saving would be $7,000 per year; but if the number of court attendants were cut down simply to what are necessary, which is six, the saving would be $36,000 per year.

IV. *The offices of Register of Deeds, County Clerk, and Coroners to be made salaried offices.*—Bills for this purpose have been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Woodin, and two of them have passed that body. The other is on the general order calendar.

V. *The Marine Court to be abolished.*—This court is an expensive nuisance, which should be abated with as little delay as possible. A bill is now on its passage through the Legislature to do this. There are six Judges presiding over the court, and each receiving $10,000 a year—$60,000 in all. The court has been enabled to live to this day, mainly because there was one just man in it. Judge McAdam is excepted by every one who is acquainted with the workings of the court from the general condemnation heaped upon his associates. He is an upright Judge, a just man, and possessed of indefatigable industry. The usual crowd of clerks, deputy clerks, and attendants is to be found on the pay-roll of the Marine Court, whose principal work seems to be to eat up the fees paid into it. Very little ever gets into the City Treasury from their hands. The bill above referred to substitutes a City Court for the Marine, presided over by four Judges; it limits the number of clerks and attendants, requires a rigid accounting of fees, and provides for speedy dispatch of business—something which the existing judicial institution has never been guilty of, except where Judge McAdam had charge.

VI. *The Dock Department to be merged in the Department of Public Works; that of Buildings in the Fire Department.*—These changes have been often urged, and bills for the purpose were introduced at the opening of the session. The several conferences and hearings which have been had late by the Committees on Cities seem to have established the fact that the changes should be made on grounds of economy and efficiency, and it is probable that they will be made. Much of the work done by employes in the Building Department could very well be performed by the firemen; and the Dock Commission seems to be regarded as an unnecessary expense. The duties pertaining to it properly belong to the Public Works Department; and Mr. Allan Campbell, though not specially anxious to have an extra bureau added to his office, was decided in his opinion that the work could be done there.

VII. *Street cleaning to be done by the Board of Health, or by a separate department created for the purpose.*—Police Commissioner Erhardt acknowledges that the board is heartily sick of the street cleaning business, and would be glad to have it taken from them. It is not in any sense a Police duty, and certainly does not properly belong in the Police Department. The general opinion seems to be that the Health Department is the proper authority to have charge of the matter, because it is really a sanitary business, over which the Health authorities must, and do, have a large degree of control. In the opinion of some, however, it would be better to create a separate department of street cleaning.

VIII. *Street cleaning to be done by contract, the contracts to be for small districts.*—The failure of the contract system in the past was owing to the size of the contracts. The cleaning of the whole City was contracted for in one contract. It ran for five years, because no man would take it for less, when he had to put a sum of half a million in the necessary plant. The bidding was a farce; there were only one or two men who could take the contract if it were awarded to them. The lucky capitalist did just as he pleased, for he had no competitors. It is now proposed to contract for the cleaning of small districts, so that men of comparatively limited means may have a chance to bid, and thereby competition may be stimulated. Mr. Cowdin's bill, in which this system is provided for, requires that the districts "shall not exceed a police precinct in area." This will have to be altered, as no two police precincts are the same size; some are very small, and one or two are very large. The contract districts will require to be arranged so as to include a dumping-lock in each, whereby the carts of one contractor may not have to cross the district of another, otherwise there would probably be many dumping-grounds inconveniently improvised.

IX. *The Policemen and Firemen to be graded in three grades, with salaries to correspond.*—On this question there is practically but one opinion. Every one acknowledges that the grading system is the just and proper one for both departments. No one has been heard to oppose it. The only question is whether the system should be applied to men already in service, or only to those who are recruited after the passage of the act. The majority of members seem to be in favor of making the act prospective in its operation. What the salaries will be is matter for consideration. At present, the talk is of $850, $1,000, and $1,200.

X. *A Police pension fund to be created for the retirement of old policemen on half pay.*—This is a measure which seems demanded by every consideration of justice and humanity. It should accompany the adoption of the grading system. A policeman is appointed for life, or during good behavior. It is well that he should be able to look forward to having a sure provision for his old age. Mr. Hawley, for nearly a quarter of a century the Chief Clerk of the department, stated at the joint meeting of the Committees on Cities that there were 500 Policemen now on the Force who had served from 15 to 20 years on it. Some of them were growing old and unable to perform their duties; but without any means for retiring them they must be kept on the rolls or turned adrift in their declining years to die in penury and want. A bill is now before the Legislature for the creation of a retiring fund. It provides that every policeman who shall for 10 continuous years pay $2 per month to the fund may be retired at the end of 10 years on a pension equal to 20 per cent. of his salary at the time of such retirement, and that the Police Board may, by unanimous vote, retire any man on half pay who has served for 15 or 20 years continuously. The fund is to consist of the payments from the men, 10 per cent. of all Excise moneys, all voluntary contributions to the fund, and the interest from investments of the fund moneys. The pensions are to be fixed and irrevocable. This seems a good bill, but stringent provisions should be inserted in it to guard against any such diversions of the fund moneys as recently happened with the life insurance fund.

XI. *Merging the Excise in the Police.*—This has been talked of, and it would appear that more than half the work of the Excise Department is now performed by the Police. The duties of inspection, &c., are directly in the line of Police duty. It is regarded as almost beyond question that the Police Department could do all the work of the Excise Commission at very much less expense than is now required, and probably do it better. The question of making the change, however, is still an open one, and will require more consideration before a decision is arrived at.

The above is merely a sketch of the line of policy which seems to have been settled upon at Albany, but it will give an idea of the reforms which are necessary in the City Administration. The one thing required now is their vigorous prosecution by the Republican majority. The responsibility and the duty rests with them.

THE SUICIDE OF MRS. BOWERS.

Coroner Croker yesterday investigated the case of Mrs. Delia C. Bowers, who was killed by falling from the roof of No. 151 Ninth-avenue, on Thursday evening last, and the evidence adduced showed that the woman committed suicide. Daniel H. Bowers, her husband, testified that during the two weeks immediately preceding her death Mrs. Bowers labored under extreme mental excitement, caused by the circulation of baseless rumors affecting her moral character. Mary E. Lotz testified that throughout Thursday Mrs. Bowers was very excited, frequently expressing a wish for death. Mrs. Charlotte Noonan informed the Coroner that she saw Mrs. Bowers suspend her body from the coping of the roof and allow herself to drop to the sidewalk.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....Feb. 24.

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate having notified the House of its readiness to meet in joint session and continue the count of the Electoral vote, the House, after some delay, acquiesced, and a joint session was at once held. The decision of the tribunal in the case of the Oregon vote was read, when objections were made to the counting of the vote of Mr. Watts for Messrs. Hayes and Wheeler, whereupon the Senate withdrew. The question was then debated at considerable length by both bodies. In the House Mr. Hewitt took occasion to arraign Mr. Hoar for what the speaker termed bad faith, in deciding in the Commission contrary to his expressed views at the time the Electoral bill was framed. Mr. Hoar defended himself, and described Mr. Hewitt—quoting from Daniel Webster—as a man rickety, shaky, crazy, and out of joint. The House finally, by a vote of 151 yeas to 107 nays, declared that Watts was not entitled to cast a vote. Some time was also occupied in the Senate in discussing the eligibility of Mr. Watts. The debate was participated in by Senators Kelly, Merrimon, Morton, Conkling, and others. Finally, a resolution presented by Mr. Sargent, that the decision of the Commission stand as the judgment of the Senate, was adopted. The joint meeting was then resumed, and the vote of Oregon was duly recorded. When the vote of Pennsylvania was reached objections were offered to the count because Daniel J. Morrill, who was chosen Elector, was a Centennial Commissioner. Again the Senate withdrew, and returning to its own chamber sustained the vote. The House took a recess, without debate, pending a decision of the Pennsylvania case.

But little legislative business was transacted in either house. In the Senate, the credentials of Mr. Ferry, re-elected Senator from Michigan, were presented. An announcement was made that the House had disagreed to the Senate amendments to the Appropriation bill. In the House, the Army Appropriation bill was reported. The Senate amendments to certain other appropriation bills were nonconcurred in. The Senate bill looking to the publication of a new edition of the Revised Statutes was passed.

THE SENATE READY FOR WORK.

The Senate resumed its session at 10 o'clock, and the President pro tem. presented the following communication from the President of the Electoral Commission:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1877.

SIR: I am directed by the Electoral Commission to inform the Senate it has considered and decided upon the matters submitted to it under the act of Congress, concerning the same touching the electoral votes from the State of Oregon, and herewith, by direction of said Commission, I transmit to you the said decision in writing, signed by the members agreeing therein, to be read at the meeting of the two houses to-day, or said act. All the certificates and papers sent to the Commission by the President of the Senate are herewith returned.

NATHAN CLIFFORD, President of the Commission.

To Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, President of the Senate.

Mr. LOGAN, of Illinois, moved that the Secretary notify the House of Representatives that the Senate was now ready to meet the House for the purpose of receiving the decision of the Commission and resuming the count. Agreed to.

At 11:15 a message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing that that body was ready to meet the Senate to resume the count of the vote for President and Vice President, and the Senate immediately left its chamber for the hall of the House.

THE HOUSE NOT QUITE READY.

At 10:10 a message was received from the Senate informing the House that it was now ready to meet the House in joint convention.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Justice Bradley, informing the House that the Electoral Commission had considered and decided the question submitted to it in regard to the votes of the State of Oregon, and had transmitted its decision to the President of the Senate.

Mr. MCMAHON, of Ohio, offered a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to notify the Senate that the House would be ready at 1 o'clock to-day to receive that body for the purpose of continuing the Electoral count.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, raised the point of order that nothing was in order but a resolution to notify the Senate that the House was now ready to receive that body. He therefore offered that resolution. He wished to call attention to the fact that the very moment the Commission reported that it had come to a decision the hall of the House was as much at the disposal of the Senate as of the House. The act arranged for the first meeting in the hall of the House, but it was a gross violation of the spirit of the act that the Senate should ask the House to meet it in the Senate chamber than that the House should shut its doors and prevent the Senate from coming to its hall.

The SPEAKER ruled that Mr. McMahon's resolution was in order, and that Mr. Wilson's resolution could be offered as a substitute. It was so offered, and was agreed to—yeas, 145; nays, 87. The question was then on the resolution as amended.

Mr. VANCE, of Ohio, endeavored to make a motion for a recess until 10 o'clock on Monday, but was not recognized.

The resolution as amended was agreed to—yeas, 157; nays, 69. The following members voted in the negative:

Messrs. Abbott, Ainsworth, Ashe, Atkins, John H. Bagley, Banning, Blackburn, Boone, Bradford, Bright, Burchard, Wisconsin, Cabell, Caldwell of Alabama, Caldwell of Tennessee, Carr, Cate, Caulfield, Clark of Indiana, Clymer, Cochrane, Collins, Cook, Cowan, Cox, Colberson, Davis, Deboit, Dibrell, Egbert, Field, Finley, Forney, Franklin, Fuller, Gause, Glover, Hamilton of Indiana, Harris of Georgia, Harris of Virginia, Hartzell, Hooker, Hopkins, House, Humphreys, Hunton, Hurd, Jenks, Knott, Landers of Indiana, Lane, Levy, Lyude, Mackey, McLean, McLelland, Money, Morrison, Mutchler, Philips of Missouri, John Reilly, Rice, Riddle, Robbins of North Carolina, Roberts, Ross of New Jersey, Scales, Shakley, Siemons, Southard, Springer, Stanton, Steep, Stone, Swann, Terry, Thompson, Tucker, Vance of Ohio, Vance of North Carolina, Waddell, Walker of Virginia, Wallig, Walsh, Whitthorne, Wiggiton, Wike, J. N. Williams of Alabama, Yocum, and Young—89.

Mr. MCMAHON, of Ohio, moved to reconsider the vote, and Mr. HALE, of Maine, moved to lay that motion on the table. The latter motion was agreed to—Yeas 175; nays 74.

The Speaker then directed the Clerk to notify the Senate of the action of the House.

THE JOINT MEETING.

At 11:55 o'clock the presence of the Senate was announced, and the members of the House, as usual, rose and remained standing while the Senators came down the main aisle of the hall and took the places assigned them on the eastern (Democratic) side. The presiding officer of the Senate, having taken the Speaker's chair, called the joint meeting to order, and all having taken their seats said: "The joint meeting of Congress for counting the Electoral votes resumes its session. The two houses having severally agreed pending session to the Commission of objections to the certificates from the State or Oregon have reassembled to receive and coincide (or otherwise) with the decision of that tribunal. It is by a majority of the Commission in writing, and is signed by the members agreeing thereto. It will be now read by the Secretary of the Senate." The decision was read as follows:

ELECTORAL COMMISSION, WASHINGTON, Feb. 23, 1877.

To the President of the Senate of the United States, presiding in the meeting of the two Houses of Congress:

Under the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice President, and the decision of questions arising thereon, for the term commencing March 4, A. D. 1877," approved Jan. 29, A. D. 1877, the Electoral Commission in said act having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates and papers accompanying the same of the Electoral vote from the State of Oregon, and the objections hereto, submitted to it under said act, now reports that it has duly considered the same pursuant to said act, and has by a majority of votes decided, and does hereby decide, that the votes of W. H. Odell, J. C. Cartwright, and A. W. Watts, named in the certificates of said persons and in the papers accompanying the same, which votes are certified by said persons, as appears by the certificates submitted to the Commission, as aforesaid, and marked No. 1, N. C., by said Commission aforesaid with returned, are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that the same are lawfully to be counted as therein certified, namely, three votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, for President, and three votes for William A. Wheeler, of the State of New-York for Vice President. The Commission has, by a majority of votes, also decided and does hereby decide and report that the three persons first above named were duly appointed Electors in and by the State of Oregon. The decision is based upon this decision is that it appears upon such evidence as by the Constitution and the law named in said act of Congress is competent and pertinent to the consideration of the subject that the before-mentioned Electors appear to have been lawfully appointed such Electors of President and Vice President of the United States for the term beginning March 4, A. D. 1877, of the State of Oregon, and that they voted as such at the time and in the manner provided for by the Constitution of the United States and the laws, and they are further of opinion that by the laws of the State of Oregon the duty of canvassing the returns of all the votes given at the election of President and Vice President was imposed upon the Secretary of State and upon no one else; that the Secretary of State did canvass these returns in the case before us, and thereby ascertained that J. Caringht, W. H. Odell, and A. W. Watts had a majority of all the votes given for Electors, and had the highest number of votes for that office, and by the express language of the statute those persons are deemed elected; that in obedience to this duty the Secretary of State made a canvass and tabulated statement of the votes showing this result, which, according to law, he placed on file in his office on the 54th day of December, A. D. 1876—all this appears by an official certificate under the seal of the State, and signed by him, and delivered by him to the Electors, and forwarded by them to the President of the Senate with their votes; that the refusal or failure of the Governor of Oregon to sign the certificate of the election of the persons so elected does not have the effect of defeating their appointment as such Electors; that the act of the Governor of Oregon in giving to E. A. Cronin a certificate of his election, though he received 1,000 votes less than Watts, on the ground that the latter was ineligible, was without authority of law, and is therefore void; that, although the evidence showed that Watts was a Postmaster at the time of his election, that fact is rendered immaterial by his resignation, both as Postmaster and Elector, and his subsequent appointment to fill the vacancy so made by the Electoral College.

The Commission has also decided, and does hereby decide, by a majority of votes, and reports, that as a consequence of the foregoing, and upon the grounds before stated, the paper purporting to be a certificate of the Electoral vote of said State of Oregon, signed by E. A. Cronin, A. N. Miller, and John Parker, marked No. 2, N. C., by the Commission, and herewith returned is not the certificate of the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and that they ought not to be counted as such.

Done at Washington, D. C., the day and year first above written.

SAMUEL F. MILLER,
W. STRONG,
GEORGE F. EDMUNDS,
O. P. MORTON,
FREDERICK T. FRELINGHUYSEN,
JAMES A. GARFIELD,
GEORGE F. HOAR,
JOSEPH P. BRADLEY.

The PRESIDING OFFICER asked whether there were objections to the decision.

Senator KELLY, of Oregon, objected to the decision on the following grounds:

First—That Watts was not elected a Presidential Elector for the State of Oregon.

Second—That he was not appointed a Presidential Elector.

Third—That he was disqualified to receive any appointment as Presidential Elector, or to act as such, in that he held an office of trust and profit under the United States.

Fourth—That Cronin was elected a Presidential candidate for the State of Oregon, and in accordance with law cast a legal vote as such Elector for Tilden and Hendricks, and that such vote should be counted.

The objection is signed by Senators Kelly, Whyte, of Maryland; Cooper, of Tennessee; McDonald, of Indiana; Norwood, of Georgia, and Hereford, of West Virginia; and by Representatives Lane, of Oregon; Poppleton, of Ohio; Jenks, of Pennsylvania; Vance, of Ohio; Throckmorton, of Texas; Wike, of Illinois, and Wiggiton and Luttrell, of California.

The PRESIDING OFFICER asked whether there were any further objections to the decision, and, there being none, he announced that the Senate would withdraw to its chamber in order that the houses separately might consider and determine the objection.

THE SENATE'S ACTION.

Upon returning, at 12:10, the President pro tem. said the Senate having returned from the joint meeting of the House of Representatives on account of an objection to the decision of the Commission in regard to the vote of Oregon, that objection would now be read.

The Secretary then read the objection presented in the joint meeting.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the decision of the Commission upon the Electoral Vote of the State of Oregon stand as the judgment of the Senate, the objection made thereto to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. KELLY, of Oregon, said it appeared that the decision of the Commission recites the fact, that on the 7th day of November last John W. Watts was a Postmaster in Oregon, but it said, notwithstanding that fact, he was eligible as a Presidential Elector, providing he did not hold the office at the time he cast his vote as a member of the Electoral College on the 6th of December. In his [Mr. Kelly's] judgment, that was a plain violation of the Constitution of the United States. He referred to the California and Rhode Island cases, heretofore alluded to, and argued that a person holding a Federal office was not eligible to be voted for as a Presidential Elector.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, said he could not give the sanction of his judgment to the decisions of the Electoral Commission. He referred to the Florida and Louisiana cases, and said a solemn inquiry should have been made in regard to these States, and if it turned out that the persons claiming to be Electors were not, their votes were null and void.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, referred to the Rhode Island case alluded to by Mr. Kelly, and said the Supreme Court in this State decided as to the ineligibility of an Elector who held a Federal office, but it did not decide that the person receiving the next highest number of votes was elected in his place.

SENATOR MORTON'S ARGUMENT.

Mr. MORTON said: I believe it was not argued by anybody upon the Commission that Cronin was elected, that Tilden had a vote in Oregon; but the minority of the Commission took the ground that there were but two Electors chosen in Oregon, and that Hayes had but two votes in that State. Watts was Postmaster at Lafayette on the 7th day of November, and was therefore, they say, that he was not elected, that the election was a failure so far as he was concerned, and that but two were elected on the 13th of November. Watts resigned on the 14th. His resignation was accepted, and on the same day the office was transferred to another, and to another building. When the Electors met on the 6th of December, Watts handed in his resignation as an Elector, and was afterward chosen to fill the vacancy, and cast his vote; although Watts was not a Postmaster or an office-holder on the 6th of December. When the Electors voted it was argued that there was no such vacancy in the College of Electors as that college had a right to fill, and, therefore, that the election of the college was a nullity. On the other hand, Watts, Odell, and Cartwright received many of the majorities of the people's votes, ranging over one thousand above their highest competitor. The Secretary of State canvassed the vote on the 4th of December, and made his certificate of the result showing the election of Odell, Cartwright, and Watts, which was filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The Secretary of State was the canvassing or returning officer for the State of Oregon. The Governor's duty is simply ministerial. It would be an idle and empty duty to issue a certificate to the persons having the highest number of votes. The law makes the declaration as to who is elected. The law declares that the person having the highest number of votes is elected, and it requires no declaration on the part of any officer of that result. The duty of the Governor is imperative to sign the list which is made out by the Secretary of State, who, as in the case of members of Congress, is made the canvassing and returning officer. The Governor is no part of the Returning Board, has nothing to do with the canvassing of the votes, but is absolutely required to sign the list made out by the Secretary of State. It was contended by a majority of the Commission that the law authorized the College of Electors, or a majority, to fill a vacancy arising from any cause, death, refusal to act, failure to attend, failure to elect, from any cause that can be imagined. It was the purpose to allow the College of Electors the right to fill any vacancy, so that the State of Oregon should be fully represented in the Electoral College. The College of Electors exercised this unquestioned right. Watts, on the 6th of December, was not a Federal officeholder. He was as completely qualified as any citizen in Oregon. We hold, therefore, that it was wholly immaterial whether he was a Postmaster on the 7th of November or not, because if he was not a Federal officeholder on the 6th of December, if he was then qualified, that brought him within the meaning of the Constitution. To remove any doubts he himself resigned the office of Elector, so as to make a vacancy in the Electoral College certain, and then the College of Electors, under the unquestionable authority of the law, elected Cronin to fill the vacancy so as to make the Electoral College complete and lawful under all circumstances, and in any view of the case.

MR. CONKLING'S VIEWS.

Mr. CONKLING, of New-York, said: Mr. President, Oregon meant to appoint the Republican Presidential Electors. The people of Oregon, by a plain and undeniable majority, honestly and unconditionally voted for the Republican Electors. Two certificates having been received from Oregon, the question of the count of her votes has been examined by the Electoral Commission. A majority of the Commissioners have sent us two things, first, a decision that the vote ought to be counted, as the majority of the State really and honestly meant it to be counted, and as they declared at the ballot box it should be counted; second, a statement of reasons by which the decision was reached by the Commissioners. On the first matter thus reported, namely, the decision that Oregon's vote ought to be counted as designed and directed by the people of Oregon, the Senate is called on to express its judgment. The form of this expression is proposed in the pending resolution. That resolution does not, as I understand it, summon any Senator to express his opinion of the reasons assigned for the decision submitted to us. I therefore, say nothing about the argument or reasons which appear in the paper read in the joint meeting to-day. Every Senator is entitled to his own argument and his own mode of arriving at his own opinion. Those who hold the right and power to utter the voice of that State meant they should speak. My vote here will express this judgment. All beyond this I disclaim. In the brief moment allotted to this discussion an argument would not be possible. I shall, therefore, attempt no statement of my reasons. I could not argue them in the ten minutes given to each Senator. I would not attempt to make one. I will do nothing to deter for a moment the conclusion of the Presidential count. Or the contrary, I will in every lawful way hasten the proceedings to the end that at the earliest hour the vote of the last State may be counted and the result declared under the law, quietly, certainly, and conclusively. I therefore surrender in the interest of expedition the remainder of my time.

VIEWS OF OTHER SENATORS.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, read an argument in regard to the decision of the Commission, and said he could not allow this decision to pass without entering his protest. He would say nothing of the *personnel* of this Commission, but the American people would not be satisfied, and they ought not to be satisfied with their decision. It defeated for the first time our Electoral system and brought reproach upon republican institutions.

Mr. BOGY, of Missouri, said this question was too grave, too important for him to let it pass without entering his solemn protest against the decision of the Commission. The State of Florida, in violation of all law, had been robbed of the votes by which she elected the Tilden Electors, and in Louisiana the Returning Board robbed the people of 10,000 majority which they had given for Mr. Tilden, and gave the majority to the other candidate. Now, in the State of Oregon there was an Elector who held a Federal office, and yet he was declared to be eligible. He entered his protest against the conclusions of the Commission. A person was to be inaugurated President of the United States against whom there was a popular majority of 300,000. It was the beginning of a new era, the beginning of a dark period.

Mr. MCMILLAN, of Minnesota, spoke briefly in regard to facts of the Oregon case, and argued that the appointment of Watts by the other two Electors after he had resigned the office of Postmaster, was legal under the law of the State.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, said it struck his mind as a notable circumstance that not a member of the Senate had arisen to defend the scheme whereby Cronin was made an Elector and organized his Electoral College; therefore Congress was brought down to the simple question as to whether Watts was eligible at the time he acted with the Electoral College. Mr. Cronin had departed from the scene, and with him Mr. Patrick, and he was glad that there was virtue enough to reject such bold schemes as this for imposing on the will of the people. It was a great hardship to deprive a State of representation in the Electoral College, and it ought never to be done when it could be avoided. The State of Oregon was entitled to the same rights as California, New-York, Ohio, or any other State, and all the principles of equality were on her side. It was for Congress to say if they should prevail.

Mr. WHYTE, of Missouri, said: When I cast most reluctantly my vote for the Electoral Commission bill, I did it with the declaration in this body that I deemed it a Democratic surrender; but in response to the appeal from the country for an honest count, and in the belief that men could be be found who preferred that there should be neither stultification nor dishonor connected in any way with the Presidential office, and that the "true and lawful vote" of every State should be ascertained, I abandoned my own views and supported that measure. The people believed that this High Commission was appointed for the express purpose of going into the inquiry, and ascertaining what were the real and lawful votes of every State in this Union. They were beaten in a game of conference. They trusted implicitly that from this high Commission there would come "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." The people did not understand the fine language of legal construction. They did not know that two little words were to defeat all that they had hoped for, and after the mountain had been in labor it would bring forth a mouse. Florida torn from Mr. Tilden by the plainest perversion of the law, Oregon captured in defiance of the clear inhibition of the Constitution, and Louisiana wrung from its people, who, by a majority of 10,000 votes, repudiated the Republican candidates. By such instrumentalities as these Rutherford B. Hayes is to be inducted into the Presidential office; but in the eyes of the people the commission to that exalted station is stained and blackened with the most glaring frauds that ever disgraced a civilized country.

Mr. KERNAN, of New-York, referred to the Electoral Commission, and said: In November President Grant said in a public document that there must be an honest and fair count of the vote for President and Vice President, and if any man should take the office with a questioned title he would be unworthy of the high trust. He agreed with the President in that expression. The people received the law organizing the Electoral Commission with favor, but the decision of that Commission had not relieved the country. The President so soon to be inaugurated must rest the title of his office upon the votes as cast by J. Madison Wells and his associates in Louisiana. He believed in standing by the Constitution and the laws. The people of the country could take care of the country, and in the elections to come they would place the result beyond the power of any Returning Board in this Union. That was his hope.

Mr. EATON, of Connecticut, said: While I agree in part with what has been said by my distinguished friend from New-York, [Mr. Kernan,] I do not agree at all that he has said. He trusts to the people to the ballot-box. The people trusted to and been first. Here it is for us to do our duty; let us do it. I should not have risen upon this occasion, except that my friend—my cherished friend—from Kentucky, now out of his seat by illness, [Mr. Stevenson,] said the other day that he thanked God that there was such unanimity in the vote of Democracy of the Senate upon the bill creating the Electoral Commission. I regret that my friends around me, many of them like my friend from Georgia [Mr. Gordon] and others, felt as I felt on that occasion. I know they did not see fit to vote with me, but I thank God that He endowed me with the strength necessary to stand by my constitutional convictions. Sir, the manifest will of the people of the United States has been defeated by the action of the unwarrantable, unconstitutional Commission. I say unwarrantable by the Constitution. Sir, there was a duty devolving upon the Senate and the House of Representatives, and that duty Congress abandoned. Mr. Eaton then argued that what the people did demand was that Congress should discharge the duty the Constitution imposed upon it. If he had in his hand the power of the House of Representatives, he would say to this unconstitutional Commission, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no further." Had he the power of that House he would stop the acting of this Returning Board to-day. He then referred to the alleged frauds in Louisiana and Florida, and said the Commission refused to go behind the certificate of the Governor of one State and went right behind it in another. Then it did not so go behind the certificate of the Governor in the last case [Louisiana] because it was necessary to elect their man not to do so. The Commission did not see fit to go behind the action of a rotten Returning Board in Louisiana, rotten to the heart, because they knew it they did Samuel J. Tilden must be declared elected, as he was elected, President of the United States. He simply arose to vindicate the vote which he gave against the Electoral bill a few weeks ago, and if it was to be taken over again he did not believe he would stand alone of the Democratic side of the Chamber in opposing the bill. [Laughter.]

Mr. WITHERS, of Virginia, commented on the decision of the Commission in the Florida case and said a ruling directly opposite was made in the Louisiana case. When Oregon was reached, the broad seal of the State, which had so much sanctity in Louisiana, had no force whatever. The effect of this decision upon the people would be most unhappy. It had already spread alarm throughout the country.

Mr. JONES, of Florida, said that the same principle which demanded that the voice of the people of Oregon should be heard demanded that the people of Florida should be heard. But the people of the State were not heard, and a majority of the voters of that State had been disfranchised.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE RESOLUTION SUBMITTED.

Mr. COCKRELL, of Missouri, submitted the following as a substitute for the resolution of Mr. Sargent:

Resolved, That inasmuch as J. W. Watts was on Nov. 7, 1876, a Deputy United States Postmaster, and held an office of trust and profit under the United States, he was ineligible by the terms of the Constitution to the office of Elector for the State of Oregon, and W. H. Odell and J. C. Cartwright were the only Electors duly appointed by the State of Oregon, and their votes only should be counted, and the decision of the Electoral Commission should be sustained, and judgment of the Senate only so far as their decision sustained the votes cast by said Odell and Cartwright.

Rejected—yeas 24, nays 40, a strict party vote.

THE SENATE AGREES TO SUSTAIN THE COMMISSION.

The question then being on the resolution of Mr. Sargent, it was agreed to—yeas 40, nays 24, a strict party vote.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. SARGENT then submitted a resolution instructing the Secretary to notify the House of Representatives of the decision of the Senate and also that the Senate was ready to meet the House and resume the count. Agreed to.

Mr. MCDONALD, of Indiana, asked unanimous consent to take up the resolution of the House of Representatives in regard to the life and character of the late Speaker Kerr. He said the matter had been delayed until now on account of his absence from the city, having been a member of the Louisiana Investigating Committee.

Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, said he regretted very much to do so, but he must object to anything being considered while the count was in progress. It was clearly against the law. He was sorry to interpose an objection, as he knew the deceased personally and entertained the highest respect for him.

At 3:50 P. M. a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the action of that body on the Oregon case, and notifying the Senate that it was ready to proceed with the count. The Senate then left its chamber.

FILIBUSTERING IN THE HOUSE.

After the Senators had withdrawn, the SPEAKER announced the commencement (at 12:10) of a new legislative day, which was thereupon opened by the Chaplain with prayer. The journal of yesterday having been read, and a few unrolled bills having been presented and signed by the Speaker, Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution, that for the more careful consideration of the objections to the report of the Electoral Commission in the Oregon case, the House shall now take a recess until 10 o'clock on Monday morning. He desired to state why he offered the resolution. He was met by objections on the Republican side, and by the Speaker's ruling that the question was not debatable.

Mr. CLYMER—Do the gentlemen on the other side refuse to hear a statement as to the object of the recess?

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York—I object to debate.

Mr. HANCOCK, of Texas, made and argued the point of order that, under the Constitution and under the Electoral law, a recess was not now in order. In conclusion, he said, I feel as keenly as any other the mortification of defeat and disappointment, but I hope that no one will so far lose his manhood as to fail in the performance of his duty. There is no authority in either house to procrastinate, to delay, to resort to any legislative or parliamentary expedients to postpone the action enjoined upon us by the Constitution.

Mr. CLYMER—This is a question of order, not of manhood, and it seems to be a work of supererogation to raise this question of order after it has been already decided four times. I wish further to say that in making the motion I have done it—

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York—I object to debate.

Several other Republicans—Let him go on.

Mr. TOWNSEND—Very well.

Mr. CLYMER (continuing)—As my motive has been impugned, I have a right to say that so far as I am concerned, and I believe so far as the large majority of those with whom I act are concerned, the motion is made in good faith. This Oregon question does involve issues of the highest importance to all the people, and it those who wish to present their reasons for opposing the finding of the Commission should ask for delay, should ask for time, should ask for the quiet of the Sabbath to come over them and their outraged feelings—[Derisive laughter on the Republican side.]—they ought to have it. Therefore I have made the motion in good faith.

Mr. BROWN, of Kentucky—Is it in order to reply to the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

The SPEAKER—Not unless it be on the point of order. Each side having been heard, the Chair thinks it his duty to confine the discussion to the question of order. The Chair decided on the 5th of February the same question in the Florida case, and an appeal being taken from his decision, the appeal was laid on the table by a vote of 156 to 76. The Chair has since that decision consulted various persons whose names, if I were at liberty to state them, would be recognized as those of men of great parliamentary practice and knowledge, and hardly one of them dissented from the opinion and ruling of the Chair.

In conclusion, the Speaker overruled the point of order and decided that the motion was in order. The question was then taken and the resolution was rejected—Yeas 112, nays 158.

ANOTHER DILATORY MOTION.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, then moved for a recess till 9:30 o'clock on Monday.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, made the point of order that; the motion was a dilatory one, and, therefore, in contravention of the Constitution and law.

The SPEAKER—The Chair is unable to recognize the motion in any other light than a dilatory motion.

Mr. LANE—It was not so intended.

The SPEAKER—The Chair is unable to classify it in any other way. The Chair rules that where the Constitution of the United States directs anything to be done, and where a law under the Constitution of the United States and in obedience thereto directs anything to be done by either house, it is not in order by any motion to obstruct or impede the execution of that constitutional law. [Applause on the floor and in the galleries.]

Mr. LANE—I desire to say, in justice to myself, that it was not in that spirit that I made a motion to take a recess. [Calls to order.] It is a matter of personal privilege, and I have a right to explain.

The SPEAKER—The Chair would state to the gentleman from Oregon—

Mr. LANE—I trust the Chair will not interrupt me. [Laughter.] The Chair has stated that I made the motion in that spirit.

The SPEAKER—The Chair has not attempted to classify the gentleman's motives, or to indicate what they were. That belongs to a higher power. [Laughter.]

Mr. LANE—To that higher power I am willing to submit.

A MEMBER—You cannot go back of the returns. [Laughter.]

The attention of the Speaker was directed to the breaches of decorum on the floor and in the galleries. The SPEAKER announced that if the disturbance was renewed he would direct the galleries to be cleared.

SUNSET COX SAT UPON.

Mr. COX, of New-York, hoped that the rules would be enforced on the floor and have it cleared first.

The SPEAKER suggested that he was unable to perceive how business could be proceeded with if the floor were cleared. [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE, of Maine, then presented the following order:

Ordered, That the count of the Electoral vote of the State of Oregon shall proceed in conformity with the decision of the Electoral Commission.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, offered the following as a substitute:

Ordered, That the vote purporting to be an Electoral vote for President and Vice President, and which was given by one James W. Watts, claiming to be an Elector from the State of Oregon, be not counted.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, opened the discussion. He reviewed the law in the case of Oregon, in order to show that Watts was really entitled to cast his vote for President and Vice President, and therefore he upheld the decision of the Commission. It had been decided in the Commission by a unanimous vote, that Cronin, though he had received the Governor's certificate, was utterly without title or authority in the premises.

Mr. CLYMER, of Pennsylvania, next addressed the House.

Mr. BURCHARD, of Illinois, argued from the statutes of Oregon and from the decisions of the Oregon courts that the decision should be sustained.

Mr. BROWN, of Kentucky, made a very bitter speech arraigning the Commissioners, insinuating bribery and corruption on their part, but declaring that the South would accept the situation. As to the intimations that Southern men would find places in President Hayes' Cabinet, he declared that if any Southern men joined in with the Republican Party to sustain it in its past and present policy they would have no following or influence at home, and would be pariahs in the land of their birth. There would be no divisions in the Democracy. But still he asked the Republicans to halt, as forbearance had its limits. To the Democrats he counseled patience, courage, prudence, and moderation, as it was better to "bear the ills we know than fly to others that we know not of." To reject the action of the Commission would be to produce anarchy, confusion, and chaos.

Mr. SAMPSON, of Iowa, said that from the commencement of this Congress gentlemen on the other side of the House had been crying fraud, bribery, and corruption, and yet in the Oregon case was found for the first time positive evidence of bribery. The first bribe had been taken by a Democrat and the first money had been paid by

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A ROSARY OF SONNETS

I.

Nature.

As a fond mother, when the day is o'er,
Leads by the hand her little child to bed,
Half willing, half reluctant to be led,
And leave his broken playthings on the floor,
Still gazing at them through the open door,
Nor wholly reassured and comforted
By promises of others in their stead,
Which, though more splendid, may not please him more;
So Nature deals with us, and takes away
Our playthings one by one, and by the hand
Leads us to rest so gently, that we go
Scarce knowing if we wish to go or stay,
Being too full of sleep to understand
How far the unknown transcends the what we know.

II.

In the Church-yard at Tarrytown.

Here lies the gentle humorist, who died
In the bright Indian Summer of his fame!
A simple stone, with but a date and name,
Marks his secluded resting place beside
The river that he loved and glorified.
There in the Autumn of his days he came,
But the dry leaves of life were all aflame
With tints that brightened and were multiplied.
How sweet a life was his; how sweet a death;
Living to wing with mirth the weary hours,
Or with romantic tales the heart to cheer;
Dying, to leave a memory like the breath
Of Summers full of sunshine and of showers,
A grief and gladness in the atmosphere.

III.

Eliot's Oak.

Thou ancient oak! whose myriad leaves are loud
With sounds of unintelligible speech,
Sounds as of surges on a shingly beach,
Or multitudinous murmurs of a crowd;
With some mysterious gift of tongues endowed,
Thou speakest a different dialect to each;
To me a language that no man can teach,
Of a lost race, long vanished like a cloud.
For underneath thy shade, in days remote,
Seated like Abraham at eventide
Beneath the oaks of Mamre, the unknown
Apostle of the Indians, Eliot, wrote
His Bible in a language that hath died
And is forgotten, save by thee alone.

IV.

The Descent of the Muses.

Nine sisters, beautiful in form and face,
Came from their convent on the shining heights
Of Pierus, the mountain of delights,
To dwell among the people at its base.
Then seemed the world to change. All time and space,
Splendor of cloudless days and starry nights,
And men and manners, and all sounds and sights,
Had a new meaning, a diviner grace.
Proud were these sisters, but were not too proud
To teach in schools of little country towns
Science and song, and all the arts that please;
So that wise housewives span, and farmers plowed,
Their comely daughters, clad in homespun gowns,
Learned the sweet songs of the Pierides.

V.

Venice.

White swan of cities, slumbering in thy nest
So wonderfully built among the reeds
Of the lagoon, that fences thee and feeds,
As sayeth thy old historian and thy guest!
White water lily, cradled and caressed
By ocean streams, and from the salt and weeds
Lifting thy golden pistils with their seeds,
Thy sun-illumined spires, thy crown and crest!
White phantom city, whose untrodden streets
Are rivers, and whose pavements are the shifting
Shadows of palaces and strips of sky;
I wait to see thee vanish like the fleets
Seen in mirage, or towers of cloud uplifting
In air their unsubstantial masonry.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Atlantic Monthly.

THE MYSTERY AT NUMBER SEVEN.

"Let us go and give her a turn," cried the Squire.

Tod laughed. "What, all of us?" said he.

"To be sure. All of us. Why not? We'll start to-morrow."

"Oh dear!" exclaimed Mrs. Todhetley, dismay in her mild tone. "Children and all?"

"Children and all: and take Hannah to see to them," said the Squire. "You don't count, Joe: you will be off elsewhere."

"We could never be ready," said the Mater, looking the image of perplexity. "To-morrow's Friday. Besides, there would be no time to write to Mary."

"*Write to her!*" cried the Squire, turning sharply on his heel as he paced the room in his nankeen morning coat. "And who do you suppose is going to write to her? Why, it would cause her to make all sorts of preparation; put her to no end of trouble. A pretty conjurer you'd make! We will take her by surprise; that's what we will do."

"But, if, when we got there, we should find her rooms are let, Sir?" said I, the doubt striking me.

"Then we'll go into others, Johnny. A spell at the sea-side will be a change for us."

This conversation, and the Squire's planning out, arose through a letter we had just received from Mary Blair—poor Blair's widow, if you have not forgotten him, who went to his end through that gazette of Jerry's. After a few ups and downs, trying at this thing for a living, trying at that, Mrs. Blair had now settled in a house at the seaside and opened a day-school. She hoped to get on in it in time, she wrote, especially if she could be so fortunate as to let her drawing-room to visitors. The Squire, always impulsive and good-hearted, at once cried out that *we* would go and take it.

"It will be doing her a good turn, you see," he ran on, "and when we leave I daresay she'll find other people to go in. Let's see"—picking up the letter to refer to the address: "No. 6 Seabord Terrace, Montpellier-by-Sea. Whereabouts is Montpellier-by-Sea?"

"Never heard of it in my life," cried Tod. "Don't believe there is such a place!"

"Be quiet, Joe. I fancy it lies somewhere toward Saltwater."

Tod flung back his head. "Saltwater! A nice common place that is!"

"Hold your tongue, Sir. Johnny, fetch me the railway guide."

Upon looking at the guide, it was found there, "Montpellier-by-Sea," the last station before getting to Saltwater. As to Saltwater, it might be common, as Tod said, for it was crowded by all sorts of people, but it was lively and healthy.

Not on the next day, Friday, for it was impossible to get ready in such a heap of a hurry, but on the following Tuesday we started. Tod had left on the Saturday for Gloucestershire. His own mother's relatives lived there, and they were always inviting him.

"Montpellier-by-Sea?" cried the railway clerk in a doubting tone as we were getting the tickets. "Let's see? Where is that?"

Of course that set the Squire exploding; what right had clerks to pretend to issue tickets unless they knew their business? The clerk in question coolly ran his finger down the railway list he had turned to, and then gave us the tickets.

"It is a station not much frequented, you see," he civilly observed. "Travelers mostly go on to Saltwater."

But for the train being due, and our having to make a rush for the platform, the Squire would have waited to give the young man a piece of his mind. "Saltwater, indeed!" said he, "I wonder the fellow does not issue his edict as to where people shall go and where they sha'n't."

We arrived in due time at our destination. It was written up as large as life on a white board, "Montpellier-by-Sea." A small road-side station, open to the country around; no signs of sea or of houses to be seen; a broad, rural district, apparently given over entirely to agriculture. On went the whistling train, leaving the group of us standing by our luggage on the platform. The Squire was staring about him doubtfully.

"Can you tell me where Seabord Terrace is?"

"Seabord Terrace?" repeated the Station-master, "No, Sir, I don't know it. There's no terrace of that name hereabouts. For that matter, there are no terraces at all; no houses, in fact."

The Squire's face was a picture. He saw that (save a solitary farm homestead or two) the country was bare of dwelling places.

"This is Montpellier-by-Sea?" he questioned at last.

"Sure enough it is, Sir. Munpler it's called down here."

"Then Seabord Terrace must be somewhere in it—somewhere about. What a strange thing!"

"Perhaps the gentlefolks want to go to Saltwater?" spoke up one of the two porters employed at the little station. "There's lots of terraces there. Here, Jim!"—calling to his fellow—"come here a minute. He'll know, Sir; he comes from Saltwater."

Jim approached, and settled the doubt at once. He knew Seabord Terrace very well indeed. It was at Saltwater; just out at the eastern end of it.

Yes, it was at Saltwater. And there were we, more than two miles off it, on a broiling hot day when walking was impracticable, with all our trunks about us, and no fly to be had, or other means of getting on. The Squire went into one of his passions, and demanded why people living at Saltwater should give their address as Montpellier-by-Sea.

He had hardly patience to listen to the Station-master's explanation, who acknowledged that we were not the first traveling party that had been deluded in like manner. Munpler (as he and the rest of the natives persisted in calling it) was an extensive, straggling, rural parish, filled with farm lands; an arm of it extended as far as Saltwater, and the new buildings at that end of Saltwater had rechristened themselves Montpellier-by-Sea, deeming it more aristocratic than the common old name. Had the Squire been able to transport the new buildings, builders and all, he had surely done it on the spot.

Well, we got on to Saltwater in the evening by another tram, and to No. 6 Seabord Terrace. Mary Blair was just delighted.

"If I had but known you were coming, if you had but written to me, I would have explained that it was Saltwater Station you must get out at, not Montpellier," she cried in deprecation.

"But, my dear, why on earth do you give in to a deceit?" stormed the Squire. "Why call your place Montpellier when it's Saltwater?"

"I do what other people do," she sighed; "I was told it was Montpellier when I came here. Generally speaking, I have explained when writing to friends that it is really Saltwater, in spite of its fine name; I suppose I forgot it when writing to you—I had so much to say. The people really to blame are those who named it so."

"And that's true, and they ought to be shown up," said the Squire.

Seabord Terrace consisted of seven houses, built in front of the sea, a little beyond the town. The parlors had bay windows; the drawing rooms had balconies and verandas. The two end houses, Nos. 1 and 7, were double houses, large and handsome, each of them being inhabited by a private family; the middle houses were smaller, most of them being let out in lodgings in the season. Mary Blair began talking that first evening as we sat together about the family who lived in the house next door to her, No. 7. Their name was Peahern, she said, and they had been so very, very kind to her since she took her house in March. Mr. Peahern had interested himself for her and got her several pupils; he was much respected at Saltwater. "Ah, he is a good man," she added, "but ——"

"I'll call and thank him," interrupted the Squire. "I am proud to shake hands with such a man as that."

"You cannot," she said; "he and his wife are gone abroad. A great misfortune has lately befallen them."

"A great misfortune! what was it?"

I noticed a kind of cloud pass over Mary Blair's face, a hesitation in her manner before she replied. Mrs. Todhetley was sitting by her on the sofa: the Squire was in the arm-chair opposite them, and I at the table, as I had sat at our tea-dinner.

"Mr. Peahern was in business once; a wholesale druggist, I believe; but he made a good fortune, and retired some years ago," began Mary. "Mrs. Peahern has poor health and is a little lame. She was very kind to me also; very good and kind indeed. They had one son; no other children; I think he was studying for the Bar; I am not sure; but he lived in London and came down here occasionally. My young maid-servant, Susan, got acquainted with their servants, and she gathered from their gossip that he, Edmund Peahern, a very handsome young man, was in some way a trouble to his parents. He was down at Easter, and stayed three weeks; and in May he came down again. What happened I don't know; I believe there was some scene with his father the day he arrived; anyway, Mr. Peahern was heard talking angrily to him: and that night he—he died."

She had dropped her voice to a low whisper. The Squire spoke.

"Died! Was it a natural death?

"No. A jury decided that he was insane; and he was buried here in the churchyard. Such a heap of claims and debts came to light, it was said. Mr. Peahern left his lawyer to pay them all, and went abroad with his poor wife for change of scene. It has been a great grief I feel so sorry for them."

"Then, is the house shut up?"

"No. Two servants are left in it: the two house-maids. The cook, who had lived with them five-and-twenty years, and was dreadfully affected at the calamity, went with her mistress. Nice, good-natured young women are these two that are left, running in most days to ask if they can do anything for me."

"It is good to have such neighbors," said the Squire. "And I hope you'll yet on, my dear. How came you at this place at all?"

"It was through Mr. Lockett," she answered—the clergyman who had been so much with her husband before he died, and who had kept up a correspondence with her. Mr. Lockett's brother was in practice as a doctor at Saltwater, and they thought she might perhaps do well if she came to it. So Mary's friends had screwed a point or two to put her into the house, and gave her besides a ten-pound note to start with.

"I tell you what it is, young Joe; if you run and reve yourself into that scariet heat you sha'n't come here with me again."

"But I like to race with the donkeys," replied young Joe. "I can run a'most as fast as they, Johnny. I like to see the donkeys."

"Wouldn't it be better to ride a donkey, lad?"

He shook his head. "I have never had a ride but once," he answered. "I've no sixpences for it. That once Matilda treated me. She brings me on the sands."

"Who is Matilda?"

"Matilda at No. 7: Mr. Peahern's."

"Well, it you are agood boy, young Joe, and stay by me, you shall have a ride as soon as the donkeys come back."

They were fine sands. I sat down on a bench with a book; little Joe strained his eyes to look after the donkeys in the distance, cantering off with some young shavers like himself on their backs, their nursemaids walking quickly after them. Poor little Joe!—he had the gentlest, meekest face in the world, with his thoughtful look and nice eyes—waited and watched in silent patience. The sands were crowded with people this afternoon; organs were playing, dancing dolls exhibiting; and vessels with their white sails spread glided smoothly up and down on the sparking sea.

"And will you really pay the sixpence?" asked the little fellow presently. "They won't let me get on for less."

"Really and truly, Joe. I'll take you for a row in a boat some calm day, if mamma will allow you to go."

Joe looked grave. "I don't *much* like the water, please," said he, timidly. "Alfred Dale went on it in a boat and fell in, and was nearly drowned. He comes to mamma's school,"

"Then we'll let the boats alone, Joe. There's Punch! He is going to set himself up yonder. Wouldn't you like to run and see him?"

"But I might miss the donkeys," answered Joe.

He stood by me quietly, gazing in the direction taken by the donkeys: evidently they made his primary attraction. The other child, Mary, who was a baby when her father died, (poor Baked Pie, as we boys used to call him at Frost's,) was in Wales with Mrs. Blair's people. They had taken the child for a few months, until they saw whether she should get along at Saltwater.

But we thought she would get along. Her school was a morning school for little boys of good parentage, all of whom paid liberal terms; and she would be able to let her best rooms for at least six months in the year.

"There's Matilda! Oh, there's Matilda!"

It was quite a loud shout for little Joe. Looking up, I saw him rush to a rather good-looking young woman, neatly dressed in a black-and-white print gown and a shawl of the same, with black ribbons crossed on her straw bonnet. Servants did not dress fine enough to set the Thames on fire in those days. Joe pulled her triumphantly up to me. She was one of the housemaids at No. 7.

"It's Matilda," he said; and the young woman courtsied. "And I am going to have a donkey-ride, Matilda; Mr. Johnny Ludlow's going to give the sixpence for me!"

"I know you by sight, Sir," observed Matilda to me. "I have seen you go in and out of No. 6."

She had a pale olive complexion, with magnificent, melancholy dark eyes. Many persons would have called her handsome. I took a sort of liking for the girl—if only for her kindness to poor little fatherless Joe. In manner she was particularly quiet, subdued, and patient.

"You had a sad misfortune at your house not long ago," I observed to her, at a loss for something to say.

"Oh, Sir, don't talk of it, please!" she answered, with a sob of the breath. "I seem to have the shivers at times ever since. It was me that found him."

Up cantered the donkeys, and presently away went Joe on the back of one, Matilda attending him. The ride was just over and Joe beginning to enlarge on its delights to me, when another young woman, dressed precisely similar to Matilda, even to the zigzag white running pattern on the print gown, and the black cotton gloves, was seen making her way toward us. She was nice looking also in a different way; fair, with blue eyes, and a laughing, arch face.

"Why, there's Jane Cross!" exclaimed Matilda. "What in the world have you come out for, Jane? Have you left the house safe?"

"As if I should leave it unsafe!" lightly retorted the one they had called Jane Cross. "The back door's locked, and here's the key of the front"—showing a huge key. "Why shouldn't I go out if you do?—come, Matilda! The house is none so lively a one now, to stop in all alone."

"And that's true enough," was Matilda's quiet answer. "Little master Joe's here; he's been having a donkey ride."

The two servants, fellow-housemaids, strolled off toward the sea, taking Joe with them. At the edge of the beach they encountered Hannah, who had just come on with our two children, Hugh and Lena. The maids sat down for a gossip, while the children took off their shoes and stockings to dabble in the gently rising tide.

And that was my introductory acquaintanceship with the servant-maids at No. 7. Unfortunately it did not end there.

Twilight was coming on. We had been out and about all day, had dined as usual at 1 o'clock, (not to give unnecessary trouble,) and had just finished tea in Mrs. Blair's parlor. It was where we generally took tea, and supper also. The Squire liked to sit in the open bay window and watch the passers-by as long as ever a glimmer of daylight lasted, and he could not see them so well in the drawing room above. I was at the other corner of the bay window. The Mater and Mary Blair were on their favorite seat, the sofa, at the end of the room, both knitting. In the room at the back, Mary held her morning school.

I sat facing toward the end house, No. 7. And I must here say that during the last two or three weeks I had met the housemaids several times on the sands, and so had become quite at home with each of them. Both appeared to be thoroughly well-conducted, estimable young women; but, of the two, I liked Jane Cross best, she was always so lively and pleasant mannered. One day, she told me why No. 7 generally called her by her two names—which I had thought rather odd. It appeared that when she entered her place two years before, the other housemaid was named Jane, so they took to call her by her full name, Jane Cross. That housemaid had left in about a twelvemonth, and Matilda had entered in her place. The servants were regarded as equals in the house, not one above the other, as is the case in many places. These details will probably be thought unnecessary and uncalled for, but you will soon see why I mention them. This was Monday. On the morrow we should have been three weeks at Saltwater, and the Squire did not yet talk of leaving. He was enjoying the free-and-easy life, and was as fond as a child of picking up shells on the sands and looking at Punch and the dancing dolls.

Well, we sat this evening in the bay window as usual, I facing No. 7. Thus sitting, I saw Matilda cross the strip of garden with a jug in her hand, and come out of the gate to fetch the beer for supper.

"There goes Jane Cross," cried the Squire, as she passed the window. "Is it not Johnny?"

"No, Sir, it's Matilda." But the mistake was a very natural one, for the girls were about the same height and size, and were usually dressed alike, the same mourning having been supplied to both of them.

Ten minutes, or so, had elapsed when Matilda came back; she liked a gossip with the landlady of the Swan. She had her pint jug full of beer and shut the iron gate of No. 7 after her. Putting my head as far out at the window as it would go, to watch her in-doors, for no earthly reason but that I had nothing else to do, I saw her try the front door, and then knock at it. This knock she repeated three times over at intervals, each knock being louder than the last.

"Are you shut out, Matilda?" I called out.

"Yes, Sir, it seems like it," she called back again without turning her head. "Jane Cross must be gone to sleep."

Had she been a footman with a carriage full of ladies in court train, behind him, she could not have given a louder or longer knock than she gave now. There was no bell to the front door at No. 7. But the knock remained unanswered, and the door unopened.

"Matilda at No. 7 is locked out," I said, laughing, bringing in my head and speaking to the parlor generally. "She has been to fetch the supper beer and can't get in again."

"The supper beer," repeated Mrs. Blair. "They generally go out at the back gate to fetch that, Johnny."

"Anyhow, she took the front way to-night. I saw her come out."

Another tremendous knock. The Squire put his good old nose round the window-post; two boys and a lady, passing by, halted a minute to look on. It was getting exciting, and I ran out. She was still at the door, which stood in the middle of the house, between the sitting rooms on each side.

"So you have got the key of the street, Matilda!"

"I can't make it out," she said, "what Jane Cross can be about, or why the door should be closed at all. I left it on the latch."

"Somebody has slipped in to make love to her. Your friend, the milkman, perhaps."

Evidently Matilda did not like the allusion to the milkman; catching a glimpse of her face by the street gas-lamp, I saw it had turned white. The milkman was supposed to be paying court at No. 7, but to which of the two maids gossip did not decide. Mrs. Blair's Susan, who knew them well, said it was Matilda.

"Why don't you try the back way?" I asked, after more waiting.

"Because I know the outer door is locked, Sir. Jane Cross locked it just now, and that's why I came out this front way. I can try it."

She went round to the road that ran by the side of the house, and tried the door in the garden wall. It was fastened, as she had said. Seizing the bell-handle, she gave a loud peal. Another, and another.

"I say, it seems odd, though," I cried, beginning to find it so. "Do you think she can have gone out?"

"I'm sure I don't know, Sir. But—no; it's not likely, Master Johnny. I left her laying the cloth for our supper."

"Was she in the house alone?"

"We are always alone, Sir; we don't have visitors. Anyway, none have been with us this evening."

I looked at the upper windows of the house. No light was to be seen in any of them, no sign of Jane Cross. The lower windows were hidden from view by the wall—which was high.

"I think she must have dropped asleep, Matilda. Suppose you come in through Mrs. Blair's and get over the wall?"

I ran round to tell the news to our people. Matilda followed me slowly; I thought, reluctantly. Even in the dim twilight, as she stood at our gate in hesitation, I could see how white her face was.

"What are you afraid of?" I asked her, going out again to where she stood.

"I hardly know, Master Johnny. Jane Cross used to have fits. Perhaps she has been frightened into one."

"What should frighten her?"

The girl looked round in a scared manner before replying. Just then I found my jacket-sleeve wet. Her trembling hands had shaken some drops of the ale upon it.

"If she—should have seen Mr. Edmund?" the girl brought out in a horrified whisper.

"Seen Mr. Edmund! Mr. Edmund who?—Mr. Edmund Peahern? Why! You don't surely mean his ghost?"

Her face was growing whiter. I stared at her in surprise.

"We have always been afraid of seeing something, she and me, since last May; we haven't liked the house at night-time. It has often been quite a scuffle which of us should fetch the beer, so as not to be the one left alone. Many a time I have stood right out at the back door while Jane Cross has gone for it."

I began to think her an idiot. If Jane Cross was another, why perhaps she had scared herself into a fit. All the more reason that somebody should see after her.

"Come along, Matilda, don't be foolish; we'll get over the wall."

It was a calm, still Summer evening, nearly dark now. All the lot of us went out to the back garden, I whispering to them what the girl had said to me.

"Poor thing!" said Mrs. Todhetley, who had a kind of fellow-feeling for ghosts. "It has been very lonely for the young women; and if Jane Cross is subject to fits, she may be lying in one."

The wall between the gardens was nothing like as high as the outer one. Susan brought out a chair, and Matilda could have got over easily. But when she reached the top she stuck there.

"I can't go on by myself; I dare not," she said, turning her scared face toward us. "If Mr. Edmund is there——"

"Doh't thee be a goose, girl!" interrupted the Squire, in doubt whether to laugh or scold. "Here, I'll go with you. Get on down. Hold the chair tight for me, Johnny."

We hoisted him over without damage. I leaped after him, and Susan, grinning with delight, came after me. She supposed that Jane Cross had slipped out somewhere during Matilda's absence.

The door faced the garden, and the Squire and Susan were the first to enter. There seemed to be no light anywhere, and the Squire went gingerly, picking his way. I turned round to look for Matilda, who had hung back, and found her with her hand on the trellis-work of the porch, and the beer shaking over.

"I say, look here, Matilda; you must be a regular goose, as the Squire says, to put yourself into this fright before you know whether there's any cause for it. Susan says she has only stepped out somewhere."

She put up her hand and touched my arm, panting like mad. Her lips were the color of chalk.

"Only last night that ever was, Mr. Johnny, as we were going up the staircase to bed, we heard a sound in the room as we passed it. It was just like a groan. Ask Jane Cross, else, Sir."

"What room?"

"Mr. Edmund's: where he did it. She has heard him to-night, or seen him, or something, and has got a fit."

The kitchen was on the right of the passage. Susan, knowing the ways of the house, soon lighted a candle. On a small round table was spread a white cloth, some bread and cheese, and two tumblers. A knife or two had seemingly been flung on it at random.

"Jane Cross! Jane Cross!" shouted the Squire, going forward toward the front hall, Susan following with the candle. It was a good-sized hall; I could see that; with a handsome well-staircase at the end of it.

"Halloa! What's this? Johnny! Susan!—all of you come here. Here's somebody lying here. It must be the poor girl. Goodness bless my heart! Johnny, help me to raise her."

Still and white she was lying, underneath the opening of the staircase. Upon lifting her head, it fell back in a curious manner. We both backed a little. Susan held the candle nearer. As its light fell on the upturned face, the girl shrieked.

"She has got a fit," cried Matilda.

"God help her!" whispered the Squire. "I fear this is something worse than a fit. We must have a doctor."

Susan thrust the candlestick into my hand, and ran out at the back door, saying she'd fetch Mr. Lockett. Back she came in a moment—the garden gate was locked, and the key not in it.

"There's the front door, girl," stuttered the Squire in a passion, angry with her for returning, though it was no fault of hers. He was like one oil his head, and his nose and cheeks had turned blue.

But there could be no more egress by the front door than the back. It was locked, and the key gone. Who had done these things? what strange mystery was here? Looking the poor girl in the house to kill her!

Matilda, who had lighted another candle, found the key of the back gate lying on the kitchen dresser. Susan caught it up, and flew away. It was a most uncomfortable moment; there lay Jane Cross, pale and motionless, and it seemed that we were helpless to aid her.

"Ask that stupid thing to bring a pillow or a cushion, Johnny. Ghosts, indeed! The idiots women are!"

"What else has done it? What else was there to hurt her?" remonstrated Matilda, bringing up the second candle. "She'd not go into a fit for nothing, Sir."

And now that more light was present, we began to see other features of the scene. Nearly close to Jane Cross lay a work-basket, overturned; a flat open basket, a foot and a half square. Reels of cotton, scissors, tapes, small bundles of work tied up, and such like things lay scattered around.

The Squire looked at these, and then at the opening above. "Can she have fallen down the well?" he asked, in a low tone. And Matilda, catching the words, gave a great cry of dismay, and burst into tears.

"A pillow, girl. A pillow or a cushion."

She went into one of the sitting-rooms and brought out a thick sofa-cushion. The Squire, going down on his knees, for he was not good at stooping, told me to slip it under while he raised the head.

A sound of stalking feet, a sudden flash of light from a bull's-eye, and a policeman came upon the scene. The man was quietly passing on his beat when met by Susan. In her excitement she told him what had happened and sent him in. We knew the man, whose beat lay at this end of Saltwater; a civil man, named Knapp. He knelt down where the Squire had just been kneeling, touching Jane Cross here and there.

"She's dead, Sir," he said. "There can be no mistake about that."

"She must have fallen down the well of the staircase, I fear," observed the Squire.

"Well—yes; perhaps so," assented the man in a doubtful tone. "But what of this?"

He flung the great light on the front of poor Jane Cross' dress. A small portion of the gown-body, where it fastened in front, had been torn away, as well as one of the sleeve wristbands.

"It's no fall," said the man. "It is foul play—as I think."

"Goodness bless me!" gasped the Squire. "Some villains must have got in. This comes of that other one's having left the front door on the latch." But I am not sure that any of us, including himself, believed she could be really dead.

Susan returned with speed, and was followed by Mr. Lockett. He was a young man, thirty perhaps, pale and quiet, and much like what I remembered of his brother. Poor Jane Cross was certainly dead, he said: had been dead, he thought, an hour.

But this could scarcely have been—as we knew. It was not, at the very utmost, above twenty-five minutes since Matilda went out to fetch the beer, leaving her alive and well. Mr. Lockett looked again, but thought he was not mistaken. When a young doctor takes up a crochet, he likes to hold to it.

A nameless sensation of awe fell upon us all. Dead! In that sudden manner! The Squire rubbed up his head like a helpless lunatic; Susan's eyes were round with horror; Matilda had thrown her apron over her face to hide its grief and tears.

Leaving her for the present where she was, we turned to go up-stairs. I stooped to pick up the overturned basket, but the Policeman sharply told me to let all things stay as they were until he had time to look into them.

The first thing the man did on reaching the landing above was to open the room-doors one by one, and throw his bull's-eye light into them. They were all right; unoccupied, straight, and tidy. On the landing of the upper floor lay one or two articles which seemed to indicate that some kind of struggle had taken place there. A thimble here, a bodkin there, also the bit that had been torn out of the girl's gown in front and the wrist-band from the sleeve. The balustrades were very handsome but very low; on this upper landing, dangerously low. These bed-rooms were all in order; the one in which the two servants slept alone showing signs of occupation.

Down stairs went Knapp again, carrying with him the torn-out pieces to compare them with the gown. It was the print gown I had often seen Jane Cross wear—a black gown with white zigzag lines running down it. Matilda was wearing the fellow to it now. The pieces fitted in exactly.

"The struggle must have taken place up stairs, not here," observed the Doctor.

Matilda, questioned and cross-questioned by the policeman, gave as succinct an account of the evening as her distressed state allowed. We stood round the kitchen while she told it.

Neither she nor Jane Cross had gone out at all that day. Monday was rather a busy day with them, for they generally did a bit of washing. After tea, which they took between four and five o'clock, they went up to their bedroom, it being livelier there than in the kitchen, the window looking down the side road. Matilda sat down to write a letter to her brother, who lived at a distance; Jane Cross sat at the window doing a job of sewing. They sat there all the evening, writing, working, and sometimes talking. At dusk, Jane remarked that it was getting Blind-man's holiday, and that she should go on down stairs and put the supper. Upon that, Matilda finished her letter quickly, folded and directed it, and followed her down. Jane had not yet laid the cloth, but was then taking it out of the drawer. "You go and fetch the beer, Matilda," she said, and Matilda was glad to do so. "You can't go that way; I have locked the gate," Jane called out, seeing Matilda turning toward the back; accordingly, she went out at the front door, leaving it on the latch. Such was her account, and I have given it almost verbatim.

"On the latch," repeated the policeman, taking up the words. "Does that mean that you left it open?"

"I drew it quite to, so that it looked as if it were shut; it was a heavy door, and would keep so," was Matilda's answer. "I did it, not to give Jane the trouble to open it to me. When I got back I found it shut and could not get in."

The policeman mused. "You say it was Jane Cross who locked the back door in the wall?"

"Yes," said Matilda. "She had locked it before I got down stairs. We liked to look that door early, because it could be opened from the outside—while the front door could not be."

"And she had not put these things on the table when you went out for the beer?"—pointing to the dishes.

"No; she was only then putting the cloth. As I turned round from taking the beer-jug from its hook, the fling she gave the cloth caused the air of it to whiffle in my face like a wind. She had not begun to reach out the dishes."

"How long were you away?"

"I don't know exactly," she answered, with a moan. "Rather longer than usual, because I took my letter to the post before going to the Swan."

"It was about ten minutes," I interposed. "I was at the window next door, and saw Matilda go out and come back."

"Ten minutes!" repeated the policeman. "Quite long enough for some ruffian to come in and fling her over the stairs."

"But who would do it?" asked Matilda, looking up at him with her poor pale face.

"Ah, that's the question; that's what we must find out," said Knapp. "Was the kitchen just as it was when you left it?"

"Yes—except that she had put the bread and cheese on the table. And the glasses and knives," added the girl, looking round at the said table, which remained as we had found it, "but not the plates."

"Well now, to go to something else: Did she bring her work-basket down stairs with her from the bedroom when she remarked to you that she would go and put the supper on?"

"No, she did not."

"You are sure of that?"

"Yes. She left the basket on the chair in front of her where it had been standing. She just got up and shook the threads from off her gown, and went on down. When I left the room the basket was there; I saw it. And I think," added the girl, with a great sob, "I think that while putting the supper she must have gone up stairs again to fetch the basket, and must have fallen against the banisters with fright, and overbalanced herself."

"Fright at what?" asked Knapp.

Matilda shivered. Susan whispered to him that they were afraid at night of seeing the ghost of Mr. Edmund Peahern.

The man glanced keenly at Matilda for a minute. "Did you ever see it?" he asked.

"No," she shuddered; "but there are strange noises, and we think it is in the house."

"Well," said Knapp, coughing to hide a comical smile, "ghosts don't tear pieces out of gowns—that ever I heard of. I should say it was something worse than a ghost that has been here to-night. Had this poor girl any sweethearts?"

"No," said Matilda.

"Have you one?"

"No."

"Except Owen the milkman."

A scarlet streak flashed into Matilda's cheeks. I knew Owen; he was Mrs. Blair's milkman also.

"I think Owen must be your sweetheart or hers," went on Knapp. "I've seen him, often enough, talking and laughing with you both when bringing the afternoon's milk round. Ten minutes at a stretch he has staid in this garden, when he need not have been as many moments."

"There has been no harm; and it's nothing to anybody," said Matilda.

The key of the front door was searched for, high and low; but it could not be found. Whoever locked the door, must have made off with the key. But for that, and for the evidences of the scuffle above and the pieces torn out of the gown, we should have thought Matilda's opinion was correct—that Jane Cross had gone up-stairs for her basket, and through some wretched accident had pitched over the balustrades. Matilda could not relinquish the notion.

"It was only a week ago that ever was—a week ago this very day—that Jane Cross nearly fell over there. We were both running up-stairs, trying in sport which should get first into our bedroom; and, in jostling one another on the landing, she all but overbalanced herself. I caught hold of her to save her. It's true—if it were the last word I had to speak."

Matilda broke down, with a dreadful fit of sobbing. Altogether she struck me as being about as excitable a young woman as one could meet in a Summer day's journey.

Nothing more could be made out of it this evening. Jane Cross had met her death, and some evil or other must have led to it. The Police took possession of the house for the night, and Matilda, out of compassion, was brought to ours. To describe the Mater's shock and Mary Blair's when they heard the news would be beyond me.

All sorts of conjectures arose in the neighborhood. The most popular belief was that some person must have perceived the front door open, and, whether with a good or an ill intention, entered the house; that he must have stolen up stairs, met Jane Cross on the top landing, and flung her down in a scuffle. That he must then have let himself out at the front door, and locked it after him.

Against this theory there were obstacles. From the time of Matilda's leaving the house till her return, certainly not more than ten minutes had elapsed, perhaps not quite as much, and this was a very short space of time for what had been done in it. Moreover, the chances were that I, sitting at the next window, should have seen anyone going in or out, though it was not of course certain. I had got up once to ring the bell, and staid a minute or two away from the window talking with Mary Blair and the Mater.

Some people thought the assassin (is it too much to call him so?) had been admitted by Jane Cross herself; or he might have been in hiding in the garden before she locked the door. In short, the various opinions would fill a volume.

But suspicion fell chiefly upon one person—and that was Thomas Owen, the milkman. Though, perhaps, "suspicion" is too strong a word to give to it—I ought rather to say "doubt." These Owens were originally from Wales, very respectable people. The milk business was their own; and, since their father's death, which happened only a few months before, the son had carried it on in conjunction with his mother. He was a young man of three or four-and twenty, with a fresh color and open countenance, rather superior in his manners and education. The carrying out of the milk himself was a temporary arrangement, the boy employed for it being ill. That he had often lingered at No. 7, laughing with the two young women, was well known; he had also been seen to accost them in the street. Only the previous day he and Matilda had staid talking in the church-yard after morning service when everybody else had left it; and he had walked up nearly as far as Seabord Terrace with Jane Cross in the evening. A notion existed that he had entered the house on the Monday evening, for who else was it likely to have been, cried everybody; which was, of course, logic. At last a rumor arose—arose on the Tuesday—that Owen had been seen to leave the house at dusk on the fatal evening; that this could be proved. If so, it looked rather black. I was startled, for I had liked the man.

The next day, Wednesday, the key was found. A gardener who did up the gardens of the other end house, No. 1, every Wednesday, was raking the ground underneath some dwarf pines that grew close against the front railings, and raked out a big door-key. About fifteen people came rushing off with it to No. 7.

It was the missing key. It fitted the door at once, locked and unlocked it. When the villain had made his way from the house after doing the mischief he must have flung the key over amidst the pines, thinking, no doubt, it would lie hidden there.

The Coroner and jury assembled, but they could not make more of the matter than we had made. Jane Cross had died of the fall down the well staircase, which had broken her neck; and it was pretty evident she had been flung down. Beyond the one chief and fatal injury, she was not harmed in any way; not by so much as a scratch. Matilda, whose surname turned out to be Valentine, having got over the first shock, gave her testimony with subdued composure. She was affected at parts of it, and said she would have saved Jane Cross' life with her own; and no one could doubt that she spoke the truth. She persisted in asserting her opinion that there had been no scuffle, in spite of appearances, but that the girl had been terrified in some way, and had accidentally fallen over.

When Matilda was done with, Thomas Owen took her place. He was all in black, having dressed himself to come to the inquest and wearing mourning for his father; and I must say, looking at him now, you'd never suppose he carried out milk-pails.

Yes, he had known the poor young woman in question, he readily said in answer to questions; had been fond of chatting with the two girls a bit, nothing more. Meant nothing by it, nothing serious. Respected both of them; regarded them as perfectly well-conducted young women. Was either of them his sweetheart? Certainly not. Had not courted either of them. Never thought of either of them as his future wife; should not consider a servant eligible for that position—at least, his mother would not. Of the two, he had liked Jane Cross the best. Did not know anything whatever of the circumstances attending the death; thought it a most deplorable calamity, and was never more shocked in his life than when he heard of it.

"Is there any truth in the report that you were at the house on Monday evening?" asked the Coroner.

"There is no truth in it."

"I see him come out o' No. 7; I see him come out o' the side door in the garden wall," burst forth a boy's earnest voice from the back of the room.

"You saw me *not* come out of it," quietly replied Thomas Owen, turning round to see who it was that had spoken. "Oh, it is you, is it, Bob Jackson! Yes, you came running round the corner just as I turned from the door."

"You *were* there then?" cried the Coroner.

"No, Sir. At the door, yes; that's true enough; but I was not inside it. What happened was this: on Monday I had some business at a farm-house near Munpler, and set out to walk over there early in the evening. In passing down the side road by No. 7, I saw the two maids at the top window. One of them—I think it was Jane Cross—called out to ask me in a joking kind of way whether I was about to pay them a visit; I answered, not then, but I would as I came back if they liked. Accordingly, in returning, I rang the bell. It was not answered, and I rang again with a like result. Upon that, I went straight home to my milk books and did not stir out again, as my mother can prove. That is the truth, Sir, on my oath; and all the truth."

"What time was this?"

"I am not quite sure. It was getting dusk."

"Did you see anything of the young women this second time?"

"Not anything."

"Or hear anything?—Any noise?"

"None whatever. I supposed that they would not come to the door to me because it was late; I thought nothing else. I declare, Sir, that this is all I know of the matter."

There was a pause when he concluded. Knapp, the policeman, and another one standing by his side, peered at Owen from under their eyebrows, as if they did not put implicit faith in his words, and the Coroner recalled Matilda Valentine.

She readily confirmed the statement of his having passed along the side road, and Jane Cross' joking question to him. But she denied having heard him ring on his return, and said the door-bell had not rung at all that night, which would seem to prove that Owen must have rung during the time she had gone out for the beer.

So you perceive the inquest brought forth no more available light, and had to confess itself baffled.

"A fine termination this is to our pleasure," cried the Squire, gloomily. "I don't like mysteries, Johnny, and of all the mysterios I have come across in my life, the greatest mystery is this at No. 7."

But mysteries, like murder, will "out" in time; and the reader shall hear the conclusion of this one next week.—*Johnny Ludlow, in The Argosy.

side. She evidently suffered great pain while it was inside her, but it speaks worlds for the ease with which animals throw off lesions which few men could undergo without death, that in the afternoon of the day on which the skewer was dragged out Di was frisking about in her usual health and chasing rabbits in the wildest way over the woods and heath. The wound healed up at once, and all that remains of it now is a very slight scar on Di's side which you have to hunt for before you can find it.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—Seated in the centre of the table just before the Woolsack, is Lord Redesdale, Chairman of committees, conspicuous with the invariable swallow-tail coat and white tie, looking neither older nor younger than he did a quarter of a century ago. He is busily engaged in writing letters or in looking over official documents. On his left, in the place which the late Lord Lyttelton invariably occupied, is Lord Stanley of Alderley—in appearance marvelously like what Henry Stanley was, a couple of decades ago, before the traveler had developed into the politician, and was in the habit of starting off at an hour's notice for the wilds of Tartary, with no luggage worth mentioning but a pipe and some Turkish tobacco, prepared to dine with much satisfaction off dates and rice, and cold water. A good speaker Lord Stanley is not, and never was. He generally reads his speeches, and generally, too, in tones which it is extremely difficult to understand. But their substance is always admirable, and if the topic be distinctly related with the East—with Turkey, or India, or China and Japan, Lord Stanley's authority is weighty. Exactitude, knowledge, humor, and cleverness—these are qualties which he never fails to display, but too often at a time and in a manner which causes his audience to ignore them, and really robs them of their effect. Of the front Opposition bench the first occupant who claims attention is Lord Shaftesbury, a speaker—and so far as possible we now confine our remarks to oratorical qualities—whose sentences, indeed, are always well constructed, but whose argument is sometimes so loose and inconsequent as scarcely to deserve the name of argument at all, and whose enunciation is frequently so careless that he can only be heard by those who are sitting immediately next to him. At times, however, Lord Shaftesbury shows himself an orator full of fire, eloquence, and conviction. Next to Lord Shaftesbury is generally found Lord Coleridge, whose rhetoric, "honeyed with the oil of persuasion," what need to describe? Beyond sit Lord Cardwell, with pensive air and folded arms, seldom a speaker, always a close and critical listener; Lord Granville, the Opposition leader, radiant and polished to behold, with an air of genial langour about him affected rather than real, and a strength of nature which may well astonish those who are accustomed to regard him rather as a professor of deportment than a statesman; eminently uncertain as a speaker, sometimes giving the House nothing but weak doses of political platitudes; at others earnest, dignified, abounding in sagacity and wisdom. His near neighbor on the same bench, Lord Kimberley, is a statesman who is in his true element in Parliament—a keen politician, a fluent, perhaps too fluent, speaker, and abounding in cleverness and knowledge. 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ORIENTAL CARPETS AND GREEK ARCHITECTURE.—A few years ago the carpets were almost all highly reprehensible. To say that they were barbarous would be to pay them a compliment, for no barbarous people ever made such crudities of line and color as the old "Brussels" and "ingrain" carpets showed us; though the "ingrain" designs were often better than those of the more expensive kinds. This was because fewer tricks were played with warp and woof in the cheap carpet, and the designs were more evidently structural. The objection to all the carpets of the former time, cheap and dear alike, was, that the patterns were too defined; whether "set" or "flowing," they could not be made to blend with what was placed upon them, but pushed themselves so impertinently to the fore that the carpet became the chief thing in the room, instead of being, as it should be, only a background for the rest. Of late years, there has been a great improvement in the designs of all carpets, from the most expensive Wilton to the cheapest ingrain. In the richer sorts, dark, soft tones with patterns—if patterns they can be called—of spots and stains, that now appear, now hide, but are never in the way, are to be bought in many of the shops. Some of the best English carpets are as thick and soft as the best of Persian make, and the designs, when they are not too daring, or when the makers are content with copying the quieter Eastern patterns, are a great improvement on the older manufactures. But, one may as well spend his money for an Eastern carpet outright as buy one of these English carpets. There would be the certainty of getting a design that had no taint of South Kensington in it and that would be sure not to be the same through any square foot of its space. For one thing Eastern art is valuable to us; it rebukes at every turn our scientific love of precision and symmetry, shows us the charm of irregularity, and teaches us how to make two sides of a thing alike while keeping them quite different. Whether we shall ever get this into our blood I don't know. It is an essential principle of all the best decorative art; and necessarily so, because all such design is as far removed as possible from mechanical assistance, and has no other rule or measure than the eye acting through the hand. No two Ionic capitals of Greek workmanship, even in the same temple, are alike in anything, except general size and character. No more are any two Doric caps alike, nor any two moldings of any style, nor any two successive feet of any Greek ornament. The notion instilled into our minds that the Greek architecture is all monotony and repetition is of English or German origin.—*Scribner's Monthly.*

HÆMONY.

"Among the rest a small unsightly root,
But of divine effect, he culled me out;
The leaf was darkish, and had prickles on it,
But in another country, as he said,
Bore a bright golden flower, but not in this soil;
He called it Hæmony."—MILTON.

A little dust the Summer breeze
Had sifted up within a cleft,
A slanted raindrop from the trees,
A tiny seed by chance airs left,—
It was enough, the seedling grew,
And from the barren rock-heart drew
Her dimpled leaf and tender bud,
And dews that did the bare rock stud;
And crowned at length her simple head
With utter sweetness, breathed afar,
And burning like a dusky star,—
Sweetness upon so little led,
Ah me! ah me!
And yet hearts go unconforted.

For hearts, dear love, such seedlings are,
That need so little, ah, so less
Than little on this earth, to bear
The tiny sweet blossom, happiness;
And sing,—those dying hearts that come
To go,—their swan-song flying home.
A touch, a tender tone, no more,
A face that lingers by the door
To turn and smile, a fond word said,
A kiss,—these things make heaven; and yet
We do neglect, refuse, forget,
To give that little, ere 'tis fled,
Ah me! ah me!
And sad hearts go unconforted.

I asked of thee but little, nay,
Not for the golden fruit thy bough
Ripens for thee and thine who day
By day beneath thy shadow grow;
Only for what, from that full store,
Had made me rich, nor left thee poor,
A drift of blossom, needed not
For fruit, yet blessing some dim spot.
A touch, a tender word soon said,
Fond tones that seem our dead again
Come back after long years of pain,
Lonely, for these my sick heart bled—
Ah me! ah me!
Sad hearts that go unconforted.
—*Macmillan's Magazine.* ELLICE HOPKINS.

THE FROZEN SEA DISCOVERED BY THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—On reaching the northern outlet of Robeson Channel, instead of finding the navigable sea and continuous land trending poleward that they had been led to expect, the explorers found the land trending east and west, and that the sea was covered with broken-up ice of immense thickness and great age. The phenomena connected with this remarkable frozen sea, so unlike anything hitherto seen by Arctic voyagers, except by McClure off Banks Island, are of the utmost importance as regards the general hydrography of the globe. The explorers had reached the most desolate solitudes hitherto discovered. Marine life almost entirely ceases. There is no whale's food, no cetaceans, no seals, no bears, and no birds take their flight across the Sea of Ancient Ice. Its huge floes are from 80 to 100 feet in thickness, and the pieces broken off and forced upon the shore have all the characteristics of icebergs, fragments of these mighty frozen glaciers. They, therefore, very appropriately received the name of floebergs. Physical geography, like every other science, needs special names for new phenomena; and differing as it does from all other known seas in the extraordinary character of its huge floes, the Sea of Ancient Ice, bordering the most northern known land in the world, needed a special name to distinguish it from other ice-bearing seas. It received the appropriate and convenient designation of the Palæocrystic Sea, a term which will in future serve to distinguish the ocean which is laden with floes of enormous thickness and great age, extending for 1,200 miles from the coast of North America to the north shores of Greenland. In his paper read before the Geographical Society, on the 12th of December, Sir George Nares briefly ascribed the position of the Palæocrystic Sea in the hydrographic economy of the globe. He pointed out that a considerable body of warm water flowed from the Atlantic toward Spitzbergen, and a smaller one from the Pacific, through Behring Strait into the North Polar Basin; and that so large a volume could not be continually flowing into an inclosed space without running out elsewhere. Accordingly, in all other channels leading from the Palæocrystic Sea an icy cold surface current is running to the southward. The two principal cold currents flow down the east coast of Greenland and the west side of Baffin's Bay at an average rate of about four miles a day, as shown from the drift of the Hansa. This rate, however, is only obtained in the East Greenland current south of about 75° north, where a stronger current, coming from the north-east, unites with the Greenland current. Sir George Nares describes the Polar Basin as a locked-up bay continuing out of the narrowed North Atlantic Channel, with a warm stream of water constantly pouring into it between Norway and Spitzbergen, and cold currents always running out between Spitzbergen and Greenland, and through narrow straits between Greenland and America. Thus is heat and cold distributed over a great part of the globe, and the temperature of the sea on the border of the cold current, only 2,200 miles from the equator, is the same as that in the warm current, midway between Norway and Spitzbergen, at nearly double the distance from the equator. Before the Palæocrystic Sea was discovered by the Arctic Expedition the heaviest known ice was that which drifts down the east coast of Greenland and around Cape Farewell, and that seen by Collinson, McClure, and Mecham, pressing upon the shores of Banks and Prince Patrick Islands. At the north point of Prince Patrick Island it is lost, for Richards and Osborn found light ice along the north shores of Northern Parry Islands. Osborn, therefore, concluded with certainty that this light ice betokened a narrow channel, and that some protecting land existed to the northward. The discoveries of the Arctic Expedition extended for 300 miles along the shores of the Palæocrystic Sea, leaving 400 miles unknown from Aldrich's furthest to Ireland's Eye off the north point of Prince Patrick's Island, and 509 from Beaumont's furthest to Cape Bismarck. Sir George Nares and his officers were on this Sea of Ancient Ice for eleven months. They examined it and all the phenomena connected with it, explored its shore for 300 miles, and penetrated into its labyrinths of floes and hummock ridges, until ten of them attained the highest latitude ever reached by human beings. By reasoning on evidence, which will hereafter be more fully set forth, Sir George Nares came to the conclusion that a very broad sea extends north of Cape Colombia, at least as far as the Pole, that the land trends south-west toward Prince Patrick Island, and that the coast of Greenland does not extend much further north than Cape Britannia. The probable trend of the coasts is indicated by similarity of tides between two known points, prevailing winds, and the nature of the movements of the ice. It is certain that there is a large sea, and that the sea is covered with ice during the Winter. In the Summer, from various causes, this ice becomes subject to motion by the winds and currents, and gradually breaks up into fields and floes which are ever decreasing in size as the season advances. Soon after the first week in July the whole pack of ice begins to drive backward and forward, according to the wind or current, its main course being toward the channel of outlet, where it escapes in small quantities out of the Polar Basin. Gaining more room as the season advances, the pack itself gradually breaks up, when any space left vacant is immediately occupied by the frozen masses, each field and floe struggling and forcing its way to get a clearer space. Toward the end of September the increasing frost begins to cement together the contending masses, and by November the whole sea is quiet again, the ice only cracking occasionally with the tidal currents. The new formation of ice during seven months in the year more than equals the decay during the other five. Thus the pack covering the Palæocrystic Sea is a collection of separate pieces of ice, moving among each other during the Summer, each piece grinding against its neighbor as the whole jostles its way along, slowly pressing forward toward the outlet between Spitzbergen and Greenland. Whatever quantity of land may hereafter be discovered, Sir George Nares considers that the area of the Palæocrystic Sea will be found to cover at least one and a half million square miles. The principal outlet between Greenland and Spitzbergen is not more than 300 miles wide; and by the largest estimate less than half a million of square miles of ice can escape in the year. Thus two-thirds of the total quantity would be left behind. But in reality very much less escapes, as is proved by the great thickness of the floes, which must be at least a hundred years old. The discovery of the extent and nature of this Sea of Ancient Ice, and the careful observations of its movements, of its tides, winds, and currents, and of all the phenomena connected with it, is one of the important results of the Arctic Expedition. These discoveries have thrown a flood of light on the physical geography of the Polar area.—*Geographical Magazine.*

SANTA CRUZ.—Santa Cruz de Tenerife is regularly laid out on a gradual slope, flanked by sterile, volcanic precipices and ravines, not so near, however, as to justify Humboldt's statement that it lies under a perpendicular wall of rock, unless his words are accepted in a figurative sense. Lest the people should forget the name of their city, a massive marble cross stands at the head of the Plaza de Constitucion, near the jetty. The houses are often of only one story, and rarely more than two, though a partial third story is not uncommon in the form of a tower surmounted by a terrace. The roofs are flat and offer a pleasant promonade in the cool of the evening. The dwellings are generally in the form of a hollow square, in Eastern style; one would not suspect this from their appearance on the street. From the outer door, which is always open until late at night, one passes through a passage, corresponding in length with the width of the rooms, to the inner door, which gives into the *patio* or court, open to the sky, and frequently planted with bananas, orange-trees, roses, and jessamines. Around the patio on the ground floor are store-rooms and offices; the family occupy the next floor, the rooms opening upon verandas overlooking the court. A cluster of small bells is attached to the inner door. When a visitor arrives he pushes it open; the bell sounds the alarm, and a shrill voice answers above, "Qui e'?" (Who is it?) Should there be no bells, the visitor claps his hands. As in Las Palmas, there are a number of the lower class who live in caves in the outskirts of the town. The Guanches or aborigines were troglodytes. At Gran Canaria remains of stone dwellings still exist, but the Guanches of Tenerife seem to have been uniformly troglodytes, and the custom of turning the numerous air vents or caves of this volcanic soil into dwellings has not yet been quite abandoned. Some of them have been improved by face walls and other "modern improvements," but their essential character as cave dwellings is unchanged. The windows of all the houses in Tenerife deserve especial mention. A massive frame like a box fits into the aperture, but unlike an ordinary casement, projects some inches from the wall. The blinds are heavily paneled with square bevels, and in the lower half of each is a smaller blind swinging out from below. This is called the postigillo, and plays a most important part in the uneventful lives of the inhabitants, especially the female portion of the community. Is any unwonted sound heard in the street, up go the postigillos. Early in the day, women with frowzy tresses, and children just out of bed, scarcely awake and entirely unwashed, lean languidly on the sill and gaze at the passer-by behind the postigillo. Later in the day the dark-eyed senority, her toilet completed, shoots dangerous glances from behind this convenient ambush, and perhaps drops it suddenly just as one begins to realize the charms it coyly reveals. In the evening the lover converses with her, standing under the half-raised blind of the magic postigillo, while she, seated on the window-seat, leans her round arm on the sill, and listens to the passionate words he utters in low tones, and perhaps with her fan coquets with another admirer across the street. The Plaza de Principe in the centre of the town is very pretty, inclosing a fountain, and embowered with plane and pepper trees. It is the great resort on fine evenings, and few others ever occur. A band of music plays very tolerably, although the romantic guitar tinkling in the side streets is more in consonance with the hour and the clime. One is surprised to see so many handsome ladies in so small a place. They invariably wear that most graceful of all head-coverings, the mantilla, either black or white, and of lace or silk. The ladies of Tenerife, having found a graceful costume for the head, are sensible enough to know when they are well off, and do not change it. Not until 8:30 o'clock does the band begin to play; it continues until 11 o'clock, when the "serenos" take up the cry in turn. This is the humorous sobriquet applied to the night watchmen or police, who every half hour sing out, often very musically, "Ave Maria purissima!" then they give the hour, and end with "serene", (all serene;) hence the epithet; for so almost invariable is the weather, it very rarely occurs that it is necessary for the watchmen to alter the cry, and sometimes when it is actually storming they still, from habit, shout "Sereno!"—*Atlantic Monthly.*

THE COMPASS PLANT.—It has long been known that there grows on the prairie-lands of the south-western part of the United States of America, especially Texas and Oregon, a plant which has the peculiar property of turning its leaves toward the north, and which, hence, serves as a magnet to the traveler when no other means is available of ascertaining the points of the compass. It is probable, however, from Longtellow's description of it as a "delicate plant" on a "fragile stalk" that he never saw it growing. The compass plant is a member of the enormous natural order of Compositæ, known to botanists as *Silphium lacinitatum*. It is described as a stout perennial plant from three to six feet in height, with ovate, deeply-pinnatifid leaves and large yellow heads of unisexual flowers, the ray-florets strap-shaped and female, the disc-florets tabular and male. It is also known as the pilot-weed, polar-plant, resin-wead, and turpentine-weed, the two last names being derived from the abundant resin exuded by the stem, and is occasionally to be seen in English gardens. The "polarity" of the leaves of this singular plant has been familiar to hunters and other denizens of the prairie, who, "when lost on the prairies in dark nights, easily get their bearings by feeling the direction of the leaves." But the first occasion on which is was brought under the notice of scientific men appears to have been in communications addressed to the National Institute at Washington in August, 1842, and January, 1843, by Gen. Alvord. The accuracy of the statement having been questioned, the General presented another communication at the second meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Cambridge, Mass., in August, 1849, in which he confirms his own observations by those of other officers, all agreeing in the con

MASQUERADES AND MISERY

CARNIVAL, CRIMINAL, AND POLITICAL NOTES FROM FRANCE.

BUT FEW MASKERS ON THE STREETS OF PARIS—THE THIRD GRAND BALL AT THE OPERA-HOUSE—HOW THE POLICE INTERFERED WITH RECKLESS DANCERS—THE APPLICATION OF SCIENCE IN THE DETECTION OF MURDER—IS SULPHATE OF COPPER POISONOUS?

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 12, 1877.

We are again in the midst of the carnival season, which does not open in a very brilliant manner, and does not promise much for the future. Yesterday was Shrove Sunday, the day the maskers generally appear upon the streets, and when the sounds of the hunters' horns are first heard, but throughout the day I saw barely half a dozen of costumes, and none of the little boys and girls who have attracted so much attention in previous years. The only thing which excited public curiosity was the large carriage of the Valentino, with the announcements of the evening ball, upon which was perched a few acrobats and clowns. In the evening masks were so rare that a solitary polichinelle seated before one of the cafés attracted so great a crowd that it had to be dispersed by the Police. Saturday night M. Halanzier gave his third mask ball at the Opera, and it was the gayest of all, the most brilliant of all, and the most productive. It is estimated that the profits on the three balls will be about 150,000 francs. The outlay was not less than 250,000. On Saturday there was a better class of people in the boxes, and under the dominoes I recognized several well-known American ladies, who went, of course, to see what these famous balls were like. At times the lobby was very animated, and it was densely crowded throughout the night. The orchestra was under the direction of Johan Strauss during the early part of the evening, but Mètra came in toward morning to lead the quadrilles, and by his strains drew numbers of gendarmes upon the floor. The law steps in at a certain point, and every dancer who goes beyond the limits of decency is marched off to the station. It is about 4 o'clock in the morning that this part of the performance comes in, an hour when it is presumed that the *femmes du monde* have left the house to the *femmes du demi-monde*. As I left I saw a well-known Baron going upon the floor, and his face recalled other days, for he was once a pupil of Chicard, and one of the most famous of the can-can dancers of that great man's epoch. Many a nobleman has been taken off by the Police for his dancing in the last quadrille. The Duc de Grammont-Caderousse managed to get himself arrested every time, and his coach and outriders in livery went to the station in the morning to get him. The men thus arrested get out at 10 o'clock, when the Commissaire de Police comes in. Some years ago one of these Justices had two maskers brought before him in their ball costumes, and the first gave the name of Franconi. The Judge, the clerks, the gendarmes and all present had admired the agility of Franconi in the circus, and he was treated with great respect. "It is not proper for a gentleman of your standing to dance in that way, Mr. Franconi," said the Justice, kindly. "I let you off, but hope that you will not need any further expostulations." And who are you?" he said, brusquely, to Franconi's companion, dressed as a clown. "The Duc of Brunswick—reigning Prince," was the reply. "Fine him $5, Mr. Clerk," was the response of the Judge. The Duke's carriage and servants were waiting outside, and he and Franconi drove off together.

The recent murder of the little girl, who was thrown into the dry well at Bagneux, has drawn public attention from the affair of the "woman cut in pieces," and very little attention is now paid to Billoir. He has grown old and feeble in prison, and seems to be losing his reason. He still insists that the murder was committed in a moment of passion, when he was irritated by Marie le Manach until he lost his head, and that there was no premeditation. If he can succeed in convincing his Judges that such was the case, he may save his head, but will be sent to the hulks for life. The murderer of the little girl has not yet been arrested, but a letter has been received, purporting to be from the father, in which he confesses the deed, and says that it was done to put the poor little creature out of her misery. The old well was about 100 feet deep, and he supposed there was water at the bottom of it. He was horrified at the screams of the child, and, after listening to them in agony, he fled in terror from the spot. On comparing the handwriting with some letters of Moyaux, the experts pronounced it the same, but one cannot place much confidence in this sort of testimony.

This reminds me of a curious case developed to-day. For the past year two young and eminent chemists belonging to the French Academy of Sciences have been experimenting with the sulphate of copper. Their attention was drawn to it by the case of Moreau, the druggist of Saint Denis, of which I wrote a year ago. Some of my readers may remember that he was accused by popular rumor of murdering his wife, and finally justice took hold of the matter. The remains were examined by a chemist, who declared that he had found a quantity of sulphate of copper in the bowels sufficient to cause death. At Moreau's house the pharmacopœia was found marked at this substance. This was taken to be confirmatory evidence, and Moreau was condemned. When reaching the guillotine he turned, and once more declared, in the most impressive manner, that he was an innocent man. This case started the two young chemists at work, and they made their report to the Academy on Saturday. One declares that sulphate of copper in equal quantities to that found in the remains of Mme. Moreau is a natural ingredient of the human body; the other boldly affirms that no person was ever yet poisoned by the substance. He began by experimenting on dogs and then on himself, taking two or three drachms. He was nauseated, and generally vomited, but not poisoned, according to the general acceptation of the term. His experiments have so convinced him that he boldly declares that no one was ever poisoned to death by sulphate of copper, and denies in toto the conclusions reached by the chemist who made the analysis in the case of Moreau. Is it possible that we have to add this to the already long list of judicial errors?

In politics there is little that is startling, but a general uneasiness that is felt in all quarters. Every one feels that something is about to happen; that things cannot last long as they are; that M. Jules Simon will soon fall before the attacks of those who ought to be his friends. In fact, the Naquets and Challemel-Lacours are once more coming to the surface, and they direct their batteries not against the enemies of the Republic, but against those who have done the most for it, and who are now in power. The position of the present Ministry has been sadly undermined by these persons, and if they go on they are bound to bring it down. What is to follow? The Marshal President cannot go any further toward the Left than M. Jules Simon, and society gossip reports him as turning toward the Orleans Princes for relief. If he were to favor the Bonapartists or Legitimists, the Left Centre would be against him, but that faction is republican first and then Orleanist. If a republic is not possible it demands a constitutional monarchy. Last week the Left Centre was in very bad humor. "You orush us—you are crushing us more and more," its leaders said to the Left, "and you make it impossible for us to sustain the Republic by bringing forward men for whom we cannot vote. You combat the moderate men like M. Dufaure and M. Jules Simon, who are our friends, and with whom we can work. If you continue this policy there is but one result: You will force us over to the Orleanists." The moderate Republicans know very well that the Reds would produce nothing but anarchy, and yet nothing but extreme measures now stand a chance. This is extremely unfortunate for the real Republicans, the few who have worked so hard and so honestly, only to find their labor futile. Their work is being ruined by their own allies. They have overcome their enemies; they are now attacked by their friends. There was a report the other day that the Comte de Chambord was in France, intriguing for the throne, but this seems hardly probable. And it makes very little difference one way or the other, for the number of his followers is extremely limited. If the people are consulted the Bonapartists will win; if the choice has to be made by Parliament the Orleanists stand the best chance. There is always some fire where there is so much smoke, and I feel certain that there is something in the wind; but what turn events will take is more than any one can now say.

ECCENTRIC ANIMALS.

HOW CATS AND CHICKENS, AND QUAILS AND CANARIES FELLOWSHIPED—THE SMART FOX THAT WHIPPED THE DOG AND ATE THE GOOSE.

From the Dansville (N. Y.) Advertiser.

We picked up a few local stories about birdies and beasties the other day which we here and now put into history.

Here is a story which our veracious Deacon E. S. Palmes relates to us, and which we are therefore bound to believe: About two years ago one of his trusted hens hatched a brood of chickens, and they were domiciled in a coop in the garden. Close by, in an asparagus bed, rested a fine old cat, the pet of the household, with some new kittens. One of the kittens looked upon the chickens and loved them—loved them so well that it abandoned mother and brothers and sisters, and went to the old hen and asked to be admitted into her family circle and become a member thereof. Biddy clucked assent and thenceforward hen, chickens, and kitten mingled together in mutual sympathy and sweet accord. It astonished the Deacon, yet did his heart good, to see chickens and kitten rubbing against each other, and lying close together, and his favorite hen brooding them all with her wings, and the entire family acting all day as if kitty, in spite of her four claws and her fur, had been hatched from an egg. The curious affiliation has been kept up until this day. The kitty of two years ago is now a grave old cat, but from kittenhood to the present it has lived and roosted with the chickens and hens.

There are several witnesses to the truth of another story. The affiliation in this case was between a cat at the Hyland House barn and four small pigs. It commenced last Summer and continued for some weeks on the grounds and street adjoining the Hyland House. The cat saw the pigs, went up to them, made friends with them, and became their constant companion until they were shut up in pens. When they ate, the cat was always present, and they followed it about, running when it ran and walking when it walked, and each night the cat and pigs slept together in the straw.

Just before last heavy fall of snows a man in West Sparta, while in his barn-yard feeding cattle, heard a noise among his geese, close by. He turned around and saw a fox take one of them by the neck, sling it over his back, and start across the fields with it toward the Hartman gully, a quarter of a mile away. The man chased with a pitchfork, but the snow was so deep that the fox gained on him. So he called his shepherd dog, and showed him the game. The dog quickly caught up with the fox, but the fox dropped his goose, turned around, whipped the dog, and then took up the goose and trotted on again. The dog was induced to tackle the fox three or four times, and each time the result was the same as we have described—the goose was dropped, the dog whipped, and then a forward movement with the goose. The fox finally got safely into the gully with his goose, and probably never had a better opinion of himself than he had while he was cantering in the rear on the chase which that he had secured with so much risk and courage.

About five weeks ago a quail flew into one of our village yards and was picked up by a kindly hand and given to Thomas O'Meara, who put it in a large cage in his store. In the same room were two canary birds in another cage. The canaries wound sang and the quail would whistle in response, and so much reciprocity of feeling was manifested that after a time Mr. O'Meara transferred the canaries to the cage of the quail. The quail received the songsters with evident delight, and when night came, seeing them place themselves on a perch in the top of the cage, it hopped to another perch just below, and slept there. This it has done each night since, although before, in accordance with quail customs the world over, its roost was the bottom of the cage.

THE CAMBRIDGE-OXFORD RACE.

THE CREW OF THE FORMER DEFINITELY SETTLED—SIX OF LAST YEAR'S CREW IN THE BOAT.

From the London Times, Feb. 14.

The Cambridge crew for the coming race was formally and definitely settled yesterday, and, excepting accidents, no further alteration in its constitution will be made between the present time and the day of the race. On Saturday Mr. James B. Close, who is looked upon at Cambridge as one of the best judges of rowing the university possesses, came up for the special purpose of assisting the President in his final selection of the crew. On that day Mr. Close had the eight out twice. In the morning he took the men to Dilton and back, and in the afternoon, after some preliminary practice in the tub pair, Mr. Close took the crew for the long journey to Claythithe, and it is probably many years since such a hard day's work was performed as that on Saturday. The result of Mr. Close's visit has been to dispense entirely with the services of Mr. Holmes, of Clare, who may, perhaps, be more fortunate another year, while the selection of Messrs. Hoskyns and Fenn was finally settled. These two gentlemen are now permanently located at boat-race No. 1 and 2 respectively. Yesterday, Mr. W. B. Close, last year's President, arrived and took his seat at No. 4 in the boat, which now contains no fewer than six of last year's crew. Upon this occasion the crew left the boat-house shortly after 3 o'clock, under the supervision of two old "blues," mentors of Jesus College—namely, Messrs. Rhodes and Hoskyns, the latter being a brother of the gentleman now occupying the bow seat. The weather, however, yesterday being somewhat stormy and the water rough, the crew only went to Baitsbite. Mr. Close also being rather new to his work, no very long pieces were attempted. Having reached Baitsbite, with stoppages at Exchanger, "Charons," and "Grassey," the men had a rest on the bank, and on the return voyage they rowed a slow stroke to the railway bridge, whence they completed the journey home with two more delays, and arrived at the boat-house at 5 o'clock. The rowing was in every sense of the word satisfactory. A considerable amount of life was displayed, the only faults noticeable being a tendency to feather under water and a slowness in the recovery. The stroke set by Mr. Shafto is exceptionably good; occasionally he hurries forward before getting his arms straight, but in other respects his rowing, individually speaking, could scarcely be better. In anticipation of training beginning to-morrow, the crew weighed yesterday. The weights are given below, and the crew as thus constituted will undoubtedly be the one to which the fortunes of Cambridge on the 24th of March next will be intrusted:

	Stones.	Pounds.
1. B. G. Hoskyns, Jesus	11	0
2. T. W. Lewis, Caius	11	12
3. J. C. Fenn, First Trinity	11	7
4. W. B. Close, First Trinity	11	11
5. A. Pitt, Caius	12	11
6. C. Gurdon, Jesus	13	7
7. T. E. Hockin, Jesus	13	7
C. D. Shafto, Jesus, (stroke)	12	4
G. L. Davis, Clare, (coxswain)	7	7

HORSE MARINES NOT MARINERS.

The St. Louis *Republican* has the following report of a suit decided in the United States District Court in admiralty in that city on Wednesday: "In June, 1876, Buckley & Gaylord, as managers of Mabie's Circus, chartered the steamer Laurie L. Davis for six weeks to transport the circus, menagerie, and company on a tour up the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, the managers to pay the expenses of the boat and the wages of the hands. The enterprise was not very successful, and about the 5th of July the outfit was landed in St. Louis, when it was seized under attachment for debt, leaving the company principally unpaid. To save expense certain of the company had helped fire up, load, and unload, &c., and not getting pay, brought a suit against the boat for their wages, under the Admiralty laws, suing as mariners. Voluminous depositions were introduced in the case, which was argued in the United States District Court Tuesday. Judge Treat rendered his decision yesterday to the effect that circus men were not mariners within the meaning of the law, and judgment was rendered for defendant."

A BIT OF NEWS.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *United Presbyterian* of the 22d inst. says: "A great smoker is never interesting in conversation. He would rather let his thoughts, if he has any, sail away in smoke than take the trouble to communicate them to a friend."

WHERE THE MILLION EAT.

NEW-YORK'S CHEAP RESTAURANTS.

WHEN AND HOW THEY WERE STARTED—DANIEL SWEENY THEIR ORIGINATOR—A GLIMPSE AT OLD NEW-YORK—ECONOMICAL CELEBRITIES OF THE PAST—FAMOUS DISHES—HOW FORTUNES HAVE BEEN MADE—THE QUAKER DAIRIES AND THEIR FEATURES.

Prior to 1836 old New-York had none of the cheap eating-houses which have in later days become so prominent a feature of metropolitan existence. Until then a sort of conservatism flavored the habits of every-day life, and men thought much more of domestic calm and comfort than most of their successors find leisure for in these anxious and care-corroding times. Except upon special occasions of political significance, commercial importance, or peculiar festivity, men who had homes expected to dine at them. Even the stranger and sojourner within our metaphorical gates might well deem himself no better than an outcast and a roysterer in the land, if he did not at the regular hours for meals hie him to the tavern or hotel that was his selected abiding place. That was practicable then, for the City had not spread to anything like its present proportions. Between soup and dessert one would have had time to traverse either its length or its breadth, and even for the noon-tide meal one might go home and return to business again without even thinking of lifting up his voice in ululations over a lack of rapid transit. The City scarce extended above Canal-street. Even on Broadway buildings were no longer close together any higher up than Prince-street. The Croton Aquedect was not yet dreamed of, and the principal supply of water down town was drawn from the pump and reservoir somewhere in the vicinity of where Centre and Reade streets now cross. A considerable business was also done in retailing, at two cents per pail, "pure spring water," obtained from the spring at the corner of Christopher and Greenwich streets. Daniel Sweeny, now a wealthy hotel proprietor, recalls with pleasure the fact that in his first year in America, before he was 19 years old, he made $900 selling spring water.

For such special occasions of business or pleasure as have been hinted at, there were restaurants, of course—comparatively high-priced places—except a few, favored of rich, exclusive old merchants, which were superlatively so. In them things were cooked "to order." The patronage was limited and largely confined to regular customers who generally thought more of the fluids than the solids when they dined away from home. Old New-Yorkers will remember as some of the leading establishments at that time Sandy Welch's, under the Museum, where the *Herald* office now is; Sanborn's "Cornucopia," in Park-row; Old Tom's, on Thames-street; the "Tontine," at the corner of Water and Wall streets; George W. Brown's, on Water-street, between Pine and Wall streets; Pearsall's, under the Fulton Market, and Clark & Brown's, on Maiden-lane. Something later it was that John Florence opened, in the basement at the corner of Park-place and Broadway, a restaurant so much more magnificent than any of its predecessors that the town enjoyed quite an excitement over it, and used to stare wonderingly at its appointments, which were then deemed positively princely, although such as would now seem quite ordinary in a first-class establishment.

The ice-cream saloons used to do some business in feeding women at that time, and from the remembrances of those who lived then it would seem that the fair sex knew then just about as little of what was good or what they should eat as they do now. Pies, cakes, and refrigerants were what they wanted, not the substantial food vended at the places which have been mentioned, and so, probably, the ice-cream saloons should, in strict propriety, be left out of the account.

Another class of public refectories existed—the coffee and cake shops—which at that early day dispensed, for little money, to printers and other impecunious but virtuously hungry folks, the mysterious coffee, the dyspepsia-laden cake, the oleaginous pork, and the nutritious but treacherous bean, even as they do now. One such place was Patterson's, at the corner of Ann and Nassau streets, where a good deal of Dan Sweeny's supply of pure spring water was consumed. Sweeny was a smart Irish lad, on the lookout for a fortune, and was the first to perceive the public want of a restaurant of medium class, where prices should approximate to those at Patterson's, but the variety of food, and its quality, should be greater and better than there. That was the kind of a place he opened in 1836, at No. 11 Ann-street, one door from Theatre-alley. His shop was very small and furnished in the plainest manner, but it did a rushing business from its start. Instead of the 30 or 40 cents then generally charged for a plate of roast beef, or boiled mutton, or anything else, in the established restaurants, he offered his meats, pies, and puddings at 6 cents per plate—tea and coffee at 3 cents per cup. It was a new revelation. Some objected that his plates were small, but experiment soon demonstrated that five of his 6-cent dishes were more filling than one 30-cent dish. The balance was in his favor. During the dinner hours one could only edge into his little restaurant with difficulty. James Gordon Bennett, Horace Greeley, Lawyer Mulock, Moses Y. Beach, Mordecai M. Noah, and Lewis Gaylord Clark were among his regular patrons. His manifest success speedily encouraged rivals, the first of whom was John Johnston, who opened a place on the upper side of Fulton-street, between Nassau-street and Broadway. It was a larger shop, but not in other respects any better than the pioneer concern, and did not take away any of Sweeny's regular customers. The number of eaters consulting economy seemed, however, to steadily increase with the facilities for their accommodation, and not only did both Sweeny and Johnston do well, "making money hand over fist," but equal success attended the ventures of John Sweeny, brother of Daniel, who opened a cheap eating-house on Fulton-street, opposite Johnston's, (where Currier's now is,) and a man named Rogers, who started another on Fulton-street, opposite the Fulton Market, (still going on under Sweet's management.)

In 1843 the few proprietors of these cheap dining saloons combined together and put up their prices to 10 cents per plate for meats, pies, and puddings, and 5 cents per cup for tea and coffee. Two years later Daniel Sweeny moved his concern to the corner of Duane and Chatham streets, where his hote now stands, and about the same time the Crook family entered upon this line of business. Samuel Crook first started a cheap eating saloon under the Fulton Market. He had no waiters. Standing behind a table on which was spread his stock of provisions, he would slice off the portion called for, receive his 6 cents, and hand over the plate to his customer, who was expected to carry it for himself to another table, and there peaceably devour his 6 cents' worth. That devouring process was not always attended with what might be expected under the head of perfect comfort. At high tide occasionally the water would be ankle deep, and diners would have to wade to Crook's serving-table and back to their seats, where they would perch with their feet braced up on the rungs of their stools. This place, it will be seen, was not the first cheaper than those of the Sweenys, Johnston, or Rogers, and could afford to be on the style of Spartan simplicity in which it was conducted.

Sam and Harvey Crook, nephews of Samuel Crook, next opened on Washington-street a larger and better place than any of the cheap eating-houses previously in existence. Their success is sufficiently attested by their present condition. Sam is proprietor of the large Crook's Hotel on Chatham-street, and Harvey owns the extensive and popular restaurant and saloon in THE TIMES Building. In 1846 Rufus Crook, (another nephew,) in company with Foster A. Pettit, established a cheap restaurant in the *Journal of Commerce* Building, corner of Water and Wall streets, and made it famous by the size and excellence of their apple dumplings—there are men now who, looking back upon those dumplings through memory's mellow haze, are ready to affirm that "they were as big as a man's head—nearly." Rufus Crook died worth $100,000. Pettit, also rich, still keeps a restaurant on Water-street.

Imitations of these restaurants of course sprang up in various places all over town, but were generally known as "cockroach dens;" but even they did a good business. As the number of establishments of the better class increased, these lower concerns generally dropped into the coffee and cake order. One exception to the rule of decline, however, was the eating-house started in Washington-street, near the Washington Market, by Smith & McNeil. They at first occupied only one little shop, but gradually they extended it by additions as the demands of their business increased, until now they have the largest cheap dining rooms in the City, and feed regularly between 5,000 and 6,000 persons daily. It was about 1848 that Gould, who now runs a place opposite the old Post Office, on Nassau-street, opened the Belmont Hotel on Fulton-street. It was confined to No. 133 when first opened, but adjoining houses were quickly added, until it attained its present large proportions. In good times, formerly, when under Mr. Richards' management this restaurant used to feed 5,000 or 6,000 persons every day, but the character of its business surroundings has changed. The occupants of the offices now thronging that locality are not such good and numerous customers as the clerks and storekeepers used to be, and an injurious effect has been exerted by the establishment of private lunch rooms in several of the adjacent large bank and insurance buildings for the accommodation of the employes and occupants in them. Owing to these various causes the patronage of the Belmont is now only about 3,000 per diem. This house was somewhat run down in 1857, until J. P. Richards took hold of it and by his good management reinstated it in popular favor. In 1858 he made it famous by his "strawberry shortcake," of which he was the original manufacturer for restaurants. He used to make 300 or 400 large cakes, worth from 60 cents to $1 each, every day, and originated the effective advertisement of stringing the emptied berry baskets in long lines over the front of the building and to the top of the flag-staff on the roof. At one time he had 45,000 baskets thus dangling in the wind, and when, twice a day, a man would climb the flag-staff to string up more, Fulton-street would be crowded with people witnessing the feat. After the baskets were out up the crowd would rush in for shortcake. Richards was a bustling, energetic, and impulsive man, and some of his acquaintances used to take advantage of his disposition to play practical jokes on him. By 1871 Richards had made $200,000 in the Belmont restaurant. Then he sold out there, started the St. George—now the Continental—corner Twentieth-street and Broadway, and after many vicissitudes is again back at the Belmont. Quite a number of now prominent restaurateurs—in the popular line—were among his employes at the Belmont between 1857 and 1871, of whom may be noted Overton, now in Park-row; J. W. Merritt, in Ninth-street; Whitney Merritt, at Eighth-street and Sixth-avenue; Charles Merritt, on Broadway, near Twelfth-street; Theodore Reynolds, on the Bowery, near Houston-street; Smith & Green, in Cortlandt-street, and Barney Fowler, who afterward kept the place in Broadway, near Houston-street, since run by Coe, but now in Red Bank, N. J. Each one of these rose from a subordinate position to be Superintendent under Mr. Richards, and then amassed sufficient means to start for himself. Two of those named, Overton and J. W. Merritt were started in business by Mr. Richards. Now the old man has gravitated back to be simply Superintendent, in the employ of Mr. M. V. Cable.

There have been few of the cheap eating-houses that acquired special notoriety by any particular dish, none that did so to the extent of the Belmont on its strawberry shortcake, but it is remembered still that Crook & Petit's apple dumplings, Sweeney's bread puddings, and the buckwheat cakes made at the "Quaker House," on Dey-street, were worthy of the veneration of all true gourmands. Those buckwheat cakes were peculiarly fine, so large and light, and sweet and thoroughly baked were they, and, though the restaurant was but a small place—in the basement of an old-fashioned mansion—where they were sold, the proprietor amassed an independent fortune, mainly upon them.

There are now about 500 cheap eating-houses in New-York, and the capital invested in their conduct is estimated by competent authorities in the business at not less than $1,000,000. Smith & McNeil's is the largest place; next come the "Belmont" and "Continental," doing about an equal amount of business, and after them a score, or possibly more, each of which feeds 1,000 to 1,500 persons per diem. The remainder are comparatively small concerns. To tell any one that 10 or 15 portions of meat—say roast beef, for instance, each portion selling for 15 or 10 cents—are cut from a single carcass, would convey an exaggerated idea of the profits of the business; yet such is actually the fact, and some cunning carvers will even cut a pound of clear meat into as high as 20 10-cent plates. But it must be taken into account that the restaurateur has to furnish with the meat, and without extra charge, bread, butter, vegetables, sauces, and other seasoning; has to pay for services of waiters, cooks, scullions, and cashiers; has to bear the wear and tear of material, the heavy item of breakages, the cost of fuel and gas, the rent, and interest on original investment. So rapidly do these incidentals mount up that, it is averred by men in the business, the actual profit on a 10-cent plate—averaging meats, fish, &c., together—is not more than from a cent to a cent and a half. The secrets of success in the cheap dining-room business are, first, strict economy, and second, making a trade sufficiently large to give a respectable aggregate of the small profits. A restaurant of this kind to feed about 1,000 persons would use daily 200 pounds of beef, 20 pounds of pork, 75 pounds of veal, 150 to 200 pounds of mutton, 50 pounds of poultry and about 50 pounds of fish. Of all this, if the establishment is properly conducted, not more than five pounds will be left over at the close of the day. Waste is avoided as carefully as possible, but the means by which that is effected, especially in some of the smaller saloons, may well be left to the imagination. There are mysteries connected with such simple words as "hash" and "stew" and "pie" which none but the foolishly rash will seek to penetrate. In general, however, it may be affirmed that in no respect except the diminutiveness of the portions furnished is there much choice between these cheap houses and more pretentious and high-priced places. The better class of them keep excellent meats and take care to cook them as to suit their patrons. A share of custom must be kept on the alert by the popular restaurateur. Where on ordinary days he will provide no more than 30 gallons of clam chowder, and say 50 pounds of fish, his provision for a Friday or a "fish day" in Lent, will run up to 60 or 70 gallons of chowder and double his usual supply of fish—a fact that affords pleasing attestation to the extent of piety in the community.

Waiters get $7 per week, and are held responsible for all breakages—which they can be convicted of—but, as a rule, out of the $60 or $70 per month of breakages in a large restaurant, not more than 60 or 70 cents can be charged to the waiters. "The cat" and "somebody else" are the customary culprits. Twelve hours constitute a day's work.

Four or five years ago another variety of cheap restaurant bloomed into a fair share of popular favor, under the seductive title of "Quaker Dairies." Their distinctive feature is the rigid exclusion from their supply of refreshments of the wicked lager and the demoralizing new ale common to other popular eating-houses, and the substitution therefor of a peculiarly colicky sort of cider, cerulean milk, and weak tea. The bill of fare makes also a prominent spread of such seductive viands as "wheaten grits," and "mush and milk," and "oat-meal gruel," thick and slab. A large part of the popular appreciation of these concerns is attributable to their uniform employment of as good-looking girls as they can find to serve as waitresses and cashiers, and it is without doubt a happy illustration of the beautiful law of natural compensations, that the patrons thus attracted shall be nurtured upon materials declared best for brain building.

A SCHOOL BOY REWARDED.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* of Tuesday contains the following account of a well-merited acknowledgment of heroic action on the part of a school boy in that city:

"At the old Normal School, located on Sergeant street, between Ninth and Tenth, Harry P. Van Aken, aged 14, was yesterday afternoon presented with a handsome American hunting-case gold watch valued at $150, a copy of *The Young Trail Hunter*, a fruit-knife, and a gold pencil and penholder combined, as tokens of his bravery and coolness at the fire which broke out in the building during school hours on the 6th inst. Dr. M. P. Hutchinson, a member of the Board of Education, said that he himself had, through some misunderstanding, been awarded by the press of the city all the credit attached to the orderly manner in which the scholars had been dismissed from the school on that occasion. The facts are, Master Van Aken, a scholar under Miss McRaith, in the third story of the building, had been sent below on an errand, and while there discovered the fire a few moments after the speaker had done so, and while the latter was entering the classroom of Miss Cresson's school on the first floor. After the discovery, Van Aken, in a cool and collected manner, told Miss Cresson of the fire, and then ran to Miss McRaith's department, where he told her quietly that the building was on fire, and that she had better dismiss her scholars immediately. This was the first intimation she had of the impending danger, and she acted upon the youth's suggestion, and in a minute the scholars were outside the building. At the conclusion of Dr. Hutchinson's explanation, Van Aken was called before the audience, and the watch was presented to him by F. C. Garrigues, President of the Board of Directors of the Tenth School Section. In taking the watch Van Aken said: 'I thank you and the Directors for this most beautiful gift. I expected no reward, except happiness, for having given warning in time to save the boys.' The pencil was the gift of Van Aken's schoolmates; the book was presented by Miss Ella Browne, his teacher; and the knife by Miss McRaith. The watch is inscribed as follows: 'Presented to Harry P. Van Aken by the Board of Directors of the Tenth School Section, Philadelphia, for his courage and noble conduct during a fire in the old Normal School building, Feb. 6, 1877.' Master Robert L. Earley, who carried a lame boy down stairs at the time of the fire, and then returned for the cripple's crutch, was next the recipient of reward for praiseworthy conduct. He was presented by Miss Mary Taylor, his teacher, with a napkin ring and a volume entitled *Fast Friends*."

A LARGE ESTIMATE.

A recent letter from Dallas, Texas, to the St. Louis *Republican* says: "Last year the Iron Mountain and the Texas and Pacific Railways brought into this State 212,000 people. I have no statistics as to the number brought by other roads, by water, and overland in wagons, but the best informed residents and land men with whom I have conversed estimate the number arriving in the State for actual settlement at 400,000, and I think the figures are not exaggerated. There is so large a scope of country open to settlement by those who desire cheap homes that the great increase in population is scarcely perceptible. Within the past six months, however, the stream seems to have settled into a channel, and that leads toward Northern and Western Texas."

WELL NAMED.

The Lancaster (Penn.) *Examiner* of Saturday says: "Mr. John J. High, residing in West Earl Township, this county, deserves to be classed with giants. He is a young man, 18 years of age, height 6 feet 3½ inches, and weighs 230 pounds. Should there be any one in the county to compare with him, considering age, we should be pleased to hear from him or of him."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT NOTES.

Chief Justice Church, of the Court of Appeals, occupied a seat on the bench beside Chief Justice Davis in Supreme Court Chambers yesterday.

Judge Sedgwick, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, granted an injunction restraining Hart Jackson from giving representations of the play of "Our Boys" at the Broadway Theatre or elsewhere. The injunction was granted in a suit brought by Augustin Daly, who is the author of the play in question.

Harry Smith, aged 14, a native of St. John, N. B., was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, charged with having attempted to steal a silk handkerchief from the pocket of Miss Annie Kaskell, of No. 1,247 Second avenue, while she was passing along Broadway, on the 22d inst. The lad was committed for that in default of $1,000 bail.

The parents of Frank Heller, a cripple 8 years of age, are endeavoring to regain possession of the boy, who was found begging in the streets recently and was taken charge of by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. He was sent to Randall's Island. His parents took out a writ of habeas corpus which was returnable before Chief Justice Davis, in the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday, when argument was had. The Chief Justice reserved his decision.

Anna Heller, who is 16 years of age, recently brought suit in the Superior Court against J. Christoph Pitschke. She says that she was struck by a stone which Pitschke threw at some boys, but which glanced off and struck her in the forehead. In an affidavit presented to Judge Sedgwick yesterday, she says that Pitschke has offered to compromise the case for $300, and that she is willing to accept the amount in settlement. Judge Sedgwick, however, dismissed an application for leave to settle.

The suit of the Western Union Telegraph Company against George Harrington, Thomas A. Edison, the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, Jay Gould, and others, was before Judge Sedgwick, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, on a motion for the continuance of a temporary injunction against the defendants, but argument on the motion was adjourned for 10 days. The plaintiffs claim to be the owners of certain patents in regard to duplex and quadruplex telegraphy, and are endeavoring to restrain the defendants from suing on account of these patents.

WASHINGTON'S GREAT-GRAND-NIECE.

On application of Mrs. Ella B. Washington, a great-grand-niece of George Washington, Justice Dykman granted an order of arrest on a suit brought by Mrs. Washington against Walter S. Church. Church was arrested by the Sheriff of Albany County, and his return with Mrs. Washington's affidavit was filed in the County Clerk's Office, Brooklyn, yesterday. The affidavit, which is as follows, contains an interesting narration of the facts:

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—*Ella B. Washington against Walter S. Church.*—City and County of New-York, ss. Ella B. Washington being duly sworn, says that she is the plaintiff herein, and resides at No. 204 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; that she is the great-grand-niece of Gen. George Washington, first President of the United States, and also of his wife, Martha Washington; that she is the widow of Lewis W. Washington, who was great-grand-nephew of said George Washington; that by virtue of said relation, she became the owner of many relics of said George and Martha Washington; that in consequence of losses sustained during the late civil war, deponent was compelled, in the interest of her family, to offer some of said relics for sale; that before the date hereinafter mentioned, deponent sold several of said relics to the State of New-York for the sum of $20,000, and authorized Walter S. Church, the defendant, as her agent, to collect and receive the said $20,000 for and on her behalf; that defendant agreed to collect and receive said $20,000, and to remit and to pay over the same to deponent on request; that thereafter, and on or about the 18th day of April, 1873, defendant, deponent's agent and for and on her behalf, collected and received the said $20,000; that of said $20,000 defendant has paid deponent only $10,606, leaving a balance of $9,394, which, with interest, amounts to $13,095 90, now due from defendant to deponent, for and on account of the collection and receipt of said $20,000 by defendant; that deponent has often and urgently requested defendant to pay the money due her on said account, but he has refused and still refuses to pay his said money, and has converted the same to his own use; that for the cause of action above stated deponent has commenced an action in this court against defendant, the said Walter S. Church.

ELLA B. WASHINGTON.

Sworn to before me this 13th day of February, 1877.

WILLIAM B. PARKER,
Notary Public, New-York County.

SUIT ON A POLICY OF INSURANCE.

Judge Benedict yesterday rendered decision in the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, in the suit of Kate J. Bayliss against the Travelers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, which action was brought to recover on a policy for $10,000 issued by the defendant on the life of William E. Bayliss, the husband of the plaintiff. In his opinion Judge Benedict recites the fact that the agreement of the policy was to pay to the plaintiff the amount of the policy "within 90 days after sufficient proof that the insured, William E. Bayliss, at any time within the continuance of the policy shall have sustained bodily injuries effected through external violent and accidental means, within the intent and meaning of this contract and the conditions hereunto annexed, and such injuries alone shall have occasioned death within 90 days from the happening thereof; provided that the insurance shall not extend to any death or disability which may have been caused wholly or in part by any surgical operation or medical treatment therefor of disease." The cause was tried before the court and a jury, when a verdict was found for the plaintiff, subject, however, to the opinion of the court. The insured died on Nov. 20, 1872, having about a week previous been suffering from influenza, and subsequently from cholera morbus, accompanied by convulsions. He was then treated by a physician, and requested that an opiate be given him to cause sleep, whereupon he was directed to take opium, which he did. The defense contended that this was not administered by the hand of a physician, and that the death did not come within the scope of the policy. Judge Benedict, however, decides that it was taken by direction of a physician, and directs that judgment be entered in favor of the plaintiff.

THE CASE OF JOE COBURN.

When Judge Sutherland was requested on Friday to come down to his chambers for the purpose of hearing a renewal of the application to admit Coburn to bail he was unable through illness to comply, but promised to attend yesterday, and was in the office of the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions at 11 o'clock. His Honor explained that he had only come to his chambers to keep his promise, not to take any action in the case of Coburn. He contended that he had no power to hear the application in Chambers, the matter having been remitted back by Judge Brady to him, not as a Judge, but as Judge of the Court of General Sessions. The court was not then in session, and he could, therefore, take no action in the matter before the assembling of court on Monday. The only one of Coburn's counsel in attendance was Mr. Edgar M. Chipman, who on hearing Judge Sutherland's decision, communicated it to the prisoner at the Tombs. An extra panel of 75 jurors will be drawn in the Court of General Sessions to-morrow, and summoned to attend on Tuesday to serve on the Coburn case. The prisoner will be tried on one of the two indictments for felonious assault found against him. The maximum penalty on a conviction in either case is 10 years in State Prison. It is understood that Coburn's friends have dispensed with the services of some of the legal luminaries who figured in the proceedings on Wednesday, and have intrusted the defense to Messrs. Charles W. Brooke and Edgar M. Chipman.

A RECEIVER'S BALD SHOWING.

Danforth R. Olney was appointed, some time since, as the Receiver of the Excelsior Gas Machine Company, in a suit brought against the latter by one R. J. Tolles. Mr. Olney petitioned Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday to be released from all liability as Receiver. From Mr. Olney's statement, it appears that he realized only $943 86 by a sale of the company's assets. The attorney and counsel fees, the fees of the Receiver, and the plaintiff's costs amount to the whole sum realized from the assets. Chief Justice Davis, in deciding the matter, says: "The motion is denied, and Albert Stickney, Esq., is appointed as a Referee to state and settle what the accounts of the Receiver are, and especially to inquire and report why it is that all the funds collected by the Receiver have been exhausted by attorney and counsel fees, and by what authority the Receiver has paid out such funds and has suffered such expenses to be incurred."

THE CASE OF F. O. BO

The New-York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 25, 1877.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

Speaker RANDALL yesterday behaved less like a heated and unscrupulous partisan, and more like the presiding officer of a legislative assembly, than he has heretofore done. He conceded at least that while holding that a motion to postpone the performance of a legal duty was perfectly regular, motions to interrupt it at any or every stage of its progress, were out of order. The distinction is rather a fine one, but in this case a perception of half the truth is better than disregarding it altogether. Thanks to this ruling and to a return to reason by a large section of the Democrats, the vote of Oregon was finally disposed of, and the vote of Pennsylvania was taken up. Objection was offered to one Elector on the preposterous ground that he was a Centennial Commissioner, and the two houses separated. The Democrats in the Senate were ashamed to sustain this silly objection, and it was voted down in that chamber almost unanimously. In the House a motion for a recess till Monday prevailed by a very slender majority, and the sending of the South Carolina returns to the Commission was thus delayed till Monday.

That the count will proceed without delay on Monday there seems to be no reason to doubt, and the Commission will hardly allow much time to be wasted over the Democratic return from South Carolina, which is conceded to be a perfectly untenable one. After that, the only objection likely to be made will be to the vote of Wisconsin, though the promoters of factious delay can waste time first over a frivolous objection to an Elector in Rhode Island, and following South Carolina, over an equally absurd one to a Vermont Elector. It will be seen that even though filibustering has lost its power for mischief, delay can be gained without outraging the verbal requirements of the Electoral law. The business community, which has everything to lose from the success of the revolutionary tricksters at Washington, should promptly recognize this danger, and make such a protest against plunging the country once more into a wrangle over the Presidency as will not be liable to be misunderstood.

Perhaps the surest evidence that the Democratic Party does not seriously intend to defeat the completion of the Electoral count before the 4th of March is to be found in the fact that the *World* has become one of the most violent advocates of the policy of broken faith and irritating delay. As a party organ the *World* has been specially distinguished for flopping over at the wrong time. It has been loudest in its commendations of Democratic trickery and fraud at the moment that less unscrupulous partisans were preparing to desert the failing cause. The journal which went over to TWEED before his fall, and sustained him till he was in sight of the Penitentiary, merely challenges public derision when it rants in this Cambyses vein, "Why should there be this tremendous haste in 'closing up' a count which, when it is closed up by the law and the forms, will yet remain forever open in equity and in fact, exhaling its pestiferous vapors to poison the atmosphere of American politics, and corroding by its exhalations the lustre of our national character in the eyes of all mankind?" And it has sufficiently characterized its own course when it talks about "the nauseous hypocrisy of people who, after twisting the sanctities of law to serve flat public dishonesty, are now trembling with terror" and impotent rage because their plot has miscarried.

In another column will be found a clear and concise summary of the leading points of reform legislation which a majority of both houses seem prepared to concede to this City. The chief difficulty in the way of a practical embodiment of these ideas is to be found in the multiplicity of bills introduced, in many cases for the purpose of throwing the entire subject into confusion and thus staving off the day of reckoning till another session. There are some bills introduced with perfectly good intent which should at once be withdrawn by those responsible for them. Among these is Mr. COWDIN'S bill for a Municipal Council of citizens and officeholders to report the necessary reductions in the City salary list. It is perfectly clear that no efficient help can be expected from the office-holding class in the direction of economy, and all suggestions emanating from that source ought to be received with proper caution. There are a number of desirable reforms in the direction of placing restrictions on the growth of the debt, of protecting property-owners against spoliation by assessments for unnecessary public improvements, &c., which are partially provided for in Assembly bill 168, but which need expansion and clearer definition. Some amendments made to this bill on the recommendation of the Corporation Counsel have rather a suspicious look, and should be carefully examined.

The *Sun* and *World* publish an identical report of Mr. TILDEN'S examination in the suit of BOODY against OGDEN and others. The report may, therefore, be accepted as one of the latest productions of the Bureau of Nincompoops, and was doubtless intended to place the defeated candidate in the most favorable light before the people. A somewhat amusing emphasis is given to the assertions that Mr. TILDEN appeared in "perfect health" and that his examination "tired him very little." This will be a gratifying announcement to the people who have renominated TILDEN for 1880, and is a conclusive proof that the true elixir of life is to be found in a long and desperate gamble for the Presidency. Mr. TILDEN'S senile garrulity is described by the following elegant periphrasis: "His replies to the plaintiff's counsel were often more full and exhaustive than was desirable to his interrogater," and his convenient lapses of memory are passed over in silence. If the Democratic organs are satisfied with the bearing of their candidate on the witness stand, nobody has any right to complain, but any one who reads a full report of the proceedings will find in them a fresh reason for thankfulness that the country has been spared the humiliation of seeing this shuffling trickster in the chair of the President of the United States.

A HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

In the present position of affairs nothing is certain until it is accomplished. The time remaining is short, and the most careful calculations may be upset by an accident. Still, we cannot but accept yesterday's proceedings at Washington as the promise of a regular and quiet settlement of the Presidential question. The danger apprehended has not occurred. The Oregon decision, which seemed likely to be made the occasion of delay on the part of the House, has been disposed of; and the successive divisions upon dilatory motions, more or less disguised, justify the hope that the work of the Electoral Commission will be allowed to proceed uninterruptedly to the end. The crisis which on Friday night seemed imminent is to-day averted, and the legitimate result of the count assured. It would be unjust not to credit the Speaker of the House with some share in the production of this gratifying change. The severity with which we have criticised his general course, and the connection we have alleged as between himself and the extremists, strengthen the obligation to admit the equity and firmness of his rulings during the brief but excited struggle which preceded the close of the Oregon case. Whether or not he would have been able to change the current of events, had he chosen a different course, is an immaterial consideration. The fact to be remembered is, that at a critical moment the Speaker, who has been supposed to be identified with the policy of factious resistance to the decisions of the Commission, exerted his influence on the side of order and law. For the result which his judgments facilitated we are indebted mainly to a minority of the Democratic Representatives acting in concert with the solid body of Republicans. Without this help, the latter would have struggled in vain. Rendered steadfastly against motions which would have had the effect of causing delay, it determined the action of the House and frustrated the known purposes of the more violent Democrats. There is further encouragement in the superior character and intellect of the men who, in a great emergency, thus severed themselves from the majority of their party, and, without surrendering their preferences or convictions, insisted upon the acceptance in good faith of the verdict of the Commission.

The event has a significance much wider than the issue immediately involved. A grateful recognition of service would be deserved if the service itself decided nothing more than the question whether, on the 5th of March, Gov. HAYES shall be installed in the Presidency, or whether the failure of a regular election shall be followed by renewed and disastrous strife. But much more than this has been gained. The division in the Democratic ranks between conservatives and revolutionists, foreshadowed in the sayings and doings of the various caucuses, is an accomplished fact. And it is rendered more remarkable by the sectional aspect of the division which the votes reveal. We are not required to put a forced construction upon signs or motives. What is apparent on the surface is, that the moderate element in the Democratic Party has asserted itself against the revolutionists, and that this element derives most of its distinctive importance from its connection with the Southern States. If the country is not now menaced with the perils of a fresh contest for the Presidency, the circumstance is attributable to the honorable interpretation of an implied pledge and the patriotic superiority to the base arts of partisanship which have distinguished many of the Southern Democrats. They have risen above the level of their party, and have laid the foundation of an alliance which should outlive the immediate occasion for it.

The Hayes administration, if it fulfill the expectations of its disinterested friends, will mark the beginning of a new era in our politics. It will encounter difficulties where, under other circumstances, it might have looked for support. Attempts will undoubtedly be made to thrust it into the well-worn party ruts, and to fasten upon it the old party burdens. Men who did nothing to assist Gov. HAYES in the canvass, but on the contrary did all they could unseen to defeat him, will set up claims to his confidence and to his consideration in the dispensation of patronage. They will ask him to identify himself with the worst features of the policy they have in every instance sustained. The character of the President elect, his known sympathies and purposes, are a guarantee that he will correctly appreciate the motives of those who thus approach him, and will pursue the path indicated by his own instincts and judgment, regardless of their entreaties and their threats. They will not dare to oppose him openly, but their constrained support will be a sorry reliance in the hour of need. Gov. HAYES' duty in regard to these matters would be the same whatever might be the effect upon the working of his office. He will be sustained in its discharge, however, by the known approval of independent politicians, and of thoughtful, high-toned men who cannot be classed among politicians, who helped him cordially during the canvass, and now look trustfully toward his direction of the Government. The coldness of insincere adherents will be more than compensated for by the warmth of honest, unselfish friends. The result to be hoped for is such an accession of independent strength as shall turn the evenly-balanced scale in the House in his favor, and shall so establish harmony between his administration and both branches of Congress.

We should overstep the truth if we referred to yesterday's triumph of moderation and law as an assurance that the requisite support will be forthcoming. The party conditions of the next House will, however, be more favorable than those which now exist, and it is, therefore, not unreasonable to suppose that a result which has been reached under adverse circumstances will be attainable when the Democratic mastery depends upon only eight votes. The moderates will then hold the balance of power. And, apart from its immediate consequences, the action we now chronicle challenges attention as evidence of the operation of influences among a certain class of the Southern members which may affect materially the policy and fortunes of the incoming Administration.

THE FUTURE SUBURBS OF NEW-YORK

The subject which we recently discussed in these columns, of the "deep lot" in the laying out of New-York, has been presented in a new aspect by the well-known landscape architect of the Central Park, Mr. OLMSTED, in a recent report to the Board of Public Parks. It is fortunate for the City that in nearly all its important departments, are quiet men, either of genius for their work or of a life-long experience, who do the real labor of the community, while the politicians over them reap the honor and the larger present reward. But their work and name endure, while the demagogues are forgotten. Mr. OLMSTED reports officially to his presiding officer, MARTIN, the land speculator, who can probably no more appreciate the laws of art than he could those of philology. To New-York, the views of the artist are alone of any importance, while those which may be entertained by such men as TAPPEN to guide the Board of Parks may be dropped out of view.

Mr. OLMSTED notices what we have already called attention to, the burden upon small property-holders of this arbitrary division of land into lots of twenty-five by one hundred feet. As an artist, too, he feels its unfortunate effect in the long, narrow rooms of our houses, and in the few sites permitted by it in the City for truly grand and memorial buildings. No such sites can possibly be obtained in New-York "as Rome gives St. Peter's, Paris the Madeleine, or London St. Paul's." Each grand structure can, by the division of land into blocks, only have sixty-six yards in extent from north to south. Also, there is great difficulty in lighting and ventilating a museum, library, exchange, or hotel, unless from opposite streets—if it be not on a corner—or unless a whole block be occupied. Worst of all, this block arrangement compels every house to deposit and deliver its garbage and ashes in front. If, on the other hand, the blocks were cut with little lanes, as in Boston, the streets would be delivered of half their present nuisances, and the air of each dwelling-house of some of the gases which now poison its atmosphere.

The especial object, however, of the architect of the Central Park, in his discussion of this subject, is to recommend a new mode of dividing land in the part of the City which has yet to be laid out. This district is described as the larger part of the great promontory reaching from South Yonkers, and terminating three miles to the southward in the abrupt headland of Spuyten Duyvil. Its ridge-line is generally about 200 feet in elevation, and at its highest point, it is 232 feet above tide-water. It is a rugged, wooded, romantic region, peculiarly unfitting it for the stiff parallelogram treatment, and adapting it for a more picturesque and natural laying-out, in view of its steep declivities and romantic views, and the excessive difficulty of cutting it up into regular blocks of 200 feet, Mr. OLMSTED makes the ingenious suggestion that it be prepared for what is so much needed near New-York, and what is such a favorite thing near London and Paris—a "suburban quarter." His assumption is, that always in a large city a considerable number of persons are to be found to whom it is a necessity to live in semi-rural conditions, but who must be near their places of business. "Rapid transit" would transfer the dwellers in this district to Wall street in just about the time the railroads do from a similar quarter in Hampstead or Highgate to the "City," in London. Like those quarters, he would lay out the Westchester district in "terraces," with crescent-shaped or winding roads, with irregular lots, preserving old trees, picturesque rocks, and natural beauties, leaving spaces for pretty villas and their gardens, and here and there a green quadrangle for a college, or a terrace with wide outlook over the Hudson, or its parallel valley for a suburban boarding-house or hotel. He says justly that no more beautiful or attractive region exists in America near a large city for suburban villas. In his judgment, such a locality, so well adapted for walking and driving, would attract many wealthy people as residents, and soon, by its superior advantages, sufficiently raise the value of the land to compensate for the apparent loss of money in abandoning the deep-lot and block divisions.

The whole proposal seems to us to be the beginning of better things in the artistic methods of laying out our suburbs. The "boulevard plan" has become a burden and a nuisance to many of the districts near New-York, completely spoiling quiet, pretty rural scenes, and burdening the taxpayers with heavy taxes. The deep-lot plan, very convenient indeed in a plain, has been tried sufficiently. We need now some more picturesque effects. The land comprised in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards is peculiarly adapted for a new treatment. A suburban quarter for New-York is precisely what it wants to make its attractions more like those of the European capitals. The expense of the new plans would not probably be much greater than under the rectangular system, and New-York would retain something which would have in itself all the attraction and beauty of a park. We confess, however, with the mistaken greed of the property-holders on the one side, and such judges of art as the Park Commissioners and the Aldermen on the other, we have not much hope for its adoption.

PHANTOM FORTUNES.

On the borders of Suffolk and Essex, two miles from the old English market town of Lavenham, whose parish church, renowned for its exquisite tracery work and carving, is a monument of the pious munificence of the DE VERES, stood at the close of the last century a sumptuous and stately mansion called Acton Place, razed to the ground more than forty years ago. It was not at that time an old house by any means, having only been erected about 1720 by ROBERT JENNENS, who had purchased the estate. This gentleman was a member of one of the first families who grew wealthy in the Birmingham trade. His father, HUMPHREY, acquired an enormous fortune in that town by button making and other metal work, and took up his abode at Erdington Hall in the neighborhood. He left several sons, who appear to have had souls above buttons, and set up as gentlemen, although we believe that the descendants of his brother make buttons at Birmingham to this hour. CHARLES JENNENS—HUMPHREY'S eldest son who attained manhood—married into the old Norman family of BURDETT—the same of which the Baroness BURDETT-COUTTS is so worthy a scion—and seated himself at Gopsall in Leicestershire.

ROBERT, brother of CHARLES, seems to have resided in London, and to have been much in the Army; he was aide de camp to WILLIAM III., and subsequently much occupied in real estate transactions. Although it does not appear that he was related to SARAH, Duchess of Marlborough, whose maiden name was the same as his, there was a close intimacy between them, and Mr. ROBERT JENNENS was largely intrusted with the management of the vast and scattered properties, and the investment of the enormous hoards which JOHN CHURCHILL and his grasping wife were daily accumulating. With both JENNENS and his wife—the descendant of an eminent Florentine family settled in England—the Duchess was in constant correspondence, and most of her letters contain an allusion to their only child, WILLIAM. This WILLIAM JENNENS was godson—some scandal mongers even hinted that he was son—of King WILLIAM III., page to GEORGE I., and lived thirty-eight years into the reign of GEORGE III. He inherited from his father, whom he survived seventy-three years, a large fortune, and probably derived more from his uncle, since it is difficult otherwise to account for his fortune being at his death so colossal, inasmuch as ROBERT JENNENS' letters to the Duchess do not indicate that he was more than affluent, and WILLIAM, though living far below his income, was not a miser, but lived at Acton Place in handsome style, noted for his luxurious table, and had a house in Grosvenor-square, the best place of residence in London. But at his death it was found that he had, besides large real estate, accumulated upward of two millions sterling, a sum almost unknown up to that date. When he died, in 1798, the dividends on most of his stocks and the interest on his mortgages had not been claimed for years. In his iron chest were bank-notes of 1788, to the amount of £19,000, and several thousand new guineas. He had never employed a regular steward.

A will was found in his pocket, but unsigned. His servant explained that Mr. JENNENS went to execute it at his lawyer's, but finding that he was without his spectacles deferred doing so. On what little points do our fortunes sometimes turn. This omission cost several people hundreds of thousands sterling. In the absence of a will the realty passed to the heir-at-law. This was the descendant of his father's eldest brother, CHARLES, of Gopsall, whose daughter and heiress married WILLIAM HANMER. By him she had a daughter, HESTER, wife of ASSHETON CURZON. They had a son, PENN. He married Lady SOPHIA, heiress of Earl HOWE, and that earldom becoming extinct, was revived in the person of her son. Thus the present Earl HOWE owns at this day the real estate of WILLIAM JENNENS. Now for his personalty In default of a will duly executed, administration with the will annexed was on 6th July, 1798, granted to WILLIAM LYGON, Esq., and Right Hon. MARY Viscountess Andover, the cousins german once removed, and nearest of kin of the said deceased. They were the grandchildren of his aunts, and a step nearer to him than the inheritors of the real estate, but not so near in direct male descent. The connection of his father and mother with the MARLBOROUGHS was brought to light by this devolution of the personalty, inasmuch as there was found among the papers at Madresfield, the seat of Lord Beauchamp, head of the Lygon family—a series of letters between the JENNENSES and the MARLBOROUGHS, which Lord Beauchamp published last year; probably at the instance of his accomplished father-in-law, the late Earl Stanhope, the historian. But it is notable that neither the Curzon nor the Beauchamp pedigree in the *Peerage* refers to the source of so much of their property.

Here, then, is the history of the man whose wealth is supposed to be awaiting heirs. From some inexplicable circumstance the idea got abroad that it remained unappropriated, and it must be presumed that certain cunning persons connected with the law have found it profitable to encourage this fond delusion. A quarter of a century ago the *Gentleman's Magazine* printed a statement to the effect that:

"The long-litigated case of the Jennings estate has been settled by the Court of Chancery. The property lies principally in the County of Suffolk, and at one period was estimated at £7,000,000, but only one-half of that amount has been divided by the late decision. Two claimants reside in Chelmsford. One, a journeyman painter, has received £500,000."

But next month follows an explanation to the effect that:

"Our correspondent, it appears, derived his information indirectly from the painter himself, who, much advanced in years, having been called to town to attach his signature to some document connected with the proceedings in his behalf, fancied that he had by his autograph secured the property!"

The editor proceeds to state that he had received a communication from the Jennens Family Association, from which he is led to believe that all the chancery "doubts" as to the rightful owners are not yet dispelled, and that all the claimants may still indulge the idea that have yet a chance of the prize. That claimants, here at all events, continue to do so, is evident from a recent paragraph in the New-Haven *Palladium*, of Feb. 3, where we read that:

"The American heirs of the Jennings estate in England held a meeting at Bridgeport, Conn., on the 31st of January, 200 being present. Competent agents will be employed to thoroughly prepare the case. The estate is valued at $30,000,000, of which $60,000,000 is in personalty. The English courts have rejected the claim of the English branch of the family."

We have no doubt of it, nor have we any that they will do precisely the same by that of the American branch. That somebody, however, has made, and hopes to make, a snug thing ont of this delusion we also feel assured. This sort of game goes on all the time, and it is but a few years since two rogues who had served in a lawyer's office, and while there contrived to obtain points in the family history of various persons, received for a length of time large sums of money on the assurance that they were agents of the Lord Chancellor, who had directed them to inquire into the claims certain persons had to estates which he desired to apportion among the heirs. If persons here who imagine themselves to be interested in English estates, had a grain of sense in their heads, they would subscribe an adequate sum, and then apply to the British Consul General to nominate some respectable Englishman, conversant with family history, and matters akin thereto, to institute inquiries, a course which would speedily elicit the truth.

ROMANCES READY MADE.

Those familiar with the life of WALTER SCOTT will remember that while in Rome, a short time before his death, he met the Duke and Duchess of Corchiano at a dinner given him by the eminent banker, TORLONIA. The conversation naturally turning upon poetry and romance, the Duke said that he had in his possession a vast number of records of the adventures, misfortunes, and crimes of the great Italian families for centuries, and that the author could use them for future works of fiction, if he would disguise the names so as not to compromise the descendants of the illustrious dead. How the offer must have inflamed the imagination of the poet! What magnificent material was there for multitudinous romances! With what eagerness he would have accepted the proposal twenty or ten years before! But then, unhappily, he was broken down with the severity of his labors, and died a few months later, at Abbottsford, a martyr to his inflexible and heroic resolution to pay the last farthing of his enormous debt.

What has become of those extraordinary papers? There is no doubt that the Duke had them, and was entirely earnest in his offer. They must still be in existence; it is less than forty-five years since SCOTT was in Rome. No writer so far as known has had access to that priceless treasure of topics. There have been endless Italian romances within that time founded on fact. BEYLE made a special study of Italian life; so did BYRON, though he never spent over a fortnight in the Eternal City. BROWNING has ransacked the libraries and monasteries of Venice, Verona, Padua, and Florence for themes for his muse; but none of them appears to have seen or heard of the Duke's collection. As yet it is, in all likelihood, virgin and untouched in a literary sense, and it is wonderful that it should be so in this day of excessive novel writing and ceaseless search after substance for book-making. How can it have escaped? Where is the host of scribes who, it might be naturally supposed, would still be toiling at this exhaustless mine?

It is impossible not to feel an interest in the records; not to desire to read them; not to wish to get acquainted with the new mysteries of human nature which they must unfold. They must be strange as any fiction, stranger probably, and far more alluring, because they are real; because they throb with actual life, and enjoy and suffer with genuine passion. We all know something of what the Middle Ages in Italy were, and to these most of the Duke's papers refer. A more pictorially inconsistent, romantic, licentious, and wicked period history does not include. Imagine the adventures, intrigues, plots, gallantries, poisonings, stabbings Corchiano's narratives would divulge! To think of them is to outline comedies and tragedies without end. The mind becomes an airy stage on which learned and treacherous prelates, profligate poets, murderous scholars, scheming artists, lovely women, hired bravos, conspiring monks, reckless soldiers, libidinous Popes group themselves, and move, and act, and melt away to return in kaleidoscopic picturesqueness, often dangerous, sometimes deadly, but always fascinating. The scene continually shifts from palace to prison; from the crowded piazza to the secluded castle; from the artificial, statue-bordered garden to the solitude of the Appenines; from the confessional to the banquet-hall; from the artist's studio to the shadow in which the assassin creeps; from the tapestried chamber, warm and sweet with lovers' kissing breath, to the dark river wherein the stilettoed body has just been thrown.

Out of the Corchiano manuscripts rise the ghosts of the Malatestas, stained with unholy love and pitiable from remorseless consequence; of the Borgias, gifted, beautiful, perfidious, and implacable; of the Gonzagas, powerful in war, but more to be dreaded in peace; of the Orsinis, poisoning and poisoned in turn; of the Cencis, branded with nameless crimes; of the Colonnas, destroying whatever stood in the way of their ambition; of the Bentivoglios, sovereigns to-day, and forlorn exiles to-morrow; of the Medicis, patrons of art and adepts in murder; of the Viscontis, learned, cruel, and destructive; of the loose, luxurious, unscrupulous Tazzis; of the Sforzas, mingling virtues and vices, as they mingled water and wine. All the beauty and deformity, all the sin and saintliness, all the culture and superstition, all the generosity and bigotry, all the heroism and tyranny of those contradictory centuries seem condensed in the pregnant records, and waiting for eloquent illustration.

Genius would not be needed to turn such fertile material into stirring story. The most ordinary talent would suffice; the poetry, the romance, the passion are all there; the tales would tell themselves, if they could see the light. In those papers are the fine comedy of fact and the stern tragedy of truth; it is philosophy, as DIONYSIUS, of Halicarnassus, understood it; for it is history teaching by example. Where are the enterprising novelists of the New and Old Worlds that they should thus long have neglected the splendid opportunities Rome affords? All the movement, startling incident, and varied complication of CALDERON'S and LOPE DE VEGA'S dramas; all the invention of CINTHIO and BOCCACCIO; all the characters of BALZAC; all the effective situations of HUGO, are as nothing compared with what the Corchiano records can furnish. There the imagination need not exert itself; plots will not be required; dramatic personages will be superfluous. Everything is ready at hand on the banks of the yellow Tiber; a little arrangement and manipulation, and presto! the work is done. Novels, romances, plays, poems, without number may be had for trifling investigation, and such as no carping critic can justly pronounce extravagant, unnatural, artificial, since they have been lived before they shall have been written.

There can no longer be any excuse for dramatists at home and abroad stealing wholesale from French authors, and calling it adaptation. Even the strangeness and the horrors of the *causes célèbres* are tame and tiresome in contrast with the fiery emotions, subtle plans, and desperate measures that the mediæval Italians have shared, formed, and taken. Their whole wayward, incongruous, thrilling life is set down in the invaluable collection, and the ambitious writers who go first will have the largest choice. There should be literary pilgrimages to Rome from every quarter of the civilized globe, to gather the glorious harvest which shall make every man of ink his own poet, and every playwright—marvelous to relate—the author of his own plays.

GOSSIP ABOUT GREAT PERSONAGES.

European newspapers are full of dreadful stories relating to the causes of the failure of the conference at Constantinople. Plain matter-of-fact people, who are dependent upon their knowledge of events as derived from daily dispatches, have imbibed views concerning the crisis in the East which have been very different from the real facts of the case, if one may trust the European gossips. The Governments represented at the conference were imperial, monarchical, aristocratic. To those of our fellow-citizens who have habitually regarded dukes, lords, and earls as a little lower than the angels, any gossip concerning these exalted personages would simply seem incredible. There is no unpleasant rumor concerning an American citizen—however eminent he may be—that is impossible of belief. But an English lord of high degree, for example, is naturally supposed to be so far removed above the ordinary passions of humanity that what he does and says, and what is said and done by those who appertain to him, has a certain Olympian weight and dignity which is unattainable in any republican form of government or society. This being true, it is a great shock to our reverence for aristocratic institutions to learn that the wits of the London and Paris press pursued with ridicule the Right Hon. ROBERT ARTHUR TALBOT GASCOIGNE-CECIL, Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, when he went to Constantinople as Minister Plenipotentiary, to represent Great Britain in the conference there assembled.

Salisbury, Marquis and Secretary, as aforesaid, traveled in great state and with a suite which was large enough to set up a small European kingdom with a Cabinet and nobility. The stories told of his "style," as an American would say, are edifying. But, as if a nobleman whose ancestry dates back to the Norman conquest could not make dignified progress toward Constantinople without moving the mirth of the baser newspaper world, he was ridiculed from the first as an anachronism and an amateur diplomatist. What is worse, Lady Salisbury, who, unhappily, accompanied her lord on this delicate mission, was described as being a strong-minded marplot, a managing woman who despised Mahommedans and regarded the Turks as a sort of semi-savage pagans. In our own country, where the women are regarded with a certain quaint old-fashioned chivalry, and where the domestic relations of a public man are seldom invaded by even the most brutal of newspapers, such stories as those told of the blue-blooded Right Hon. ARTHUR TALBOT, &c., Marquis of Salisbury, and his noble wife seem simply shocking. When a famous lady's relations to Gen. JACKSON broke up his Cabinet and caused much scandal, high-bred and high-born critics in other countries thanked GOD that such things were impossible in an aristocratic government. And when a Russian Minister's wife and an American Cabinet officer's wife got together by the ears in Washington, and the gossips of that city gabbled about dissensions in the Cabinet sown by one or both of these dames, it was only natural that people who believed that a republic was only another name for vulgar disorder looked upon the scandal as a sign of our political weakness.

But here is a noble lady who is credited by English and Continental newspapers with having been the cause of the diplomatic failure at Constantinople. What is worse, she is said to have accomplished this result by the sheer force of indiscretion. It is not necessary that this should be true. The mere fact that it is reported at all ought to shock the fine sensibilities of those of our fellow-citizens who believe that only a titled aristocracy can rest serenely in the empyrean which is above criticism or scandal. Lady Salisbury is said to be a woman of positive character. She has an inquiring mind and a laudable desire to know the world. When she went to Constantinople with her noble spouse, she readily found her way into the harems of some of the dignitaries of the Sublime Porte. She had never before seen a woman who owned only a minute fraction of a husband, though she might have gazed upon this marital phenomenon by visiting Salt Lake City, Utah. With a virtuous Englishwoman's scorn, she expressed her opinion of such a state of society. She told the ladies of the harem just what she thought of such a system as that which held them in gilded bondage. Furthermore, being admitted to the private family of MIDHAT Pasha, who, poor man, has but two wives, she chatted with Mrs. MIDHAT No. 1, but, turning her back on No. 2, she said that she "did not choose to associate with concubines." That the roof of MIDHAT'S palace did not fall in and crush this daring critic of Mohammedan customs was owing, no doubt, to the fact that Turkish roofs have lately been compelled to hear a great deal of outspoken opinion concerning affairs.

It is not necessary to receive this tale as true, nor is it needful that we believe the additional statement that such performances as those related of Lady Salisbury shocked and disgusted the Turkish magnates, destroyed the influence of the noble Marquis, alienated Turkey from England, and finally broke up the conference. It is possible, even probable, that all this is idle gossip. It is likely, too, that the tales concerning Salisbury's alleged "crankiness" and inflated self-importance are equally untrue. The point which must attract the attention of any free-born American who would go out of his way to kick a Duke, is that public gossip concerning the private life and manners of statesmen and their wives is not necessarily a republican institution. It is very true that in the heat of a political contest American newspapers and stump speakers do use personalities which are disgraceful. By common consent, if not in common decency, men's family relations are let alone, and public opinion reserves its bitterest scorn for him who "would lay his hand upon a woman," even in the fierce heat of a contest for Justice of the Peace, Congressman, or fence-viewer. But after this kind of tattle, those of our fellow-citizens who, disgusted with the low personalities and license of the politics of a Republic, have looked across the ocean to envy the high-bred calm of English political life, must be disheartened. That the Marchioness of Salisbury should be the subject of ill-natured newspaper ridicule because the noble Marquis belongs to the Government party, is bad enough. But when we hear that a noble earl, who is also Premier, is suspected of encouraging these attacks, we may well despair of monarchical institutions.

THE FINE ARTS.

SALE OF OIL-PAINTINGS AND WATER-COLORS.

The art-rooms of Henry D. Miner, auctioneer, at No. 845 Broadway, near Thirteenth-street, will be open for a sale of water-colors and oil-paintings on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday next. Dog-fanciers will find in No. 7 a very attractive little picture of a terrier, by De Vos, of Paris. The dog is examining a rat caught in a spring trap. Prof. Boehm, of Munich, has a copy of the celebrated portrait of the old Flemish master who holds his wife on his knee and raises with his right hand a glass of wine. Vaint, the young Italian painter who committed suicide at a picnic not far from this City, is represented by a Spring scene called "The Proposal." An old beau is bending over the hand of a damsel dressed in a somewhat peasant-like attire. Julian Scott has several small oils, representing United States soldiers with their muskets in various positions according to the manual of arms. E. L. Henry, also of New-York, has a "Return from the Drive," which has his usual characteristics of careful work in brilliant colors not too harmoniously blended. F. A. Bridgman, of Paris, is fully as bold in No. 21, "Hurrah! Hurrah!" but his colors are better managed. The bright green of the seawood, the brown of the old anchor, on which a tattered fisherboy stands; the bright surf and water fading up through the cliffs to a dark, cloudy sky, are all fresh and suggestive. George Inness, of New-York, is a painter of whom one can be pretty sure, though one should buy a picture blindfold. No. 58. "Sunset near New-York," has the finest of qualities. It is a picture to have in one's room and never to tire of. There is another example of Inness under No. 28, "The Mill in the Woods." Thomas Moran appears in two small pictures, which are termed "Gems" by the compiler of the catalogue. One might infer the same from the extraordinary care with which they are inclosed in little cameras with glass covers. They are good and fresh little pictures, but show no evidence of requiring such careful treatment. Samuel Colman, of New-York, has a very pleasant landscape under No. 49, "Summer Day at Salt Lake," with clouds gathered about the tops of distant mountains, and the foreground brown. He has another sketch of some merit under No. 82. Alexander Wust, who used to paint enormous canvases with mountain views, is remembered here very favorably under No. 71, "On the Coast of Norway." This is a better specimen than we have ever seen from his much regretted pencil. No. 48, "Out for Luck," has some fine qualities also. A trout fisherman has rambled down just such a glen as one sees debouching into the Hudson in the region of the Highlands. Coolness and seclusion are happily rendered. There are several pictures by David Johnson, and one or more of A. T. Bricher's hard, unfeeling marines. In No. 95, "Scene in the North Woods," we have a specimen of Homer D. Martin's work. The subject, from frequent treatment, may be said to be almost commonplace, yet Mr. Martin has given it individuality and what is very like a poetical quality. He does not seem to be afraid of colors, probably because he feels that he can handle them. This picture would make a good pendant to George Inness' "Sunset Near New-York."

To return to the foreigners. There will be found under Nos. 12 and 13 two little pictures by Bouchet, of Paris, which are remarkable for their tone, as the exclusion of whatever story they may have been intended to convey. We should judge that these possessed the lasting quality as far as regards the affections of their owner. There is also a very small Ziem that is well worth consideration. It is a little marine, a sunset, a ship under sail, &c. F. Hohbech, of Munich, shows conscientious work and no mean degree of skill in a quietly humorous picture of a German huntsman, who mocks at poor Renard, lying dead. T. Chaigneau, of Paris, has a picture in No. 55—"Sheep"—which will afford a most agreeable relief to those who are worn out with the washed, combed, curled, and presumably perfumed sheep of Verboeckhoven, some of the greatest monsters that modern painting has to show, and, like monsters generally, bringing a monstrous price. These sheep are real, healthy, every-day sheep, not the impossibilities of a child's fairy-tale. A couple of examples of Hildebrandt, of Berlin, are here for those who like his work, and two more by Carl Hoff, of Düsseldorf; one is the well-known card-playing scene where one young man is making eyes at a demure maid, while her neighbor, a hypocritical youth of powdered locks, squeezes her hand under cover of the table. There is also a grand array of water-colors, giving sketches from many lands, inclusive of the United States, and painted by Mr. John Faulkner, of the Royal Hibernian Academy. Under No. 207 there is a spirited and fine little water-color, to which is attached the name of John Constable, R. A., London.

FUNERAL OF REAR ADMIRAL ALDEN.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 24.—The funeral of the late Rear Admiral Alden took place this morning. Bishop Neely performed the services of the Episcopal Church in the Council Chamber, where the remains have laid in state, and from thence a large procession, comprising city officials, Army, and Navy officers, and a military escorte of 250 men, accompanied the body to the old cemetery, where it was laid near the grave of Commodore Preble.

REBUKING CHURCH BELLS.

A PHILADELPHIA COURT'S DECISION

AN INTERESTING DECISION IN PHILADELPHIA—RINGING THE BELLS OF ST. MARK'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH STOPPED BY THE COURTS—THE WAVES OF SOUND—LAW AND SCIENCE COMPOUNDED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1877.

A curious case was decided in Common Pleas Court, No. 2, in this city, to-day, by Judge Hare, who allowed an injunction to prevent the ringing of the chimes in the tower of St. Mark's P. E. Church. The particulars of this case were published in THE TIMES more than a month since, when the petition was first presented to the court. St. Mark's is the High Church here, and its attendants are among our wealthiest citizens. It is situated on Locust-street, near Seventeenth, in an aristocratic quarter, and the surroundings are in keeping with the church and the worshipers. Some time since a fund was made for a chime, and, so as to be in exact imitation of the chimes abroad, and of the Established Church of England, the bells were imported from that country. When they had arrived, they were set up in the steeple, and an unskilful hand called the faithful to service by their ringing. It was not musical, but loud and harsh, and soon proved a decided nuisance to the residents of the neighborhood. The ringing of the chimes at the hours set for ordinary service did not so much annoy the denizens of that locality as did the fact that in the early morning, about 5 o'clock, a monotonous clanging announced that early morning service would begin. This was the straw which broke the camel's back, and in their desperation the residents appealed to the vestry of St. Marks, who gave the petitioners to understand that the bells belonged to them, and they would do what they pleased with them. This roused the ire of the neighbors, and they carried the matter into court, employing the best counsel that could be procured.

Physicians were called by the plaintiffs to show the deleterious effects upon the residents of the ringing of the bells, but more especially their effect upon invalids. Even had the sounds been received through blue glass, which is another Philadelphia idiosyncrasy, it was not believed they would be less hurtful. After long and weighty arguments the Judges took the matter into consideration, and to-day the decision was announced, which prevents the future ringing of the chimes, at least under the present disagreeable method. The opinion of the court, after stating the salient points of the contention, says that the question to be determined was one more of fact than law, namely, whether upon the evidence submitted the ringing of the chimes was proved to be a cause of pain, discomfort, and ill-health to the denizens of the locality. From the evidence the court was convinced that the complainants had established their case, that the chimings of the bells were disagreeable and intolerable.

The full text of the opinion is decidedly interesting, and contains the following, after stating the causes which impelled the complainants to bring the suit:

The chiming of bells date from a remote period in the Christian Church; they have been received with general favor and acceptance, and it would be difficult to find any great poet, from Dante down to our own times, by whose verse does not bear witness to this truth. The sounds so much complained of are not a mere accidental accompaniment, but have from association become an integral part of the celebration of the Sunday, which brings an opportunity for rest to all; and the court should be slow to believe that a custom hallowed by the observance and sanctioned by the assent of successive generations of worshipers can be injurious, and that, in fact, in the present case, as will be apparent on examining the testimony, if some persons inveigh against the bells which give occasion for this suit, other and not less numerous voices are raised in their behalf. The court, therefore, cannot infer that, if the sufferings for which the bill seeks relief are not imaginary, they are the inevitable offspring or accompaniment of nervous disease, although a morbid or excited fancy attributes them to the peals issuing from the tower of defendant's church. It results from what has been said, that the case may conveniently be considered under two heads: First, is the injury complained of real, and do the complainants suffer from the cause alleged? second, if the answer to this inquiry is in favor of the bill, are the defendants entitled to continue the ringing, notwithstanding the suffering which it may produce? The laws of sound are uniform, but their operation is controlled by causes that cannot always be readily ascertained. A recent paper by Mr. Tyndall gives some remarkable instances of this phenomenon, and I believe that the most expert men of science would hesitate to declare beforehand in what spot echo would best or oftenest reflect the voice. One circumstance is apparent in this case, even to an unscientific eye, that the houses in Locust-street, rising as they do nearly to the level of the belfry, are exposed to the full force of the waves of sound which pour forth from its windows, and which pass over the humbler roofs in Erety-street, although, only according to the affidavits of Thomas and Mary Dantry, do break resonantly on the dwelling which they occupy further on in Chancellor-street. The truth is that a casual or uninstructed observer can no more predict or account for the seemingly wayward course of the vibrations which constitute sound, than he can tell where the undertow renders it dangerous to venture into the surf, or than the mariner can anticipate which of the coming seas will rise above the rest and break on board his vessel.

The conclusion to which we are brought by a review of the testimony is that from the level at which the bells of St. Mark's are hung, and from their proximity to the surrounding buildings—and it may be from other circumstances which are not accurately known or determined—they cannot be chimed or rung without causing an annoyance to the dwellers in the neighborhood, which, in the case of some of them who stand most in need of care, amounts to a serious injury, and should consequently be abated by an injunction. Whether the prohibition shall be absolute will depend on circumstances. It is no part of our design to impose any restraint on the defendants that is not essential to protect the complainants, and if a mode of chiming can be devised that will not be attended with injurious consequences, we shall be glad to sanction it by a decree. We, moreover, earnestly desire not to hinder such moderate tolling or ringing on Sunday, before morning and evening service, as may be satisfactory to both parties, and trust that counsel will come to some arrangement by which this will be accomplished.

Erety and Chancellor streets, spoken of, are small thoroughfares in the rear of the church, and the dwellings are of the conventional Philadelphia two-story style. It is probable that the matter will be amicably arranged, and the chimes allowed to ring by the coming Sabbath.

OBITUARY.

GEN. ANDREW W. DENISON.

Gen. Andrew W. Denison, Postmaster in Baltimore for nearly eight years, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning. It is supposed that he died from apoplexy, as he retired at 11 o'clock the night before in his usually excellent health. The deceased was a gallant and brave officer during the late war, having entered the Union service in August, 1862, as Colonel of the Eighth Maryland Volunteer Infantry, which he had raised and served till the close of the war. He was engaged in a number of battles, having lost an arm at the battle of Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania County, Va., where he was in command of the Maryland brigade attached to the Second Division (Gen. Robinson) of the Fifth Army Corps, under Gen. Warren. He was again wounded in the battle of White Oak Ridge, near Petersburg, March 31, 1865. For gallantry in the first-named battle he was breveted Brigadier General, and in the battle of White Oak Ridge, Major General. The deceased was in his 46th year.

THE LATE HENRY SOUTHMAYD.

The late Henry Southmayd, who died Friday at his home, corner of Grand and Warren streets, Jersey City, was a well-known railroad official. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in the year 1815, and nearly fifty years ago removed with his parents to Jersey City and started out as a clerk in a wholesale grocery store. He afterward found a place in the offices of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, his father being at that time the General Superintendent of the road. Mr. Southmayd succeeded John Worthington, as Secretary of the company, and for over 30 years discharged the duties of that position with great satisfaction to the stockholders. In 1873, when the New-Jersey Transportation Company was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, ill-health compelled him to resign. He was soon afterward stricken with paralysis, and had frequent attacks since. His disease baffled all the skill of his physicians, and Friday evening he breathed his last. His symptoms were so peculiar that his family at first entertained the idea of holding a post-mortem examination of the body, but it was afterward abandoned. A funeral service will be held at his late residence to-morrow evening, and Tuesday morning the remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

THE DEAD CUBAN GENERAL.

The remains of Major Gen. Aguilera, ex-President of the insurrectionary Government of Cuba, will be placed in the Governor's Room in the City Hall at 10 o'clock this morning, at which time his friends and acquaintances will be given an opportunity to see them. The hall has been appropriately draped in mourning, and the national, State, Municipal, and Cuban flags will be displayed at half-mast in honor of the occasion. To-morrow at 9 o'clock the body will be removed to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis de Xavier, where the funeral ceremonies will be performed.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

THE LAST REVOLUTION BEING SUPPRESSED, PEACE REIGNS UNTIL FURTHER ORDERS—THE DARIEN SURVEYING EXPEDITION—DEATH OF MR W. A. BROOKS.

PANAMA, Feb. 16.—The following is a copy of a telegram transcribed to the State Government by the Municipal Chief of Buenaventura:

TELEGRAPH OFFICE, CALI, Jan. 27, 1877.

To the Municipal Chief of Buenaventura:

I received the following telegram last night:

CARTAGO, Jan. 26.

Citizen President of the State, Cali:

It is 9 o'clock A. M., and I have just received the following official telegram:

SAN JUAN, 25th.

Señor Eliseo Payan:

I have just learned from official sources that at Sabanetas, near Soata, State of Santander, the Guasca and Balderama guerillas combined were defeated by Gen. Wilches. The losses were 400 killed, 300 wounded, and 300 prisoners. The States of Santander, Boyaca, and Cundinamarca are thus left free, and 5,000 men disengaged to invade Antioquia. Please advise.

DR. CONTO JUAN MARTINEZ.

Which intelligence I forward you in compliance with Senor Martinez' request, that it may be published throughout the State. ELISEO PAYAN.

The foregoing is authentic. R. ZAVADSKY.

Gen. Guardia had returned to Costa Rica from Guatemala and Salvador, entirely unsuccessful in his efforts to get up a war with Nicaragua.

All the Central American States are at peace. The coffee crop is now coming forward in large quantities.

The rumor of the death of Mr. W. A. Brooks, of the Darien Surveying Expedition, has been confirmed. The sad event occurred at the Indian Village of Paya, upon the head-waters of the Tuyra River, Jan. 26.

There has been no definite information received to date from the expedition. If there had been any great success it is probable it would have been made known.

The Isthmus is quiet and the weather is splendid. The men-of-war Pensacola, Omaha, and Albatross are in port.

The Panama Government has succeeded in raising a forced loan.

THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

CHEERING REPORTS FROM REPUBLICAN SOURCES—ACTIVITY OF THE DEMOCRATS IN THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

The Concord, N. H., correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes, under date of Feb. 23: "The Executive Board of the Republican State Committee are in session in Concord this evening. They bring cheering reports for the Republicans from all important sections of the State, and say that with proper exertions Mr. Prescott can be elected Governor by 5,000 majority, and every Congressional district be carried for the same party." But this correspondent in the same letter goes on to say:

"We have reliable information from numerous sources all tending to show that the Democrats are not indifferent or inactive in the present campaign. Their line of policy is not in all respects the same as last year, and it is highly important that the Republicans get as fully informed as possible as to the tactics of the enemy. At the last State election the Democrats had some hope of electing a Governor, but this year they have none. They are convinced that Marcy, with his bad war record and fossil ideas generally, will lose votes among some of the young Democrats, and they are not going to waste ammunition in his behalf. But in the Congressional elections the Democrats are resolved to put out their whole strength, almost regardless of the remainder of the State ticket. They are using money freely in the First and Third Congressional Districts, and are endeavoring to trade Governor for Congress votes in the Second District. Marcy and Frank Jones have joined hands in the hope of re-electing the latter to Congress. Marcy gives $10,000 for campaign purposes, but with the understanding that at least one-half of it shall be expended in the First District. It may seem strange that Marcy should be willing to put out money when he has no prospects for an election, but he is sensitive concerning the criticisms that the young Democrats have made concerning his popularity, and he wants to secure as flattering a vote as possible. There is also another cause for Marcy's furnishing the sinews of war, which is, that last year he received maternal aid in the campaign from Jones, with the understanding that he should reciprocate in this canvass. Jones is arranging to put out large sums of money in the close towns of his district, and although very wealthy himself, he will have additional aid from the Democratic lobby at Washington. In the Third District, which includes the entire western and northern portions of the State, the Democrats are using money and every other influence they can command. The closeness of the district causes the enemy to be unusually earnest and active.

In the Second District, which includes the counties of Merrimack and Hillsborough, and hence the cities of Concord, Nashua, and Manchester, the Democrats are endeavoring to trade off Gubernatorial for Congressional votes, and use the cunning argument that it will swell Prescott's support and not hazard the election of the Republican nominees for Congress. Republicans should be on their guard against any such bargaining, for although our majority in this district was 1,470 at the recent Presidential election, yet for many years the Congressional contests have been generally close. Sullowway, of Franklin, the Democratic candidate, although personally a good citizen, is adroit and unscrupulous in his political manœuvres, and needs watching all the time. He is rich, and it he chooses can put $25,000 into the campaign, and have additional funds from his connections in this State and in Massachusetts."

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25—1 A. M.—*For the Middle States rising barometer, cooler north and west winds, and cloudy weather.*

For the East Atlantic States falling, possibly followed by rising, barometer, cooler north-west winds, light rain or snow, followed by cloudy and clearing weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	10°	35°	3:30 P. M.	23°	36°
6 A. M.	10°	35°	6 P. M.	22°	31°
9 A. M.	13°	36°	9 P. M.	18°	35°
12 M.	19°	36°	12 P. M.	19°	35°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 35½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 16⅞°
1876. 1877.
Weekly average ..... 29° 35°

REPORTED LOSS OF THE BARK FRANKLIN.

Private information received in this City yesterday reports that a name board, painted white and marked, in blue cut letters, "Franklin," was washed ashore at Terschelling, an island in the North Sea, on the 24 inst., together with calks of cedar, oak, and other planks, barrels of lard, sacks of flour, apples, bacon, &c., all probably being from some vessel wrecked in the vicinity of the island. The wrecked stuff is believed to be from the bark Franklin, (German,) Capt. Petersen, from this City, Jan. 3, for Hamburg, and spoken off Dungeness Jan. 29. All on board are believed to be lost. Her cargo consisted of 7,984 bags of rye, 2,000 boxes of starch, 200 boxes of bacon, 200 tierces of lard, 18 cases of spokes and hubs, 17,646 feet of lumber, 244 logs, 80 logs walnut, 1,000 packages of flour, 137 barrels of apples, and 575 barrels of syrup.

SUPPRESSED BY THE POLICE.

Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, accompanied by Detectives Slevin and Dolan and a platoon of his command, made a raid last night on the "free and easy" kept by the notorious Paddy Duffy, at No. 175 Greene-street, and arrested the proprietor and some fifty men and women who were found carousing in the place. The "free and easy" was formerly kept by Phil. Brady, and has been the resort of disorderly characters of both sexes, and a rendezvous for the most desperate thieves in the City. The place was raided on four or five months ago, and Brady, who was then the proprietor, was tried in the Court of Special Sessions for keeping a disorderly house. He was convicted and fined $50. The place then passed into the hands of Paddy Duffy, who was discharged from Sing Sing Prison about six months ago, having served there nearly nine years for stabbing Patrolman Dyckman, of the Eighth Precinct, while the officer was endeavoring to arrest him for disorderly conduct. Among the prisoners arrested in the place last night was Phil. Brady, the former proprietor. The prisoners will be arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court this morning. Capt. Byrnes also made a descent last night on the faro bank No. 856 Broadway, of which John Pentland is the reputed proprietor. Pentland, and Patrick Donovan, one of the players, were the only persons arrested. The Police seized one of the most expensive sets of gaming implements that has ever been captured.

THE ARKANSAS STATE DEBT.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 24.—The lower house of the General Assembly has adopted resolutions looking to a compromise of the State debt.

THE KINGDOM OF ITALY.

PARLIAMENT AND THE CONDITION OF POLITICS.

THE DIFFICULTY OF KEEPING DEPUTIES IN ROME—HOW THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR WAS REWARDED BY THE KING—TITLES THROWN ABOUT PROMISCUOUSLY—THE WHIRL OF THE CARNIVAL.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1877.

Parliament is falling back into its old habit of drag and dawdle, and its laziness is criticised nearly as much by the organs of the majority actually ruling, as by the newspapers of the party of the Opposition. Only about half the members are in their seats, and with all the scolding it is hard to get more than half the Deputies to come to Rome. Unless a question is under discussion which puts more than usual strain upon the Government, the benches of the House are not at all well filled. Some signs of varying opinion have been shown by those who are depended upon to support the Ministry, but not yet anything like what may be taken as a tendency to split. Fretful critics and factionists, who wish to see everything go upon the gallop, are not satisfied, because certain measures of radical change or so-called reform are not at once voted. But by the more prudent leaders, *festina lente* is believed to be the safest maxim, and by it their action is still guided. Signor Nicotera, the Minister of the Interior, has been pricked, stung, and shot at, and subjected to partisan annoyances, which have severely tried his temper; but he has kept his head above water, or carried it high in the air, and has maintained himself resolutely in his official place. His title of Baron has been called in question, a ground of attack all the more strange since titles are given and received, or flung about in such a very loose manner, as to take away from them most of their value. But the King has come to the relief of his Minister, and with sovereign will and mere motion has conferred upon Nicotera the title of Duke of Sapri. Such a thick coat of salve is suited to allay the smart of any wounds lately made, although it has not stopped the laugh and talk of the public and of the press, or of the less friendly portion of the organs of passion, opinion, and caprice.

It has always been well known that titles in Italy are as plenty as blackberries, but within a few years the King has been active in paying off small debts due to friends by multiplying titles and making new "nobles." Bits of ribbon have fallen in showers from the windows of the Quirinal Palace, as they did before from those of the Pitti, to be hung about the necks of those ever after to be known as counts, cavaliers, and *commendatori*. Such titles as duke, marquis, or count, whether bought with money, or received in pay for services rendered to the crown, have a certain value in social circles and in the matrimonial market. Not a few ladies, whether natives of the country or English, American, or other foreigners, have an ambition to be addressed by their friends and servants with the euphonious ornament of a noble prefix to their names, and not a few have already had their aspirations gratified. Others are on the look-out; but there are few content to take in pay for their charms, whether of fortune or person, any smaller coin than baron, marquis, or count. I have a Roman friend, of the best family connections, and with personal qualities not in any way to be found fault with, either on the score of manners, morals, accomplishments, or physical graces, who is all forlorn because he is without a title, and frankly declares that his hopes of winning an American lady toward whom his sighs are breathed are vain, because he is not able to offer, with all the rest, this crowning charm. I know also a lady who is disappointed because she is not yet in possession of all she bargained for—as the King has only made her husband Senator; and, flexible as the Italian language is, that extremely proper noun cannot by any ingenuity be twisted into the feminine. The Pope, when he was in the exercise of his prerogatives as a royal functionary, was one of the most obliging of sovereigns in the honorable rewards of this sort which he bestowed upon his friends. We have many proofs of this generosity among those still living and walking about in Rome. If the "noble" only has added to his other virtues that of wealth, one does not see but that the bran new title sits as gracefully upon him, so far as respect in society is concerned, as the titles of others which may have come down by succession through a thousand years. To finish with the subject, it may be mentioned that the King has lately made Gen. Medici, at present his first Aide de Camp, Marquis of Vascello, and Gen. Cialdini, Italian Minister to France, has been similarly duked Duke of Gaeta, while Signor Visconti-Venosta, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has become Marquis of Laurion. This is the kind of bait thrown to big fish, but hundreds of the smaller fry are caught with what can be held on a pin-hook.

Returning to Parliament and the condition of parties, the opinion is expressed that before long there must be a readjustment to succeed the dissolving process now begun. A majority so large must not be allowed to undervalue or abuse its privileges. Considerable latitude of action is left to the party, or at least not a few individual members are disposed to indulge such liberty as we saw a little while ago in the vote upon the clerical question. Severe discipline in so large a body is not easy. To bigot Sella, an experienced and able party leader and tactician, is attributed the purpose of leading off some of the forces of the majority by measures of accommodation. He is in favor of independence of opinion and action of individuals of all parties upon questions of minor concern, and submission to discipline only in what touches the supreme interests of the nation.

We are in the whirl of carnival, and until another week is past the dizzy dance will not end. The newspapers of the class devoted to more serious discussions criticise the habit of giving so much time to holidays and amusements, and cite the examples of the countries of the northern races to prove that more work and less play contribute to provident habits and national prosperity. The simple truth is, that the people of these countries have too many holidays and those of northern nations not enough. If we include Sundays—which here are in some sort days of recreation—and the festas of the principal Saints, with the week or two of carnival, we find that the Italians, with nearly all the others of the Catholic or Latin stock, have 80 days, or more than a fifth of all the days in the year for relaxation from toil. The American works twice as hard and accomplishes a much larger result than the Italian; but it is at the cost of an excessive wear and tear of muscle. How often we see here our countrymen wandering about seeking rest which they could not find, or their friends would not allow them to indulge or enjoy, at home. Some of them, not yet past 40, wear faces with all the oil of gladness and freshness of youth gone; the skin sallow, parched, and wrinkled, justifying the remark sometimes heard here, that Americans are going back to or assuming the aboriginal Indian type.

As for carnival, every year it is losing its animation. To keep it up involves considerable outlay, and individuals and society organizations do not feel disposed, or able to bear the burden of cost, now that the municipality contributes so much less than it voted for public diversion in former years. Those who have anything to spend are more disposed to lay it out on the masked balls of the theatres, than in the Bacchanalian riots of the Corso. A poor market is made this season for the windows and balconies of this street, to which the wild hilarity is principally confined. The scarcity of foreign visitors, who were formerly in the habit of throwing away a great deal of money upon carnival toggery, makes all the difference in the world, to a number of branches of small commerce dependent upon this festival. A change is needed, and it in making a reform, a refinement could be given to the carnival of Rome, such as this *divertisement* once had at Florence, it may not wholly die out, but may be turned to better account.

END OF A NEW-JERSEY WANDERER.

Mayor Ely received a communication yesterday from the Mayor of Hastings, Neb., stating that one Charles Lockhart recently died in that town, having walked 400 miles on foot from the Black Hills, where he had gone on the expedition four years ago. He died of apoplexy. Lockhart lived in Newark, N. J., in 1870, and his relatives are supposed to reside there now. In order to have the remains identified the letter contains the following description of the deceased: He is 28 years old, 5 feet 10 inches in height, light complexion. On his right arm, in Indian ink, are the words, "In memory of my mother."

INSURANCE MEN WANTED.

BENJAMIN NOYES AND J. H. STEDWELL NOT TO BE FOUND—A MOVEMENT TO QUASH THE CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST THEM.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Wednesday, Feb. 7, 1877.

Notwithstanding the fact that a meeting was arranged to have taken place in the early part of last week between Benjamin Noyes, the President of the National Capital Life Insurance Company, of Washington, D. C., and ex-Gov. Parker, the Receiver of the New-Jersey Mutual, looking to the transfer of the assets of the latter corporation, no further negotiations have, so far as can be learned, taken place. Inquiries are every day made regarding the whereabouts of Noyes and Jeremiah H. Stedwell, the President of the New-Jersey Mutual, but no one seems to know anything about them. In the suit instituted against the New-Jersey Mutual by Receiver Grace, of the Continental, counsel have not been able as yet to effect a service of the papers on Stedwell, and the writ of *ne exeat* issued by Judge Pratt, in Brooklyn, against Benjamin Noyes to prevent his leaving this State also remains unsatisfied. It has been denied that Noyes is endeavoring to elude the officers, but it is a somewhat curious fact that, upon learning he was wanted he, conceived a sudden desire to leave this City, and has not been seen here since, except, perhaps, by trusted friends. Mr. Henry D. Walker, the Treasurer of the National Capitol, yesterday stated that he did not know where Mr. Noyes was, but supposed that he might be found in Trenton. Stedwell, who is also wanted in New-Jersey, on a warrant charging him with conspiracy to defraud the policy-holders of the New-Jersey Mutual, is said to be in Philadelphia, but it is confidently believed that he is within a few miles of this City. Daniel J. Noyes, who was associated with the compromising legal adviser, is also made a party in the criminal proceedings that have been instituted by Secretary of State Henry C. Kelsey, and the warrant alleged to have been issued for his arrest has not yet been executed. Mr. J. H. Brinckerhoff, the Secretary of the New-Jersey Mutual, on Friday night, arrested by Chief of Police Mills, of Newark, on a warrant charging him with perjury, in having sworn falsely to the last annual statement of the company made on Dec. 31, 1875. He was taken into custody at his residence, No. 269 High street, Newark, but found security for his appearance in court yesterday, when he gave bail in $5,000 to answer such charges as the Grand Jury may deem fit to find against him. His sureties were Col. William Allen and Mr. C. C. Lathrop. Mr. Brinckerhoff alleges that he signed the report referred to while on a bed of sickness, when he had no opportunity to examine its correctness, and only after it had received the signature of the President.

It is understood that an effort is being made to quash the proceedings against Stedwell and Noyes before the Grand Jury meets in April, or before the Attorney General can file an information against them; but if such is the case Secretary of State Kelsey has not been apprised of it, and it is not likely that the movement will be successful. So far as could be learned last night only preliminary steps have been taken in the matter, and it is not known on what ground the parties intend to base their application.

REV. MR. WISWALL'S CHARACTER.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE MASTER OF ST. JOHN'S GUILD TO BE INVESTIGATED.

A meeting was held last evening at the rooms of St. John's Guild, pursuant to the following notice:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23, 1877.

DEAR SIR: In view of the libelous articles in to-day's issue of the New-York *World*, which tend to jeopardize the work of St. John's Guild, and injure the reputation of its Master, I have been requested by Rev. Mr. Wiswall, with the approval of Mr. Witney, the Warden, to call a meeting for conference of the members of the Board of Trustees of the Floating Hospital, the Board of Trustees of the Relief Fund, and the Board of Trustees of the Expense and Building Fund, at the rooms of St. John's Guild, No. 42 East Fourteenth street, on Saturday evening, Feb. 24, at 8 o'clock.

FRANK J. DUPIGNAC,
Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Relief Fund.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted that Hon. Charles P. Daly, Messrs. W. H. Guion, H. K. Thurber, E. A. Quintard, and H. P. Baker be selected as Referees, to hear and report to the Board of Trustees the evidence which shall be taken for and against the management of St. John's Guild, or against its Master; that such examination be held at the rooms of St. John's Guild, No. 42 East Fourteenth-street, at such times as a majority of the Referees shall direct, and that such meetings shall be open to the public; that the State Board of Charities be requested to attend and make such inquiries as may be deemed pertinent to this examination; that any persons able to substantiate charges against the management of the Guild, or against its Master, be requested to appear and prefer charges, represented by counsel, if they so desire; that Mrs. Wiswall be permitted to appear as a witness, or produce any witnesses she may desire, and that all proper means shall be provided her for such purpose; and that the daily papers shall be notified when such examinations shall be held. Addresses denunciatory of the *World's* article were made by Col. F. A. Conkling, B. P. Baker, and others. The following Trustees were present at the meeting: William H. Wiley, Towsend Cox, David Phillips, M. D., John D. Townsend, F. J. Dupignac, B. P. Baker, J. M. Read, Albert A. Lamb, William L. Pomeroy, Homer Lee, Charles Spear, A. K. Bolsm, Louis V. Sone, F. A. Conkling, William H. Harrison, John P. Faure, H. M. Weed, S. K. Lansing, H. Shaler, William H. Guion, Jr., D. S. Watts.

A PROTEST AGAINST THE PILOTAGE FEES.

The shipping merchants and brokers of this City have forwarded to Albany a petition for the passage of Assembly Bill No. 62, which calls for a reduction of one-third of the present pilotage rates. It is claimed that during the period of high prices during the war, the merchants consented to an advance of 50 per cent., and that no reduction has since taken place. It is also asserted that pilots make more money on less capital than any other class of men. Each boat costs on an average when fully equipped about $7,500, and its earnings amount to about $22,000 per year. The expenses average about $5,000, leaving a profit of $17,000 per year to each boat. One-fourth of this amount, or $4,250, goes to the owners, leaving $12,750 to be divided among the six pilots who belong to the boat, or over $2,000 apiece, which is said to be greatly out of proportion to the work performed. Besides, many of the pilots are owners of shares in the boats and in several of them. Another point is that in many cases the services of a pilot are not needed, and that it is unjust to force vessels to hire them under those circumstances. It is urged that a less number of boats and men be employed, and that the boats have a fixed station between Fire Island and Barnegat, a distance of about 45 miles, so as to do away with the frequent imposition of off shore pilotage.

PURIM MASKED BALL.

The festival of Purim falls this year on Tuesday next, and the occasion will be celebrated by a grand fancy masked ball at Delmonico's, on Thursday evening, March 1, under the auspices of the Purim Association. The gentlemen composing the association have taken pains to make the affair as select and enjoyable as all their previous entertainments, and the great majority of our leading Hebrew citizens have signified their intention of being present. Ladies only will dress in fancy costumes, gentlemen appearing in ordinary evening costume. The arrangements are now complete, and judging from the character of former Purim entertainments, the affair cannot fail to be enjoyable. The number of tickets is necessarily limited to the accommodation of the rooms. A subscriber's ticket entitles the purchaser to supper and all other extras.

POISON IN A MURDERER'S STOMACH.

The chemical analysis of the stomach of Thomas Ryan, the Newark murderer, whose sudden death a few hours before the time set for his execution has provoked so much comment, was completed yesterday by Prof. Cornwall, of Princeton College. Several tests revealed the presence of arsenic, and it is also discernible by the use of the microscope. It is stated that traces of enough of the poison to kill six men of his build and constitution was found. It is hoped that the investigations of Coroner Osborne will show in what manner and by whom the poison was administered—whether by himself or his friends, and whether it was prepared in his victuals or not. The full result of the analysis will be announced at the inquest, which is to be resumed in Newark to-morrow afternoon.

GRAND AMATEUR ATHLETIC MEETING.

A grand amateur athletic meeting will come off on Thursday evening, March 1, at the Metropolitan Riding Academy, Third-avenue, Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets. There are 150 entries, representing all the prominent clubs in the country. There are 16 entries for the one-mile walk, 20 for the three-mile walk, 9 for the running high jump, 11 for the running broad jump, 10 for putting the shot, 22 for the 75-yard run, 27 for the quarter-mile run, 11 for the half-mile run, 13 for the one-mile run, and 5 for the 120-yard hurdle race.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

GENERAL MENTION.

Mr. George Wood has become the lessee of the Lyceum Theatre.

"Our Boarding-House" continues to attract overflowing audiences to the Park Theatre.

Mr. Heller announces the nightly repetition of his third programme until further notice.

Nightly performances of "Fifth-Avenue" occur throughout this week at Booth's Theatre.

It is now understood that the Kiralfy Brothers will produce "A Trip to the Moon" at Booth's Theatre.

"The Danicheffs" will to-morrow enter upon the fourth week of the run of the drama at the Union-square Theatre.

The dory Centennial, the smallest boat that ever crossed the Atlantic, is now on exhibition at the New-York Aquarium.

"Our Hash House" is referred to as part of this week's nightly programme at the San Francisco Minstrels' Opera-house.

"The Two Orphans" is still the current attraction at the Grand Opera-house. A concert by the Louisiana Jubilee Singers occurs there to-night.

"Inshavogue; or Times in '98," is to be acted, with Mr. John T. Hinds in the principal rôle, at the New Broadway Theatre throughout the week.

"Around the World in Eighty Days" will be represented at Niblo's, throughout this week. The spectacle has of late undergone the improving process known in theatrical parlance as reconstruction.

An opera bouffe new to local audiences, and entitled "La Boulangère a des Ecus," will be made known at the Eagle Theatre to-morrow evening. Mlle. Aimée will, of course, personate the principal character.

Gilmore's Garden will be open to the public on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday evenings. Tuesday afternoon a special entertainment of races and out-door sports will be given there for the benefit of Mr. John Christian.

The last representations of "Lemons" are announced at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre. A new "comic sensation" will follow. On Saturday week Mr. Coghlan is to have a benefit performance, when he will appear in "Hamlet."

M. Durand, who has long been connected with local theatrical enterprises, has secured Darling's Opera-house, in Twenty-third-street, for a twelvemonth, commencing in October next, with the intention of giving there three representations of French plays weekly during the Fall and Winter.

"She Stoops to Conquer" will be revived tomorrow evening at Wallack's Theatre, with a distribution of rôles which will bring before the public Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Beckett, Mr. Stevenson, Miss Dyas, Miss Rose Wood, and Mme. Ponisi.

Miss Emma Abbott will repeat her performance of *Maria* in "La Figlia del Reggimento," at the Academy of Music, on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon next. Yesterday's matinée representation of the opera was enjoyed, in spite of the rain, by an exceedingly numerous audience.

Mr. Richard Della Rosa Coker, one of the coming baritones, who has been recently on a visit to his parents in Brooklyn, has returned to Paris, where he intends finishing his histrionic studies under the great Régnier, of the Théâtre Français. Mr. Coker will proceed to Italy in the Autumn, and there make his début, of which very high expectations are formed by his friends and tutors.

Miss Emma Cranch has been added to the long list of artists—headed, of course, by Mme. Pappenheim, a prima donna from whom, with proper surroundings, great things can be expected—who are to take part in the Wagner Festival. New scenery is now being painted for "Die Walküre," and new costumes will be admired, we learn, in all the operas intended for representation.

Mr. Ole Bull and Mme. Essipoff will unite in two concerts to occur at Steinway Hall on Wednesday evening and on Saturday afternoon of this week. In yesterday's concert, Mme. Essipoff played Saint-Saens' grand concerto, opus 22, in G minor, with accompaniment of a second piano, Mr. Dulcken being the accompanist. The concerto, which is divided into three movements, is a remarkably elaborate and scholarly work, the scherzo being particularly tuneful and effective.

"Les Dragons de Villars," a three-act opera comique of a rather serious cast, was represented by Mlle. Aimée, M. Raoult, and the opera bouffe troupe of which these artists are the principal members, at the Academy of Music, last evening. The performance was given for the benefit of the Société Française de Bienfaisance. "Les Dragons de Villars" was sung at the Fifth-Avenue Theatre by Mlle. Irma and M. Aujac some years ago. The score contains several pretty airs and choruses, and an exceedingly dramatic finale occurring at the close of the second act. Mlle. Aimée, as *Rose Friquet*, rendered the numbers allotted to her with a pathetic charm quite equal in its potency to that of her merrier efforts in opera bouffe, and the audience, which included the Russian Grand Dukes, broke out in applause after each of her arias. M. Raoult, as *Sylvain*, interpreted his music with sentiment and taste, and, in other respects, the representation passed off pretty smoothly.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Mr. John Parry's benefit realized about £1,300.

Mlle. Albani has appeared in "Linda" at the Paris Italiens.

Miss Genevieve Ward is about to act *Lady Macbeth* in French in Paris.

Alfred De Vigny's "Chatterton" has been revived at the Théâtre Français.

M. Lecocq's new opera called "La Marjolaine" has been exceedingly successful at the Renaissance Theatre.

Mr. Gilbert's "On Bail," just now produced at the Criterion Theatre, in London, proves to be another adaptation of "Le Réveillon."

A "Cossack drama," in verse, called "L'Hetman," and written by M. Paul Deroulède, has been successfully produced at the Paris Odeon Theatre.

The all health of M. Sardou prevents him from completing his drama of "Les Exiles," two acts of which have been received at the Porte Saint-Martin.

The repetitions of Gounod's "Cinq Mars" at the Paris Opera Comique are being urged forward rapidly, and the first performance is expected to take place about the end of the month.

M. Emile Perrin, who for six weeks was prevented by a serious indisposition from attending to his functions at the Théâtre Français, is now quite restored to health, and was present at the final rehearsals of "Chatterton."

Among the most attentive of the auditors at the performance of "King Richard III." at the London Lyceum Theatre, on the first night, was the Baroness Burdett-Coutts. She owns a box in the theatre, and is a frequent attendant at the Shakespearean plays there.

A SECURE AND ELEGANT TREASURE-KEEP

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The latest notable addition to the interior fittings of the Baldwin Hotel, which are on a scale of magnificence surpassing any other public house in the United States, is an office safe from the manufactory of Herring & Co., New-York. It is the perfection of strength to resist the encroachments of fire, and embodies the most effective systems of ingenious devices to baffle the invasion of unlawful hands. This model stronghold is of a new class of safes lately introduced by Herring & Co., styled the New Patent Champion, and combines in its construction several important improvements. It stands about ten feet high, and is surmounted with a pediment ornamented with a fine painting of the hotel. The panels are elegantly painted with characters representing the "Seasons," and the exterior is otherwise ornate with rich gildings. The ponderous double doors, secured by one of the latest improved combination locks, open upon two inner doors correspondingly heavy and invincible in their fastenings, except to the person in possession of the "open sesame"—the mystic numbers—to whom the ponderous jaws divide as if controlled by a magic spell. The interior is then exposed in part, two-thirds of the space being fitted up with shelves and racks for books. The lower portion of the safe is divided into two burglar-proof treasure boxes, each secured by a combination lock.

White Wheat Gluten,

A Nitrogenous Food, of easy digestion, cures dyspepsia. Circulars free. HEALTH FOOD COMPANY, No. 137 5th-st.—*Advertisement.*

To the Gentlemen of New-York.

We respectfully announce having this day REDUCED the price of our widely popular SILK HATS to $3, and our DERBY HATS to $5. With this announcement we

MUSCULAR CHRISTIANITY.

BREAKING IN THE CHURCH DOORS.

REOPENING OF ST. JAMES', NEAR LONDON —THE DEMAND OF THE BISHOP ON THE CHURCH-WARDENS DISREGARDED—THE DOORS BROKEN IN AND SERVICES HELD BY THE NEW RECTOR.

From the London News, Feb. 12.

The Church of St. James, Hatcham, was reopened yesterday for public worship. On Friday the keys were, it was stated, demanded of the Vicar, Rev. A. Tooth, and of each of the church-wardens, but not delivered up. On Saturday afternoon, about 4:45 o'clock, Mr. A. J. Day, the Secretary of the Bishop of the Diocese, went to the north door in company with a locksmith, and in the presence of Inspector Relfe and a few policemen, acting under his orders, the smith succeeded in getting into the church, not by the ordinary process of picking the lock, which, it was found, would not yield to such efforts, but by using such an amount of violence as was necessary to effect an entrance. Mr. Plimpton, one of the church-wardens, who resides close to the church, having come upon the scene during the process of opening, demanded to be informed on what authority such a step was taken; but he was met by a declaration from Inspector Relfe that he was there by orders and would not allow any interference. Immediately after the church was opened Rev. Benjamin Dale, who had been licensed by the Bishop as temporary Curate, entered and took possession, there being only a very few persons besides the Bishop's Secretary as witnesses. It was then discovered that nearly all the distinctive decorations in and outside the chancel had been previously removed. The gate of the chancel had, like the door of the church, to be forced. The altar had, of course, very much the appearance compared with that which it had presented when last seen by the Hatcham public. The six tall candles, the floral decorations, &c., had disappeared, and so also had the little figures of angels, which had formed such a conspicuous artistic feature. The lofty rood screen—a handsome oak paneled structure having allegorical paintings in front—remained, surmounted with a large wooden cross, and, stretching all across the middle of the aisle near the little pulpit, there was still a solid beam bearing a large calvary. There were no longer any banners to be seen; but on the pillar behind the pulpit there was left a tasteful ornamental cross. In the baptistry—a handsome circular place, having a dome above—the confessional occupied its old position, there being a seat in the middle for the clergyman and a wire opening on each side for penitents. The entrance to the organ, about three-quarters of a year ago, had been blocked up with several lengths of strong planking with small openings between, the front barrier being strengthened by two planks inside crossing each other and extending from top to bottom. Great care had evidently been taken to prevent the organ from being approached without considerable difficulty. A small Police force having maintained guard at the north door during the night, a little before 10 o'clock yesterday morning about a dozen persons assembled there. All comers were at once informed by the Police that there was to be a service that morning, and the number assembled gradually increased up to 10:15, when the bell began ringing, and the north door was opened; the other main door near the vicarage on the west remaining closed throughout the morning. Rev. R. Dale arrived about 10, along with the Bishop's Secretary, and at 10:30 morning prayers commenced.

At first there were only about 100 persons present, but by gradual accessions the number swelled till the church was nearly filled. Full morning service was performed by Mr. Dale and Rev. Dr. Basil Craig, the former being the late Curate of Much Hadham, having previously been Curate of the large parish of St. Botolph, Colchester, for four years and a half, while the latter is Curate of St. John's, Chatham. The two clergymen first placed themselves just inside the chancel, one in each corner, and facing each other, Mr. Dale, now the licensed Curate of the church, wearing only a surplice and stole, and Dr. Craig having in addition to these the crimson hood of a Doctor of Divinity. Four laymen in ordinary attire sat in the stalls. Prayers were read by Mr. Dale, the lessons by Dr. Craig. During the earlier part of the service two or three young men who came in, on arriving opposite the altar bowed in a marked manner, one of them having crossed himself as he entered the church. During the reading of the communion service Mr. Dale stood at the corner on the north side looking southward, and Dr. Craig stood at the opposite corner facing the north—a relative position which with very slight exceptions was maintained throughout that part of the service. Mr. Dale read the Commandments with his face toward the people. Just before the sermon, having advanced in front of the chancel, he read the usual declaration of assent made by a stipendiary Curate, and ending with a request for the certificate of the church-wardens as to the fitness of his having done so. As he concluded, a voice from the middle of the church said, "Thank God." The sermon, which occupied about 20 minutes, contained no special reference to the matter so long in dispute between Mr. Tooth and part of his parishioners; on the contrary, there was apparently a studied avoidance of it, the preacher confining himself to a simple exposition of his text, and concluding by calling upon the parishioners to use the impending season of Lent for renewed dedication of themselves to God, and efforts to lead a life of Christian holiness. At the end of the sermon the prescher returned to the chancel. It was noticed that during the reading of the creed the two clergymen turned toward the east, but few persons in the congregation did so, and there was but little bowing at the name of Jesus. The congregation generally joined heartily in the responses. There was no offertory, and Mr. Dale, having read the prayer for the Church Militant after the sermon, dismissed the congregation with the benediction. The whole service, there being no celebration, lasted about an hour and a half. Immediately after the two clergymen retired from the chancel to the vestry there was a quiet, steady rush on the part of many of the congregation toward the chancel, and the gate having been left open a considerable number passed through, and in an orderly manner examined what remained, devoting special attention to the new simple altar, covered in front with green cloth. In the meantime the two church-wardens, Mr. Croom and Mr. Plimpton, had gone into the vestry to speak to Mr. Dale. Having introduced themselves to him, they asked to be allowed to see his license, which they read, following this up by an intimation that as they were too far off in the church to hear the whole of it read, they would rather not attach their signatures. The task was afterward performed by two parishioners, that being, it was said, sufficient for the purpose legally. The church-wardens having explained to Mr. Superintendent Gerson that the chancel had been "desecrated" by the persons who were in it, he ordered them to retire, and the order was instantly obeyed. Mr. Croom having made a similar complaint in the vestry, two or three persons there warmly repelled the imputation of "desecration," one gentleman observing that the chancel had indeed been "desecrated" by incense and other things of that kind, but that all such nonsense was now done away with. Outside the church a gentleman urged the friends of the Protestant League to bring with them as many friends as they could to the afternoon service, and this elicited a counter-entreaty to go to the meeting at the Cannon-street Hotel next Friday. There was afterward some slight uproar and pushing about 50 yards from the church, arising apparently out of a dispute between two opponents, but it was quickly subdued by the Police.

LIBERTY OF THE ENGLISH PRESS.

A LIBEL SUIT OF UNUSUAL INTEREST—SINGULAR DECISION RENDERED BY THE COURT OF APPEAL.

From the London Telegraph, Feb. 7.

A case of more than usual interest was decided on Saturday by the Court of Appeal, sitting at Westminster. The Lord Chief Justice and Lords Justices Mellish, Baggallay, and Bramwell were upon the bench, and the decision was that of the full court, each of the learned Judges giving in detail the particular reasons by which he had been guided to his conclusion. The original action was brought by Dr. Purcell, Medical Officer to the Board of Guardians of Altrincham, in the County of Chester, against Mr. Sowler, proprietor of a Manchester newspaper. It seems that at a meeting of the Altrincham Board certain of the gentlemen present had made, whether rightly or wrongly, some very strong remarks upon Dr. Purcell's conduct, imputing to him neglect of his duties, maladministration, cruelty, inhumanity, and various other grievous offenses. Dr. Purcell was precluded by law from bringing any action either against the Board of Guardians jointly or against the individual members of it who had so called his character in question. They were his employers, and consequently had a right to speak of his conduct in the discharge of his duties as they might think fit. Unfortunately, however, a reporter of the Manchester *Courier* was present at the meeting, and the paper with which he was connected published a full report of the proceedings, in which the obnoxious charges appeared in detail and at full length. Dr. Purcell, acting under the advice of his solicitor, brought an action against the newspaper on the ground that it had published a libel upon him. Solicitors, special pleaders, counsel, and other eminent legal luminaries were employed, and the cause was duly put down to be heard and determined upon circuit. When, however, the case was called on a compromise was agreed to, and a verdict for 40 shillings was taken by consent, subject to the point of law, subsequently raised, whether the report was privileged, or whether the proceedings before the Board of Guardians were of sufficient public interest to justify a full and complete account of them. This subtle legal question came on in due course before the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Justice Brett, Mr. Justice Archibald, and Mr. Justice Lindley heard the arguments of counsel on both sides, and ultimately decided in favor of the plaintiff on the ground that the proceedings of the Board of Guardians are in no way matter of public interest and concern, and that consequently a newspaper is not justified in publishing a report of them. From this judgment the defendant, the proprietor of the Manchester *Courier*, appealed, and the Court of Appeal has decided against him, affirming the ruling of the inferior court, although upon different grounds from those on which the original decision was given. The Court of Common Pleas, as we have said, came to the conclusion that what was stated at a Board of Guardians is not matter of public interest, and that consequently a newspaper is not justified in publishing a full report of it. The Court of Appeal, with that love of subtle distinction which is the chief characteristic of lawyers, has ruled that what takes place at a Board of Guardians is matter of public interest, but that a newspaper is not on that account privileged to publish a full report of it. The consequence is that the original verdict for 40 shillings stands good, and that the plaintiff, Dr. Purcell, will recover his damages and the costs.

REAR ADMIRAL JOSEPH SMITH.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES BY AN LIFE-LONG FRIEND—HOW HIS TWO ONLY SONS PERISHED IN THE CAUSE OF THE UNION.

From the Plymouth (Mass.) Old Colony Memorial.

Plymouth County has produced few men of whom she may be more proud than the late Rear Admiral Joseph Smith. He was born in Hanover, March 30, 1790. His father was Albert Smith, an extensive shipbuilder, and at one time High Sheriff of the county, and his mother's name before marriage was Anne Lenthal Eells. He was thus descended upon both sides from families long resident in, and identified with, the Old Colony. Among his ancestors were Rev. Thomas Smith, of Pembroke, Rev. Nathaniel Eells, of Scituate, and Rev. William Witherell, of Scituate.

The writer has not had time and opportunity for inquiring much into his earlier life, but enough to know that he was then the same wise, earnest, generous, high-souled man that acquaintance with him in later years has so clearly revealed. Kindness of the heart was always a conspicuous trait in his character. Early in life he parted with his estate received from his father, in Hanover, and made his residence elsewhere. This was about the year 1814, while he was a young man. But he never forgot his native town or any of his early friends. He may have lived in Maine awhile, where he married Harriet Bryant, of that State.

Quite early in life he entered the naval service of the United States. At the battle of Lake Champlain, Sept. 11, 1814, he was wounded, and he did gallant service at the capture of the Algerine cruisers in 1815. With these exceptions he had no opportunity to win fame at the "cannon's mouth." But he has done his country great and invaluable service. Admiral Smith, then Commodore, was Chief of the Bureau of Docks and Yards more than 30 years, that period embracing the years of our late civil war, so that the great Navy then created grew up under his direction and supervision. The opening of the war found him, an old man of 71 at the head of that important bureau, and better fitted to be there than any other man in the Navy. It was one of the fortunate things of those perilous times that this pure patriot of our Old Colony stock, with his clear and comprehensive mind and immense capacity for work, was there to carry that great burden. He built and saved the Navy, and perhaps the nation; as but for his personal efforts with President Lincoln the Monitor would not have been accepted by the Government when it was, and would not have been at Hampton Roads to save the fleet there, and the Merrimac might have reduced Fort Monroe and shelled Washington.

A commission was appointed by President Lincoln to examine as to the plan and value of the Monitor, and report to him. The report was adverse, but Smith alone of the commission was in favor of it, and to his persistent appeals for its acceptance, Mr. Lincoln said: "If you think so much of it, Smith, you may go on and have it built." Lincoln called much upon Admiral Smith, and called him "the old wheel-horse of the Navy"—not exactly a nautical figure of speech, but one easily understood.

His long, active, and eminently useful life came to a peaceful close, but he had passed through periods of the very heaviest afflictions. His dearly loved wife was killed in a terrible railroad accident between Washington and New-York. His son, Capt. Joseph Smith, an officer of such brilliant promise that had he lived he was sure to have reached the highest rank, was in command of the ill-fated Congress as she lay in James River, nearest of all our fleet to where the Merrimac was being plated with iron for its deadly work. This intrepid officer felt the gravity of the situation, and visiting Washington urged his father to hasten along the Monitor. The words of his farewell to his father that day had in them a sad presentiment of his swiftly approaching fate. The anxious father did all he could to hasten the departure of the new iron-clad. It was Sunday morning, April 10, 1862, that day when, as the dread intelligence of the first day's deadly devastations of the Merrimac was spread by telegraph, the heart of the loyal North stood still with fear. That Sunday forenoon Secretary Welles drove round to the church where he knew the pious Commodore was always to be found upon the Sabbath, and called him out. He said to him: "You know the unprotected state of the fleet at Fort Monroe, and that the Merrimac is expected out." The reply was, "Yes." "Well," continued the Secretary, "the Merrimac came out yesterday; we have no particulars yet, all we know is that the Cumberland has been sunk and the Congress struck her flag." "Then Joe is dead," said the father, as he turned and carried his great sorrow with him back into the house of God. He needed "no particulars." He knew the high heroic soul of his noble son so well that when told that his ship had struck her flag, he knew that son was dead. And so it proved. The next intelligence was that the first broadside of the Merrimac had killed the brave commander of the Congress. The Monitor, built because Admiral Smith believed in it, arrived that night in time to save the remainder of the fleet, too late to save the life of that brave son.

Great and brave father and son, each worthy of the other.

He had one other son—Capt. Albert Smith, who was in command on one of the vessels of Farragut's fleet, and went through a specially hard and perilous service in the passage up the river to the capture of the City of New-Orleans. The hardships encountered there broke down his health so that he was obliged to leave active service for bureau duty, and died before the close of the war. Thus he gave all he had to his country. Both of his sons died childless, and the Admiral leaves behind him no descendents, except an elderly unmarried daughter. Two sisters also survive. His home the last 30 years has been in Washington. In his later years we may well believe that he felt he had nothing to look forward to, except his home and crown in heaven, and of that his spotless and devoted religious life must have given him full assurance. That his thoughts were much with the past also is probable. Every Summer he came North to visit his sisters in Hanover, and always when there revisited the home of his boyhood with almost a boy's delight. All his life long he took a deep interest in his native State and in Massachusetts men, and great numbers of them have felt his helping hand. Those who mourn him are all over the land. We shall see his genial, kindly face, and listen to his cheery, friendly voice no more. A great and good man, he has gone to receive the rich reward awaiting the righteous.

COURT BALL IN BELGIUM.

THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN AT HOME—KIND WORDS FOR AMERICANS—MAGNIFICENT TOILETS—THE QUEEN'S DRESS—HOW SUPPER WAS SERVED.

From the Belgium News, Feb. 3.

The first court ball of the season took place on Wednesday evening, and was most brilliantly attended. There was an unusual number of presentations, and a little after 8 o'clock the long line of those about to be presented to their Majesties extended from one end of the first drawing-room to the other. They then proceeded to the presentation room. The American presentations comprised Mr. Dunbar S. Merrill, son of his Excellency Mr. Ayres P. Merrill; Mrs. and Miss Gibson, Col., Mrs., and Miss Norma Christmas, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pazolt, Mrs. and the Misses Hennings, (2,) Mrs. and the Misses Packard, (2.) There was an unusual number of fair "débutantes" among the Belgian ladies. It was not long before their Majesties entered, the doors from the private apartments being thrown open, and the Mistress of the Robes presented each lady to them, reading their names from a list she held in her hand. The English and Americans were presented first, and their Majesties had a most courteous word for each, and in their own tongue, and to everybody an appropriate and pleasant remark. The English and American gentlemen were then presented by their respective Ministers, Mr. Savile Lumley and Mr. Ayres P. Merrill, after which their Majesties entered the ball-room, followed by the Comte and Comtesse de Flandre, the ladies and gentlemen of their household, and the Corps Diplomatique. They then took their seats at the top of the room, and although the space was somewhat circumscribed, owing to the great numbers present, dancing was commenced and continued with much vigor, the perfect music and floor doubtless proving a great attraction.

Among the general company we noticed, besides those already presented, Mr. and Mrs. Allix, Mrs. Aubert, Miss Merrill and Miss Mimi Merrill, Col., Mrs., and Miss Blundell, Mrs. Carnsew, Mr. Drury, Mr. Freeling, Mr. Isaacs, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Mr. and Mrs. Lee, Miss Sweetman, Mr. Sweetman Fowell, Capt. and Mrs. Wildes, &c. The toilets were magnificent, and as usual at these balls, there was a splendid show of lace and jewels. Her Majesty the Queen, who was looking remarkably well, wore a beautiful dress of two shades of violet silk, trimmed with very fine Brussels point, and her magnificent diamonds. The Countess de Flandre was dressed in white satin and lace, also with splendid diamonds. Space forbids our enumerating many beautiful dresses, but we noticed one remarkable dress of a fair countrywoman—white velvet, trimmed with Neapolitan violets, and she carried a lovely bouquet of real violets. White predominated, and is always most becoming to fresh young faces. This last word reminds us of some young faces there, whose owners had unfortunately tried to enhance the charms of nature by those of art. This rarely succeeds as an improvement, even when very well done, and when departed youth gives perhaps some faint excuse for adventitious aid, but it is sad indeed to see young faces so disfigured, which, if left to themselves, would have been very good looking.

Soon after 11 o'clock the royal procession again formed, and led the way to the supper room, and we think the rule that is observed here is a very good one. Ladies and the Corps Diplomatique are only admitted while the royal party are in the supper-room, consequently the crush is never great, and the attendance is so perfect that everybody gets supper comfortably, and a magnificent repast it is. The King passes about recommending this and that delicacy to his guests, and we may certainly aver that you may travel through many countries and to many courts before you will find a more splendid entertainment than a Brussels court ball. Carriages were ordered at 12:30, and within an hour from that time all the gay throng had dispersed. More than 4,000 invitation cards have been issued for the balls of the 7th and 12th of February.

PREACHING TO ACTORS.

AN ENGLISH BISHOP ON THE STAGE.

AN ADDRESS TO THE ACTORS AND ACTRESSES OF MANCHESTER BY THE BISHOP OF THAT CITY.

At Manchester on Friday, Feb. 2, the Bishop of Manchester, in connection with the Church Mission, delivered an address in the Theatre Royal to the companies belonging to that and to the Queen's Theatre. The stalls were reserved for the chorus and the leading actors and actresses, while the pit was well filled by the other members of the several companies. In the "circles" were a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen who had received invitations from the management to be present. After a hymn had been sung and a prayer offered up, his Lordship proceeded to address the audience, who listened to him with marked attention. In the course of his remarks he observed that those who knew their Bible—and all, he hoped, knew it more or less—would remember in the days of old that in a great Asiatic city, a seat of vice and luxury, a distinguished preacher of the Gospel once, on a memorable occasion, was advised by a message from his friends that he should not venture into a theatre. He [the Bishop] fancied he must be the first Bishop of the Church of England, if he was not the first Bishop of Christ, who had ever addressed a congregation in a theatre. It was not that Paul was afraid of testifying to the Gospel of the grace of God anywhere or everywhere; it was not that he had any cowardly or selfish fears for his own personal safety or his own life; he was ready to enter when the occasion demanded, to spend and be spent in the service of his Master. But in the theatre of that day there was an excited and an angry crowd not in the humor to listen to reason. They would have been deaf to the gentle pleadings of the Spirit of God, and he wisely yielded to the counsel of his friends, and did not enter within those theatre walls. He [the Bishop] saw before him those who were willing to listen, or else he supposed they would not be present, and therefore he had ventured himself into the theatre, hoping that by the help of God he might be enabled to say something to them which would profit them on what he felt, and, he supposed, on what they felt, was the delicate and difficult and, he need not add, somewhat perilous work that they were engaged in doing. The Fathers of the early Church were very severe in their judgment upon stage players. The old Fathers of an ascetic turn of mind, like Tertullian and Cyprian, denounced stage plays and stage players in all forms of the most vehement language, and the early canons of the church refused baptism and even holy communion to actors until they had renounced their trade. He had admitted there was a difference now. The theatre in the early days of the Church was utterly corrupt and degraded. Any one who had read the picture of manners to be found in the pages of Juvenal, and in later writers—in the works of Gibbon—as to what a Roman theatre was in those days, could readily understand the new mood of earnest and somewhat over-stern minds would feel that those who could lend themselves to such degrading exhibitions as were to be witnessed in the Roman theatres and amphitheatres could have no other than a part in the deadly work against Christ did for the world. He would be quite content if the wholesome and sound moral influence of Christianity, which made us know and feel that purity and modesty in word and deed and gesture and conduct—he would be quite satisfied if those things could be found always to be the ruling principle in the theatre, as they ought to be found in that of every theatre, whether royal or not, in the land. A heathen teacher and philosopher, Aristotle, taught him that tragedy was a great instrument for purifying the passions. He thought no one would say who had seen any well-graced actor playing a part—a leading part—in any of Shakespeare's great tragedies, "Hamlet" or "Macbeth," or "Othello,"—that there was any doubt that incidents in the drama here and there verged on difficult in delicate points; and the language of the age was somewhat coarse and gross. Yet he thought no one would let a theatre where he had seen "Hamlet" or "Othello" well performed without in some sense or other feeling his whole nature elevated and strengthened, and even, if not spiritualized, at any rate the waters had been wholesome that he had drunk at. The one thing they had to look to was that the parts they played were honest, pure, and worthy. He did not think the player ought to be ashamed or afraid to refuse to take part in any drama which to any extent would compromise his proper dignity as a man or her proper modesty as a woman. If that resolution were in men's hearts, and women's hearts too, the stage would be purified. There were those who thought it would be better for society if theatres were kept out of sight, as once tried in England in the days of the Commonwealth, when what were called Puritan principles were in the ascendency. Theatres were closed, and no one was allowed to see a play performed; but there came a terrible reaction; there came the period of the Restoration; there came the plays which were now never seen—which no actor would study—no manager would put upon his boards; plays of Congreve, Farquhar, and Wycherley; and a woman wrote a play which even men today would blush to read or see. Well, he was glad that he had an opportunity to try to make to a slight extent the acquaintance of one or two actors. He remembered in 1853, when he was employed on a Government committee, he went to Sherborne, in Dorset, and there he found living in his own house, and occupied with all good things, teaching the ignorant, and going night by night to the ragged school, the great tragedian of the last generation, Macready. Again, in 1865, when he was traveling in Canada, he met on a steamer going down the St. Lawrence Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean. He spent two or three days in their company, and he never enjoyed any persons' society more. Last year he had the pleasure of meeting Miss Bowmore Martin, [Miss Helen Faucit,] as Lord Egerton's, at Tatton, and a more accomplished lady he thought they could not find. He therefore said that the stage need not necessarily be degrading to any one, and that it might be animated and pervaded by high and worthy motives.

At the conclusion of the address a hymn was sung, and the service brought to a close with the benediction. The Bishop then proceeded to the Prince's Theatre, and addressed a very numerous assembly of professional and other employes of that establishment. Speaking upon the reforms which he should like to see introduced into theatres, he said he did not think any one would say the theatre was a wrong place if the skirts of the ballet-dancers were a little longer. He did not think any person would say so if no woman was called upon to pose herself in a ballet or pantomime in any way opposed to her maidenly sense of womanly purity and modesty. No one would come to theatres—very often old men, who sat in the pit with their opera-glasses gazing upon poor girls, who if they had any of the feeling of women left in them, must shrink at the thought that they were exposed to such criticism—gazing upon them with gloating eyes, and wanting to see more than was denounced; these were the men who brought down the theatres and depraved the public taste. They should be ashamed to ask any young woman to compromise her maiden purity that men might look on and see, and those were the things that they had a right to claim should be put down, so that the stage might be a place where some Christian men and modest women could come and take their part, without having to think that they had done anything which degraded them either in the sight of their fellow-men or fellow-women, or even in the sight of God. He felt strongly upon the matter. At the Theatre Royal, Mr. Sidney, the manager, had thanked him for having spoken there; he hoped he had spoken kindly to those who had gathered there. Mr. Sidney said: "We players are a volatile race." Perhaps that was so, for their profession might make them so, and perhaps it made them a little unreal. Mr. Sidney encouraged him to think that he had not spoken in vain when he said that he [the Bishop] would find no persons whom he had addressed who would take his words more to heart than those connected with the theatrical profession. Volatility was not a sin, but there was a time to be serious, and he asked them to remember, whatever parts they played in the dramas that were enacted, that they had to play a part in the great drama of life, and that the King of Kings, whom they served, was watching every play and every bad thought or light word which escaped their lips, and he hoped they would do nothing, and would not be called upon to do anything, that would corrupt or imperil the souls of their fellow-men or fellow-men.

The hymn "Rock of Ages" was sung at the conclusion of the Bishop's address, and, his lordship having pronounced the benediction, the audience dispersed. At both houses very many of those present appeared to be deeply affected.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL CHILDREN ENDANGERED

The Rochester *Democrat* of Monday morning says: "Just before the closing exercises of the First Methodist Episcopal Sunday-school yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in the basement of the building in which they were assembled. A smell of smoke was noticed in the rooms before the fire was discovered, so that all were prepared to leave the church quietly and in order. A quiet alarm was given, as the flames had not gained sufficiently in headway to necessitate the sounding of a general alarm. It was some time before the flames could be extinguished, as the joists imbedded in the stone wall had taken fire, thus conveying the flames to a locality in which they were hard to reach. The fire originated in a hot-air pipe connected with the furnace. Had it not been discovered until a few minutes later, a panic might have been created, which would have resulted in loss of life."

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FOR SALE—LOW, THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses:

No. 15 West 16th-st.,
No. 28 West 19th-st.,
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No. 52 West 25th-st.,
No. 9 West 28th-st.,
No. 33 East 29th-st.,
No. 5 West 36th-st.,
No. 32 East 39th-st.,
No. 109 West 44th-st.,
No. 50 West 45th-st.,
No. 10 West 48th-st.,
No. 5½ West 48th-st.,
Nos. 14 and 44 East 49th-st.,
No. 30 West 52d-st.,
No. 24 East 55th-st.,
No. 23 East 56th-st.,
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FOR SALE—BROADWAY PROPERTY, CONSISTing of extraordinary choice plots, with improvements thereon:

42d-st., n. e. corner, substantially improved, 105x100.
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Here is a rare opportunity afforded to capitalists and others to secure such permanent investments in this most desirable property at the present time. For terms and particulars apply direct to the owner.

JOSIAH JEX, No. 1,235 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.—THE ATTENTION OF THE Public is invited to those 19 elegant and elaborate four-story brown-stone houses just completed on north side of 58th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; their architectural designs for comfort, convenience, and perfection cannot be surpassed; erected by the owner, THOMAS McMANUS, whose established reputation as a first-class builder for over 25 years in this City is well-known to the public; sizes, 20, 21, 22 feet by 65, lot 100.5 feet deep; open daily; offered for sale at prices in accordance with the times; location central and heart of the City; only 100 feet of the Park, and near the Grand Plaza entrance on 5th av.

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A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES BELONGing to estates and institutions for sale or rent at low prices. See PAGE No. 12 East 23d st.

NEW LISTS OF LARGE AND SMALL houses at specially reduced prices. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., 4 Pine-st. and 33 East 17th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN New-Jersey, 30 minutes from City Hall, New-York, at Ridgefield Park, three minutes from depot grounds, 20 acres, beautifully laid out, with fruit and other trees and splendid lawns; house frescoed from top to bottom; finished in hard wood; contains bath-room, gas, and all other improvements of a City house; stable, hot-house, &c.; also other elegant houses on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 50 minutes from New-York; house and grounds in splendid order; finest location in New-Jersey; to rent cheap. Apply to J. A. WOODS, Office of the North American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, be tween 11 and 2 o'clock.

TO RENT—IN CLAVERACK, N. Y., NEAR CLAVerack College and Hudson River Institute, three dwelling-houses, at $6 a month; one large double two-story house, &c.; also other elegant houses on Central Railroad of New-Jersey, 50 minutes from New-York; house and grounds in splendid order; finest location in New-Jersey; to rent cheap. Apply to J. A. WOODS, Office of the North American Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

TO LET.—ELEGANT BROWN-STONES AND BRICK houses on Madison av. and side streets near the Park; gas and modern conveniences; inclose, with mirrors, &c.; rent from $600 to $4,500. Apply to J. A. WOODS, office North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., New-York, between 11 and 12 o'clock.

FOR RENT—AT IRVINGTON ON HUDSON, N. Y.—Furnished house, with extensive grounds, all in good order; pleasantly and conveniently located. For particulars inquire of J. C. WILLIAMS, Agent New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, at Irvington Station.

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Mrs. JOHN H. WHITE,
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TO LET—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE NEAR Chapin's Church, at $150 per month; new furniture and stylish carpets just laid in for $2,500, cost $4,100; beautiful home without further trouble; immediate possession. Address WARREN, Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

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APARTMENTS.—HANDSOME APARTMENTS OF eight rooms, on first, second, and third floors. Also, first floor high-stoop house; excellent janitor and wife; modern conveniences. Apply to J. R. HAY, No. 997 6th-av., or No. 82 Broadway.

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TO LET.—BRICK HOUSE, NO. 249 WEST 17TH-st. Rent, $700. Apply to J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d-st.

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A. T.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

LENTEN SUPPLY IN THE MARKETS.

General dullness prevails in the meat departments of the markets, Lent diminishing the demand. Prices, however, are no lower, the supply being lighter. Mr. Cornell, Clerk of Washington Market, stated yesterday that at this season, in his experience of 40 years as a butcher, meats were invariably higher in a wholesale way than at any other period. His explanation of the cause was, not that people ate more meat, but that a lesser quantity was sent to the City. Those who eat meat in Lent may be interested to know that Spring Lamb is in market. It is very dear, an animal weighing about 22 pounds costing $15 to $16. None but the most fashionable restaurants and the very wealthy buy the expensive luxury. The business of the venders of poultry is as dull as is that of the butchers. Turkeys and chickens of the best quality can be bought at Washington Market for 18 cents per pound, ducks at 18 cents to 20 cents, and geese at 12 cents to 14 cents. Fish is in good demand, the season bringing it into favor. There is a large variety offered by the fishmongers, shad, striped bass, and lake fish of different descriptions being regarded as the choicest morsels, and cod, haddock, and halibut as staples. The greater part of the shad received, as well as the halibut, is fresh from the waters of Georgia. Prices for all kinds of fish, except shad, striped bass, and salmon, are reasonable. Cod and haddock sell at 8 cents per pound, halibut at 15 cents, pickerel at 18 cents, white-fish at 16 cents to 18 cents, perch at 10 cents, Newfoundland herring at 7 cents to 8 cents, smelts at 6 cents to 12 cents, black lake bass at 15 cents to 18 cents, flounders at 8 cents, eels at 15 cents to 18 cents, ciscos (a species of white fish) at 10 cents, red snappers, from Florida, at 15 cents to 18 cents, and carp from the lakes of Western New-York at 15 cents. Shad sell all the way from 50 cents to $1, according to size and quality, and small shad roes (weighing about a quarter of a pound) at 10 cents. Striped bass sells at 20 cents to 25 cents per pound, and Kennebec salmon at 30 cents. Butter and eggs are lower. Excellent qualities of butter sold last evening in Washington Market at 32 cents per pound, and fresh laid eggs from New-Jersey and near points could have been bought by shrewd buyers at 18 cents per dozen, although hucksters in the markets were asking 25 cents for 14 and 16. Retail prices for apples and cranberries are unchanged, and grapes and oranges are higher. Vegetables of all kinds are pretty low priced. New Bermuda potatoes are more plentiful and cheaper. They can be bought for $6 to $7 per barrel, and were peddled in the markets last night at 40 cents per half peck. Excellent lettuce, raised in Boston hothouses, sold at 8 cents to 10 cents per head, and three bunches of good celery at 25 cents.

RECEIPTS FOR THE TABLE.

CLAM SOUP, I.—Thirty hard clams; put them in a pot with two quarts of water; boil two hours; then take out the clams, chop them fine, and return them to the pot with one dozen pepper corns and a small shred of mace, and boil an hour; rub a piece of butter, the size of a pullet's egg, with two tablespoonfuls flour; boil a pint of milk and dissolve the buttered flour in it, and stir till smooth; have this ready, and when the clams have been boiled the last hour strain the soup into the tureen and stir in the thickened milk, but do not boil it after the milk is put in; then serve hot. This makes a delicious clam soup.—NORRISTOWN, PENN.

CLAM SOUP, II.—Strain the liquor from the clams; add to a pint of juice or a little less one quart of water or milk, a dessert spoonful of black pepper, and a teaspoonful of sweet marjoram; rub flour and butter to a cream and add to the liquid when boiling; wash the clams free from grit and put in the pot, boiling them slowly one hour, or chop them fine before adding; skim the clams out before sending to table; put toasted bread cut in small squares in the tureen and pour the soup boiling over them.—AUNT ADDIE.

BAKED CLAMS.—Take 50 large soft clams; wash thoroughly; slice, very thin, indeed, four good sized boiled cold potatoes, and mince very fine one large white boiled onion; butter a baking-dish; place in a layer of clams, then potatoes, with a little onion, a sprinkle of black and cayenne pepper mixed, and a very little powdered mace, a little butter, and some rolled cream or soda crackers; must be very fine; repeat until you have used up the clams; pour over it equal parts of milk and water, sufficient to two-thirds fill the dish; put a good paste over the top, and bake three-quarters of an hour if your oven is hot.—AUNT ADDIE.

BROILING STEAK.—To broil a beefsteak, have your coals very hot and rub them with a piece of fat cut from the steak; see that the fire is bright and clear, and the drafts of the range or stove open; then put on the steak, or mutton chops; turn constantly, so often that the outside of the meat will be cooked quickly and the juices kept in the meat, and not rise to the outside. Have your dish hot, with butter on it, and salt and pepper rubbed together with the butter; turn the steak in this and send to table as quickly as possible.—AUNT ADDIE.

MEAT BALLS.—Chop very fine cold meat of any kind, and soak the same quantity of bread crumbs; mix them together with an onion chopped very fine; if the flavor of onion is liked, season with salt and pepper, a little nutmeg and allspice; mold together with one egg; form into balls, and fry in boiling fat.—AUNT ADDIE.

BEEF HASH.—Use stale bread soaked in milk or water; season with butter, pepper, and salt, and a little onion chopped fine; make into cakes, and fry a light brown.—ERIN.

POTATO CAKES.—Boil some white potatoes, mash them very fine, adding salt, butter, and milk as if used as a vegetable; then mold in them sufficient sifted flour to make them into a soft dough; roll them out on the paste-board about an inch thick; cut in small square cakes; fry on a griddle greased with equal parts of lard and butter; cook slowly, turning but once. Nice for breakfast, or an ordinary lunch.—AUNT ADDIE.

TO COOK OYSTER PLANT.—Scrape and wash it; boil in water, with a little salt added; when soft cut it in pieces and fry in butter, or else serve hot without frying, but with drawn butter; you can also mash them and form into cakes and brown in butter; it will turn black if left exposed to the air after scraping or when it gets cold.—AUNT ADDIE.

NEW-ENGLAND BAKED BEANS.—Take an earthen bean pot, small at the top, holding about two quarts. Take a quart of small beans, (which are the best for baking,) and after picking clean, soak in cold water over night; turn off the water the next morning; place on the top of the beans one pound of clear fat salt pork; cut into squares on the rind; sprinkle a little salt over all; fill up with cold water, place in the oven at 7 A. M., and bake until 6 P. M. The New-England people always bake their beans all day, look at them once or twice during the day, and if dry, add a little hot water.—AUNT HARRIETT.

LEMON PIE.—The juice and grated rind of three lemons, three eggs well beaten, three tablespoonfuls of sugar to each lemon; one crust.—LILLIE.

VINEGAR PIE.—One cupful sugar, one-half cupful vinegar, boil together a few minutes, cool, and add one tablespoonful flour, one tablespoonful condensed egg, one rolled milk cracker, one teaspoonful butter. Bake in two crusts.—AUNT ADDIE.

DANDY PUDDING.—One quart of milk, the yolks of four eggs, three tablespoontuls of corn-starch, a little sugar; scald the milk, and when very hot stir into it the corn-starch and eggs, stirring it briskly until it thickens; when done, turn into a pudding dish; when quite cold, pour over it a frosting made of the whites of the eggs, allowing a tablespoonful of sugar to each egg; flavor with lemon juice; brown slightly in the oven.—LILLIE.

CRULLERS.—One cupful sugar, one tablespoonful butter, two eggs, one cupful milk, one quart flour, two teaspoonfuls sea-foam, a little grated nutmeg.—LILLIE.

SEA FOAM.—This can be used in making all kinds of cake, griddle-cakes, dumplings, light pastry, &c.

FRENCH LOAF-CAKE.—Two cupfuls white sugar, one scant cupful butter, one cupful sweet milk, three heaping cupfuls flour, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls cream tartar, one teaspoonful soda. Put sugar, butter, soda, cream tartar, eggs, (not previously beaten,) all together; beat to a froth; add the milk, beating well; flavor with lemon extract; add the flour gradually; pour into a cake-tin, lined with buttered paper, and sprinkle a little powdered sugar on top before baking.—EVA.

SPONGE CAKE.—Six eggs, two cupfuls sugar, two cupfuls flour, one teaspoonful cream tartar in the flour, a half teaspoonful soda dissolved in a little warm water and added the last thing; beat the yolks and the sugar together; add the whites, well beaten, then the flour, and lastly the soda.—GILMANTON.

MAMMA'S FRUIT CAKE.—One pound of sugar, three-quarters pound of butter, three pounds of currants, three pounds of raisins, one-half pound of citron, nine eggs, one pound of flour, one gill of brandy, one-half cupful molasses; spice to suit taste.—LILLIE.

LADY CAKE.—One half cupful butter, one and one-half cupfuls sugar, two-thirds of a cupful milk, two cupfuls flour, three eggs, one teaspoonful cream tartar, one-half teaspoonful soda; flavor to suit.—VERITAS.

STALE BREAD CAKES.—Soak a pint of stale pieces of bread in warm milk enough to cover them; when they are quite soft add a teaspoonful salt, one quart of flour, two teaspoonfuls baking powder, and two tablespoonfuls condensed eggs, dissolved in a little warm milk; add milk sufficient to form a batter to fry on a griddle.—AUNT ADDIE.

LADY FINGERS, I.—In one pound powdered sugar break 11 eggs, and beat together until so light that no hair-line will form in the froth; then add one pound of sifted flour, stirring in very lightly; butter some sheets of paper, pour the cake through a pipe made for the purpose or a paper funnel, on the paper, in cakes three inches long and very narrow; sift powdered sugar over the top; bake in rather a quick oven, and do not take them from the paper until cold.—AUNT ADDIE.

LADY FINGERS, II.—Two eggs beaten very light; one cupful white sugar added; a half teaspoonful cream tartar, the same of soda, and flour enough to make a stiff dough. Put the cream tartar with the flour, and dissolve the soda with a little warm water. Roll out, sprinkle with sugar, and cut in pieces the size of middle fingers. Place on buttered paper in tins, not letting them touch each other, and do not let them bake very brown.—GILMANTON.

GENUINE GINGER SNAPS.—An old housekeeper suggests that all so-called "ginger snaps" in which soda or anything of that nature is found are simply "cookies," which, like all such preparations, soon dry and become stale. The following receipt will make crisp, rich snaps, which can be kept in an air-tight cake box for a long time: One pound of shortening, (equal parts of butter and lard,) one pint of molasses, one-half pint of brown sugar, one tablespoonful ginger, one teaspoonful cloves or cinnamon, flour; well mixed until it becomes a pliant dough. To be rolled thin and baked in a quick oven.

BLANKETS.—Into one quart of milk put a lump of butter the size of an egg; let the milk get warm enough to melt the butter; stir in flour sufficient to form quite a stiff batter, and a dessert spoonful of salt; have ready lake compressed yeast dissolved in a little warm water; cover tightly; let stand in a warm place over night; fry on griddle.—AUNT ADDIE.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT BREAD.—The quicker bread rises the whiter it will be, and it is far nicer to mold it on a large towel or an old table-cloth folded, with a little flour sifted over it, than on a molding-board.—AUNT ADDIE.

FRENCH CREAM.—One quart of boiled milk; mix one cupful sugar with the yolks of four eggs; stir into the milk with one tablespoonful corn starch; flavor to taste; beat the whites to a stiff froth with pulverized sugar, and brown slightly in the oven.—LILLIE.

TOMATO SOY.—Two large cans of tomatoes, one pound dark brown sugar, one-half pint vinegar, and one-half ounce of whole cloves; boil slowly until reduced very rich and thick. It is very nice with meats, poultry, or game.—AUNT ADDIE.

USEFUL FAMILY HINTS.

SULPHUR MIXTURE FOR THE BLOOD.—Five teaspoonfuls powdered sulphur to one of cream tartar; mix with molasses; take one teaspoonful three successive mornings, then omit three, and so on until it has been taken nine times.—AUNT LOTTIE.

TO RESTORE THE HAIR AFTER ILLNESS.—Equal parts of best brandy and strong black tea, shaken well together and rubbed well into the roots of the hair once daily, will usually restore the hair after long illness. Be careful not to scratch or irritate the scalp with tough combing and brushing. The mixture should be made at least once in three days, even in cool weather.

ONE WAY TO USE BORAX.—Pulverized borax, if properly applied, will clear any house of Croton bugs. Four years ago we were over-run with them. I bought four pounds of borax and made a line of it around every room, on the carpet, close up to the wood-work, also on the backs of the mantels, and around every shelf of every closet. I threw handfuls of it around all the wash-basins and water-pipes; I used it freely around the boiler and sink and wash-tubs, in the kitchen; I sifted it over the tops of doors and between mattresses, and in bureau drawers. I instructed the servants to disturb it as little as possible. When the next week's sweeping and scrubbing were done, I applied it again. A third time I repeated the dose, and at the end of a month not a Croton bug was to be found in the house. We also had large black roaches, which, in warm weather, came up from the cellar, and went all over the house. It also destroyed them. Every Spring and Fall I use a pound of borax, generally around the kitchen. For years we have enjoyed a blessed immunity from these disgusting pests.—S. B. N.

REMEDY FOR A CANARY'S ASTHMA.—Dip a small feather in pure sweet oil and pass up the nose; if once does not effect a cure, try again, being careful and not get any oil around the eyes; at the same time give the bird red pepper tea, well sweetened, and a little milk in it.—A LOVER OF BIRDS.

TO CLEAN WALNUT STAIRS.—Milk, sour or sweet, well rubbed into black-walnut stairs with an old soft flannel will make them look perfectly new.

DRIVING OFF CROTON BUGS.—If the distracted housekeeper will begin at the top of her house with a powder bellows and a large quantity of freshly powdered borax, and puff it thoroughly into every crack and crevice, whether or not there are Croton bugs in them, to the very bottom of her house, special attention being paid to old furniture, closets, and wherever Croton water is introduced, she will be freed from these torments. The operation may require a repetition, but the end is success.

BLACK ROACH TRAP.—Fill an earthen or tin wash basin three parts full of water sweetened with molasses, wetting the edge with the same; wrap a cloth around in such a way that the roaches can easily crawl up; an inning blanket answers the purpose well; set it on the kitchen floor on retiring, and the result will be satisfactory. This may work for water bugs as well.—ERIN.

TO RID A HOUSE OF RATS.—Wet a few pounds of unslacked lime with strong lye made from potash; let it be quite soft; spread it around the holes so that the rats cannot avoid treading in it; let it remain a week or two, and if it gets dry scrape it off and moisten again. The mixture burns their feet and they will not be likely to make a second visit. Do not let it come in contact with oil-cloth or paint.—ERIN.

PAPER DOLLS.—Select a colored chromo picture of a young lady with low necked dress—hair tastefully arranged—cut away all below the line where the neck joins the dress, and gum the picture into a sheet of thick, white Bristol board. Sketch the figure of the doll on the board making her appear in a plain, white dress, and have the arms in such a position that they can afterward be brought before the dresses when they are made. Ask some artist friend to color the arms to match the neck, or by mixing vermilion, yellow ochre, and white to the tint in water colors; anyone may try it. The doll should be from six to ten inches tall. When drawn and colored, cut the figure out. For the dresses, lay the doll on a sheet of foolscap letter paper; with a sharp lead pencil take the shape of the waist and shoulders; then, either guided by some fashion plate or your own taste, make the outline of a trained evening dress, making a graceful sweep to the skirt; cut this out. If it doesn't suit you try again, and when a nice fit and proper sweep to the drapery are obtained, take the dress as a foundation for a succession of fillings from silk or cloth, and so construct a handsome dress. This is done by cutting a long strip of white or light silk (preparing it as for the flounce of a wax or china doll) and plaiting around the bottom of the skirt. This forms an underskirt, over which a full overskirt may be draped and a dainty waist added to complete the costume. Only the front will be shown, so the stitches may be plainly on the back. Gold or crystal beads may be used as ornament.—LADY ARTIST.

INFORMATION WANTED.

How to bone a turkey.

How to clarify consomme soup, as we usually see it in French restaurants.

A detailed receipt for making dressing for terrapins, like that made in Philadelphia by the best public caterers.

The full particulars for making prime steamed apple dumplings.

How to make butter cakes that are baked on the griddle, such as are sold in coffe and cake saloons.

How to make the old fashioned short-cake, so that when you pull it apart you can take your finger and thumb and lift it off in thin wafer-like flakes? Such a cake as was baked before soda was brought into use.

How "H. H. H." uses the baking-powder, and why the corn starch is added.

A receipe for chocolate custard.

How to make chocolate corn-starch.

How to make milk sour enough for cooking purposes in the Winter.

How to get moths out of carpets.

How to prevent a cow losing her milk.

How to cure sore and enlarging joints of the feet.

How to make the water in sheet-iron tanks clear, so that it will not make clothes yellow.

What will brighten a zinc bath-tub?

What is used to set the different colors of aniline, and what is the process.

How to curl a switch of natural hair that will remain curled a long time and not be injured.

A receipt not containing sugar of lead for restoring the color to hair becoming gray.

The best thing to harden tallow for candles.

An inexperienced housekeeper, obliged to "break up" and store her furniture until Fall, desires advice as to the best way of packing books, pictures, engravings, and photographs, china, and glass; also to secure her furniture and carpets against moth.

HOW A BLIND WOMAN THREADS A NEEDLE

The Baltimore *Sun* of Saturday says: "Among the large number of patients who sought treatment at Dr. Chisolm's free eye and ear dispensary yesterday were two sisters, one 84 and the other 80 years of age, who lived together for mutual support. They were both active in limb, and had walked over a mile to visit the dispensary. The elder sister of 84 lost an eye from accident many years since. The younger of 80 lost both eyes from inflammation 40 years ago, so that for half her long life she has been totally blind. One eye, and that a crippled one, did the family work, except the sewing, which was done by the blind sister for both parties. She retained such delicacy of touch even in her old age that she could thread an ordinary sized needle with ease, and even a fine one after a few efforts. Her method of threading reversed that commonly adopted. Having cut off squarely the end of the thread she held it fixed between her fingers and brought the eye of the needle up to it, and often at the first trial would pass the end of the thread through the eye."

THE CHAMPION CRICKETER.

A public meeting was held at Berkeley Castle, England, recently, Lord Fitzhardinge presiding, to organize a national testimonial to Mr. W. G. Grace, the champion cricketer. During the proceedings Dr. Grace said his brother's intention was to retire from cricketing and follow his profession as a surgeon after this season. The Duke of Beaufort suggested the testimonial should take the form of a piece of plate and a heavy purse. An influential committee was appointed, with Lord Fitzhardinge as treasurer, and upward of £120 was subscribed in the room. The subscription list will be kept open till September.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

At an election held in the Separate Troop Cavalry, Fifth Brigade, Brooklyn, last Thursday evening, Orderly Sergt. J. H. Thun was elected Second Lieutenant.

The Ninth Brigade, Albany, Gen. Woodhall commanding, paraded on Washington's Birthday. The Twenty-fifth Regiment turned out 300; the Tenth Regiment, 397 men, and Battery A, Artillery, 38 officers and men.

Sergt. Lewis Curtis, No. 300 East Seventy-sixth-street, challenges any member of the National Guard, "barring" Burroughs, of Company I, Twelfth Regiment, to an exhibition drill at the State Arsenal on Tuesday, March 20.

Capt. Frederick A. Baldwin, of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment, has received three months' leave of absence, and it is said he contemplates tendering his resignation upon the expiration of his furlough. Capt. Baldwin has been connected with the National Guard nearly thirty years.

The Non-commissioned Officers' Association of the Fourteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, had a ball at Gallatin Hall, in that city, on the evening of Washington's Birthday. A large attendance of the members and friends of the regiment made the event one of the most successful of the season.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Major Karl Klein, commanding, drilled in mounted movements at its armory last Wednesday evening. Thirty-eight members were present, and the drill was chiefly confined to the movements of mounting and dismounting, and other simple movements. A platoon of old members drilled for an hour, after which the latest recruits were put through similar evolutions. Another mounted drill will be had next Wednesday evening.

At the regular monthly meeting of Company G, Seventh Regiment, First Lieut. E. Graham Haight was presented by his company with an elegant sword, suitably inscribed, and a complete set of officer's equipments. Lieut. Haight was practically elected to his present position from the ranks, having enlisted as a private on Dec. 18, 1876, he was promoted Sergeant, and on Jan. 12, First Lieutenant, all within a month. Corp. Charles E. Snevilly was chosen Sergeant, and Henry B. Lockwood was promoted Corporal.

Col. Charles S. Spencer, commanding the Fifth Regiment, has received a handsome pair of plated revolvers from the State Military Association. The field musicians of this regiment held their nineteenth annual exhibition last Monday evening at the regimental armory. A large audience was present, the musicians performed their part to the satisfaction of everybody, and a late supper was duly appreciated by members and invited guests. Second Lieut. Heinrich Rugen, of Company A, has been promoted First Lieutenant, vice Kedenburg resigned. An election has been ordered to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Lieut. Rugen, to be held to-morrow evening in the armory.

Adjt. Gen. Franklin Townsend has asked for an appropriation of $300,000 for the maintenance of the National Guard of this State for the current year. Now, as every military man knows, this is not an exorbitant sum to ask for defraying the necessary expenses of the department. For several years past the General Head-quarters of the State National Guard has been in a chronic condition of poverty. Not even a regiment could be ordered into camp, let alone a brigade or division. Overcoats have not been provided, and the various military rifle ranges throughout the State have been only half completed for want of money. That the several departments have been economically, not to say niggardly, conducted, there is no doubt, and the request of the Adjutant General should be granted by the Legislature, to enable him to maintain for the Militia of this State a standing equal to the "citizen soldiery" of other States.

The Eighth Regiment, Col. George D. Scott commanding, is under orders to assemble in fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction by wings, as follows: Right wing, companies E, A, D, C, and I, on Monday, March 19; Left wing, companies H, G, F, and B, on Tuesday, March 27. Roll will be called at 7:45 o'clock P. M. Officers of companies when using the squad drill room are directed to instruct their commands in accordance with the rules laid down in *Wingate's Manual of Rifle Practice*, as follows: Art. 2. "Theoretical instruction;" Art. 3. "Signals;" Art. 4. "Position drill;" Art. 5. "Aiming drill." Each instruction will conclude with target practice, in which the indicators provided will be used. Capt. Edward Barker, Regimental Inspector of Rifle Practice, will supervise the drill and will make reports of the progress attained to the Colonel. The regular monthly meeting of the board of officers of this command will take place on Monday evening, March 14, at 8 o'clock.

The Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. R. C. Ward commanding, is under orders to assemble for drill by wings, in fatigue uniform, at its armory, as follows: Right Wing, Companies A, D, E, and F, Thursday evenings, March 1, 15, and 29; April 12 and 26. Left Wing, Companies B, C, G, and K, on Tuesday evenings, March 6 and 20; April 3 and 17, and May 1. The regimental band will give another of its popular concerts at the armory, Clermont, near Myrtle avenue, next Saturday evening. Commissions have been issued to First Lieut. Frank E. Westlake and Second Lieut. Thomas B. Adams. Warrants have been granted to the following non-commissioned officers: Sergt. John G. Koop, Jr., Corps. Asa C. Brownell and August J. Dwenger, Company K; Corps. William S. Banta and Harry O. Jones, Company C; First Sergt. Charles E. McClellan, Sergts. Edward C. Halsey, and Corp. Dwight C. Pinney, Company D; Corp. W. E. Cutting, Company F; Sergt. John J. Barsdoliar, Jr., and Corp. Charles G. H. Story, Company B.

Major Gen. Alexander Shaler, commanding the First Division, has appointed Corp. E. Horrison Sanford, of the Seventh Regiment, to the position of Inspector of Rifle Practice on his Staff, vice Lieut. Col. W. B. Farwell, resigned. At First Division Head-quarters the return of election has been received of Second Lieut. Charles F. Hoffman and First Lieut. E. Graham Haight, Seventh Regiment. Tenders of resignation have been received from Capt. J. Allen and First Lieut. John Morris, Sixty-ninth Regiment. The resignations have been accepted of Lieut. Col. W. B. Farwell, Division Inspector of Rifle Practice; Capt. J. S. Hart and First Lieut. S. J. Levy, Eighth Regiment; Quartermaster R. W. Booth, Jr., Ninth Regiment; Capt. F. C. Bailey and Second Lieut. James Shand, Seventy-first Regiment. Commissions have been awarded to Quartermaster Edgar S. Waite, Capt. George W. Homans, and Second Lieut. M. J. Bauman, Ninth Regiment. The parade returns for the uniform fund of the Sixty-ninth Regiment show the number entitled to credit to be 396 men.

The left wing of the Seventy-first Regiment, Companies G, C, E, I, and F, Col. Richard Vose commanding, will parade in fatigue uniform, with white belts, at the State Arsenal, for drill and instruction, next Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Major E. A. McAlpin will assume command on that occasion. Col. Vose will order a full dress parade of his command at the State Arsenal on Monday, March 12, for the purpose of presenting to the successful members the badges won by them at Creedmoor last Summer. There is no truth in any rumor, recently published, to the effect that this regiment will adopted a "new uniform." Application has been made for brevet commissions of Major, for Capt. Abram Webber, of Company G, and Capt. Amos L. See, of Company H, in this command, both officers having held their positions for a continuous period of 10 years. The drum corps of this command, under the direction of Drum Major Nathaniel Jenks, will perform a tattoo at a reception to be given in aid of the Fifth Universalist Society, at the Lexington Avenue Opera-house, Fifty-eighth-street, next Wednesday evening.

The left wing of the Twenty-second Regiment drilled at the Armory in West Fourteenth-street last Friday evening, under command of Col. Josiah Porter. Line was formed with five companies of 12 files. After an exercise in the manual, the command was instructed in loading and firing drill by files, companies, and battalions. After these movements the following were executed: Forming double columns of fours; right and left front into line; from line into column of companies, at a halt and while marching. The drill was considered as the best of the season. At the close of the drill Capt. Loomis instructed the men in rifle practice. At an election held in Company K last Friday evening, the following officers were elected: First Lieut. Thomas M. Daly, Captain; Second Lieut. Charles D. Sabin, First Lieutenant; and Sergt. Leonard G. Van Vechten, Second Lieutenant. The vacancy caused by the promotion of Sergt. Van Vechten will be filled at an election next Thursday evening. An election will be held to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Capt. Charles D. Coppins next Wednesday night. The candidates are First Lieut. Henneberger, of Company G, and Second Lieut. Charles T. Smith, of Company B. Major John H. Horsfall passed the Board of Examination of the First Brigade last Wednesday evening by answering 84 per cent. of the questions propounded. The following non-commissioned officers have been granted warrants: Corporal James P. Kenworthy, Company A; Corporal E. L. Clapp, Company E; Sergts. Victor F. Maidhof and William B. Smith, Company E; Corporal Henry M. Howell, Company F.

At a meeting of the staff officers of the First Brigade, on Saturday evening, the 17th inst., Lieut. Col. John T. Denny, Assistant Adjutant General of that command, received as a testimonial a handsome badge. The trophy is an enlarged copy of the representative staff insignia. It represents the Cross of the Legion of Honor, encircled by a Roman laurel wreath, and a garter. Upon the five arms of the cross are the letters "N. G. S. N. Y.," respectively, and the legend "First Brizade." adorns the garter. The badge depends from a broad ribbon, which also bears the devices representing the various grades of rank held by the recipient, together with the titles of the respective offices which Col. Denny has filled. Upon the reverse side was the inscription "Presented to Brevet Col. John T. Denny, by his associates of the Staff of the First Brigade, in testimony of their appreciation of his long and faithful service, Feb. 17, 1877." A brevet commission of Colonel had just been granted to Lieut. Col. Denny, under the date of Feb. 15, 1877. Col. Denny was first appointed upon the First Brigade staff on Jan. 4, 1867, as Paymaster, but four months later that office was abolished by the Legislature, and he was then appointed Ordnance Officer, in the same brigade, on May 3, 1867; on Nov. 7, 1870, he was promoted Engineer, and on the retirement of Col. Anthony, on July 31, 1874, he was appointed Adjutant General and Chief of Staff—a position which he has since occupied with dignity and ability. Col. Denny now contemplates the tender of his resignation, owing to the increase of his private business, and it is probable that Major Robert Lenox Belknap, the present Inspector of the Brigade, will be appointed as his successor.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. D. E. Austen commanding, held a rehearsal of the drill in street firing movements, at its armory, last Friday evening. The regular drill in these movements will take place next Friday evening. The Gatling Battery of Artillery, Capt. John A. Edwards commanding, will drill in conjunction with the infantry on that occasion, and the event will be an interesting one to military men generally. Mayor Schroeder and a number of division and brigade officers from both the First and Second Divisions, have been invited to be present. The drill will be given in honor of Major Gen. E. L. Molineux, to whom Col. Austen's text-book on street firing drill has been dedicated. The drill will practically demonstrate the utility of the manual as far as the limited accommodations afforded by the armory will permit. Some of the Brooklyn tax-payers in the West Division, who have exhibited considerable enthusiasm at the action of the Supervisor at large in voting the bill providing for the expenditure of $30,000, for the purpose of giving this regiment a new armory, have apparently overlooked the fact that the sum of $60,000 has been appropriated for the enlargement of the Portland Avenue Arsenal, which was a better building than the present armory of this command before the alterations were commenced. The Board of Supervisors of Brooklyn is now considering the project of disposing of the armory at present occupied by Company I of this command at Greenpoint, Long Island. As such a movement would entail the disbandment of the company, this action on the part of the Brooklyn officials lacks wisdom, to say the least. Besides, a movement towards the organization of another company in that locality for this command has gained considerable ground, in which event both companies would occupy the same quarters, with no additional expense to the county.

The right wing of the Twelfth Regiment had a drill at the State Arsenal last Monday evening, under the direction of Lieut. Col. Cruger. The battalion was equalized in four companies of 12 files front. A feature of the drill was the retirement of the Captains of the several companies to the line of file closers, leaving junior Lieutenants in command. The first part of the drill included the movements of marching in a column of fours, on right into line, to and on the right close column of divisions. These movements were all well executed, but when the commandant commenced the movements of playing and deploying from line into column and from column into line, the Lieutenants were generally "at sea," in many cases neither officer appeared to know who should command the divisions, and confusion resulted. This state of affairs was particularly noticeable in formation and deployment of the double column. The manual showed a decided improvement over previous drills. On the following evening the left wing was drilled in similar movements by Major Wilson. The same rule of placing the companies under command of Lieutenants was observed, and a similar lack of confidence and knowledge of the duties of a commandant were developed. The step observed in the "columns of fours" was too slow, and the formation in single ranks was "ragged." The manual was not as well executed as on the previous evening, and certainly the members ought to pay more attention to these details. The action of this command in allowing Lieutenants to command their companies occasionally, will be productive of good results in future exhibition parades. Adjutant William H. Murphy has received a brevet commission for long and faithful service. Capt. Murphy enlisted in the Twelfth Regiment as a private, in Company A, on April 19, 1861, and commanded the regiment during the war. In June, 1863, he was appointed First Sergeant of his company, while the regiment was stationed at Fort McHenry, Maryland. After the regiment returned to this City, he resigned his position and was unanimously elected Sergeant of his company. During the riots of 1863, he was detailed Sergeant Major of the regiment by Gen. Ward, then Colonel of this command, receiving a full warrant on Oct. 3, 1873. He retained that position until May 29, 1867, when he was appointed Adjutant by Col. Ward, and has filled that office ever since. During the first seven years of his term of service he was only twice absent from parade or drill, and one of these occasions was warranted by a severe illness. For the past two years he has invariably been promptly at his post. Capt. Murphy has repeatedly declined promotion in the line of his regiment, and has refused the proffer of field officers' positions in this and other regiments in the division, preferring to retain his place as Adjutant.

AMATEURS SINGING FOR A PRIZE.

The Boston *Post* of the 22d inst. says: "The grand amateur vocal contest, which was announced some weeks ago, took place last evening at Music Hall, and attracted quite an audience to witness the first experiment in competitive concerts in this city. The original plan embraced four classes of contestants: Lady soloists, sopranos and contraltos; gentlemen soloists, tenors and bassos; duets and trios, male or mixed voices, and quartet or small chorus singing. Owing to the numerous entries the last two were omitted, and the contest was narrowed down to the soloists, who numbered 26 in all classes. The class of music sung was as diversified as the singers. It ran all the way from the floating meadow ditties of the music stores to Italian arias of elaborate character, and the competitors ranged from the treading ingénue who gave the audience almost a profile view to the confident and ready warblers who attacked the notes with a boldness that was intended to carry the listeners by storm and force approval from the judges. Some of the singers were good enough to be enjoyable; others were badenough to be ridiculous. The practice of counterpoint proved insufficient for the demands of Music Hall, and some who had doubtless paddled very comfortably in a musical millpond were unable to keep their balance on the crest of a wave. In several instances it was apparent that the accompanist and vocalist could not proceed together, and, it being the latter's doings, he or she was allowed, to the without the pale of contrast. The basso who sang 'The Bridge' came near finding it an Ashtabula structure, and breaking down before he got over. The audience, however, was good natured, though sometimes confusing in its demonstrative enjoyment of defects as well as excellences, and very few left before the last note was warbled. It would have made the occasion more enjoyable from a musical point of view had a higher standard been adhered to in receiving applications. On the other hand, some would have lost a valuable lesson had they not been allowed to see how small their parlor and schoolroom melodies seemed in certain conjunctions. The judges were Mr. B. D. Allen, of Worcester, and Messrs. F. H. Jenks, and J. H. Stickney. Their decisions, which satisfied the audience even if all failed to do as much for some of the contestants, were as follows: In the first class, soprano, Miss Katie M. Studley, prize, song, 'Let me dream Again;' honorable mention, Mrs. E. M. Hartley, and Mrs. Winifred S. Ames. In the second or tenor class, the prize was given to Mr. N. J. Hall, and diplomas to Mr. W. H. Bullard, and F. A. Pingree. In the contralto class, Miss Jennie L. Gorham received the prize, and Miss Edith Davis and Miss M. K. Shacklord honorable mention. Dr. Hallick was the chosen basso, and Messrs. W. H. Rand and F. E. Smith were honorably noticed. The Waverley Quartet gave a couple of pleasing selections in good style, and Mr. J. H. O'Connor sang Mr. Brown's Serenade,' one of Mr. Barnabee's pieces, with good musical and dramatic effect."

HE NEVER SKATED AGAIN.

The Ogdensburg *Journal* has this reminiscence: "It was in 1816. The old man, then young, had seen the boys skate. It appeared so easy that he determined to make a Sunday trip to Ogdensburg, over the glare ice, on skates. The wind was blowing a stiff breeze up the river. He walked to the lower end of the town, put on his skates and started. At the end of an hour's hard work he stopped to take an observation and found that he had gone to leeward just one mile, that is the wind had blown him up the river above the town. He concluded that the attempt to get to Ogdensburg in that way was a failure, and he took off his skates utterly disgusted and never put them on again. A few years later he was hopelully converted to the faith of John Wesley, and still lives a pillar in the church, and he is not so old that he cannot smile, audibly, at his want of success with that Sunday's skate."

WAGES IN GEORGIA.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Union-Herald* prints the following: "A writer asserts that within one year 1,700 colored laborers and many whites have left Terrel and Lee Counties, Ga., for the South-west. Texas agents have taken many, offering $20 per month wages, with quarters, land, and rations. The wages offered in Georgia are simply starvation or stealing wages. It is impossible that men should live on them. Six and eight dollars per month for a man for field labor is lower in proportion than the wages of the same grade in China. The writer suggests that when Gov. Smith sends to Europe for laborers, he send the scale of prices with some specimens of the ordinary freedmen's rations—corn bread, hog meat, molasses—and a photograph of the quarters the hands live in."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$10,000 N. Mar. 6s old, A. & O.	22	400	do.	41⅝	
5,000 N. J. C. conv.	55	600	do.	41¾	
1,000 Erie 3d	106¼	100	do.	41⅝	
150 At. & Pac. Tel.	20	100	do.	41¾	
10 do	20⅛	100	do.	41⅝	
100 do	19¾	100	do.	41⅝	
75 do	20⅛	900	do.	41¾	
6,000 Pac. Mail	b3. 25¼	200	do.	41⅝	
100 do	25⅛	200	Cen. of N. J.	11	
100 do	25¼	100	do.	11⅜	
500 Del. & Hud	46¾	300	Lake Shore	48½	
100 do	47	300	do.	48⅜	
100 do	47⅛	300	do.	48⅝	
100 do	47⅜	1000	do.	48⅝	
10 do	46¾	600	do.	48¾	
200 do	48	1300	do.	48⅞	
100 do	48¼	400	do.	49	
100 do	48⅛	1100	do.	48⅞	
100 do	48⅜	1900	do.	48¾	
700 do	48¾	300	do.	48⅝	
200 do	48⅝	200	do.	48⅝	
100 Ill. Cent.	51½	5	Pitts. & Ft. W.	100¼	
300 West. Un.	65	500	do.	61	
100 do	64⅞	300	do.	60⅞	
100 do	64⅞	400	do.	61	
1000 do	64⅝	100	do.	61⅛	
500 do	64½	200	do.	61¼	
800 do	64⅜	200	do.	61⅜	
1,100 do	64¼	10	do.	61	
1000 do	64⅛

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE EARL OF SHELBURNE.

LIFE OF WILLIAM, EARL OF SHELBURNE, AFTERWARD FIRST MARQUIS OF LANSDOWNE. With Extracts from his Papers and Correspondence. By Lord EDMUND FITZMAURICE. 3 vols. London and New-York: MACMILLAN & Co.

The life of the Earl of Shelburne, which Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice has at last completed, is the most timely and valuable of recent contributions to the history of the American Revolution. Lord Shelburne was so prominent an actor in the occurrences of the time, he was so faithful a friend to the struggling Colonies, and exercised so strong an influence in shaping the final issues of the contest, that the record of his career may be regarded as absolutely essential to a full understanding of this momentous period in our history. In a notice of the first of these volumes at the time of its appearance some months ago it was stated that Mr. Bancroft had had the privilege of access to the papers upon which Lord Fitzmaurice has based these memoirs. While the contents of the volumes are, therefore, not entirely fresh to American readers, every student of our history will be quite as grateful for the opportunity of investigating for himself the career of this illustrious statesman, and of searching into the secrets of the political movements in which he bore so prominent a part.

The first volume of these memoirs took us back to the earliest years of its subject, which were spent in the remotest parts of the south of Ireland, under the government of an old grandfather, "who reigned, or rather tyrannized, over his own family and the neighboring country." Until he was 14 years of age his education was absolutely neglected, and at the age of 16, as he himself tells us, in an autobiographical fragment, "I had nobody to teach me and everything to learn, of which I was fully aware; but I had, what I was not at all aware of, everything to unlearn." Sent to Oxford, he made some progress under the direction of a tutor whom he describes as "a narrow-minded man," and upon this, his first introduction to the world, he had the good fortune to meet Lord Granville, Lord Chesterfield, and other persons of distinction, from whom, because they were friends of his father, he received more attention than might otherwise have been given him. In 1757, when he was just 20 years of age, he was an officer in Wolfe's regiment, and was rewarded with the rank of Colonel and that of Aid de Camp to the King, George II., for gallantry at Minden and at Kloster Kempen. Thus brought into intimate connection with the Court, he was bold enough to seize the opportunity, and in spite of the hostility of the Duke of Richmond, and others who were indignant at his rapid promotion, by a single stroke made his political fortune. He became the medium for the negotiations between Fox and Lord Bute which resulted in the overthrow of Pitt. Succeeding to the peerage on the death of his father, Shelburne was shortly after invited by Bute, who had become Prime Minister, to join his administration. He declined to connect his fortunes with those of a leader whom he really distrusted, although he continued to hold the most intimate relations with him. By the political intrigue known as "the pious fraud" Lord Shelburne brought Fox to the support of Bute, and through his agency the consent of the House of Commons was obtained to the peace of 1763. But Shelburne's part in this transaction secured him the lasting enmity of Fox, who charged him with duplicity in having secured his services by misstating the terms which he had made for himself. Lord Edmond's statement of the affair bears the impress of frankness, and does much to modify the harsh judgment which has generally been accepted from contemporary authorities. Bute's next movement was to throw upon others the responsibilities of office while he held on to the actual control. In the reorganization of the Government Shelburne claimed the Secretaryship of State, but he was compelled to be satisfied with the Presidency of the Board of Trade, where he proved so restless and intractable that he was with difficulty retained.

Still another intrigue in which he was a prominent mover resulted in the absolute retirement of Bute. Shelburne at the same time withdrew and sided with Pitt in opposition to the Government on the question of Wilkes' expulsion from the House of Commons. For this act of political independence he was punished by the revocation of his staff appointment, and upon his appearance at court the King absolutely ignored him. Such emphatic disapproval of his course was very naturally followed by Shelburne's temporary retirement from public life. Taking up his residence at Bowood, he devoted himself to the improvement of his estate, to the enjoyment of the society of the distinguished men of letters whom he gathered around him, and to the collection of the manuscripts which are now in the possession of the British Museum, and which have proved so invaluable to the students of American history. In 1765 Lord Shelburne married the daughter of Lord Granville, and her naïve and piquant sketches of the society of which she and her distinguished husband were the centre, as they were set down in her diary, light up most gratefully the earlier part of the severer records of the political plotting and counter-plotting to which these volumes are in the main devoted. She died in 1771, but there is no indication that Lord Shelburne mourned greatly over her loss, unless his starting off on a foreign tour in company with Barré be taken as an indication of his grief. Meanwhile political events of the greatest importance were in progress, and they were taking such a shape that Lord Shelburne's retirement itself contributed to his political advancement. Through Barré, his recognized political mouthpiece, he earnestly opposed the Stamp Act, thus exhibiting a degree of political foresight not possessed by statesmen who were his seniors in age and his superiors in rank. In the course of time his fidelity to the fortunes of Pitt met with the reward which had so long been the object of his ambition, the Secretaryship of State, to which he was appointed under Chatham. But the physical and mental disability which overtook this distinguished statesman caused dissensions in the Cabinet. The policy of coercion against the Colonies was continued, and Shelburne, who was the sole representative of Chatham in the Government, was finally compelled to retire, followed by charges of all sorts of duplicity, and held up to ridicule in the famous caricatures of Gilray. After various changes in the Council and an unsuccessful attempt by the Duke of Grafton to form a Cabinet, Chatham reappeared in public life, and Shelburne came to his support with all his power and ability. But the obstinacy of George III. in rejecting the conciliatory policy advised by Chatham precipitated the Declaration of Independence by the United Provinces, and the war of the Revolution followed. After the downfall of Lord North's Government, the Marquis of Rockingham became Prime Minister, with Shelburne as one of his chief colleagues. From that time Shelburne assumed an increasingly prominent position until, on the resignation of Fox, he accepted the post of First Lord of the Treasury, and thenceforward the negotiations for peace with the Colonies progressed steadily to a conclusion. The prominent part which Lord Shelburne sustained in these transactions is described in detail in these volumes—and the fullest justice is done to the distinguished ability which he developed as a diplomatist by the negotiation of treaties which recognized the independence of the Colonies without making humiliating concessions to the Continental powers. Shelburne's public life after the accomplishment of this result belongs to the political history of Great Britain, and need not be traced here. The offer of a step in the peerage, by which he became Marquis of Lansdowne, did not remove him entirely from active participation in politics, although the closing years of his life were spent in the enjoyment of that retirement at Bowood which had before proved a most effective solace against the malevolent misrepresentation and slander which he seemed to possess a fatal faculty for provoking, and much of which is for the first time fully dispelled by Lord Edmond's candid exposition of the motives which governed his distinguished ancestor in the important transactions with which he was so prominently connected.

This rapid sketch of Lord Shelburne's career indicates imperfectly the great value of these memoirs as a contribution to the political history of this country and of Great Britain. Scattered through the pages of these three volumes there is much lighter material which the superficial reader will glance over with interest. After the death of his first wife, Lord Shelburne, in 1778, became engaged to Miss Molesworth, but that lady "surprised the world" by breaking off the match. "She dined at his house," wrote Miss Elliott to her brother at Berlin, "and sat at the head of the table, and was seen to cry all dinner time. Her aunt, when she came home, asked her what was the matter. She made no answer, but ran up stairs to her own room, and sent Lady Susan a letter to tell her she had found an antipathy to Lord Shelburne and begged she would break off the detested match, which was accordingly done by showing his Lordship the letter. He was angry, as you will believe, to lose £40,000 and so pretty a wife, but put a good face upon it, and said it was proper the ladies should settle those matters." In the following year Lord Shelburne consoled himself by marrying Lady Louisa Fitzpatrick, thus becoming brother-in-law to Richard Fitzpatrick, the wit, and a connection of Charles Fox, whose brother Stephen, Lord Holland, had married Lady Mary, sister of Lady Loulsa Fitzpatrick. The second Lady Shelburne did not follow the example of her predecessor in keeping a diary, but Jeremy Bentham, in his letters from Bowood to his father, partly supplies this deficiency. He speaks of her as the "loveliest of matrons," and her sister, Miss Caroline Vernon, as the loveliest of virgins. "Both of them," he says, "have more than I could wish of reserve, but it is a reserve of modesty rather than of pride. As Providence hath ordered it, they both play on the harpsichord and at chess. I am flattered with the hopes of engaging with them before long either in war or harmony." Later he writes: "I have just been playing billiards with Lady Shelburne. Miss Vernon looked on, but would not play, saying she had never played before. I almost despair of getting them to do the harpsichord. The chess and the billiards were her own proposal; the harpsichord I must beg and pray for." In 1789, Lady Lansdowne died, leaving one son, the Lord Henry Petty. In a letter to Lord Cornwallis announcing the sad event, Lord Lansdowne says: "Though I was taught to expect it long before it happened, I cannot help being excessively stunned by it. I am fighting against the effects of it, as well as I can, by riding and quiet, with a mixture of society which Miss Vernon and Miss Fox, who are so good as to continue the same habits as when Lady Lansdowne was living, are so good as to afford me."

In our notice of the first volume of these memoirs mention was made of Lord Shelburne's attaching Dr. Priestley, the discoverer of oxygen, to his establishment by appointing him Librarian at Bowood. In his memoirs Dr. Priestley tells us that he continued seven years in this relation, spending the Summer with his family at Calne and a great part of the Winter in his Lordship's house in London. "My office," he says, "was nominally that of Librarian, but I had little employment as such besides arranging his books, taking a catalogue of them, and of his manuscripts, which were numerous, and making an index to his collection of private papers. In fact, I was with him as his friend." During his residence with his distinguished patron, Dr. Priestley received £250 per annum, and upon his retirement an annuity of £150, which, he assures us, was punctually paid. During all the time that he was at Bowood his literary activity never ceased. Oratory, orticism, metaphysics, moral philosophy, and theology successively engaged his pen. At the same time he prosecuted the scientific researches which gave him fame. It was while at Calne that he made the discovery of oxygen, although he himself never recognized the full importance of his own discovery in its bearing on the phenomenon of combustion. "Lord Shelburne," he writes, "encouraged me in my philosophical inquiries, and allowed me £40 per annum for expenses of that kind, and was pleased to see me make experiments to entertain his guests, and especially foreigners. The greater part of the time that I spent with him I passed with much satisfaction, his lordship always behaving to me with uniform politeness and his guests with respect."

Dr. Richard Price, the theologian and controversialist, also became a regular habitué of Shelburne House and of Bowood after the death of Lady Shelburne in 1771. He was then 48 years of age. It was not until his fame as an author was established that he attained any reputation as a preacher, nature having denied him most of the physical qualities necessary to success in the pulpit. From theological controversy he branched off gradually into those inquiries on which his reputation depends—financial topics, embracing various aspects of life insurance, the public debt, &c. Morellet, the famous French political economist, was also a frequent visitor at Bowood, where "in the company of Franklin and Garrick and Barré and Priestley, he seems to have found almost an equivalent of the brilliant society he had left on the other side of the Channel. Shelburne often confessed that his connection with Morellet was the turning point of his own career. In his own words, "Morrellet liberalized his ideas."

Malesherbes, the distinguished jurist, was another of those whom Shelburne visited in Paris. Writing of him he says: "I have seen what I had previously considered could not possibly exist, a man absolutely free from fear and hope alike, yet full of life and warmth. Nothing in the world can disturb his repose; he lacks nothing himself, and interests himself actively in everything good. I have never been so profoundly struck by any one in the course of my travels, and I feel sure that if I ever accomplish anything great in what remains of my life I shall do so encouraged by my recollections of M. De Malesherbes."

Mirabeau and Romilly were also among the visitors at Bowood. This story, which Romilly tells of Mirabeau, indicates how untrustworthy "historical" facts may sometimes be: "Mirabeau was fond," he says, "of bitter controversies in conversation with celebrated men. He wrote me a letter while I was on circuit in 1785, in which he gave me a very detailed account of a dispute which he supposed himself to have had with Gibbon, the historian, at Lord Lansdowne's table, in which he expressed himself with so much violence that he seems in some degree to admit that he was to blame. The most extraordinary circumstance, however, is that he never had any such dispute with Gibbon, and that at the time when he supposed it to have taken place Gibbon was actually residing at Lausanne.

The celebrated Dutch physician, Ingenhousz, was another well known figure in Bowood society. Apart from his writings and discoveries, Ingenhousz deserves to be remembered as one of the first scientific men of the day, who devoted his attention to the overthrow of the popular delusions on the subject of health. He is said to have anticipated the saying attributed to an eminent modern statesman that "dirt is matter in a wrong place." A chapter in one of his works is devoted to combating the popular delusion which once held sway among schoolmasters that it was healthful to inhale the air which had passed through the lungs of pupils or others in a crowded room, and that the windows should be closed to facilitate the operation. Shelburne used to say that he always believed Bentham to be the most good-natured man in the world till he made the acquaintance of Ingenhousz. The social charms of the learned physician, however, were not, however, shared by his wife, who seems to have been a modern Xantippe. The fact that they usually lived apart gave the opportunity for perpetrating a hoax upon the long suffering Doctor, for whose benefit one of the guests at Bowood forged a letter announcing that Madame would shortly arrive at the house. The Doctor at once took steps toward leaving it himself, and was only prevented from actually departing by a frank confession on the part of the author of the letter. Ingenhousz was also famous as an operator of inoculation against small-pox, and by some he was believed to have had a right prior to that of Jenner to be called the discoverer of vaccination. Indeed, the story ran that he was the real discoverer, and, entirely careless of fame or unaware of the importance of his own achievement, he communicated it to Jenner without reserving any right. The two Doctors, according to popular report, went to a farm-house near Calne and persuaded a farm servant to allow herself to be vaccinated. The woman used to relate how her friends expected her to have swollen suddenly or to have fallen down dead as a punishment for allowing this strange foreigner to experiment on her. None of these fatal consequences ensued; the farm servants lived to an advanced old age; the experiment succeeded and the efficiency of vaccination was established. To this rather apocryphal story Lord Edmund adds the significant comment *Credat Judæus appella*. Other distinguished characters of the last century appear in the pages of these notable volumes; but the interest in those who have so long since passed away, as well as in the historical events which are here recorded, is now so remote that these memoirs are not likely to pass beyond the keeping of students or the shelves of libraries.

AUTHORIZED REPORT OF THE THIRD CHURCH CONGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES, held in Boston Nov. 14, 15, 16, and 17, 1876. New-York: T. WHITTAKER. 8vo, pp. 308.

Reports of religious and secular doings are proverbially hard reading. The sparkle of thought and the personality of the man are not always present to the reader. But those congress reports are different in their character from the lumber-room class of literature, and were prepared in the beginning quite as much for the reader as for the hearer. The two reports which have preceded this marked a new venture in the Episcopal Church, the attempt to bring the Church and laity of a naturally conservative religious body into closer and better contact with the thought and life of to-day, and the second report has been said not to suffer by comparison with those annually published by the English Church Congress; but the present report of the Boston Congress is better than the two preceding, because the subjects discussed in the congress were more vital and wide-reaching. In fact, here is to be found discussions of social questions by some of the most thoughtful and competent clergy and laity in this Church. The essays upon "The Prevention and Cure of Drunkenness," with the subsequent speeches, strikes us as meeting the difficult points of this social problem better than much of the ardent speech-making on intemperance, and the same may be said in regard to those upon the "Morals of Politics." If they do not clear up present difficulties in the nation's life, they point out in what spirit we are to meet them, and, what is better, they show a squareness and fairness in stating what men honestly think on political questions which is as refreshing as it is rare. The subject which is treated with the most thoroughness in this report is "The Relation of the Episcopal Church to Freedom of Religious Thought."

Dr. Washburn's essay on this topic is one of those free outbursts of manly thinking which set the reader's mind all aglow with quickened thought, and the speech of a Boston lawyer, Mr. John C. Ropes, on the layman's position and freedom in the Episcopal Church, is an instance of outspokenness, and of truth-speaking, too, which is too seldom known. Indeed, all through this report, you are surprised at the freedom with which important subjects are handled, without running into that wildness of statement which cheapens thought. It is not common to find religious publications in which what does not make for the dominant creed is tolerated, but in this report men write or say what they think, and the short-hand reporter has given every word uttered. The result is a volume which goes much beyond the Episcopal Church, and shows what many of our best minds are thinking upon leading religious and social matters. Other subjects discussed are "The Place of Art in Christianity," "The Relation of our Present Knowledge of Non-Christian Nations, their Morals and Religions, to Foreign Missions," "Secular and Religious Education," "The Adaptation of Episcopal Services to the wants of the People," and "The Connection of Revivals with Christian Nurture." The latter subject seems to be less adequately treated than the others, but as a whole the volume is one of the most suggestive and interesting, in the range of thoughtful discussion, with which we have met for some time. It shows, at any rate, that considerable active thinking went into this Boston Congress, and that, while its members did not change the doctrines or polity of their Church, they contributed very much by these statements of personal convictions toward a better and truer way of looking at secular and religious matters.

WAGES IN THE COUNTRY.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* of the 21st inst. says: "Farmers in the vicinity of Springfield, who hired first-class help last Summer for $18 per month for seven or eight months, are expecting to hire, the coming season, for $15 or $16 per month. The farmers in two or three large dairy towns on the hills, who always have the name of paying more than any others in the State, will probably give an advance on the above figures; but even here the decline in the price of milk and cheese during the past year will necessitate some reduction. The prices for good female help in the country will probably be about $2 per week, or the same as last year. The managers of the Union Relief Association are planning to go quite extensively into the business of furnishing both male and female help for farmers and others living in the country."

KILLED BY A BUNGLING DENTIST.

A telegram from St. Joseph, Mo., 19th inst., to the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says: "On Saturday last a farmer named Johnson, residing near Troy, Kan., visited a doctor in that town for the purpose of having a tooth extracted. The operation was performed, but Johnson's jaw was broken in the attempt. He started for home, anticipating no serious results, but during the night his jaw and neck swelled so much that yesterday morning he choked to death."

O'MAHONY AND FENIANISM.

HONORED IN DEATH, BUT NEGLECTED IN LIFE.

THE "SKIRMISHING" RABBLE TRADING ON THE GOOD NAME OF AN HONEST MAN—THE RECORD OF IRISH PATRIOTISM—CARDINAL CULLEN UNWITTINGLY PLAYS INTO THE HANDS OF THE CHATHAM-STREET GANG.

By the death of John O'Mahony the once noisy and not to be despised Fenian Brotherhood lost the one man whose unsullied name and repute as a scholar and a gentleman gave an air of respectability to the organization. It is true that at the time of his death the organization in this City had dwindled down to about 200 members, and that the so-called "Council" consisted of O'Donovan Rossa and a few needy followers, who, on the death of John O'Mahony, elected him to the distinguished office of "Head Centre" of a body which has not an atom of influence outside the bar rooms in the vicinity of Chatham-square. As a contribution to a history of the latest rise and final collapse of the "liberation movement," the development of a new and highly profitable scheme known as "the skirmishing" plot, together with some account of that scandalous dodge to raise money, THE TIMES devotes a little space. When John O'Mahony organized the Fenian Brotherhood in this country in 1858, there existed a very strong feeling among what may be termed Irish patriots that the time was come to "strike a blow." Many were dissatisfied that the opportunity was lost when England went to war with Russia, and the negotiations which took place between Mitchell, O'Mahony and Doheny, on behalf of their "patriot" countrymen, and the Russian Ambassador at Washington, gave promise at one time of great results; but the sudden termination of the Crimean War put an end to the negotiations. This led O'Mahony to make great efforts to organize, in this country, what was afterward known as the Fenian Brotherhood. That he succeeded in partially accomplishing his aim must be conceded; that he lamentably failed as a leader of men, to say nothing of his childlike incapacity to read character and to judge under-bred wilderness of enterprise one in Cairo. Everything is topsy-turvy. The children read and write from left to right, and even begin to learn their sole lesson-book, the Koran, backward, because the latter chapters are easier and more important. The consequence is that, after a few visits to Arab schools, one cannot help a feeling of surprise when a child sneezes, or shows that he is changing his teeth at the same age as a little European.

One primary school in Cairo is well worth having a peep into. You open a door in the street, and find a room about 10 feet square. It is below the level of the road, and lofty for its size. A grated window, high up, gives a dim light; but a flood of sunshine comes in at the open door, and strikes full on the bright crimson robe of the *fakeeh* as he sits on his cushion in the corner. At one end stands the only piece of furniture in the room. It looks like a large harmonium done up in brown holland; but turns out to be a box containing the bones of a saint. In front of this curious piece of school furniture squat four-and-twenty little black and brown boys. One or two are disguised as girls, to protect them from the evil eye. All have dirty faces, and several are suffering from ophthalmia. They sit in two rows, facing each other, and simultaneously rock their bodies violently backward and forward as they recite the alphabet, or that verse of the Koran which forms their day's task. The children shout at the top of their little cracked voices in a nasal tone far from musical. The noise they contrive to make is astounding, considering how small they are. If they cease their rocking and shrieking, even for a moment, the master brings down his long palm cane upon their shaven skulls, and they recommence with renewed energy, and an even more violent see-saw. The sentence repeated does not convey the slightest meaning to their minds, nor is any attempt made to explain it. Two or three older children are sitting beside the *fakeeh*, getting lessons in the formation of the Arabic characters. Their copy-book is a piece of bright tin, and they use a reed pen called a *kalam*. The ink-bottle is a box containing a sponge saturated with some brown fluid. A long row of tiny slippers, of every form and color, lie neatly arranged at the door; for the place where the bones of a saint are enshrined is holy ground, and no one may soil the clean matting of the floor with outside defilement. No register is kept of the pupils, or of their days of attendance. Indeed, although the *fakeeh* can repeat the whole of the Koran off book, it is highly probable he would find some difficulty in counting up to the number of his scholars. His acquirements begin and end with a textual knowledge of the sacred book, and unfortunately the wishes of his pupils' parents with regard to the education of their children are bounded by the same narrow limits. The schoolmasters are miserably paid, mostly in kind, for piastres are scarce, but they exercise considerable influence, and no marriage or family fête is complete without their presence. In better class Arab schools a little mathematic is sometimes taught, but not always. Boys who wish to pursue that branch of their education generally learn from the public cabâni, a man whose business it is to weigh merchandise. A child whose father keeps a shop is taught by assisting in it. Geography is also neglected, which is fortunate, as nothing can be more ludicrous than the attempts which are sometimes attempted. The teaching is, of course, entirely based upon the Koran, which upholds Mr. Hampden's views with regard to the shape of the earth. The children learn that it takes 500 years of traveling to get round the mighty plain, while perhaps a few yards from the school door Mr. Cook's agent is advertising a trip to do the whole business in 90 days. It must be a little hard to explain all about the seven earths and the seven heavens, and the seven climates and the seven seas of light. The one important fact which the children retain is that Mecca is the centre of the earth. At present each boy comes to the master with his lesson, says it, and returns to his seat. He is succeeded by another, and so on during the whole day. This would be impossible if more than reading and writing were taught. Of the mosque schools the ancient El Azhar is still the most important. It provides instruction, such as it is, for more than 11,000 pupils. A considerable number are housed and fed within its hospitable walls. The scholars are of all ages, and come from the most remote provinces as well as the larger towns. They may stay as long as they like and go there when they please. If they are really clever they are taken by professors, who are paid entirely by voluntary donations; if they are very poor, they receive help from their Alma Mater in the shape of food. The *baksheesh* of 500 sheep sent one day by the Viceroy on the occasion of a family rejoicing was therefore not unacceptable. The school is, in fact, a great free national university for the teaching of the theology of the Koran. There are few rules; there is no compulsory course of study; there is no small-call or classification of students. Curiously enough, coffee and tobacco are forbidden within the walls; but, no doubt, the students rich enough to have rooms outside make up for the deprivation by an extra allowance at home. Some of the Coptic schools are well worth a visit. The principal one in Cairo is exceedingly well attended. The boys look as if their intelligence was cultivated, and many of them read and speak either French or English with ease and a good accent. They seem to have a great interest in each other, and to feel a genuine pride in seeing their companions show off their small accomplishments to strangers. The Copts take some pains to teach their girls, and have two fairly well managed schools at Cairo. The children are taught reading, writing, arithmetic, singing, and needlework.

WANTED MORE VARIETY.

Connecticut papers are telling a story of a Stratford old lady who had never been on the cars before, and who recently rode by rail to New-Haven. On her return being asked what she thought of it she exclaimed: "Why, 'taint nothin' at all! It's the most monotonous thing imaginable! Why, I believe, coming back they went through the identical places they did when they went down!"

A QUAKER THEFT.

The Albany *Journal* of Wednesday evening has the following account of a curious charge made against one James Spooner before Justice Clute, of that city, on Tuesday: "Although classified under the head of petit larceny, it is certainly worthy of special mention. Spooner resides on Clinton avenue above Quail street, and is either employed at or frequents the West Albany cattle yards. It is charged by Prosper L. Eastman, a well-known dealer, that Spooner has been guilty of stealing the hair from the tails of several head of cattle belonging to the complainant, and disposing of it by the pound. According to the charge, it appears he cut what is sometimes termed the brush from the tails of fifty cattle and upward, and disposed of the same. In the cutting, however, there was no mutilation of the tail itself, only the clipping of the bunch of hair at its terminus. Spooner was held by Justice Clute to answer."

HIGHWAY DAMAGES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Boston *Advertiser* of the 21st inst. says: "Many of the towns of Massachusetts, through their Selectmen and other officers, have united in a petition to the Legislature for the repeal or modification of the laws making towns liable for damages on account of defects in their highways. Under this liability it is claimed that the towns, however careful of their roads, are always exposed to vexatious and unjust suits, making expensive litigation necessary in any event, and often, through the inexperience of the juries, leading to excessive and burdensome damages. One or the great trials of town officers, and especially of those who endeavor to do their official work with the same fidelity and judgment which they give to their private affairs, is to be made defendants in suits at law for injuries which is was not in the power of human foresight to guard against, and to take the risk of adverse verdicts which they know are oppressive and unjust. There are certain risks in ordinary travel which no reasonable expenditure on the highways can entirely overcome; and in the interest of the people, already taxed to the extent of their ability to pay, it is claimed that the traveler himself should be made to take a larger share of them. The grievance is more seriously felt, because it has been brought home to several towns whose roads are in exceptionally good condition, and whose officers have exhausted all reasonable precautions to secure the safety of public travel."

CRUELTY TO A NURSE.

HORRIBLE TREATMENT OF A YOUNG WOMAN BY A GENTLEMAN FARMER AND HIS WIFE—PINCHED, POUNDED, AND OTHERWISE SHAMEFULLY ABUSED.

From the London Telegraph, Feb. 8.

Yesterday, at the Slough Petty Sessions, before Mr. Tompson, in the chair, Major Gaskell, Mr. Watson, and Rev. H. H. Way, Robertson Francis Morris, aged 27, described as a gentleman farmer, residing at Iver Heath, Bucks, and Janet, his wife, aged about 30, were charged with unlawfully wounding Caroline Carter, a nurse recently in their employment. The complainant, who was said to be suffering from the alleged ill-treatment she had received, was conveyed in a fly from the Slough Union to the Police Court, which was crowded, the extraordinary nature of the case having created considerable excitement in the district. Mr. C. F. Gill defended the prisoners, who, on taking their place, in the dock with their child, were hissed by the spectators. Mrs. Morris was very fashionably attired in a black velvet cloak, hat and feathers.

Caroline Carter seated in a chair, and supported by pillows, gave her evidence while almost in a fainting condition. She said she entered the prisoner's service at the end of May; Mr. Morris lived at Iver Heath, whither she went from Princess Louise's Home at Wanstead, Essex; Mrs. Morris comenced pinching her on the second day after she went there, and had since persecuted her; about a month ago she broke a poker over her back; she used to hit her with the poker, which used to bend, and then it broke; she hit her five or six times up in the nursery; sometimes the baby used to cry at night, and Mrs. Morris said it was her fault; the female prisoner also hit her because the baby left his stool, and had since struck her with the poker; the husband was not present when Mrs. Morris struck her, but as she cried and screamed he came up to see what was the matter; the poker was six inches longer before it was broken on her back; she threatened witness that if the child cried at night she would give her [witness] a thrashing in the morning; witness did not complain to the husband; Mr. Morris had not ill-used her before that; Mrs. Morris had pinched and beaten her daily; she had been horsewhipped by Mr. Morris after he came home from church; in the morning she played with the child up stairs to make it happy, but it began to cry, and the boy Walter Thrift came up about 11.30; Thrift acted as cook, and she gave him some Christmas cards for his sister; then she told the mother of this—that she had given Thrift some cards; when they came home she was in the garden with the child, but went up stairs to the nursery to take his things off; Mr. Morris in the afternoon came up with a horsewhip into the nursery, Mrs. Morris having gone out with the child into the garden that it should not hear her; Mrs. Morris saw the horsewhip in her master's hand; he told complainant to go across the table, but she refused to do it; he then took hold of her arm, got her across a chair, and hit her with the horsewhip over the back, but she could not say how many times; she tried to get away, but Mr. Morris had shut the door, and he pulled up her clothes and hit her across the legs with the whip; that was while she was standing behind the door; the table was split up the middle when he wanted her to lie across it; it was a little table, and when he tried to bend her down across it was split in the middle; the woman was not in the room at all while he was striking her with the whip; complainant cried while he was thrashing her; he hit her once or twice on the legs while her clothes were up; the whip was a horsewhip belonging to the boy Thrift, and Mr. Morris hit her with the stick and handle of the cartwhip with which the boy used to drive the cart-horse; Mrs. Morris then came up and locked her in, so that complainant could not get out; she did not get her dinner till 8 o'clock at night, when Mrs. Morris brought it; she had a piece of cold meat and two or three potatoes; she had some dry bread in the morning, and nothing to drink, unless she had some water; she was never allowed downstairs in the kitchen, and when they went out the boy used to fasten the door, so that she could not get in; Mrs. Morris had also hit her once with the whip while getting some coal up; she had not much strength, and Mrs. Morris said she was waiting for some one, and hit her with the whip; Mr. Morris used to kick her, and had done so more than once since the horsewhipping; but witness could not remember how many times; he had kicked her on the side; Mrs. Morris used to run a dinner-fork into her, and make her arm blue; her arms were all over scars; one morning her arm was all over blood, which ran down her sleeve; that was done with the scissors, because the child had been crying; Mrs. Morris ran the scissors into her more than a dozen times one morning; that was the worst time, and took place after Christmas; last Sunday she ran away; the reason witness' hair was so short was because Mrs. Morris had pulled her out with both hands; after she had ill-used her in the day witness was so upset that she did not know what she was doing; she had to keep the fire alight in the nursery all night, and the female prisoner used to come in to see that she did so; if she was not up, Mrs. Morris used to pull her out of bed by the hair of her head; once or twice she had had a fit; at this point stimulants had to be administered to the complainant by a medical man who was in attendance.] Mrs. Morris used to push her in the back with a stick; did it more than once; it was a stick used to rake the fire, so that the noise of the poker should not wake the child; one morning Mrs. Morris touched her with a dinner-knife, and said she would run her through with it, and would ram the poker down her throat if she screamed so; she was then hitting her on the back with the poker because the child cried in the night; witness showed the bruises made by Mrs. Morris when she punched her to the old housekeeper; sometimes there would be a piece pinched out, she used to pinch her so hard; little pieces of skin used to come from the arms; the old housekeeper was there two months after she went there in May; Mary Munch, the housekeeper, had been in the prisoners' service before; witness used to show her the punches and bruises; she had a father, but did not know where he was; she had eight sisters and brothers, but did not know where they lived; she had no mother; she used to write to Miss Thompson, the lady who got her into the orphanage, once a quarter; they were expected to do that; she was at school, she had not written since she had been with the prisoners; witness went to Mrs. Piggott about July, and asked her to write a letter to the Matron; she showed her the bruises on her arms, and Mrs. Piggott did write; complainant put the letter in her drawer till she could get a penny to buy a postage stamp; Mrs. Morris went to her drawer, turned the things out and found the letter; the prisoner read it and put it back, so complainant tore it up.

[The complainant here fainted, and the case had to be stopped for a time.]

Mr. Talbot, Secretary of the Princess Louise Home, informed the Bench that he could give the entire history of the poor girl, and, if it pleased God that she should recover, she would be taken back to the home. He hoped the magistrates would adjourn the case in order that their solicitor might be instructed in this matter. He had a letter from the mistress a fortnight ago, saying she was in good health. The complainant having been removed from the court to recover, the Chairman announced that the Bench had decided to adjourn the examination until next week. The prisoners were then removed to the cells at the back of the court, and as they left the room were again hissed. Mr. Gill, on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Morris, asked that they might be allowed to find bail, an application which the Bench promised to consider.

SCANDINAVIANS GOING TO CALIFORNIA.

The San Francisco *Alta* of the 14th inst. says: "According to reliable information, a large emigration from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden, is turning toward this coast. Hitherto the overflow of this sturdy, industrious, and hardworking people has sought an outlet in the northern part of the Mississippi Basin, where large and flourishing colonies of Scandinavians are located, but some hard years in that portion of our country have diverted their attention to the Golden State, where better inducements are offered. From such places where these people already are located in California, we have the most favorable report of their industrious and frugal habits, and we welcome their brethren to our State, and hope that they will there find all the inducements to remain and help work up our resources. As far as we have ascertained, the emigrants intend to form colonies in the southern part of the State."

THE COST OF LOSING A FRIEND'S MONEY.

The Rochester *Express* of Wednesday says: "In the County Court Tuesday, the suit of Henry H. Goff against Charles Keeler was tried, Mr. Goff is a resident of Spencerport, and he and Keeler were formerly intimate friends. Goff, therefore, some time ago, gave Keeler a check for $250, which he asked him to cash for him while on a visit to this city, and Keeler did so, but on the way home lost the money, he claims; he could not tell how. Keeler declined to make good the $250 to Goff, on the ground that he was not a common carrier, and because he cashed the check merely as an accommodation to Mr. Goff. After hearing all the evidence, the jury returned a verdict in favor of Mr. Goff to the amount of $263 62, being the principal sum and interest."

DIPHTHERIA.

The Boston *Traveller* of Monday says: "Diphtheria is prevailing to an alarming extent in Auburndale. The family of Capt. John M. Griswold has been sadly afflicted the past few days. On Friday, Joseph R., the oldest boy, aged 9 years, died, and was buried on Sunday, and soon after their return from the funeral, the next boy, Charles, aged 5 years, died, and a little girl is now very low with the same. Mrs. Griswold is also quite sick, and is not able to be about. Mr. Griswold is a brother of Mr. Charles Griswold, of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York, for whom the above boy was named. Mr. Griswold has the sympathy of the entire village in this sad bereavement."

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS

HOME AND FOREIGN EVENTS.

Rev. Dr. J. L. M. Curry, a prominent Baptist divine of Richmond, Va., has applied to have his political disabilities removed.

The Pope has recently addressed letters to the Republics of Paraguay and Chili expressing his gratification at their constancy to the Church.

The Southern Convocation of the Episcopal Diocese of Iowa has adopted unanimously, resolutions favoring the division of the diocese into three bishoprics.

The Emperor of Germany has written a very devout letter to Old Catholic Bishop Rheinkens, who had sent him congratulations on the completion of his seventieth year.

Bishop Marvin, of the Southern Methodist Church, who is making a tour of the world, met with a warm fraternal greeting from the Northern Methodist missionaries in Japan.

The Old Catholics of Germany, Austria, and Switzerland publish 10 denominational newspapers, the chief of which is the *Deutscher Merkur*, of Munich, edited by Prof. J. A. Messmer.

The Reformed Episcopal now has more than half as many churches in Chicago as the Protestant Episcopal Church. It has 10 congregations, four of which have been recently organized.

Rev. Dr. Broadus, of South Carolina, the most prominent Baptist clergyman of the South, has delivered a series of five lectures on "Preaching" at the Baptist Theological Seminary at Rochester.

At the meeting of the Methodist Book Committee, in this City last week, Rev. J. C. Hartzell was elected editor of the *South-western Advocate* at New-Orleans, in place of ex-Senator Revels, resigned.

The *Central Baptist* deplores the weak standing of the Baptist denommation in St. Louis, where it has only 1,600 white members. It credits New-York City with 13,865 Baptists; Philadelphia with 15,000.

It is not lawful for a Scotchman to use bad words even about the Pope. A Scotch Presbyterian Magistrate recently fined an Irish Orangeman $10 for saying: "To —— with the old man," meaning Pius IX.

The Lutherans have several very flourishing churches in this City. St. Matthew's reports 1,620 communicants, and St. Luke's 2,257. The whole number of Lutheran members on the Island is estimated to be 5,000 or 6,000.

Up to Feb. 15 the Episcopalians had raised $20,000 of the $75,000 necessary to liquidate the debt of their Missionary Boards. The Methodists, who had a missionary debt of over $200,000, are making large collections to meet it.

There is a conflict in the Tyrol between the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Salzburg and his suffragan, the Bishop of Brixen. The former authorizes the participation of ecclesiastics in school committees and the latter forbids it.

Protestants are so scarce in Flanders that the establishment of a Protestant community in a small manufacturing town is heralded as a very important event. The priests threw the usual obstructions in the way of the organization of the Protestant Church.

The Secretary of the Baptist Home Mission Society informs his denomination that $80,000 is required before the 1st of April to make the receipts of the year equal the expenditures. The Society employs 175 missionaries and supports seven schools for freedmen.

The Lutheran Augustana Swedish Synod has an Eastern Conference, embracing all the States east of Ohio. This conference includes 22 organized congregations, and 40 or 50 preaching places. One of the congregations is to be found in this City and another in Brooklyn.

The China Inland Mission is an undenominational organization formed in 1865. It has embraces members of all denominations in England, and its object is to carry the Gospel into every province in China. It has fifty-eight missionaries and seventy-five native helpers.

The Baptists are calling for $100,000 for their Theological Seminary at Chicago. The seminary is threatened with the foreclosure of a mortgage, and the amount named is necessary to help it out of its difficulty. The Sunday-schools of the North-west are appealed to give their collections for one month toward this object.

It is not strange that after the intervention of the Queen for the release of Rev. Mr. Tooth, who has been in prison for violating the Public Worship act, that a motion should be brought for the repeal of the act. The imprisonment of Mr. Tooth and the interference of his sovereign in his behalf have been turned to good account by the Ritualistic Party.

R

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WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
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AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Broadway.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the Company's pier, foot of Canal-st., North River.

GREAT SOUTHERN
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 28
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....March 3

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

Anchoria...Feb. 24, 2 P. M. | Ethiopia...March 10, 2 P. M.
California, March 3, 8 A. M. | Victoria, March 17, 7 A. M.

TO LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL, OR GLASGOW.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; intermediate, $35; Steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Utopia, Feb. 24, 2 P. M. | Elysia...March 10, 2 P. M.

Cabins, $55 to $70; Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 1st-st., Hoboken.

HERMANN....Sat., Feb. 24 | AMERICA....Sat., March 10
NECKAR....Sat., March 3 | WESER....Sat., March 17

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE, MAIL STEAMERS,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, March 24, at 1 P. M.

From pier 43 North River.

CABIN, $80 and $100, Gold. Return tickets unfavorable terms. STEERAGE, $24. Currency. Drafts at low rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking, and bath-rooms, amidships.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, Calling at PLYMOUTH (G. B.) for the landing of Passengers.

Will sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Morton st., every alternate Saturday, beginning with:

CANADA, Frangeni.....Saturday, Feb. 24, at 2 P. M.

For parliculars address

LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River.
FOR LONDON.
GREECK.....SATURDAY, Feb. 24, at 1 P. M.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
The Queen...Mar 3, 7½ A. M. | Spain, March 10, 1 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 24, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

St. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 3, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, WEDNESDAY, March 7, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South-st.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator, also, with the steamer J. B. SCUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. H. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R. No. 315 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga., No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal st., North River.

For the PANAMA RAILROAD, via ISTHMUS OF PANAMA. Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Thursday, March 1 connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Thursday, March 1
From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.
Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Feb. 28

For freight or passage apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal st., North River.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 28
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, March 14

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 28 and March 16 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 41 and 43 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 7
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 17

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

HAMBURG American Packet Company's Line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG.

SUEVIA.....March 1 | HERDER.....March 15
HAMONIA.....March 8 | WIELAND.....March 22

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $100 gold. Second Cabin, $60 gold. Steerage, $30, currency.

RICHARD'S Ck. G.B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.
THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and seamstress in a private family; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 309 5th av., present employer's.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By two sisters together; both girls good laundresses; will do the work of small family if required; are competent and obliging; City or country; best of City references. Address S. D., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant American woman, or will do general house-work; City reference. Call at No. 237 West 35th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; GOOD COOK and excellent baker; will do coarse washing and ironing; good reference. Call at No. 43 Perry-st., near Waverly-place.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS PLAIN Cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call at 224 West 18th-st.-place.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; best reference. Address N. S., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker the work of a few more first-class families; none to surpass in fitting or trimming; dresses made over equal to new; or would take charge of a first-class work-room; the best of City references; prices to suit the times. Call at No. 234 6th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGH FIRST-class dress-maker; will go out by the day; elegant designs for suits and evening dresses for ladies and children; fitting perfect. Address by note Britan, No. 100 West 24th st., near 6th av.

GOVERNESS OR LADY'S COMPANION.—By a young French widow lady of education, refinement, and unexceptionable references; is used to traveling and good society; salary not so much an object as an agreeable position. Address M. S. M. S., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW OF highest culture, being a perfect housekeeper, in any position not menial; would instruct young children to sew; country preferred; wages no object; references. Address L. M., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A NEAT, CHEERFUL, INtelligent, companionable woman in hotel or family; would act as companion to an invalid or as dress-maker in a family; highest reference; City or country. Address for one week Ladies' Depository, 876 Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WIDOW LADY AS housekeeper in a gentleman's family; willing to do anything not menial. Address A. B. Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MATRON.—BY A LADY, WITH THOROUGHLY practical knowledge of housekeeping, as matron; has had experience in schools; best City references. Address, for one week, COMPETENT, Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS INfant's nurse; thoroughly understands bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objections to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 West 19th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NURSE, &c.—A LADY WISHES TO OBTAIN A place for a young girl, either to assist in the care of young children or to do light chamber-work; can be highly recommended; wages very moderate. Call on Monday at No. 15 West 50th-st., between 2 and 4.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD FAITHFUL WOMAN AS child's nurse; excellent references from present employers. No. 208 West 33d-st., where she can be seen on Monday.

NURSE.—ACCOUCHEUR AND MONTHLY NURSE is disengaged. Mrs. Harper, No. 141 East 8th-st., Room No. 12.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL SPEAKING PURE Parisian French. Call at No. 63 6th-av., third bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—FAMILY SEWING BY A NEAT Sewer by the day or week; can operate and assist with dresses; terms moderate. Address Advertiser, No. 241 West 22d-st., top floor.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—WILL go out by the day, or work at home. Call or address Mrs. E. D., No. 216 East 36th-st., in the store.

SEAMSTRESS.—SEWING BY THE DAY OR Shawl with a family, by a French middle-aged person. Apply at 7 Patchin-place, West 10th-st.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED LAUNDRESS; FAMily washing; gentlemen's washing done in first-class style; contracts for washing made with schools, families, and hotels. Address A. Harris, Washington Laundry, No. 205 8th av., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress a few gentlemen's or families' washing at her home; 75 cents per dozen, or go out by the day. Call at No. 150 West 27th-st.

WASHING.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS at all kinds of laundry work and plain washing; 75 cents per dozen; large sunny yard. Address Mrs. Cooper, No. 440 West 35th st., back basement.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; day's work and cleaning; good reference. Call at No. 210 West 30th-st., A. Anthony.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do washing at home, or go out by the day. Call at No. 244 West 35th-st., back basement.

WAITRESS.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS WAITRESS and chamber-maid; can furnish good references. Call at No. 5 Chrystie-street.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 477 5th-av.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.
BOOK-KEEPER, CORRESPONDENT, &c.—Is convenient; an excellent penman, and can give first-class reference. Address F., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

MALES.
BUTLER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISHMAN; age 35; as first man; unexceptionable reference. Address Butler, (for one week.) Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COOK. First-class reference; understands American, French, and Spanish dishes; hotel or boarding-house preferred; City or country; can be engaged for one week. Call or address for one week 149 West 52d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man; will make himself generally useful; willing and obliging; no objection to City or country; thoroughly understands the care of horses and harness; can come highly recommended. Call or address W. M. C., No. 51 east 33d-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOBER, INdustrious, single Scotchman; experienced City driver; no objection to the country; understands gardening; can milk; willing to be generally useful; two years' City reference from last employer. Address James Stark, No. 125 Allen-st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED, (wife no incumbrance;) has eight years' best City references, with two years' from last employer. Call on or address M. H. J., at Brewster & Co.'s carriage factory, 47th-st. and Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINgle man; good driver and groom, and excellent gardener; best reference. Address P. M., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS own man; country preferred, whom he can highly recommend; strictly temperate; perfectly trustworthy. Address O. K., No. 113 East 22d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT MAN (and wife;) man as coachman and gardener, wife as cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to City or country; good reference. Call at No. 255 West 30th-st.

FARMER, &c.—AS FARM MANAGER BY THE subscriber, who thoroughly understands the business. For further particulars address O. W. BURLESON, Waterville, Oneida County, N. Y.

FARMER WISHES A STOCKED FARM TO work on shares; best reference. Address, for one week, H. War to Se., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—SWISS; MARRIED; POSSESSING a thorough knowledge of the business; commercial or private; first-class grower of stove and greenhouse plants, the forcing of grapes, peaches, &c., and vegetable garoening; also the laying out of new places or improving and managing an old one; can come well recommended by present and former employers. Address J. Conrad, Gravesend, Long Island.

GARDENER.—A GERMAN: HAS 30 YEARS' experience at greenhouses, graperies, landscaping, fruit, flowers, and vegetables; those who have situations to bestow upon a thoroughly competent, sober and industrious man, with best references, address C. G., Box No. 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN, WITH WIFE (only, as first-class gardener; understands thoroughly hot-house plants, graperies, flowers, and vegetable gardening; refers to his present employer, P. T. Barnum, Bridgeport, Conn., where he may be addressed, Henry Ullman, or at Siebecht & Wadley, florists, 37th st. and 6th av., New-York.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A SCOTCH married man; is a thorough practical man; would take a first-class gardener's situation; has taken several prizes at horticultural exhibitions; City reference. Address Competent, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH GArdener; single; competent in all branches; twenty years experience in this country; good references. Address A. B., Gardener, No. 136 Bloecker-st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS GARDEner, &c.; thoroughly understands all its branches, and can be highly recommended. Address, for two weeks, J. M., Gardener, Tremont, New York City.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN; fifteen years' recommendation from present employer. Address G. L., Scarsdale Post Office, Westchester County.

GARDENER.—BY A GARDENER, (SCOTCH,) (married, who understands his business thoroughly; references unexceptionable. Address C., at James Fleming's, No. 67 Nassau st.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM OR second man; understands his business, and will be well recommended; satisfactory reference. Call or address for two days, J. A., No. 20 West 13th-st.

LAW.—A GOOD SHORTHAND WRITER, CONVEYancer, copyist, and general clerk of many years' experience desires employment at reasonable remuneration. Address C. E., No. 271 Washington-st., Jersey City.

THE ADVERTISER, A YOUNG MAN, WITH A1 references, about to sail for Europe, would like to transact some business for reliable parties. A. WILLIAMS, No. 13 Bank-st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A GERMAN TO TEND FURnaces, build fires, and to make himself generally useful. Address X., box No. 250 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.
USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man; can wait on table, care of silver, attend all kinds of furnaces, &c.; care and drive horses; willing to do anything for very low wages; first-class references. Address J. W. Aiken, Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A POSITION OF trust; has had charge of the retail books in one of the largest houses in the City for several years past; unexceptionable references from present employers as to character, ability, &c. Address A. B. C., Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN in a first-class private family as waiter; is also capable of filling the position of a first-class head waiter; best of City references. Call or address, for two days, C. R., 158 West 15th-st., second floor, front.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN AS first-class waiter in a good German family; best City reference. Call or address George Mitchell, No. 21 Cornelia-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN IN a private family or boarding-house; is a first-class waiter in every respect; willing and dutiful; best City reference. Call at No. 150 West 27th-st.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST OR second waiter in a private family; best City reference. Address T. C., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG SINGLE colored man; is thoroughly competent; can furnish good reference for honesty and moral habits. Call or address S., No. 163 West 24th st.

HELP WANTED.
ARTIFICIAL FLOWER BRANCHERS.—EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS, Grand and Allen sts., want 15 first-class hands. Apply at once on third floor.

WANTED—A FRENCH BOY AS WAITER IN A private family. Apply between 9 and 11 A. M. Monday, at No. 361 West 23d-st

FINANCIAL.
NEW-YORK CITY
6S & 7S,
COUPON AND REGISTERED,
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.

SIX PER CENT. BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Feb. 16, 1877.

The undersigned will receive sealed proposals at this office until Thursday, March 1, at 12 o'clock noon, (at which time they will be opened) for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following loans:

$500,000

Six per cent, Brooklyn City bonds for the completion of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge.

$300,000 MATURING IN 1910, and
$200,000 MATURING IN 1911.
COUPON OR REGISTERED.
$250,000

Six per cent. ASSESSMENT FUND BONDS, W. & S., maturing three years from date of purchase—Registered.

Proposals must state the price offered, (with accrued interest from Jan. 1 on Brooklyn City bonds,) and description of bonds desired.

WILLIAM BURRELL, Controller.

Choice and Safe Investments.
7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY MUNICIPAL BONDS.
FIRST MORTGAGE RAILROAD BONDS.
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS.
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS AND BONDS.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES.
PAYING 10 TO 15 PER CENT.
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
For sale at desirable prices by

Albert H. Nicolay & Co.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.

N. B.—INVESTMENT SECURITIES OUR SPECIALTY 26 YEARS.

6 PER CENT. & 7 PER CENT.
STOCKS
OF THE
CITY OF NEW-YORK,
MATURING JULY, 1877, TO 1905.
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE K. SISTARE,
NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

BUFFALO CITY PARK 7S,
Due in 1915.
FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL-ST.

CINCINNATI 7 3/10 PER CENT
MUNICIPAL BONDS, DUE 1906. A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE BY

KUHN, LOEB & CO., NO. 31 NASSAU ST.
CONVERSION OF FOREIGN BONDS AND STOCKS INTO BRITISH FUNDS.

Before investing your savings or converting your stocks, address

MESSRS. F. MALLETT, PELFAIRN & CO.,
No. 11 Southwark Exchange,
London, S. E.

LETTERS OF CREDIT AND CURRENT ACCOUNTS ON REMITTANCES FROM LONDON, BRUSSELS, AND PARIS, AND ALSO DEPOSITS MADE ON MERCHANDISE.

This house receives consignments of funds on established conditions, and delivers in exchange bank drafts as stated maturity.

HOTCHKISS & BURNHAM,
(Members New-York Stock Exchange,)
COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS.
No. 36 Broad-st., New-York.

Stocks, Bonds, and Gold bought and sold on margin or for cash. Branch offices in 5th-avenue and Windsor Hotels, connected by our private telegraph lines. Accounts solicited.

A. C. BURNHAM, NO. 33 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
A.—Investment securities paying eight to ten per cent. for sale. Western mortgages a specialty for sixteen years. References in New-York, Boston, Hartford, and Philadelphia. Send for lists.

T. ROBINSON WARREN & CO.
WM. O. HOFFMAN, Auctioneer,
No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine st.
STOCKS, BONDS, AND REAL ESTATE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN all PARTS of the WORLD.

WANTED—$1,000 FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMproved property, Twenty-third Ward, near Harlem Bridge; lawyer's fees and disbursements paid only. Address OWNER, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

AT REASONABLE RATES—MONEY ON LIFE and endowment insurance policies and mortgages; same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies. J. J. HABRICH & CO., No. 119 Broadway.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS, BANKERS, NO. 12 Wall st., issue letters of credit on the Union Bank of London, available in all parts of the world.

ELECTIONS.
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 15, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1877.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 20th inst., until March 8.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 122 BOWERY and No. 200 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 21, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTY-five Directors and the inspection of the last annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 8, 1877. Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE B. RHOADS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.
NEW-YORK AND COLORADO COMPANY,
PARK BANK BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1877.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.—A DIVIDEND OF ONE PER cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at this office, on and after March 1, 1877, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books, which will close on the 20th day of February instant, and reopen March 2, 1877. H. GROENEMEYER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.
NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 8th-av. and 14th-st.—Interest commencing from the first of each month; assets, $3,586,761 42; surplus, $481,697 98. R. H. BULL, President. C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

PERSONAL.
INFORMATION WANTED—OF CHARLES W. NEWTON, who has been missing since Dec. 25, 1876. Whoever can give any information concerning him or his whereabouts will confer a great favor and be rewarded by calling on his brother, CALEB M. NEWTON, Astor Place Hotel, 3d av. and 8th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.
THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

TO LET—IN A SMALL RESPECTABLE PRIVATE German family, well-furnished rooms, with or without board, to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; references exchanged. Inquire at No. 114 East 58th-st.

AN ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR WITH OR without private table; desirable location; magnificent house; home comforts enjoyed without care. Address MADISON AVENUE, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NO. 134 EAST 74TH-ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—Madison-av. cars; strictly private family; three aunts; will take two gentlemen or married couple to reduce expenses; everything first class; quiet, comfortable house; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR without board; delightful location; private brownstone house; all conveniences. No. 348 East 124th-st., Harlem, convenient to boat or cars; terms to suit; reference.

NO. 67 38TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AS.—To let; upper floor; handsome parlor, bed-room, and bath-room communicating; private table only; also hall room.

NO. 82 IRVING-PLACE—TWO DOORS FROM Gramercy Park, with board, large rooms on third floor, with southern exposure; also, hall rooms with fires; references.

NO. 74 WEST 35TH-ST.—LARGE ROOM, parlor floor, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, front room, fourth floor; excellent board; terms moderate; references.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN ELEVENTH and Twelfth sts., spacious suite of well furnished apartments on parlor floor, with or without private table.

NO. 104 WEST 42D-ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, with first-class board; terms moderate; reference.

NO. 122 MADISON AV., DESIRABLE SUITE OF rooms, also single room, with board; references exchanged.

WEST 53D ST., NO. 237.—GOOD ROOMS, with or without board; good location; convenient to cars.

NO. 106 MADISON AV.—THIRD STORY, LARGE front room with bed-room communicating; possession 1st of March. Also single room with board.

NO. 230 EAST 35TH-ST.—NEATLY-FURnished rooms, with or without board, for light housekeeping; good neighborhood; terms moderate.

SUNNY SECOND FLOOR, FRONT SUITE, superior board; low for; balance of season. No. 33 West 33d-st.

NO. 351 WEST 23D-ST.—A FINE LARGE second-story front alcove room, with first-class board in private family. References.

NO. 33 WEST 31ST-ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, suitable for a family or gentlemen, to let, with private table, or without board.

FIFTH-AV., 351—FRONT ROOMS, BEAUTIFULly furnished; excellent table; very moderate terms; single rooms to gentlemen.

NO. 118 WEST 49TH ST.—TO LET, WITH board, a double or single room, suitable for gentlemen; terms moderate; references.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Sunny front rooms, with superior table, for families and gentlemen; prices moderate.

NO 20 EAST 22D ST.,
With board, parlor and bed-room, first floor; single rooms; table board.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison aves.—Desirable room; first-class board; also table boarders.

PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH BOARD, THIRD floor; but few boarders; references. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH-ST.—ONE FRONT, SUNNY hall room and room on fourth floor, with board.

ROOMS, WITH EXCELLENT TABLE, AT No. 23, West 32d-st.

NO. 5 EAST 46TH-ST.—SECOND FLOOR; well-furnished; first-class board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.
A LARGE COMFORTABLE FRONT ROOM, on the second floor; furnished; two rooms on the third floor, to gentlemen, without board. No. 238 4th-av., near 19th-st.

NO. 131 WEST 40TH-ST.—FURNISHED; second floor front room; all improvements; terms moderate.

RAILROADS.
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M., daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Palace Cars daily, except Sunday, 3:30 P. M., arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, only 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 2:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 12, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M. For Long Branch, Sea Girt, Manasquan, Point Pleasant, Toms River, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Seaside, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Stone Harbor, and Cape May, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Intermediate stations, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. For Freehold, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. For Matawan, Keyport, Red Bank, and Intermediate stations, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. For Princeton, Kingston, Lambertville, New Hope, Penn Valley, Doylestown, Quakertown, Bethlehem, Easton, Phillipsburg, Belvidere, and Delaware Water Gap, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M. For Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Perth Amboy, Flemington, Bolvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily. 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:30, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 5:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 4:10, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 3:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 9:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broad

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE RIVAL STOCK BOARDS.

A NEW DEPARTURE BY THE STOCK EXCHANGE—A DEPARTMENT FOR DEALING IN GOLD, GOVERNMENT BONDS, AND MISCELLANEOUS SECURITIES.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange held a meeting yesterday afternoon that did not conclude until dark. The subjects under discussion were of great importance, and the action taken was the result of several weeks' deliberation by sub-committees and by the Governing Committee themselves. When it was learned that the new Open Board were negotiating for the rooms of the Gold Board, whose lease expires May 1, the Governing Committee at once leased the building over their heads for three years, from May 1, at the exorbitant rate of $20,000 per annum. The new Board then secured the premises No. 16 and 18 Broad-street, and the old exchange had an elephant on their hands. A sub-committee was appointed to devise some method of making use of the Gold building, and they had numerous conferences with members of that Board who had not affiliated with the seceders, as a result of which they prepared the following report, and at the meeting last evening it was formally adopted:

"The committee appointed to utilize the property recently leased by the Stock Exchange, would report progress, and recommend that in the room now occupied by the Gold Board there shall be established a department of the Stock Exchange for dealing in gold, Government bonds, exchange and miscellaneous securities, and that such solvent members of the present Gold Board as shall pass a joint committee composed of four members of the Gold Board and three members of the Stock Exchange, be admitted to this department for three years from the 1st of May next, at an annual charge of $50 each, payable in advance, on condition that the persons so admitted shall agree to conform to the laws of the Stock Exchange in regard to joining other organizations, and such other regulations as may be necessary for the proper government of this department. It is understood and agreed that no additional admissions shall be made to this room other than members of the Stock Exchange and the present members of the Gold Board, as hereinbefore provided, and that the subsequent insolvency of any persons so admitted from the Gold Board shall cause a forfeiture of these privileges. A majority of the committee are also in favor of an amendment to the Constitution providing that such members of this new department as shall purchase memberships in the Stock Exchange during this period of three years shall have the usual initiation fee remitted. All of which is respectfully submitted."

On motion it was also resolved to amend the Constitution so that after May 1 members of the Stock Exchange will not be allowed to attend any Gold Board excepting the new department created in the Stock Exchange. The second business in order was the question of commissions, rendered vital by the low rates established by the new Open Board. Four propositions were offered and were partly discussed at a previous meeting of the committee. The one that found most favor was that of Mr. Dickerman, and this was finally adopted, as follows:

"Commission shall be charged under all circumstances, both upon the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, and other securities, excepting gold and Government bonds, either for members of the exchange or for other parties, and the rates shall be upon the par value thereof, as follows: One-quarter of 1 per cent. when the transaction is made for a regular investor, one-eighth of 1 per cent. when the transaction is made for any party not a member of this exchange; except bankers, brokers, or active dealers, to whom the minimum rate shall be one-sixteenth of 1 per cent. No business shall be done at less than this latter rate for any persons or firms not members of this exchange, nor for any banking or other institution. The minimum rate to members of the exchange shall be one-thirty-second of 1 per cent., except where one member merely buys or sells for another, (and does not receive or deliver the stock,) in which case the rate shall not be less than one-fiftieth of 1 per cent."

This acts as a substitute for Article XVIII. of the constitution, except that the clause relating to the enforcement of penalties for violation of the Commission law are retained. But to provide against accidents, an additional amendment was subsequently tacked on that: "The Governing Committee may in its discretion suspend the enforcement of the penalties named in the foregoing section." The committee then adjourned.

THE OPEN BOARD OF STOCK-BROKERS.

The New-York Open Board of Stock-brokers held another meeting in Delmonico's, New-street, yesterday afternoon. Mr. John F. Underhill, for the Executive Committee, reported that the building of the old Open Board, Nos. 16 and 18 Broad-street, had been secured as a permanent operating room, and that a temporary room had been leased on the first floor of No. 21 New-street, from March 1 until May 1, at a monthly rental of $1,000, with the privilege of remaining after the latter date, if necessary, until the completion of the refitting of the permanent structure, at the annual rental to be paid by the present lessee—$3,200 per annum. The committee had not decided when to commence business, but everything was ready for Monday next, though the members would be obliged to put up with some temporary inconveniences if they decided to begin so quickly. For himself he was opposed to any delay. They were all heart and soul in the movement and they had the support of the men who give the business to the New-York Stock Exchange—business which had been driven away by the pernicious action of that exchange during the past four years. He therefore moved that the business of the new exchange commence on to-morrow morning at 9:30 o'clock. [Great applause.] The motion was put and carried unanimously amid great enthusiasm. Mr. Underhill then went on to say that telegraph instruments would be in working order in the new exchange in time for business, so that prices of stocks and all information would be instantly furnished to the members and to all those who have instruments at present in their offices. [Cries of "Good! Good!" and loud applause.] Furthermore, the Executive Committee had decided that until further notice transactions in the new exchange shall be confined to securities dealt in by the New-York Stock Exchange, with the addition of Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company stocks, both of which companies will shortly establish transfer offices in this City. [Applause.] It was announced that up to date 151 members had signed the constitution, and that a large number of others have until March 1 to do so. Members' and customers' tickets will be ready at No. 21 New-street on Monday morning. The meeting then adjourned.

ANOTHER NEW CABLE PROJECTED.

It was rumored on the street yesterday that the Direct Cable Company had decided not to reduce their rates below 30 cents, gold, a word. Mr. Oliphant, Superintendent of the company, said to a TIMES reporter that there is not a word of truth in this report. He had received no news of a reduction to 25 cents, but was expecting it. He thought, however, that this low rate would not last very long, as it would be ruinous. He then volunteered the following information: A new cable company, under the title of the Union Cable Company, has been formed in Canada, with a view to uniting a point on the Nova Scotian coast with a point on the coast of Ireland, and, as an auxiliary to the scheme, to lay a cable from Quebec down the Gulf of St. Lawrence, thus enabling ships to communicate, thereby probably preventing great loss of life. It is expected that the Canadian Government will favor this scheme, and, should it succeed, efforts will be made to unite the Direct Cable Company with the new company. Mr. Fortin, a sort of Canadian Pimmel, is the projector.

In regard to the scheme for laying a cable between Baltimore and Belgium, now before Congress, Mr. Oliphant pronounced it worthless and impracticable for the following reasons: It will require 5,000 miles of cable, and no existing ship is capable of carrying that quantity. If it be decided to lay it in two sections, the engineers are the only point available for stopping place, and the Portuguese Government will not grant the necessary privilege on the conditions laid down by Mr. Fish, viz., that it shall open its shores free to Americans. The charter limits the rates to one shilling per word, and this cannot be made to pay. The water through which it will have to pass is twice as deep as that above the present cables, and the cost of laying will consequently be very much more expensive; but at the same rate as the present cables cost the expenditure required will be not under $12,000,000. It could not be operated. The amount of electricity required to force a word 5,000 miles would melt the wires. Finally, the charter prevents the company from amalgamating with any other company, and it would thus suffer under all the disadvantages of a single wire, which is liable to break at any moment, which is the present condition of the Direct Cable Company. Mr. Oliphant regretted to be obliged to come to these conclusions, as the more cables there were the better it would be for his company, and the better for the public, on account of the competition.

PAYING FOR THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

The Committee on Bartholdi's Statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, of which Mr. William M. Evarts is chairman, have been awaiting the action of Congress in regard to granting a site. One house having already passed the bill, and the probability of its early passage in the other being good, the committee will give to the public during the coming week the plan which they have decided upon to raise funds for building the pedestal and for receiving and inaugurating the statue. The amount needed has been calculated at $150,000, and the subscription is to be made a national affair. All citizens of the United States are to be invited to contribute 25 cents each, though larger contributions will not be rejected. Committees have already been formed in Boston and other large cities to receive money toward the fund, and the preparations for the final inauguration of the statue are to be pushed forward as rapidly as possible.

THE CONTINENTAL LIFE'S TROUBLES

THE DE WITT REFERENCE RESUMED—THE COMPANY'S OUTSTANDING RISKS—MR. WILLIAM R. GRACE, THE RECEIVER, MAKES A DETAILED STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS—A LARGE NUMBER OF NOTES AND DRAFTS AMONG THEM.

The hearing in the matter of the Attorney General against the Continental Life Insurance Company, in which Mr. Abram V. De Witt was appointed Referee to take proofs, was resumed yesterday at the office of Mr. John L. Hill, No. 20 Nassau-street. The original purpose of this reference was to show that the former Receiver of the company, Mr. John J. Anderson, was appointed by collusion and fraud, and also to prove the insolvency of the company, it having been generally understood that an effort would be made to resuscitate it. The presentation to the court, however, of Mr. Anderson's report showing the insolvent condition of the Continental, and his subsequent resignation, made it unnecessary to take further proof touching his appointment, and Attorney General Fairchild now seeks to contest the validity of the action in which both Mr. Anderson and his successor, Mr William R. Grace, were appointed. This will only necessitate the hearing of testimony relating to the company's condition, and another meeting will doubtless conclude the reference. As soon as the report of Referee De Witt is made to the court the Attorney General will move for the dissolution of the corporation and the appointment of a new Receiver, and that the proceedings in the suit of John O. Hoyt be declared null and void. As has been heretofore published in THE TIMES, this motion will be based on the ground that a stockholder has no right to move for the dissolution of a company except through the Attorney General.

The first witness called yesterday was Mr. Seth C. Chandler, Jr., the Actuary of the company, who was examined by Attorney General Fairchild, and testified that he made an estimate to show the amount of the outstanding risks of the company and the reserve necessary to reinsure them; there were at the time of the company's failure 19,754 policies in force insuring $38,834,213; the amount of the reserve on these risks, computed according to the American Experience Table of Mortality, with 4½ per cent. interest was $5,365,614; besides the above there were matured claims outstanding to $50,350; there were also $1,203,027 of loans against those policies, which would reduce the liabilities to that extent; witness further testified regarding the death claims against the company, amounting in the aggregate to $435,060 78.

Mr. William R. Grace, the Receiver, was then called and questioned by Mr. Fairchild regarding the assets of the company. He testified that he received from Mr. Anderson about $161,500 in cash, or its equivalent; bonds and mortgages the face value of which was about $1,031,000; the building occupied by the company, estimated by Mr. Anderson to be worth $400,000, and other assets the actual value of which could not at present be determined, as follows: Ten water bonds of the City of Yonkers, $10,000; 45 shares of the Continental Life Insurance Company's stock; three bonds and a trust deed of W. E. Pickett, of Chicago, the face value of which was not given; 36 shares Atlantic certificates; a note signed by W. R. Blake for $10,645, with 45 shares of Continental stock as security for the same; another note given by the same person—same amount and same security; a note given by J. H. Rissenburgh for $11,500, with 15 shares of Continental stock; 10 shares in the name of G. W. Smith; 25 in the name of R. C. Frost; 825 in the name of Luther W. Frost, with blank transfers attached; 170 shares in the name of G. Hilton Scribner; a note given by William C. Whitney for $33,500, which amount was secured by 335 shares of the Metropolitan Steam-ship Company's stock; another note for $2,500, dated March 7, 1873, also given by Mr. Whitney, with 30 shares of Continental stock as security. Mr. Grace then read from the inventory of assets the following list of securities which were given by the Loaners' Bank to the company, to secure its deposit of $43,000. These were as follows: Fifteen hundred shares of the Continental Railway and Trust Company's stock; two second mortgage bonds of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company; 200 shares of the stock of the Grand Central Bank of New-York, $25 each transferred in blank; 80 shares of stock of the Citizens' Gas-light Company of Long Island, $50 each; 400 shares of the stock of the Citizens' Steam Railway Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., $100 each; 11 7 per cent. coupon bonds of the Adirondack Company, and two due bills of Thomas C. Durant for $2,562 each. The other assets comprised four and one-half shares Louisville Chemical Works' stock; a mortgage on the personal property of Bernard Messer, value not given, and other papers relating to the same, and a first mortgage bond of the Fredericksburg and Gordon Railroad Company, face value $1,000. Besides these there were papers relating to mortgages, and about 800 shares of the stock of the Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company, (reinsured in the Continental), the face value of which is about $80,000. Among the bills receivable there were $1,840 in checks and notes, and drafts amounting in the aggregate to nearly $45,000; among these were nine drafts drawn by Luther W. Frost on the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, amounting to $19,591 44; there were also a number of protested checks and notes, which were of no value whatever.

The Attorney General asked the Receiver if he could give an approximate estimate of the total value of the assets, and he replied that he could not.

Mr. L. V. Styles, the Cashier of the company, was then placed on the stand, and testified that the note given by Mr. William C. Whitney for $33,500, dated March 7, 1873, was paid on Dec. 31 of that year, and was credited to him on the books of the company; the other note was also partly paid. When Mr. Styles had concluded, the hearing was adjourned until March 5.

A THIEF MAKES RESTITUTION.

FIVE SILK CLOAKS RETURNED—TIRED OF LEADING THE LIFE OF A THIEF—A SINGULAR LETTER.

Early last evening a messenger handed to Capt. Copeland, at the Central Office, a dispatch addressed to Detectives Ferris and Von Gerichten. The dispatch was handed to Detective Ferris, who, on opening the envelope, found it to contain a note saying: "Call at the district telegraph office, No. 685 Broadway, and you will find a present waiting." The note bore no signature. Detectives Ferris and Von Gerichten at once proceeded to the office named, and were there informed by the operator in charge that a young man had left a parcel for them at the office. The parcel was found to contain five elegant silk cloaks and a letter addressed to the detectives, which read as follows:

NEW-YORK, Feb. 24, 1877.

Detectives Ferris and Von Gerichten:

I send you these cloaks so that you can make a clean job of it. When you meet me give me a part of the $500 reward. "Chris" and me were the only men in the job; that was the first dry-goods "crib" I ever "cracked," and it will be the last. I have been over 30 years a thief, and I am a poor man to-day. Sergt. James Kealy, Detectives King and Lyons, could tell you how I spent five years in prison, for what another man done. I am 56 years of age. I spent fourteen months and six years in prison, so I think it is time to begin another business, so I bid good by to all your comrades, and the last in Ninth-street. Tell Superintendent I am going to live "on the square," he arrested me twenty-five years ago for "stage-buzzing." WILLIAM H. CLINCHNER.

The cloaks were recognized as a portion of the property stolen on the 4th inst. from the store of Hahn, Benjamin & Co., No. 315 Broadway, on which occasion over $3,000 worth of goods were carried off. The rest of the property has already been recovered by the detectives. "Chris" referred to in the above letter is the man James Wilson, otherwise known as "Dutch Chris," who was arrested by Ferris and Von Gerichten, and who is now in the Tombs awaiting trial for the burglary. The "lady in Ninth-street" referred to is the housekeeper of the tenement-house No. 416 East Ninth-street, where the goods were found in a room hired by the burglars for the purpose of secreting the plunder. The detectives do not know who the man signing himself "Clinchner" is, but an investigation is on foot to establish his identity.

THE KELSEY OUTRAGE.

William H. Wickham, District Attorney of Suffolk County, accompanied by ex-Congressman Reeves, called upon Gov. Robinson on Monday last, and had a consultation in regard to offering a reward and pledge of immunity to whoever shall come forward with testimony to convict the parties concerned in the Kelsey outrage. Gov. Robinson said he had no authority to offer any reward, unless the money should be first appropriated by the Legislature, and he agreed with Mr. Wickham, that it would be against public policy to make a general offer of immunity. In regard to the reward of $3,000 offered by Gov. Dix, if there was no limitation or time specified, the offer was still in existence, and the money would have to be paid in case a claim to it should be established. In addition to the above reward, there was also one of $1,000 offered by the Suffolk Board of Supervisors, which is also still valid.

A VALUABLE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

On Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 28 and March 1, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Bangs & Co. will sell at public auction, at their sales rooms, No. 656 Broadway, a large and choice collection of American and English books. The catalogue contains 710 different works, some of them consisting of many volumes. In the list there is a great variety of the best editions, for the most part superbly bound, among which are the histories of Bancroft, Prescott, Motley, Niebuhr, Strickland, and Robertson, valuable dictionaries and cyclopedias, illuminated Psalter, Brann's Cities of the World (1573), Aldines Elzevirs, Tasso with Morghen's plates, Mezeray's France, Newgate Calendar, Renneville's Bastile, scarce American pamphlets, and some works on theology.

TWO CHILDREN FATALLY BURNED.

A PANIC IN A TENEMENT-HOUSE—A FIRE CAUSED BY A MOTHER'S CARELESSNESS.

Yesterday morning Mrs. Brown, a colored woman, residing on the top floor of the three-story brick tenement-house, No. 137 Wooster-street, lighted a wood fire in the stove in her apartments, and after clearing up the room, swept a quantity of waste paper and rags under the stove. She then went out to a neighboring grocery store to purchase provisions for her breakfast, leaving her two children, Hattie, aged 3 years, and Joseph, aged 15 months, lying on the bed, which was in close proximity to the stove. The woman had been gone but a few moments when the neighbors became alarmed by screams which came from the room, and rushing up stairs, saw smoke issuing from the apartments. The cry of "fire" brought to the scene several policemen from the Eighth Precinct Station-house near by, and the officers, rushing through the blinding smoke, discovered that the paper and rubbish under the stove had ignited, and the flames had communicated to the bed on which the children were lying. The mattress and bed-clothes were all in a blaze, and the poor children literally surrounded by the flames, were uttering the most heartrending cries. Patrolmen Miller and Johnson took the children in their arms, and, enveloping them in their overcoats, extinguished their burning night-clothes, and carried them to the Prince-street Police Station. Mrs. Brown, who had returned to her home only to find the place on fire, followed the officers to the station-house, weeping piteously. Police Surgeon Cook was summoned to attend the suffering children, and found that they had been fatally burned. Their clothing was consumed to ashes, and their bodies presented a most horrible appearance, the flesh in many places being reduced to cinders. The unfortunate little ones were sent to the Chambers-street Hospital and tenderly cared for.

Meanwhile the Police and firemen had thrown the burning mattress and blankets out of the window and extinguished the fire in the room, but the flames had crept between the lath and plaster walls and were soon bursting out through the roof. Owing to an accident to Engine No. 13, which was the first steamer to arrive, a delay occurred, during which the flames gained rapid headway, Hole being drawn close up to a hydrant the wheels of the heavy steamer slid down a snow-bank and the apparatus brought up across the railroad track in such a position that no connection with the hydrant could be made, and it was therefore practically useless for the time. In a few minutes Engine No. 3 arrived and a stream of water brought to bear on the burning building quickly extinguished the flames. The fire caused a panic among the numerous occupants of the house, and the Police had considerable difficulty in allaying the excitement.

The loss of Mrs. Brown on furniture, &c., will not exceed $50. The loss to the other tenants is estimated at $200, and the building, which is owned by Mrs. Walters, of Union Hill, N. J., was damaged to the amount of $300.

CONDITION OF CITY HOSPITALS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE VISITING COMMITTEE—THE REFORMS INSTITUTED WITHIN THE PAST FIVE YEARS.

The Fifth Annual Report of the Visiting Committee for Bellevue and other Hospitals has just been published and presented to the State Charities Aid Association. The objects of the committee are twofold: First, to visit the hospitals, with a view to the mental, moral, and physical improvement of the inmates; secondly, to bring about such reforms in the hospitals as may be practicable. The first of these objects cannot be formulated in a report, but it is believed that the humanizing effect upon the inmates "is of no small value in keeping alive that sense of common interests and mutual brotherhood, which is an antidote to the poison of pauperism." As to the second object, the committee say that, "although certain abuses have ceased, and the hospitals are in many respects greatly improved, still the system from which the abuses sprung remains the same." The committee indicate that the evil effects of the "system" is due to political influence in making hospital appointments. They say: "If the Commissioners themselves were appointed irrespective of political opinions, and removed only for cause, they would be free to establish that system of administration which their experience should prove to be for the best interests of the people under their charge. They would then be able to train a body of subordinates, chosen with reference to their fitness, who, knowing that they were appointed during good behavior, would be ambitious to do their best; and thus in a few years we should have our public charities administered wisely and justly." It is recommended that a lying-in hospital on a small scale be established within the City limits, the maternity wards in the Charity Hospital being at times greatly overcrowded. The estimate of the expense for the support in a lying-in hospital of this nature is placed at $4,500, and it is thought that a suitable building for the purpose could be rented for $1,250. In conclusion, the report says: "When the visitors recall the disorder, profanity, drunkenness, immorality which met them on every side five years ago; when they remember the vermin and filth, the indifference to suffering, and the absence of Christian influences in the hospitals, they acknowledge with heartfelt gratification that these abuses exist no more; vicious people no longer parade their vices; intemperance is repressed; order and cleanliness, though not yet attained, are regarded as desirable, and a spirit of emulation among the different institutions has been aroused, which is a healthy indication for the future. The following ladies compose the Executive Committee: Mrs. Joseph Hodson, Mrs. Lydig M. Hoyt, Miss Rosalie Butler, Mrs. Alexander Hamilton, Mrs. E. L. Youmans, Mrs. Marlborough Churchill, Mrs. William Farrar Smith, Mrs. Henry Y. Leavitt, Mrs. Joseph Knapp, Miss Wisner.

THE INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

PREPARING FOR THE CONTEST FOR THE CENTENNIAL TROPHY NEXT FALL—THE FOREIGN RIFLE TEAMS TO BE INFORMED THAT THE MATCH WILL TAKE PLACE IN SEPTEMBER.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association was held yesterday afternoon, Judge N. P. Stanton in the chair. A sub-committee, consisting of Major Gen. John B. Woodward, Judge H. A. Gildersleeve, and Col. G. W. Wingate, was appointed to draft conditions for an inter-State rifle match for the coming year. This match will not conflict with the military inter-State match, the conditions of which will be the same as last year. The following resolution was offered, and, if it should meet with the approval of the American team, will be adopted at a subsequent meeting:

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to notify the foreign teams participating in the recent international long-range rifle match for the championship of the world, and also the Scotch, Australian, and Canadian Rifle Associations and the National Rifle Association of Great Britain, that the next match for the Centennial trophy will take place at Creedmoor in September next; open to the riflemen of all countries on the same conditions as those governing the former match; provided that notice be received by the National Rifle Association on or before May 1, 1877, from any foreign rifle association, or the riflemen of any country, that a team will be sent to represent them on the same terms as the former match; that, in case no such notice be received by that date, such match shall be postponed to the same date and place in 1878, the trophy, in the meantime, to remain in possession of the American team as at present; that in case such notices be received the riflemen of the United States shall be invited to participate in a series of competitions for the purpose of selecting a team and reserves to represent America in such a match.

A letter was received by Mr. Schermerhorn, Secretary of the National Rifle Association, yesterday, from Major A. B. Leech, Captain of the Irish Rifle Team, in which he says that the council of the Irish Rifle Association has passed a resolution to the effect that as the Centennial trophy had been shot under specified rules, that body could "see no reason for making any alteration in them, but would suggest that in future the range selected should be a neutral one." Major Leech further said that as rifle shooting at this season of the year was "in abeyance," he could not say whether it would be possible to raise a team to shoot for the trophy this season or not.

CHARGES AGAINST JUDGE FANCHER.

A Broad-street lawyer named Thomas M. Tyng has preferred three charges to the Governor of malfeasance in office against Judge Enoch L. Fancher, of the Court of Arbitration of the Chamber of Commerce. They are: Causing the Clerk to enter in his minutes cases that have never come before the court, in order to magnify its usefulness; causing the Clerk to make false returns to the State Treasurer, and to present false sworn statements of these returns, and causing to be entered upon the record of the court in an action pending in the Superior Court between Tyng and Luther R. Marsh and others, a decision totally different from that actually made by himself as Referee. On behalf of Judge Fancher these allegations are pronounced wholly unfounded, and Mr. Tyng's action is ascribed to revenge at having been defeated in a case in which he was one of the parties before the Court of Arbitration.

THE PALETTE CLUB REUNION.

The Palette Club gave its fourth informal reunion last evening at the Club house No. 7 East Twenty-second-street, on the occasion of the opening of the new rooms, consisting of a suite of spacious, elegantly furnished reading and dining rooms, and the largest bowling alley in the City. In the large art hall one of the finest collections of American pictures was exhibited. The literary and musical programme was varied and very entertaining, consisting of recitations by Messrs. W. F. Ormsby, F. Hopkinson, Charles Roberts, Jr., and S. S. Dunham. Cornet by Mr. M. Arbuckle, violin by Mr. M. Carri, piano by Messrs. C. Weihert, and F. Tully, singing by Mr H. Millard. After a supper the company adjourned.

THE FUNERAL OF KATY REIDEL.

INTERMENT OF THE REMAINS IN WOODLAWN CEMETERY, STATEN ISLAND—THE GRIEF-STRICKEN MOTHER AT THE GRAVE.

The last act of the tragedy in which Katy Reidel was the central figure was performed yesterday, when her remains were consigned to a grave in the German Woodland Cemetery, at Silver Lake, Staten Island. The arrangements for the funeral were somewhat defective, and hence the interment did not take place until very late in the afternoon. The parents of the dead girl arrived on the Island early in the morning, and were forced to wait for hours in the cemetery for the arrival of her body there. The undertaker expected them to come to the Poor-house to see the body, and delayed the funeral, and then, believing that Mr. and Mrs. Reidel had returned home, he determined to inter the body without instructions from them. The hearse was followed from the Poor-house to the cemetery by a carriage and two light wagons. The cortége reached its destination about 5 o'clock, where Mr. and Mrs. Reidel, two Germans, who had taken an interest in the case, and the keeper of the cemetery, with his wife and daughter, met it. The grief of Mrs. Reidel found expression in sobs, and muttered imprecations against Weldspiel, whom she persisted in calling the murderer of her child. The father of the dead girl said nothing, but his whole frame shook as he strove to suppress his agony. The coffin was taken from the hearse by the reporters, who also acted as pall-bearers, and bore it to the grave. The burial-place was in a bleak spot near to the paling which incloses the cemetery. The walk from the hearse to the grave was mournful, indeed. Following the reporters bearing the coffin were Mr. and Mrs. Reidel, Keeper McCormack, of the Poor-house; Mr. Dempsey, the undertaker, the keeper of the cemetery, with his wife and daughter, and the two Germans before mentioned. At the grave the coffin was opened, and the parents of the dead girl were allowed to look upon the face of their child for the last time. As soon as the lid was off, and the countenance of the corpse was exposed, Mrs. Reidel's grief passed all bounds. She looked upon her dead child, and wrung her hands. Her body was convulsed, and then she gave vent to incoherent expressions and invocations of divine vengeance against Weldspiel. "Oh Katy, my child!" she cried. "You have had all of gold and silver now. This is the last! Weldspiel! Weldspiel! He did offer you fine presents! Oh, God! do not forget him! On my poor Katy, you were so pretty four years ago; now you are gone from me; you have left your poor mother. Good-bye, my Katy, good-bye." She passionately kissed the forehead of the dead girl, and was then drawn away from the coffin. When it was lowered into the grave she ran forward as if to throw herself into the pit. She was caught and held back. After a moment she stooped down, and taking up a handful of mold, threw it upon the top of the coffin and uttered a prayer. This was the only benediction given to the dead. As the earth was being placed upon the coffin-top, she again cried, "Oh, Weldspiel, you will have to come to this, too. You must die like my Katy. What good are your presents now? All the gold and silver in the world is good for nothing to you now, my poor child! Good-by, Katy, good-by, good-bye." She was then led to the house of the keeper of the cemetery, where the good little German woman strove to comfort her, telling her she would keep the grave of Katy green and blossoming with flowers.

A STORM OF WIND AND RAIN.

EFFECT OF THE GALE IN THIS CITY—CELLARS AND DOCKS SUBMERGED AND A BOAT-HOUSE LIFTED FROM ITS POSITION—NO SERIOUS DAMAGE SUSTAINED.

Yesterday's storm was a very severe one. It commenced to rain at 12:20 A. M., turning to snow at 3:15 A. M., and again to rain at 10:45. With the exception of several short intervals the rain and snow continued all day. During the night and early morning it was accompanied by a furious gale of wind from the north-east, with a velocity at this point of between 30 and 40 miles per hour. It attained its highest degree of speed at 8:45 A. M., when it blew at the rate of 43 miles per hour. The barometer ranged as follows: Midnight, 29.0 75; morning, 29.0 50; noon, 29.0 46; 1:30 P. M., 29.0 45; 4:47 P. M., 29.0 47; afterward stationary. The amount of rain-fall up to 4 P. M. yesterday, when the last measurement was taken, was .77 of an inch. The extent of storm was unusually large. Threatening weather was reported throughout the State, also in Michigan, Massachusetts, Ohio, Minnesota, Indiana, Illinois, Connecticut, Maine, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Wisconsin, Kansas, Kentucky, Iowa, Florida, Virginia, Maryland, Alabama, Cherokee Nation, District of Columbia, Canada, and Nova Scotia. It was snowing in the morning in Baltimore, Chicago, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, and New-London, and raining in Philadelphia and Pittsburg. During the day the snow ceased at Baltimore and Philadelphia and turned to rain in New-London. It commenced snowing in Cincinnati, Boston, Portland, Erie, and Buffalo. But nowhere was there anything like the gale that prevailed in this City, and especially to the south-east of it. The wires having all been blown down along the coast, no intelligence was received here up to a late hour in regard to the possible damage to shipping, except that the Amerique was carried by the heavy sea on top of the beach, and that her present position is, doubtless, much worse than previously. At the Coast Wrecking Company's offices, however, it was said that she has suffered no damage and can readily be got off.

The damage along the wharves, so far as known, was slight. Some cellars on the North River side were submerged, but no serious loss occurred. Early yesterday morning the chimney of the three-story brick tenement-house, No. 849 Ninth-avenue, was blown down. The falling bricks crushed through the roof, and the débris fell with great force on the bed in which Mrs. Mary Howard was sleeping. She received a fracture of the left leg below the knee, and of the left hand. She was cared for at Ninety-ninth Street Hospital. A large sign was blown down at No. 490 Broadway, breaking a number of windows in the front of the building. A large tree was blown down in Madison-square at 3 A. M.

The gale was very strong at Harlem and Morrisania, and on the East River near the entrance to the Sound. About 9 o'clock the water, which was very rough, reached to within about two feet of the road-bed of the railroad bridge at Fourth-avenue, and the spray sprinkled the cars as they passed over, but no damage was done to the bridge. Just above the bridge are the boat-houses of the New-York and the Columbia Clubs, and between it and the Harlem Bridge, at Third-avenue, are those of the Gramercy, Atalanta, Stock Exchange, Nassau, Athletic, Union, Harlem, Dauntless, Nautilus, and Herald Clubs. The Gramercy Club house, which is a handsome structure, surmounted by a fanciful dome, was lifted by the tide above the piles which surrounded it, and became impaled on a portion of them as the tide subsided. As it is not likely that the tide will soon rise sufficiently to float the house, its extrication from its novel elevation will be difficult. The weather-boards of some of the other club-houses were badly strained and damaged, the bridges connecting them with the shore submerged, and, in a few instances, the floats from which the boats are entered were carried to the tops of the piles, to which they were tied, and left high and dry there when the tide receded. The tide rose to the flooring of the Morrisania steam-boat dock, and some of the other docks on that side of the river, and on the Harlem side, were submerged. A few basements on the East River side of Harlem, and several shanties in sunken lots near the shore in that vicinity were flooded, and the sea-walls around Ward's and Randall's Islands were for some time under water, but in no instance, so far as could be ascertained, was any serious damage sustained.

The damage caused by the wind storm in Brooklyn was confined to the breakage of some 30 panes of plate-glass in store windows, and the blowing down of some signs and fences.

THE STORM IN NEW-JERSEY.

The gale swept over the eastern section of New-Jersey. Two schooners, which had been anchored in Newark Bay, were driven ashore on the Island of Black Tom, just off the Communipaw shore, and it was feared that they would go to pieces. A two-story frame dwelling-house, in Greenville, occupied by Dennis McDermott, was blown over, just after the family had left it from fear of such a catastrophe. Several window panes were blown in on Newark-avenue, Jersey City, and a gust of wind broke the doors of the Jersey City Opera-house, on Montgomery-street. In all parts of Jersey City and Newark signs were blown down and trees stripped of their branches. The rain and sleet which followed have, as usual, swamped the Hoboken Meadows.

POSITION OF THE STEAMER AMERIQUE.

The steamer Amérique, which has been ashore some time at Seabright, N. J., is in a less favorable position than she was before the storm. She has moved about 300 yards south, and 70 feet higher up on the beach. The rudder-post and rudder have been broken off. The wreckers and most of the crew have been obliged to go ashore, as they are unable to work while the sea is so heavy.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Police made 1,332 arrests during last week.

The Grand Duke Alexis sent $100 to the relief fund of St. John's Guild yesterday.

The sale of postage stamps at the New-York office for the five days ending yesterday amounted to $50,908 30.

John B. Gough will deliver a lecture at Chickering Hall, to-morrow evening, entitled "Now and Then."

Rev. S. I. Prime will lecture upon "The Wits of the Pulpit" this evening in the Central Presbyterian Church, Fifty-sixth-street, near Broadway.

Forty-eight thousand seven hundred and ninety-six letters were sent to Europe from the New-York Post Office by the various steam-ships yesterday.

Coroner Flanagan was notified yesterday of the sudden death of Owen Martin, a native of Ireland, aged 105 years, at his residence, No. 530 East Twelfth-street.

The Inman steam-ship City of Richmond, Capt. Robert Leitch commanding, which sailed from Liverpool on the 14th instant, arrived at this port at 8:30 A. M. yesterday.

Recorder Hackett has recovered from his recent attack of illness, and will be able to resume the hearing of the Sutton perjury case in Part I. of the Court of General Sessions to-morrow.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics during last week 447 deaths, 401 births, and 140 marriages, showing an increase of 37 deaths and 12 marriages, and a decrease of 66 births, as compared with the preceding week.

Richard Van Krosig, alias Schmidt, the young German who was committed at the Essex Market Court several days ago, on a charge of seduction preferred against him by Charlotte Koch, of Fort Lee, was married to the complainant yesterday by Justice Murray.

The Police were notified yesterday that A. L. McNab, a Scotch lawyer, has been missing since Saturday last. He was last seen in the liquor store of J. Coff, No. 402 Fourth-avenue, which he left on Saturday night to go home. A general alarm was sent out in relation to this man.

The Governor's room in the City Hall was draped in mourning yesterday for the purpose of receiving the remains of the late Major Gen. Asoiniera, the Vice President of the Cuban Republic. The body will be taken there this morning, and will lie in state until to-morrow.

The following transfers were made by the Police Board yesterday: Capt. Lowery, from the Central Office to the Thirty-fifth Precinct; Sergt. Williams, from the Thirty-fifth Precinct to the command of the Second District Police Court Squad, and Sergt. Abearn, from the Second District Police Court Squad to the Twenty-ninth Precinct.

A number of gentlemen of different clubs have deposited in the hands of Mr. Remsen Appleby, proprietor of the Central Park Garden, a purse of $200, for a one hour's glove contest between William and Sicer Taylor. These athletes are invited to call at the Central Park Garden, Seventh-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street, within three days, to draw up articles and arrange the necessary preliminaries.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 421 arrests during the past week.

At a meeting of the Kings County Bar, held yesterday in the General Term room of the Supreme Court, resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Cyrus P. Smith and the late Charles Lowery were adopted.

A miscreant who has thus far escaped the Police placed a torpedo on one of the car tracks in Fulton street on Friday night. When the torpedo exploded it blew the car off the track, but, fortunately, no one was injured.

Mary Johnson and Kate West, arrested in the act of shop-lifting in a Fulton-street store by Detectives Frost and Corwin, pleaded guilty to petty larceny in Justice Walsh's Court yesterday morning. They were remanded for sentence.

It is rumored that Alderman Barnett, Republican, will be elected President of the Common Council on Monday by a Republican and Democratic vote. The names of Aldermen Grimond and Arnott, also Republicans, are mentioned in connection with the office.

At a meeting of the Board of City Works yesterday the following scale of wages for calkers and laborers was adopted: Calkers, $2 50 per day, against $3 last year; first-class laborers, $1 75, against $2 50 last year; second-class laborers, $1 50, against $2.

In the suit of Kate L. Bayliss against the Travelers' Life Insurance Company, to recover $10,000, the amount of life-policy held by the late William E. Bayliss, Judge Benedict yesterday rendered a decision for the defendants, on the ground that Bayliss' death had been occasioned by medical treatment.

In a collision on Friday afternoon between a wagon driven by Charles Herschatt, of 238 South Fifth-street, and car No. 217 of the Fifth-avenue line, Mrs. McGinnis, of No. 44 McCombs-street, was struck by the shaft of the vehicle and painfully but not seriously injured. Herschatt was arrested, but as it was shown that the collision was accidental he was discharged.

Douglas Walker, the amateur actor, who horsewhipped Thomas F. Clark, another amateur actor, was permitted to leave the Penitentiary yesterday on giving $1,000 bail. Walker's counsel obtained a writ of certiorari and a stay of proceedings from Judge Gilbert. The writ is returnable a week from to-morrow, when the Court of Sessions meets. Walker's conviction and sentence will then be reviewed.

LONG ISLAND.

Capt. John Hawkins, of Moriches, was found dead on the floor of his house on Wednesday. He was a single man, aged 68, and lived alone. A Coroner's Jury decided that the death was natural.

A few days ago, as Moses Phillips was filling an ice-house on the beach at Southampton, he found several small English and American silver coins in the beach sand. The earliest date is 1700. An exaggerated account of the discovery was soon in circulation, but the aggregate amount found is only $1 50. How the coins came there is not known.

During recess yesterday morning at the Academ

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7942. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

THE SUCCESSION TO THE PRESIDENCY.

FIELD'S UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROPOSITION—THE CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION IN THE CASE—THE MODE STILL OPEN IN THE EVENT OF FAILURE OF THE COUNT—MR. CONKLING AND THE FIELD BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The bill proposed by David Dudley Field, providing for filling the Presidential office after the 4th of March, in case no election is declared under the Electoral bill, is clearly unconstitutional. The provision of the Constitution which applies to the subject is as follows: "And Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President." This provision has no reference to a vacancy occurring in the office of President by a failure to elect. Unfortunately, the clause is without the words, "or otherwise," found in the Oregon statute, and, therefore, the only vacancies that Congress can provide for are those enumerated. Judge Hoadley claimed in the Oregon case that the words "or otherwise" gave no power to fill a vacancy caused by a failure to elect, because certain specific causes of vacancy were named, and only those occurring in like manner were intended. Without those two words, "or otherwise," it is quite clear there is no power in Congress to do what Field proposes. If 12 o'clock of Sunday next arrives without the announcement of an election, there will be no President of the United States, unless the contingency is provided for, as suggested a day or two since, by the resignation of President Grant. The dispatch referring to that proposition was incorrect, so far as it stated that Vice President Ferry would hold over beyond the limit of President Grant's term if he assumed the duties of the office by reason of President Grant's resignation. Mr. Ferry's present term of office as Senator expires at noon of March 4, and he cannot continue as President of the Senate beyond that time without a new election to the office. But this difficulty is easily arranged by re-electing, in place of Mr. Ferry, a President of the Senate, one of those Senators whose term does not expire with this Congress. Mr. Morton, for instance, if chosen President of the Senate next Sunday morning, would continue in that office without a new election until the end of his Senatorial term, and if he should take the duties of the Presidential office by reason of President Grant's resignation he would hold over until after the new election.

David Dudley Field, in his new bill, proposes that the President of the Senate shall act as President, which is a wide departure from his previous proposals, and it is the common report that the Democratic obstructionists have the insane notion that they can elect Mr. Conkling to succeed Mr. Ferry. It is not suggested by any one that Mr. Conkling himself is cognizant of such a scheme. It is quite clear that the Republicans hold the key of power in any event. Successful filibustering would give to the Democrats for President either Mr. Hayes, who would be declared elected by finishing the count in the Senate, on Mr. Morton, probably, who would occupy the office as President of the Senate, or President Grant perhaps, who, if anxious to grasp power, as the Democrats have always pretended, has an easy opportunity to continue himself in the office if they should force a vacancy, for which the Constitution provides no remedy.

PRESIDENT HAYES' CABINET.

SENATOR SHERMAN OFFERED THE POSITION OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—NO OTHER APPOINTMENTS YET DECIDED UPON—GOV. HAYES EXPECTED IN WASHINGTON ON THURSDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The strictest secrecy has been observed in regard to the purposes and the results of Senator Sherman's visit to Ohio, but one important fact has been learned in a manner which warrants its being stated positively, and it is that Gov. Hayes offered Mr. Sherman the position of Secretary of the Treasury in the new Cabinet. There was, of course, a consultation between the Governor and the Senator, concerning the other Cabinet appointments and the policy of the Administration, but of this it can only be said that no other appointment to the Cabinet has been fully decided by Gov. Hayes. Senator Sherman has not accepted or declined, but holds the subject under consideration. Gov. Hayes is expected to arrive here on Thursday next, and will be the guest of Senator Sherman until, with his family, he takes possession of the White House.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Many Southern Republicans are urging the appointment of Senator Alcorn as a member of the Cabinet of President Hayes, should that gentleman succeed to the Presidency, on the ground that such an appointment would be entirely satisfactory to the South, and that it would aid in enabling the Republicans to regain control of Mississippi and other Southern States.

NO MORE OF TILDEN.

VIEWS OF A DEMOCRATIC PAPER IN WASHINGTON—A SABBATH DAY'S SENSATION FOR THE DEMOCRACY—AN IGNOMINIOUS EXPERIENCE RECORDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The *Sunday Herald*, one of the oldest and best of the Sunday papers in Washington, which has supported Tilden since his nomination at St. Louis until the present time with ability and earnestness, has caused a sensation in Democratic circles to-day by an editorial headed, "No More of Tilden in Ours." The article claims that Mr. Tilden was elected and has been fraudulently deprived of the office, but it proposes to stand by the result of the Electoral bill. Referring to a suggestion that Tilden will be the Democratic candidate in 1880, it says: "So far from assenting to the claim that Mr. Tilden is entitled to another nomination at the hands of his party, we charge that to his nomination, and to the party management which it involved, or which was submitted to at his dictation, is chiefly due our present disaster." The article goes on to charge that Tilden's nomination was attained by disreputable means and the use of money, which was paid to well-known Washington lobbyists, who were sent months before the holding of the Convention to work up his interest in the State capitals. It says: "A political intriguer of the old régime occupied rooms during the last session at a fashionable hotel here, and headed the Tilden clique at the national capital." It denounces the idea involved in the promises of the Tilden crowd to defray the expenses of the campaign, a pledge which it charges was broken, and it claims that more money would have been raised by private subscriptions for a poor but popular candidate. Some space is devoted to the management of the New-York people since the election, and the article concludes in the following words: "And after such an ignominious and disastrous experience as this, we are asked to train under Tilden in 1880."

NO MORE FILIBUSTERING.

THE SCHEMES OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS ATTENDED WITH TROUBLE—SPEAKER RANDALL OPPOSED TO FILIBUSTERING—A CHANCE TO HAVE THE COUNT CONCLUDED ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON—FUTURE RECESSES TO BE OPPOSED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Pursuit of information concerning the filibusters and their schemes has this evening been attended with a good deal of trouble from the fact that the lunatic element has been suppressed to such an extent that their crazy and wicked conspiracy is broken up, and they have made no progress since yesterday. Whether they will forego all further attempts to delay, or whether, for the sake of consistency, they will continue such resistance as is possible, nobody can tell; but that they cannot accomplish their purpose of defeating the count is said to be by them conceded. As long as they had the Speaker with them they had hope, but since he has deserted them they see that they must be defeated. Without any intention to examine into Mr. Randall's motives for changing his course, the fact, which is undoubted, is that he found he was playing into the hands of his personal and political enemies in the House, who were making use of his actions during the past few days to secure his defeat as Speaker during the next Congress. Randall has now set himself right and saved his re-election if a Democrat is to be chosen Speaker. He is so committed against filibustering that he may be depended upon to do what devolves upon him as Speaker to put a stop to it.

While it seems almost certain that the revolutionists have been beaten and acknowledge their defeat, there still remains some anxiety, which will not be entirely allayed until the vote of Wisconsin has been counted for Hayes and Wheeler and their election is officially declared. The general expectation of everybody here will be disappointed if the States of Pennsylvania and Rhode Island are not counted early to-morrow and the certificates from South Carolina sent to the Commission during the afternoon. The action of the Commission will doubtless be very quickly determined, as the only objection which can be made by the Democrats to counting the vote of the Hayes Electors is nothing more than a silly technicality which, if sustained, would render an election in South Carolina henceforth and forever impossible. There is no occasion whatever for argument in the case, and while the rules of the Commission would allow eight hours to be wasted, a change will probably be made so as to confine speeches to the limit of an hour or two on each side, and there is no reason why the report of the Commission should not be made to the House on Tuesday. When that report is made, it can be objected to and debated two hours, but there is no other reasonable cause for delay, and the count should be completed Tuesday or Wednesday. If the filibustering element carry out their threats of separating the houses on every Republican State, there will remain only Rhode Island and Wisconsin, after South Carolina is disposed of, to which they can make objections. At the latest, therefore, the count should be concluded, and the result declared on Thursday afternoon. It is possible—though the suggestion is doubtless too sanguine—that the efforts at delay will be discontinued when the fact of defeat to their purpose is made certain, and in that case we may have the conclusion of the Electoral count on Tuesday afternoon.

When the Electoral vote has been counted down to South Carolina, and the certificates from that State have been sent to the Commission, another legislative session of the House will be held. The last six days of the session having been reached, propositions to suspend the rules, which must be voted upon without debate, will be at any time in order. It is probable that there will be offered in the House a resolution that hereafter when the two houses are separated to consider objections made to the vote of any State, in joint convention, the House shall proceed to act upon such objections in accordance with the law and without taking any recesses whatever until the questions have been decided and the result of the election has been announced. It will require a two-thirds vote to pass this resolution, but it is believed, from the developments of yesterday and to-day, that the proposition will succeed.

It is announced that as soon as the opportunity is presented, Mr. Springer will introduce a resolution in the house recognizing the Nicholls government in Louisiana, and the Hampton Government in South Carolina. His idea is that the Republicans will vote against this resolution, and in consequence the Democrats who have heretofore been opposed to filibustering will immediately join the ranks of David Dudley Field & Co. The pretense is altogether too shallow, and the attempt is too late for it to succeed. It is also understood that Field will introduce his bill for a new election as soon as the House meets after the South Carolina case is sent to the Commission, and he expects to take up the session of Tuesday with discussing and acting upon it. He supposes the bill will pass and seems to have an expectation that some Democratic votes will be gained to the filibustering crowd by reason of such action. It will be observed from these facts how active and persistent is the attempt to defeat an election. It is stated, however, on what seems to be good authority to-night, that 20 Democrats who heretofore voted with the Field party will to-morrow vote against further delay.

MR. HOAR'S RETORT UPON HEWITT.

QUOTING DANIEL WEBSTER AT HIM—ALL THE SCREWS LOOSE—DEPLORABLE EFFECTS OF GREAT RESPONSIBILITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Mr. Hoar, in the House yesterday, in replying to Mr. Hewitt's unfounded charge that he had deceived the Democrats by talking one way in the joint committee and acting another way on the Commission, after fully disproving the allegation, closed his speech with the following happy hit, which brought Hewitt into ridicule on both sides of the house by reason of its complete characterization: "Mr. Speaker, a distinguished Senator from Massachusetts being charged, as I have been, with dishonor in the performance of a public duty, said: 'We have a maxim in New-England, when certain men make exhibitions of themselves, that in the mind of such a man there is a screw loose somewhere. In this man's mind all screws are loose.'" [Laughter and applause.] "I am quoting Mr. Webster about Mr. Ingersoll, you understand. 'The whole machinery,' said Mr. Webster, 'is rickety, shaky, crazy, out of joint;' and I have sometimes thought I have seen instances of gentlemen whom great responsibilities have brought into like condition of mind." [Laughter.]

DEFALCATION OF A POSTMASTER.

GEN. M'ARTHUR, OF CHICAGO, A DEFAULTER TO THE GOVERNMENT—A SPECIAL AGENT PLACED IN CHARGE OF THE OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Postmaster at Chicago, Gen. John McArthur, has been found to be a defaulter to the Government in some amount which is not known, or at least is not stated. A special agent has been placed in charge of the office, with directions to turn it over to the bondsman of Gen. McArthur to administer until a new Postmaster is appointed. It is understood that Gen. McArthur was engaged in extensive private business which was unsuccessful, and he probably diverted public funds in an attempt to save his business from ruin. He has gone into voluntary bankruptcy, and made the Government a preferred creditor, and it is reported from Chicago that there will probably be no loss to the United States.

GEN. M'ARTHUR FILES A VOLUNTARY PETITION IN BANKRUPTCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—Postmaster John McArthur, of this city, is reported to be a defaulter to the Government to the amount of $38,000. On Saturday he filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy, making the United States the preferred creditor, and immediately afterward forwarded his resignation to Washington, asking that some person be placed in charge of the office. On Friday he called a meeting of his bondsmen, notified them of his deficiency, and asked that they help him out of his difficulty. This they refused to do until the matter had been brought officially into court. Special Agent Stewart, of the Post Office Department, has been here some days investigating the affairs of the office, and will have charge until Gen. McArthur's successor is appointed. McArthur says he has used the money for the purpose of carrying on his private business—that of an iron foundry. He has filled the Chicago office about five years.

VIEWS OF PRESIDENT GRANT.

NO INTENTION TO RESIGN—LOUISIANA AND SOUTH CAROLINA LEFT TO HIS SUCCESSOR—CHANGE OF VIEWS AS TO EMPLOYING TROOPS IN THE STATES—THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION—HIS ADMINISTRATION SATISFACTORY.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—President Grant, to-day, remarked to the agent of the Associated Press, in the course of conversation, that but little remained for him to do previous to the expiration of his term on Saturday next, when he and his family would leave the Executive mansion and temporarily reside with Secretary Fish. They will visit their home in the West in April. The time for their contemplated departure for the West Indies and Europe is uncertain. The President, when the agent entered his office, was assorting and binding such papers as he intended to retain, while fragments of others were profusely scattered on the floor. Two ancient looking Indian medals—one of copper and the other of silver—seemed to be valued by him very highly. The silver one bore the bust of Washington in slight relief, and on the opposite side was a representation of clasped hands. This medal had descended from the days of Washington to the chief who two years ago presented it to the President as a mark of profound respect, and in gratitude for his peace policy. The President in return presented the chief with a silver medal bearing his own likeness. The President remarked that he had been some days in examining his private papers, but was happy to say he had just completed this work and now anxiously awaited the close of his administration. He desired to have at least one year's rest or recreation.

In response to a question as to what he would do should no declaration be made of a President, he replied that it rested entirely with Congress, but he thought that such a declaration would be reached, as those who yesterday sought unnecessarily to postpone the count met with a very decisive rebuke in the House. It would be quite proper, however, for Congress to pass a law amendatory of the act of 1792, designating what person (the presiding officer of the Senate, for instance,) shall act as President until a new election be ordered, in case there should, owing to factious opposition, be no declaration of President and Vice President based on the Electoral count. The agent said: "It has been asserted, Mr. President, that an arrangement was in progress by which, in the possible contingency above named, you would resign your office, thus permitting the presiding officer of the Senate to fill the vacancy thus occasioned." The President replied, with a smile: "So I hear, but the only knowledge I have of such an arrangement is from the newspapers."

The Agent—Something has been said about your ordering more troops to Washington.

The President—Such is not my present intention; but if they were needed I should order them here. I think, however, that everything will be peaceful, as there are no indications of disturbances in connection with the Electoral count or the declaration that may be made.

The Agent—It has been published that you have distinctly said you would not formally recognize one of the two Governments in Louisiana and South Carolina?

The President—It is true, as I think it would be improper for me to fix a Southern policy for my successor and thus embarrass him. If I were to recognize the Republican Governors they would have to be sustained by military force, and I think the entire people are tired of the military being employed to sustain a State Government. If a Republican State Government cannot sustain itself, then it will have to give way. If a remedy is required, let Congress, and not the President, provide it.

The Agent—Much unfriendly comment has been made on the executive order prohibiting a military demonstration in Charleston, S. C., on Washington's Birthday. If you have no objection, it would be interesting to learn the reason for your action in the premises.

The President—My proclamation heretofore issued commanding all illegal or unauthorized armed associations to disband, is still in force. The men who were going to parade were nothing but armed political bands. They have never respected the proclamation, and only seemingly disbanded. I must say that while I believe the Democratic leaders would have done all that was possible to prevent an outbreak, yet on an occasion of that kind men sometimes indulge too much in strong drink, and while under its influence might so express themselves against their political opponents as possibly to provoke retaliation and thus incite a riot, with serious if not fatal consequences, and which disturbance might extend to other localities. Therefore, entirely apart from the propriety of observing the day, it was thought better that the military demonstration should be prevented for the reason stated rather than run the risk of a riot.

The Agent—I have seen it stated that Gov. Hayes will arrive here on Thursday for consultation with his friends. I presume, therefore, that you have some information on the subject.

The President—I have no idea that he will start for Washington until the result of the Electoral count is declared.

The Agent—Mr. President, are you well acquainted with Gov. Hayes?

The President—I cannot say very intimately, but I had frequent occasion to see him when he was a member of Congress, and he called just as others did.

The Agent—You have had a number of grave public questions before you during your terms of service, some of which, of a diplomatic character, have been peacefully settled. I hope nothing has occurred to occasion your regret concerning them.

The President—I am satisfied that they will bear examination, and there is but little, if anything, of which I complain considering that before I was elected to the Presidency I never had a political training or a desire to occupy a political position.

The conversation then turned on the measures of the Administration, both foreign and domestic, and it seemed to be a pleasing reflection to the President that now, on the eve of his retirement from office, the United States are at peace with all the world; the treaty of Washington, by which the so-called Alabama claims were satisfied, and the settlement of all disputes with Spain culminating in an extradition treaty, being the two most prominent features of diplomacy. The President, however, thought that the financial policy of the Administration was equally successful. He expressed some regret that there would not be time for Congress to act on his recent recommendation, which would facilitate the resumption of specie payments and bring gold and currency on a par, and the balance of trade being so much in our favor, gold would accumulate in the hands of the people as money instead of being a marketable commodity.

There having been rumors that the President intended to send a valedictory message to Congress, it can be stated on the authority of the President himself that he has no such intention.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILLS.

THEIR PRESENT CONDITION—FOUR BILLS IN THE HANDS OF A COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE—PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The following is the condition of the general appropriation bills: The Invalid Pension bill has become a law. The Consular and Diplomatic bill has passed both Houses, and awaits the President's signature. The Navy, the Deficiency, the Legislative, the Indian, the Fortifications, the Post Office, and the Military Academy bills, are in conference, and, therefore, in a way of early passage. The Sundry Civil Expenses bill is pending in the House for consultation. The River and Harbor Bill has been reported to the House and recommitted, and the Army Appropriation bill was reported yesterday. The latter bill provides that no money shall be appropriated for recruiting the Army beyond the number of 17 000 enlisted men, and limits the pay of the General of the Army to $11,000; of the Lieutenant General to $9,000, and of a Major General to $7,000 per annum. None of the money appropriated by the act is to be paid to any railroad company for the transportation of any property or troops of the United States over that portion of any railroad which was constructed by the aid of a land grant on the condition that such railroad should be a public highway for the use of the United States Government. The number of Cavalry regiments is reduced to eight, Artillery regiments to four, and Infantry regiments to 16. Cavalry companies may be recruited to 100, and a sufficient force of Cavalry shall be employed in the defense of the Mexican and Indian frontier of Texas.

Considering the present condition of the Electoral count and the pressure of other business, it does not seem probable in the view of a number of members that this bill can pass the House, but others are of opinion that the House may, by narrowing the limit of debate, pass it in time to be considered by the Senate, provided the Electoral count shall be concluded early this week. It is not believed, however, that the Senate will pass it in its present shape. All the other appropriation bills, owing to their state of forwardness, can be passed with comparatively little delay, but as the short remainder of the session will be so largely occupied by proceedings connected with the Electoral law, there is a very general belief that some of the appropriation bills cannot possibly obtain final action, and that there will therefore be a called session of Congress.

THE LOUISIANA GOVERNMENT.

COLLECTION OF THE TAXES—VIEWS OF GOV. PACKARD—WARRANTS ISSUED BY PACKARD ADVANCING.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The Republican Governor (Packard) of Louisiana telegraphs United States Marshal Pitkin, who is now here, as follows:

"Nicholl's dispatch to Burke relative to tax collections in Louisiana merits no confidence. Nicholl's tax collectors can neither collect taxes nor get local recognition as such collectors. The assessment-rolls for the collectable taxes this year are all in the hands of the holding over Tax Collectors appointed by Kellogg, and all these officials recognize the Government of which Packard is the legally constituted head. Nicholl's men cannot obtain possession of a single tax-roll in the State. The Nicholl's organ, New-Orleans *Democrat*, of the 22d inst., complains that Packard warrants are so rapidly advancing in rates."

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The forty-fourth anniversary of the Congressional Temperance Society was held this evening at the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church. Senator Ferry made the opening remarks, and Rev. Dr. Chickering read a statement of the condition of the society. Addresses were delivered by J. N. Stearns and Rev. Dr. Patton, of New-Haven, Conn., the latter of whom is now in his 79th year. There was a large attendance.

The Court of Claims will assemble to-morrow, with a full bench, Judge Peck having returned to this city from Chicago, after an absence of four years on account of ill-health. During Judge Peck's absence many of the cases before the Court of Claims have failed of a decision, owing to an equal division of the remaining four Judges.

The near approach of the new Presidential term has already attracted a large number of visitors from all parts of the country to the capital, and according to present indications there will be as many strangers here as on any previous 4th of March.

Representative Lord, of New-York, who was detained by sickness and death in his family, has returned to Washington. He is opposed to any dilatory action in regard to the Electoral count.

The Electoral Commission were in session yesterday at noon, but, there being no business before it, took a recess until 3 o'clock, at which time a further recess was taken until 4 o'clock, which was again extended until 5 P. M., when the Commission adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock A. M.

Secretary Morrill is now able to sit up and see his friends, and will probably be able to attend to his official duties as usual in a few days.

Lewis Payne, of Hudson, Columbia County, has been nominated for United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York.

George W. Julian, of Indiana, has arrived here, and will argue the Democratic side of the South Carolina case before the Electoral Commission.

The *Union* (newspaper) of this city, of which Hon. Montgomery Blair is editor, will publish a double-leaded editorial to-morrow morning favoring opposition to further proceedings under the Electoral act, and calling for a new election.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

MOVEMENTS OF THE NEXT CHIEF MAGISTRATE.

GOV. HAYES' PREPARATIONS TO SET OUT FOR WASHINGTON—RESIGNATION OF THE GOVERNORSHIP PROBABLE ON TUESDAY—THE ROUTE AND HIS TRAVELING COMPANIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 25.—Gov. Hayes left Columbus yesterday for his home in Fremont, to look after some private business requiring his attention before his departure for Washington. He will return to-morrow evening, and will probably resign his office as Governor of Ohio on Tuesday, and leave here for Washington on Thursday. He will be accompanied by a delegation representing a majority of the Legislature, now in session here, together with many prominent Republicans from Cincinnati, Cleveland, and other parts of the State. It is not yet decided what route they will take, but it will probably be either by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, or by what is known as the Pan-handle route, via Pittsburg and Harrisburg. The citizens of Columbus, with whom Gov. Hayes is no less popular as a neighbor than as Chief Magistrate, are making preparations for a farewell reception at the Governor's mansion, on Wednesday evening. A delegation numbering about 30 members of the Indiana Legislature arrived here yesterday on a tour of inspection of the public institutions of Ohio, located here. They were much disappointed at not seeing the President elect, who had left for Fremont before their arrival, and they returned home last night. There are very few strangers in Columbus outside of members of the Legislature. There is plenty of gossip about the probable make-up of President Hayes' Cabinet, and the Cincinnati and Columbus papers publish a new list every day, but it is pure speculation, and entirely without any shadow of authority from Gov. Hayes. Equally without authority are all predictions as to what his policy will be toward the South, or on any other public question.

A WARM IMPROMPTU RECEPTION AND SERENADE AT FREMONT, OHIO—SPEECH BY THE PRESIDENT-ELECT—CURIOUS THREATS OF ASSASSINATION—GOV. HAYES WHOLLY UNDISTURBED BY THEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

FREMONT, Feb. 25.—Gov. Hayes arrived here last evening, unexpectedly, on the 5 o'clock train, via Fostoria. An impromptu reception was given him at the residence of Gen. R. P. Buckland. Many of the citizens turned out to meet the President-elect, and from 7 o'clock until 10 a stream of people flowed to and from the house. The Light Guard Band serenaded him about 9 o'clock, and the Governor made the following happy little speech to them and the other friends assembled. Gen. Buckland stepped forward and introduced the Governor with a few friends: "I have the pleasure of introducing our President-elect, as we believe."

The Governor then said:

FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS: The manner in which I am introduced makes it rather easy for me to speak without much embarrassment, but we had better stick to old titles until we are sure of something new. In these times of uncertainty we are often disappointed; the good news of to-day is often dispelled by the evil news of to-morrow. During the few months since the 7th of November, I have schooled myself so as to not be very much down nor very much up, but to try and keep as near the even line as possible. This kindly meeting this evening I do not take so much as honoring me as a congratulation upon the manner in which this strange and peculiar question is now being settled. No other country in the world could have endured such a struggle without suffering lasting calamities. In the event of my remaining among you for the next two or three years, I will attend the next annual pioneers' meeting, and bring a bundle of letters and notes of a kind which I am constantly receiving, containing curiously drawn sketches of knives, daggers, and revolvers. But I have not lost much sleep from any of them yet. One of the most amusing was received this week. It was a knife about two feet long, with one edge backed like a saw, probably for sawing the bones, and the other side for cutting the flesh. This was wrapped in several thicknesses of paper, and inside was a note, as follows: "This is the knife with which the editor of the *Capital* was to assassinate you as you went from the White House to the Capitol. It was taken from his pants leg while he was asleep." Well, friends, I think I have talked long enough. As I am in the business of shaking hands, I would say that I am enjoying excellent physical health, and, if any of you wish to shake hands, I will be glad to do so, but I will step into the hall out of the cold to shake the hand.

The Governor then stepped into the hall, and the band came forward and extended their congratulations, and shook hands with him. Other friends and citizens kept coming until near 10 o'clock. The affair was a token of hearty good-will toward the Governor, and evinced the high esteem in which he is held by all.

SHOOTING GAMBLERS.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—A shooting affray occurred to-night between Dick Holland and Tom Hartshorn, two gamblers, over the settlement of money matters. Holland, while intoxicated, placed a pistol to Hartshorn's head, but it missed fire, and the latter promptly drew a revolver and placed it at Holland's head with a like result. A second effort was more successful, and Holland was shot in the breast. His wound is not considered fatal. Hartshorn is under arrest.

MINERS' STRIKE AND RIOT IN NOVA SCOTIA

HALIFAX, Feb. 25.—A number of men employed by the Steel Company of Canada, at Londonderry, struck last week on account of some proposed change in wages, were paid off and their places filled with Cornish miners. The strikers attacked the latter last night. A man named MacDougall was shot and killed and several others badly injured.

THE TEXAS MURDER.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 25.—The police have succeeded in finding a trunk of clothing belonging to Bessie Moore, for whose murder in Texas Abe Rothschild was arrested. The trunk was in the baggage-room at one of the railroad depots, where it had been sent by Rothschild.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST INDIES.

KINGSTON, Feb. 7.—Sir William Grey leaves the Island of Jamaica on the 12th of March for England. The Atlas Steam-ship Company have secured the contract for seven years more for a monthly steam-ship service between Jamaica and New-York. The contract has been given much against popular feeling, which ran in favor of the Pacific Mail; but the latter did not tender, as the Governor would not concede the fixing of the dates of sailing to the company. A severe storm has been blowing for some days on the north side of the island, but is little felt on the south side. It was not considered safe for vessels to leave Dry Harbor and other ports on the north side. Things remain comparatively quiet in Hayti at present, but there is a revolutionary spirit under the surface which may break out at any moment. President Canal's life is not safe, and Gen. Salomon is in Jamaica watching his opportunity. Some 12 insurgents arrived at Jamaica the other day in an open boat from Cuba. They landed on the north side of the island, and proceeded at once to Kingston, where they held a meeting and gave some account of the warfare in Cuba.

THE DELAYED ATTACK ON TURKEY.

THE EASTERN COMPLICATIONS — RUSSIAN TROOPS NOT YET READY TO CROSS THE PRUTH — ARRIVAL OF MONTENEGRIN DELEGATES IN CONSTANTINOPLE—THE FORTIFICATIONS ON THE DANUBE.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A dispatch from Athens reports that the Cretans refuse to elect Deputies to the Ottoman Parliament. The Governor of the Vilayet of the Danube has sent a telegraphic dispatch to the Turkish Ambassador at London, asserting that the recent affray with the Roumanian troops was caused by an attack made by the latter on some Turkish laborers who were cutting wood on an island belonging to the Turks, and declaring that the Vilayet in the exercise of its rights will take the necessary steps in the matter.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says: The rumors that the Russian Army has been ordered to cross the Pruth on the 28th inst. are officially denied. The general situation remains unchanged. Further measures on the part of Russia will depend upon the replies to Gortschakoff's circular, and upon the development of affairs in Constantinople.

A dispatch from Constantinople says Col. Valentine Baker has been intrusted with the organization of a gendarmerie.

A Vienna dispatch states that when the Russians enter Roumania Prince Charles intends to withdraw from Bucharest, issue a final appeal for protection to the powers, and then remain a spectator of events.

The Russian Telegraphic Agency announces that the Montenegrin delegates have arrived in Constantinople, and the armistice has been prolonged by mutual accord.

A special dispatch from Guirgevo reports the condition of the fortifications at Rustchuk. The ramparts have been repaired and partly armed with heavy breechloaders. Of five outworks one is armed with 48 Krupps. The others have none of these guns. The garrison numbers 10,000. No steps have been taken to provision the fortress.

A Belgrade correspondent says several Government officials and others, charged with political machinations against the Government, have been arrested.

The Paris correspondent of a morning paper sends the following: "I learn, on trustworthy authority from St. Petersburg, under date of Saturday morning, that a cabinet council was about to be held. The opinion prevailed in well-informed circles that the result of the deliberations might be the resignation of Gortschakoff, and the appointment of Adlersberg as his successor. It is believed also that another result of the proceedings might possibly be an order to demobilize the Southern Army on the ground that in view of the concert of the powers no special reason exists for isolated Russian action."

A special Belgrade dispatch says all day Saturday and Sunday wagon trains have been transporting large quantities of small and large ammunition from the fortress of Belgrade to the quay to be taken down the Danube. This movement contrasts with the peaceful news from Constantinople. Certain Servians are exceedingly afraid the peace movement now in progress will deprive them of any advantages which might result from a successful campaign of the Russians; at the same time they are afraid to refuse to make peace while uncertain of the support of Russia. The situation is liable to produce unexpected results any moment.

The Vienna correspondent of a morning paper says the idea which seemed current in St. Petersburg some little time ago that Russia might withdraw her armies in consideration of some moral satisfaction, such as recognition by Europe of her sacrifices on behalf of the Christians, seems to have made little way, and another idea seems to have taken its place—namely, that six months or a year should be given Turkey to carry out her reforms, and if they are not effected within that period the powers should agree to apply measures of coercion. If the powers agree to this and address an ultimatum to Turkey in this sense Russia might disarm and wait the course of events with the other powers. It cannot be said whether even confidential communications have been made to the powers in this respect, but this seems to be at present considered at St. Petersburg as the only way to enable Russia to disarm and wait.

The *Times*, in a leader reviewing the above sketch of the Russian attitude, says it may be these declarations are threats designed to compel the powers to do something. It seems certain the powers following England's lead will decline to do anything. The solitary effect of the publication of these declarations is to commit Russia more deeply than ever to the adoption of a policy of coercion.

FUNERAL OF JOHN O'MAHONY.

THE REMAINS TAKEN FROM CORK TO DUBLIN—THE PROCESSION.

CORK, Feb. 25.—The remains of John O'Mahony were taken from the rooms of the Democratic Club to-day and escorted to the Dublin railway station. The weather was fine, and the popular demonstration was a great success. The city was crowded with strangers. Hundreds came in from the country districts, and a large delegation was present from Mitchelstown, the birthplace of the deceased. Thousands thronged the streets through which the funeral cortége passed. The procession was a mile long. The hearse was drawn by six horses. The coffin was covered with the flag of the Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment, and the American and Irish colors. Immediately after the hearse walked the relatives of the deceased and the delegation from the United States. They were followed by the Democratic Club of Cork and the trade organizations with their banners draped. All in the procession wore mourning with green favors. Several bands accompanied the societies.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

MARSEILLES, Feb. 25.—The Mayor announces that several dockyards will shortly be opened for the relief of the unemployed in this city.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A Calcutta special says the official report for the week ending Feb. 22 states that rain has fallen in Madras in the districts of Kistna, Mellore, Kurnool, Counbatore, and Tinnevelly and the number of people employed on the relief works has decreased in every district except South Arcot. In Bombay the situation shows no change.

A dispatch from Rome says all the preliminary arrangements regulating the proceedings of future conclaves have been settled and on Friday were submitted to the Pope. They do not affect the main principle of the conclave, but merely modify the ceremonies performed previous to the meeting of the Cardinals.

The Madrid *Politica* announces that the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs is engaged upon the draft of a treaty of commerce with the United States.

THE NEW CAPITOL.

SOME ARCHITECTURAL CONSIDERATIONS.

WHERE ARCHITECTURE BEGINS—THE WALLS, DOORS, AND ROOF—GREEK, ROMAN, AND GOTHIC SYSTEMS—PROGRESS OF ARCHITECTURE—WORK OF THE FREEMASONS—BLENDING OF STYLES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 26, 1877.

The discussion of the architectural features of the new State Capitol building is engaging so large a share of the attention of the Legislature and of the public that a few words on the principles involved in the matter may be in place at this time. The present question is, whether the construction of the building shall begin anew on the original and abandoned plans; or, whether it shall continue on the plans as modified by the Advisory Board of Architects, which board is composed of three gentlemen, viz., Mr. Eidlitz, the architect of the Jewish synagogue and the Dry Dock Savings Bank in New-York; Mr. Richardson, the architect of that magnificent Episcopal church in Boston, to a description of which several columns were recently devoted in THE TIMES; and Mr. Olmsted, the architect of the Central Park, and so long known in connection with the administration of that beautiful City pleasure ground.

Many gentlemen, and perhaps the majority of those who in a few weeks may be called upon to decide the issue by their votes, frankly confess themselves too little acquainted with architecture to form an intelligent judgment on the question. They desire to do right by the State; they are earnest only to have the best building; they are doubtful only of their own ability to decide for the best interests of the State. To decide between the comparative merits of Greek, Roman, Gothic, Romanesque, Renaissance, or any other style of architecture talked of in connection with the new State building, would indeed be a formidable task; but this is not the present question. To assist, however, at arriving at an intelligent decision on what has to be decided, it may be of some benefit to inquire, first, what *is* a Greek style of architecture, what a Roman, and what a Gothic, for these three are the primary types of all our architecture. The adaptability of each to the ends sought may be considered after we have found out the thing itself.

In this inquiry we have to remember that the people of Greece built first, the Romans built after them, and the northern or Gothic nations built last. The progressive development of architecture was in like order.

Where, first, does architecture, as apart from mere construction, begin? Here is a wall, or it may be four walls, incloising a square. They may be high or low, of stone or brick, or of dried mud. Whatever the material or the height, they are still walls—of form common to all nations, ages, or races—flat surfaces—nothing more. As they stand we cannot tell, from their form or style only, what race of people built them, if any more than we could tell from the first drawing of a circle what man drew it, though we might instantly detect the hand of the artist if he filled up his circle with a portrait or a landscape. We have, then, the blank walls for the Greek, the Roman, and the Gothic architect to begin work upon. The problem presented is how to contrive the necessary apertures in, and to roof over, these walls, so as to make of them a habitable dwelling, convenient and ornamental. From the point where this work begins we are enabled to detect the hand of the architect.

It is by the manner in which the architects of each nation have roofed over the open space between walls or pillars that we are able to say of this, it is in the Greek form or style; or that, it is in the Roman; of the other, it is in the Gothic.

The Greek architect did his roofing in the simplest and least developed of all styles. He placed two stones upright, and laid another horizontally across them. His doorways, his windows, the space between the pillars, are all roofed in this style: Π. The flat lintel is the only covering of an aperture found in any building the Greek people ever erected. They knew of no other way of doing it; or, at least, if they did, they never used any other. There is a reasonably good example of this style near the new Capitol in this city. At the corner of the park stands the building in which a number of State officers have their business offices. The architect of this has copied the Greek forms. Examine this building. There is no sign of a curved arch over any door or window; each and every one is square-headed. The pillars that rise in the front of the building support no curved arch. Flat blocks of stone cover the spaces between them, though upon these a triangular structure called a "pediment" is supported. The main entrances are square-headed, made as wide as the builder could find a single stone which would reach across and support the weight it has to carry. And it will be noticed that the architect is absolutely limited in the width of his door by this necessity. He must make it so narrow that one stone will do the whole work. In this building, then, we have the skeleton of a Greek structure. A skeleton it is, and nothing more, for the artistic mind of the Greek architect could never have endured so bald a thing as this. He would have filled the gaping front of the pediment with noble statuary; that blank course of stone between the top of the pilasters and the cornice with bold bas-reliefs in bronze or marble. He would have made every part of the building in such exquisite symmetry with every other part that the measure of one being taken would give the measure of every other; it would, under his hand, have grown into a structure which, seen from a distance, would strike

Greek artists and Greek work had become the fashion among them, but in those colossal works of the aqueduct, the amphitheatre, and the bath; the grand arches and vaulted roofs covering spaces that no Greek architect could have roofed without long lines of pillars for supports; the heaping together of vast masses which have withstood the assaults of time century after century. In these we see everywhere the great round arch—the solid semicircle of stone. There is little limit to the architect's imagination with this form at his command. He is no longer confined to making his entrance only as wide as he can get one stone to cover it. He can, if he will, throw his arch in one magnificent sweep over an almost unlimited space. He can pile them up tier above tier, as in the amphitheatre; make them follow each other in stately procession mile after mile, as in the Claudian aqueduct; throw it up in one splendid gateway to endure as the record of military triumph; or root in half a city, as in the baths of Caracalla. All these things the Romans did, but they were not yet fully acquainted with the perfect form, or all the uses of the curved arch. The Roman arch is the semicircle, none other, and therefore it may be said that the character of Roman architecture, and all derived from it, depends upon rooling spaces with round arches.

Look at the new Capitol building. When you have torn away the pillars supporting the cornice over the windows, rubbed off the pilasters projecting from the wall, smoothed away the rustic work on the lower story, you have as the result a wall with endless repetition of apertures having this form: ∩. Apply the same rule to the New-York Post-office building up to the roof, and you have the same result. But this form of arch is not, as before stated, the perfect form. There is another arch which the Romans did not build, but in which perfect strength and highest beauty are united.

I have referred to the dome in the pseudo Greek building in this city. That is a Roman form of structure. The Roman architects were the first to use it. Their roofs are in the pediment form, or vaulted, and sometimes rising into a lofty dome, which, where it rose, marked the most important part of the building it crowned. For observe, a dome was not placed meaninglessly on a building, and merely for the sake of being seen from a long distance. It was lifted over the great hall, at the intersection of the chief parts of the building, over the rotunda, or other principal chamber; and thereby the grandest feature of the exterior of the edifice was made to correspond with and to inuicate the noblest part of the interior. If any one will take the trouble to look at the wooden model of the new Capitol building, as it was to be on the original plans, and then go into the building itself, he will search in vain for any reason why the tower should be placed as it is to be. It might, for any meaning its place has, be set up at either of the four corners of the building, or out on the terrace. Observe also, that the tower, as shown in this model, is not a dome such as the Roman architects built, but is a succession of Greek temples, piled one on the other, pyramid-like, and utterly devoid of meaning. Fortunately, it is not too late to give us a dome which shall have beauty, but it will have to stand where the foundations have been laid.

A word as to the blending of styles in one building. You cannot build into a structure modeled on the Greek forms any curved arch without destroying its Grecian character to just that extent. A curved arch in a building copied from the Grecian would be an anachronism. It would make the style a bad composite, and this for the reason that all Grecian architecture is based upon the horizontal lintel. It does not, however, follow from this that you cannot introduce Greek forms into Roman architecture. This architecture was a development of and grew from Greek; and the process of development is the addition to something already existing, and therefore includes in itself all that existing thing. The Roman architects could properly use in their buildings the forms the Greeks had used; but if the architect of to-day were to introduce into a building modeled on the Roman forms a series of pointed arches, he would project into it an incongruity, for this form of arch was unknown to either Greek or Roman. The pointed arch and the gable A are the distinguishing characteristics of another style of architecture, more developed than any which preceded it—an architecture which includes in itself all known styles, which is modeled after nature herself, and which has given to the Christian world those glorious churches and cathedrals which seem to have been lifted by inspiration to strike with awe and delight the heart of the Christian worshiper. Such an architecture is the Gothic.

It would be foreign to the purposes of this letter to speak at any length of Gothic architecture. Something, however, may be said of the transitional styles which led up from Roman to the pure forms of Gothic, because this will have immediate application to the subject of the new Capitol building, as will appear hereafter. The finest examples of Gothic architecture on the Continent of Europe are, as everybody knows, the work of the Society of Freemasons. This society, instituted in what are called the "Dark Ages," had its origin in the religious spirit of the times, which expressed itself in church building, as in another age it did in the Crusades. The society was chartered by the Pope; it had its Masters and its Grand Masters, and its various divisions traveled from place to place, and "encamped," or "lodged" where an ecclesiastical edifice was to be erected, for Grand Lodges evidently being the permanent bodies or central ones. The society had its trade secrets, as all trade guilds had in those times, and in its hands Gothic architecture reached its highest stage of development. The Reformation gave a complete check to church building, and consequently disorganized the society, which has, however, survived to this time, but with its original purpose and objects quite lost sight of. Many of its secrets were lost with the disorganization of the society, and it has been asserted in many standard works on architecture that some of the arch-work the Freemasons did cannot be repeated now; but Mr. Ediditz informs me that this, so far as it relates to the present day, is an error. Before, however, this great society came into existence and carried architecture to so high a degree of development, the builders of the day had worked on the forms furnished them by the works of the Roman architects. The styles which have come down to us from this transitional period are variously known as Romanesque, Saxon, and Norman. They retain the form of the past, and display the germs of principles which were developed in a later age. The Roman semicircular arch is a leading feature in all. In Romanesque buildings in the south of Europe, where the climate is mild, the roof of church and tower is low-pitched. Coming north, into Switzerland, and further north still, the roof runs up into the sharp gable, and the tower shoots up into the spire. This is the best form to afford protection from the hail and snow storms common in the north; and it need scarcely be pointed out that in such a climate as ours it is the very best form of roof which the ingenuity of man could devise.

The foregoing statements may be conveniently summarized as follows:

1. A style of architecture depends upon the manner in which the rooling of open spaces is done.

2. That Greek architecture, and all derived from it, depends upon rooing spaces with a horizontal lintel; or, as it is sometimes called, the post-and-lintel system.

3. That Roman architecture, and all derived from it, depends upon the use of the round arch in rooling.

4. That Gothic architecture is the system of rooling with the pointed arch and the gable.

5. That the Romanesque forms, being a connecting link between Roman and Gothic architecture, may be so designed as to harmonize with either of these styles.

Of the ideas expressed in the different forms of architecture, and of the methods of ornamentation, as applicable to the new Capitol building, something may be said at another time.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—The following were the Post Office changes during the week ending Feb. 24, 1877:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—Stillman D. Day, Addington, Penobscot County, Me.; John N. Axelman, Hampton, Rockingham County, N. H.; Frederick Landon, Bristol, Addison County, Vt.; William W. Wiley, Landgrove, Bennington County, Vt.; Elihu Belden, East Whateley, Franklin County, Mass.; Charles Griswold, Guilford, New-Haven County, Conn.; Thomas W. D. Phillips, Harrisville, Providence County, R. I.

New-York.—Offices Established—Stanwix, Oneida County; John J. Welcome, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—A. O. Brown, Austerlitz, Columbia County; Harry D. Spalding, Middleport, Niagara County; Bliss Kibbe, Stratford, Fulton County.

New-Jersey.—Postmaster Appointed—Ezra Evans, Lumberton, Burlington County.

Pennsylvania.—Office Established—Cole's Settlement, Huntingdon County, J. B. Moreland Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Samuel W. Pearson, Bakestown, Somerset County; James S. Grimes, Falmouth, Lancaster County; Emanuel Kunkle, Monroeville, Allegheny County; Thomas W. Morris, William Penn, Montgomery County; Miles Biedelman, Windham Centre, Bradford County.

Delaware.—Postmaster Appointed — Lewis E. Wallace, Seaford, Sussex County.

ON FOOT IN THE SOUTH.

THE COTTON MILLS OF ALABAMA.

SUPERIORITY OF THE MANUFACTURING FACILITIES OF THE SOUTH OVER THOSE OF THE NORTH—THE HOME OF CHEAP LABOR—WATER POWER VERSUS STEAM —THE ALABAMA COTTON MILLS AND THEIR CAPACITY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1877.

It is a paradox that Southern countries are the best for manufacturing industries. The absurdity of the statement seems the greater from the fact that in our land, and in all others, the factories of nearly every kind are in the North. The North makes; the South buys. This is the relation of New-England to the United States, of England to her colonies, and of the north of Europe to the south of Europe, excepting a few special industries that are limited to their own localities by the nature of the materials and the monopoly of special skill. But these are merely relations; and relations change quickly and completely in this age. The South may become the workshop of the world.

Every year increases competition and diminishes the margin of profits in industries. The result is that every manufacture is constantly pushed to the place offering the greatest natural advantages. And as the means of transportation improve and competition grows, the difficulties of distance from market, and even from raw materials, are more and more ignored to get cheap labor and cheap power. The inventions of the age and education are obliterating even the fundamental differences of people, by carrying Northern energy into Southern indolence. Capital creates character and skill. So the remotest corner of the earth shall yield its best; and the dollar, with the hammer, shall break the deepest silence, even the *dolce far niente* of the orange grove.

Other things being equal, the best region for an industry is that one where human life can be healthfully maintained at the least expense. It scarcely needs an argument to prove the superiority of the South in this respect. The absence of severe Winters lessens man's necessities and increases his facilities for supplying those necessities. In regard to shelter, a house of the cheapest kind protects him where it scarcely freezes. Shanties here are sufficient for life, if not comfort, that in the North would be absolutely uninhabitable. Fuel is burned here to cook food, not to thaw frozen fingers. A Northern household—especially one member of it—has some idea how great an economy Robinson Crusoe practiced before Friday made a fire; but a fuller appreciation is gained where the saving can be added up at the end of 10 years and invested at good interest. In regard to clothes, and quoting the same authority, the economy of Friday before Robinson Crusoe made him a suit is an admirable suggestion of thrift. What might be not have made without injuring his wardrobe. Here a workman can live in a cotton suit three-fourths of the year; or the whole year with a trifling addition in Winter. Food in great variety can be got here from a reasonable garden with little work from the 1st of April till January, and the staple articles, corn and and meat, can be grown as cheaply and abundantly as anywhere. In regard to health, the country varies as much as any other, from miasmatic holes to pine hills furnishing the purest water and having the most delightful as well as wholesome climate. From these, and many other considerations, it seems evident that the Southern States are naturally the home of cheap labor.

Cheap power for machinery is abundant. From Virginia to Alabama the country is well watered with rivers flowing from the Alleghanies and the Blue Ridge to the Atlantic. Although some of these streams run through a country too level to give much fall, the most of them have fine sites on their head-waters, and many of them, even in the centre of Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas, offer unexceptionable facilities for water-power. Besides water, there is an abundant supply of good coal. The mines of West Virginia and Alabama alone would run all the factories that will be needed for a century. Iron and other minerals are equally plenty and accessible in the same regions.

With cheap labor, cheap power, and cheap materials of many kinds, the South has over the North other advantages that can scarcely be counterbalanced.

One of the most irritating qualities of degeneracy is its ignorance of itself. The State of Alabama has no official or private statement of its cotton, coal, or iron industry. The Secretary of State said, in reply to my demand, "We are very lax about that; I don't know how you will find out unless you go to each establishment." None of those most prominent in the cotton trade know how many mills there are in the State, or even guess at the number of spindles, or the total of their production. The factories are estimated from 7 to 15. If, however, no one tells you what is done, all tell you eloquently, even more than can be done in this industry. Yet, in truth, the advantages claimed over the North are positive, and worthy of close examination. The mildness of the climate is favorable, Water-power here is more economical and reliable by avoiding the damages or freezing. Interruptions of work are fewer, and repairs are more easily made. Dikes and other water-works seldom need attention. No fuel is needed to heat the factory, and very little is used in the drying-room.

Although the economy and reliability of water-power here give it more advantages over steam than can be expected in the North, yet one is by no means compelled to accept it in place of steam. Alabama has great wealth in coal and great facilities for supplying it at low rates. The veins are on the surface and accessible to even the pick-axe and the farm wagon, and railroads are carrying it to all points in the South. The climate also reduces the cost of living to a minimum, and secures, as far as it is possible to secure a changing element, the cheapest labor. In this regard the general stagnation in the South is serviceable. The operatives are, perforce, docile and steady. They are the best of the poor whites; not the worthless class that competed with the slaves in degradation, but the sons and daughters of those who struggled for a living. In some cases the children of farmer planters of wealth are employed in the factories. Those that I have seen look healthy and intelligent. They are considered quite as competent as more expensive labor in the North. They run here the self-acting mule, a machine requiring good hands. Strikes are unknown, and probably will not occur for many years to come—not as long as the people are as unambitious and easy-going as they seem at present. The factories run 12 instead of 10 hours per day. Another custom increases the manufacturer's profits; the hands buy their supplies of all kinds from the factory's store at the regular market prices, and thus return to the manufacturers a large part of their wages.

Besides the climate, the location secures many advantages in purchasing the raw material. The greatest profit is made in buying cotton in the seed. The factory gins it at less expense than the planter can with horse-power. The seeds obtained are worth a profitable price for making oil. The pressed seeds again are sold as cattle food, going even as far as England, or the whole seeds are valuable as manure. About 1,500 pounds of cotton in the seed make a bale of cotton, (500 pounds,) and 40 bushels of seeds, worth 12 cents per bushel at the oil mills. Cotton in the seed, sold in bulk, without baling, having no wrappers of any kind, saves the purchaser about 22 pounds of sacking and hoops per bale. This is a considerable item for a large establishment. Ginned cotton unbaled is the next best form of the raw material. It is delivered at the factory in sheets, or other temporary covers, or else loosely baled in two pieces of sacking, and two or three hoops. This saves the buyer about eight pounds per bale. Even baled cotton in the market here is considerably cheaper than in New-York. The saving on transportation, storage, insurance, as well as the saving of sampling, damage, and decrease of weight, amount to about $10 per bale. This economy should be added to the advantages of buying seed-cotton and unbaled cotton, when comparing the market here and in New-York. Of course, a home market frequently offers peculiar advantages in regard to price, terms, and choice that are not always met in the larger centres of trade.

The absence of all official records makes it impossible to give a valuable estimate of cotton spinning in Alabama. The only source of information is the books of individuals or corporations. These, for obvious reasons, are not often either accessible or reliable authorities; but, in default of any data sufficient for a generalization, they may serve for an indication. The following items from the books of an average factory may be taken as they are given for an individual example of the elements of the business in this region.

The size of the mill is 100 looms; it makes per month about 93,000 yards of Osnaburgs, (30 picks to the inch,) and 38,000 yards of shirting, (44 picks to the inch.) The waste is from 12 to 15 per cent. The cost of labor and findings per yard is about .018. The total cost of Osnaburgs per yard, at the present price of cotton is a fraction over 8 cents. The average of wages to all hands is about $19 per month, distributed as follows:

	Per month.
Lappers	$18 00
Spinners (No. 8 yarn) two frames and four sides	10 00
Warpers	18 00
Spoolers	8 00 to 10 00
Doffers	6 00 to 8 00
Drawing frame hands	10 00
English slubber and speeder	14 00
Lowell slubber and speeder	16 00
Card strippers, on 30-inch cards	10 00
Lowell railway hands	8 00
Drawers-in	8 00
Fireman	18 00
Superintendent	125 00
Osnaburgs, per cut of 43 yards	15
Shirtings, per cut of 52 yards	18
Grinders, per day	1 25
Roller coverer, per day	1 25
Overseers, per day	2 50
Slasher, per day	1 50

A word here about the cost of building a factory. There are plenty of sites unoccupied and for sale at nominal prices. Brick costs $4 per 1,000; lumber from $10 to $12 at the mill; pig-iron, coke, $17 to $20; charcoal, $18 to $22; nails, $3 45 per keg; mechanics, $2 50 to $3 50 per day; common laborers, $13 to $15 per month.

The lagest cotton factory in Alabama is that of the Tallassee Manufacturing Company, at Tallassee, Elmore County. The Tallapoosa River furnishes the power in a fall of 49 feet in 200 yards. The volume of water estimated at the lowest run, is computed to be 80,000 cubic feet per minute, or 7,000 horse power. An experienced man thinks this would run 300,000 spindles. The bed of the river, of solid rock, offers great facilities for the cheap construction of good dams, and the banks afford good sites for buildings. The location is healthy, being on sand hills, covered with pine, and watered with good springs and streams. Its only disadvantage is its distance of six miles over a sandy road from the West Point and Montgomery Railroad. But this defect can be remedied, as the grades are easy for building a branch to the factory. The village of frame houses contains ample accommodations for the hands, a store, and hotel. Wood and supplies are very cheap. Water is distributed to the town and to every floor of the factory from a reservoir of good capacity. The company manufactures nearly everything needed by its business and operatives. It has a foundry, a complete wood-working establishment, grist mill, and saw mill.

The number of operatives is 450. With the exception of a few overseers, they are white natives of the surrounding hills. They will not work with blacks, so negroes are employed only in the picking-house. The wages are about the lowest in the United States. Fourside spinners get from $8 to $12, two-side spinners $4 per month. The average is about $20 per month for the establishment.

The situation is remarkably advantageous in regard to the raw material. Cotton costs the lowest market price, delivered at the factory, ranging from 9 to 12½ cents. It comes unbaled, in sheets, bags, and other temporary covers. This makes a very considerable saving to the company, by avoiding the weight of hoops and sacking that must be bought in the public market. Furthermore the cotton grown about Tallassee is cultivated by whites, and is cleaner than any other sold; the staple is not quite so long, but it makes up into good common grade. With the good crop of last year the loss of material by manufacture was only 9-100; the loss for the month of January was 12-100. The home production nearly supplies the mills. The company buys cotton in the seed and gins it. These advantages of cheap labor and materials enable the Tallassee Mills to manufacture yarns ranging from 3 to 20 at a cost of 3¼ cents. Their sheetings are sold chiefly in New-York; their yarns, in warp and in bunches, are sold in Philadelphia. The total production is 220,000 pounds of all kinds of goods per month. The mills are run at top speed, and are equaled in productiveness by very few in the United States. The works run 18,000 spindles in two buildings. The smaller and older one, built in 1840, is pretty well run down, but it makes 700 pounds of rope per day, and contains 34 looms, making good Osnaburgs. The main mill is 250 feet long by 60 feet wide, with an offset 30 by 70, and five stories high. It was built in 1857, of gray stone, in the most substantial manner. The first floor is devoted to carding, the second to weaving, the third and fourth to spinning, the fifth to warping mills and spoolers. The machinery consists of 28 40-inch cards of English make, 60 36-inch cards from Whitting's works in Massachusetts, 204 Whiting looms, 9 warping mills, 1 slasher, and spoolers. The power, from 700 to 800 horses, is conducted from two Leffel turbine wheels—one 56 inches and the other 66 inches, with a fall of 18 feet.

Notwithstanding the exceptional advantages of this factory, mismanagement has placed it in the hands of Receivers prior to a sale. The company owns several thousand acres of land about the falls and the monopoly of the water-power.

The financial condition of the Alabama factories is unprosperous. All that I have investigated are involved, and these that run are scarcely paying exposures. But this state of things is not necessarily against the industry. The general depression of cotton business in all departments quite justifies the failures here. Besides this excuse, this part of the South, as the centre of the greatest exhaustion by the emancipation of the slaves, is particularly justified in its particular depression. The mills in Georgia, surrounded by a more healthy state of local finances and governed by colder intellectual management, are showing good dividends and extending their capacities. This encourages the Alabamians and makes them confident that their power, location, material, labor, and market will certainly get and give their due.

C. H. F.

ALLEGED INHUMANITY AT SEA.

The San Francisco *Call* of Feb. 17 prints the following almost incredible story: "A horrible story of cruelty comes from the sea, and in this instance the chief victim was the second mate, he who usually drubs the crew in the forecastle and is made the scapegoat of brutal Captains. It was an American ship, the C. O. Whitmore, owned at Bath, Me., and she sailed from Cardiff, in Wales, for Hong Kong on the 27th of May last. The Captain was named Peabody, and the first mate John Henry Snow. Some disgraceful cruelties were practiced before leaving port, leading to a mutiny among the men, and the usual maintenance of authority among the British authorities. Shortly after sailing, James Ellwood, the second officer, displayed qualities of humanity foreign to his superiors, and the better traits of his nature led to an open breach between him and Capt. Peabody, subjecting him to indignities, and eventually to outrage so gross that it cannot be told in detail. He refused to be brutal toward the sailors, and was diseated and sent into the forecastle, a Swede named Charles Stafford being commissioned to his place. The Captain and first officer belabored him with a belaying pin for refusing to be abusive, and off Cape Horn he was tied up for hours together several times. On another occasion he was inhumanly strapped to the keel of a boat and exposed to very severe weather off Cape Horn; and when unstrapped he was ironed and confined in the lazarette, among the old sails, the stores and the rats. Ellwood was a shocking sight on being brought on deck. He was covered with filth; his long beard was matted with blood, which had flowed from five holes in the top of his head; his left cheek bone was fractured; his left eye blind; his right eye blackened; his wrists were covered with sores; the lower part of his back was perforated with an ugly wound, and his body was covered with terrible suffering from the lice of the log. At Hong Kong Peabody, Snow, and Stafford were arrested, but on a question of extradition they were discharged, after a week's imprisonment. The C. O. Whitmore is now en route for New-York, but neither Peabody nor his officers are on board. Eight of the witnesses have been forwarded to this port, and are in confinement at Alcatraz awaiting an examination whenever an opportunity offers. The facts of the case are in the possession of the United States District Attorney, and should Peabody, Snow, and Stafford ever come within the jurisdiction of the United States they are liable to prosecution for murder at sea."

THE SECRETS OF THE CONFESSIONAL.

The Court of Cassation at Brussels has given an important decision relative to the privileges of priests in what is called "professional secrecy." The Abbé Wautelet had received from a member of his congregation the confidential declaration that that he was about to fight a duel. The priest gave information to the Police, who took the proper steps to prevent the meeting; but the Abbé, on being called to give evidence before the examining magistrate, declined to do so on the ground of his sacred functions. He was fined 50 francs, and, he having appealed against this judgment, the court has now confirmed that sentence, ruling that all citizens are bound to enlighten justice, and that the priest cannot claim the benefit of article 458 of the Penal Code of 1863, unless he has received the communication in confession; outside of that limit he cannot claim "professional secrecy."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

MR. GLOVER'S COMMITTEE.

THE CHAIRMAN OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON REAL ESTATE POOL, &C., EXPLAINS AND DEFENDS HIS COURSE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct the Washington dispatch in your issue of to-day concerning the Real Estate Pool Committee and myself. Considering the fact that the House directed the committee as far as practicable to investigate nearly all official misconduct that might be brought to their notice, and considering the great amount of such abuses that have been brought to its notice, the number of subpœnas issued has been small, and the expense of its entire action is very small indeed. Its action has never aimed at mere partisan or sensational effect, but at discovering the truth, the punishment of wrong doers, and the correction of wrongs. "The discarded telegraphic dispatches" were not purchased by me but by the House, and the purchase was made not in the hope of making "startling discoveries," but in pursuit of the proof of information in my possession. Whether startling discoveries have been made the public will in due time be informed. But the uneasiness in various quarters which the purchase of this material has produced shows there was strong reason for their examination, which view is confirmed by the testimony given before the committee yesterday to facts indicating an attempt at burglary upon them. I have yet to learn that the Chairman of a committee, after an inquiry has begun, is under obligation to wait about summoning a witness till his colleagues have been consulted. The statement that witnesses have been examined by me without the knowledge of my colleagues, and without an opportunity for cross-examination, is untrue. The pressure of the Presidential question has materially delayed the completion of the committee's business, and hence members of the committee have been deputed to take the testimony of witnesses unwilling to wait till the full committee could assemble, which proceeding is in accordance with long established practice. In no instance has a witness been discharged without notice and opportunity for cross-examination, to absent members. Witnesses are now in attendance awaiting cross-examination. No meeting of the committee has been held without notifying at least a majority of the members. My effort has always been to have the meetings of the committee full, and to have both political parties represented at every meeting. No testimony has been taken without the consent of a majority of the committee. To avoid the publication of scandal, which the instigator of the dispatch accuses me of raking up, and to secure the publication of the truth alone, have been the object of taking testimony at times with closed doors. Had I desired to "rake up scandal," the numerous amount of complaints against officials, which has been laid before me, and which I have never given to the public because I have not been satisfied with their truth, has afforded ample material. In this connection it is proper to say, that I have, within a few days, twice suppressed the names of parties about whom unfavorable testimony was given, because no good would have resulted from drawing them out, to say nothing of the pain that might have been caused to innocent persons. I have also caused testimony to be struck out where its statements appeared to be frivolous and unfounded. The statement in the dispatch that I "examined, a few days ago, a discharged Treasury clerk, who testified to all manner of things in connection with the redemption and cancellation of currency; this same witness was examined last Summer by Clover, but has quite enough to do with his pen more fully since then," is wholly untrue. No discharged Treasury clerk has been before the committee at any time, and the occurence narrated in the above extract never took place. While it is true that testimony has been given that, if correct, would be injurious to Gen. Garfield, it has been taken in secret session for the express purpose of preventing the publication of unfounded scandal, and of giving Gen. Garfield, should it appear necessary, an opportunity to be heard before publication is decided upon. Yet of this case the author of the "big charges is of "scandal-mongering" complains. The statement that Mathew Richardson is a discharged Treasury clerk is an error. Mr. Richardson produced to the committee the Acting Secretary's acceptance of his resignation. But were he a discharged clerk, this would not materially affect the value of his testimony, as from persons connected with the Treasury Department very little information of its great corruption and mismanagement can be obtained. His colleagues still in the Treasury Department who were on the Counting Committee with him, testified strongly to his efficiency, intelligence, and entire trustworthiness. The sender of the dispatch sees fit to characterize the facts given by Mr. Richardson (who deserves much credit for his course in the matter) as "impossible irregularities," but how he, who was not present or partaking in these matters, comes to know so much more about them than Mr. Richardson, the officials of the committee having them in charge, I am not advised. When the report of my committee is presented, which in a few days it will be, the action of this committee will need no vindication. J. M. GLOVER,

Chairman of the Select Committee on Real Estate Pool, Jay Cooke & Co.'s Indebtedness, and Official Misconduct.

CITY SALARIES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You have justly called attention to the salaries paid to certain officials of the City Government, and recommended that they be cut down to the real value of the services rendered. This is all very well so far as it goes, but it does not touch the root of the disease. I am a City official, and I know whereof I speak. There is usually one or two employes in each office who hold their positions, not because they have an Alderman or ward politician at their back, but because they are capable and the work of the office could not go on without them. They do their own work and that of every one else in the office. These men are capable men, and could get permanent positions elsewhere if turned out. The position they hold (and this is the real cause of the evil) is very uncertain one. They are liable not only on a change of politics but on the appointment of every new Commissioner to be turned out. Can you expect such men to work in such a place for the same salary that they would in one that secured to them "during life or good behavior." If you reduce their salaries to a level with what they can obtain in permanent positions, they will all gradually drop out and leave none in office except the appointees of the politicians. The latter end of our City Government will be worse than the first.

If you really want to reduce the expenses of the City in the matter of salaries, you will advocate the appointment of all clerks, &c., by public examination, open to all competitors who can produce evidence of their citizenship and good character, and conducted in some manner to insure fair dealing, and then to make the positions for life during good behavior, or so long as the branch of the service they are in is continued. You will then get good men willing to work for a reasonable salary, and you won't need to employ one quarter the number which now encumber the pay-rolls of the City.

A CITY OFFICEHOLDER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1877.

MR. CHOMEL'S BOAT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Without finding fault with the witty article in your edition of to-day, under the head "Auxiliary Fat Men," and purporting to give a description of my boat, I will feel it an act of justice if you allow me to state that the writer has not seen the working model, for he would then have seen that none of his propositions were ever entertained by me. The machinery which he describes would never propel a boat. The speed which he supposes will never be attained; neither will the dead July calm reduce it to a complete standstill. The proposition to utilize the unexpended energy of fat men would also have appeared to him ridiculous if he had seen the plan by which the necessary exercise of cattle is made to impart motion when in a calm. I must submit to all kinds of criticism, scientific, practical, skeptical, interested, or witty, but justice requires that it should be fair. J. A. CHOMEL.

SATURDAY, Feb. 24, 1877.

A PUBLIC MEETING DEMANDED.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article of to-day (Feb. 24) suggesting the "interposition of the popular will" for the purpose of securing the completion of the Presidential count before the 4th of March, is eminently pertinent. You most truthfully say:

"The business classes of the large cities prayed for the enactment of the bill creating the Commission; now let them tell Congress that the decision of the Commission shall be respected. There is no time to be lost. Within a week the election must be perfected or the country will be on the verge of political chaos. An expression of public opinion is needed to bring the conspirators to their senses, and to be of any avail it must be immediate and emphatic."

Now let there be in this City a great meeting of the people, irrespective of party, who shall tell their servants in Congress that they are in no temper to stand any further delay on this subject.

G. W. C.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1877.

FICTION EXTRAORDINARY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Any advice given in the *American Library Journal*, with reference to the formation of a small public or subscription circulating library, ought to be accepted as good. In the number just issued I was puzzled with an article by Mr. Perkins, of the Boston Public Library, purporting to give a list of the "Best Hundred Novels." Among the list—and the selection is, in my humble estimation, a very defective one—I was astonished to find *The Pilgrim's Progress!* This is followed by Swift's *Tale of a Tub!* It is true, the learned writer confesses that he has never read the latter work; hence his ignorance of its true character. Out of 14 of Scott's novels, are included three of the least attractive.

EX-JOURNALIST.

THE VACANT JUSTICESHIP.

THE PROPRIETY OF HAVING DIFFERENT SECTIONS REPRESENTED ON THE SUPREME BENCH—SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS, OF NORTH CAROLINA, A FIT SUCCESSOR TO JUSTICE DAVIS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen in several journals some discussion as to who should be the successor of Mr. Justice Davis upon the bench of the Supreme Court. The reasons which have been given in favor of the claims and merits of different individuals have, in the main, been of the ordinary character of political advertising. Some good suggestions have been made, however. One of the best is that of a leading New-England journal, to the effect that there is no man living in the nation of such supereminence of mind, culture, or character as to be singled out among his 40,000,000 of fellow-citizens by the finger of public approval as pre-eminently fitted for the place. There are hundreds, perhaps thousands, of men in the country who would fill the place with honor and faithfulness, and to the entire satisfaction of the country. A Mobile paper has an able article on the claims which the South has, that the vacancy shall be filled by one of her citizens. There is much force in this suggestion. Of course, there is nothing compelling an equal distribution of the Judges among all the States or sections of the Union, and it is well that there is not; but there is a sort of impression in the minds of all that it is only fair that location should be considered, and, as between persons of equal merit, be decisive in favor of one or the other. The present local distribution of the Justices is peculiar. The extreme North-east has Clifford; the Middle States have Hunt, Bradley, and Strong; the Chief Justice and Justice Swayne are from Ohio; the North-west has Miller from Iowa, and the Pacific slope has Field of California.

It has been contended that a sort of representation of different sections upon the court is eminently desirable, in order that the customs, habits of thought, and all those local peculiarities which enter into and give an unconscious flavor to the law of every people, may be fully apprehended and appreciated by the tribunal which has ultimately to pass upon the rights of the citizens. Whether this be a valid plea or not, it is undeniable that it has often controlled in a great measure the appointment of Judges, and that the special knowledge derivable only from continued familiar intercourse with the people of a section has often been of infinite service to the court. Mr. Justice Field's knowledge of Spanish titles, and Justice Davis' familiarity with Government lands, are instances of this. The same is said to have been eminently true of the nautical experience and knowledge of a late member of the court. The South is by far more anomalous, when compared with the rest of the nation, than any of the regions from which the present Judges come. It is idiosyncrasic in custom, law, and habit of thought to a degree which even California cannot rival. It was not without reason that the South, before the war, claimed a distinct and peculiar civilization. Instead of this dissimilarity having been removed or reduced by the results of the war, it has, if possible, been enhanced by the fact of emancipation, and the swiftly following enfranchisement of the recently subject race.

There is every possible reason, then, for saying that the place soon to be vacated by Judge Davis should be filled by a Southern man, if there can be found one possessing the necessary qualifications, and whose fitness for the position would, upon a careful scrutiny of his life, be recognized and admitted by all. To do this he must combine the following prerequisites: First, he must be a man of middle age, of eminence in his profession, and of undoubted purity of character; second, his life previous to and during the rebellion must have been such as to inspire the whole country with confidence in his unswerving fidelity to the Union; third, his course subsequent to the war must have been in harmony with the principles resulting from the struggle, in order that the country may feel that the fruits of victory may not be endangered by the action of the tribunal of which he shall be a part.

Such a man in every respect is Samuel F. Phillips, of North Carolina, the present Solicitor General of the United States. An earnest, quiet, consecrated lawyer, who was ornament to his profession in his own State, who had just declined an appointment as Judge of its highest court, he was surprised beyond measure when he received a telegram from the President asking if he would accept the position made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Bristow. Though a well-known Republican—one of the few prominent ones who will remain in the South—his course from earnest and sincere conviction, without the hope or desire of office or reward—his modesty was such that he had never aspired to any of the positions which his merits and prominence entitled him to claim. It is said that his extraordinary legal attainments led to the selection of Mr. Bristow, who recommended him as his successor. The writer knows it to have been without the knowledge or solicitation of Mr. Phillips.

Before and during the war Mr. Phillips was one of the leaders of the Union men of his State. Unlike most others of that class, his convictions were too strong to yield even when secession had become an accomplished fact and its success seemed probable. He retired from public life and only came forth from his seclusion after the close of the war to declare his earnest adhesion to the principles underlying the reconstruction acts. While always a man of decided convictions, he has never taken part that might be termed a partisan. Of strictly temperate life and studiously devoted to his profession, he is one whom the Bar of the country would always honor and respect. As a leader, he has been in his own State more nearly the counterpart of Chief Justice Waite—no more than any other public man—known and respected as a leading Republican, yet not regarded as an active politician. In his present position he has won golden opinions from all who have had any business relations with him by steady, honest, manly work, never slighting what he has been called upon to do, nor becoming careless in following the line of his office.

It is evident from the kindly eulogiums which the court have frequently passed upon him that there is no one they would more gladly welcome to a seat with themselves, and when Mr. Hayes shall become the Chief Executive he can in no way do himself greater honor than by nominating to the vacant Justiceship this thoroughly liberal son of the South, the learned, laborious, and capable Solicitor General. That the South has a right to preference when she can put forth a man of such merit as Mr. Phillips no fair-minded Republican can deny. It is unfortunately true that the Republican Party of the South has few men who would be proper candidates for such preferment. Perhaps the whole South could not furnish another man combining the necessary requisites. If the Republican Party desires to leave no reasonable excuse for a "solid South" hereafter, it will do well to consider the claim of these Southern Republicans, now on the Supreme Bench, and of such men as Mr. Phillips to represent that section. R. R. G.

RALEIGH, Monday, Feb. 19, 1877.

PRUSSIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

The Prussian Army list for the present year shows that the nobility and bourgeoisie of the country are represented in almost equal proportions among the officers, without distinction of rank, but not among the general and field officers, for out of 1,624 of the latter there are only 558 not noble. All the 52 Generals, all but one of the 69 Lieutenant Generals, and all but 20 of the 152 Generals of brigade, are noble. All the commanders of army corps and Generals of division belong to the nobility, while of the 95 Major Generals in command of brigades 12 are commoners. Among the 336 Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and Majors in command of regiments, there are 45 commoners; and among the 1,055 Lieutenant Colonels and Majors not in command of regiments there are 466 commoners. In the cavalry, which is the branch of the service most favored by the aristocracy, the disproportion is much more marked, for of the 930 general and field officers only 81 are not noble, while in the artillery there are 177 field-officers belonging to the bourgeoisie out of a total of 257. As a rule, the commoner element prevails in the artillery and engineers. The army list also shows that the guard, both cavalry and infantry, is a very "exclusive" corps; for out of 160 field officers only one Lieutenant Colonel and four Majors belong to the bourgeoisie.

HOW GOV. HAYES SAVED HIS ARM.

The Springfield (Ohio) *Republic* of the 22d inst. says: "Gov. Hayes was wounded in the arm at South Mountain. The surgeons said it must come off and proceeded to make all necessary preparations for amputation. The General was at Middletown, Md., at the residence of a gentleman well-known here, and this gentleman begged him to allow his family physician—Dr. Bare, of Middletown—also well-known here—to take charge of him. He consented, and although the Army surgeons were displeased, the Docter assumed the care of the General and managed the case so skillfully that amputation was rendered unnecessary. This accounts for the fact that the next President will have two arms."

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

PREPARING FOR THE INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY OF 1878.

THE NEW PALACE OF INDUSTRY NOW BUILDING ON THE SEINE—2,000 LABORERS AT WORK—BEAUTIFYING THE FAIREST CITY OF THE EARTH—GENERAL DISPOSITION OF THE NEW BUILDING—THE TOTAL COST—A LARGE SUM SET APART FOR PRIZES.

From the London News.

"It is all to beguile the proletary," observed a philosopher on the top of a Passy omnibus, as he looked compassionately through the smoke of a short pipe at the new Palace of Industry, now building on the banks of the Seine. "Those deceivers at Versailles call the high jinks we are to have next year another 'labor assizes,' because we are always ready to pay for fine words; but it would be truer to describe them as the latest sophistries in use to cozen the working man out of his political principles." When the speaker had deliberately offered these sentiments for the general admiration of his traveling companions he sighed in the cozy, self-comforting way of a man with a robust appetite, who is fond of good eating, and has enough of it; then he indulgently filled himself another pipeful of Government tobacco, and evid

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MAHAFFY'S GREECE.

RAMBLES AND STUDIES IN GREECE. By J. P. MAHAFFY. New-York: MACMILLAN & Co.

Mr. Mahaffy, the author of the well-known book upon the social life of the ancient Greeks, has recently made a visit to Greece, and has published a very able and entertaining accounnt of his journey. The book lights up every part of the subject upon which it touches. Thoroughly prepared by an extensive acquaintance with Greek literature and history to get the full benefit of a sojourn in Greece, Mr. Mahaffy has seen the country with an enjoyment and an eager curiosity of which only a good scholar would be capable. The objects of the journey were various. The author wished, of course, to see the antiquities of the country, but he was also interested in politics, trade, education, and all such matters as would affect the character of the modern inhabitants of Greece. He had studied long the real character of the ancient Greeks, and he was anxious to see if modern Greece showed a social spectacle resembling that which he conceives to have existed in ancient Greece. Mr. Mahaffy is no extravagant admirer of the old Greeks. In his book on *Social Life in Greece* he has expressed the opinion that the pictures usually drawn of the ancient Greeks are idealized, and that the real people were of a different and lower character. "What is very remarkable," he writes, "and worth quoting in confirmation of my judgment, is this—that intelligent people at Athens, who had read my opinions formerly hazarded upon the subject, were so struck with the close resemblance of my picture of the old Greeks to the present inhabitants that they concluded I must have visited the country before writing these opinions, and that I was in fact drawing the classical people from the life of the moderns." Mr. Mahaffy believes that the race, like the language, is very much what it was 2,000 years ago. M. About's *Grèce Contemporaine* expresses a similar opinion. About found many modern traits which coincide with the testimony of Greek literature. He noticed that the Greek men are now, as formerly, handsomer than the women, and that they are much more particular about their dress and appearance. For instance, it is the men in Greece who wear the stays; the women are innocent of them. Mr. Mahaffy makes the same remark. He says: "You may see any day at Athens a dandy so pinched in the waist as to remind one of the *Wasps* of Aristophanes."

Mr. Mahaffy's general estimate of the modern Greeks is extremely favorable—much more so, indeed, than he expected it would be while upon his travels. The record of his impressions shows that his temper was often tried by the jealousy of the people, the want of a good civil administration, and the carelessness of the country concerning their antiquities. He says that he has purposely retained these impatient expressions in order that his generally hopeful view of the country may be made stronger thereby.

He thinks that the Greeks are very clever—that they show the ability to win the highest success in almost any path. That they do not succeed in agriculture is due to the very quickness which makes them so keen at trade and politics. They say with the son of Sirach: "How can he have wisdom whose talk is of bullocks." Notwithstanding their natural tastes for politics, Mr. Mahaffy holds the Greeks are not fit for constitutional government. He draws a parallel between Greece and his own country, Ireland. In his view, Ireland is no more fit for a constitutional government than Greece. He finds also a striking analogy between Irish and Greek jealousy of foreign interference. Ireland, not yet recovered from the unjust laws and restraints under which she has so long suffered, finds herself far behind-hand in comparison with Scotland and with England. She has not the capital with which to develop the natural riches buried in her soil, but the people have a sort of vague pride in these riches; there is a sentiment that they would have been already utilized had it not been for foreign oppression: so that when the English come over and invest their capital in Irish agriculture or mines, or fisheries, the jealousy of the natives gets the better of their reason. They destroy machinery, write threatening letters, and use other violence to scare away the wealth of which they are always regretting the want.

But the Greeks have a better excuse for their jealousy of foreign interference than the Irish. The greatest wealth of the country, and that which gives it most value in the eyes of Europe, is its rich store of antiquities. It is only natural that they should be jealous of foreigners carrying away their treasures and adorning with them the museums of their capitals. It is true that most of these remains are yet undiscovered and unrestored; and strangers are, of course, willing to expend their own money in exploring sites, provided the objects gained may be their own. But are the Greeks to be greatly blamed for preferring to wait for the day when they will be able to recover these remains for themselves? The agricultural capitalist, moreover, must enrich the country which he improves, while the archæological capitalist does quite the contrary; unless bound under very strict conditions he will only rob it. But Greek jealousy is unfortunately not confined to a dislike of foreign interference with their antiquities. The attempts of foreign capitalists to work the mines of Laurium have been frustrated by legislative restrictions which this jealous spirit has dictated. A great company to work the mines was started some years ago by French and Italian speculators. But the Greeks no sooner discovered that the company were making a profit than they caused unjust legislation against them, and to avoid being plundered the foreign company sold the property to a native company. This jealousy Mr. Mahaffy found to be a very prominent trait of the Greek character. Everywhere he met the greatest personal kindness from individuals, but the general feeling of Greek society toward foreigners is jealous and hostile.

The traveler gives some amusing pictures of constitutional government in Greece. He was at Thebes just at the time the general elections were pending. M. Boulgaris had just been dismissed. The King had decided to try the constitutional experiment, and had called to office M. Trikoupes, a pronounced radical. Mr. Mahaffy's special friend and patron at Thebes was the radical candidate, and at the time of his arrival was canvassing his constituency. "Every low fellow in the town," he writes, "seemed to think it his duty to come up into his drawing-room, in which we were resting, and sit down to encourage him and advise him. No hint that he was engaged in entertaining strangers had the smallest effect, and so garlic and dirt were inflicted upon us till the welcome announcement of dinner, to which, for a wonder, his constituents did not follow him." The candidate told Mr. Mahaffy that, though all the country was strongly in favor of Mr. Trikoupes, he could hardly count with safety upon a majority, since he had determined not to seek to control the election by means of soldiers. In this most constitutional country, formed upon the model of England, up to 1875, the soldiers stood round the polls and hustled any one who came to vote against the Government candidate. Mr. Trikoupes refused to take this precaution, and so lost his election. But at the time of Mr. Mahaffy's visit the Radical Party were very confident. They were not only to be returned in triumph throughout the whole country, but their first steps would be to prosecute M. Boulgaris for his violation of the Constitution, and to condemn him to hard labor, with confiscation of property. Mr. Mahaffy found some amusement in pleading the cause of the hated statesman, especially with the ladies, who were fiercer than the men, ready, as he remarks, like their goddess of old, to eat the raw flesh of their enemies. Mr. Mahaffy asked them if it would not be in very bad taste for Mr. Disraeli to prosecute Mr. Gladstone for violating the Constitution in his Irish Church act, and have him condemned to hard labor. They replied that the cases were quite different. No Englishman could ever attain or even understand the rascality of the late Minister. Thinking this might be, perhaps, true, the traveler changed his point of attack, and asked whether they were not afraid if they persecuted M. Boulgaris in this violent way that he might betake himself to the mountain passes and go to robbing Englishmen, and thus bring the Government into discredit. They said no; he was too rich. But if they confiscated his property, would he not be poor? True, they replied; but he would still be unable to do that; he was too old. It seemed never to occur to them that he might be too respectable. This dreadful culprit was returned to power some six months later.

The Greeks, like ourselves, have a bad civil service. They practice the principle of rotation in office to even a greater degree than we. A man is no sooner in an office than there is a general outcry that he should get out of it. Among us politicians are turned out by politicians; the office-holders are overcome by the office-seekers, and the public has been indifferent about the matter. But in Greece public sentiment seems to favor frequent changes; a feeling such as existed among our people 40 years ago exists now in Greece, that every dog should have his day. Many of the Greek politicians are paupers, who "will not dig, and to beg they are ashamed;" so they sit about the Athenian cafés on the look-out for one of the 10,000 places which have been devised in order to give patronage to the Ministry. But as there are 30,000 expectants, it follows that the 20,000 disappointed candidates are always at work seeking to drive from office the 10,000 successful ones. Hence a crisis every three months. Hence it is that a Greek Envoy can hardly reach his post before he is recalled. It is on this account that thrifty and industrious Greeks go to Smyrna, to Alexandria, and Manchester, and engage in the commerce of these places rather than waste their energies on the petty squabbles and in pursuit of the precarious rewards of Greek politics.

Mr. Mahaffy has some interesting things to say upon the subject of brigandage. In describing his visit to Marathon, he says: "Presently we came upon a thickly-wooded cover, which was pointed out to us as the spot where our unfortunate countrymen were captured in 1870 and carried up the slopes of Pentilicus, to be sacrificed to the blundering of the English Minister or the Greek Ministry—I could not decide which—and, more certainly, to their own chivalry; for, while all the captured Greeks escaped during the pursuit, our English gentlemen would not break their parole." These men, Mr. Mahaffy says, are now held by the better Greeks to be martyrs for the good of Greece; for it was this outrage which first forced the Government into a vigorous effort to secure the safety of the country. The whole band was caught and executed, till Takos, their chief, was hanged two or three years afterward at Athens. Mr. Mahaffy found the country entirely safe. He was, indeed, provided with a missive from the Greek Prime Minister, the object of which was to incite the Police to take special care of him. This missive he gave to the chief Police officer of each town—a gentleman in a scarlet cap and white petticoats, and carrying a great dog-whip as his sign of office. Strange to say, the dog-whip is a custom which dates from the days of Aristophanes. The Prime Minister warned Mr. Mahaffy that, though things were now safe, there was no permanent security. The existence of danger from brigands depends upon the state of things beyond the Turkish border. Any revolution in the neighborhood, such as that in Herzegovina, was sure, he said, to send into Greece a number of Turkish outlaws and fugitives, who would support themselves by levying a tax on the peasants and upon travelers. The Peloponnesus, the Greeks allege, has always been safe, and will always be, because it is difficult for brigands to escape thence into Turkey. The traveler, therefore, may even now go in perfect security to Sparta, Argos, or Corinth, but he cannot be certain of safety on a visit to Thermopylæ, Delphi, and Marathon. The Professors in the University at Athens Mr. Mahaffy found more sanguine. They considered Greece a very safe and quiet country. One of them gave a reason for the opinion which seemed by no means reassuring; this was that for *full two years* no bandit had been seen or heard of throughout the country. On one point, however, all were agreed, that the presence of bandits would be at once known at Athens. Mr. Mahaffy says, by the way, that it is idle to imagine that firearms are a protection against Greek bandits. The first notice given to the traveler is a summons to surrender from an ambush from which 20 or 30 muskets "cover" him. Unless the party be too numerous to be surprised, arms are only another temptation to the brigands.

The narrow boundaries which the European politicians have given to Greece have greatly increased the difficulty of dealing with brigands. By refusing to include Thessaly and Epirus within the Greek dominions, the Turkish frontier has been left so close at hand that a criminal may very easily escape over the border, while bands of brigands may live in Turkey and carry on their business in the neighborhood of Athens. The Greeks say that they have always been able to keep down brigandage in the Morea, and that the existence of it in Northern Greece was due to the failure of the Turkish authorities to co-operate with them. Since 1870, when the Turks placed a vigorous Governor over Thessaly, there have been no brigands even in the north. But as the present happy state of things depends upon the accident of a good appointment by the Porte, Mr. Mahaffy thinks it evident that there should be a change in the boundaries of Greece. Thessaly and Epirus should be added to the country. The main population will readily join the Greeks, and the few Turks in those provinces will continue to practice their own faith in greater liberty than before. This is evident from the fact that 10,000 Turks are now living in Eubœa, entirely free and contented under the Greek Government.

That Greece should be really prosperous she needs, more than anything else, population. Concerning the curious old problem of the sudden depopulation of Greece Mr. Mahaffy has much to say. This began just after the loss of Greek liberties, and is in no way due to the misrule of Turk or modern Greek. The fact has never been explained, though there is no doubt that it is a fact. "The whole of Greece," says one traveler, "could not put in the field as many soldiers as some of old from a single city." Another says: "Of all the famous cities of Bœotia, but two—Thespiæ and Tanagra—now remain." No doubt, every enterprising young fellow went off to Asia as a soldier or merchant; and this taste for emigrating has remained strong in the race till the present day. But besides this, the race itself became, at a certain period, less prolific. Mr. Mahaffy found that this sterility has lasted to the present time. "In the many hospitable houses," he says, "in which I was entertained through the country, I sought in vain for children. The young married ladies had their mothers to keep them company, and this was a common habit. The daughter does not willingly separate from her mother, but whether by curious comcidence or not, the absence of children in these seven or eight houses was very remarkable."

We have given our attention mainly to what the author has had to say of the social and political aspects of Greece; but the book is largely occupied with the arts of old Greece. There is a great deal of intelligent discussion of antiquities, of which the work contains, likewise, some interesting illustrations. But even in writing on these themes, the author's eye is constantly running back and forth between the Old and the New World. He gives Mr. Gladstone a thrust over the shoulders of Pericles. In speaking of the nature of the assistance which Pericles gave to Phidias, he remarks:

"But I do not fancy that Greek statesmen in those days studied everything else in the world besides state-craft, and were known as antiquarians and linguists, and connoisseurs of china and paintings, and theologians and novelists—in fact, every thing under the sun. This manysidedness, as they now call it, which the Greeks called *polupragmosune*, and thought to be meddlesomeness, was not likely to infect Pericles. He was very intimate with Phidias, and is said to have constantly watched his work—hardly, I fancy, as an adviser; but rather as an humble and enthusiastic admirer of an art which did realize its ideal, while he himself was striving in vain with rebel forces to attain his object in politics."

Mr. Mahaffy is very discursive; we think too much so. He has thought it well to write a "book of digressions" in order to describe his impressions as the events of the journey suggested them. The result has been that he repeats himself somewhat too often. But his book is most interesting and instructive, and the author evidently a man of strong sense and high cultivation.

A HISTORY OF SAVINGS BANKS IN THE UNITED STATES, from their Inception in 1816 down to 1874, with discussions of their theory, practical workings, and incidents, present condition, and prospective development. By EMERSON W. KEYES, late Deputy Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York. Vol. I. New-York: ALBERT RHODES. 1876.

The very full title of the above work conveys a fair idea of its general character. The author, Mr. Keyes, was for a number of years connected with the Banking Department of this State, and while so engaged made the principles and history of saving banks the subject of very careful and intelligent study. So far as we are aware, his reports on the various points connected with the management of these institutions are among the fullest, clearest, and most authoritative discussions of this subject matter. He was largely instrumental in reducing the conduct of savings banks in New-York to a simple and comprehensive system, and in establishing in the laws of the State the safeguards which now exist for the interests of depositors.

The work, of which we have the first volume, is very faithfully prepared, and ought to be diligently studied by all who are engaged, in any responsible connection, with the affairs of a savings bank. As a narrative of the growth of savings banks in this country, and a statement of the marvelous accumulations of which they have had charge, the work is interesting, and this unquestionably is the feature of it which has given the author the most labor and pains. But, in our view, the most interesting, as well as the most valuable portion of the work, is its discussion of the nature of savings banks; of the purposes which should be kept in view in their management, of the limits within which their deposits, their investments, and their dividends should be kept, of the means by which responsibility, accuracy, and fidelity are to be obtained from their officers, and of the extent to which the law can regulate them. These various points are traced in the legislation of different States and in the history of their banks, and he must be a very dull or a very indifferent bank officer who does not gain from even a cursory attention to them a clearer idea of his duties and his opportunities.

Nor will the book be without value to the general reader, and it should be found in every considerable library. The work of a Trustee or officer of a savings bank is a very delicate, and, sometimes, a very difficult one. So far as the Trustees are concerned, it generally is and ought always to be, unpaid, so that the only requital for service rendered is in the consciousness of having done an important task well, and in the respect and confidence of the public. But the latter is not always given where it is deserved, because the public understand but indifferently how it has been earned, and Mr. Keyes' work is calculated to help to an intelligent understanding of this point. If it had no other effect than to aid the great number who use savings banks in appreciating right management and in detecting and avoiding wrong management, it would be valuable.

ILLUSTRATED ART CATALOGUES.

The American Society of Painters in Water Colors has stolen a march on the Academy by introducing, in their catalogue of the exhibition now on view, an improvement that has been mooted for the catalogue of the coming exhibition of oil paintings. This is no less an improvement than the introduction of small etchings of many of the pictures into the body of the catalogue, after the manner which has obtained in Paris, and, latterly, in London. The English authorities, as we take it, do not allow or sanction this proceeding; but Mr. Blackburn, the enterprising publisher of the illustrated catalogues of 1875 and 1876, has been compelled to do his work by visiting the Royal Academy, and carrying away in his mind the pictures he intended copying. Of course, there will be no fear of such restrictions here. On the contrary, the likelier result will be that artists will etch for their own satisfaction the general outlines or the more important parts of their works accepted for the exhibition, and themselves supply the catalogue with the pictures. Of course, a book filled with etchings by the artists themselves will be greatly enhanced in value. The present catalogue can only be called a first attempt, but it is, nevertheless, a success, some of the pictures being as good, we venture to say, as those of Mr. Blackburn's catalogue of the London Academy. There is no reason why that of the coming exhibition in oils should not be a really handsome piece of art in itself. Especially if it can be got ready for the opening day will such a novelty be sure of a deserved success. The process by which the pen-and-ink sketch of each picture is reduplicated is called photo-engraving. An electroplate of the sketch is the result, and the work of the engraver is superseded, thus securing an easy and cheap means of adding to the text of the catalogues a running commentary in the shape of the pictures themselves. The water-color exhibition, which has introduced this method, will be open till the 4th of March in the rooms of the Academy of Design, on Fourth avenue.

IS THIS CONSISTENT WITH THE TRUTH?

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday prints the following communication:

COVINGTON, Ky., Feb. 23, 1877.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

In your paper of to-day a correspondent inquires as to the origin of the line, "Consistency's a jewel," which originally appeared in Murtagh's collection of English and Scotch ballads. In the ballad of "Jolly Robyn Roughhead" are the following lines:

"Tush! tush! my lassie! such thought resigne;
Comparisons are cruell,
Fine pictures suit in frames as fine,
A Consistency's a jewel.
For thee and me coarse clothes are best;
Rude forks in homelye raiment drest,
Wife Joan and goodman Robyn."

Yours respectfully, W. S. I.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

EXTRADITON WITH ENGLAND.

THE QUESTION UNDER DISCUSSION IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT—AN EXPLANATION BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In the House of Lords, Tuesday, Feb. 13, Earl Granville said: "My Lords: I rise to put a question to the noble Earl the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, with reference to the Extradition treaty with the United States. Your lordships will remember that last year her Majesty's Government refused to surrender on extradition processes two men, named Winslow and Brett, unless the Government of the United States gave a distinct pledge that the person whose extradition was demanded should not be tried on any other charge than that in respect of which the extradition was granted. This was in consequence of a statement that a man named Lawrence, who had been already surrendered, was to be tried on a second charge. Since then one man has been surrendered; at least, is has been so states, and I believe the statement to be true. I should, therefore, like to know what were the conditions under which that surrender was made, or whether any conditions were required. If a satisfactory arrangement has been entered into, I rejoice sincerely at the conclusion of the affair, and I think both Governments deserve great credit for having, by a little common sense, extricated the two countries from what would have been a public scandal." [Hear, hear.]

The Earl of Derby in reply said: My lords: The noble earl has put to me a question which, although the papers on the subject are ready for presentation, and have, indeed, just been laid on the table, it may still be convenient to your lordships I should answer; it may also be desirable that I should explain in a few words the position in which this business actually stands. Your lordships will remember how the matter stood last year. The extradition of a man named Lawrence was demanded by the American Government on a charge made against him. His extradition was granted on that charge, and he was put on his trial in the United States. While he was about to be put on his trial, a representation was made to us that steps were being taken by the United States Government to put him on trial for another offense in the event of failure to obtain a conviction on the charge in respect of which the extradition had been granted. Now, as the man had not been surrendered on that second charge, that raised the question as to the construction to be placed on the treaty. We objected to the proceeding said to be contemplated by the United States Government, and that Government did not at the time deny the intention to put Lawrence on his trial in respect of the second charge; but they urged views in reference to the construction of the treaty which led to the correspondence between the two Governments, which your lordships will recollect, and which led to a discussion in this house. The result was that we and the Government of the United States held opposite views as to the construction of the treaty; but inasmuch as the claim on which we held they were not entitled to claim, and we felt bound to refuse to grant any further extraditions till the question should be settled, and so matters remained for some time. Meanwhile, the man Lawrence was tried for the offence on which his extradition had been granted. I am only aware what became of him; but at all events there was no second trial. However, in the month of August last we received through the American Minister a communication from the United States Government which, if it had been made before, would have saved a great deal of trouble. From this communication it appeared that, notwithstanding the representations which had been made on the subject, as far as the United States Government were concerned, no steps had been taken, or had been intended to be taken, with the view of putting Lawrence on his trial for the second offense. In other words, the Government of the United States claimed a right under the treaty which we did not admit the existence of, but they stated, and we did not doubt the accuracy of the statement, that they had not exercised, or attempted to exercise, the right they so claimed. That materially altered the position of affairs. We continued to maintain, and we maintain now, that the construction which we put on the treaty was the correct one, but from the information we obtained in August, and which, I repeat, it is a pity we had not obtained at an earlier date, it appeared that the question raised by the United States Government was purely theoretical—that is, they having raised a point which had not arisen in practice, we thought that the question might well remain in abeyance till it did arise in actual practice. [Hear, hear.] We were of the opinion that, in the circumstances really existing, there was no further occasion for suspending the operation of the treaty, and it remains now as it was before. Had steps been taken under it by the United States Government inconsistent with the view held by us, then we should have continued to feel that the treaty could only be renewed under the conditions suggested by us; but, as matters stood, we felt that those conditions were no longer required. [Hear, hear.] The arrangement between the two Governments continue as before that question was raised, pending the negotiations for a new treaty, which negotiations are now in progress. That is the whole case." [Hear, hear.]

AMERICANS AND THE NORTH POLE.

CAPT. HOWGATE'S PLAN BEFORE CONGRESS —WHAT IS THOUGHT OF IT ABROAD.

From the London Telegraph.

Americans seem determined to continue their friendly rivalry with us in the neutral field of Arctic exploration. Roused by the strictures passed on their Arctic explorers by Sir George Nares, Hon. Justice Daly, President of the Great Transatlantic Geographical Society, while paying the members of our recent Arctic Expedition many handsome compliments in his inaugural address, gives their Commander a dignified rebuke on account of his ungenerous references to the researches of his predecessors, Kane and Hayes. By way of testing the work done by the crews of the Alert and the Discovery, it appears that the organization of an American expedition is now being proposed to carry on the grand story of Polar adventure through Smith's Sound. Already a bill has been brought into Congress for that purpose, and men like Capt. Howgate, Dr. Hayes, and Prof. Loomis, the eminent meteorologist, and others, are advocating in the States renewed activity in the cause of Arctic discovery. It is gratifying to note that, in the discussion now going on in the American papers with reference to this subject, it is admitted that Sir George Nares has at least demonstrated the superiority of the Smith's Sound route over every other. It appears to be thought that, as he succeeded by following this channel in sailing a ship nearer the apex of the earth than any previous navigator—nearer by far than the most successful explorers were able to get by other passages—the superiority of the Smith's Sound route, long vindicated by Mr. C. R. Markham, has been strikingly verified. The Americans evidently consider that the chief success of the English expedition lies in showing that by attacking the Arctic mystery via Smith's Sound, the closest base of operations yet discovered is made available. By following this up, by taking a firmer grasp of the clue where it fell from the hands of the British expedition, it is thought that the coveted glory of planting the Stars and Stripes at the pole will be achieved. Of course all such anticipations are, we now know, over sanguine. The Americans, however, reason shrewdly and well in arguing that the channel by which Sir George Nares succeeded in sailing nearer to the pole than any of his predecessors must necessarily be the one that will be most certain to lead them with the greatest ease to the most valuable discoveries. Whether it will lead them to the pole is of course another question. It ought, however, to enable them to achieve what is nearly as grand a feat, that is, to determine how the mysterious continent of Greenland ends—a discovery which our explorers were on the verge of making when they gave up the glorious quest. We have little doubt that the officers of the British expedition will be among the first to bid the American Expedition "God speed," when it sails away into the icy North for the purpose of setting at rest all the acrid skepticism with which Sir George Nares' theory of a permanently unnavigable Palæocrystic Sea has been opposed.

A DIPLOMAT IN PLAIN DRESS.

The reporter of a London paper, describing the scene inside the House of Lords at the opening of Parliament, writes: "All this time a kaleidoscopic effect is visible through the open door of the Prince's chamber, the light in which, stronger than that struggling through our own storied windows, plays upon ever-shifting colors and figures. Gentlemen at Arms, with towering plumes, officers of Household Cavalry, now and then a foreign diplomatist, ablaze with orders, Peers in their robes, and officials of every imaginable description flit about, framed by the doorway, till the eye, weary of the glitter and confusion, turns away to rest on the more placid scene nearer at hand. At this moment occurs the first 'sensation' of the day. The masses of gay attire on the Peers' benches, before so still, not to say listless, break into life and movement, like a field of poppies blown upon by a sudden wind, while a very decided titter runs round the chamber. Looking for the cause, we see it in the appearance of the Chinese Ambassadors, who, wearing their State robes, with the vermilion button that mark their exalted rank, move toward the seats reserved for the diplomatic body. The celestial strangers can hardly be unconscious of the effect the y make, but, with perfect self-possession, not a muscle of their faces moving, they take their places, and begin calmly to inspect the scene. Simultaneously with the Embassy from the Flowery Land appears the Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain, Lord Aveland, wearing the Windsor uniform, which is hereafter to be seen flitting about the place in laudable anxiety to make things pleasant all round. Lord Aveland has a hard time of it, for there is scarcely room and much an abundance of applicants that many an envious eye is directed to the Ambassadors' benches, where for a long while there seems space to spare. But even this sacred preserve gradually fills. The Russian Minister closely follows those of China, and is himself as closely followed by the representatives of Holland and Germany. But who may he be that, wearing that evening dress without star or ribbon, crosses the space in front of the throne, and presumes to seat himself among the bedizened diplomats? The question is easily answered by those who call to mind that when the great American Republic sends a civilian to represent her he must don the ordinary attire of a gentleman. Last year Gen. Schenck's uniform, simple though it was, blended harmoniously with that of his more magnificent colleagues. But the plain black of Mr. Pierrepont has an incongruous as well as distinctive effect upon which, however, it is likely that the chance American present looks with perfect complacency, if not with pride. Now come the Ministers of some South American States and Persia, and after them the first batch of Peers in their ungainly robes, headed by Lords Strathedon and Eversleigh."

EMANCIPATION DAY IN THE SOUTH.

THE WAY IT WAS CELEBRATED IN CHARLESTON—THE LADIES OUT IN FORCE—THE MILITARY PARADE—A COLORED GODDESS OF LIBERTY—A COLONEL'S FEARS.

The special correspondent of the London *Times* writes of the Emancipation Day celebration as follows: "The colored ladies turned out in great force and the highest spirits to do honor to the day, many of them wearing gay, gorgeous plumage, which makes a white woman look so ridiculous and vulgar, but in which the colored lady, either because it suits her complexion or because she has an instinct for arranging it, looks as much at home as a tropical bird. I am, of course, not speaking of the female aristocracy of the colored race, but of the 'lower middles.' The former would as soon wear anything gaudy, merely because it suited them, as a leader of ton in England would think of wearing for the same unfashionable reason last year's styles. I am told that some of the negro 'upper ten,' the colored *crême de la crême*, will not condescend to turn out at all to celebrate 'Emancipation Day,' caring, perhaps, as little to be reminded of the past degraded condition of their race as a retired tradesman cares to be reminded of the shop. I do not myself know enough of Charleston to say who were not there, but most certainly so many were there that it seemed to me as if the whole colored population had turned out. It had a very strange effect to find that the white population, on the other hand, had somehow mysteriously disappeared. The innocent Northerner, if just arrived, might easily have imagined that at last the downtrodden negro had turned, like the worm, had exterminated, or, with more congenial gentleness, had merely banished all his white oppressors, to the latest baby, and that the victorious army which had said that it was a deliverance was now marching in triumphal procession through rescued and grateful crowds.

For, as I need scarcely say, on this occasion, as on pretty nearly all occasions in commercial, peace-loving America, the principal feature of the day's celebration was a military parade. Whatever the white man does the black man, whose imitative talent no one of his strongest points does too. So we had, on Monday, a parade so much in the regulation style that I may safely leave it to the reader's imagination, merely reminding him that, in picturing to himself the usual accessories or 'properties,' the plumes, the gorgeous uniforms, the mounted Generals and Colonels, gracefully raising their cocked hats, the galloping aides and orderlies on curvetting, caracoling chargers, he must for white read black. It will doubtless be very hard for Europeans to believe this fact in the teeth of life-long associations, but nevertheless it is a fact that even that time-honored, inevitable adjunct of all military display, the brilliant staff, was black. Why, after all, prejudice and traditions apart, may not a staff, like a well-polished boot, be both black and brilliant? The very Goddess of Liberty, whom all the world over I had hitherto known as a blonde, usually over-rouged, was a charming little brunette. One must not describe a goddess too literally, while her attendant nymphs, mere mortals of whom the sole truth may be told, were some of them black as coal. She looked so well in her red cap, scarf, and rosettes, that a colored Goddess of Liberty would, I believe, soon become the rage in Europe, if Exeter Hall would only have the courage to introduce her. As for the parade itself, to a white man, seeing it for the first time, and all his life accustomed only to white parades, it was, of course, a very quaint spectacle to see the bowing Generals, the curvetting and caracoling aides, and 'brilliant staff' all in black, and it now and then cost me an effort to look as serious as the importance of the occasion and common politeness demanded. But this was merely the result of habit, and after a twelvemonth of black parades I should probably be struck by the absurdity of a white one. Indeed, I am inclined to think that, taken singly, the 'sable warriors,' like their wives, look, on the whole, less absurd in gorgeous costumes than white generals and aides; only that the civilized eye has grown reconciled to the absurdity of the last. I had a chat with one colored Colonel, who, from the magnificance of his uniform, and his being called to read the proclamation of Lincoln's emancipation order, was, I suppose, a personage of distinction; and he struck me as being not only very pleasant-mannered and gentlemanlike, but as also very intelligent and bright. He seemed at first somewhat uneasy at my presence. I was the only white man on the platform, and he naturally assumed that I was a member of the Democratic press, and his natural foe, but, on my informing him that I was neither a Democrat nor a Republican, but an Englishman, he appeared relieved, and confided to me the one drop of bitterness in the day's joyous cup. He had seen a Democratic artist sketching him, and feared he was going to be caricatured. He thought it hard that no Republican artist could be there to do justice to the parade, which he rightly considered a success. It was certainly a sufficiently clever imitation of white parades, and if some of the marching was bad, some of it, on the other hand, was very good. Nothing, too, could have been better than the behavior of the crowd, and though they kept the whole of the day a holiday, and naturally celebrated it in white fashion, by a good deal of whisky drinking, I am told the merriment was so far kept within bounds that the Police had not to make one arrest. I trust the colored Colonel's fears of being caricatured were groundless. It certainly would be cruelly unfair to caricature him in the hour, too, of his triumph, for he looked as well in his uniform as the late Duke of Wellington himself could have looked, and was to my thinking, a handsomer man than his Grace. I heard afterward that, like nearly all the other Colonels and Generals, he had been a slave, but, even before the war, had shown no much quickness and ability as to be given a post of some importance on, I believe, the railway. In saying that there was no white man in the procession I am speaking from the South Carolinian point of view. There were a few men whom I myself should have unhesitatingly pronounced to be pure whites, from an old Charlestonian, who was with me part of the time, assured me, from his own personal knowledge, that they ranked with the colored population. Out of the Southern States, if not, indeed, out of their own neighborhood, they might easily pass for white men, but here one drop of black blood is more carefully traced and registered than the old blue blood of Spain."

ROYALTY IN RICH DRESSES.

At the recent opening of Parliament in London the Queen wore a black velvet dress, with a long train trimmed with miniver and crape, and a long white tulle veil, surmounted by the crown in diamonds. Her Majesty also wore a necklace and earrings of large diamonds, the Koh-i-Noor as a brooch, the Riband and Star of the Order of the Garter, and the Victoria and Albert Order. Princess Louise wore a garnet velvet dress, trimmed with cream satin and steel. The jewelry worn by her royal Highness consisted of diamonds and pearls. Princess Beatrice wore a dress of Armure cardinal and fawn-colored poult de soie, trimmed with Brussels lace and embroidery of fawn-colored chenille, with red and bronze foliage. Head-dress—Diamond star, feather and veil. Ornaments—Necklace, earrings, and brooch of diamonds. Orders—The Ribbon and Star of St. Katherine of Russia, the Order of St. Isabelle of Portugal, the Victoria and Albert, and the Coburg and Gotha family Orders.

THE PENALTY OF KISSING A WIDOW.

The *London* of Feb. 10, (a conservative newspaper, the first number of which appeared Feb. 3,) has a department entitled "the Whispering Gallery," made up of items of rumor and of facts of more or less interest, and of which the following is a specimen: "A Glasgow widow has brought an action against a man for kissing her; the damages are laid at £500. Your widow is usually a retiring creature, but it is not often that she sets so high a price on her favors. In the present instance the exorbitancy is probably a mark of inconsolable affliction; a sign that the lady has retired from the business of matrimony; a sort of 'man-traps and spring-guns' announcement, warning all possible trespassers from this fair garden of viduity. It will probably succeed as it deserves. Your Scot is susceptible, but he is also thrifty. That it is not for everyone to go to Gretna is especially true north of the Tweed; and if things are always thus, it is no wonder."

AN INHUMAN HOUSE AGENT.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "A cabinet-maker named Horner died one day last week in a street near Victoria Park, and an inquest on his body was held on Saturday. The deceased, according to the evidence of his wife, had been out of work for 16 weeks owing to illness, and was an out-patient of the Victoria Park Hospital. He had seven children, two of whom only brought in a trifle a week. The rest of the family got a little by making lucifer matches. A fortnight ago the landlady of the house they occupied left it, and on Tuesday last the house agent came and took the doors off and the windows out, although the deceased was dying. On Wednesday last he "tied over" the top of the chimney, so as to prevent them from having a fire, and nailed up the back door to prevent them from getting any water. He saw the deceased, who was then dying, but said he did not believe he was ill, but was of opinion that he was only shamming. On Wednesday there was no mistake as to the deceased's condition; for when the Parish Doctor came he found him dead, which was not surprising, as he had been without a fire since Saturday, and had been in the room with the windows out from 11 o'clock on Tuesday until he died the following day, Wednesday. The agent, who was called as a witness, admitted that on Tuesday morning he saw the deceased lying on some sacking, but did not believe him to be ill. He was not, as he explained, a 'medical man,' and therefore could not see if the deceased was ill; but had he known he was about to die he should have let the windows remain. The medical evidence showed that death was caused by disease of the lungs, and the jury returned a verdict accordingly, expressing an opinion that the conduct of the agent was inhuman, in which most people will probably agree."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 24.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

$50,000 U. S. 5s '81, C	109⅛	494 N. Y. Cen. & H	94⅞
2,000 W. U. 8. 1900	104⅞	300 do	95
9,000 L. & N. con	92	1500 do	94⅜
8,000 N. J. C. 1st, con.	65	100 do	94⅝
1,000 O. & M. 2d	19½	1000 do	94⅝
2,000 L. & W. B. con.	32½	100 do	94⅝
5,000 Erie 2d	108¼	100 do	94½
1,000 D., L. & W. 2d	108	300 do	94¼
10 Am. Exch. Bank	109	100 do	94⅜
200 Del. & Hud	48¼	300 do	94¼
700 do	48½	900 do	94
400 do	48¾	200 do	93⅞
100 do	48⅝	200 Erie Railway	7½
100 do	48⅜	400 do	7⅝
400 do	48	100 Lake Shore	48½
100 do	48¼	100 do	48¼
300 do	48	500 do	48⅛
50 Un. Pac	65½	300 do	48
200 West. Un	65⅜	300 do	47⅞
500 do	65½	300 do	47⅝
200 do	65⅜	400 do	48
700 do	65⅝	400 do	47⅞
700 do	65⅞	100 do	47⅝
500 do	65⅜	1100 do	48⅛
100 do	65⅝	400 do	47⅞
2100 do	65⅞	100 North-west. Pf	81½
600 do	65⅜	100 do	81⅜
900 do	65⅝	100 Rock Island	99¾
2500 do	65¾	100 do	99⅝
200 do	65⅞	100 St. Paul	18
100 C., C. & I	28	100 do	17⅝
100 Pac. Mail	25¼	600 St. Paul Pf	47¼
300 do	25½	200 do	47⅜
400 do	25⅝	1000 Del., L. & W	81⅞
600 do	25¾	100 do	81⅝
100 do	25⅞	700 do	81¾
2000 do	26	1500 do	81⅝
100 do	25⅞	300 do	81½
100 Mich. Cen	41	100 H. & St. Jo	10¼
50 do	41	100 H. & St. J. Pf	20½
100 do	41¼	100 do	20⅝
100 do	41⅜	100 do	20½
200 Alb. & S	50	50 N. Y., N. H. & H	163

MONDAY, A. M., Feb. 26.

The statement of the Associated Banks for the week ending Saturday last shows a decrease in all the items. The deposits are down $3,347,600; Specie, $2,690,700; Legal Tenders, $1,094,900; Loans, $302,700, and

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 26, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—She Stoops to Conquer—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Rose Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danischeffs—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Fifth Avenue—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Lemons; or, Wedlock for Seven—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Around the World in Eighty Days (Spectacular)—Kiralfy Brothers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—La Boulangere a des Ecus (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Almée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces and Negro Comicalities.

NEW BROADWAY THEATRE.—Ingenogue—Mr. John T. Hinds.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—The Two Orphans.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Water Colors. Day and evening.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

CHICKERING HALL.—Lecture by Mr. John B. Gough —"Now and Then."

NO. 858 BROADWAY.—Dreaming Iolanthe and other Studies.

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NOTICE.

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Our Washington dispatches indicate a strong prospect that the count will go on rapidly from the moment of its renewal to-day. The Democratic extremists, who have heretofore enjoyed the aid of Mr. Randall, are dumfounded by that gentleman's desertion, which is said to have been caused by the discovery that his personal and political enemies were using him to the ruin of his own plans. Mr. David Dudley Field, whose natural thrift causes him to abhor the loss of all the fuss and fury he has expended on his revolutionary programme heretofore, still clings to the idea that a new election is a possible contingency, but he finds comparatively little support. He can certainly save himself any trouble about providing for the temporary occupancy of the White House, if a new election should be necessary. The Republicans are quite able to manage that interesting bit of business without his aid, should they be forced to do so. Meanwhile, South Carolina will probably go to the Commission this afternoon, and the necessity for arguing to throw out that State, in which their own committee admits the election of the Republican ticket, will be the climax of Democratic tribulation.

Two weeks from next Tuesday, March 13, New-Hampshire elects a Governor, various State officers, and three Congressmen. At last accounts the voters of the Granite State were more concerned to know who is to be President than who is to be Governor. The campaign has so far been conducted with little spirit on either side. The Republicans, however, are thought to have a more thorough organization than the Democrats. Moreover, they rely on the moral force and weight of a decision in favor of the Republican candidate for President more than on anything else. It is not strange, possibly, that both parties should look away from local issues to the grand result in the nation. This year, so far as we can see, there are no local questions at stake in New-Hampshire. Each party hopes for the triumph of its candidate. The Republicans, it is clear, were ready to give up whenever they found that Tilden was to be counted in. Now that that alarm is over, it is confidently expected that Prescott will carry the State by a handsome majority, and that two of the three Congressmen, at least, will be Republican.

There can be no question whatever as to the manliness and dignity of bearing which has characterized Mr. Hayes all through this peculiar and trying campaign. He has said nothing that was unbefitting his high position; he has never yet been compromised by any relative or agent whose proceedings made it necessary for him to disavow motives and intentions imputed to him. The little speech which the President-elect has just made at Fremont, Ohio, is thoroughly in keeping with all that he has heretofore said and done. It reminds us of the modest deference of Lincoln, who never made much of his calling, his office, or his surroundings, though he was always equal to every occasion thrust upon him, for Mr. Hayes, in his deprecatory manner of considering the possibilities before him, stands in sharp contrast to a man who may be said to have sought office with "uncommon anxiety."

One of the evidences of the imminence of a conflict in the East is an official statement from St. Petersburg contradicting the report that the Russian forces would cross the Pruth on the 28th of February. It is now asserted that no decisive steps will be taken until answers have been received to the Gortschakoff circular asking the great powers to define their attitude on the Eastern question. In other words, then, the 28th is too early a date to fix for the opening of active hostilities. The diplomatic correspondence referred to will require at least a couple of weeks. By the end of that time, unless new complications arise, Russia and Turkey will be face to face with war.

It is early for a Democratic organ to bolt a proposed party nomination in 1880. But a Tilden paper in Washington, commenting on the proposition to nominate Mr. Tilden for Democratic leader in the next Presidential campaign, takes occasion to deny that that eminent statesman has either fitness or claims for the position. Incidentally, this journal discloses the fact that the claimant agreed to pay the expenses of the Democratic campaign, in case he was nominated. This is a humiliating confession to make in behalf of any candidate. It also shows, however, that the Democrats are ready to admit that the bargain was not a good one for the party. Mr. Tilden brought that famous "barrel of money" into the fight, but he brought nothing else, though the Springfield *Republican* does insist that he "lifted his party" to a higher plane than it has heretofore occupied.

The conviction of three more of the infamous "Molly Maguires," in the Pennsylvania coal regions ought to go far toward assuring assassins and incendiaries that justice will finally overtake them. These men were convicted of murder in the first degree. The evidence showed that they encompassed the death of Rea after weeks of preparation and premeditation. If ever a homicide was deliberate and organized, it was his. The murderers, it seems certain, were selected by lot, and their hapless victim was marked for death long before he met his doom. The "Molly Maguires" are organized slayers. Their association is nothing less than a murderous conspiracy. It remains to be proved whether the laws of the State, fearlessly and rigorously executed, can effectually put an end to this system of American "Thugism."

WHAT CAN BE DONE IN THE SOUTH.

A good deal has been said lately of what the next Administration can and will do for the South. We believe that none of our readers will doubt our desire that everything shall be done for that section which can be done, and it is because of that desire that we shall try to guard against vague and unreasonable expectations. There is much which a new Republican Administration can undertake for the improvement of the South, which it would be a gross wrong to neglect and a great misfortune to fail in, and it is well that the public should make its demands strong and insist on the utmost effort to comply with them. But nothing will be gained by requiring impossibilities, or by overlooking the limitations which exist.

What the South needs to enable it to be as prosperous, orderly, and contented as it ought to be, may be roughly divided into what the Federal Government can do for it, what the Federal Government can do with Southern aid, and what the South must do for itself. What the Federal Government can do unaided is not likely to be controlling in the immediate future; but it is none the less important, and is an imperative duty. It consists almost solely in filling the Federal offices in the South wisely, with men of suitable character, ability, and standing. This is something which under any circumstances, without any qualification, must be done. It will be found a work both delicate and difficult, and it will take time; but it is absolutely essential. Under our present system, or under any which we can hope to have for the next four years, the Federal appointees will be essentially the most prominent political representatives of the Republican Party throughout the South. They ought, therefore, to be men in sympathy with the general ideas of the Republican Party, the essence of which is the maintenance of the civil and political rights of all citizens in good faith. It would be simple folly to waive or seem to waive that qualification for connection with the Federal service in any prominent position, because it would only lead to complete misapprehension of the spirit of the great majority of the people of the North who constitute the Republican Party. That condition being fulfilled, the Federal appointees ought to be men identified, by solid and permanent interests, and as far as possible by birth and social and other ties, with the portion of the country in which they are to exercise their functions. They should be men of unquestioned probity and capacity, and known to be such. They should not be office-seekers, and they should not be dependent, if it can be avoided, on their appointment for a livelihood. They should be held to a rigid accountability for the faithful conduct of their offices, and they should be required in all things to deal in a manner open and above-board, and scrupulously fair with all who have to do with them. The law should be their only guide, and anything like jobbery or political favoritism should cause their prompt removal. All these conditions should be observed wholly independent of what the sentiment or conduct of the South may be. It is a duty owed not to that section only, but to the country, and nothing can excuse its neglect.

It is obvious, however, that a great deal more can be done in this and in all other directions if a considerable and influential number of Southern men shall be found ready to co-operate with the Administration. It does not need that this co-operation shall involve adhesion to the Republican Party in all its policy or in local organization. It implies a resolution to give the party, as far as it has to do with the South, a fair trial, to treat its representatives with candor, to acknowledge their right conduct if it be right, and to avoid all occasion for the exertion of unusual powers by the Federal Government. If the Federal Administration, on its part, is to refrain, as it should, from all unnecessary interference with State affairs, the task will be easier and the result better if all occasion for interference of any kind is avoided. No administration can ignore the laws upon the statute-book; the country would not sustain it if it did; and the laws which make it the duty of the United States to secure the full and peaceful exercise of the right of suffrage in Federal elections are very definite as well as very just. They can only be made a dead letter if that right is frankly respected and that depends on the leaders of Southern opinion quite as much as it can upon the new President. If they show a sincere disposition to aid the Administration in avoiding all occurrences of a disturbing and irritating nature, the result will be comparatively certain and easy of attainment.

As to what the South can do for itself in opening up a brighter future, it is not necessary to speak now. We have heretofore expressed our views on this point with sufficient clearness. It is our expectation that the next four years will see a great change for the better in Southern prospects. We have strong hopes that the Federal Administration will be so conducted as to win the confidence of the progressive element in the South, and that this element will be found sufficiently powerful to bring about gradually but surely a new order of things. We do not anticipate any sudden change, and do not ignore the absolute necessity of time in the solution of the problem. But if, as is likely, all immediate occasion for violent passion can be avoided, and opportunity can be given for the operation of the conservative and quieting forces of social and commercial intercourse, and for the play of enlightened self-interest, we see no reason why progress should not be certain and steady.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The bill drafted at the Treasury Department to carry into effect the recommendations of the President for aiding the resumption of specie payments seems well suited to effect its object. We call attention to it here, not that we are so sanguine as to hope for any favorable action upon it at the present session, but because we think that the topic ought to be kept prominently before the public, and the desirability of retiring the surplus currency before actual resumption takes place made manifest to all. The bill provides for the issue of $150,000,000 in thirty-year four per cent. bonds in exchange for greenbacks at par, not more than $10,000,000 of which may be issued during any one month. The greenbacks thus funded are to be canceled and permanently retired. It is to be noted that the bonds are to be exchanged dollar for dollar for greenbacks, although they would doubtless command a slight premium if sold to the highest bidder. The bill accords with Mr. Chittenden's in this particular. The object, doubtless, is to avoid even the appearance of the Government's profiting by the depreciation of its own notes, as it might seem to do if they were received at less than par in exchange for the bonds. Undoubtedly, the prestige which the Government would thus gain would more than compensate for the slight loss which it might sustain by refusing to "shave" its own notes. As compared with the alternative plan of selling the bonds for gold and using the gold to redeem the greenbacks, there would be no loss by funding the greenbacks at par. The bonds would probably not command more than par in gold, and as the gold would be paid out dollar for dollar in exchange for greenbacks, the cost of resumption under the act as it stands would be precisely the same in this respect as under the proposed bill.

By another provision of the bill the Treasurer is required to retain one-half of the coin interest accruing from the date of the passage of the act to Jan. 1, 1879, on the bonds deposited with him to secure the circulation of national banks. On the latter date the reserved interest is to be transferred to the five per cent. redemption fund provided for by the act of June 20, 1874, which thereafter is to be maintained in coin, and the notes of the banks are to be redeemed in coin. The interest thus accruing will amount to something more than five per cent. of the bank circulation, so that by this simple plan the redemption fund will be transmuted into coin without cost or annoyance to the banks by which it is maintained. The maintenance of the redemption fund in coin or its equivalent after resumption day will not be a difficult task, since the greenbacks themselves will be the equivalent of coin in payments to the Government. If a bank shall send greenbacks instead of coin to make good its redemption deposit, the Treasurer must accept them, for the bank will be entitled to receive gold for them, and therefore, as between him and the bank, they will be to all intents and purposes coin.

And this brings us face to face with a fact which must not be overlooked or belittled, if specie payments are to be successfully established at the appointed time. The burden of resumption must be borne by the Government unaided. True, to make resumption complete the banks must resume at the same time that the Government resumes, but they will have the ever-ready resource of demanding gold from the Treasury in exchange for greenbacks whenever their notes are presented for payment. The Government will have no such resource. It will be, in effect, the ultimate redeemer of the whole circulation. The bank note rests on the greenback as the promise of the Government to pay coin. The whole burden of resumption, therefore, must ultimately fall on the shoulders of the Government. It is, then, doubly important that the fullest preparation should be made for specie payments—preparation so ample that no untoward accident or financial derangement can thwart the attempt to resume. Plainly, the best preparation which can be made, the surest means to make failure impossible, is to get the greenbacks out of the road. Once withdrawn and destroyed, they can never return to plague us. To accumulate coin to redeem them is a difficult and delicate process, which would be almost sure to cause derangement of the exchanges and financial disturbance. First, an immense stock of coin must be withdrawn from the commerce of the world and stored away idle in the vaults of the Treasury, awaiting the day of resumption; then, on the appointed day the flood-gates are to be opened and the reservoir of coin poured forth; and, finally, in order to bring the circulation within proper limits, the surplus coin must be sent abroad again. The setting free of so large a volume of gold will have all the effects for the time being of an inflation of the currency, and the exportation of the surplus will be accompanied by its necessary concomitant—the extravagant importation of foreign commodities. The bill wisely provides for avoiding all of these evils by disposing of the surplus greenbacks prior to resumption by funding them into bonds without the aid of gold at all.

The provision for the increase of the minor silver circulation to $80,000,000 is scarcely consistent with the objects of the bill, and is, moreover, superfluous. Silver has already become a drug in the vaults of the Treasury, and there is no occasion to further increase the stock of that already superabundant commodity. This provision is a concession to the Silver Ring which might well have been omitted. Aside from this, the bill is judiciously framed. One of these days we hope there may be a Congress wise enough to enact it into a law, and so to prepare the way for ridding the country of the train of evils that have followed the departure from the true standard of value.

THE GREAT ENGLISH DEBATE.

The Liberals have begun their assault on the Government party in the English House of Lords, and the recent debate shows how it was met. The Tory leaders, Lord Derby, the Earl of Beaconsfield, and the Marquis of Salisbury, are obliged to admit that the conference has been substantially a failure, and that Turkey and Russia are, despite the exertions of the powers, on the verge of war. But they can very fairly put the practical question to their opponents: "What line of policy do you recommend?" If the Liberals urge the encouragement of internal reforms in Turkey, the Marquis of Salisbury can justly reply that this was precisely what he pressed upon the Turkish Government at the conference, and that they had already paved the way for thorough reform by conferring a remarkably liberal Constitution on the whole Empire. If, on the other hand, they urge "coercion," this means blockading Constantinople or bombarding the Turkish forts on the Bosphorus—a step for which the British public is by no means ready.

The British deputy to the conference admits, indeed, that the opposition of the Porte to the settlement urged by the powers was "mysterious," and thinks that the confidence of the Turks arose in some degree from the irresponsible reports they received of the disorganized condition of the Russian forces on the Pruth. Naturally, he does not admit—what the Liberal leaders will yet press home against the movement—that the Turkish obstinacy finally was only the natural close and effect of the previous British policy toward the Porte. By various methods, the Earl of Beaconsfield had unquestionably given the Ottoman Government the impression that the old relations between Great Britain and Turkey still existed as regards Russia. The almost criminal negligence of Sir Henry Elliott in regard to the Bulgarian atrocities, his own and Disraeli's apparent sympathies with the Porte, the public speeches of the latter, the presence of the British fleet in Besika Bay at a peculiar crisis, and the successful opposition of the English Cabinet to the Andrassy note and the Berlin memorandum, might well cause the Sultan and the whole governing class in Turkey to believe that the public and private sympathies of England were now, as they were in 1856, on the side of the Ottomans against the Russians. They could not be expected to understand the change in opinion, wrought in England by the Turkish barbarities in Bulgaria, nor the gradual conviction which has been created in Great Britain that the rule of Turkey in Europe is only a curse to its subjects, and ought, in some way, to be removed or controlled.

The Sultan, the Viziers, and the Pashas naturally thought the England of to-day was the same as in 1854. Disraeli's policy or utterances did not undeceive them. It was assumed that in the final struggle England would aid the Porte to hold Constantinople against her old rival in Asia, Russia. Then, too, the opinion, heralded by Cobden, that Russia was by no means so dangerous to India as was once supposed, and that the City of the Golden Horn was not at all so important to British interests as formerly, was not known or published abroad among the Mussulmans. The Tory Government, in its position to the Porte, did not represent the views of the modern British public. But this defect or failure of influence on the part of the Tories, is scarcely enough to give the Liberals a lever for overthrowing the Administration. The Government can point to the mission of Lord Salisbury as an indication of their honest efforts to restrain the Turks from war, and to the new Constitution and the retirement of Midhat Pasha, as an evidence that their efforts have had some fruit. They can deny, and undoubtedly will deny, any intention to support the Porte in its coming struggle with the Czar. Whatever purposes the Tory Administration may have had in the past, in regard to an alliance with Turkey, are quite given up now, on account of the great change in English opinion, and if war is to break out in a few weeks between Russia and Turkey, the opposition could not urge any other policy than the Tory leaders have adopted—that of rigid neutrality. Still, there can be no question that the Earl of Beaconsfield and his associates have quite separated themselves from the dominant British opinion, and that their position is, compared with that a year since, weak and insecure.

SUPPRESSION OF THE COOLIE TRADE.

Late advices received from Hong Kong state that the Chinese Government has at last decided upon a line of action that should have been adopted long ago, and will allow no more coolies to be shipped from China to Cuba. The importance of this injunction can be better understood when it is said that for the past twenty-five years there have been annual shipments of some eight or nine thousand of these laborers from Ostnou, Amoy, and other seaports of Southern China, and that the demand has been of late rather on the increase. Now, however, this traffic is to be summarily suppressed, and for reasons which have only to be simply stated to make their force apparent to every mind.

For years past there has been a more or less undefined belief that the coolie trade, as carried on between China and Peru, Cuba and various South American States, was little better than a slave trade in disguise. There was in China a semblance of legality given to it, from the fact that it was ostensibly under the immediate direction of the Government; but American and English merchants, whose vessels were chartered for the purpose of transporting this freight, were very quickly taught to look upon it as a form of business in which no honorable man could engage. No doubt the want of definite consular and diplomatic relations with foreign countries may have prevented the Chinese Government from coming to a clear understanding of the abuses to which these coolies were subjected, for it is only within four years that any effort has been made to investigate into the matter. In 1873, however, an Imperial Commission was appointed, consisting of three persons, a prominent Chinese official, an Englishman, and a Frenchman. This commission was instructed to examine into the state of the coolie trade, both in China and Cuba; to take testimony on the reported instances of cruelty and brutality, and to make such recommendation as to the regulation or suppression of the trade as might be deemed necessary. The report made by these Commissioners has recently been published, and presents such a terrible array of facts that it is not strange that the first steps toward their correction should be the complete abolition of the trade.

The Commissioners found that it was no easy matter to obtain the evidence they desired, although instances of gross abuse were matters of common notoriety. The coolies were under the charge of masters who were not backward in giving physical proof of their resentment, and the fear of punishment or death prevented many from making statements. But, in spite of this, about a thousand depositions were taken, and some eighty distinct petitions were received, supported by nearly two thousand signatures. In almost every instance it was shown, according to the official report, that the coolies "were brought by fraud or violence to be sold, and whether of age or minors, either received no contracts or were entrapped into accepting them, or constrained by force to sign them." Illustrated circulars were sent out on which the character of the work they were expected to perform was depicted. One of these represented several negroes toiling in the fields, while under the shade of a tree, and very much at his ease, sat a Chinaman, who was acting as overseer. This might be defended as on a par with the prospectus of a Western railroad; but the results in the former case were more disastrous than the mere loss of money. Once inside the baracoon, the doom of the coolie was sealed. The slightest attempt at escape or show of unwillingness to sign the contract was visited by punishment so severe that it often ended in death. What the sufferings were that these poor men were called on to endure in making the trip to Cuba, may be judged from the statement that, in a sea voyage of about three months' duration, the average rate of mortality was as one to nine. Indeed, the report reads like a description of the horrors of the Middle Passage in the days of the slave trade.

The arrival in Cuba was by no means an abatement of misery. Here the coolies were exposed and sold, separately or in gangs, like so many cattle. The life on the plantation was rigorous in the extreme; during the sugar season the hours of labor lasted from 4 A. M. until midnight, and this, too, without a single day's intermission, and any attempt to rest was punished by merciless flogging. Under these circumstances, that instinctive clinging to life that is common to all created animals was greatly loosened, and suicides were of frequent occurrence. A favorite way of ending life seems to have been to jump into the sugar caldron. But even after death the poor Chinaman, whose reverence for a lifeless body amounts almost to worship, could not feel safe. His most sacred principles were shocked by witnessing, time after time, the exhumation of the bones of his dead countrymen from the shallow graves in which they were buried, and their mixture with those of horses and oxen for the purpose of refining sugar. Thus, neither in life or death did there appear to be any hope, and one can well believe the statistical record which shows that during the past twenty years fifty per cent. of all the coolies landed in Cuba died on the island. Whatever effect it may have on the price of sugar, every one, we think, will commend the action of the Chinese Government in suppressing this barbarous traffic, but we also hope that it is its intention to do something to relieve the miseries of the thirty thousand or more coolies who are still laboring and suffering under cruel taskmasters in the Ever Faithful Isle.

SERIAL STATUES.

There is a proverb which asserts with the customary dogmatism of its kind that half a loaf is better than no bread. Of course, it is not true, but, perhaps for that very reason, it is generally accepted as a household axiom. In point of fact, every man who has any experience of American eating-houses is well aware that in many cases half a loaf is worse than a total absence of the same quality of bread. Many an unhappy traveler who has eaten half, or even a quarter, of a loaf when stopping ten minutes for breakfast has perished miserably; whereas, had he abstained from the deadly bread, he might have lived to be comfortably smashed in the next railway collision.

The patriotic projectors of the scheme of erecting a colossal statue on Bedloe's Island are evidently familiar with the bread proverb, and believe that the principle underlying it is applicable to public statues. Since New-York has delayed to furnish money enough for the completion of the entire statue, it has been decided that a piece of a statue is better than no statue whatever. Accordingly one of the arms of the Bartholdi statue, with its accompanying hand, has been placed on a pedestal in Madison-square, where it has excited the warm admiration of the infants who infest the place. Thus, those persons who have already contributed money to the enterprise have the pleasure of knowing that their money has not been wasted. They have not been able to procure a whole statue, but they have ornamented the City with a nice large piece of the intended statue's arm. This is clearly better than no statue at all, and it will be readily admitted that the gigantic arm and hand which ornament the upper part of Madison-square are at least as beautiful as the gilt Seward which sits at the southern gate in the apparent act of collecting statistics of the number of nurses and children who pass its pedestal.

It is understood that just in proportion as money is furnished, other pieces of the statue of Liberty will be erected in the parks and squares of this City. It is proposed to erect the two legs of the statue at one of the entrances of the Central Park. Persons who pass between the shadows of those two Titanic legs will undoubtedly be filled with all sorts of lofty emotions, but it must be confessed that a pair of detached legs, having no connection with either a body or a skirt, will fail to satisfy those who insist that art should faithfully copy nature. It would probably be better to place the legs upside down in the middle of the Central Park lake. By a little stretch of the imagination, the spectator could then fancy that Liberty had drowned herself after learning that Cronin's vote was not to be counted. The position of the legs above the water would be entirely in keeping with the hypothesis that the head of Liberty was firmly buried in the mud at the bottom of the lake, and while the demands of art would thus be satisfied, the partially submerged legs would preach a powerful sermon to the juvenile mind upon the evils of drowning in a shallow and muddy pond.

Since one arm of the statue is already in Madison-square, the other arm ought to be placed in Union-square. The head would, of course, be allotted to the City Hall Park, where the boot-blacking youth of our City could climb among its brazen locks, and survey the imposing spectacle of a review of a regiment of Militia from the statue's eyes. Where to place the body, or rather the trunk, of Liberty, would be a question requiring careful consideration. Having neither arms, legs, nor head, it would not be easily recognized by rural visitors. Those who know that Mr. Conkling has a *torso*—a fact which an enthusiastic Washington correspondent has laid before the country—might mistake the fragment of a respectable bronze female for the Senator himself, while others would imagine it to be some new-fashioned steam-boiler. Perhaps the best plan would be to let it out to political committees to be used as a gigantic gong to summon voters to go to register themselves. Andy Garvey's famous bell, which formerly performed this service in behalf of the Democracy, has vanished, but the *torso* of Liberty, mounted on a large wagon and hammered by large Democrats with heavy sledge hammers, would prove even more noisy than the bell, and would, at the same time, beautifully remind the faithful that if they cared for liberty they must register under as many different names and from as many different residences as their imaginations could suggest. Of course, after the whole statue had thus been issued serially, so to speak, it could be bound together and republished in complete statue form at Bedloe's Island. Meanwhile, the public could enjoy it in sections, and the subscribers could have ocular demonstration that their money had not been thrown away. The advantages of this plan are so manifest that it is strange that they were not long ago perceived, and that all our public statues were not thus erected serially and by piecemeal.

It is not yet too late, however, to improve many of our most conspicuous statues by distributing them as the Bartholdi statute is to be distributed. There is the equestrian Washington in Union-square. How much good could be done by simply dividing that remarkable statue into a dozen or more different pieces—the smaller the better—and placing them in obscure localities in Mackerelville and the Sixth Ward! The bronze Lincoln might, in the same way, be divided into such small doses that the merest child could gaze upon one or two of them without feeling any emotions of horror or alarm. Mr. Seward's gilt trousers, when seen all at once, have a painful effect upon all but the strongest minds; but were those trousers to be divided among half a dozen localities, their power for evil would be gone. In fact, we have hardly a public statue which would not be improved by being distributed. Let us have an end of the unfair discrimination which permits a statue to be monopolized by one part of the City. Let Union-square share its Lincoln and Washington with every other square, and let Madison-square divide its Seward with suburban towns. In these cases half a statue is infinitely better than a whole one, and, like homeopathic medicine, its value varies inversely as the quantity of it which is exhibited at one and the same time.

SCHOOLS FOR COLORED CITIZENS.

The importance of securing education to the negroes has been made more manifest than ever before in the midst of the confusion that has prevailed in political affairs since the November elections. The question of what is being done to render them intelligent and capable has become a pressing one. The answer to it is that much is being done. The public schools, such as they are, are established and opened to them, in name at least, by the law. The schools have suffered much in the political crash, and are obstructed by the interference of the roughs who seem to control Southern politics, and would be likely to go down, so far as the negro is concerned, but for his irrepressible determination to learn. They are, moreover, supplemented by certain helps which the Confederate cross-road rulers cannot control, the influence of which will go far toward diffusing knowledge "where it will do the most good." These helps are given by the Church missionary schools, which nearly every leading denomination has established on a systematic plan throughout the Southern States.

The colored men are doing a great deal, according to their means, to help themselves in this matter. They show much liberality in their contributions and energy in their efforts to build up good schools for themselves. They sustain four large Church organizations and several smaller ones, through which their efforts are mainly directed. The African Methodist Episcopal Church, with about 200,000 members, last year contributed over $42,000 for purposes connected with education, literature, and missions. It has undertaken thirteen schools, of which five are already in successful operation. The principal one is Wilberforce University, near Xenia, Ohio. It is designed for a college of high rank; it has ten Professors and teachers, and property worth $65,251 48, and reports 600 students in the last four years. The schools at Atlanta, Ga.; Galveston, Texas; Washington County, Texas, and Cokesbury, S. C., make returns of seven teachers and about 380 scholars. Other schools are projected at Louisville, Ky.; Baton Rouge, La.; Greensboro, La.; Hagerstown, Md.; in Florida, Arkansas, and Tennessee, and a mission is to be established in Hayti.

The African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, a body of about the same numbers as the African, is building up institutions for higher education at Fayetteville, N. C., and West Middletown, Penn. The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, a Southern organization, with not quite a hundred thousand members, and only six years old, is building up a school for the education of ministers at Louisville, Ky., which it designs making its central university. It has also in hand the establishment of a school for the education of young women. It is helped and encouraged by the white Methodists, North and South. The Consolidated American Baptist Missionary Convention is a large organization of colored Baptists. Its people use the schools which the Northern white Baptists have opened in the South, and are trying to establish institutions of their own. The Conventions of Georgia and Alabama have determined to combine to erect a school at Atlanta, Georgia, in which they expect to be helped by the American Baptist Home Missionary Society, and the Alabama Convention has resolved to establish a theological class at Marion, in connection with Lincoln University, and to hold Ministers' Institutes in different parts of the State.

The leading part in the work done by the white Churches for the education of the colored people has been taken by those of the North. The Southern Churches observe the work approvingly, without apparent jealousy, help in it some, do some like work in their own way, and plead poverty as their excuse for not doing more. Some, as the Baptists, confessed early that they could not accomplish much in this matter, and invited their Northern brethren to go down and perform what was a manifest duty. Others were later in reconciling themselves to the situation.

The American Missionary Association (Congregational) expended during its last year $198,985 35 in its Southern work, and added 665 members to its 56 churches. It sustains fourteen high schools and colleges, some of which have gained a wide reputation, and six common schools; employs 147 teachers; has 6,175 pupils under instruction, and claims that seventy thousand pupils were taught during the last year by teachers who had been instructed in its higher institutions.

The Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church has in nine years spent $582,006 90 for purposes connected with colored education. It sustains thirteen high, normal, and Biblical schools, so placed as to have one in nearly every Southern State, and owns more than two hundred thousand dollars' worth of school property in the South. It raised and expended in its last year $58,204 75, supported sixty teachers, and taught over three thousand pupils, a majority of whom will preach or teach. It estimates that last year forty thousand children were taught by persons who had been instructed in its schools.

The American Baptist Home Missionary Society supports seven high-schools and colleges in the South, in which 926 students were taught in 1876. It also gives aid to the Southern Baptists and the (colored) Consolidated Missionary Convention, the value of which was handsomely acknowledged by their delegates as the last annual meeting of the society. The Southern Baptist (white) Convention in 1875 recommended the holding of Ministers' Institutes, under the direction of its Home Mission Board, for the instruction of colored ministers and the more intelligent colored brethren in doctrine, and advised that missionaries be appointed to the colored people whenever the means were afforded, and that their Sunday-schools be helped. These recommendations were repeated in 1876.

The Northern Presbyterian Church spends about sixty thousand dollars a year on its missions to the freedmen. It sustains five high schools in North and South Carolina, in which are 903 students; 39 day schools, with 65 teachers and 3,776 scholars, and 107 Sunday-schools, with 7,009 scholars. In the Southern Presbyterian Church special attention is given in many Presbyteries to evangelistic work among the colored people. The General Assembly has decided to establish an institution for the education of colored ministers at Tuscaloosa, Ala. The Reformed (Dutch) Church in America is doing its work for the colored people in cooperation with this body, and has made an appropriation in aid of its school at Tuscaloosa.

The United Presbyterian Church has opened a normal and mission training-school at Knoxville, Tenn., the institution beginning with a fund of $12,389. The Associate Reformed Synod of the South, a small but active body, is co-operating with it.

The Protestant Episcopal Church spent last year $14,266 38 on its missions to the colored people. It has normal and high schools at Raleigh, N. C., Petersburg, Va., and Charleston, S. C., which together have furnished 119 teachers to the general field and several smaller schools, which have also furnished their quota of teachers.

The Disciples of Christ, (or Campbellites,) have missions among the colored people in Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, and Texas. A Bible school has been in operation three years at Louisville, Ky. Some ten or twelve young men who have been instructed in it have since done good service as missionaries and teachers. Another school is projected in Mississippi, and a charter has been obtained for it. Local Bible schools for colored ministers are contemplated to be built up in as many Southern States as possible.

The Unitarians have been helping the African Methodist Episcopal Church with books and money. Bishop Payne, of the African Church, acknowledged at the last National Conference of Unitarian Churches that Wilberforce University had in eight years received $4,600 from two of their societies.

The Roman Catholics have begun to carry out a plan of general mission work among the colored people, but there is no definite report of the extent to which their operations have been prosecuted. Prof. Day, of Howard University, estimates that they have two hundred thousand colored children in their schools, or under their influence. The estimate seems a very wild one.

The schools are designed mainly for theological training. But such training presupposes competent literary qualification, and the schools are forced to confer this upon their pupils. Nearly all the schools give prominence to normal instruction. Their pupils expect to become teachers as well as preachers, and, in the aggregate, represent a strong force, which is or will be engaged in diffusing instruction among colored people in all quarters of the South. The fact of the capacity of the negroes for scholarship is no longer in dispute. They have proved themselves interested in study, quick to learn, and able to make a good use of their culture. The colored teachers are full of energy, they make the elevation of their race a matter of personal pride, and go out prepared to do all they can to promote it. If their work is not stopped by the White Leaguers, they will effect a great improvement in the intellectual and moral condition of the next generation of their people.

THE RIVERDALE DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article of to-day, referring to a report by Mr. J. J. R. Croes and myself on the laying out of the Riverdale District of the new wards, you honor us so much at the expense of our official superiors and others that I must ask the favor of being allowed to say that our plan has met with all reasonable consideration. The Park Commissioners before taking action upon it have very properly given the property-owners chiefly interested an opportunity of examining it and expressing their views. It has been for seven weeks under discussion, always in a good spirit, and the debate has developed suggestions of value which we have been glad to adopt.

As to the head of our department, he was the first to urge the essential proposition which has obtained your favor, and remains its warm advocate.

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED.
No. 220 West Forty-seventh-street, Feb. 25.

BENEDICT DE SPINOSA.

A PANEGYRIC BY PROF. FELIX ADLER.

A LARGE AUDIENCE PRESENT IN STANDARD HALL—SPINOSA'S LIFE AND CHARACTER EULOGIZED—HIS EXCOMMUNICATION AT THE AMSTERDAM SYNAGOGUE—HIS TEACHINGS AND PHILOSOPHY—THE HIGH ESTEEM IN WHICH HE IS NOW HELD.

Standard Hall was well filled yesterday morning with a fashionably dressed audience, composed almost exclusively of Hebrews, to listen to Prof. Felix Adler's panegyric on Spinoza, it being the two hundredth anniversary of the latter's death. In front of the platform hung an old engraving of the philosopher framed in smilax and white pinks, and bearing the inscription:

BENEDICT DE SPINOSA.
Cui natura Deus rerum, cui cognitus ordo,
Hoc Spinoza statu conspiciendus erat.
Expressere viri faciem, sed pingue mentem
Zeuxidis artifices non valuere manus.
Illa vaget scripta, mi sublimis, tractat,
Hanc quicunque cunis noscere scripta lege.

A double wicker basket stood above, filled with cut lilies, carnation pinks, roses, wheat sprays, and other exotics. On either side was drooping ivy. Festoons of evergreens draped the outer edges. A potted lily occupied the right of the platform and a dwarf rubber-tree the left.

During a voluntary from the choir, which was an invocation to Memory, the Professor mounted the platform. He is a small, light-complexioned man, with short hair, and a small, full beard. He wore evening costume of black, with unpolished boots. He spoke slowly and very distinctly, without notes, and at times was very eloquent. After the singing he stepped forward and said that as the years roll by the great men whom the past has wronged are receiving their recompense. Two centuries ago, Spinoza was hounded down, and to-day he once more walks the earth, and men open wide their hearts to receive his memory and his name. "If thou can'st turn thine eyes, dilated with infinity," continued the speaker, reverently lifting his eyes, "Oh, mighty shade, upon this mundane sphere, thou wilt behold men nearer the truth, the obloquy dispelled from thy fame, and a new generation arisen who are thy work." Then resuming: On the day that Columbus set sail for America the Jews left Spain for exile. Many who could not reconcile themselves to parting from their home and country became devout Catholics outwardly, while in their hearts they remained faithful to the religion of their ancestors. Some of them were raised to high dignities in the Church, were made monks and prelates; but soon their fidelity was suspected, and the Inquisition began to hunt them down. Some perished miserably at the stake, and others spent years in loathsome dungeons. Those who had means made their escape and found security in distant lands. A great number of these fugitives received asylum in the free States of Holland. They enriched the country by their thrift, frugality, and enterprise. About the opening of the seventeenth century a considerable colony had collected in Amsterdam, and there in 1632 the son of Spanish Jews, Benedict de Spinoza, was born. In his early youth he was educated in the new school that the Jews had erected. He learned the mysteries of Hebrew law and the doctrines of the Old Testament. The subtle discussions of the Talmud gave edge to his mind. Lastly he studied philosophy under Mimonides and Obenezera, the first of whom sought to harmonize the teachings of Aristotle with the Bible, and signally failed, and the other was a confirmed skeptic, whose notes on the Bible have anticipated modern criticism, though he did not dare to present his meaning in a shape for the understanding of the vulgar. In all these studies young Spinosa showed astonishing proficiency, and so delighted his teachers that they destined him for the Jewish ministry. Subsequently he sought out Dr. Vandenenda, a teacher of liberal learning, and under his tutorship became a good classical Latin scholar and acquired a knowledge of geometry, physics, and the art of sketching. Then he took up the works of Descartes, whose metaphysical philosophy exerted a decided influence on his future. Descartes was then the leader of a new school. Weary with the discussions of scholastics, he took as his motto *De omnibus dubitandum est*, (it is necessary to doubt all things,) though he, too, did not venture to push his convictions to the utmost. Jordan Bruno also determined the bias of Spinoza's mind. Bruno it was who first proclaimed the teachings of Copernicus. He inculcated a species of Pantheism. He was burned in 1600. By these influences Spinoza's mind was widened. From the broad plane on which he stood he looked with derision upon the rites and practices of external religion. He absented himself from public worship, he neglected the synagogue, and there were even dark rumors that he had been seen to partake of forbidden food. At first the rabbis treated his case with great leniency, and it is even said that he was offered 1,000 florins a year if he would remain faithful. He declined in a spirit of ingratitude in deserting a religion which had done so much for him, and he well knew that he would be cut off from friends and kinsmen and wealth and honorable position. But he tells us in the introduction to a work that was long lost, and has been only recently proclaimed, that, contemplating all that was offered him on one hand and a career of life on the other, the shame and evils were nothing to him compared with the great good. He felt as one sick unto death having one sufficient balm toward which he must strive. A great commotion was raised against him in Amsterdam. One evening an assassin was set upon him, but—a fanatic low. The stroke of the stiletto was skillfully parried, and Spinosa suffered only a rent in his cloak. But the city was no longer safe for him. He fled, and was obliged to change his residence frequently, until at last he found a resting place at The Hague, where he remained until his death. In the meantime the leniency of the rabbis had changed to anger and rigor. It had been the pride of Judaism from the most ancient times that the widest tolerance was granted in matters of religion. They believed that the practice of religion was more essential than its theory. But persecution begets persecution. These Jews, fresh from the horrors of the Inquisition, themselves had imbibed from it cruelty.

THE EXCOMMUNICATION OF SPINOSA.

On the 27th of July, 1656, in the synagogue of Amsterdam, while the sacred ark was kept open, an edict of excommunication was solemnly pronounced against Spinosa, and Mortari, one of his former masters, read the decree. Prof. Adler here read a translation of the original document. It is in substance: "By decree of the angels and saints, and by consent of the holy God, Benedict de Spinosa is hereby cursed and excommunicated. May he be banned with the ban with which Joshua banned Jericho. May he be cursed as Elijah cursed the Jews. May he be accursed by day, and may he be accursed by night. May he be accursed when he lies down, and may he be accursed when he rises up. May he be accursed on his going forth, and may he be accursed on his coming in. May the Lord God refuse to pardon him. May His wrath and anger be kindled against him, and on him rest all the curses of the book and the law. May the Lord wipe out his name, and separate him from his kindred. May all the curses under the firmament light upon his writings. No one of the faithful shall communicate with him by words of mouth or by letter; nor shall any one show him favor; nor shall any one rest under the same roof with him; nor approach his person within four yards, nor read any writing written by him." When this was read to Spinosa, he replied: "They compel me to do nothing that I was not resolved of my own accord to fulfill." He retired into his silent chamber and lived in a world of his own. There by 20 years' toil he built up the mighty edifice of his system, whose simplicity, unity, and grandeur are the wonder of men. It is man's questioning spirit seeking to penetrate into the heart of nature, and to grasp the origin of things. The riddle remains unsolved despite many attempts; but who will solve it? Spinosa was the great philosopher of Pantheism. He taught that there is a unity in nature, and that under her thousand-formed changes there is somewhat unchangeable. In all her myriad hues and forms there is an undefinable substance, which is the uncreated, undivided, absolute, infinite God. Thought and extension are its attributes. It is one in all, and all in one. God is not matter, and cannot be ruined. He is that deeper unity in which mind and matter are one. God is nature. God is in the tree, the stone, the stars, in man. He does not love or labor for any specific purpose, but produces from the necessities of His being endless variety with ceaseless activity. His end is to cause all things, and all are as in nature, they partake of Him. Man also is of God. The essence of man is mind. He is a logical being. God alone has truth, and so far as man sees things clearly and truthfully he is of God. Logic is the basis of ethics. Spinosa ignores sentiment. He teaches that intellect alone is useful to follow the universal laws. Virtue is the pursuit of knowledge. There are three kinds of virtue—blurred perception, the light of reason, and the perception of the intellect. The last is the best. Virtue being whatever heightens enjoyment, the gratification of the appetites is good. The wise man delights in good food and comforts, but the true being is only in the intellect. That which is moral helps, and that which is immoral hinders, thought. Man is also a social being. The individual mind is exalted by congregated minds. He should hate evil at all times, for evil is a weakness of the powers of reason. He should reward hatred with love. Love is a sense of kinship in the common search for reason's goal, which is wisdom. All men should act as though they were no longer of one body and one mind. This, Spinosa says, is ideal life. He looks upon friendship as the dearest of earth's possessions, and he esteems wedlock as the holy union of two souls in the common search for truth. Man should be serene. He should fear, because it is the child of passion, and hope, because it is the child of desire. He should avoid humbleness, haughtiness, remorse, and pity. He should court stillness and be collected for reason's sake. When we come to know the passions that bind us to passing phenomena our nature is enabled to conquer our outward nature, and we become masters, free. Thus the emotional nature is extinguished and the man is freed from the restraints of the passions. He dwells in the intellect and grows into converse with God. Against the blows of misfortune reason steels us. When we know that all things are by necessity we will find tranquility in yielding to the inevitable. When the body passes away the mind does not wholly perish, but something remains that is infinite. Whether the mind be immortal or not, it is best to live by reason, for a man would be foolish to eat only deadly poison, because at times he cannot get healthy food. Religion and piety consist in living so as to conform to the necessities arising in the outward world, and that is intellectual love of God.

SPINOSA A TYPE OF THE INFINITE.

Such, said Prof. Adler, is a brief summary of Spinosa's system. Thus is seen this giant wrestling with nature for her secret, and the riddle remains unred. He errs, also, in turning aside from the world's manifold emotions. Emotions are not in themselves evil; nay, they are the seminal principle of all virtues. Spinosa's system towers on lofty pillars of rock, but it is devoid of color. It is impressive in its simple grandeur, but whatever momentary glow it has passes away quickly like the the reflection of the setting sun on the evening sky. His name marks a lofty peak in human history. He was a true man. No man more fully lived up to his teachings. He was an adept in natural sciences, understood the microscope and was a good optician. Miller has incorporated his book on Ethics into his *Philosophy of Man*, and Morrison, the English philosopher, at a later date, paid him an equally high compliment. As a religion, however, was opposed to every sort of superstition. He wrote against the false claims of the Bible. Miracles, he said, are past belief. He thought the beauty of Cosmos much more admirable. He demanded that the principles of natural sciences be applied to the Bible—each scientist to be separated from the rest, and the surrounding circumstances of the investigators to be considered. He wanted, in fact, a natural history of the Bible to be written. He asserted that the priests falsified the Bible, and he denied that Moses wrote the Pentateuch, which he claimed was written many centuries later. He pointed out the many discrepancies with which the Scriptures abound, and he included in it a magnificent plea for liberty of conscience and speech. Religion and piety, he said, the State must demand, but nothing hereafter should be known by that name but the practice of equity and healthful love. The theologians were fierce, and Christian curses were added to Jewish anathemas. His book was collected. Few have so suffered; few so triumphed. For days he did not leave his student's room. Those that knew him well revered him. His soul was pure; his character crystal. He was frugal, living on a few pence a day; yet he was not averse to others taking comfort. His sense of honor was scrupulously nice. Again and again he rejected pensions. He made his living by grinding lenses. In intercourse with the family of his landlord, a painter, he found the relief he needed. When an Electoral Palatinate offered him the Professorship of Metaphysics at Heidelburg he declined it, because there was a condition attached that he should teach philosophy as not to interfere with the established religion. He answered that he could only teach the truth as he saw it. Yet he was fearless, and when his life was again threatened he calmed his friends by his confidence. He had now reached his forty-fourth year. For 20 years he had been fighting a treacherous disease. This giant in intellect was a pallid consumptive. Yet no complaint ever crossed his lips. In the early part of 1677, in February, while the family of the painter was at church, only a single friend, the host, and one cat came. He passed away as calmly as he had lived in the stillness of a Sunday afternoon. He has left a name in history that will not pass away. The Christians and the Jews have cast him out, but he has won a nobler title than theirs—he belongs to all mankind. [Applause.] He was the helper of mankind. He taught men to calm their passions. It is a sacred hour when we read his Ethics and feel the calm of his soul come over our own. We enter into them as into a dark, ancient temple; but there is no idol there—only the spirit of truth that sanctifies him and us. A great man, he was a type of the infinite. So, more and more, as the light increases among men, he will be esteemed, and as the centuries elapse posterity will name him Benedictus, Benedictus.

Another voluntary by the choir followed. Prof. Adler, possibly by way of benediction, then announced that the subject for next Sunday would be "The Office of Priests," and the congregation dispersed.

A SWINDLER IN BALTIMORE.

ATTEMPT TO CHEAT A JEWELER OUT OF $600 WORTH OF DIAMONDS AND A WATCH—DETECTED IN THE OPERATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—An attempt was made here on Saturday by a Philadelphia confidence man to swindle I. Janowitz, of No. 137 West Baltimore-street, out of two diamond rings and a handsome gold watch, in all valued at $600. He went to the jewelry store in the morning and examined the jewelry, but, before leaving, telling the clerk that he would call later, which he did, choosing the articles mentioned. A clerk was sent with the stranger to the Carrollton Hotel, in company with a detective. The swindler, evidently apprehending trouble, attempted to elude the detective and clerk after arriving at the hotel. He was at once arrested, and while being taken to the station house the officer noticed him throw some scraps of paper in the street. Upon picking them up and placing them together they represented two checks on New-York banks, one for $40 and the other for $300. A blank check was also found in his pocket on the West Side Bank of New-York. His name is George B. Woods, and from information received here, he is thought to be a notorious Philadelphia confidence man. He is now in custody.

IGLESIAS NOT TO COME TO NEW-YORK.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 25.—The Iglesias party from Mexico arrived here to-day from the West, and will proceed east to-morrow morning, stopping first at Niagara Falls. From thence they go to New-York. The party consists of six, the elder Iglesias being still in San Francisco, where he will remain a week more and meet this party in New-Orleans about the 1st of March.

THE ARREST OF GEN. CORTINA.

MATAMOROS, Feb. 25—Via BROWNSVILLE, Tex., Feb. 25.—Gen. Canales, Governor of this State, entered this city to-day with about 1,000 men. It now appears that Gen. Cortina was arrested yesterday by Gen. Blanco, by the express order of Gen. Canales, ostensibly because Cortina had not obeyed orders from the General Government to go to the City of Mexico. Gen. Canales on his way here took from Cortina's ranch about 300 beeves and several hundred horses. It is the general impression that the entire property of Cortina will be confiscated. There has been a long-standing rivalry between Canales and Cortina as to the control of this State, and it is believed Canales will strip Cortina of his wealth and remove all his friends from official positions on this frontier, thereby disposing of what has heretofore been a powerful impediment to his entire political control of the State of Tamaulipas.

INDIAN OUTRAGES IN THE BLACK HILLS.

DEADWOOD, Feb. 25.—Last evening, near Crook City, Indians attacked and captured Dick Dunn's and Hornick & Evans' cattle trains, and killed two men named McGonigle and Riley, and severely wounded another named Jones. The three men were connected with the trains.

Lieut. Cummings, with soldiers and citizens, is in hot pursuit of the Indians who captured Boughton's cattle on False Bottom.

MARINE DISASTERS.

KEY WEST, Feb. 25.—The American schooner Joseph F. Baker, of Sag Harbor, Davis, master, from Cienfuegos for New-York, laden with sugar, struck on the Colorado Reef on the 19th inst., but got off without assistance and arrived here leaking.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 25.—The schooner Caroline Cornelia, from Somerset for New-York, went ashore yesterday near Beaver Tail, and has gone to pieces.

HUDSON RIVER NAVIGATION.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 25.—The steamers of the Poughkeepsie Transportation Company will commence running on Thursday. Reports from the north state that all the ice in the river between here and Albany is hourly expected to move. All the ferries on the Hudson will be open this week.

THE ST. LOUIS RAILROAD BRIDGE.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 25.—The repairs to the railway floor of the eastern approach of the bridge have so far progressed that freight and passenger trains will cross to-morrow as usual.

A UNIQUE NOTE.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register* says that the following note of hand was given by one Sandduskian to another the other day:

"Due——or bearer thirty dollars ($30) to be taken in a tombstone to apply on a horse to be got up sometime next Summer."

RECENT DEATHS.

THE LATE GEN. ANDREW W. DENISON.

PARTICULARS OF THE SUDDEN DEATH OF THIS ESTEEMED PUBLIC OFFICER—HIS MILITARY SERVICES—PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 25.—Gen. Andrew W. Denison, Postmaster of Baltimore, died suddenly yesterday morning, of apoplexy, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Charles P. Montague, Esq., No. 249 North Charles-street. On Friday Gen. Denison was in good health and the best of spirits. He was at the Post Office during the day, and in course of a conversation with his assistant remarked that he "never felt better in his life." After spending some time at the office he went to his home at Mr. Montague's, where he partook of a hearty dinner and conversed with his sister, Mrs. Montague, until 10:30 P. M., when he retired. At 1 o'clock on Saturday morning his colored servant heard a movement in his room, and upon going thither found his master standing in the centre of the room. In answer to the inquiry of the servant he said that nothing was the matter at all, and he [the servant] need feel no alarm. The servant retired, and at 7:30, as is his custom, went to the General's room to assist him to dress. He carefully pulled down the bed-clothes and proceeded to put on the sleeper's stockings, but perceiving that the feet appeared limp, he called out, "Mars Denison; Oh, Mars Denison; is you sleep?" He received no answer, and becoming alarmed, ran to Mr. Montague's room, and told him that his brother-in-law had fainted. Mr. Montague hastened to the General's bedside to find him unconscious. Dr. Christopher Johnson was summoned immediately, and upon his arrival pronounced the General dead, and assigned apoplexy as the cause. Death had probably occurred about 6 o'clock.

Gen. Denison was the son of Marcus Denison, Esq., who, years ago, was a prominent merchant of this city. He was born in 1831, and consequently was 46 years old. At the beginning of the war he left his father's business, and joined the Union Army with a regiment of volunteers, which was raised in this city, as its colonel. This regiment—the Eighth—took the field Sept. 18, 1862, and went gallantly through the following battles: Maryland Heights, Funkstown, Wilderness, Laurel Hill, Spottsylvania, Harris' Farm, North Anna, Shady Grove, Bethesda Church, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, Poplar Grove Church, Chapel House, Peeble's Farm, Hatcher's Run, Hicktord's, Dolney's Mill, White Oak Road, Five Forks, and Appomattax Court-house. In the Fall of 1863 Col. Denison took command of the Maryland Brigade instead of Gen. J. R. Kenley, still holding the rank of Colonel. On the 8th of May, 1864, while leading his forces at the battle of the Wilderness, he was struck in the right arm by a ball, which necessitated the amputation of the limb. For gallant conduct upon this occasion he was brevetted Brigadier General, the commission dating from Aug. 19, 1864. Soon after recovering from the effects of the amputation he was wounded in the left leg at the battle of White Oak Road, on March 31, 1865. Shortly after this event he was again wounded, when he was made Major General of volunteers, by brevet, for gallant conduct in the White Oak Road battle.

At the close of the war Gen. Denison returned to Baltimore, and took an active part in municipal politics. He was twice a candidate for Mayor, but was defeated. His successful opponent, Hon. John Lee Chapman, however, subsequently appointed him one of the Judges of the Appeal Tax Court. On the 19th of April, 1869, he was appointed Postmaster of the city by President Grant, and in 1873 was reappointed. The deceased took a keen interest in all the organizations that were formed serving to perpetuate friendly feeling toward soldiers who served in his brigade and at the time of his death was First Department Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic of Maryland. He was a member of Wilson Post, No. 1, and was also President of the Old City Guard and Maryland Line Associations. When the announcement of his death was made at the Post Office, yesterday morning, the officers in the department were shocked beyond measure, and received the painful tidings with expressions of deep sorrow. When his death was bulletined at the various newspaper offices, grief was expressed in the faces of the many citizens who read the announcement, irrespective of political proclivities. There was not a man in the City of Baltimore more generally beloved than the deceased gentleman. In the various positions of trust and honor which he has held, his name has always been clear of the slightest stain, and the faithful manner in which he discharged his duties has given general satisfaction, and drawn forth complimentary comment from the whole community. The rooms of the various organizations of which he was a member, also the Post Office, are to-day draped in mourning. Gen. Denison was unmarried. He leaves two brothers and two sisters—Lieut. David A. Denison, United States Army, now in Italy, and John M. Denison, Treasurer of the Post Office, and Mrs. Charles P. Montague, of this city, and Mrs. Russell, of Troy, N. Y. He also leaves an estate valued at $500,000. The funeral will take place tomorrow afternoon, Monday, from the residence of Mrs. Montague. The pall-bearers are: Gens. John R. Kenly, Charles E. Phelps, Felix Agnes, Adam E. King, Cols. E. H. Webster, E. F. M. Faehtly, Edward Wilkins, and J. S. Johannas. The Fifth and Sixth Regiments, Maryland National Guard, with the employes of the Post Office, and the bodies of the several societies, will attend the funeral. Mr. John B. Askew has assumed the duties of Postmaster, which position he will fill until another appointment is made.

GEN. BARON VON STEINWEHR.

Gen. A. Von Steinwehr, of Cincinnati, Ohio, died suddenly at the Tift House, Buffalo, yesterday afternoon. He was on his way to this City, where his son resides. Adolph Wilhelm August Friedrich Baron Von Steinwehr was born at Blankenburg, in the Duchy of Brunswick, Sept. 22, 1822. He was educated at the Military Academy of the City of Brunswick, and entered the Army of the Duchy as Lieutenant in 1841. In 1847 he resigned and came to the United States for the purpose of offering his services to the Government in the Mexican war, but, failing to obtain a commission in the Regular Army, he returned to Germany, after marrying a lady of Mobile. In 1854 he returned to this country and purchased a farm near Wallingford, Conn. At the commencement of the civil war he raised a regiment, the Twenty-ninth New-York Volunteers, which he commanded at the first battle of Bull Run, forming part of the reserve under Col. Miles. On Oct. 12, 1861, he was commissioned a Brigadier General and appointed to the command of the Second Brigade of Blenker's Division, which in May, 1862, was attached to the Mountain Department, under Gen. Fremont. When Sigel assumed command of the corps, after the organization of Pope's campaign, Gen. Steinwehr was promoted to the head of the Second Division, and participated in the campaign on the Rapidan and Rappahannock. He was one of the officers especially mentioned by Gen. Lee in the note to Gen. Halleck threatening retaliation for certain orders issued by Gen. Pope and certain acts committed by some of his subordinates. At the battle of Chancellorsville he commanded a division in Gen. Howard's Eleventh Corps. Gen. Von Steinwehr served with distinction till the close of the war.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Dr. John L. Temple, the pioneer of homeopathy in St. Louis, and founder of the Homeopathic Medical College of Missouri, died there on Saturday afternoon, aged 70 years.

Dr. Milo W. Hill, born in Pompey, Onondaga County, and a resident of Buffalo, N. Y., since 1836, died yesterday afternoon, aged 72 years.

RAILROAD AID IN MISSOURI.

A bill designed to facilitate the building of railroads in Missouri has been introduced in the State Legislature, and is thus summarized by the St. Louis *Republican*: "It authorizes railroad companies to receive subscriptions to be paid in either 'money, property, material or work,' and to issue in exchange therefore 'transportation stock,' redeemable in passenger fares or freight carriage. The certificates of stock are to be issued in sums of not less than one share each, and are to be a first lien on the road and its property, into whose hands soever they may come, except as to mortgages recorded in the counties through which the road runs before the making of such subscriptions. No mortgage of the road is to have preference over transportation stock subscribed before the record of the mortgage. The transportation stock certificates may be issued to persons severally or jointly, and are redeemable in the following manner: The certificates, drawing 6 per cent. interest, and transferable by indorsement, shall entitle the holder thereof to their face value with interest in service either in fares or freight charges at the usual rates, provided that the road may require one-half the freight bills or fares to be paid in cash, crediting the remainder on the certificate till the amount due and unpaid shall be less than one-eighth, after which no more cash may be exacted. The certificates entitle the holder to all the rights and privileges of a stockholder, but shall not subject him to any liability for the debts or obligations of the company."

NEW-JERSEY FINANCES.

THE EXPENDITURES BY THE STATE IN A YEAR—RECEIPTS AND SOURCES OF REVENUE—THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL FUNDS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Sunday, Feb. 25, 1877.

The annual report of Hon. George M. Wright, the State Treasurer, was placed on the desks of members last week. Though just submitted, it brings the receipts and disbursements down to the close of the fiscal year, Oct. 31, 1876. The State Treasurer reports that because of the existence of several railroad corporations in the State from which no tax had been received for the year 1875, the revenue is somewhat smaller than it otherwise would have been. The consolidated statements show the total receipts and disbursements for the year to be as follows:

	Disbursements.	Receipts.
State fund	$1,597,354 93	$1,588,118 04
War fund	238 647 92	238,348 70
School fund	1,557,078 57	1 375,516 26
Agricultural College fund	6 960 00	6.960 00
State Library fund	3,144 62	3,350 00
Balance in bank Nov. 1, 1875	....	308,760 05
Total	$3,403,186 04	$3,521,282 05

The balance of $118,076 01 is to the credit of the following-named funds:

State fund	$30,593 85
War fund	2 691 54
School fund	27,486 63
State Library fund	7,282 78
Bank note redemption fund	21 61
Total	$118,076 01

The securities of the State held for the "State fund" are 2,837 shares of the Joint Companies' stock, $288,700; bonds of the Joint Companies, $24,000; bonds of the Jersey City and Bergen Railroad Company, $10,000; Centennial stock, $100,000; bonds of the several counties of the State for surplus revenue of United States, loaned, $764,670 44; making a total of $1,187,370 44. The receipts of the State fund for the year were as follows:

Tax from United Companies	$298,128 96
Tax on railroads	286,979 39
Interest and dividends on stocks and bonds	31,010 00
Paterson Savings Institution	350 00
Tax from Central Stock-yard Company	100 00
Temporary and special loans	250,000 00
State Prison receipts	34,206 65
From Secretary of State	8,356 84
Appropriation from State tax	664,360 18
Other sources	4,406 02
Total	$1,588,118 04

The disbursements from the receipts show a total of $1,597,354 93, being an excess of expenditure of $9,236 89. Among the more important disbursements are the following, on the following-named accounts: State Asylum for the Insane, at Morristown, $500,000; temporary loan, $200,000; printing, $110,080 87; salaries of Judiciary, $72,968; Legislature, $70,551 32; State Militia, $65,947 19; salaries of State Prison officials, $45,496 71; Reform School, $42,500; Lunatic Asylum, $40,761 53; transportation of prisoners and costs, $35,352 38; pensions, $31,918 81; State-house expenses, $27,695 07; support of deaf and dumb, $25,370 01; State Prison repairs, $23,131 61; State Prison maintenance, $21,311 22; Centennial stock, $20,000; public schools, $17,000; Centennial Commission, $16,500; Normal School, $15,000; support of blind, $13,723 53; salaries of lunatic asylum officers, $11,0 9 57; Riparian Commission, $11,000; refunded taxes, $10,455 01; State Prison improvements, $8,859 87; support of feeble-minded, $8,044; Geological Survey, $6,936 87; State Industrial School, $6,000; Washington Head-quarters, $1,250.

The indebtedness on war account has decreased $100,000, the amount of bonds redeemed by the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The balance of war bonds outstanding amounts to $2,396,300, of which another $100,000 fall due on Jan. 1 last.

The securities of the school fund amount to $1,214,333 50, of which $884,833 50 is in bonds secured by mortgage, $100,000 in bonds of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, $82,000 in bonds of Asa Packer and the New-Jersey West Line Railroad Company, $35,500 in stock of the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, $17,000 in bonds of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, $20,000 in State bonds, and the rest in local bonds. The receipts for the year were derived from the State school tax, amounting to $1,203,115 80; interest on bonds and mortgages, $55,404 17; rent from Morris Canal and Banking Company, $25,000; rent on basis of land under water, $23,979 58, and smaller sums from other sources. The Treasurer also holds rentals of lands under water amounting to $5,095, and 7 per cent. due semi-annually, on leases of lands under water given by the Riparian Commissioners, amounting to $371,717 91. There is due from the State fund to the school fund a balance of appropriation of the year 1873 amounting to $43,000, and the annual appropriations of $65,000 for the years 1874, 1875, and 1876, making a total of $238,000.

The Agricultural College fund, $116,000, is invested in the bonds of the State, and the interest, amounting to $6,960, is appropriated to the support of Rutgers Scientific School.

THAT LOUISIANA ARTICLE.

The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* of Saturday says: "In the present emergency in the Electoral count Democratic ingenuity has been bent toward placing a construction unfavorable to the Republican interest on an article on Louisiana affairs appearing in the editorial columns of the *State Journal* of last Thursday morning, claiming that it appeared in the 'organ of Gov. Hayes,' edited by his friend Gen. Comly, and that the article was inspired by Gov. Hayes himself. On principle the *State Journal* advocated the election of Gov. Hayes, and believes in his election; but to our readers it is scarcely necessary to reiterate the statement that this paper is not the organ of Gov. Hayes, or any other man; and to the people who know Gov. Hayes it will readily occur that he is a man not likely to make use of a personal organ. His letter of acceptance has been accepted as the index of what he will do upon reaching the Presidential chair, and the *State Journal* has had no desire and no opportunity to supersede that admirable document as the mouthpiece of the Republican candidate. We say this much in the absence of Gen. Comly, who, during nearly the whole of this week has been confined to his house by serious illness, and who, so far from being able to perform any editorial duty whatever, has been strictly forbidden by his physicians to receive visitors or to read the newspapers or manuscripts. In view of the industrious proclamation in Washington yesterday of the story above alluded to, it is proper to state that Gov. Hayes did not, directly or remotely, inspire the article in question. He certainly knew nothing of its existence or of any intention to write such an article until after its appearance in print; and we learn that he did not read the article or know of its publication until his attention was called to it by a telegram from Washington yesterday."

THE DIFFERENCE IN FATHERS.

A local correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* writes: "One Sunday, in the absence of the teacher, I took charge of a class of boys of from 4 to 6 years of age. 'Speaking the truth' was the basis of our conversation together. I asked the boys if either of them could tell the story of George Washington and his little hatchet. One of the boys promptly began to tell the story, and was listened to most attentively by the dozen or more of the class. One little fellow, who had given the most careful attention, turning his head a little one side, his bright eyes snapping, and with a most determined expression upon his face, exclaimed, 'Well, Mr. B——, I don't care, my father had an oleander bush and I cut it down. He asked me if I did it. I told him I did—and he licked me.'"

GOV. HAYES' VIEWS.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* prints the subjoined extract from a private letter written by Gov. Hayes on the 20th of June last: "You know I am so decidedly hard money that while I don't have the highest opinion of the resumption act [that of Jan. 14, 1875,] as a practical measure, it would, in my opinion, be a step backward to repeal it, unless the repeal was coupled with the adoption of a better measure looking to a return to coin." * * * "As to the civil service, I incline to adopt your view; certainly I believe in the principle. But all this is under advisement, and in due time I will try to act wisely. Platforms and letters of candidates are not like character and record."

LOSSES BY FIRE.

THE BURNING OF FOX'S THEATRE.

THE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA YESTERDAY MORNING—TOTAL LOSS OF NEARLY A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS—SEVERAL PERSONS BURIED BENEATH FALLING WALLS AND TIMBERS—VALUABLE BOOKS GREATLY DAMAGED BY WATER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Feb. 25, 1877.

The largest and most destructive fire which has visited this city for some time was that which destroyed Fox's New American Theatre this morning. The total loss by the burning of this and other buildings will amount to about $250,000. As announced in the telegraphic dispatches to THE TIMES, the fire was discovered about 12:20 o'clock in the vicinity of the property room. This apartment is said to be fire-proof, and what caused it is not known. Fortunately the audience, which was a large one, had left about an hour before, and all the attachés had retired, except the night watchman, Charles P. Charlton. He states that he discovered the fire, but the veteran circus man, Dan Gardner, contradicts this, and says that he saw the fire breaking out of the windows in the rear of the stage, and that he made an effort to get into the theatre. Charlton came to the door and asked him what was the matter, and immediately a volume of smoke rushed out enveloping both men. Charlton returned and endeavored to save something, but the flames seized upon the scenery, and he was overpowered. How he reached the street he knows not, but it is believed he crawled to the door, when some of the spectators pulled him out. In a few minutes the entire building was in flames. A stiff southwest wind carried the lighted cinders to the roofs of the buildings toward Tenth-street, where they struck the high walls of the Mutual Life Insurance building at the corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, and in a perfect shower fell upon the roof of the carriage manufactory of W. D. Rodgers & Co. This four-story structure was soon burned. A number of firemen were engaged in saving carriages on the first floor, when, without a second's warning, the roof and upper floors gave away, and fell to the cellar, carrying everything with it. Among the firemen buried were, George Bonaffon, Secretary of the Insurance Patrol, and George Frederick Newman, a member of the Patrol, were buried in the ruins. Thompson and Bonaffon were rescued, the former being severely cut in the head, and it is feared his skull is fractured. Bonaffon was injured on the head and sustained severe internal injuries. Newman was buried completely and remained under the smoldering mass for eight hours, being rescued about noon to-day in an unconscious condition. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where an examination did not reveal any severe internal injuries, although he was badly burned. It is not known whether any others are under the ruins.

About 4 o'clock the rear wall of the theatre fell, burying three firemen, who were afterward rescued. The Mercantile Library, the largest in the city, in the rear was also damaged by fire and water. The elements made inroads on the most valuable collections in the building, and among the books destroyed is a copy of Audubon's *Birds of America*, worth about $900, and many rare and curious volumes. The books in the political economy, scientific and medical, and law departments, to the number of about 6,000, are so badly injured by water that they will have to be rebound. The loss to the library is supposed to be about $50,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

Fox's Theatre is a complete wreck. It was built in 1870, and was insured for $80,000. There is a heavy mortgage upon it, held by the Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, and the place has been for sale for a year without a purchaser. "The Waifs of New-York" was the attraction last week, while the Zanfretta Troupe were to have opened to-morrow night. The actors and actresses lost all their wardrobes, the only things saved being three trunks belonging to Zanfretta. He lost four others, the contents of which he says were valued at about $4,000. The members of the theatrical company who lost their stocks were W. H. Danvers, Ted Hilner, Mrs. Addie Johnson, Miss Lena Gordon, Miss Agnes Martin, Miss Myers, Paul Beyer, John Forbes, T. E. Jackson, Miss Cora Lee, and Miss Alice Sheldon. John Britner and Lewis Miller, the leaders of the orchestra, lost all their music and musical instruments, among which was a violin said to be valued at $800. The rest are unknown.

Mr. Fox is at his residence in this City, confined to his bed. This is the second time he has met with such a reverse. When he had the American Theatre, on Walnut-street, near Eighth, it was destroyed by fire, on the night of June 19, 1867, while the "Black Crook" was being performed. At that time 13 persons were killed by falling wall. The theatre just destroyed was opened on the night of Dec. 17, 1870, and was on the site formerly occupied by the Academy of Fine Arts. This is the twentieth amusement hall which has been destroyed by fire in this city. W. D. Rodgers & Co. are insured for $65,000. The senior partner of this firm is also ill at his residence, and is not expected to recover.

FIRES ELSEWHERE.

At about 11 o'clock, on Saturday night, flames were discovered in the eastern corner of the second and four-story building of Crane & Co.'s saddlery hardware factory, on Mulberry, near Mechanic-street, Newark. An alarm was at once sounded, but the flames spread with such rapidity that before they could be extinguished the building had been almost wholly gutted. The firm lose on their stock about $20,000; insured in the Citizens and Humboldt, of New-York; Franklin, Delaware, Hope, and Hartford, the Orient, the Royal, of London, and other companies. The damage to the building was in the neighborhood of $6,000. The cause of the fire is not known, but incendiarism is suspected.

At 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out on the second floor of the two-story building No. 353 Adams-street, Brooklyn, from an overheated stove. The building is owned by James Howell, who occupied the first floor as an iron-railing factory. His loss amounts to about $1,000, fully insured. The second floor was occupied by John S. Leese, manufacturer of ladies' suits, whose loss on machinery and stock amounts to $18,000, which is more than covered by insurance in the following companies: Commercial, $2,600; Westchester, $2,600; St. Nicholas, $3,000; New-York Produce, $2,500; Guaranty, $2,500; Adriatic, $2,500, and Royal Canada, $1,850.

Pierce & Tyler's block at Athol, Mass., was burned on Saturday afternoon. Loss on building, $6,300; insurance, $5,000. Joseph Pierce's loss on furniture and stock, $5,000; uninsured; Tyler & Shumway, merchants, lose $1,300; insurance, $1,000.

A fire which broke out on the first floor of No. 116 Maiden lane, last evening, damaged the stock and fixtures of the New-York City Oil Company to the extent of $800. The building was slightly damaged.

BUSINESS TROUBLES BETWEEN MAN AND WIFE.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of the 17th inst.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	28	Lead, pigs	738
Bees-wax, pks.	2	Molasses, (N.O.)bbls.	35
Beans, bbls.	402	Spirits Turp., bbls.	623
Cotton, bales	5,953	Tar, bbls.	745
Copper, bbls.	54	Rosin, bbls.	5,080
Copper, cakes	135	Oil-cake, pks.	1,114
Dried Fruit, pks.	8	Pork, pks.	452
Eggs, bbls.	3,692	Beef, pks.	10
Flour, bbls.	10,033	Cut-meats, pks.	2,986
Wheat, bushels	4,400	Grease, pks.	167
Corn, bushels	41,100	Lard, pks.	481
Oats, bushels	14,250	Butter, pks.	2,667
Malt, bushels	8,092	Cheese, pks.	1,770
Barley, bushels	8,000	Tallow, pkgs.	180
Peas, bushels	1,200	Dressed Hogs, No.	584
Grass-seed, bags	1,389	Pea-nuts, bags	100
Flax-seed, bags	20	Rice, pks.	263
Cornmeal, bbls.	210	Starch, pks.	35
Oat-meal, bbls.	200	Skins, bales	58
Hemp, bales	34	Tea, half-chests	5
Hops, bales	124	Tobacco, hhds.	6
Hides, No.	2,704	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	119
Sides, bales	673	Whisky, bbls.	182
Leather, sides	9,749	Wool, bales	1,101

COFFEE—Fairly active and steady; sales 5,000 bags Rio, by the Astrea, 5,000 bags do. by the Genius, and 933 bags Laguayra by the Hornet, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been very quiet for early delivery at essentially unaltered figures....Ordinary quoted to-day at 11 15-16c.; low ordinary, 11 7-16c.@12 3-16c.; Middling, 12 9-16c@12 13-16c. Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 361 bales, (of which 199 bales were on last evening,) all to spinners.....And, for forward delivery, the dealings have been less active at reduced rates, closing a weak sort of extraordinary animation in this line....Sales have been reported since our last of 59,500 bales, of which 14,600 bales were on last evening, and 43,000 bales to-day, with 2,400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling. with February options closing at 12 3-16c.@12 7-32c.; March, 12 7-32c.@12 9-16c.; April, 12 5-8c.; May, 12 11-16c.; June, 12 13-16c.@12 27-32c.; July, 12 15-16c.; August, 12 31-32c.@13c.; September, 12 23-32c.@12 25-32c.; October, 12 7-16c.@12 9-16c.; November, 12 1-16c.@12 3-16c.; December, 12 1-16c.@12 5-16c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of 1-32c.@3-32c. ₱ lb., closing steady. The receipts at this port to-day were 5,953 bales, and at the shipping ports 11,829 bales, against 11,312 bales same day last week. The week's exports hence have been 5,224 bales, all to Liverpool....The exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 2,139,365 bales, of which 1,443,313 bales were sent to the British ports and 696,052 bales to the Continent.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplds.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10 13-16	10 13-16	10 15-16	10 15-16
Strict Ordinary	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Good Ordinary	9-16 11	9-16 11	11 1-16	11 1-16
Strict Good Ord.	11 13-16	11 13-16	11 15-16	11 15-16
Low Middling	12	12	12⅛	12⅛
Strict Low Mid.	12⅛	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜
Middling	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
Good Middling	12⅝	12⅝	12⅞	12⅞
Strict Good Mid.	13	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
Middling Fair	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
Fair	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10 7-16	Low Middling	11⅜
Strict Good Ord.	11 1-16	Middling	11⅞

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been quoted up to $2 15@$2 25, currency, on a better inquiry.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade in State and Western Flour was unimportant to-day, though in most instances prices showed a firmer tendency, under somewhat freer offerings. Export purchases were light, and mainly all of City Mills Extras for the West Indies. The boisterous weather checked operations....Sales have been reported since our last of 6,200 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes at $3 @$6 50; Sour Flour at $4 25@$6 50; poor to strictly choice No. 2 at $4 25@$6, chiefly at $4 65@$5 for fair to choice; ordinary to choice superfine Western, $5 60@$6, mainly at $5 85@$6; poor to good Extra State, $5 95@$6 20; good to choice do. at $6 20@ $6 40; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, on the basis of $6 65@7 10 for good to very choice, (with the main dealings within the range of $6 65@$6 90, or a shade under yesterday's figures;) do. for South America, at $7 85@$8 35 for very good to fancy; do. for the English markets, (of the grade of standard Extra state,) quoted at $6 asked; inferior to good shipping Extra Western, $5 60@$6 20; good to choice do., $6 20@$6 40; and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range....Included in the sales have been 2,450 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 1,900 bbls. were City Mills; 950 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras; 500 bbls. do. Patent do; 400 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment, at $7 80@$8;) 400 bbls. Superfine, and 275 bbls. No. 2, unsound Flour at the quoted rates....Southern Flour dull in former rates; sales of 800 bbls. chiefly Extras, at $7 50@$8 50....Of Rye Flour, 240 bbls. sold, chiefly on the basis of $4 75@$5, for good to strictly choice superfine State....Corn-meal inactive at previous prices, with sales reported of 450 bbls., including Yellow Western, at $2 75@$3, and Brandywine at $3 50.....And of Corn-meal, in bags, 1,350 bags, mostly coarse stock, at $1 05@$1 10 for City, $1 05@$1 07½ for Western, and 95c. for Baltimore.....Buckwheat Flour in moderate request at unchanged prices.

GRAIN—Wheat was extremely dull, but nominally unchanged as to price. Little demand from any source. Sales were confined to 1,000 bushels ungraded Spring, in store, for milling, at $1 30.....Corn was also quiet; new sell off 1c. ₱ bushel; old steady. Export call light, partly for No. 2 Chicago.....Sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels, including New-York No. 3 at 68¾c.@69c., closing heavy at 68¾c.; New-York Steamer Mixed at 69c.@69¾c., closing flat at 69c.; New-York Steamer Yellow, 1,600 bushels, at 69c.; new-crop Mixed Western, ungraded, at 57c.@ 59c.; new-crop Yellow Southern, 58c.@60c., from dock and afloat. White do., 2,000 bushels, afloat, at 62c., for export; ungraded Mixed Western, old crop, (nominal,) at 58c. @61c., in store and afloat; No. 2 Chicago, in store, quoted at 59c.; and afloat at 61c.; a boat-load was sold, afloat, for export, at 61c. And for forward delivery, at Philadelphia, further sales reported of 100,000 to 125,000 bushels Mixed Western, mostly within the range of 59½c.@57c.....Rye has been in fair demand, mainly for export, at firm prices; car lots of Jersey state and Pennsylvania reported sold at 85c.@86c., and of Western at 83c.@84c.; also a boat-load of Jersey, State and Pennsylvania, together, for prompt delivery, at 87½c. subject to shipment....Of Barley, 8,000 bushels fair two-rowed State sold on private terms, quoted at 65c. bid, and up to 67½c. asked.....Barley-malt, Peas, and Buckwheat quoted as in our last.....Oats have been in moderate request, with former rates for prime lots, which were offered sparingly..... Sales reported of 31,000 bushels, including White Western, at 44c.@50c. for inferior to about choice, at which $3,000 bushels in store, averaging about 36 lb., at 48c.; Mixed Western at 41c.@42½c., as to quality, of which about 4,500 bushels poor, in store, at 41¾c.; White State, fair ordinary to choice, within the range of 43c.@46½c.; fancy do. at 47½c.; Mixed State at 50c.@55½c. for very inferior to very choice, from track and afloat; New-York No. 1 White, 750 bushels at 05c.; New-York No. 2 White, about 5,000 bushels, at 48c.; New-York Extra, 2,250 bushels, at 56c.....A moderate inquiry has been noted for Seed, which has been quoted about steady....We quote 40 to 50 lb. at 2½@2¾c.; 80 to 80 lb., at 2½@2¾c., the latter rate for very choice; 100 lb. at $2 3@$2 8; Rye Feed at $2 40@$2 5; Sharps at $2 4@$2 6, the latter for choice. A car-load of Rye Feed was sold for $25 ₱ ton.....Seed—Very quiet; about prime to choice State Clover quoted at 15 4c.@16c.; very good to choice Western at 15c.@15½c.; sales unimportant. Other Seeds quiet at about previous prices.....Hay and Straw as last quoted. The week's export clearances hence for European ports included 3,973 bbls. Flour, 115,339 bushels Wheat, 326,560 bushels Corn, 4,400 bushels Rye, 22,991 bushels Barley, 17,563 bushels Peas.

HIDES—Have been quite moderately sought after at irregular prices.....The week's receipts have been 72,316 Hides at this port, 2,560 Hides at Boston, and 38 hales do., the sales including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Andresen, 2,740 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½ to 24 lb., part at 21c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 5,200 Dry Buenos Ayres Seconds, 21 to 23 lb., private terms; 1,500 Dry Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 21 lb., at 20c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 1,100 Dry California, 23½ lb., at 20c., gold, 30 days, usual selection; 1,175 Dry Matamoras, 23 to 24 lb., at 17c., gold, 60 days, selected; 500 Dry La Paz, 25 lb., private terms; 9,145 Dry Texas and Western, 22 to 25 lb., part at 18c., currency, 60 days, selected; 4,145 Dry Texas and Mexican Kips, 10 to 11 lb.; 600 Dry-salted Texas, 37 lb.; 1,565 Wet-salted Texas and Western, 45 to 50 lb.; 1,593 Wet-salted Mexican, 40 to 45 lb.; 735 Wet-salted Rio Grande, 58 lb.; 450 City Slaughter, 70 lb.; and 38 bales Calcutta Buffalo on private terms.....Stock in first hands to-day, 132,200 Hides, against 98,700 Hides last day, and 132,000 Hides one year.

HOPS—Have been more freely dealt in, but quoted lower and irregular in price.....New-York state, crop of 1876, quoted at 10c.@17c. for good to choice, with more tendency to favor buyers; New-York Eastern, new, 16c.@19c.; new Western at 8c.@12c.; Yearlings, 6c.@10c.; California of 1876 at 15c.@ 20c.; Oregon, 23c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c. ₱ lb.....The receipts at this port since Sept. 1, 1876, and since Sept. 1, 1875, as made up by Mr. Emmett Wells, 59,086 bales, against 63,879 bales same period in 1875; export clearances this week, 1,537 bales, and since Sept. 1, 39,001 bales, against 30,043 bales same period in 1875-6.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been moderately sought after within the range of 47c.@58c. for about good to fancy. Other kinds dull.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been inactive and weak; quoted at the reduced basis of $1 95@2 05 for common to good strained, ₱ 280 lb.....Tar and Pitch as last quoted.....Spirits of Turpentine in less request, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, at the close down to 40c. ₱ gallon. Sales, 100 bbls.

OIL-CAKE—Has been less sought after, with Western in bags, quoted at $34@$34 50, currency; City nominal.....Exports for the week, 13,674 pks.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in rather more demand, and quoted at 10¾c. in bulk and 12¾c. in shipping order. Sales reported of 3,000 bbls., in shipping order, at 12¾c.....Refined has been quiet; quoted at 15¼c.....Refined, in cases, quoted at 21c.....City Naphtha quoted at 12c.....At Philadelphia and Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 15½c.

PROVISIONS—Under the very unfavorable advices from Chicago, Mess Pork and Western steam Lard were much depressed to-day.....Western Mess Pork here has been less sought after for early delivery, at lower rates.....Sales reported of 150 bbls. uninspected at $15 75, and 100 bbls. of a favorite brand at $15 90. Other kinds very dull; Extra Prime and Western Prime nominal.....And for forward delivery here Western Mess has been moderately active; quoted for February, at the close, nominally March, nominally April, $15 40, and May, $15 55. Sales reported of 1,000 bbls. April at $15 40; 1,250 bbls. May, at $15 55 @$15 65.....Dressed Hogs in rather more demand, with Western quoted at 9¾c.@9¾c. for the latter for choice: City at 7¼c.@7¾c., and light Pigs at 7¾c.... Cut-meats have been moderately sought after at rather easier rates.....Sales include 19,000 lb. Pickled Sellies, in bulk, 8½ to 10 lb., at 7¾c.@8¾c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk within our previous range.....Also 100 bxs. Rib Bellies, part heavy averages, at 8c.....And, for Western delivery, 100 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 5¾c.....Bacon in light demand at irregular figures. Sales here, 25 bxs. Long Clear at 8¾c.....And, for Chicago delivery, Short Rib, in bulk, quoted for March at 8c. and April at 8¾c.....Western Steam Lard has been pressed for sale, and quoted lower for early delivery on a restricted movement. Chicago advices regarded as extremely unfavorable.....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 210 bxs. prime at $10 12½@$10 17½, closing at $10 15.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam has been fairly active, but at much reduced rates.....Western Steam for February, quoted at the close, nominally, at $10 12½@$10 17½; April, $10 27½; May, $10 40.....Sales were reported of Western Steam to the extent of 2,000 tcs., March, at $10 10@$10 15; 3,750 tcs., April, at $10 27½@ $10 30; and 3,000 tcs., May, at $10 40@$10 65.....City Steam and Kettle in light demand, quoted at the close at $10. Sales 63 tcs.....No. 1 quoted nominal. Refined Lard inactive; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at $10 5@$10 62½, and for the West Indies at $10.....Sales 150 tcs. for the West Indies, choice, at $10.....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs rather quiet within the previous range.....Beef and Beef Hams inactive at former figures.....Tallow has been in more demand at steady prices.....Sales, equal to 125,000 lb. prime country and City, at 7¾c.@8c.

STEARINE very quiet; choice City, in hhds., quoted at $10 75; prime to choice Western, in tcs., $10 50.....

Domestic Rice has been lightly dealt in at somewhat weaker prices.....We quote fair to strictly choice Carolina, in job lots, at $5 25@$6 75; Louisiana at $4 50 @$6 12½ ₱ 100 lb.....East India Rice has been dull since our last, with Rangoon quoted at $3 25, gold, in bond; Patna, $4 37½, currency, free, and in bond at $4, gold, ₱ 100 lb. The week's exports to Europe have been 1,869 pks. Pork, 2,347 tcs. Beef, 6,133 bxs. Bacon, 2,279 pks. Lard, 29,728 bxs. Cheese, 3,306 pks. Butter, 263 pks., and 1,000 bbls. Rice.

SKINS—Deer has been in rather more demand since our last, but quoted weak as to price.....The week's receipts have been 49 bales; sales, 14,000 lb. Furs and 1,900 lb. Central American on private terms.....Goat has been moderately active at firm rates; receipts, 833 bales: sales, 900 bales Mexican and 190 bales Curacoa on private terms..... Wax quoted as last: Yam, Cuba, 30c.; Guatemala, 32½c.@35c.; Para, 33c.; Sisal, 30c.; Fresa de Cabello, 27c.; Honduras, 32½c.; Central America, 28c.@30c. ₱ lb.....And Goat-tims: Tampico, 47½c.@50c.; matamoras, 47½c.@50c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52½c.; Payta, 49c.@51c.; Guayaquil, selected, 55c.@57½c.; Cape, 35c.; Madras, 55c.@ 57½c.; Patna, 40c.@42½c.

SUGARS—Raw continued in moderate demand, with fair to good refining Cubas quoted at 8¾c.@9¼c.

Sales, 750 bags Centrifugal at 10½c.; 11,000 bags Brazil, part at 9½c., and 200 hhds. New-Orleans on private terms.....Refined Sugars have been quiet at previous prices.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 75 bbls. at $1 12, and 50 bbls. at $1 11; closing dull at $1 11, showing a decline.

FREIGHTS—Trade was very quiet to-day, in nearly all connections, with rates quoted, in most instances, weak and nominal. No change was reported as in better supply, through the recent arrivals. Bids from the Petroleum and Grain interests for suitable vessels were less satisfactory to ship-owners.....For large pool the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 34,000 bushels Grain at 4½d. ₱ 60 lb.; 550 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 27s. 6d.@30s. ₱ ton; and 900 tierces Cottonseed Oil, in bulk, at 35s. ₱ ton; 250 tons Oil-cake, and 200 tons Rosin, placed on the berth hence for general cargo.....For a Bristol, a German bark, 314 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For the United Kingdom an American ship, 1,580 tons, and a British bark, 788 tons, with reaswed Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at 13s.; and a British bark, 288 tons, with Lumber from Bluffs, at 11½s.....For Hull, by steam, 500 bxs. Bacon at 37s. 6d. ₱ ton.....For Cork and orders, a Russian ship, with about 6,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 5s.; and two barks, with Grain, (3,750 and 3,000 quarters, respectively,) from Baltimore, (chartered there,) at 5s. and 5s. 1½d. ₱ quarter; and, rumored, a bark, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum, on private terms.....For Havre, the French steamer takes out 300 bales Cotton, 450 bags Coffee, 2,000 pks. Beef, Bacon, and Lard, 2,000 pks. Hops, and sundry lots of other general cargo, lately engaged at current quotations.....For Antwerp, by steam, 250 pks. Provisions, in lots, within the range of 25s.@35s. ₱ ton.....For Bremen, the vessel next steamer takes out 500 bales Cotton, 20,000 bushels Grain, 300 pks. Tobacco, 400 bbls. Resin, 750 pks. Provisions, and sundry lots of other general cargo, engaged at market figures, including the Grain, at 5c.; preliminary.....For Cronstadt, a Dane, and Tobacco on the basis of 40 do. for hogsheads.....For Hamburg, by steam, small lots of Measurement Goods at 90@100 Reichmarks.....For Matanzas, an American schooner, 284 tons, with empty Casks, from Philadelphia, reported at 3c.; and another, 331 tons, with Railroad Ties, from St. Mary's River, at 30c.....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, an American brig, 260 tons, reported on the basis of $3 25 for Molasses, and an American schooner, 305 tons, on the basis of $5 25 for Sugar.....For Cienfuegos and back to Philadelphia, an American schooner, 323 tons, reported on the basis of $5 50@$5 75 for Sugar.....For St. Pierre, a British schooner, 193 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on the basis of 50c. ₱ bbl.....For Machias, Me., a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $8 50.....For Rockland, Me., a schooner, with Coal, from south Amboy, reported at $1 60 ₱ ton.....For Chester, Penn., a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, at $5 62½.....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $6 50. .....For eastern ports, tonnage was in demand for the Coal trade, loading here, at $1 25@$1 50 ₱ ton; and for the Corn trade, loading at ports on Delaware Bay, at from 6c.@9c. ₱ bushel.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat active, but a shade lower; No. 2 Chicago Spring, $1 26, cash; $1 26¼, March; $1 28, April; $1 32½, May; No. 3 do., $1 13@$1 16; rejected, 95c.@99c. Corn steady, with a fair demand. 41c. cash; 41¾c., April; 43c. May; rejected, 38½c. Oats in good demand and a shade higher; 33½c., cash; 33¾c., March; 34⅜c., April. Rye steady and unchanged. Barley easier at 46c. Pork in fair demand, but lower and heavy; $14 25, cash; $14 47½@ $14 50, April; $14 75, May. Lard dull, weak, and lower; $9 70, cash; $9 80@$9 82½, April; $9 95, May. Bulk-meats easier. Dressed Hogs dull and lower; choice, $6 25; mixed, $6@$6 25. Whisky in good demand, tending upward at $1 05½@$1 06. Receipts—Flour, 4,300 bbls.; Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 131,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Rye, 3,400 bushels; Barley, 9,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,500 bbls.; Wheat, 4,400 bushels; Corn, 55,000 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels; Barley, 4,200 bushels.

BUFFALO, Feb. 24.—Markets quiet. Corn in light request. Wheat almost neglected. Oats neglected; offerings of poor quality. Flour firm and steady. Barley—Fair trade demand; prices weak. Malt—Good trade inquiry. Seeds lower; selling slowly. Pork inactive, buyers offering lower prices. Dressed Hogs unchanged. Other articles quiet; unchanged. Railroad Freights unchanged. Sales reported: Flour—750 bbls. Corn—5 cars new, on track, at 51c.@52c., quality considered; 12 cars do. on private terms. Wheat—3 cars White Michigan at $1 60; 2 cargo. at $1 65. 1 car North-western Spring at $1 48. Barley—1 car four-rowed State at 70c., and during the week, 20,000 bushels Canada on private terms, quotable at 70c.@75c. cash. Receipts—Flour, 3,500 bbls. Wheat, 16,800 bushels; Corn, 23,600 bushels; Oats, 14,710 bushels; Barley, 5,200 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,120 bbls.; Wheat, 16,900 bushels; Corn, 2,400 bushels; Oats, 14,700 bushels; Barley, 5,200 bushels; Rye, 800 bushels.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 24.—Flour quiet, steady, and unchanged. Wheat quiet, easy, and unchanged. Corn—southern dull and lower; Western dull, weak, and lower; southern White, 51c.@55c.; do. Yellow, 54c.@ 55c.; Western Mixed, spot, 56¼c.; March, 56¾c.; April, 56¾c.; May, 57c.; steamer, 53c. Oats quiet and easier; Southern, prime, 40c.@41c.; Western White, 38c.@40c. Rye quiet and nominally at 76c.@ 78c. Timothy-seed in fair demand; good to prime, $1 65@$1 85. Hay unchanged. Provisions a shade firmer, but not quotably higher. Butter dull and unchanged. Petroleum dull and nominal. Coffee quiet, steady, and unchanged. Whisky held at $1 10@$1 11; no sales. Receipts—Flour, 5,900 bbls.; Wheat, 2,500 bushels; Corn, 102,000 bushels; Oats, 1,600 bushels; Rye, 700 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 33,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 24.—Petroleum excited and lower; Refined, 15½c.; Crude, 13½c.@14c. Provisions quiet: Mess Pork, $15 50@$16 75; Beef Hams, 22c.@ 23c.; Smoked do., 11c.@12c.; Pickled do., 10c.@10½c. Lard, 10¼c.@10½c. Clover-seed less active at 15½c. @16c. Timothy, $2 05@$2 10. Flour held firm; sales, 1,000 bbls. Minnesota Family, $7@$7 75; Pennsylvania do., $7 12½@$7 50; Ohio do., $7 50@ $8; High Grades, $8@$10 25; Rye Flour, $4 25@ $4 37½. Wheat scarce; Pennsylvania steady, $1 55; Amber, $1 58@$1 60. Rye unchanged. Corn dull; Yellow, 55½c.@56½c.; White, 56c.@56¾c.; sail, 56¾c., free on board. Oats more active; White, 40c. @42c.; Mixed, 37c.@38c. Whisky—Western, $1 10. Receipts—Flour, 3,440 bbls.; Wheat, 2,200 bushels; Corn, 45,200 bushels; Rye, 500 bushels; Oats, 2,100 bushels; Barley, 1,500 bushels. Shipments—Corn, 76,111 bushels; Flour, 585 bbls.; Oats, 1,505 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 24.—Flour steady, unchanged. Wheat firmer for low grades; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 48¾@ $1 48¾ bid; No. 3 do., $1 43¾. Corn steady, unchanged. Oats dull; lower to sell; 34¾c. bid. Rye dull; lower to sell; 66c. bid. Whisky quiet at $1 06. Pork active at $15 bid, cash and February; sales at $15@$15 10, March; $15 10@$15 12½, April; $15 15 @$15 17½, May. Lard inactive at 9¾@9¾c. Bulk-meats easier: little doing; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c., April. Bacon quiet; unchanged. Live Hogs firmer on account of light receipts, but prices unchanged. Cattle quiet, unchanged. Receipts—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,000 bbls.; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 1,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Rye, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 1,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 24.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; Red, $1 45@$1 55. Corn in fair demand at 41c.@44c. Oats in good demand at 37c.@42c. Rye quiet at 75c.@80c. Barley firmer but unchanged. Lard in fair demand at $9 50. Bulk-meats quiet and nominal; Steam, 9¾c.; Kettle, 10½c.@11c. Bulk-meats dull at 8¾c.@8¾c., and 8¾c.@ 8¾c. for shoulders. Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Bacon quiet at 11c.@11¾c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib, and Clear Sides. Whisky in good demand at $1 06. Butter quiet, unchanged. Live Hogs firmer; common, $4 90@$5 20; fair to good, light, $5 25@$5 50; packing, $5 00@$5 25; fair to good butchers', $5 00@$5 10; receipts—445 head; shipments, none.

TOLEDO, Feb. 24.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 54; Amber Michigan, March, $1 52; April, $1 55; May, $1 58; No. 2 do., $1 36½; No. 2 Red Winter, March, $1 51; April, $1 54; No. 3 Red, $1 35½; Rejected Lake Shore Red, $1 30. Corn dull; high Mixed, 44¾c.; No. 2, spot, 44c.; March, 44¾c.; No. 2 White, 44½c.; Rejected, 43½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 35c.; White, 41c.; Rejected, 34½c. Clover-seed, $8 90. Receipts—300 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 58,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—200 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn; 700 bushels Oats.

DETROIT, Feb. 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat very active; Extra White Michigan, $1 53 bid; Milling, $1 50¼ bid; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 04¾; Milling, $1 50; No. 2 White Michigan, $1 44½; No. 2 Amber do. $1 46 asked. Corn quiet and easy; high Mixed, 40½c. bid. No. 1 Mixed, 40c. on track; Oats quiet and steady; White, 42½c. on track. Mixed, 40c. bid, on track. Receipts—Flour, 1,731 bbls.; Wheat, 23,155 bushels; Corn, 24,411 bushels; Oats, 1,011 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 1,875 bbls.; Wheat, 5,719 bushels; Corn, 14,850 bushels; Oats, 2,766 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 24.—Flour quiet; neglected. Wheat unsettled; closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 42; No. 2 do., fresh, $1 33¾; March, $1 32½; April, $1 33⅜; No. 3 do., $1 25. Corn dull; No. 2, 42c.; new, 38c. Oats dull; neglected; No. 2, 32c. Rye quiet at 73c. Barley—No. 2 Spring, 63c.; No. 3 do., 53c. Provisions dull; nominal. Mess Pork, $14 50. Lard, 9¾c. Dressed Hogs steady at $5 50@$6. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—14,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn steady; White, 43c.; Mixed, 41c. Rye in fair demand and firm at 70c. @80c. Oats steady and firm; White, 43c.; Mixed, 41c. Pork quiet at $15 50@$16 75. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Bacon quiet but firm; shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Ribs, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12½c.@14c. Lard in fair demand; Tierce, 11¾c.; Kegs, 12½c. Whisky steady at $1 06. Bagging quiet at 12c.

OSWEGO, Feb. 24.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,100 bbls. Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 50; No. 2 do., $1 53; No. 2 Red Wabash, $1 60; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 63. Corn steady; sales 6,000 bushels mixed Western at 58c., on cars. Barley quiet; No. 1 Canada held at $1; No. 2 do., 90c. Corn-meal unchanged. Mill feed unchanged. Railroad Freights —Flour, to Boston, 45c.; to New-York, 35c.; to Albany, 20c. Railroad Shipments—Flour, 1,200 bbls.

CHICAGO, Feb. 24.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,570 head; shipments, 3,300 head; fairly active, steady, and unchanged. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 3,400 head; in good demand and a shade easier; Cnlls, $4 50@$5 25; inferior to good light, $5 40@$5 60; good to choice packing, $5 60@$5 ..... shades smooth shipping, $5 95@6 10. Sheep quiet but steady; receipts, 200 head.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 24.—Flour quiet; unchanged. Wheat dull; unchanged. Corn dull and weak at 39½c. bid, on track; 40c., March; 41½c., April; 42½c., May. Provisions dull, unsettled. Bulk-meats quiet; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Shoulders, 5¾c.@5¾c., with small offerings. Live Hogs quiet at $5@$5 25; receipts, 600 head; shipments 240 head.

PROVIDENCE, Feb. 24.—The printing cloths market continued dull all of the past week, with sales reported of only 10,000 pieces; prices declined ⅛c.@ ¼c. on the week, closing nominally at 4¾c.@5c. for standard and extra 64x64 cloths.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Bran scarce and firm; held at $1. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York sight, ¼ premium; Sterling, $5 09½ for the bank. Gold, 105¼@105⅞.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 24.—Spirits Turpentine quiet, at 37c. Strained Rosin quiet, at $1 62½. Crude Turpentine steady: Hard, $1 75; Yellow Dip and Virgin, $2 75. Tar quiet.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 24.—Cotton steady; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.; net receipts, 2,801 bales; gross, 2,827 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,110 bales; to the Continent, 1,334 bales; sales, 4,500 bales; stock, 103,370 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 24.—Cotton dull; Middling, 12¼c.@12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.@12c.; Good Ordinary, 11¼c.; net receipts, 727 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 9,437 bales; coastwise, 417 bales; sales, 700 bales; stock, 38,604 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 24.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 12c; Low Middling, 11¾c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 309 bales; exports, to the Continent, 960 bales; sales, 575 bales; stock, 48,927 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 24.—Cotton heavy; Middling, 11¾c.; Low Middling, 11¼c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅝c.; net receipts, 1,428 bales; exports, coastwise, 596 bales; sales, 720 bales; stock, 74,107 bales.

HAVANA WEEKLY MARKET.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—Sugar—the market ruled very active, closing with an upward tendency: the receipts are accumulating with better selections; Clayed Sugar, Nos. 10 to 12, at 10¾@11⅛ reals ₱ arroba; do., Nos. 15 to 20, at 12⅛@13⅛ reals; Molasses' Sugar, Nos. 7 to 12, at 9⅝@10⅜ reals; Muscovado Sugar, inferior to fair, 8½@9¼ reals, do., fair to good, 8¾@9⅜ reals; Centrifugal Sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in bxs., 11¼@ 11⅝ reals; in hhds., 11⅛@12 reals; stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 94,000 bxs. and 28,500 hhds.; receipts of the week, 29,000 bxs. and 12,000 hhds.; exports during the week, 10,500 bxs. and 5,500 hhds., including 5,000 bxs. and 4,000 hhds. to the United States. Molasses, 5½ degrees Saccharine, 6 reals ₱ keg. Bacon, $37 50@$38 50 ₱ cwt. Butter, $63@$78 ₱ quintal for Superior American. Flour, $35@$37 ₱ bbl. For American Jerked Beef, $5 ₱ arroba. Hams, $38@$50 ₱ quintal for American Sugar-cured. Lard, in kegs, $37 75 @38 ₱ quintal; in tins, $44@$45. Potatoes, $10 00@ $11 ₱ bbl. Honey, 5¼ reals ₱ gallon. Onions, $2 50@$2 75 ₱ bbl. for American. Codfish, in tins, 11¾ reals ₱ pound. Smoked Haddocks, $3 00@$3 75, gold. Lumber—White Pine, $34 ₱ M.; Yellow Pine, $28@$29 ₱ M., gold. Shooks in abundant supply; box, 8 reals; Sugar, hhds., 7 reals; Molasses, hhds., 21@22 reals. White Navy Beans, 29@30 reals ₱ arroba. Chewing Tobacco, 62@64 ₱ quintal. Corn, 10@10¾ reals ₱ arroba. Hoops, Long Shaved, $55 ₱ M. Freights in sea active, with rates drooping; loading at Havana for the United States, ₱ box of Sugar, 75c.; ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $3 25@$4; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $2 25 @$2 50; loading on the north coast (outside ports) for the United States, ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $2 00@ $2 75; to Falmouth and orders, 35s.@37s. 6d. Tobacco steady. Spanish Gold, 231⅛. Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 3@3¼ discount; short sight, do., 2¼@2½ discount; 60 days, gold, 2¼@2½ premium; short sight, do., 3@3¼ premium.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos. 130—Lord, Jr., vs. Funk.
142—Matter of Drain.
146—Matter of Wakefield vs. Foster.
150—Johnson vs. Empire State T. &c., M. Co.
185—Murphy vs. Moss.
15—Adams vs. Cappaert.
30—Niles vs. Shaw.
49—Bell vs. The Mayor, &c.
52—Pinckney vs. Kennedy.
60—Bryan vs. Paoli Belt Co.
65—Reinach vs. Smithers.
68—Mitchell vs. Rockwell.
71—Bryan vs. Paoli Belt Co.
72—Chappell vs. Hubbell.
80—Kelly, &c., vs. Dayton.
81—Linn vs. Hausmann.
83—Sickbert vs. Cody.
84—Donohue vs. Cody.
85—Metropolitan B'k vs. Lafflin.
86—Doll vs. Inness.
87—Same vs. Same.
92—The Mayor, &c., vs. Metropolitan B'k.
93—Board of Supervisors vs. Trade-men's B'k. Call commencing at No. 201.

Nos. 94—The Mayor, &c., vs. T

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. SAILING UNITED STATES MAIL.

The steamers of this line take the inside route, commanded by Lieut. Maury, U. S. N., going south of the banks on the passage to Queenstown all the year round.

CELTIC.....SATURDAY, March 10, at 2 P. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, March 17, 8:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, March 31, at 8:30 A. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, April 7, 12:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in accommodations. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships, where the motion is least felt, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon $80 and $100, gold; return tickets at favorable terms; steerage, $25.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York.

E. J. COTTIS, Agent.

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NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On their outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, everything to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing this meridian if East of 50, or nothing to the north of 43.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BATAVIA....WED., Feb. 28 | ALGERIA...WED., March 14
ANYSSINIA...WED., March 7 | PARTHIA...WED., Mar. 21

Passengers marked * are not carried on passenger steamers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY. (LIMITED.)
LIVERPOOL, (Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

IDAHO.....Feb. 27, at 3 P. M.
MONTANA.....March 6, at 10 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....March 13, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING.....March 20, at 9 A. M.
DAKOTA.....March 27, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA.....April 3, at 9 A. M.

RATES OF PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Offices, No. 29 Broadway.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.)

ALPS.....Feb. 28
ETNA.....March 15

For KINGSTON (Jam.) and HAYTI.

ATLAS.....March 14

Superior first-class passage and accommodations. PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall st.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers sail from Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st.

STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, March 8
STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, March 15
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, March 22
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Thursday, March 29

First cabin, $60, $65, and $70, according to accommodations; return tickets, $110, $125. Second cabin, $35; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

STEERAGE tickets at No. 45 Broadway, and at the company's pier, foot of Canal st., North River.

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E. J. COTTIS, Agent.

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

GEO. W. CLYDE.....WEDNESDAY.....Feb. 28
CHARLESTON.....SATURDAY.....March 3

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent.

Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and inspected at the office of

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Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

Or BARTLETT D. HASKELL, General Agent Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

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STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 34th st., Hoboken.

NECKAR...Sat., March 3 | WESER...Sat., March 17
AMERICA...Sat., March 10 | MOSEL...Sat., March 24

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN.

First cabin.....$100 gold
Second cabin.....60 gold
Steerage.....30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling Green.

ANCHOR LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

California, March 3, A. M. | Victoria, March 17, 7 A. M.
Ethiopia, March 10, 2 P. M. | Politic, March 24, 1 P. M.

TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR DERRY.

Cabins $65 to $80, according to accommodations; intermediate, $35; steerage $28.

NEW-YORK AND LONDON.

Elysia...March 10, 2 P. M. | Italia...March 24, 1 P. M.

Cabins, $95 to $70 Steerage, $28. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. Drafts issued for any amount at current rates. Company's Pier Nos. 20 and 21, North River, N. Y. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, No. 7 Bowling Green.

INMAN LINE. MAIL STEAMERS.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND, Saturday, March 3, 8 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS...Saturday, March 17, 6:30 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN, Saturday, March 24, at 1 P. M.

From Pier 43 North street.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets, unfavorable terms. STEERAGE, $24. Currency. Drafts at lowest rates.

Saloons, state-rooms, Smoking, and Bath-rooms amidships.

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Nos. 15 and 33 Broadway, N. Y.

NATIONAL LINE—Piers 44 and 51 North River. FOR LONDON.

DENMARK.....SATURDAY, March 10, P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Mar 3, 7 a. M. | Spain, March 10, 7 P. M.

Cabin and steerage passage, and drafts from £1 upward, issued at very low rates. Company's offices No. 29 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

M. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 28, Pier No. 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agent, No. 409 Broadway.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 3, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESMAN, WEDNESDAY, March 7, Pier 16 East River, 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agts., 62 South st.

ALACHUA, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 10, Pier 43 North River, 3 P. M. GEO. YONGE, Agt., 409 Broadway.

Insurance ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers. Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central R. R. of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers City Point and Dictator also, with the steamer J. B. SCUYLER, which has been placed on the inside route from Savannah to Florida, and offers unsurpassed accommodations.

C. H. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R. of Ga.,
No. 315 Broadway. No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL AND PANAMA TRANSIT
STEAM-SHIP LINES.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, NEW-ZEALAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA, OREGON, &c.

Sailing from Pier foot Canal st., North River.

From SAN FRANCISCO to PANAMA.

Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY.....Thursday, March 1

connecting for Central America and South Pacific ports.

From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Thursday, March 1

From San Francisco to Sandwich Islands, Australia, and New-Zealand.

Steam-ship CITY OF SYDNEY.....Wednesday, Feb. 28

For freight or passage apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., or H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent, No. 6 Bowling Green. Pier foot Canal st., North River.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Wednesday, Feb. 28
CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Wednesday, March 14

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS.

Via Havana, Progreso, Campeachy Tuxpan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Saturday, March 10

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 23 and March 10 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

For freight or passage apply to
FABENANDEZ & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA
DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steamships sail regularly at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River as follows:

COLUMBUS.....WEDNESDAY, March 7
CLYDE.....SATURDAY, March 17

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana

HAMBURG American Packet Company's line, for PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG and HAMBURG.

BORUSSIA.....March 15 | SILESIA.....March 22
HAMMONIA.....March 8 | WIESBADEN.....March 29

Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg, and all points in England, First Cabin, $150 gold; Second Cabin, $90 gold; Steerage, $30, currency.

KUHNHARDT & CO., Agents,
No. 3 Broadway. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y. General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets Ferries, as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 8:30 A. M., 8 and 8:30 P. M. daily.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, at 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 8:30 A. M., 8, 9:7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington at 4:10 P. M. Regular, at 8:40 A. M., 1, 6, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8:30, 8:40, 9:7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Emigrant and second-class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For trains to Newark, Elizabeth, Rahway, Princeton, Trenton, Bordentown, Amboy, Flemington, Belvidere, and other points, see local schedules at all Ticket Offices.

Trains arrive from Pittsburg, 6:20 and 10:30 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. daily. 10:10 A. M. and 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20, 9:50 A. M., 4:10, 6:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday, 6:30, 9:50 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:05, 6:20, 6:30, 9:50, 10:10, 11:50 A. M., 2:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:50, 9:40, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M. Sunday 5:05, 6:30, 6:50, 9:50, 11:50, A. M., 6:50, 10:10, and 10:20 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson street, Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

TO PHILADELPHIA
via
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED ROUTE AND SHORT LINE between
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

14 Through Trains each way daily; 3 Depots in Philadelphia, 2 in New-York.

4 Tracks, the most Improved Equipment, and the Fastest Time consistent with absolute safety.

Express Trains leave New-York, via Desbrosses and Cortlandt streets Ferries, as follows:

7:30, 8:30, 8:40, (9:30 Limited,) 10:30 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 Midnight. Sunday, 8:30 A. M., 6, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

Returning, trains leave Philadelphia 3:20, 3:30, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 11 A. M., (Limited Express, 1:35 P. M.,) 1:40, 4, 5:30, 7, and 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight. On Sunday, 3:20, 3:30, 7, 8:30 A. M., 4, 7, 7:35 P. M., and 12 Midnight.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Depot, Jersey City. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing Dec. 26, 1876, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot, 7:15 A. M., Western and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars to Canandaigua.

8:30 A. M., special Chicago and St. Louis Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo. Also, through car to St. Louis.

11:00 A. M., North-ern and Western Express.

3:30 P. M., special Albany, Troy and Western Express arrives at Buffalo 7:10 A. M.

5:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:30 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and Louisville. Also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, and to Montreal via St. Albans.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Tables.

Tickets for sale at Nos. 253, 261, and 413 Broadway, and at Westcott Express Company's offices, Nos. 7 Park place, 785 and 942 Broadway, New-York, and 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

C. B. MEEKER, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and the West. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining-coaches to Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

ANO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD CO.

After Dec. 10, 1876, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Caanan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M., and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston 9 and 11 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (9 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston, (via Shore Line,) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.) Boston and New-York Air Line, 8 A. M., 1 and 11:35 P. M.

Way trains as per local time-tables.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENT PASSENGER TRAINS. JAN. 1.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Debrosses sts., at 6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Elmira, Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

General Eastern office corner Church and Cortlandt sts. CHARLES H. CUMMINGS, Agent.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Engineer.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers take this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:18 and 8 P. M. at Newport.

THEODORE WARREN, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR BOSTON AND ALL POINTS EAST.
REDUCED FARE.

Elegant steamers leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company and at No. 363 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

Freight only, steamers leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Park place, at 4:30 P. M. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, Pres. C. W. PILLINS, G. P. Agent.

FALL RIVER LINE
FOR
BOSTON AND THE EAST.
FARES REDUCED.

Leave New-York daily, (Sunday excepted,) from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st., 5 P. M.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.

GEO. L. CONNOR, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1; steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

ELECTIONS.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, O., Feb 15, 1877.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the company in Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, March 7, 1877.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 20th inst., until March 8.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

STUYVESANT FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 122 BOWERY and No. 200 BROADWAY,
New-York, Feb. 21, 1877.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TWENTYfive Directors and three Inspectors of the next annual election will be held at the office of the company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 8, 1877. Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEORGE B. BROADS, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND COLORADO COMPANY,
PARK BANK BUILDING,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 10, 1877.

DIVIDEND NO. 1.—A DIVIDEND OF ONE PER cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this company, payable at this office, on and after March 1, 1877, to the stockholders of record at the closing of each month's transfer-books, which will close on the 20th day of February instant, and reopen March 2, 1877. H. GROENEMEYER, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 8th-av. and 14th-st.—Interest commencing from the first of each month; assets, $3,586,761 42; surplus, $481,697 98.

E. H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

PROPOSALS.

DOMINION OF CANADA,
CITY OF MONTREAL.

STREET RAILWAY PRIVILEGES.

SEALED TENDERS, indorsed "TENDER FOR STREET RAILWAY PRIVILEGES," and addressed to the undersigned, will be received at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, until

FRIDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF JUNE NEXT,

for the privilege of laying rails and running cars in certain streets or sections of streets in this city, under certain conditions and stipulations, as detailed in the printed specifications adopted by the City Council, a copy of which may be obtained on application to the undersigned, by any person who may desire to tender. (By order.) CHAS. GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

CITY CLERK'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, MONTREAL, Feb. 1, 1877.

PROPOSALS FOR RIP RAP GRANITE.

ENGINEER OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 22, 1877.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M., on the 22d day of March, 1877, for Rip Rap Granite for Breakwater at Block Island, R. I. Rip Rap Granite for Breakwater at Block Island, R. I. Specifications in regard to the work and blank forms for proposals and guaranty, upon which all bids must be made, will be sent on application to this office.

C. E. WARREN, Major of Engineers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COMPANION.—BY A FRENCH LADY, WITH superior recommendations, as assistant for invalid lady, or infant from its birth, or housekeeper. Address French, Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and do fine washing and ironing, or do general house-work; is a good plain cook; best City reference; four years in last place. Call at No. 365 6th-av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and sewing, or waiting; three years' reference. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 104 West 11th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG woman in private family; is an excellent fine washer. Call for two days at No. 62 West 49th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, and could wait on a lady; first class reference from last place. Call at No. 308 East 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl; can do sewing; can operate on Domestic machine; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 763 6th-av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, OR Laundress.—By an American girl; good City reference. Address E. B., Box No. 295 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT SWEDISH woman as cook or housekeeper in a first-class family; no objection to take charge of the household of a widowed gentleman; can furnish references as to capability and general disposition of person. Call or address for two days Mrs. Brown, No. 26 Oliver-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family as cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best of City references from last place. Address C. E., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK—WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS first-class cook and her husband as waiter man, together, in a private family; best City reference. Address Eliza, Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; an excellent baker; City or country; will assist in washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 434 West 45th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., one flight up, back room, for two days.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL AS GOOD plain cook; will assist with washing and ironing; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 150 West 28th-st., in store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 225 East 35th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; GOOD COOK AND baker, and excellent washer and ironer; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 344 East 34th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant American woman, or will do general house-work; City reference. Call at No. 237 West 35th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; excellent washer and ironer; has good references. Call at No. 307 East 44th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker the work of a few more first-class families; none to surpass in fitting or trimming; dresses made over equal to new; or would take charge of a first-class work-room; the best of City references; prices to suit the times. Call at No. 334 6th-av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGH FIRSTclass dress-maker; will go out by the day; elegant designs for suits and evening dresses for ladies and children; fitting perfect. Address by note Bolstau, No. 100 West 2-th st., near 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED woman as working housekeeper in a widower's family; best City reference. Call at No. 119 West 26th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan to do house-work in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 304 East 33d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG woman to do general house-work in City or country; good City reference. Call at 244 West 30th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COLORED GIRL TO DO light house-work and make herself useful. Call or address for two days at No. 218 East 48th-st.

LADY'S MAID.—TO ONE OR TWO LADIES BY an experienced person, (German Protestant;) best City reference. Address Miss Wilson, No. 48 First av., corner 3d-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS Laundress or to do fine washing and assist with upstairs work; good City references. Call at No. 1,150 2d av., near 60th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS Laundress; first-class laundress; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 232 West 31st-st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, and assist in chamber-work; best City reference. Can at No. 35 East 35th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS AN experienced infant's nurse; understands thoroughly bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to go out to work by the day; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 West 19th st., between 6th and 6th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as baby nurse; understands the care of children and the management of a baby from birth; is a good seamstress; has no objection to assist with chamber-work. Call or address A. M., No. 206 East 60th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, speaks French, a good nurse; wants to travel with a family; City reference. Address Parisian, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESpectable young girl in a small family; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 770 3d-av.; ring fourth bell.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT WOMAN as child's nurse and to sew; has good references. Address P. D. S., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL IN A PRIvate family to take care of growing children and make herself useful; age 15. Call at No. 228 West 29th-st.

NURSE.—ACCOUCHEUSE AND MONTHLY NURSE is disengaged. Mrs. Harper, No. 141 East 8th-st., Room No. 12.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; CAN TAKE CARE of a baby; good City reference. Call at No. 213 East 25th-st., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN GIRL for child's nurse in an American family. Call at No. 1,016 1st-av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; WOULD take charge of a baby at her residence; it will have motherly care. Call for two days at 995 2d-av.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS NURSE; is willing and obliging; best City reference. Address M. J. P., No. 425 West 41st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A VERY RELIABLE PERSON as seamstress; finishes and trims, and does all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; good City reference; willing and obliging. Call at No. 223 West 35th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, by the day or week; expert in all kinds family sewing and dress-making; excellent operator. Call at No. 239 West 28th-st., third bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, as seamstress and chamber-maid, or as waitress; first-class reference; City or country. Call at No. 237 East 24th-st.

SEAMSTRESS AND HAIR-DRESSER.—To work by the day, or would take work home; also makes hair switches. Call at No. 230 3d-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call or address M. A. C., No. 504 West 41st-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; WILL assist with chamber-work; City reference. Call at No. 126 West 50th-st., near 6th-av., third floor.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; best City reference. Call at No. 29 West 13th-st.

WASHING.—A FEW RESPECTABLE FAMILIES' fine washing; dresses and children's clothes neatly done; shirts finely polished; French flaring and puffing in superior style; most respectable City reference for honesty and ability. Call or address Laundress, No. 146 East 39th-st., near Lexington-av., Room No. 15.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS to do ladies', gentlemen's, and families' washing at her own home; no objection to go out to work by the day; best City reference. Call at No. 346 6th-av., rear house.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH woman; family washing from 50 to 75 cents a dozen; fluting, puffing, and polishing done in the finest style; good drying place. Call at No. 238 East 30th-st., rear house.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED LAUNDRESS; FAMily or gentlemen's washing done in first-class style; contracts for washing made with schools, families, and hotels. Address A. Harris, Washington Laundry, No. 205 8th av., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress a few gentlemen's or families' washing at her home; 75 cents per dozen, or go out by the day. Call at No. 150 West 27th-st.

WASHING.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS at all kinds of laundry work and plain washing; 75 cents per dozen; large sunny yard. Address Mrs. Cooper, No. 440 West 25th st., back basement.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; gent's and families' washing at her own home; best reference. Call at No. 315 East 37th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WHO is an excellent washer and ironer, to go out in private families. Call at No. 212 West 50th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; day's work and cleaning; good reference. Call at No. 210 West 30th-st., A. Anthony.

MALES.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN AS COOK IN private house; wages moderate; references. Address St. Alvère, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; BEST CITY references; no objections to the country. Can be seen at his last employer's, No. 21 West 34th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHLY understands his business; willing and obliging; no objection to country; understands the care and treatment of gentlemen's road horses; highly recommended; living six years in one place. Address A. B., Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman in City or country; first class; single man; safe, experienced driver; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, and carriages; understands carefully; can milk; willing to make himself generally useful; wages moderate. Address Howard, No. 532 Pearl st., for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable man, married; experienced, capable, and trustworthy; generally useful; knows the City; will be found a good man in every respect; has good reference from late employer, who can be seen. Address, for three days, X. Y., Box No. 328 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—I HAVE SOLD MY ESTABLISHment, and am anxious to procure a good place for my coachman, who has served me faithfully for years, with the strictest honesty, sobriety, and fidelity; understands his business thoroughly and performs it skillfully; handy, industrious, good man; strictly temperate. Address XX. No. 713 7th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN; NO FAMILY; understands care and management of horses, carriages, and harness; highly recommended by his last employer, with whom he has lived seven years. Call or address groom, at M. ARGOT, No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where creditors may attend to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

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Clerk of the District Court.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ALLEY, Bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the thirteenth (13th) day of March, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

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IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN F. KILGOUR, bankrupt.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the State-house, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the thirteenth (13th) day of March, A. D. 1877, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt. W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

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HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL GARDENER, GOOD farmer, with working wife, without children, to cultivate a farm as their own; well stocked, with everything furnished; applicants by mail write nationality, qualifications, age, references, wages. ALEXANDER, No. 159 Bowery.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS AN ATtendant on an elderly lady; references required. Apply at

THE PULPIT.

TALMAGE AS AN INSURANCE AGENT.

HE URGES ALL MEN TO INSURE THEIR LIVES —PHARAOH'S DREAM AND ITS RESULTS —THE NEEDS AND TEMPTATIONS OF INSURANCE MEN.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage preached a sermon yesterday morning at the Brooklyn Tabernacle to "Insurance People," taking his text from Genesis, forty-first chapter, thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth verses: "Let Pharaoh do this, and let him appoint officers over the land and take up the fifth part of the land of Egypt in the seven plenteous years. And let them gather all the food of those good years that come, and lay up corn under the hand of Pharaoh, and let them keep food in the cities." These, said Mr. Talmage, were the words of Joseph, the President of the first life insurance company that the world ever saw. Pharaoh had a dream that nearly distracted him. He dreamed that he stood on the banks of the Nile and saw seven fat, sleek cows come up out of the river, and they began at once to browse in the thick grass. There was nothing startling about that, but immediately after them came seven gaunt, lean cows, that ate their fat predecessors. Pharaoh sent for Joseph, and he interpreted the dream, telling him that there would be seven years of plenty, followed by seven years of famine, and it having been decided to gather in the food of the plenteous years, Joseph was made President of the undertaking. In every city, the preacher said, there were branch houses of this great Egyptian Life Insurance Company. It had in it all the advantages of the "life policy" plan, the "endowment plan," the "tontine plan," and all the other good plans. It had been stated that an English clergyman had started the first life insurance company, but this was not so—the institution was as old as the Egyptian corn-hills.

There was at the present time a great outcry against life insurance companies, which was occasioned by the failure of a few, and it was time for the pulpit to speak out on the subject. There was a great agitation. On every side was heard talk of insolvent trust corporations, the appointment of Receivers to wind them up, and the action of Grand Juries indicting dishonest officials. It was, in the opinion of the speaker, an effort to create a panic among the insurance companies, and would result in disaster to all. "Now," said Mr. Talmage, "against this life insurance panic, in the name of God and society, I protest." The institution is a good one, and not only in this but in all classes of business there are failures; 98 out of every 100 business men fail, and should they, merely because of the failure of three or four badly managed companies, endeavor to destroy totally one of the finest institutions in the world? Mr. Talmage then volunteered a statement as to the amount of death losses which had been paid by life insurance companies, and said they now stood ready to pay over to the bereft $2,000,000,000 more if called upon to do so. The man who would create a panic because one or two of these companies failed, was as bad as one who would burn down a thousand acres of wheat or blow up a ship for the purpose of destroying the barnacles on the bottom. He then called the attention of his hearers to the words of Paul in his first Epistle to Timothy, fifth chapter, eighth verse, "But if any provide not for his own, and specially for those of his own house, he hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel." A man who did not provide for the support of his family after his death, he continued, was, as Paul had said, worse even than an infidel. A man should provide for his family, and should hold a life policy in some good company that would, after his death, give support to them. He should not deceive them with deeds on Western lands that would yield nothing but chills and fever, nor leave them notes that had been outlawed or mortgages that were useless. If he was able to pay the premium on a policy, it was a mean thing for him to go up to heaven while they went into the poor-house. Some would say, "Oh, I have more faith than you; I believe God will provide for my family." Mr. Talmage then extended an invitation to his hearers to go with him to Blackwell's Island or to any of the poor-houses in the land, and said he would show them how these people were provided for. Yes, God would provide for them through public charity, but for his [the speaker's] part, he would rather see his family provided for in a private home. There was many a man who died wealthy, and yet who was insolvent before he was buried, because of litigations in regard to his fortune. The auctioneer's hammer would knock the life out of an estate quicker than anything else the preacher knew of. Life insurance would prevent all this, and his family would be cared for. Mr. Talmage pathetically said he could see around him men who urged that they were some day going to attend to this Christian duty, but did they know how long they were going to live? To-morrow might be too late, and their families would then be left uncared for. Mr. Talmage spoke at some length concerning the trust reposed in men engaged in life insurance business and the temptations to which they were continually exposed, and urged them to ask God's help when they were tempted. But if they belonged to that class of men who, without money, start what they call a life insurance company with a pretended capital of $200,000 or $300,000, then book themselves for all the large salaries or pensions and take all the premium for themselves, they had better get out of the business and disgorge the houses and lands of the widows and orphans which they had swallowed. He then told the fire insurance men that they were ordained of God to stand between the people and the most fearful of the elements, and that their actions contradicted the assertion that corporations have no souls.

A PASTOR'S FAREWELL.

REV. EMORY J. HAYNES, OF BROOKLYN, ANNOUNCES HIS CONVERSION FROM METHODISM TO THE BAPTIST FAITH.

The fact that Rev. Emory J. Haynes, Pastor of the Seventh Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, has resolved to enter the Baptist denomination has excited considerable interest, and the announcement that he would yesterday preach for the last time in the Seventh Avenue Church caused a very full attendance, especially at the morning service, when he made a formal statement in reference to the cause of his departure from the Methodist Church. In the opening prayer he invoked a blessing on all sects of the Protestant church, and expressed a fervent hope that they might so work for the same end as to be one in Christ Jesus. He also prayed earnestly for all writers for the press, and for a peaceful and happy result of the Presidential question. In reading notices he said there would be the usual meetings during the week, except that of the Pastor's class; and he announced that Rev. Prof. William North Rice, of Middletown, Conn., would preach next Sunday morning and evening, and that other ministers would officiate until the conference, which meets in April, appointed a regular pastor. His sermon, which was brief, was on the subject of "Spiritual Food." He said that for the development of a thoroughly Christian life it was necessary to bear the cross not only with fortitude, but with grace. Conversion was only the initiatory step in a Christian's career, and was frequently attended with such joyful experiences as to lead the convert to believe that he was about entering on a millenial period, in which there would be no sorrow; but he soon became undecided and found that the spiritual food was not all manna, and that if he would wear the crown he must, like Jesus, bear the cross.

After dwelling a short time on these points, and giving some familiar illustrations of the trials and triumphs of a truly Christian life, Mr. Haynes broke off somewhat abruptly; and, apparently, with deep feeling, said that the congregation were all, doubtless, expecting him to say something in relation to the question of his separation from them. So great had been his struggle in trying to arrive at a just conclusion, that he had little power left to utter the words he desired to speak. He was under great restraint in one point of view. He stood, by courtesy, in a Methodist pulpit, and it would be discourteous for him, under such circumstances, to endeavor to impress upon his hearers the cogency of some of his reasons for abandoning the Methodist denomination. It was enough for him to say that he had reached the position he now occupied after a prayerful struggle. The subject of the periodical change of the pastoral relation was a fixed policy of the Methodist Church. It had become with him a matter of conscience to be a laborer in one church longer than the three years allowed by the Methodist denomination. He was satisfied for himself, as the result of experience, that he could thus become more useful and work with a more contented mind. When he had come to this conclusion, there were only two ways for him to act; one was to endeavor to convert his congregation to his way of thinking, and thus become a disturber; and the other was the one he thought was the better plan, to say honestly what he thought, and go to those who were of the same opinion as himself. He had for some time thought over the question of whether it was best to administer the sacrament of baptism to those so young as not to be susceptible of its intent or purpose. He did not mean in saying this to pass judgment on any such. When he had come to the conclusion that he could not continue his connection with the Methodist Church, it became a question as to the time of the severance of that connection. He had either to remain up to the end of the year and then declare that he had changed, or else ask now to be released, and he thought the latter the better course. He had communicated his intention to the Presiding Elder of the District, who had in turn communicated it to the official board, and his resignation had been kindly received both by the board and the church, between whom and himself there existed nothing but good will and tenderness. His lineage was of the Methodist Church, he was converted in its sanctuary, and he had labored hard in its fold. He had difficulty to repress his feelings and find speech adequate to convey to the congregation the great love he bore them, and he hoped to show them hereafter that he was their brother still. Might God bless them all, and might they all in another world, in the clear light of eternal life, be reunited to sing praises before the Great Jehovah's throne. As Mr. Haynes closed tears coursed down his cheeks, and many in the congregation appeared overcome with emotion.

Mr. Haynes, on being asked whether he had received a call from the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, said he had not as yet received a formal call, and did not know positively whether he should. He would preach there, however, morning and evening on Sunday, March 11. Mr. Haynes will be baptized by immersion before accepting any call to act as Pastor of a Baptist Church, and the ceremony will probably take place next Sunday.

THE FUTURE WORLD.

ITS EXISTENCE AND NATURE—THE SWEDENBORGIAN FAITH FURTHER EXPLAINED BY REV. CHAUNCEY GILES.

Rev. Chauncey Giles preached last evening at the Church of the New Jerusalem, Thirty-fifth-street, between Park and Lexington avenues, upon "The Existence and Nature of the Future World." The church was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the reverend gentleman's remarks were listened to throughout with marked attention.

The greatest obstacle, he said, to the discussion of this question was the fact that the majority of men had already made up their minds on the subject, and the very claim of the new church to an insight into the mysteries of the future operated against the impartial examination of that claim. And yet it was a subject of most momentous importance. If any man in this City were to convince thoughtful people that he had discovered something of importance in regard to the future life, and were to advertise that he would relate it publicly, not 50 Hippodromes would hold the throngs which would rush to hear him. He, the speaker, not only believed in a future world, but in a future world with a substantiality—a geography so to speak. It was his purpose to show that everything in the material world, everything in the Bible, demanded a substantial spiritual world, which would be to the spiritual man what the earth was to its present inhabitants. If man survived dissolution he must exist somewhere. He could not live in a material world, because that was foreign to his nature. If he exists anywhere it must be in a world of the same nature and substance as himself. There was no escaping this conclusion. Why was it absurd to suppose that the same power which created the universe out of nothing could create a spiritual substance as much more refined than air as air was more refined than granite? The difference between wind and water was not much greater than that existing between granite and the atmosphere, or between light and water. Did any one understand how God created the universe with all its countless adaptability of form and beauty? It was just as natural and proper for a blind man to deny the existence of light as it was for men to insist that there was no future life because they were unable to penetrate into its existence by material faculties. Ignorance was never a good ground to reason from. It was no refutation to say that an object did not exist because it was not apparent to the material senses. One of the first principles of physical philosophy was the inertia of matter—that it could not move or act of itself if not first acted upon. It was a mistake to suppose that all the materials which went to make up the universe were self-acting, and that they only needed to exist to produce certain forms and results. The essence of power was below the surface. It was an indefinable substance, which was not material, and which had so far eluded search. A kindred reason for belonging to a spiritual world was the exquisite design everywhere manifest in nature. Fish were provided for the water, for animals for the land, the birds for the air—on all hands this perfect and refined adaptation of means to ends—all testified that nothing had been created without some definite purpose. The soul or man with its inner consciousness of future existence, its lofty aspirations, and its yearnings after the infinite, was it possible to suppose that it had been called into existence for nothing? The animals who have no souls are contented with a purely animal career; they can comprehend nothing more, and their sphere of action is limited strictly to their natural lives. But man is never contented, never satisfied. No matter how great his power or wealth, something more is necessary—something of a higher and nobler type, and which an earthly existence can never supply. It could not be that the Almighty, who had called into being every desire and faculty for some destined end, had intended all this for nothing. Then as to the proof furnished by the Bible itself. It tells us repeatedly of men who have had their spiritual natures opened to a comprehension of what was going on in the spiritual world. Ezekiel, Daniel, and other prophets possessed this power, and the Book of Revelations was an evidence that it had also been afforded to John. Certain modern Christians sought to explain away the force and meaning of the last-named book by saying that it was only figurative and was not intended to be taken literally. This same class tried to get around the difficulty of spirits by explaining that they had no substance or form, but only existed in essence. What sort of an existence was that? What would people think of an astronomer who announced that he had discovered a new planet, but that it had neither form nor substance? That would be absolutely no form and no substance was nothing. The whole Bible showed conclusively the existence of a spiritual world, with both form and substance. The reason that it often appeared distorted and incomprehensible was the fact that it had only been seen in glimpses. If there was not a spiritual world of the kind described in Revelation, with golden pavements, the tree for the healing of nations, the river of life, and the other living features described so circumstantially and positively by the Apostle, then the Bible was the most meaningless book in the world. It there was not a future existence then it was the most stupendous fraud in human history, and the good and great men who had wrought in the Church had but lent themselves to the promulgation of a lie. If there was no future state, then not only Christianity and the Bible, but the Koran, the Veda, and every other religious authority and system had for ages been trying to terrify men with false threats and encourage him with false hopes. This would be a miracle greater than anything recorded in the Scriptures, and only when it was found that darkness led to light and death begat life would he [the speaker] accept it.

Rev. Mr. Giles will deliver a discourse next Sunday evening upon the social organization and life of the future world.

THE FLOATING CHURCH.

CONFIRMATION AND ORDINATION SERVICES IN THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.

The combined confirmation and ordination services at the Free Episcopal Church of Our Saviour, yesterday, attracted a large audience to the neat little floating church at the foot of Pike-street, East River. This mission, which is maintained for the benefit of seamen, can truly be said to be one of the most useful and deserving in this religiously neglected quarter of the City. That its benefits are thoroughly appreciated by those for whom it is designed was demonstrated yesterday by the congregation assembled within its walls, three-fourths of whom were seamen of all grades and classes, whose close attention to and hearty participation in the service was one of the most pleasant features of the occasion. Morning prayer was said at 9 o'clock by the minister of the parish, Rev. R. J. Walker, and at 10:30 Bishop Potter preached a sermon upon the duties and responsibilities of the priesthood. The Litany was read by Rev. Dr. George F. Seymour, after which the service for the ordination of priests and deacons was conducted by the Bishop. Two new clergymen were ordained—Matthew A. Bailey, M. D., to the office of Deacon, and Rev. Isaac McGoure to that of priest. Two other clergymen, also participated in the services—Rev. Dr. Oliver, of the General Theological Seminary, and Rev. Mr. Wells, of West Point. The most impressive ceremony of the morning was the confirmation service, in which a class of 24, two thirds of whom were seamen of all ranks, from mate down to cabin-boy, were confirmed by the Bishop. All the members of the class, particularly the sailors, manifested a deep and heartfelt interest in the vows which they took upon them, and appeared fully impressed with the solemnity and importance of the act in which they were engaged. After the ceremony of the laying on of hands had been concluded, the venerable Bishop addressed a few words of counsel to the new converts, admonishing them of the difficulties of the faith they had chosen to follow, and at the same time bidding them God speed upon their journey. The Holy Communion was administered to about 100 persons.

The Church of our Savior has long been quietly and without ostentation doing a noble work in the reclamation of the poor and neglected classes, and richly merits the confidence and support of all who desire to aid in elevating and improving both the transient and permanent population of the East River water-front. Services are held at the church every Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock, and at 3 in the afternoon. A Wednesday evening temperance meeting and a Friday evening lecture are held weekly at the residence of the minister, Rev. R. J. Walker, No. 34 Pike-street. A free reading room is open every afternoon from 4 o'clock till 10 in the basement of the same building. Bibles, testaments, books, and papers in different languages are also given to seamen and boatmen at the close of the afternoon Sunday service in the church.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE HOME FOR AGED HEBREWS.

ANNUAL PURIM RECEPTION OF THE LADY MANAGERS—THE HOME AS IT IS NOW CONDUCTED—A LARGE NUMBER OF VISITORS.

The annual Purim reception of the lady managers of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews was held yesterday at the Home, Eighty-seventh-street and Avenue A, and notwithstanding the uninviting character of the weather, was attended by a large number of leading Hebrew citizens. The retreat chosen for the resting place of indigent Hebrews is one of the most delightful in the City, and possesses unusual sanitary advantages. The house was originally one of the country residences of the Astor family, and is situated on an eminence from which delightful views of the East River, the Sound, and a number of charming spots on Long Island can be obtained. The dwelling has been extended and altered to suit its present purpose, and is provided with all the comforts of a first-class residence. It is surrounded by shrubbery and gardens beautifully laid out, and supplied with all the accessories necessary for the old people's amusement outdoors. The Home at present accommodates over 70 aged men and women. They are all domiciled in airy, well-furnished rooms, and clothed better than many persons with thousands of dollars at their command. The daily bill of fare is excellent, and through the liberality of the generous patrons of the institution the inmates are supplied with everything they wish—nutritious wines, good nourishment, and abundant reading matter. A remarkable and praiseworthy feature in the management of the Home is the entire absence of anything which looks like the cold, conventional, charitable asylum. The place certainly looks and feels like a genuine home, and the old folks are perfect specimens of contentment and happiness. The success of the institution is undoubtedly due to the indefatigable labors of Mrs. P. J. Joachimsen, President, and the estimable ladies by whom she has been assisted. Five years ago, when Mrs. Joachimsen assumed the Presidency, the Home was $300 in debt; now the list of patrons numbers over 1,500, 10 per cent of the present beautiful Home—$3,600 per year—is paid two years in advance, and a balance of $2,300 remains in bank. The Home is supplied with a synagogue, which has been tastefully fitted up and supplied with the sacred rolls of the law, and all other necessaries, at the private expense of Mrs. Joachimsen.

The reception, which commenced yesterday at 11 A. M. and closed at 6 P. M., will be continued today and adjourn to Sunday next, on which day it will close. The visitors were received by Mrs. Joachimsen, aided by Mrs. S. Herman, Mrs. J. Schulla, Mrs. S. Weich, Mrs. S. Rother, Mrs. J. D. Jacobowsky, Mrs. Ignatz Stein, Mrs. M. Whitehead, and Mrs. Joseph Stiner, and Mr. Morris Goodhart did valuable service in showing the company through the Home, with the inmates of which it was very evident he was a great favorite. Among those who called were Lazarus Morgenthau, Joseph Stiner, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Lyons, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Einhorn, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Isaacs, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Jacobs, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Gotthell, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. A. Huetson, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. S. Adler, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. A. Rubin, Mrs. A. Lithauer, Hon. Joseph and Mrs. Koon, ex-Judge Joachimsen, Solomon Weil, Mrs. Dora Adler, Mr. and Mrs. B. Wyman, Mr. and Mrs. I. Rosenwald, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Loth, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Heller, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Frankenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gottschalk, Mr. and Mrs. A. Barnett, Mr. and Mrs. Max Herzog, Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Levy, Mr. and Mrs. Nathan Littauer, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Moses, Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Rothschild, Mr. and Mrs. Philip Stiner, Jun., Simon Bernheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Schlesinger, Mr. and Mrs. Josian Salomon, Mrs. M. Koppman, Mrs. Morris Goodhart, Mrs. H. Kochler, Mrs. J. Kerbs, Mrs. M. Marks, Mrs. H. Betman, Mrs. A. Schoole, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Walbch, Mrs. U. Herrman, Mrs. L. Steiel, Mrs. Sophia Brunner, Mrs. Marx Rothschild, Mrs. Klingenstein, Mrs. L. Levenburg, Mrs. E. J. King, Mrs. Lawrence Myers, Mrs. T. H. Keesing, Mrs. S. J. Helo, Mrs. A. Jakouy, Mrs. Bernhard Mayer, Mrs. Joseph Strouse, Mrs. Julius Hart, Mrs. S. Brusa, and a number of others. Several handsome presents and donations were received during the day, and a number of visitors testified their interest in the success of the institution by having their names recorded for contributions in "the Silver Book of Life." A pleasing incident of the day was the presentation to Mr. Isaac Sherman of a handsomely framed and engrossed set of resolutions, expressive of the thanks of the lady Directresses to that gentleman for his valuable services during the 25 critical years in the history of the Home, during which he had acted as Treasurer. The presentation address was effectively made by Mrs. President Joachimsen, and responded to in appropriate terms by the recipient. The ladies of the committee in attendance expect a large attendance to-day should the weather be favorable.

ATTEMPTED WIFE-MURDER.

Some time ago, Mrs. Agnes Nager, the proprietress of a lager-beer saloon at No. 19 Bleecker-street, separated from her husband, Albert Nagler, in consequence of a tendency on his part to treat her in a brutal manner. After his wife declined to live with him, Nagler, who had been entirely dependent on her for support, obtained a situation as bar-tender, and, notwithstanding the remonstrances of Mrs. Nagler, frequently visited her saloon, from which he seldom departed without meeting her. For these assaults she almost invariably caused his arrest, but the fear of a brief term of imprisonment did not deter him from subjecting her to a periodical beating. Yesterday afternoon he entered the saloon with a more bloodthirsty purpose, for he immediately drew a large pocket knife and attacked the woman, stabbing her four times on the left arm. Several times he aimed deadly blows at her throat, which, fortunately for her, was protected by a thick woolen shawl. The fact that this garment was pierced by the knife in several places bears testimony to Nagler's murderous intentions. The screams of the woman attracted the attention of Officer Devine, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who captured Nagler as he was in the act of escaping from the saloon. The prisoner, who has been tending bar at No. 153 Bleecker-street, will be arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court this morning.

THE TOMB OF WASHINGTON.

The Managers of the "Mount Vernon Aid Society of New-York," in conjunction with the parent association, the "Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union," desirous of rescuing the tomb of Washington from all appearance of neglect and decay, have resumed operations in this City, and are endeavoring to create an endowment fund. In order to facilitate this praiseworthy object they propose to give an amateur entertainment at the Academy of Music on April 10. The "Mistletoe Bough" is in preparation, and will be presented on that date mentioned. Boxes may be obtained from Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, No. 107 Fifth-avenue, and tickets can be had from any of the managers, among whom may be mentioned Mrs. Howard Townsend, Albany, Vice Regent of New-York for the Ladies' Mount Vernon Association of the Union, Mrs. Chester A. Arthur, Mrs. C. Alphonso, Mrs. John Bigelow, Mrs. S. L. M. Barlow, Mrs. John R. Brady, Mrs. J. Alfred Davenport, Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, Mrs. Joseph H. Drexel, Mrs. Charles A. Dana, Mrs. Dorman B. Eaton, Mrs. T. A. Emmet, Mrs. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mrs. James W. Gerard, Mrs. W. H. Hageman, Mrs. S. C. Hargrar, Mrs. John Taylor Johnston, Mrs. Gouverneur Morris, Jr., Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mrs. Henry L. Nicholas, Mrs. Benjamin K. Phelps, Mrs. Paran Stevens, Mrs. Robert Sewell, and Mrs. Prof. Charlier.

THE TURNVEREIN EXHIBITION.

The annual athletic and musical entertainment of the New-York Turnverein was given last night in the large hall of their building in Fourth-street. A large number of ladies and gentlemen witnessed the performances, which were excellent throughout. The exhibition was opened with a calisthenic exercise by members from the different classes. This was followed by exercises on the parallel bars. The excellent manner in which all the gentlemen acquitted themselves in this performance was much applauded. A bout with broadsword between Messrs. J. Hornung and F. Schmidt, club swinging by Mr. J. Horn, and pyramids by all the members, closed the first series of the exercises. After an intermission of 10 minutes, the members showed their proficiency on the horizontal bar, and Prof. L. Friederick and Mr. F. Steinmetz gave an exhibition of sparring. Then followed another pyramidal display, and the exhibition was closed with vaulting with the horse and leaping. Choruses were sung during the evening by the members, and after the exercises were over the hall was cleared and dancing was begun and kept up until a late hour.

A BURGLAR SHOT.

Thomas McWilliams, the proprietor of a feed store at No. 83 Ninth-avenue, the second floor of which he occupies as a dwelling, was awakened at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by strange noises in the store. Hastily descending by a private stairway he was confronted by two young men, who had entered by forcing open the rear door. McWilliams called loudly for assistance, and was answered by Officers Purvis and Hadden, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who pursued the burglars as they endeavored to escape through the doorway by which they had gained access to the store. Officer Purvis fired his revolver at them, the bullet entering the right leg of one of the men. The two then surrendered, and were taken to the station, where the wounded man was registered as Thomas Clark, aged 21, of No. 236 West Thirty-fourth-street, and his companion as Joseph Smith, aged 18, of No. 232 West Twenty-eighth-street. Clark, after being attended by Police Surgeon Wade, was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and Smith was locked up. The Police ascertained yesterday that these young men also broke into the coal office of Thomas Stokes, No. 373 Tenth-avenue, during Saturday night. Smith was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg at the Washington-place Police Court yesterday, and was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail.

THE DEAD CUBAN GENERAL.

THE REMAINS OF MAJOR GEN. AGUILERA LYING IN STATE IN THE CITY HALL.

The remains of Major Gen. Francisco Vicente Aguilera were placed in a handsome silver-mounted casket on Saturday afternoon, and early yesterday morning were placed in the Governor's Room in the City Hall, which had been appropriately draped in mourning for the occasion. The Cuban and American flags were displayed at half-mast on the flagstaff on the cupola, with the State and Municipal flags on each side. The casket was placed on a small catafalque in the centre of the room, with the banner of the Society La Independencia de Cuba, of this City, at its head, and the flag of Cuba Libre tastefully draped about the lower extremity. This is the first Cuban flag ever made, and was carried by the Kentucky regiment in the expedition to Cuba, under the command of Col. O'Hara, at the time of the movement organized by Gen. Narciso Lopez. The flag displayed over the City Hall is that of the Cuban agency of this City, and was furnished for the occasion by Messrs. Aldama and Echeverria, foreign agents of the insurrectionary Government. Through an oval glass plate set in the lid of the casket the face and upper portion of the body of the deceased could be seen, and during the day a large number of Gen. Aguilera's personal friends, and many of the Cuban refugees residing in this City, filed through the room to look upon his features for the last time. A guard of honor consisting of Messrs. J. J. Govantes, J. M. Macias, J. A. Polo, Leandro Rodriguez, Francisco Valdes Mendoza, Serapio Aguilera, Nestor Ponce de Leon, Plutarco Gonzales, Cayetano Ribas, Domingo Ferrer, J. Lamadrid, Eusebio Perez, Ignacio Varona, Ramon Rosa, Eduardo Codina, Calisto Sanchez, Juan Billido de Luna, Juan Ferrer, Miguel Montejo, M. A. Aguilera, M. F. Martinez, Marcos Lopez, Antonio de Serra, Rafael Lanza, Hilario Cisneros, J. Mola, and G. Acosta, watched the remains through the day and night. This morning, at 9 o'clock, they will be removed to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier, Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, where the funeral ceremonies will be performed. The body will then be borne from the church to the Marble Cemetery, in Second-street, near First-avenue, on the shoulders of a deputation of colored Cubans, who requested to be allowed to perform this service as a manifestation of respect to the memory of one who was the first to liberate his slaves in the Island of Cuba. The Cuban Societies La Independencia de Cuba, La Fraternidad, La Estrella de Cuba, Laborantes, La Union, and Los Veinte y Cinco, will assemble at the City Hall, and march in procession to the church with the remains.

A VICTIM OF STARVATION.

THE DEAD BODY OF A WOMAN FOUND IN AN EAST SIDE TENEMENT—HER HUSBAND IN A BEASTLY STATE OF INTOXICATION—FIVE LITTLE CHILDREN LEFT HOMELESS AND MOTHERLESS.

As Officer Lestman, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was patrolling his post on First-avenue on Saturday evening he saw Martin McCormick throw a stone through the plate-glass window of Boylan's liquor store, on First-avenue near Twenty-fourth street. He arrested him, and found that he was just commencing to experience the horrors of an attack of the delirium tremens. While conveying him to the station-house in East Twenty-second-street a little girl, aged 13 years, the daughter of the prisoner, ran up to the officer and begged him not to let her father come back, saying that he had been drunk for many days, and was crazy from liquor, and now that her mother was lying dead at the house it was not right to have him in the house. The officer accompanied the girl to the house, where, lying on the bare floor, he found the dead body of the poor mother and wife, while around her, convulsively sobbing, stood five little children, the oldest of whom was the girl before alluded to. The brutal father gazed down upon the dead face of his wife without any apparent emotion. He was too drunk to realize what had occurred. The little girl then informed the officer, and her story was corroborated by the neighbors, that her mother had died on Thursday night, or more probably some time during Friday morning, and that no arrangements had been made to bury her. The officer then went to the station-house and reported the case, and the keeper of the Morgue was notified to remove the body for burial. The family was in an extremely destitute condition, and the probability is that Mrs. McCormick's death was caused by want of food. The husband was arraigned yesterday before Justice Smith, in the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court, and was sent to prison for 10 days.

A CHILD RESCUED FROM A BRUTAL MASTER.

As Mr. E. Fellows Jenkins, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, was passing up Broadway at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, he observed an organ-grinder, named Louis Pejano, roughly shaking a little girl whom he claimed was his daughter Mary. The little girl had been collecting pennies all day, and having become exhausted had fallen asleep. Mr. Jenkins recognized the fellow as a man who had been arrested at his instance during last October. At that time it was learned that Pejano had no family in this country. Mr. Jenkins followed the man for awhile and finally arrested him. The prisoner was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington-place Police Court, yesterday morning, where he was held for trial in default of $300 bail. Little Mary was returned to the custody of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. The poor girl said she was 13 years old, but her hard life had so stinted her growth as to give her the appearance of being considerably younger.

SPARRING AND FENCING EXHIBITION.

The annual athletic entertainment given by Col. Monstery took place on Saturday night at the School of Arms, No. 619 Sixth-avenue. The entertainment was opened with a sparring exhibition by one Col. Monstery's pupils and a friend, in which some straight and hard hitting was displayed. An assault with foils followed between Prof. Deturck, of Wood's Museum, and Capt. Nicholas, of Paris, in which the honors were equally divided. A boxing match between G. McCarthy and an amateur resulted in an easy victory for the former. Then came a small-sword assault between Prof. Friederich, of the New-York Turnverein, and Col. Monastery, which was the feature of the evening. Col. Monstery's little sons, Otto and Comanio, aged 8 and 9 years respectively, then had a set-to with gloves, and their straight hitting and plucky rallies excited much applause. A bout with gloves between Prof. William Miller and Prof. Friederich, and a sabre contest between Col. Monstery and Prof. Friederich closed the entertainment.

THE TOMBS POLICE COURT ON SUNDAY.

Justice Duffy presided at the Tombs Police Court yesterday. Forty prisoners were arraigned on various complaints, principally for being drunk and disorderly. Patrick Devine, of No. 144 Mulberry-street, while going to his home Saturday evening was violently assaulted by Patrick Tighe, who was held to answer in $300 bail. James L. Cleary, residing at No. 36 Mott-street, was arraigned on a charge of attempting to shoot with a pistol Denis McBride, who resides at No. 37 Oak-street. Detective Carr, of the Fourth Precinct, arrested the prisoner. He was remanded for trial to the Court of General Sessions, and held in $1,000 bail. Oscar Seibert entered the residence of Hannah Berks, at No. 17 Rector-street, and violently assaulted her by striking her with his clenched fist in the face. He was held to answer in $600 bail. Patrick McCullen was held to answer for having assaulted Matthew Brady, whose face was swollen and disfigured from the effects of the beating he had received.

A DOG THIEF ARRESTED.

On Friday last the little daughter of Mr. Thomas Durant was walking in Madison-square, leading a skye terrier by a chain. Two men, watching their opportunity, snatched up the poodle and ran away with it. Mr. Durant inserted an advertisement in the morning papers, on Saturday, offering a reward of $50 for the restoration of the dog. On Saturday evening Officer Schmidburger arrested William Edwards in Seventh-avenue, while the latter was carrying a skye terrier in his arms which resembled in description the one lost by Mr. Durant. Edwards was taken to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, Mr. Durant was sent for, and there was a mutual recognition between dog and master. The prisoner was arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court yesterday, but as Mr. Durant was prevented from attending, the prisoner was remanded to the station-house until this morning.

A DEFAULTER HELD FOR TRIAL.

Charles Anderson, who was arrested by Detectives Dunn and Von Gerichten on board the steamer Hudson, on Saturday, upon a charge made by the Superintendent of Police of Chicago, that the accused had embezzled the sum of $600 from a firm by whom he was employed as a book-keeper, was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington-place Police Court, yesterday, but as the officer bearing a requisition from the Governor of Illinois had not arrived, the prisoner was remanded to the Central Office. The culprit was discovered to be in New-York through a person in Chicago with whom he corresponded, and who received a letter from the prison with the address No. 127 Charlton-street.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago, will deliver a lecture at Chickering Hall this evening on "Clear Grit."

An adjourned meeting of the Board of Education will be held at the hall, Grand and Elm streets, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

The eleventh annual Commencement of the New-York College of Dentistry will take place to-morrow evening at Chickering Hall.

A grand charitable entertainment, for the benefit of the poor of the Twenty-first Ward, will be given at Gilmore's Garden on Wednesday evening, March 28.

Mr. Delancey Kane's Pelham coach will make the first trip of the Spring season at 10 A. M. May 1, starting from the Hotel Brunswick. The time and fare will be the same as last year.

A grand sacred concert, complimentary to Mrs. Charlotte Flint Clark, will be given at the Calvary Baptist Church, Twenty-third-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, on Thursday evening, March 1.

The condition of Mr. Edward Lamb, the comedian, who was so terribly burned while performing in the Olympic Theatre several weeks ago, has continually improved since the accident, and he is now out of danger.

To-morrow and Wednesday, at noon, there will be a sale of paintings by G. I. Banks, auctioneer, at the rooms of Baker & Co., Nos. 47 and 49 Liberty-street. The catalogue includes 150 pictures, some of them by well-known artists.

Dr. J. B. Thomas will deliver his second lecture on "Science and the Bible" before the Baptist Ministers' Conference at 12 o'clock to-day in the Mariner's Temple, Henry and Oliver streets. Subject—"Ancient Hints of Modern Discoveries."

Mount Sinai Hospital, according to the annual report of the Directors, is in a very flourishing condition. The late fair yielded $115,229 08. The total receipts during the year from all sources were $163,009 84; disbursements, $52,323 96; cash on hand, $33,090 88.

Hattie and Joseph Brown, the two children who were burned during the fire at No. 137 Wooster-street, on Saturday morning, died at the Park Hospital yesterday morning. Coroner Croker was notified to investigate the circumstances attending their death.

Dr. Allan McLean Hamilton will deliver this evening the first of a popular course of scientific lectures, illustrated by stereopticon views, at the First Ward Reading Room, No. 135 Greenwich street. The first subject treated will be "The Nervous System, its Structure and Functions."

Mr. H. W. De Stoeckel, the architect of the pedestal of the statue of Liberty to be erected on Bedloe's Island, will return to France on March 7 to complete his plans. The Government of the United States will furnish him with a topographic map of the island and all the necessary drawings.

Mr. J. Marion Pollock's amateur athletic meeting will take place in the American Institute Building, Third-avenue and Sixty-third-street, on Thursday evening, March 1. About 100 entries have been made, including members of many of the well-known athletic, boat, base-ball, and dramatic clubs of this and other cities.

A grand fancy ball, under the auspices of the Purim Association, will be given at Delmonico's on Thursday evening, March 1. The committee having the affair in charge intend that the celebration this year shall in nowise fall behind any of their previous entertainments. The number of tickets, however, are necessarily limited to the capacity of the rooms.

Louis Cohen, of No. 14 Essex-street, was arrested yesterday afternoon on suspicion of incendiarism. A fire was discovered shortly after 12 o'clock in Cohen's rooms, but it was extinguished after damaging the place to the extent of $50. It was insured for $500, and there are grounds for the supposition that Cohen started the fire for the purpose of obtaining that amount.

A woman about 35 years of age, and apparently insane, attempted to drown herself yesterday afternoon at the foot of Delancey-street, East River, and was rescued by Edward O'Donnell, of No. 66 Mangin-street. Officer Seibert took her to the Thirteenth Precinct, where Dr. Disbrow attended to and pronounced her insane. She refused to utter a word in answer to the questions put to her, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Mr. John W. Kelsey, a brother of Miss Lizzie Kelsey, the actress, who was robbed of her wardrobe a few days ago, appeared in the Washington-place Police Court yesterday, and preferred a charge against George, alias Jacky, Mellon, who keeps a "dive" at No. 9 First-street, of complicity in the robbery. Some of the clothing belonging to Miss Kelsey was found in McCloud's place. The prisoner was allowed to go on parole until next Wednesday.

John Pentland, whose gambling house, No. 856 Broadway, was raided on Saturday evening, was arraigned before Justice Otterbourg, at the Washington-place Police Court, and held to bail in the sum of $1,000, upon the affidavit of Officer Duffy, of the Fifteenth Precinct, that the prisoner kept a gambling house on the premises. The officer testified that he did not "see any playing going on." A full "lay out" of implements used in the game called "faro" was produced in court.

The schooner recently reported as having been forced ashore at Mattituck proved to be the Cygnus, of Machias, Me., for New-York, with a cargo of lath in the hold and a deck-load of spruce lumber consigned to Simpson & Clapp. She went on at high water, bilged, and filled. Capt. E. A. Scott, of New-London

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7943. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL COUNT.

FILIBUSTERING DELAYS CHECKED.

PENNSYLVANIA AND RHODE ISLAND COUNTED FOR HAYES AND WHEELER—TEMPESTUOUS SCENES IN THE HOUSE—HEWITT'S SECOND ATTACK ON HOAR AND DISASTROUS REPULSE—SOUTH CAROLINA REACHED—THE PAPERS SENT BEFORE THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—At 10 o'clock this morning the House was called to order, the floor being thronged with lobbyists and others, but very few members were in their seats. The galleries were again crowded to overflowing, and many ladies were standing in the halls and passage-ways unable to obtain seats. Immediately upon the call for order Mr. Burchard took the floor to offer a resolution on the Pennsylvania case. He was interrupted by Hiester Clymer, one of the most persistent filibusters, who stated that there was obviously no quorum present, and moved a call of the House. This gave rise to a rambling and unimportant discussion, which consumed considerable valuable time. Then Clymer's motion was carried and the roll was called. Mr. Frost moved to dispense with further proceedings under the call, whereupon the obstructionists, undaunted by their former defeats, took the floor in the persons of Messrs. O'Brien and Watling, and demanded a division on the question. They were again defeated by the overwhelming majority of 151 to 21, and then the business of the day was allowed to proceed. The first move made by the Republicans was not a wise one, and during the day they made a number of blunders which placed them for the time completely in the control of those who desired to delay the counting of the vote. It was clearly the policy of those who desired the canvass to go on to refrain from debate and let the revolutionists exhaust themselves, which they would soon have done if let alone. Instead of doing this, however, the Republicans were quite as talkative as were the rebellious Democrats, and occupied at least half the time which was wasted in useless debate. Within the past week they have thrown away at least 24 hours in this way, and if the count should by any chance fail for the want of one more day of time, they will be largely to blame. Mr. Kelley was the first on his feet after the division. He offered a resolution to the effect that the vote of the Pennsylvania Elector, Boggs, be counted, despite the objection which was made on Saturday. Of course this was at once followed by a resolution from the Democratic side which provided that Boggs' vote be not counted. Upon this, Mr. Stenger, representing the most violent filibustering element, caused considerable delay by demanding that the objection be read. Mr. Kelley opposed this on the ground that only two hours were allowed for debate, and that the reading would consume a large part of this time. The Speaker overruled this objection, and stated that the time consumed in the reading would not come out of the two hours allowed for debate. The objection was then read, and at its conclusion, Walling, another violent revolutionist, jumped to his feet and demanded the reading of the testimony. Mr. Wilson objected, but the Speaker decided against them by declaring that the House could determine whether or not it would hear the testimony. A vote by yeas and nays was taken after a long wrangle, and the filibusters won by a vote of 133 to 116. Among those voting in the negative were the following 13 Democrats: Messrs. Goodin, Hancock, Haymond, Morgan, Phelps, Reagan, Stevenson, Tarbox, Throckmorton, Ward, Whitehouse, Williams, of Delaware, and Wilshire.

The reading of the testimony consumed the time until 12:10, and then the regular two hours debate commenced. It was conducted for the most part by a number of obscure gentlemen, who have written or have had written for them long and dreary speeches which they read in 10-minute installments, whenever an opportunity offers. The only interesting part of the discussion was the second violent attack which poor Mr. Hewitt thought proper to make upon Mr. Commissioner Hoar in particular, and the Electoral tribunal generally. The speech, which had evidently been carefully prepared, was a truly remarkable effort, and gave additional force to Mr. Hoar's opinion that its author is not quite in his right mind. During its delivery Mr. Hoar was not in the chamber, being in consultation with the other members of the Commission. He returned soon afterward, however, and obtained the floor. Then, in a few well-chosen words, he completely demolished the charge of his adversary, and concluded by holding him up to the ridicule of the House in a way which will long be remembered in Washington. During this part of the debate Senator Blaine was an interested spectator. In closing his speech, Mr. Hewitt made a very sensible appeal to his fellow-Democrats to abide by the decision of the Commission, and then spoiled the good effect of the advice by talking about the great fight they should make for their liberty four years hence, and saying he was ready to lead or to follow, when the time came. After a number of declamatory efforts, by Mr. Beebe, of New-York, and others, the two hours' debate was ended. A resolution was passed by a party vote to sustain the objection to the Pennsylvania Elector, and, on motion of Mr. Kelley, the Senate was notified that the House was ready to receive it.

After a delay of several minutes, caused by getting the Senators together, the upper house appeared, and the joint session commenced. After counting the vote of Pennsylvana for Hayes, Rhode Island was called, and after the certificates had been read objection was made to counting the vote of one of the Electors chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Mr. Corliss a Centenial Commissioner. This objection required the two houses to again separate. As soon as the Senate had withdrawn, Mr. Poppleton, of Ohio, moved to take a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and on this the yeas and nays were ordered. The roll call was watched with great interest upon both sides, as a report had been circulated during the morning that the obstructionists who had labored very industriously, yesterday, to obtain recruits, had succeeded in inducing a considerable number to join them. The votes earlier in the day, on permitting the reading of testimony, contributed to make the opponents of delay feel somewhat unbasy. As the roll call progressed, however, it was apparent from the number deserting the obstructionists that they would be defeated by a more decided vote than on Saturday. The result of the roll call was 83 for a recess and 178 against it. In order to clinch the vote, Fernando Wood moved to reconsider the vote, and moved to lay that motion upon the table. The obstructionists took advantage of this to waste another half hour in calling the roll on Wood's motion, which having been done, their power to delay the two hours' discussion on the Rhode Island objections was exhausted.

The debate was opened by Mr. Jenks, of Pennsylvania, who argued in support of the objections for a few minutes, and then launched into the questions involved in the Louisiana controversy. Mr. Ballou, of Rhode Island, argued against the objections, showing that special pains had been taken by the Legislature of Rhode Island to have the Electoral vote of the State free from any irregularity whatever. It was apparent that there was no disposition to discuss the objections, and when Mr. O'Brien, of Maryland, arose he was met with cries of "vote" from both sides of the house. O'Brien, however, who is one of the most determined of the filibusters, persisted in occupying his 10 minutes, and was followed by Mr. Burchard, of Illinois, who could not be induced by his Republican associates to forego speaking. Mr. Carr, of Indiana, who opposed the passage of the Electoral bill, but who has regularly voted against all dilatory motions, made some good points on the Democrats by quoting from the speeches made by some of them in urging the passage of the Electoral bill, and then quoting, by way of contrast, from the speeches of the same Democratic orators in denouncing the findings of the Commission. Carr's speech irritated his Democratic colleagues in proportion as it amused the Republicans, and when his 10 minutes had expired the Democrats objected to allowing him the few additional minutes necessary to finish his speech.

The vote was then taken, and the resolution declaring that the Electoral vote objected to should be counted, notwithstanding the objections, was passed without a division. Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, then offered a resolution notifying the Senate of the action of the House in the Rhode Island case, and inviting that body to again meet the House in Joint Convention. Proctor Knott offered a substitute for this inviting the Senate to meet the House at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Mr. McCrary called the attention of the Speaker to the Electoral act, which provides that when the two houses shall have disposed of an objection raised to counting a vote, they shall immediately reassemble in joint convention and resume counting the Electoral vote. This point was sustained by the Speaker, and the Senate was then given notice of the action of the House. When the two houses separated on the Rhode Island case, and the Senate returned to its own chamber, a resolution was offered to the effect that the entire vote of the State be counted for the Republican candidates, notwithstanding the objection. To this Mr. Burnside made a short speech, as did also Mr. Bayard, and then without further debate a vote was taken. The first Democratic Senator called was Mr. Bailey, of Tennessee, a new member, who is not yet quite up to the duties of his position. He voted "No" on the resolution, and seemed to be very much surprised to find that every one of his Democratic associates voted with the Republicans against him. Just as the roll-call was being completed he changed his vote to the affirmative, and the resolution was adopted unanimously. It was noticeable that Senator Gordon, who signed the Rhode Island objection, stultified himself by voting for the resolution. Mr. Kelly, the only other Senator who put his name to the objection, dodged the vote by going into one of the cloak-rooms soon after the call commenced.

At 6 o'clock the Senate re-appeared in the hall of the House, and the business of the Joint Convention was resumed. South Carolina was the next State called. When the Hayes certificate had been read the Presiding Officer asked for objections, forgetting that duplicate certificates had been received. The second certificate was read, and the usual objections were presented. All the papers were then referred to the Commission, and, after separating, both houses took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Under the Electoral bill it is impossible for either house to transact any business not connected with the count, while the vote of any State is being considered. Because of this law, the Senate was obliged to-day to remain idle for nearly five hours, the only business transacted being the election of Senator Kernan to fill the place on the Commission made vacant by the sickness of Senator Thurman. The vote was unanimous. The scene in the Senate Chamber during this session of forced idleness was a remarkable one. The galleries were crowded to excess by persons who were unable to get into the House, and were glad to find a seat anywhere. On the floor, many of the Senators consulted in groups, while others read newspapers, wrote letters, or quietly smoked in the cloak-rooms. President Ferry occupied his chair as usual. The pages were all in their places, and the clerks at their desks, but none of them moved or spoke, and at times it could easily be imagined that the whole Senate had suddely been petrified.

MEETING OF THE COMMISSION.

PREPARING FOR THE SOUTH CAROLINA CASE—THE NAMES OF DEMOCRATIC COUNSEL NOT YET KNOWN—MESSRS. SHELLABARGER AND MATHEWS TO APPEAR FOR THE REPUBLICANS—A CONTINUOUS SITTING LIKELY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Electoral Commission assembled immediately after receiving the papers in the case of South Carolina. Messrs. Hurd, of Ohio, and Cochrane, of Pennsylvania, appeared on the part of the Democratic objectors. They stated that they would announce to-morrow the names of counsel who will appear for their side. Senator Christiancy, on the part of the Republican objectors, announced that Messrs. Shellabarger and Mathews will appear as counsel for the Republicans. Argument will commence at 10 o'clock to-morrow. On the Republican side no more time than is absolutely necessary will be occupied in argument, and there is a proposition, which is likely to be acted upon, that the Republican objectors shall waive argument, and permit counsel to go on with whatever argument may be necessary. The rules of the Commission, as originally adopted, permit eight hours of argument on the South Carolina case. It will be impossible, if the whole of this time is consumed, to bring the report back to the House before Wednesday afternoon, if indeed before Thursday. In the South Carolina case there is nothing at all which requires argument, and it is suggested that the Commission may change its rules and limit the speeches to one hour or two hours on each side. Republican counsel will not care to make any arguments further than is necessary to meet the points that may be advanced on the Democratic side, and as there is no desire on the part of the Democrats to argue the case at all before the Commission, except to secure as much delay as possible, there seems to be no reason why the objections should not be speedily disposed of. It is, however, possible that a majority of the Commission may be unwilling to shorten the time heretofore intended for argument in these cases, and if so, the South Carolina case can only be hastened by a continuous sitting. The hope is generally entertained that the case may be decided and the report made to the two houses to-morrow.

WILL THE COUNT BE COMPLETED?

INDICATIONS FROM YESTERDAY'S WORK—WHAT REMAINS TO BE DONE—A DEEP SCHEME STILL FEARED—AN ATTEMPT TO ABSORB THE WHOLE TIME LEFT IN READING COMMITTEE TESTIMONY—WILL IT SUCCEED?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—All the progress was made with the Electoral count to-day that was expected, South Carolina being sent to the Commission, which will meet to-morrow morning to consider the returns. And yet there are many Republicans who are hopeless of an election being declared this week. Politicians, like stock gamblers, are divided into two classes—the "bulls" and the "bears." These are found on every hand—the hopeful and the hopeless. On the Republican side the despondent element is considerably reduced, and the reduction has made it somewhat more conspicuous. There are several Republican members of Congress who express the opinion that the count will certainly be defeated, but the class of hopeful ones is considerably increased by the developments of to-day. There really seems to be no room to doubt that the count will be finished and the result declared not later than Thursday or Friday. The action of the Commission to-morrow with respect to the proposition to shorten the argument on the South Carolina case will determine whether one day more or less will be occupied in the business. There now remain to be formally counted the votes of South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Of these States three give their votes to Mr. Hayes. To votes in those three States alone will objections be made. Unless the vote of to-day on the motion for a recess pending the discussion of the Rhode Island case should be reversed in the most remarkable manner, no recesses will be taken after the report is made on South Carolina until the vote of Wisconsin is counted, unless the houses should become wearied late at night and take a recess, when it is evident there will still be plenty of time to conclude all the business of the joint meeting. The filibusters would evidently fight every inch of the way, even if they were reduced to half their present number, and they will take up all the time possible in objections to South Carolina, Vermont, and Wisconsin.

It has been rumored for two or three days that when the decision of the Commission in the case of South Carolina is read in the two houses, the objections which will be presented will contain in the body of them the report and the testimony taken by the House committee in South Carolina. The entire manuscript, covering 15,000 pages, has been withdrawn from the public printing office, and there is no doubt that the attempt will be made to force its reading as a part of the objections, or by a vote of the House, when the objections come to be considered, as was done in the case of Pennsylvania to-day. The time required to read this mass of testimony, if relays of clerks were kept at it night and day, is variously estimated at from two days to two weeks. Nobody can tell exactly how long it would take, but it is clear that a vote in favor of reading it would be a vote to defeat the announcement of the election. If it is presented as a part of the objections to the Commission's decision, it will doubtless be ruled out of order by Mr. Ferry, the Presiding Officer, for the law requires the objections to be concisely stated, without argument. Speaker Randall would submit the question of reading it to the House, if offered as the Pennsylvania testimony was offered to-day, and no one who believes the 70 Democrats voting with the Republicans to-day really intend to have the count concluded, can imagine that the motion to read will be carried. The great probability is that such an outrageous proposition would cause a further desertion from the faction of Field and Clymer.

The Vermont and Wisconsin objections will be disposed of in the same manner as the two objections to-day, and the count of all the remaining Democratic States will not require a half hour. The filibusters are fortifying themselves by the letters and dispatches they receive from outraged constituents, who have reported to the average number of perhaps half a dozen to each of the obstructors. Those who do not feel outraged are not active in sending dispatches, though numerous admonitions of popular indignation with the attempt to force the country into chaotic confusion, are beginning to come to hand. Among the outraged persons is the notorious Tildenite John Bigelow, of New-York, from whom it is asserted three or four letters have come to Washington, beseeching Democrats to save the country, by preventing it from having any President.

PLACING THEMSELVES ON RECORD.

THE YEAS AND NAYS ON A MOTION TO TAKE A RECESS—A DIRECT LOSS TO THE FILIBUSTERS—AN ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The report of last night that the filibusters would lose 20 votes on the next direct attempt at intentional delay of the count was verified by the roll call to-day, on Poppleton's motion for a recess until to-morrow, made when the two houses were separated on the objections to the vote of Rhode Island. On Saturday the vote for a recess was 112; to-day it was 83. The difference between the votes is 29. Of the 112 ayes on Saturday 22 voted no to-day, 9 were absent or dodged, and there were 2 recruits from those who did not vote on Saturday. On that day 49 Democrats voted against a recess, and to-day the number was increased to about 70. Among those who voted for a recess on Saturday and changed to the other side to-day were Blount, of Georgia; Buckner, of Missouri; Gause, of Arkansas; Gunter, of Arkansas; Hunton, of Virginia; Lamar, of Mississippi; Landers, of Connecticut; Rea, of Missouri; Singleton, of Mississippi; Tucker, of Virginia; Wilson, of West Virginia, and Yeates, of North Carolina—all of whom, being more than half the revolutionary loss, are re-elected members of the next Congress, and have something to lose by pursuing a course which nine-tenths of their constituents would disapprove. All but one of them—Landers, of Connecticut—are from the South. Of the nine who voted for a recess Saturday but did not vote on either side to-day, six are re-elect members. Those who are not re-elected, but changed from voting aye to voting no since Saturday, are Burchard, of Wisconsin; Chapin, of Massachusetts; Faulkner, of West Virginia; Hamilton, of New-Jersey; Holman, of Indiana; Landers, of Indiana; Odell, of New-York; John Reilly, of Pennsylvania, and Warren, of Massachusetts. Inquiry would probably show that all of these men have either some hope of future political preferment, or have reputations of being honorable men which it is worth while for them to continue to maintain at home. Of the 83 who insisted on delay, about one-third are of the class that stole into Congress in Republican districts from the Northern States two years ago, and having been defeated for re-election, they fade from public sight forever unless a Democratic administration should get into power and give them office by appointment which they cannot get by election. These are, for the most part, the men who are leading the forelorn hope of the ousted bummers and the crazy, rickety-minded Bourbons. The two recruits to the filibustering vote to-day were Douglas, of Virginia, and Meade, of New-York.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE SENATE.

A RESOLUTION TO PROCEED TO ELECT A PRESIDENT "PRO TEMPORE" OFFERED BY MR. SARGENT—NO CAUCUS YET HELD BY THE REPUBLICAN SENATORS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Just at the close of to-day's session of the Senate, Mr. Sargent offered a resolution that the Senate proceed to the election of a President pro tempore. This resolution was entirely unexpected, and was laid upon the table, from which it can be called up at any time by a majority of the Senate. It is not understood that any immediate action is contemplated, but the resolution is precautionary, and made with reference to the possibility of the defeat of the Electoral count. There has been no caucus of Republican Senators to consider the election of a successor to Mr. Ferry, and in case the election of Mr. Hayes should be announced on Thursday very probably no action will be taken on the resolution.

A SUGGESTION.

PROPOSITION THAT THE STATE LEGISLATURE CHOOSE ELECTORS TO ACT IN NOVEMBER.

HARTFORD, Feb. 26.—The *Evening Post* of to-day makes the following suggestion: "A failure to declare the result of the Presidential election will be at the risk of serious disaster to the business interests of the country. Fortunately there is a way by which the annoyance of such a prolongation of the controversy may be in great part averted, at least in New-England and New-York. Most of the Legislatures of these seven States are now in session, and looking to the interests of this section they should at once proceed to choose Electors to act in November. In this way this entire section will be withdrawn from the excitement of a new campaign, and the result of the new election would be so nearly settled in advance that the affair need not occupy much of the time or the thoughts of the rest of the country.

THE POSTMASTERSHIP OF CHICAGO.

GEN. M'ARTHUR'S LIABILITIES AND ASSETS—THE AMOUNT OF HIS INDEBTEDNESS TO THE GOVERNMENT—HON. FRANK W. PALMER APPOINTED TO THE OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Further investigation of the affairs of Postmaster McArthur show him to be indebted to the Government in a larger sum than was at first reported. In addition to the $38,000 which he admits having borrowed, to use his own term, from the Post Office fund here, it appears that there were former complications which had not been settled up. At the time of the failure of the Cook County National Bank, in 1875, Gen. McArthur had on deposit there $40,000. The Treasury Department retained from the margin of the bonds deposited to secure the bank's circulation enough to reduce the amount to $20,000, which amount still stands against him. He was informed but a short time ago that he would be deemed a defaulter to this amount after March 4 were it not settled up before that time. The schedule in bankruptcy filed Saturday foots up $56,272 due the Government as preferred creditor. The secured claims embrace a long list of notes due banks and business men of this city and elsewhere. Among them are claims of Theodore Clement, Boston, for $21,800, and of the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad Company for $2,467. The unsecured claims are those of Himrod Furnace Company, Youngstown, Ohio, $1,985; Rend & Co., $660; Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, $2,300; Union Iron Company, $600; Hardy & Bailes, $175; Matthew Addy & Co., $2,700; Rhodes & Bradley, $5,000; Norton Iron Works, $5,000; Charleston Furnace, $3,000; Tierney Iron Works, $3,800. McArthur's total liabilities are $125,000, with about $80,000 assets.

Hon. Frank W. Palmer, to-day appointed to the Postmastership, was for some time editor of the *Inter-Ocean*. He was formerly a member of Congress from Iowa.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

Gen. McArthur had a high business and social standing in the community, and has hitherto been considered one of the stanchest and most reliable of Chicago's citizens. He became involved in the unsuccessful operations of his large iron foundry on the north side, and took money from the General Post Office Department to tide matters over until a loan could be negotiated from Scotch capitalists. He expected also to be enabled to dispose favorably of some portion of his foundry; but in all his schemes for replacing the money he was unsuccessful, and consequently filed his petition in bankruptcy late Saturday afternoon. Of the debts, $56,000 are to the United States Government, and $2,500 to the Illinois Soldiers' Home, of which he is Treasurer. The secured debts are $43,000. The assets consist chiefly of the iron foundry property. It is believed that the Government will lose nothing, being amply secured by the bond.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—News from the City of Mexico under date of Feb. 18, says: Gen. Diaz has been elected President, and Ignacio Vallarte, Chief Justice. The trip of Gen. Diaz to the Northern States has been deferred, his presence being necessary at the capital. He intends issuing a manifesto calling on Liberals of all shades to support him. A man who requested an interview with the Archbishop of the City of Mexico, while conversing with him, drew a dagger and attempted to assassinate him. The Archbishop defended himself, and escaped unhurt. The servants arrested and handed the criminal over to the police. The Minister of the Treasury has established a school in his office for the purpose of teaching the employes book-keeping. Acting President Mendes will probably receive the appointment of Governor of Puebla.

THE LONDONDERRY MINING TROUBLES.

HALIFAX, Feb. 26.—All is quiet at the Londonderry mines. Troops arrived there at 12 o'clock last night. An inquest is being held on the body of McDougall.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

ACTION IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF LORDS—AN ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN MOVED AND REJECTED—CONFERENCE WITH SAFVET PASHA BY THE SERVIAN DELEGATES—RUSSIA'S PEACE DECLARATIONS.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—In the House of Lords to-night Lord Stratheden moved an address to the Queen, praying that her Majesty would adopt measures to prevent hostilities in the East, secure adherence to the treaties of 1856, and promote the welfare of races subject to Turkey. Lord Stratheden urged that the Government should, by the acceptance of his motion, declare they would adhere to the treaties so far as Parliament would permit them. By their thus taking up a more decided attitude than hitherto, little doubt would remain that the peace of Europe and Asia would be secured.

Earl Grey made a strong anti-Russian speech. He deprecated interference between the Turks and their subjects.

The Earl of Derby then spoke. His main point was in refutation of Lord Stratheden's argument that England's treaty obligations were unchanged whatever might be the result of the conference. He said this argument, carried to its logical conclusion, involved the consequence that if the powers once bound themselves by treaty to protect a State they must still continue bound even if the State wilfully acted against their advice. Lord Stratheden's motion was rejected without a division.

A dispatch from Constantinople says the Servian delegates had a conference with Safvet Pasha to-day on certain details which are not yet settled. They will have another conference to-morrow. The protocol for the conclusion of peace on the basis of the *status quo ante bellum* will probably be signed then or on Wednesday, and Prince Milan will telegraph his agreement thereto.

A special dispatch from the same city states that the Military Police force which Col. Valentine Baker has been authorized to organize, will number 60,000, and foreign officers will be employed.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Berlin correspondent of a morning paper says: "The Russian Government is giving most pacific assurances which it would appear are credited everywhere except in Vienna, Russia frankly intimates that she has no wish to make war, and would be happy to desist from hostilities were some regard paid to her feelings and to the position in which she is placed. There is at this moment every chance of avoiding a conflict if Turkey can be induced to appoint some Christian Governors and make a bona fide attempt at administrative reform. As each power wishes to be the last to answer the Russian circular no writing answers will probably be given for some time. This universal silence, and the Emperors' speech at the opening of the Reichstag seem to have produced a sobering effect at St. Petersburg.

Advices received in Berlin yesterday evening from Vienna say, according to Vienna semi-official and independent organs, peace negotiations in Constantinople have been suspended and the Russians are preparing to cross the Pruth. The first assertion is wholly unfounded and the second is at variance with all Russia's recent assurances.

THE FENIAN LEADER'S FUNERAL.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF JOHN O'MAHONEY AT DUBLIN—THE TRANSFER FROM CORK—GREAT CROWDS AWAITING THE FUNERAL CORTEGE.

DUBLIN, Feb. 26.—The remains of John O'Mahoney arrived here this evening. The Funeral Committee received the corpse at the railway terminus. The coffin was placed on a hearse, and escorted through the principal streets by a torch-light procession, in which 8,000 persons took part.

On the railway between Cork and Dublin people flocked to the stations to witness the passage of the train bearing the remains, and there were large assemblages at Charleville and Limerick Junction. About 500 persons awaited the arrival of the train at Kings-bridge. The procession, however, was deferred until dark. An immense and disorderly crowd blocked the road to the terminus. The procession, with several bands of music playing dirges, began to move about 8 o'clock, and marched along the quays. One account says there were 200,000 spectators. The remains were taken to the Mechanics' Institute, in the theatre of which they will lie in state until Sunday. The mob tried to force their way into the theatre with the corpse. They were so disorderly that half an hour was occupied in conveying the coffin a few yards from the hearse to the entrance, and those who bore it in were obliged to lift it over the heads of the people. In spite of the efforts of the committee, thousands forced their way into the building after the remains had been deposited in the theatre. Shortly after 9 o'clock the crowd began to disperse, but the desire to enter the building was such that it was not judged safe to open the doors to permit those inside inside to go home until 11 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NOTES.

THE OLD BAILEY IN DANGER—RESULT OF THE ELECTION AT AVIGNON, FRANCE—THE PAPACY.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The roof of the old Bailey Sessions House was burned to-day. The damage was slight. A report that the Old Bailey was afire created considerable excitement in the city.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—A second ballot took place at Avignon yesterday to fill the vacancy in the Chamber of Deputies caused by the unseating of Comte du Demaine, (Monarchist,) Mayor of Avigno, on the ground of official coercion. Yesterday's ballot resulted in the election of M. St. Martin, (Radical,) who received 9,701 votes against 9,099 for Comte Du Demaine.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—A special dispatch from Rome says it is stated that the Cardinals submitted to the Pope on Friday favorable replies to some questions which he proposed to them with the object of giving the ecclesiastical policy of the Holy See a more efficacious and energetic direction toward a natural solution of the various questions of the day. The exact nature of the new policy will be proclaimed on the occasion of the Pope's Episcopal Jubilee. Some German Bishops recently asked whether they were at liberty to perform acts in execution of laws other than those against the Church if invited to do so by the civil authorities. The reply from the Vatican was that they might as subjects of the Emperor do so in all matters not contrary to religion and the rights of the Church.

THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review of the British corn trade, says: "The weather has been stormy and unsettled, with only a slightly diminished rain-fall. Field work, therefore, has progressed slowly on the heavy lands. Farming operations on the light lands, however, have been fairly rapid. Autumn-sown crops continue sufficiently healthy, but their future prosperity depends upon whether Winter has spent itself. Should the March weather be frosty the consequences may be disastrous. Farmers continue to thresh wheat slowly, there having been little incentive, as the damp weather has affected the condition of the bulk of the offerings, and the advance of 1 shilling per quarter, which has taken place, has applied only to dry samples. Despite the somewhat increased imports of foreign wheat, the firmness has continued, and the reaction was very marked last Monday, when a healthy and fairly brisk demand began for all varieties, at an advance of 1 shilling per quarter. The improvement is not due to politics, the weather, or the Continental demand, but is the legitimate effect of small imports, the diminution of stocks, and the prospective shortness of supplies from all sources except California. Some earlier shipments from San Francisco and Oregon have made their appearance in London, and freely found buyers at about 53 shillings to 55 shillings per quarter ex ships, and although we are likely to become receivers of a large quantity of this class of wheat as the season advances, it is probable that the shortness of stocks and the deficient harvests of 1876 in most parts of the world will bring continental buyers, and by diverting a considerable portion of the quantity afloat to other destinations, prevent our market being glutted with this useful variety of wheat. Our trade seems to be based on sound foundations, and the present moderate level of values appears likely to continue, being neither unduly depressed by the prospect of increased supplies from California nor temporarily enhanced by political anxiety. There has been a slight improvement in feeding corn. The firmness of holders has caused an advance of 6d. per quarter on oats, while maize, especially old corn, is higher. Barley remains without quotable alteration, but trade is rather better. Malting and grinding qualities have maintained previous prices. Business in floating cargoes has ruled firm, with slight enhancement of values.

EXCITEMENT IN NOVA SCOTIA.

THE GREAT SEAL OF STATE—ILLEGAL USE OF AN OLD SEAL—ALL MARRIAGES SINCE 1869 DECLARED VOID.

TORONTO, Feb. 26.—A special dispatch from Halifax says the question of precedence having arisen between certain Queen's counsel, an affidavit was read in the Supreme Court Saturday, setting forth that the seal attached to the Commission of Queen's counsel appointed by the local Government was not the great seal of the province, but the old seal which had been ordered to be returned by the Imperial Government in 1869. The Premier of the local Government admitted the Government had been using the old seal. The court expressed astonishment at such contempt for her Majesty's authorized and expressed opinion, and said that all acts requiring the great seal done since 1869 were totally void. This state of affairs leaves Nova Scotia to-day without a Parliament and without a Government, with all grants of marriage licenses, and consequently marriages, and all commissions since 1869, totally void. The greatest excitement prevails in consequence. The Chief Justice, after intimating that it would require Imperial legislation to rectify the matter, adjourned the court for 10 days for a full inquiry.

ROBBERY IN BOSTON.

A BOX CONTAINING $40,000 IN SECURITIES STOLEN BY ONE THIEF WHILE ANOTHER ENGAGED THE ATTENTION OF THE VICTIM.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—Joseph Brigham, a wealthy gentleman of this city, was robbed to-day of $40,000 in notes, stocks, and bonds, at his residence, No 1,038 Washington-street. Two men called and inquired for him, and while one engaged him in conversation in the parlor the other slipped up stairs into his room and succeeded in possessing himself of a small trunk in which the securities were, and escaped from the house. Mr. Brigham had but just returned from the vaults of the Security Deposit Company with the trunk, and it is supposed that he was seen and followed by the robbers. It is thought that the thieves will be unable to realize on their plunder, as steps were at once taken to stop the payment of the securities. On returning to his room Mr. Brigham at once missed his property, but both men had disappeared.

The securities stolen from Mr. Brigham, with the exception of a mortgage note for $6,000, were found at 9 o'clock this evening lying near the gate of the rear entrance to his residence, where the package had been thrown some time during the evening.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Sunday morning the deaf and dumb institution, some miles from Council Bluffs, Iowa, was destroyed by fire, which caught probably from the gas. Before water could be supplied by the hose about the building, the fire had gained control of the upper portion and compelled the occupants, teachers, officers, and unfortunates to leave the building. There was no loss of life, and all of the 153 pupils escaped without serious injury, and with most of their effects. Some of the employes lost everything. Some of the buildings belonging to the institution remain, and will accommodate about half the children. The total loss is estimated at $100,000; no insurance.

Shortly after 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire originated in some unascertained manner on the fourth floor of the building Nos. 455 and 457 Broadway, but was promptly extinguished. Ira Beard, dealer in millinery goods on the first floor, sustained a loss of $500 by water; fully insured. The stock of P. L. Trensen & Co., importers of cloth, on the second floor, was damaged to the extent of $2,000, and J. Maidhof, importer of fringes and trimmings, who occupied the third, fourth, and fifth floors, loses $5,000 on stock and fixtures. The building which is owned by W. T. Lloyd & Co., was damaged to the extent of $5,000.

A fire at Ripley, Butler County, Ohio, early Sunday morning destroyed B. F. Sayers' building and contents and damaged the adjoining building. Sayers' loss is $3,500, and the insurance $1,500. J. C. Lindley occupied the first floor. His loss is $5,400; insurance, $3,600. The upper stories were occupied as a hall and lodge-rooms by the Odd Fellows, whose loss is $1,200; insurance, $800. The loss to the adjoining building is $1,200; insurance, $800.

A fire occurred at 1 o'clock yesterday morning on the first floor of No. 38 Baxter-street, occupied by Harris Steinberg as a clothing store. Damage to stock, $400. Solomon Harris, a shoe dealer in the basement of the building, sustained a loss of $100, and the building was damaged to the amount of $100.

The Merchants' Hotel at Rondout, N. Y., a fine new building in the upper part of the city, was destroyed by fire Sunday. The building was unoccupied since last Fall, the proprietor having failed. No cause is known for the origin of the fire. The loss is probably $30,000; insurance $14,500.

A fire in the ink factory of John G. Lightbody, No. 540 West Thirty-third-street, yesterday afternoon, caused $300 damage.

A fire at Mexia, Texas, Sunday night, destroyed five business houses. The loss is $50,000.

INTERFERING WITH RAILROAD TRAFFIC.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 26.—A gang of 30 or 40 men tore up the switches on the west side of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad track at Dutchess Junction yesterday, putting a stop to the transfer of coal across the river at that point. This is part of an attempt to force the western terminus of the road to Deuning's Point.

COLLISION BETWEEN WHITES AND BLACKS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—A dispatch from New-Iberia to Gov. Packard, from O. De La Hasaye, Jr., says: "A collision took place between the whites and blacks yesterday at Jeanerette, both parties under arms. A few soldiers to keep the peace might prevent a great deal of bloodshed. Great excitement prevails.

THE LANDIS CHILDREN.

TRENTON, Feb. 26.—Judge Reed, of the Supreme Court, decided this morning that Charles P. Landis is discharged from the custody of his children, and that they must be given into the custody of Clara M. Landis, his wife, and there to remain until they attain the age of 7 years. The parties and children were in court during the reading of the opinion.

A SECOND TRIAL FOR MURDER.

CONCORD, Feb. 26.—The second trial of Joseph Lapage, for the murder of Josie A. Langmaid, at Pembroke, Oct. 4, 1875, began to-day. At the former trial Lapage was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged. A new trial on exceptions was granted.

SHOT DEAD BY AN OFFICER.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 26.—At Lebanon, Ky., last night a Deputy Marshal and posse, who were looking for parties suspected of robbing houses, came upon John Lynch and demanded his surrender. He refused to give himself up, and fired upon the posse, but hit no one. The shot was returned with fatal effect, Lynch being killed almost instantly.

STATE BOUNTY DEBT.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Controller Olcott announces that he will anticipate in full, commencing to-morrow, 27th inst., the payment of $2,000,000 of the county debt stock. This debt has been reduced $5,000,000 since Jan. 1, and there is now outstanding $4,557,000.

THE CUBAN SUGAR CROP.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—It has been raining continuously three days, which is unusual for this season. The country roads are impassable, and the hauling of cane to the mills is temporarily prevented. This will consequently decrease the sugar yield, and arrivals at ports will be small for a fortnight.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

A CONTINUOUS OVATION FROM FREMONT TO COLUMBUS.

GOV. HAYES' RETURN TO COLUMBUS—HIS RAILWAY TRIP—THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE CONGREGATED TO DO HIM HONOR—NOT YET DEFINITELY DECIDED WHEN HE WILL LEAVE FOR WASHINGTON—HIS PERSONAL INTEREST IN THE RESULT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 26.—Gov. Hayes returned from Fremont, Ohio, this evening, arriving in the city at 10 o'clock. The trip from Fremont here, a distance of 130 miles, was a continuous ovation. At every station on the route where the cars stopped, the people had gathered in large numbers to greet the President elect, and to bid farewell to the retiring Governor whom they had thrice honored with the chief magistracy of Ohio. The ovation was repeated at Clyde, Tiffin, Forrest, Canton, Bellefontaine, and Springfield, and at each place Gov. Hayes responded briefly to the cordial greetings of his friends and neighbors, expressing his gratitude for their kindly wishes in his behalf. The longest stop was made at Springfield, where the Governor made quite a little speech, which was received with great favor. The Governor was accompanied on the trip from Fremont by Mrs. Hayes and two children, and on their arrival in Columbus the party were met by a few friends, and conveyed to the Executive Mansion in Broad-street, opposite the State-house. It is not definitely decided when Gov. Hayes will take his departure for Washington, but he will probably leave here on Thursday noon, and go by the way of Pittsburg and Harrisburg. He will not resign his office of Governor of Ohio until he is declared President, as he does not wish to do anything that would look like anticipating the final decision of the Electoral Commission. During the whole period since his election last November he has been quietly attending to his duties as Governor of Ohio, and has apparently shown less personal interest than any man in the country in the result of the manifold and persistent attempts of his political enemies to cheat him out of his election; but he is not ignorant of the merits of the case, or where the real truth and justice of

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE INSURANCE COMPLICATIONS.

HOW THE PROPERTY OF LUTHER W. FROST WAS TRANSFERRED—THE REINSURANCE OF THE CONTINENTAL IN THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL.

Nothing is yet known of the whereabouts of Luther W. Frost, the former President of the Continental Life Insurance Company, who is said to have left Yonkers about three weeks ago, and against whom suit has been instituted by Mr. William R. Grace, the Receiver, for the recovery of $622,204 65. It has been asserted that Mr. Frost, prior to his departure for unknown parts, disposed of all his property with a view of avoiding the payment of any judgment that might be recovered against him, and although this is denied, the fact that several pieces of property in Yonkers were conveyed to other persons than his wife during the month of January looks somewhat suspicious. For this reason these persons, among whom were Maria L. Tyler, Mr. Frost's mother-in-law, and Mr. Minnot Mitchell, his real estate broker, were made parties to the suit, and the Receiver seeks to have the assignments set aside. Mr. Mitchell yesterday stated to a reporter of THE TIMES that the property on Babcock-place, conveyed to him by Mr. Frost, consisted of four lots, and a house which had perhaps cost $4,000 to erect. He had lived there since December, 1875, and the conveyance was the result of an agreement between himself and Mr. Frost, which was entered into at the time the property was purchased from Dr. Seward, who was its former owner. The transfer of the property on Riverdale-avenue, Mr. Mitchell said, was also a bona fide transaction, and he expressed his willingness to produce the checks that were given to Mr. Frost in payment therefor. The premises that were conveyed to Mrs. Maria L. Tyler, on North Broadway, Yonkers, were, he stated, purchased by Mr. Frost for $14,000, and he (Mr. Mitchell) knew that Mrs. Tyler had paid for them, the amount being, he thought, about $13,000. This was more than the property was really worth at the present time, and he did not think that amount could be realized by its sale. Much difficulty was experienced, he added, in effecting a rental of the property so that a percentage could be realized on the amount paid for it. The only other real estate that Mr. Frost is known to have assigned is on Palisade-avenue, where he resided, and this has been conveyed to his wife, Juliet D. T. Frost, who is also a party to the suit. Mr. Mitchell is evidently a firm believer in the honesty of Mr. Frost, for he hazarded the opinion that much difficulty would be experienced in recovering a judgment against that gentleman.

Mr. William Fullerton yesterday transferred to Mr. L. L. Coudert, of counsel for the Receiver, over $100,000 worth of bonds and mortgages which he had received from the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company. Shortly after the appointment of John J. Anderson as Receiver of the Continental, he discovered from the books that about $315,000 in securities had been transferred to the New-Jersey Mutual in consideration of the reinsurance of certain policies. Some of these policies were reinsured and others were canceled, the New-Jersey company taking up the risks themselves on new policies of their own issue. When Mr. Anderson concluded to bring suit for the recovery of these securities, a question was raised as to the amount for which the New-Jersey Mutual could be held liable, and through Daniel J. Noyes, who was acting as his counsel, it was learned that the officers were willing to return a large amount of them. Mr. Fullerton was then consulted, and it was agreed that suit should be brought for a merely nominal amount, and in this way the compromise was effected, and $123,000 worth of mortgages were secured, and these as above stated were handed over to Receiver Grace yesterday, under the order made by Judge Pratt on Wednesday last.

The hearing in the matter of the Continental before Referee William Allen Butler will be resumed to-day, when it is understood an effort will be made to bring it to a termination.

THE CASE OF THE NEW-JERSEY MUTUAL.

For some days past no negotiations have taken place between ex-Gov. Parker, the Receiver of the New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance Company, and its officers, or Benjamin Noyes, the President of the National Capital Company, who is supposed to be still in possession of the assets transferred to him by Jeremiah H. Stedwell, and although Noyes has written a letter stating that he was ready and willing to turn over the securities, it is generally believed that some little difficulty will be experienced in recovering all of them. Neither Stedwell nor Daniel J. Noyes, for whom warrants have been issued, have yet been arrested, and nothing is known of their whereabouts, though they are believed to be in Boston or Philadelphia. In an interview last evening, ex-Gov. Parker stated that he knew nothing of their whereabouts, but intimated that he was in communication with them through an intermediary, and he expects to be in receipt of definite information in a few days as to when the assets of the New-Jersey Mutual, among which there is said to be $150,000 in United States bonds, will be placed in his possession.

INSURANCE NOTES.

In the report of the decision of Judge Benedict in the suit of Kate J. Bayliss against the Travelers Life Insurance Company, of Hartford, published in THE TIMES of Sunday, it was stated that a verdict was rendered for the plaintiff. This was erroneous, judgment having been ordered for the company.

The newly appointed Superintendent of the Insurance Department of this State, Mr. J. F. Smythe, came to this City yesterday, and in company with Mr. John A. McCall visited the office of the Equitable Company, which is at present under examination.

Mr. Charles E. Appleby, the Receiver of the Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company, of this City, which went into liquidation some time ago, will file his report at an early day. Mr. Appleby states that as yet he has discovered nothing to cause him to change his opinion regarding the condition of the company and believes that the stockholders will receive from 60 to 75 cents on the dollar. The risks of the company have been reinsured in the Continental.

ANNUAL BALL OF THE EREHOLUNG CLUB.

A merry party assembled at Irving Hall last evening, the occasion being the annual ball of the "Erholung" Club, a German social association organized for the purposes of entertainment and amusement. The ball was in honor of King Carnival, and was a thorough burlesque on civilization. The maskers represented every species of humanity, and—it might be said—inhumanity. A King was gossiping with a menial negro; a Queen had for her escort a clownish lout; Prince Bismarck had to submit to the insult of a cut across his back from a harlequin's wand, while a little dauseuse capered around the icy exterior of a pious monk. Faust danced with Nan the Good for Nothing; King Lear was crazy enough to make love to a handsome flower girl, and General Boum flirted with Lady Macbeth. The Floor Committee consisted of Messrs. Ferdinand Kahn, Chairman; Leon Ullman, A. N. Berenther, E. D. Nayer, Joseph Lowenstein, H. Hirschberg, D. Langsaeter, Julius Wooll, D. Hellman, and S. Cohn. The Reception Committee was managed by Mr. A. Luchs, and the supper arrangements of Gen. Funk were all that could be desired.

MASKERS AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

A brilliant spectacle was presented at the Brooklyn Academy of Music last night, the occasion being the eleventh annual masked ball of the Brooklyn Saengerbund. The ball is one of the principal social events of the season in the City of Churches, and is to Brooklyn what the Liederkranz is to New-York. At 10 o'clock the ball was opened with a grand march, participated in by about 300 merry maskers, personating every type of character known to ancient and modern times. The costumes were of the richest. After the march the dancing commenced, and the fun grew fast and furious. Fresh arrivals of strangely accoutred men and women came pouring in, until not only the dancing-hall but the lobbies were crowded with the jolly revelers. The arrangements under the supervision of Messrs. Charles Auerbach, George Kunckel, Henry Wagner, George Dedrich, Henry Hammer, Henry Hirsch, Louis Vogel and J. H. Wander were admirable. The dancing was kept up until an early hour this morning. The ball was equal if not superior, both as a splendid spectacle and an occasion of genuine amusement, to any of those which preceded it.

THE NEWARK POISONING CASE.

Coroner Osborne, of Newark, yesterday finished the testimony in the inquest over the remains of Thomas Ryan, one of the Brock murderers, who died in his cell on the day of the execution. Deputy Sheriff Freeman testified that he had charge of Ryan all the day previous and on the morning of the execution; up to 3 o'clock nothing particular occurred, except that Ryan was taken sick, and one time said, "Mr. Freeman, I am poisoned, and am going to die;" witness said that he was wrong, and he answered, "Oh, I am;" he drank several glasses of beer, and complained that his stomach burned him terribly. Tevelin and Boel, the watchmen at the jail, testified that they saw nothing pass into Ryan's cell. Edward Mulligan, a reporter, testified that he had free access to the jail, and was never searched; he had seen apples, oranges, water, and all kinds of articles handed into the cells of the men without being examined; Mrs. Osobwald had informed him that a man had visited her and offered to produce the real murderer for $1,000. William Carson, a special watchman, testified that Ryan's uncle visited the cell Wednesday, and two hours later Ryan said that he had been poisoned; everything handed to witness was given to the prisoners without being examined; he never saw anything examined. Capt. Rieche, keeper of the jail, testified that he examined none of the bundles, because he knew of no law that compelled him to do so. County Physician Ward testified that he had had the stomach of the deceased analyzed, and from six to eight grains of arsenic had been found; it is probable that twice that quantity was taken; in his opinion Ryan died from arsenical poisoning. Col. Johnson, Warden of the jail, testified that he had given orders to have all parcels examined, but his orders were not obeyed. This ended the testimony, and the inquest was adjourned until to-day, when the case will be given to the jury.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON REDUCTION OF SALARIES—A NEW GRADE RECOMMENDED WHICH WOULD EFFECT A LARGE SAVING.

The Board of Education held a special session yesterday afternoon, to consider and receive the report of the Committee on Salaries and Economies, upon the subject of providing means to cover the sum of $89,752, the amount of the reduction from the sum of $2,780,752, asked for by the board, and the appropriation of $2,700,000 made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the current year. The report stated that the committee had been compelled to accept the inevitable fact that the salaries of teachers must be rearranged according to a more equitable plan than that now in practice, in such a manner as to cover the deficit still unprovided for. If the plan submitted should be approved, it would make a reduction of $42,541 67.

The reduction of the salaries was at the rate of two-twelfths from the gross amount paid in each department, which it is not considered will seriously lower the individual salaries of the majority of teachers, but in many cases their salaries will be increased. The saving effected by this plan, $42,541 67, added to the sum of $37,288, the amount reached by the aggregate reduction of the salaries of the janitors in the public schools, or 10 per cent. of the salary of each employe; the reduction of the salary of the Engineer of the Board of Education from $4,000 to $2,500; and the abolition of the positions of special teachers of science and philosophy in the schools of the Fifteenth Ward, after March 1, next, reaches the sum of $79,829 67.

The salaries were graded as follows: Male department, eight grades, commencing at $1,100 and terminating at $600; female department, eight grades, from $950 to $600; primary department, six grades, from $700 to $500. Considerable debate followed the motion to adopt the report. Mr. West said that according to this report, the Principals and Vice Principals who received the highest salaries were not reduced, while the reduction fell upon the assistant teachers and janitors. On motion, the board went into Committee of the Whole, and reported progress on the report. After the board had reconvened, President Wood left the chair and spoke in favor of having the schedules of salaries printed, so that each member might study them at his leisure. He said in one instance he had discovered that a poor girl's salary was reduced at "one fell swoop" from $780 to $600, and other equally unjust examples were cited.

Mr. Walker, Chairman of the committee, spoke at considerable length in favor of the report as submitted. He was not in favor of going to the expense of printing the schedules when any one could find out the information from the Manual. He was in favor of removing the privilege of fixing the salaries from the Trustees to the board, as provided by the report, and he had ascertained from the Trustees themselves that they were in favor of the proposed mode.

Mr. Kelly did not think that any gentleman was in favor of paying $4,000 salary to an engineer when one could be readily obtained for $1,000.

Mr. Wheeler considered the reduction of the salaries of the janitors and others, now employment was purely mechanical, a good movement, but he thought that the payment of each particular teacher in each particular school should be left to the Trustees of that school. Uniformity was a good thing, but it could not be secured among the teachers, and he hardly thought it wise to attempt to secure uniformity in the grade of salaries. He was in favor of reducing the salaries of the immediate employes of the Board.

Commissioner Beardsley said that the salaries of their officers were reduced about two years ago. It was originally intended to pay $2,500 for an engineer, but in some way the present incumbent was appointed at his present salary.

A vote was taken on the question of printing the schedules, and lost by a vote of 11 to 8.

Commissioner Wheeler offered a resolution providing that the public schools, excepting the High School, should be closed during the months of October, November, and December, thus saving the sum of $60,000. The matter was referred to the Committee on Evening Schools. The report of the Committee on Salaries and Economies was, on motion, referred to the Committee on By-laws, with instructions to report next Wednesday. An adjournment was then taken.

MODERN PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.

OPENING OF THE ART SALE AT MINER'S GALLERY—FAIR PRICES OBTAINED.

Mr. Henry D. Miner commenced the sale of a collection of modern oil paintings, the property of a connoisseur of this City, at his art gallery, No. 845 Broadway, last evening. Some of the works were excellent, while others were of mediocre merit. The Faulkner collection of water-colors was also on exhibition in the same room, and will be sold on this and to-morrow evenings. Following is a list of the paintings sold, with the names of the artists and the prices obtained:

Artist.	Subject.	Price.
Forthman	Swiss Landscape	$150 00
Faulkner	Scene in Scotland	205 00
Farrar	James River, Virginia	77 50
E. L. Henry	Return from the Drive	170 00
Haseltine	The Brothers, Nahant	46 00
Boucher	Fortune	44 00
Boucher	Companion	44 00
Boehm	Rembrandt and his Wife	55 00
Hilliard	Early Morning in the Mountains	51 00
Bridgman	Hunter's Hurrah	170 00
Hilliard	Scene in New-England	51 00
Hubbard	Silent Nook	31 00
Vaini	The Proposal	30 00
Ratteer	In the Garden	62 50
Bonheur	Land-crabs: Simoom	290 00
Klombeck	Companion: Winter	290 00
Guterbock	The Beer Drinker	90 00
George Innes	The Mill in the Woods	145 00
G. H. Hall	Raspberries	55 00
G. H. Hall	Strawberries	55 00
Marrens	Crossing the Stream	150 00
Pollpot	Scene in Marz in the Madeleine	45 00
Bonhart	Plowing	57 50
Carl Hoff	Tout a Cœur	500 00
Veron	Scene near Toulouse	105 00
Veron	Scene near Cambrai	110 00
Barcelo	Oeil-de-Bœuf in Time	110 00
D. Johnson	View at Tamworth, N. H	75 00
Sala	Italian Fruit Girl	100 00
Faulkner	In the Dargle	67 50
Faulkner	Companion	67 50
Nicholson	Coming Storm, English Coast	425 00
Ziem	Marine, Sunset	145 00
Patrois	The Young Student	90 00
Revargellas	The Discovery	75 00
Alex. Wust	Out for Luck	290 00
Colman	Suicmer at Salt Lake	105 00
Nicholson	Misty Morning, Coast of France	410 00
Risse	Gretchen and Dwarfs	120 00
Hognet	View of Amsterdam	255 00
Fauton	Contemplation	100 00
Hobbock	Caught at Last	105 00
Chalgneau	Sheep, a Pastoral Scene	75 00
Vidal	The Bird's Nest	175 00
Pecrus	The Old Song	70 00
Innes	Sunset in New-York	150 00
Soutlin	The Cup of Tea	28 00
Hildebrandt	Winter—Sunset	750 00
Kraus	Children Quarreling	470 00
De Bylandt	Landscape	57 50
Carl Hoff	The Morning Call	500 00
Hognet	Castle on the Rhine	225 00
Craig	The Gleaner	50 00
Story	Portrait	10 00
Cropsey	Scene near Newport	40 00
Johnson	Rosendale, Ulster County	70 00
Faulkner	The Wyoming Valley	700 00
Wust	On the Coast of Norway	180 00
Bricher	On the Beach at Long Branch	37 50
Johnson	View in Vermont	45 00
Guzin	A fair Morning	42 00
Hilliard	Long Island Sound	26 00
La Croix	Fruit	7 00
La Croix	Companion	7 00
De Vos	A Dog	21 00
Julian Scott	Who Comes There?	22 00
Julian Scott	A Sentinel	22 00
G. Dow	Cook	27 50
G. Dow	Spinning	27 50
Williamson	Summer, Catskill Mountains	10 00
Williamson	Coast Scene	10 00
La Croix	Flower Piece	20 00
Moran	On the Meadows	14 00
Moran	Among the Pines	14 00
Williamson	Trout Fishing	9 00
Williamson	Gem in the Woods	9 00
Hilliard	Summer Afternoon	29 00
De Bruyet	On the Bosphorus	20 00
De Brayer	Companion	20 00
	Total	$9,574 50

PARENTS DESERTING THEIR CHILD.

The insane woman who attempted to drown herself at the foot of Delancey-street on Sunday afternoon, and who is now at Bellevue Hospital, was recognized yesterday as Mrs. Fanny Brown, the wife of Adam Brown, a 'longshoreman employed at Pier No. 45, North River. Mrs. Brown, who is reported to be an habitual drunkard, lodged, with her husband and child, in a furnished room at the boarding-house of Mrs. Harding, No. 271 Spring-street. In consequence of the dissipated habits of Mrs. Brown, the family had become obnoxious to the landlady, and in compliance with a request from her were to have left the house at the end of the present month. On Saturday morning, the husband left the boarding-house apparently with the intention of going to his work, and about an hour after his departure, Mrs. Brown went out. The couple were not seen again by Mrs. Harding on Saturday or during the following day, but the landlady, presuming that they were in their room, paid little attention to the fact of their non-appearance. Later in the day, she became suspicious that all was not right, and accordingly visited the room rented by the Browns, where she found their infant lying on the floor in an exhausted condition, and entirely nude. She carried the child down stairs, fed it, and subsequently, finding that its parents had not returned, surrendered it to the care of the Police of the Eighth Precinct, who placed it in charge of Mrs. Webb, the Matron at Police Head-quarters. It is believed that Brown has either run away from his wife, or that he was committed to prison on a charge of intoxication.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....Feb. 26

SUMMARY OF THE DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate the resignation of Mr. Thurman from the Electoral Commission was presented, and Mr. Kernan was elected to fill the vacancy unanimously. The Senate then went into joint session with the House to continue the count of the Electoral votes, and, after counting Pennsylvania, withdrew to consider the objection to a Rhode Island Elector. After brief debate the Senate voted to count the vote, unanimously, of the Elector with the others. The Senate again went into joint session with the House, and Rhode Island was counted. The votes were counted for Hayes and Wheeler. Objections were made to the South Carolina vote, and the houses separated and the papers were sent to the Electoral Commission. Legislative business was resumed, the appropriation bills taking most attention. A resolution to proceed to the election of a President of the Senate pro tem. was introduced, and will come up in a few days.

The House devoted some time to discussing the question of reading the testimony taken by the Elections Committee relating to the appointment of Mr. Boggs, an Elector from Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Morrell. It was decided to read the testimony, and then debate ensued on the counting of the votes of Pennsylvania, during which there was much excitement in the House. The House finally voted not to count the votes for Hayes and Wheeler in the joint session, but both houses not having concurred in the objection, the votes (29) were counted for Hayes and Wheeler. Objection was next made to counting the vote of Rhode Island owing to the alleged ineligibility of Mr. Slater, an Elector, and the houses separated. A motion to take a recess was negatived, and after some discussion the vote of the Elector was counted. A motion to take a recess till 10 A. M. to-morrow was offered, and a point of order made against it which the Speaker sustained. A motion to meet the Senate was carried, and in the joint session Rhode Island was counted for Hayes. The next State was South Carolina, from which two certificates of Electors were opened. Objections were made from both sides, and the papers were sent to the Commission, when the House took a recess till to-morrow morning.

SENATE.

THE ELECTORAL COUNT.

The Senate assembled at 10 o'clock, but no legislative business was transacted. As the objection in the case of Mr. Morrell, the Pennsylvania Elector, was disposed of on Saturday, the Senate awaited the action of the House of Representatives on that matter.

At 1:30 o'clock the President pro tem. laid before the Senate a letter from Judge Clifford, President of the Electoral Commission, announcing the resignation of Hon. Allen G. Thurman, member of the Commission, on account of physical inability to discharge the duties of the position, and inclosing a copy of a resolution adopted by the Commission this morning, to inform the Senate of that fact, in order that the vacancy might be filled.

Mr. MCDONALD, of Indiana, submitted a resolution, appointing Hon. Francis Kernan, a Senator from the State of New-York, a member of the Commission in place of Mr. Thurman, and it was unanimously agreed to.

At 3:10 P. M. Mr. Adams, Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared in the Senate and notified that body of the action of the House in the Pennsylvania case, and that the House was now ready to meet the Senate for the purpose of resuming the count. The Senate then proceeded to the hall of the House.

THE RHODE ISLAND OBJECTIONS.

Upon returning at 3:30 o'clock, the PRESIDENT pro tem. announced that the Senate retired from the joint meeting upon an objection made to the certificate of Rhode Island.

The Secretary then read the objection to the vote of WILLIAM S. SLATER appointed Elector by the Legislature in place of George H. Corliss.

Mr. BURNSIDE, of Rhode Island, submitted a resolution that the vote of W. S. Slater be counted with the other votes of the Electors of Rhode Island, notwithstanding the objections made thereto.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, spoke at some length on the case of New-York, and objected to admission that the course taken by that State in calling her Legislature, and in the appointment of a man to fill the office of Elector, was regular and in accordance with law, in accordance with the Constitution, and was but a confirmation and fortification of the view which he believed was held previous to this session of Congress.

The resolution of Mr. BURNSIDE was unanimously agreed to—yeas 57, nays none.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, the Secretary was directed to notify the House of Representatives of the action of the Senate.

SOUTH CAROLINA REACHED.

At 5:55 o'clock the Clerk of the House again appeared and notified the Senate of the action of the House in the Rhode Island case, and also that the House was now ready to receive the Senate and resume the count. The Senate then left its chamber, and, upon returning at 6:30, the PRESIDENT pro tem. announced that the Senate having retired from the joint meeting of the two houses upon an objection submitted to the certificate from South Carolina, and the papers having been submitted to the Electoral Commission, the Senate would now resume its legislative business.

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS.

Messrs. Windom, Allison, and Davis were appointed members of the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill; Messrs. Sargent, Windom, and Withers on the Deficiency Appropriation bill; and Messrs. Sargent, Cragin, and Wallace on the Naval Appropriation bill.

THE LATE SPEAKER KERR.

Mr. MCDONALD, of Indiana, gave notice that at 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning he would call up the resolutions of the House in respect to the memory of the late Speaker KERR.

PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, submitted a resolution that the Senate do now proceed to the election of a President pro tempore. Laid on the table, and he gave notice that he would call it up for consideration at an early day.

Mr. ALLISON, of Iowa, submitted the report of the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, and it was agreed to.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate the Pacific Railroad Funding Bill, in order that it should be the unfinished business to-morrow.

The Senate then went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened took a recess until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA

The House met at 10 o'clock, but it was nearly 12 before any business was proceeded with, the interval being consumed in a call of the House and in voting by yeas and nays on the question whether the testimony taken before the Committee on the Privileges of the House in the case of the Pennsylvania Elector, Boggs—appointed instead of Daniel J. Morrell, Centennial Commissioner—should be read. The House decided by a vote of 133 to 110 that it should be read, and it was accordingly read.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that the vote of Boggs should be counted, and Mr. Stenger, of Pennsylvania, offered a substitute that it should not be.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, said that the objection was based on principles so often overruled on the law, that his side of the House could submit the question without discussion.

Mr. SPENGER, of Pennsylvania, took the ground that under the Constitution and under the laws of Pennsylvania, Henry K. Boggs was not entitled to cast his vote as Elector from the State of Pennsylvania.

At 12:10 the Speaker interrupted the proceedings and announced the beginning of a new legislative day, which was thereupon opened by the Chaplain with prayer.

The journal of Saturday having then been read, the discussion was resumed.

Mr. CHITTENDEN, of New-York, said he desired to say a few words for the country, which he considered as far transcending in importance any party. For more than a year the two great parties had been engaged in a hand to hand struggle for supremacy to the neglect of great and important public questions. He thought it high time to stop and inquire into the cost of such partisanship, and particularly the cost of continuing it for another year. He know that gentlemen on the Democratic side had pledged themselves to accept the decision of the Electoral Commission. Why, then, this delay? If this question were submitted to twelve, twelve hundred, or twelve hundred thousand men of common sense their verdict would be that there was nothing, absolutely nothing, in it. Why then, on the verge of such a prodigious crisis, wait another moment? He would not defend the Louisiana Returning Board, but he believed that the Electoral Commission could have made no other decision than it had made, and he also thought that, as between Louisiana and Oregon, "honors were easy."

Mr. SCALES, of North Carolina, criticised the action of the President in the selection as the Visiting Committee to New-Orleans such men as Mr. Hale, of Maine, the son-in-law of the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, and Senator Sherman, of Ohio, the political and personal friends of Mr. Hayes, and Stanley Mathews, the brother-in-law of Mr. Hayes. This he characterized as a miserable subterfuge and a base pretext for imposing on the American people. Such men as these had undertaken to whitewash J. Madison Wells and his associates. Returning Board. In regard to that he quoted the verse:

"The River Rhine, as is well known,
Doth wash the City of Cologne;
But tell me what, ye powers divine,
Shall thenceforth wash the River Rhine!"

Mr. TUCKER, of Virginia, referring to Mr. Chittenden's remark, that this was a trivial question, asked if the time had indeed come when a Constitutional objection was to be called trivial. It was a question of the gravest importance. Whenever a vote was given for an ineligible person, that vote was nugatory. He referred to some authorities on that point and then read the President's commission of Daniel J. Morrell as Centennial Commissioner. To be sure Morrill had not voted as Presidential Elector, but by the statutes of Pennsylvania the Governor was authorized to declare by proclamation the names of the Electors duly, lawfully, and constitutionally elected. Mr. Morrell could not have been elected, and therefore the Governor's proclamation that he had been was untrue, and there was no vacancy which the other Electors could fill.

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky, spoke of the approaching close of the stupendous farce, and declared that the Electoral Commission had yielded to the behests of a party, and had become the scorn and byword of all honest men. The majority of its members had violated their oaths, and there was no law to compel acquiescence in their decision. The House would be perfectly justified in resorting to every legal and constitutional means to annul the decision of this odious Commission.

Mr. HEWITT, of New-York, again returned to the charge which he had made on Saturday against the good faith of Mr. Hoar, of Massachusetts, for acting and voting in the Electoral Commission at variance with his speech in the House, and said that that gentleman, in his attempt to answer the charge on Saturday, had assumed the mantle of Webster, and tried (reversing the usual process) to eke out the fox's skin with the lion's hide. But even the mantle of Webster was not broad enough to cover defection, misrepresentation, and fraud. He cited the various propositions and votes in the Commission, showing that Mr. Hoar had uniformly voted against the admission of evidence to show fraud on the part of the Louisiana Returning Board, and he asked whether that [quoting Mr. Hoar's words] was "justice and righteousness." He [Mr. Hoar] had voted in the Louisiana case that the Commission had no judicial power, and in the case of Oregon that the Commission had power to take evidence as to whether the seal of the State was or was not the authentic seal, and as to whether Watts held a commission from the United States; but where there was an allegation of fraud, there he had voted that there was no power to prevent fraud. That gentleman had been on all occasions the great champion of justice and righteousness. His magnificent peroration in the Belknap impeachment case would long be read by the American youth, and yet that same gentleman had voted not to receive evidence of fraud. In conclusion, he said, I ask my Democratic friends—deceived, defrauded, cheated, as they have been—whether we should meet bad faith with bad faith? I answer that never ought the record of the Democratic Party be sullied by a single act that will make any man blush. I went on that committee against my will. I knew that whatever I did that committee would be subject to misconstruction; but when I took my place there I ceased to be a partisan. I tried to become a patriot. I tried to perfect a measure of justice, conciliation, and peace for the suffering people of this country. We perfected it. We brought it here. It has been approved by Congress and by the country, and now shall we stop in this career toward the solution of the greatest problem ever presented to a free people because we have been met with fraud and injustice on the other side? I say no! Let us give to the people of the country and of the world an example that, having been cheated, we can still trust in the providence and justice of God and in the disposition and determination of the people to do justice in the end. [Applause and commotion.] We have still a free ballot-box and a free press, and we are still a free people, and no justification for revolution, no justification for civil war can ever arise among a free people until they are deprived of the remedy of the ballot-box.

Mr. O'BRIEN, of Maryland—How long will you be free if Mr. Hayes goes in?

Mr. HEWITT (not noticing the interruption)—To that remedy I propose to resort, and if that remedy be found in vain, although I am the humblest of Democrats, and the most feeble of citizens, I will be ready to take my arms and lead, if necessary, or rather serve, in the crusade against injustice, oppression, and tyranny.

While Mr. Hewitt was speaking he was surrounded by a circle of members of both political parties, and the evidences of excitement and commotion were manifest in the circle and all over the hall, and in the galleries. As he finished Mr. CATE, of Wisconsin, made his way through the circle and addressing Mr. Hewitt in an excited manner said: "You have pronounced the action of the Commission to be infamous, a gross betrayal of the confidence reposed in it; a perversion of right and justice. Do you now declare it to be the duty of Democrats to assist in the speedy consummation of what you pronounce an outrage?"

Mr. HEWITT—I say that I will yield to it because I see no other course left but anarchy.

Mr. CATE—And I say to you, sir, assert that it is the duty of Democrats to oppose it by every means in their power. It would be cowardice to do otherwise. [Great excitement and confusion.]

Mr. YEATES, of North Carolina, forced his way through the circle, and with flushed face and excited manner said, addressing himself to Mr. Cate, and the Democrats who were opposing acquiescence: "Those who denounce us now as cowards, when the pinch came 15 years ago, turned against us.

The excitement had grown so intense at this time, reviving recollections of the scenes in the House immediately before its rebellious, that the Speaker felt called upon to interpose and insist upon a restoration of order. When he had succeeded, Mr. TOWNSEND, of New-York, took the floor and compared the action of the Democrats to the familiar bargain between the white man and the Indian, the white man saying: "You were unconstitutional, and you will take the turkey, and you will take the owl; or you will take the owl and I will take the turkey." [Laughter.] So if the Commission would decide in favor of Tilden, the Democrats would stand faithfully by it, but if it decided in favor of Hayes, then they would howl and resist. Was that the way that honorable men discharged public duties? He referred to the saying of Judge Grover, of the New-York Court of Appeals, in reference to the outcry made against the decision of the court in the Tweed case, that in Allegheny County, (where the Judge lived,) when a man was beaten in a lawsuit, it was understood that there were but two things he could do, one was to appeal, and the other was to go down to the tavern and swear at the court. [Laughter.] The gentlemen from Kentucky and New-York [Messrs. Jones and Hewitt] had exercised to-day the latter privilege. They had sworn at the court, not in the tavern, but in the House of Assembly. He believed that that was not the feeling of the people. They had faith in the tribunal. Whether the tribunal had decided right or wrong, he called on the other side of the House in the name of country, of patriotism, of honor, of manhood to do what the Republicans would have been required to do in case the decision had been against them.

Mr. DAVIS, of North Carolina, thought that sad times had fallen upon the country when gentlemen could declare openly that any thing incorporated in the Constitution by the fathers of the Republic was trivial. Referring to the Electoral Commission, he said that the question could never be answered to the satisfaction of the people why it was that the Commission had admitted evidence in the case of Oregon and had refused it in the case of Louisiana.

Mr. BERRE, of New-York, left called upon to raise his solemn protest against the illegal, iniquitous fraud which was being attempted to be perpetrated upon the people of the Republic. The Commission had been raised to strip the mantle of fraud from the votes of Louisiana. It had been derelict in its duties, and history would mention it in terms of bitter denunciation. He would, in conclusion, submit to the decision, merely taking an appeal to the will of the people.

Mr. CAULFIELD, of Illinois, sent to the Clerk's desk and had read resolutions of the Chicago Democratic Club, asking that a new election be ordered.

Mr. POPPLETON, of Ohio, sent up and had read amid much laughter, the speech delivered at Fremont on Saturday by Gov. Hayes.

Mr. BUCKNER, of Missouri, said that he had voted for the Electoral bill confiding in the impartiality of the five Judges of the Supreme Court But instead of deciding questions as Judges, they had decided as partisans and as a packed jury.

Mr. HOAR, of Massachusetts, who was not in the hall when Mr. Hewitt made his speech, but who had had the notes of it read by the official reporter, replied to it as a posthumous speech, prepared during the Sabbath. He asserted that Mr. Hewitt had had the fullest means of knowledge, by three days' companionship with him on the Electoral Committee, that the right to go into the ascertainment of the facts as to who had been lawfully elected was utterly denied. If that gentleman were a sane man, with ordinary intelligence, it was utterly incredible that he should have understood the matter as he now professed to understand it. This branch of a great party, intrusted with its interests and its leadership, what did he now say? That in opposition to every public utterance and assurance that came from the Republican side, he had gone into the matter because he had got the assurance of some scoundrel that it would come out all right. He [Hoar] wanted no other evidence of the utter delusion and folly that prompted the charge against him than that the gentleman [Hewitt] had himself furnished. Prophecy was not one of the exact sciences, but he [Hoar] would venture the prophecy that there would not be an event in the history of the country which would be in the future more gratifying to the American people than the constitutional assertion of the limit between State and national authority which that Electoral Commission had made. If the Democratic Party, under the excitement of to-day, inflamed with the ecstasy of passion for power, disapproved and condemned it, he would "appeal from Philip drunk to Philip sober." He would appeal from the party maddened, excited, drunk in the present, to its future and to its past. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. SPRINGER, of Illinois, closed the debate with an argument against the decision of the Commission.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Stenger's substitute for Mr. Kelley's resolution, and it was adopted—yeas 135, nays 119.

So the House decided that the vote of Mr. Boggs should not be counted, because he was not appointed in conformity with the Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania.

THE JOINT SESSION.

The Senate was notified of the vote and of the readiness of the House to meet the Senate in joint session, and at 3:15 the Senators entered the hall and took their seats as usual.

The Presiding Officer called the meeting to order, and the action of each house having been read, he announced—the two houses not having concurred otherwise—the vote of Pennsylvania would be counted.

Senator ALLISON, one of the tellers, thereupon announced that the State of Pennsylvania had given 29 votes for Hayes and Wheeler.

RHODE ISLAND.

The certificate from Rhode Island was then read, showing four votes for Hayes and Wheeler. The presiding officer asked whether there was objection to the vote of Rhode Island being counted?

Mr. O'BRIEN, of Maryland, on behalf of himself and other Representatives and Senators, presented objections to the vote of WILLIAM S. SLATER, setting forth that Slater was not duly appointed Elector; that George H. Corliss, according to the decision of the Electoral Commission in the Watts case, was duly appointed Elector, and the substitution for him was illegal; that if, in any event, it was competent to complete the Electoral College, it could only have been done under the law as announced by the Electoral Commission.

The Senate then withdrew. As soon as order was restored, Mr. POPPLETON, of Ohio, moved that the House take a recess till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Rejected—yeas 83, nays 172. The following is the affirmative vote:

Messrs. Ashe, Atkins, J. B. Bagley, Banning, Blackburn, Bliss, Bright, Boone, Bradford, Caldwell of Alabama, Caldwell of Tennessee, Caulfield, Cate, Clarke of Kentucky, Clark of Missouri, Clymer, Collins, Cook, Cochrane, Cowan, Cox, Culberson, Davis, Dibrell, DeBolt, Douglass, Field, Finley, Forney, Franklin, Fuller, Glover, Harris of Georgia, Hamilton of Indiana, Hatcher, Henkle, Hooker, House, Humphreys, Hurd, Jenks, Jones of Kentucky, Knott, Lane, Levy, Luttrell, Lynde, Maish, McMahon, Meade, Money, Morrison, Mutchler, O'Brien, Philips of Missouri, Poppleton, Rice, Riddle, Robbins of North Carolina, Roberts, Ross of New-Jersey, Sayler, Shanklev, Smith of Georgia, Southard, Sparks, Springer, Stanton, Stenger, Stone, Terry, Thompson, Turney, Vance of Ohio, Vance of North Carolina, Waddell, Walling, Walker of Virginia, Walsh, Whitthorne, Wigginton, Wyke, and J. S. Williams of Alabama—83.

Mr. WOOD, of New-York, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House had refused to take a recess and to lay that motion on the table, stating that he made the motion for the purpose of preventing any delay in counting the Electoral votes.

Mr. O'BRIEN, of Maryland, and Mr. KELLEY, of Ohio, called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted—yeas 182, nays 67.

Mr. O'BRIEN, of Maryland, offered a resolution declaring that the vote of WILLIAM S. SLATER should not be counted.

Mr. EAMES, of Rhode Island, offered as a substitute a resolution declaring that the vote of said Slater should be counted.

Mr. JENKS, of Pennsylv

for it, requiring the owners of the buildings to remove them. This the owners refused to do, and the City sold the buildings as they stood to the highest bidder. The plaintiff's store brought $1,500. The liability of the City for this purchase price not being disputed, an offer was made some time ago of this $1,500, including interest from the date of sale. This the plaintiff declined, thinking that by proving value he could recover more. Judge Van Brunt, however, directed a judgment in his favor for the $1,500 only, and with costs up to the time of the offer. The subsequent costs are to be paid by him. John E. Parsons and J. Hooker Hammersly appeared for the plaintiff, and Charles P. Miller for the City.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF FORGERY.

Thomas H. Jarvis, aged 24, employed as a clerk in the *World* office, was arraigned on the charge of forgery yesterday at the Washington Place Police Court. The affidavit against him set forth that on Sept. 23, last, Jarvis, while in the employ of a blind man named Henry M. Addey, of No. 135 East Thirty-fifth-street, obtained $18 27 from Messrs. Banga & Co., auctioneers, No. 656 Broadway, under the following circumstances: Mr. Addey, having some valuable books which he desired to dispose of, placed them in the auction rooms of Banga & Co. On Sept. 23, Jarvis, it is alleged, sent a note purporting to have been signed by Mr. Addey to the auctioneers, requesting them to send him the amount for which the books had been sold, a request with which they complied by sending the amount specified in the complaint, and it is charged that Jarvis pocketed the money. Soon after this transaction the accused left Addey's employ, and the officer who was assigned to look out for him traced the accused to the *World* office. He pleaded not guilty, but was committed in default of $1,000 bail.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The following business was transacted in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day:

On motion of Mr. Assistant Attorney General Smith, Wilbur F. Lunt, Esq., of Biddeford, Me., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

On motion of Mr. George G. Wright, S. J. R. McMillan, Esq., of St. Paul, Minn., Angus Cameron, Esq., of La Crosse, Wis., and H. M. Teller, Esq., of Central City, Col., were admitted to practice as attorneys and counselors of this court.

Adjourned until Thursday, March 1, at 12 o'clock.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

McManus vs. Reilly.—The former judgment would appear to be conclusive against the defense sought to be maintained in this action. As the defendant, however, does not appear to have been represented by counsel when the interlocutory adjustment with the Sheriff at the time the motion was denied and the inquest taken, I will give him an opportunity to be heard on condition that the judgment stand as security that he pay $10 costs of motion, and proceed to trial on Friday, March 2, 1877, making no application for a further postponement on any ground.

Hall vs. Stewart.—The affidavit presented should show in some manner not only that the plaintiff has made diligent efforts to serve the defendant, but also from whom the information as to the defendant's being in Europe is derived. As the affidavit stands, the allegation is that the plaintiff is informed and believes, &c. These defects must be supplied before the order can be granted.

The People, &c., vs. The Napa Quicksilver Mining Company.—In this case I desire to hear counsel. If there are no assets, and if all the former assets have been distributed by the Assignee in bankruptcy, I do not see the necessity for appointing a Receiver to receive the assets and distribute them among the stockholders.

In the Matter of Ludlow.—Motion to confirm the report of the referee granted.

In the Matter of Durfee, &c.—Memorandum for counsel.

Orders as Settled.—In the Matter of the American H.P. Mailing Company; In the Matter of Guardian Savings Bank.

Beard vs. Delafield.—Memorandum and motion for an allowance.

By Judge Davis.

Englemann vs. Englemann.—There should be a reference in this case to ascertain and report the amount unpaid. The court will not order judgment on the ex-parte affida vit of the plaintiff.

In the Matter of Mellen.—Hearing adjourned to Friday next; prisoner discharged.

Kedelsheimer vs. Kedelsheimer.—Decree of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Hofman vs. Burke.—I think the order staying the proceedings was improperly granted. It was forbidden by rule 81, and section 388 of the Code, if it authorizes the Judge to fix the amount of security to be given in order to stay proceedings, does not authorize the Judge to stay proceedings till such security be given. If a stay of proceedings may be given for the purpose of enabling a party to find sureties, one for as many weeks or months may be given. The stay seems to have been unauthorized and must be vacated. Motion granted with $10 costs.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Lawrence vs. Tallmadge.

By Judge Barrett.

Smith vs. Adams.—I desire to see counsel.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Lawrence.

See Memorandums.—Hare, &c., vs. Baldwin et al.; Devlin vs. Brown, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Bailey, &c., vs. Spofford et al.—Motion denied. The issues made by the amended pleadings are the only issues now in the case, and must control the place of the cause upon the calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Reference Ordered.—Cary vs. Stevens et al.; Godlot vs. Hazard.

Undertakings Approved.—Daly vs. Jackson; Trask vs. Simonds.

Case Ordered on File.—Pursell vs. The N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Co.

Commissions Ordered.—Torry vs. The Grant Locomotive Works; Rodman vs. Barrett.

Order vs. Finnegan.—Order denying motion.

Cary vs. Stevens et al.—Order authorizing Receiver to sell, &c.

Rogers vs. Hagan et al.; Rapp vs. Steppenheimer et al.—Orders settled and entered on second Monday of term.

McKenna vs. Crosby.—Nos. 1, 3, and 4. Order giving defendants leave to serve supplemental answer.

By Judge Freedman.

Neill vs. The American Popular Life Insurance Company.—It is hereby ordered that the case and exceptions herein be filed and annexed to the judgment roll.

Laddington vs. Eno.—Upon presentation of an engrossed or printed copy of the case as settled, the order to file will be granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Daly.

Wagner vs. Jones, Jarvis, Jr., &c., vs. Olmstead.—Case settled.

By Judge Van Hoesen.

Taylor se Philip.—Case settled.

MARINE COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge McAdam.

Opinions Filed.—Zelinka vs. Kruskopt; Amy vs. Steun; Fisher vs. Morau; Clark vs. Lopes.

Goss vs. Kneeg.—Judgment for defendant on the merits, with costs and 5 per cent. allowance.

Hams vs. Tilley.—The issues upon this motion will be referred A. C. Anderson, to take proof of the facts and to report same, with his opinion. (See papers.)

Rijtland vs. Rudolphe.—Edward Jacobs, esq., appointed Receiver.

Waltman vs. King.—Default opened on terms.

Lippe vs. McCollum.—Attachment ord red against witness unless he appears on the 28th inst. and submits to an examination.

Motions Granted.—Averill vs. Talor; Weston vs. Shook; Hyman vs. Dutch; Cahill vs. Oppenheim; Armitage vs. O'Shaughnessy; Gross vs. Culbertson.

Bail Exonerated on Terms.—Friand vs. Davis; Hollander vs. Davis; Springarn vs. Davis.

Jaeger vs. Bucker.—Order settled.

Carol vs. Noe.—Complaint dismissed.

Seager vs. Seager.—Prisoner discharged.

Withaus vs. Porter.—Amendment allowed.

Christopherson vs. Wilson.—Receiver authorized to sell.

Hilton vs. Searles.—Judgment for plaintiff on answer as frivolous.

By Judge Sinnott.

McDonald vs. Cavanaugh.—Default opened on terms.

Cause Settled and Filed.—Van Allessen vs. Wuling; Scott vs. Drennan; Winans vs. Clark.

Appointed Receiver.—Halsey vs. Baker, Lawrence A. Purdy, Esq.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick J.

Case on—No. 64—Boody vs. Tilden et al. No other cases will be called this term.

Superior Court, General Term; Superior Court, Trial Term, Parts I., II., and III., and Common Pleas, General and Equity Terms, adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

No.	
159	Black River Iron and M. Co. vs. Thompson.
185	Murphy vs. Moses.
15	Adams et ux vs. Cappardachi.
52	Pinckney vs. Kennedy
60	Bryan vs. Paoli Belt
65	Reinach vs. Smithers.
68	Mills vs. Rodewold.
71	Bryan vs. Paoli Belt
80	Steward vs. Stewart.
81	Lins vs. Hausmann.
83	Sleight vs. Cady.
84	Donohue vs. Cady.
86	Moll vs. Inman.
87	Same vs. Same.
92	The Mayor, &c., vs. Tenth Nat. Bank.
93	Board of Supervisors vs. Trademen's B'k.
94	The Mayor, &c., vs. Trademen's Bank.
96	Mayor vs. Trademen's B'k.

Call commencing at No. 201.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

No.	Demurrers.	No.	
58	Taylor vs. Roche.	57	Waterbury vs. Fenton et al.
133	Busteed vs. Busteed.	62	Bremmelsdeit et al. vs. Bisanger et al.
141	Steinbrecher vs. Beyer et al.	86	Semple et al. vs. Smythe et al.
148	Hatch vs. Atlantic & Pacific Tel. Co.	93	Weller vs. Kings Co. Manufacturing Co.
114	Kinney vs. Gobey.	280	The Mayor, &c., vs. Un Ferry Co. of B'klyn.
115	Kinney vs. Baschet et al.	85	Am. Female Guardian Soc. vs. The Mayor, &c.
67	Herriot vs. Herriot.		
26	Beard vs. U. S. Life Ins. Co. of N. Y.	42	Ford vs. Conner et al.
74	Andrews et al. vs. Ryan.	128	Bennett vs. Zacharias
87	Alden vs. Diossy.	150	Josephthal et al. vs. Steffen et al.
29	Green vs. Milbank et al.	103	Locke vs. Locke et al.
34	Whiting vs. Gearty et al.	80	Buckley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
110	Antfarch vs. Schmaedeke et al.	205	Helas et al. vs. Slevin.
151	Ten Eyck vs. Cory.	149	Burl, &c., vs. Paine et al.
35	Burrows et al. vs. Atlantic Nat. Bank.		
58	Sloan vs. Manhattan		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Donohue, J.

No.		No.	
2011	Rodman vs. King.	3103	French et al., &c., vs. Gearty et al.
2591	Gill et al. vs. Conner.	3127	Caesar vs. Kruger.
1	Latourette versus Clark.	2979	Butler, &c., vs. Seymour, &c.
1518	Brown vs. Decker.	3153	Butler, &c., versus Phyfe et al.
2364	The Excelsior Pet. Co. vs. Fowler, &c.	3155	Butler, &c., vs. Freudenfels et al.
902½	Henlin vs Powers.	3157	Butler, &c., vs. Dreyfoos et al.
4297	Gray et al. vs. Pelsi.	2743	Ulman vs. Daniels.
2803	Ladin & Rand Powder Co. vs. Gallaudet.	1963	Erwin, &c., vs. Neverslink Steamboat Co.
2849	Frane vs. The Del. Lack. & W. R. R. Co.	4391	Remington, Jr., vs. Westerman.
2871	Archer vs. O'Brien.	2819	People's Bank vs. Bogart et al.
2906	Breen vs. Mulock et al.	2825	Clark, Jr., vs. Ball.
2943	Kinney vs. Basch et al.	3135	Mack vs. Meagher.
2995	Springer vs. Herman.	3169	Byrd vs. Rodman.
3007	Hughes vs. Rubens.	3173	Smith vs. Overmann
3009	Same vs. Same.	3175	Smith vs. Kayne et al.
1657	Goldsmith vs. Daly et al.	3177	Fawcett vs. McCaffrey.
1583	Collins vs. The Mayor, &c.	3039	Crossman vs. Rowland et al.
1341	Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor, &c.	2755	Norton vs. American Ring Co.
1436	Purcell vs. The Mayor, &c.	3109	McKeon vs. Donnell.
1437	Hayes vs. The Mayor, &c.	3187	Fowler, Jr., versus Cooper.
2769	Van vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.	3195	Adler vs. Ninth Nat. B'k of N. Y.
2721	Theleman, va Emanuel.	3197	Have vs. Little.
2913	Rose et al. vs. Achesson et al.	3201	Thompson vs. Prandkarl.
3679	Bogatzski et al. vs. Bogatzski.	3203	Degener et al. vs. Pacific Bank.
3785	Haug vs. Brodie et al.	3205	Lester vs. Wolff.
		3212	Whitfield vs. Arensberg.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

No.		No.	
1086	Schell vs. Collier.	1794	Elliott vs. Westchester Fire I. Co.
2110	De Lavalette versus Wendt.	1694	Gailly vs. Keys et al.
1550	De Lucee vs. Silverstone.	1954	Scofield vs. Conner, &c.
2786	Vial vs. The Mayor, &c.	1926	Ogden vs. Conner, &c.
3444	Eichauer vs. Conner.	826½	Whittaker vs. Fetretch.
1820	Schmid et al. versus Illig.	1742	Grauer Cotton Gin M'f'g Co. vs. N. Y. Cotton M'f'g Co.
1644	McLaneHamilton vs. Eno.	3254	Canning vs. The Mayor, &c.
1664	Tuulson vs. Camp.	1826	Ballard vs. Schackenford.
1398	U. S. Spring Bed Co. vs. Conner, &c.	1824	Smith vs. Wright.
1830	Woodruff vs. Liverpool F. Ins. Co.	3486	Whiteman vs. The Mayor, &c.
1862	Elliott vs. Allemania Fire Ins. Co.	1844	Durkin vs. Allerton et al.
1852	Mathes vs. Sanborn.	2552	Lewis vs. Chicago & C. Tea Co.
1740	Berge vs. Kniff.		
1062	Custance vs. Burr.		

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

No.		No.	
1879	Murphy vs. The Mayor, &c.	1921	Sullivan vs. Johnson
1549	Bradley vs. The Mayor, &c.	1913	Mutual Life Ins. Co. vs. Howland et al.
803	Jones vs. The Mayor, &c.	1097	Norton vs. Buchy, et al., &c.
569	Lynch vs. Kiernan.	2159	Abrahams vs. Hyman.
1494	Crow vs. Knapp	315	Novelty Pn Works vs. Marsh et al.
1801	Sofield vs. Compton.	1438	Hoyte et al. vs. Nicholson.
1809	Moody et al. vs. Pell.		

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

No.		No.	
959	Heydecker vs. Camp.	362	McGuire vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1206	Penn. Hor. So. vs. Webster.	966	Amadell vs. Garde, &c.
1342	B'way Stable Co. vs. Conner.	355	Banks vs. Carter.
1223	McIntyre vs. Carroll.	715	Russell vs. Helms.
865	Flynn vs. Dayton.	1121	Eisenman vs. Mayer.
852	Giles vs. Wetziar.	1105	Connell vs. Mitchell.
945	Dean vs. Brown.	274	Kearney vs. Blakely.
284	Mott vs. Consumers' Ice Co.	874	Buckley vs. Western R. R. Co.
1070	U. S. Reflector Co. vs. Ruston.	1108	Jarvis vs. Dry Dock, E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
899	Andrews vs. Farley et ux.	885	Diiger vs. McDonough.
688	Schenck vs. Barker.	465	Sternberger vs. Mc-Govern.
1103	Palmer vs. Clark, &c.	965	Briggs, Jr., vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
1209	Mulcahy vs. N. Y. Ft'g Dock Co.	1182	Hodges vs. Murphy et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

No.		No.	
1159	Fitch vs. Bergen.	694	The N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Crozier.
561	Shelby vs. Yard. Jr.	314	Devlin vs. Gallagher.
1454	Towle vs. The Mayor.	1097	Uhlman vs. Hayman.
789	Risner vs. Morgan.	1215	Hufflefinger vs. Gottwald.
785	Mayor, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.	385	Buckingham vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1126	McGowan vs. McGowan.	1050	Lawrence et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1090	Hilbert vs. Lerch.	735	Meachum vs. Campbell.
786	Schroeder vs. Leubuscher.	738	Brower vs. Campbell.
1093	Rauey vs. Shaw.	737	Lonnis vs. Campbell.
1136	Levy vs. Polsdam.	736	Hunt vs. Campbell.
497	Brown vs. Patterson	496	Kinkel vs. The Mayor, &c.
897	Wanlden vs. Schaal.		
1066	Conn. &c., vs. Conner.		
907	Schermerhorn vs Devlin.		

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

No.		No.	
493	Brower vs. Dayton.	843	Second Nat. Bk. of Paterson vs. Porter et al.
1079	Spencer vs. O'Brien.	1190	Seaman et al. vs. Noonan.
730	Roe et al. vs. Brophy.		
887	Wunk vs. N. Y. Fire Dry Dock Co.		

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gospp, J.

No.		No.	
5745	Shane vs. Bergan.	9252	Drake vs. Buddensick.
5885	Mills vs. Blout.	5904	Clerk vs. Knight.
2957	Dutch vs. Dorsey.	5752	Reeves vs. Goodlie.
2657	Mandelick vs. Sanders.	5917	Peetsch vs. Bigelow.
5952	Hertz vs. Schachtel.	5956	Sheeman vs. Baier.
7402	Brunoerger versus Wendt.	5918	McGuire et al. vs. Van Derbuit.
7435	Clement vs. Moran.	5946	Rabenstein vs. Brennan.
5880	Wanderlich vs. Ernst	6877	Lampert vs. Malloy et al.
6902	Brown vs. Farley.		
5908	Samuan vs. Doll et al	5926	Mechanics' Nat. B'k. vs. Shaw et al.
5682	Koelier vs. Young et al.	8748	Hyatt vs. King.
9173	The Brooklyn Bank vs. Menard et al.	5575	Beckendorf vs. Puck et al.
5820	Pangburn et al. vs. Cohen.	4295	Wagner vs. Weisner.
5564	Churchill vs. Reed.	5552	Dater vs. Payne.
5245	Metz vs. Aaron et al.	4043	Lowenstein versus Elias.
5188	Neville vs. Rosenthal.	5815	Bissmeyer versus Goldstein.
4672	Reid vs. Stone et al.	5853	Calver vs. Clark;
5856	Mossgaard vs. Kutruff et al.	4932	Donugan et al. vs. Steinwey et al.
8937	Fadden vs. Buchran.	7551	Manufa' & Builders' Bank vs. Cornet et al.
5433	McAnlay vs. Levy.		
4582	Feyngacr versus Tucker.	5928	Stickel et al. versus Light.
5716	Phillips vs. Lewis et al.	5023	Wheeler vs. Dumont
6629	Berry et al. versus Kramer.	7645	Smith vs. Dreher.
3915	McGinnis et al. vs. O'Shea.	6629	Leary et al. vs. Kramer.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM PART III.

Held by Sinnott, J.

No.		No.	
5819	Gadney vs. Corner.	6096	Cordts vs. Horstman.
7124	Lotti vs. Krakauer.	5594	Grassmuck et al. vs. Dinsmore, &c.
2946	Gallagher vs. Del. & Lack. R. R. Co.		

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, J.

James Sutton, perjury, [continued.]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Joseph Coburn, felonious assault and battery. | Mary Ann Kelly, larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Brady, J.

Donnetti Rossi, Raphael Serpehino, manslaughter. | Warren W. Herrick, forgery.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE IN A CHURCH.

Recently, at the Whitehaven Police Court, Rev. Edward S. Goodhart, of Harrington, Eng., summoned Mr. Abraham Kendall, a brewer and churchwarden of Harrington, for assaulting him in church, on Sunday evening, the 28th ult. Mr. Goodhart stated that he had a living in Owesby, Lincolnshire, but being in ill-health he had permission from the Bishop to stay at Harrington and officiate there. He had been in India, and had suffered from jungle fever, and was very nervous. On the night in question he was very unwell, and being short-sighted could not read the lessons well. After service, when he went into the vestry, Mr. Kendall said he was beastly drunk, and called him a scoundrel, telling him to "get out of this, you scoundrel." Mr. Kendall then seized hold of him by the coat and shoved him out of the church, making him fall on the pavement and injuring his wrist. He denied that he was drunk—all the drink he had that day was about six-penny worth of whisky mixed with eggs. Mr. Kendall also charged Mr. Goodhart with assaulting him. He said that as soon as he heard the clergyman begin to read the lessons he knew that something was wrong. Several persons left the church during the service, and from the manner in which the clergyman caught hold of the rail in ascending the pulpit he was sure he was drunk. He could make nothing of the clergyman's sermon or texts, and he understood from what he said he had been in a land where honey dropped from rocks and milk flowed from cows, [laughter] and he (Mr. Kendall) thought the clergyman had got a good lot of it that day. [Laughter.] He told Mr. Goodheart he was a disgrace to the church. The clergyman accused him of being drunk, and Mr. Kendall replied—"Well, the most drunken man must go out first." Both caught hold of each other by the coat collars, and the clergyman fell out of the door. Notwithstanding that Dr. Dick said the clergyman was suffering from nervousness, Mr. Kendall swore positively that he was drunk. He had been drinking rum or whisky. He called Mr. Goodheart a disgraceful drunkard, as he saw him stagger against the church door. Witnesses expressed the opinion that Mr. Goodheart was tipsy, but the Magistrates fined Mr. Kendall £15 for assault. The court was crowded.

A BOY FATALLY SHOT IN VERMONT.

VERGENNES, Feb. 26.—James Baker, a boy 12 years old, was shot and fatally wounded this morning by a companion. The shooting was accidental.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 26.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, 81, R.....12	111⅝	
5,000	do.....b.c.	111⅝	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C, '65 N.....12	108⅜	
4,500	do.....c.	108⅜	
8,000	U. S. 5-20 C, '67.....12	111⅝	
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C, '68.....12	114⅜	
1,000	do.....s3.	47	
150	do.....s3.	47	
25	Adams Ex.....10	23½	
50	Wells-Fargo.....	83½	
100	Amer. Ex. b.c.s3.	57½	
5	do.....	57¾	
10	do.....	57⅝	
100	Quicksil. Pf. b.c.	18	
600	West. Un.....b.c.	63⅝	
200	do.....s3.	63⅞	
300	do.....	63⅝	
100	do.....s3.	63⅞	
10	do.....	63⅞	
100	do.....	63⅝	
100	do.....	63⅞	
1700	do.....	64	
900	do.....	64⅛	
400	do.....	64⅛	
500	Pac. Mail.....b.c.	24¾	
300	do.....s3.	24⅝	
100	do.....	24¾	
100	N. Y. C & H.....b.c.	91¾	
100	do.....	91¾	
100	do.....	91⅝	
300	do.....	91⅝	
300	do.....	91⅝	
300	do.....	91⅝	
300	do.....	91¾	
100	do.....	91⅝	
100	do.....	91⅝	
100	do.....	91⅝	
300	H. & St. J.....b.c.	10½	
100	do.....	10½	
100	H. & St. J. Pf.b.c.	20½	
100	Ohio & M.....b.c.	5½	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

350	Del. & Hud.....	47	
200	do.....	46¾	
300	do.....	46¾	
100	do.....	46⅝	
100	do.....c.	46⅝	
200	do.....	47	
200	do.....c.	47	
100	do.....c.	46⅞	
100	do.....	47	
100	do.....	47⅛	
100	do.....	47⅜	
300	do.....	47⅜	
100	do.....	47⅜	
100	do.....	47⅜	
100	do.....	47⅜	
100	do.....c.	47⅜	
100	do.....s3.	47⅜	
100	do.....	47⅜	
100	do.....	47⅜	
100	do.....

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 27, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—She Stoops to Conquer—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Rose Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Danicheffs—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Fifth Avenue—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger.

PARK THEATRE.—Our Boarding House—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Lemons; or, Wedlock for Seven—Mr. C. F. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—Prestidigitation, Music, and Humor—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Around the World in Eighty Days (Spectacular)—Rialfy Brothers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—La Goulangere a des Ecus (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy, Farces and Negro Comicalities.

NEW BROADWAY THEATRE.—Ingenogue—Mr. John T. Hinds.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—The Two Orphans.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.—Equestrian Games and Field Sports. Matinée.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—Rare and Curious Fish and Mammalia, Statuary, &c.—Day and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Water Colors. Day and evening.

NO. 858 BROADWAY.—Dreaming Iolanthe and other Studies.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Yesterday's proceedings in the House were marked by a more than usually violent ebullition of rage, disappointment, and bad language. The amiable JONES, of Kentucky, said that the majority of the Commission had violated their oaths, and had become "the scorn and by-word of honest men;" the far-sighted HEWITT, after counseling submission now, hinted dimly at the future possibility of being compelled to take up arms in "the crusade against injustice, oppression, and tyranny," while the belligerent CATE, of Wisconsin, worked himself into a fine frenzy over HEWITT'S postponement of the revolution, and wanted to have the work of the "infamous" Commission at once annulled, and denounced the "cowardice" of those who were ready to submit to the decision. Whereupon one of those Southern Democrats whose inconveniently long memories are frequently found embarrassing by their Northern allies, extinguished CATE and the wind-bag patriots with the remark that "those who denounce us now as cowards, when the pinch came fifteen years ago, turned against us." During all this rant and recrimination, the House was rapidly assuming the appearance of a bear-garden, and men's minds, if not their motives, were carried back to the scenes which ushered in secession and civil war. And yet the persons who behaved like a parcel of lunatics on the floor of the House of Representatives yesterday are simply disappointed litigants before a court which themselves have constituted, and by whose decision they were solemnly pledged to abide.

Of course, the questions affecting the eligibility of one of the Electors in Pennsylvania were lost sight of in the scrimmage, and the opportunity given to discuss these, as well as the equally ridiculous objection to a Rhode Island Elector, was used to ventilate stale diatribes about the Louisiana decision, the ruling in regard to Oregon, and the action of the Commission generally. The majority in the House sustained the objection to the vote of Pennsylvania; the Democrats in the Senate, with rather more regard to their reputation, refused to stultify themselves on that point. The vote of Rhode Island, after some pettifogging arguments in the House, was accepted by both houses. Then, after much useless expenditure of time and energy, the South Carolina returns were reached, and the Electoral Commission received the last installment of its work. There is no reason why that work should not be finished to-day, and still less why the labors of the Joint Convention, even if frivolous objections are made to Vermont and Wisconsin, should not terminate to-morrow. The fact that the ranks of the filibustering crowd are thinning out and that 20 who voted for a recess on Saturday voted against it to-day, encourages the hope that the result of the election, which was announced on conclusive evidence by THE TIMES of the 9th of November, should be formally accepted by Congress on the 28th of February.

At every lull in the noise of Electoral squabbling the hum of expectant office-seekers makes itself heard. There are at least seven hundred men who think they have "claims" for the seven Cabinet positions to be filled by President HAYES, while the name of applicants for less elevated positions is legion. The latter have not succeeded in grasping the fact that the immediate vacancies will be very few, and that the inevitable reorganization of the civil service on a basis of efficiency and non-partisanship will be as slow as it will be difficult. The aspirants for Cabinet positions seem to forget that Gen. HAYES will be apt to prefer for his associates men whom the appointments must seek, rather than those who intrigue for the appointments. It should be a conclusive argument against any man's fitness to take one of the foremost places under the new Administration that he is capable of either making personal solicitations for such a trust or of allowing his friends to importune for him. It is in the last degree impertinent for any politician or set of politicians to urge his or their "right" to be selected for high position on the ground that they assisted to make Gen. HAYES President. It was the people who did that work, and it is to the people alone that the next President will hold himself responsible for the selection of his advisers.

If the late Speaker KERR could have expressed any wish concerning the eulogies which might be pronounced over his grave, he certainly would have protested against important public business being retarded by them. The Senate has not yet taken any official action on the death of the Speaker, and Senator MCDONALD, of Indiana, now gives notice that he will call up the House resolutions on the subject, to which, of course, he proposes to speak at length. Time is very precious at this stage of the session, as several important appropriation bills are awaiting action. If the Senate had paid due honor to the memory of the dead Speaker, it would have long since eulogized his worth, and not have waited until this late day to wedge such a ceremony into the rush of the last moments of the session.

The compulsory reduction in the salaries of school-teachers effected through the action of the Board of Apportionment, shows how easily that body could have enforced economy in the salary list of every department of the City Government, had it been so disposed. The grossly extravagant salaries of court attendants, clerks, and messengers are in many cases protected by resolutions of the Ring Board of Supervisors, but no attempt was made to touch those which could have been reached, simply because the courts are filled with political bummers who do the dirty work of Tammany Hall at election time, in return for being billeted on the public for the rest of the year. The school teachers are not serviceable political workers, and such influence as they exert is not favorable to the continued existence of the ignorance and crime which form the corner-stone of the edifice of Tammany supremacy. It is highly characteristic of our City Administration that it should with one hand increase the grossly exorbitant salaries of men like "TOM" DUNLAP, "BILLY" BOYD, and "ED." GALE, while cutting down with the other the pay of our hard-worked and underpaid school-teachers.

ACCEPTANCE OR ANARCHY?

We cannot often concur in any version of a case which Mr. HEWITT puts forward, but for once he comes very near the truth. There is a certain degree of exaggeration in the alternative as he states it. The refusal of the Democratic representatives to abide by the decision of the Electoral Commission might not be followed by the anarchy he predicts, because the good sense of the country might even then interpose its influence in support of the solution of the difficulty which the Republican Senate would present. There can, however, be no doubt as to the tendency of the tactics which Mr. HEWITT, under a sudden accession of moderation, loudly condemns. The whole drift of the opposition is toward anarchy. No regard for consequences is apparent in the attacks upon the integrity of the Commission, calculated as they are to impair the moral efficacy of its judgment and the future usefulness of its judicial members; and the recklessness is yet more conspicuous in the contemptuous disregard of the difficulties which must follow if the labors of the Commission end in failure. So far, Mr. HEWITT'S estimate of the conduct of his more boisterous brethren is correct. They are, as he declares them to be, anarchists, and the country will not forget that every one of them is a Democrat, and that the revolutionary course they are pursuing is only an application of the methods of helping Mr. TILDEN which Mr. HEWITT has encouraged ever since the defeat last November.

Logically, too, the anarchists have an advantage over Mr. HEWITT. Their most violent utterances in regard to the conduct of the Commission he indorses. Like Mr. BAYARD and other of the more moderate Democratic leaders, he assails the motives and actions of the majority of the Commission in terms that are as gross as they are unjust. They are held up to public odium and hatred as betrayers of a great trust, whose verdict must, indeed, be accepted as the lesser of two evils, but whose proceeding, will be forever infamous. It must be admitted, then, that the violent men who yesterday surrounded Mr. HEWITT in the House, and showed by their temper and their words how narrow is the line which separates them from rebellion, have somewhat the better of him as regards the consistency of their argument. He asserts that the eight members of the Commission are perjurers, and that their decisions are not entitled to respect. Nevertheless, he proposes to adhere to them. What more natural than that the embryo rebels whom he has schooled up to their present position should turn round upon him and ask, "Would you have us accept the result of perjury? Shall we be parties to the enforcement of a decision which you say is infamous and ought not to be respected?" Mr. HEWITT'S answer—"If you don't, we shall have anarchy"—true in the main as it undoubtedly is, only half meets the queries addressed to him. To inculcate moderation effectively, and to sustain the authority of law as against the extremists who would substitute for law their own fierce partisanship, he must bridle his tongue when the character and work of the Commission are under consideration. And as it is with him, so it is with Mr. BAYARD and Democratic Senators and Representatives who hold that the decision of the Commission must be sustained. Their exhortations would be infinitely more effective if strengthened by their own good example.

Leaving these considerations out of account, the dangers incident to the programme of those who would prevent a legal declaration of the result of the election are too manifest to be mistaken. It is clear, in the first place, that if the labors of the Commission be frustrated, all the irritation it was intended to subdue will recur with increased intensity; all the difficulties and perils it was intended to obviate will reappear in an aggravated form. The second phase of the controversy will be worse than the first, because the contest, which originally involved honest differences of opinion, will be between the upholders and the enemies of law. The same desperation of purpose which prompts the advocates of delay to obtrude their policy whenever an opportunity occurs, will impel them to resist any settlement not in accordance with their wishes. Their quarrel with the Commission, divested of surplusage, is on the ground that it gives the Presidency to the Republican candidate. They are resolved that their party shall have the prize. These feelings will animate them as fully as now in the event of other measures being made necessary by the failure to finish the count. If, as some suggest, the Senate and its presiding officer at the last moment take up the unfinished work, go through the remaining returns, and declare Mr. HAYES elected, the country would unquestionably be content. The emergency would more than justify any technical irregularity. And as the proceeding, if it take place at all, will barely end before the present House passes out of existence, there can be no trouble direct from that source. Then comes the beginning of the anarchy which Mr. HEWITT foresees. The revolutionary element will be let loose and the Government will again be required to maintain its supremacy by force. The certainty as to the result of any such conflict does not excuse the madness or mitigate the guilt of those who would provoke it.

Take another hypothesis which is much talked of, and the prospect is not better. Assume that Mr. FERRY, or some sterling Republican who may be chosen in his place, steps from the chair of the Senate to the White House, and that next November another election for President shall be held, who can estimate the risks and difficulties incident to such a struggle? Our belief is that if Democratic factiousness render another election necessary, the Democratic Party will be crushed by the weight of the nation's indignation. Pending the election, the excitement will be intense. We shall have eight months or more during which an industrial and business revival will be impossible; all that remains of confidence will be destroyed; the country will be torn with partisan strife—with results which no thoughtful man can contemplate without apprehension. Besides, there can be no guarantee of Democratic acquiescence even then. A party which proposes to bring the machinery of Government to a stand-still by way of avenging defeat at the polls cannot be relied upon to accept quietly another verdict, if it also be adverse.

LIFE INSURANCE EXPENSES.

The Senate Insurance Committee, to whom the task of preparing a comprehensive bill in reference to life insurance has been intrusted, can scarcely overlook the moral of the returns supplied in response to Mr. BIXBY'S resolution. The absence of certain returns is not less suggestive than the returns that have been rendered. It is plain that companies which deservedly stand high in public estimation are unwilling to supply more minute information respecting their expenses than is exacted from them by the law. A resolution of the Legislature has no more binding force than an ordinarily formal request, and the Insurance Department has not been accustomed to add to such a resolution the specific inquiries which are required to bring out the facts desired. The natural results we have, first, in the inattention exhibited by certain institutions to the resolution even in the vague form conceived by Mr. BIXBY, and, second, in the keeping back by other companies of the details which are essential to a correct understanding of their miscellaneous expenditures. Nothing less than an imperative requirement of law will provide against the former of these contingencies. The other calls for much more discrimination in judging of the relative importance of facts than is apparent in the terms of Mr. BIXBY'S resolution or in the routine labors of the department. A statement of the salaries is well enough as far as it goes, but it covers only a small part of that lavish cost of management which is one of the scandals of the life insurance business.

As it is desirable in a discussion of this nature to consider facts as indications of the working of a system, rather than as evidences of individual mismanagement, we shall abstain from mentioning the companies whose returns seem to challenge momentary attention. As, moreover, we are still without the fuller exhibits of the companies' business in 1876, we must, for the purposes of illustration, measure the reported payments for salaries in that year by the reported business of the previous year. There is probably no injustice in this use of the records, since the general results last year are known to have been worse than those of the year which preceded it. Accepting, then, the epitome of the returns now published, we have in the case of one of the smaller companies an aggregate of salaries amounting to $116,428. In 1875 the same salaries are set down at $60,994. How shall this doubling, almost, of salaries in a period of extreme depression be accounted for? Is the explanation to be found in the phrase, "and other compensation," which appears in the published statement for 1875? Some explanation of this sort there must be, or a scale of payment which gives to the Vice President more than double the salary of the President, and which also rates the Secretary and Actuary at fifty per cent. in excess of the pay drawn by the President, is unintelligible. If there are percentages or fees in addition to the salary, the fact should be set forth, for it is one of the most demoralizing in the whole system.

The mystification produced by the returns as now furnished is not lessened by the statement of another company. The expenses of "running the company" last year are set down at $181,693. What is meant by the expression? The office salaries cannot form this amount, for in 1875 they aggregated only $37,311. On the other hand, three salaries alone now absorb $28,500. But "running the company" obviously implies the working of its complete machinery—agencies, medical fees, salaries and all. Now, in 1875, these formed a total, in round figures, of $210,000, to which, perhaps, ought to be added another round hundred thousand to complete the record of miscellaneous expenses. If the total miscellaneous expenses really have been cut down from $309,445 to $181,693, the statement as presented does injustice to the company. If, again, the latter figures are retained as the cost of working the company, when, in truth, various important items are excluded, the statement is unjust to the public.

Another of the published returns opens the whole subject of irregular forms of compensation, which the inquiry directed by the Senate failed to touch. The object of the inquiry was to bring into the light the various expenditures which make up the cost of conducting the business. Its inadequacy, already partially proved, is rendered more conspicuous by the particulars furnished by the company under notice. Fees and donations are reported in connection with salaries, the President, Vice President, Secretary, and Actuary receiving considerable amounts in addition to what appear to be adequate salaries. The practice is common, we know, but it is indefensible in any circumstances, and it opens the door to flagrant abuses. The money disbursed as "fees and donations" belongs to the policy-holders. It cannot belong to the stockholders, for we find that in 1875 the holders of the capital stock, which is returned at $100,000, actually received $55,000 in dividends. Fifty-five per cent. for money which to the policy-holders or the public is of no use whatever! During the same year we find that, exclusive of minor items, the payments to officers, medical examiners, and agents amounted to nearly $220,000, of which almost $140,000 was paid to agents alone. Are we to infer that the $83,040, which are now given as "the total amount paid out to officers and agents," represent only part of the gross expenditure, and need for their elucidation particulars which are not supplied?

The subject is not easily exhausted. It has so many ramifications that the Senate committee will have scope for their ingenuity in any provision they make for eliciting from the companies the details which, in a wholesome state of things, they would voluntarily exhibit. Taking the returns now obtained precisely as they stand, their worthlessness is manifest, so far as good management is concerned. The *bona fide* salaries of responsible officials are a comparatively small matter. The percentages or gifts, in addition to salaries, are morally bad and need thorough exposure. The sums paid to agents are so generally stated that it is impossible to ascertain the cost at which new business is acquired and the old business is carried on—a difference which ought to be visible on the surface, but one which the companies conveniently ignore. Then there are the miscellaneous disbursements, all entering into the question of management, but so indefinitely stated that no positive judgment can be formed as to their economy or extravagance. For these and similar particulars the committee must make stringent provision if their bill is to have any value as an aid to life insurance reform.

WHO DID IT?

The Democrats are trying to find out which of them is responsible for their defeat. They were defeated last November. Only just now have they waked up to the fact that they are really dead. There was once a story about an aged political Judge, who not only lived longer than he had any right to live, but who persisted in holding office and giving decisions long after his reputation was as dead as a door-nail. It was said of him that he had died but had not tumbled down. The Democratic party died last November, but it has persisted in walking about and making a noise ever since. It refused to go into its grave and be decently buried. It impertinently persisted in keeping above ground, revisiting the glimpses of the moon, like an unmannerly and wholly unreasonable spook. At last, however, the unwholesome carcase has begun to drop to pieces, and the members are quarreling about the responsibility for the catastrophe.

Such a lively corpse was never seen before. Let us admit that without a word of dispute. When the returns came in, the party insisted that these meant nothing. They swore that their candidate was elected, with or without returns. They refused to be dead. There were figures, facts, and opinions against them, to be sure. But they would not admit that these were conclusive. They circulated figures from the Bureau of Nincompoops, though they knew these to be fraudulent. They spoke of Mr. TILDEN as "the President-elect," and when all these failed them, they flew to last year's *World Almanac*, and imbibed consolation from a theory of averages, which elected their candidate in defiance of facts. Let us give all credit to the coon which did not come down, although it was as dead as the prehistoric man. The tail of the creature still clung to the tree, and refused to give up the ghost, though every other support had been taken away, and every other member had been struck dead by the remorseless hand of fate.

Mr. DAVID DUDLEY FIELD still fights on like the head of the snapping-turtle, which snaps viciously long after it has been kicked away from the dismembered body. We may not admire the discretion, but such a calm ignorance of death is worthy of attention. The bulk of the party, however, like EDGAR A. POE'S mesmerized corpse, suddenly and positively advertises its being moribund. It is edifying to see that the instinct of the small mischief-makers is to turn upon and rend each other. There were two kinds of Democrats in the late disastrous campaign—Democrats and Tilden Democrats. Perhaps we should say that there were two parties opposed to the Republicans, Democrats, and Tilden men. The first of these represented an organization. The second were the personal following of a nominee. It is impossible not to see that a man like WATTERSON, for example, light headed and incoherent though he is, adhered to the old-fashioned notion of "principles, not men." He and others like him believed that the St. Louis candidate was merely the incarnation of the Democratic Party. They maintained that delusion with loyal steadfastness. But there was another faction, more active, and therefore more mischievous. To this band of believers the party was for the time the personal property, the "usufruct," of the candidate. The National Committee was managed by this latter faction. No dog might bark in the party, from Maine to the Gulf, without permission of the committee. PELTON, the nephew of his uncle, was the soul of that central organization. Continually at loggerheads though he was with HEWITT, he ran the campaign, and when it was over and the Liberty-street Bureau was closed, he had the wires put in through his uncle's parlor-window, and essayed to conduct the resurrectionary proceedings from No. 15 Gramercy Park.

Naturally enough, HEWITT did not like this. His was the attitude of the rider in the celebrated two-horse act. He desired to be a Democrat and a Tildenite. This was difficult. He continually quarreled with PELTON, who represented the man, TILDEN; and he dissatisfied the old party managers, who felt their party interests were at stake. Consequently, his feeble intellect gave way. According to WATTERSON, who is an ideal Democrat, HEWITT, the nominal official head of the party, appeared in Congress "befuddled with self-mystification and vanity." Moreover, according to the same authority, he was "flighty and incapable." Nevertheless, it should not be forgotten that he was the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and that he was put into that position by desire of Mr. TILDEN. It is possible that the indignant Kentucky Democrat considers all this when he refers to HEWITT as "a bobolink, scudding, cloud-like, between the White House and the office of the Associated Press." PELTON has done the mischief, and poor HEWITT is "catching it" from the outraged and indignant Democracy.

The Democratic newspapers are prepared to go further than this. One of the Washington organs, in a moment of remorse, tells naughty stories about TILDEN'S conduct of the campaign. It says that a political intriguer of the old régime (GWIN?) headed the Tilden clique at Washington a year ago; that the primaries were "cooked" in the States; and that St. Louis, being selected as the place for holding the convention, was "salted" by an overpowering lobby. And the campaign by which the nomination was secured for TILDEN was "a lavish expenditure of money and a low intrigue." Furthermore, it is admitted that TILDEN and his friends promised to spend millions of money to elect him, but (and hence these tears) he only half fulfilled his promise of unlimited expenditure. Of course, all this is a tardy protest against Tildenism. And when the newspaper organ denounces PELTON'S Oregon intrigue as "the acme of political rascality," we may well understand that the organ grinder believes that "the jig is up," and that the time to tell the truth has come.

It is not necessary to refer to the squabble going on inside the Democratic party in Congress. We need not point to the Democratic candidate for Vice President protesting that the decision of the Electoral Commission be peacefully accepted, while the bitter old man in Gramercy Park pulls his blanket over his head and makes no sign. There are enough evidences of internal commotion without calling atttention to the confusion in Democratic counsels which splits the party so violently that even the caucus, that time-honored Democratic instrument of discipline, is despised and flouted. For the time being, the leaders have quit throwing hard names at Republicans. They have ceased attributing their defeat to fraud. They realize how dead they are, and they are charging their taking off to each other. Like the fallen spirits in the pit, they reproach one another. At last, every man is telling the truth. There are those who call HEWITT a bobolink, incapable and flighty, and others who consider PELTON a shallow intriguer, and even others who stigmatize TILDEN as merely "a rich, supple, and adroit New-York lawyer." In these we see some of the causes of defeat. But, after all, the Democracy was defeated—because it was the Democracy.

A NEW PASSPORT TO HEAVEN.

On Sunday last Rev. Mr. TALMAGE presented the life insurance cause to his hearers with his usual bold and reckless agility. Clergymen of the staid, old-fashioned type are accustomed to waste their time and energies in periodical praise of such unremunerative enterprises as missionary and Bible societies, although it is notorious that such societies allow no commission whatever to volunteer clerical agents. Of course, a shrewd and enterprising preacher like Mr. TALMAGE could not be expected to adhere to old-fashioned clerical customs. Instead of preaching in behalf of the missionary society, he preaches in favor of life insurance companies, which notoriously pay large commissions to agents of only moderate impudence. What value they set upon Mr. TALMAGE'S services can only be conjectured, but if they do not pay him at least fifty per cent. of all the premiums which he can secure among his congregation, they will show a gross inability to estimate the impudence of the agent who touts for them in the pulpit.

Lithe and agile as are the legs of Mr. TALMAGE, his warmest admirer must concede that they are not successful in drawing comparisons. While in many respects they are the peers of the best circus and ballet legs, they cannot trace an analogy correctly. This, however, is not strange; we must not require perfection of anything human. When Mr. TALMAGE throws one leg over the pulpit we readily concede its brilliancy and grace, and when he waves both legs in the air, we are melted by their irresistible pathos. A pair of legs characterized by brilliancy, wit, pathos, and eloquence should not be aspersed because they are lacking in some one other quality. Were TALMAGE absolutely perfect in all respects, he would be a cherub with legs—a variety of cherub totally unknown to theologians or painters.

When Mr. TALMAGE called JOSEPH "the President of the first life insurance company the world ever saw," he failed to perceive the true nature of JOSEPH'S corn operation. It is, perhaps, requiring too much to ask that every Brooklyn minister should thoroughly appreciate JOSEPH'S character, but there is really no excuse for misunderstanding his course in buying corn when the market was overstocked. That able Hebrew was the first financier on record who ever made a "corner." He bought enormous quantities of corn, which he held "for a rise," and when the years of famine arrived he was the only man in Egypt who had corn to sell. This operation presents itself to Mr. TALMAGE'S legs as precisely analogous to the ordinary business of a life insurance company. But let us be patient. Perhaps Mr. TALMAGE did not charge JOSEPH with being connected with life insurance companies out of personal malice. He may simply have desired to propitiate a Brooklyn audience by attacking the virtuous patriarch, and may have excused himself by reflecting that JOSEPH is dead to such an immense extent that he cannot be injured now by any libelous charge.

Mr. TALMAGE is so earnest in the matter that he thinks no man has a right to go to heaven who does not hold a policy of life insurance. To the scriptural command to the sinner to repent and be baptized Mr. TALMAGE adds, and insure your life in some good company. This is a rather startling addition to the Christian faith, but it is not much more startling than Mr. TALMAGE'S assertion that very bad and mean men go to heaven. He claims that it is "a mean thing" for a man who has neglected insuring his life, and is thus "worse than an infidel," to "go up to heaven while his family goes to the poor-house." There is no doubt that when Mr. TALMAGE roaches heaven, he will promptly expose the meanness of the men who have sneaked in without exhibiting certified copies of life insurance policies. Meanwhile, it will be news to most theologians to learn that mean men are ever admitted to heaven. This doctrine is, of course, full of comfort to Mr. TALMAGE, but it is certainly contrary to the orthodox creed. If heaven is to be full of mean men and Mr. TALMAGE'S legs, how can a conscientious clergyman picture it as a place of perfect bliss?

As has been said, there is no doubt that the life insurance companies ought to be grateful to Mr. TALMAGE. What other life insurance agent has ever announced from the pulpit that the man who does not insure his life, and thereby provide for the support of his wife's second husband, is worse than an infidel? What other preacher has ever asserted that a man who will go to heaven without leaving an insurance policy behind him is a mean fellow? Mr. TALMAGE'S commissions should be paid promptly, if these companies have a spark of gratitude about them; and the holders of Pacific Mail stock should at once employ Mr. TALMAGE to preach a sermon to steamship owners, and to incidentally show that no man can hope for salvation who is not willing to purchase at least ten shares of that stock at its nominal par value.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE NEW CAPITOL AGAIN.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The State Legislature is soon to decide whether the Albany Capitol shall be finished in the Renaissance style in which it was commenced, or whether the two stories yet to be added shall be in the Romanesque style. Your Albany correspondent of the 26th says that the majority of the members of the Legislature want to do justice in the matter, and then proceeds to give a sketch of the different styles, summing up as follows:

5. That the Romanesque forms, being a connecting-link between Roman and Gothic architecture, may be so designed as to harmonize with either of these styles.

The only point of resemblance between Romanesque and Roman is that both employ the round arch. The Gothic is the offspring of the Romanesque, the Renaissance of the Roman. The Romanesque succeeded the Roman, and there are Romanesque buildings in which Roman ornament can be found, like San Miniato at Florence. The new design for the Capitol, however, is in the later Romanesque, where it is being merged into the Gothic. There is no difficulty in finding buildings where styles have been mixed, but their condemnation as monuments of bad taste is almost the only point on which all art critics have agreed. Your correspondent says that if all the ornament on the two completed stories of the Capitol should be rubbed out there would remain a good ground-work for the new style. The *if* forms an important part of this statement, for it is not proposed, neither is it possible, to efface the solid granite ornament in the Renaissance style.

The new design is to be surmounted with a dome. The interior of a dome is one of the most beautiful of architectural forms. Its swelling lines give an idea of grandeur and strength combined with grace and lightness, which can be obtained in no other way. The proposed dome at Albany is a huge and expensive case for four stone staircases, which lead only to the cupola. These four staircases spring from a gallery around the base of the dome, and meet together in the centre at a point about two-thirds its height. Here they form a platform, from which rises a spiral staircase extending up into the cupola. Instead of looking upward into a vast open space, as at St. Peter's, St. Paul's, or at Washington, the spectator at Albany will see above him nothing but a confused and dizzy-looking maze of staircases.

It may reasonably be asked why do the new architects desire to substitute one style of architecture for another? Why cannot they make any improvement they may deem wise in the arrangement of the building, but follow out the style in which the building was commenced? The answer to this is that just now a sort of Gothic fever is prevalent among some American architects. They can see no taste in what Michael Angelo, Raphael, or Christopher Wren deemed beautiful. They cannot admire Nuremberg, unless they think Paris hideous. Once a similar fever prevailed in Italy. Then it took the form of a dislike to Gothic architecture. A celebrated architect put Renaissance doors and windows on the glorious Gothic cathedral at Milan, but he did not do either himself or his city much credit, neither will adding Romanesque to Renaissance at Albany do much credit to any concerned in the change. Those who think that the difference between any two styles is so slight that they can be mixed without violating the rules of art, will be likely to think differently when it is too late.

R. T. AUCHMUTY.

GEN. AGUILERA LYING IN STATE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I very strongly sympathize with the protracted struggle in Cuba for the independence of the people, and whether the final result will be the establishment of a petty republic, the constitutional independence of the island under the monarchical suzerainty of the King of Spain, or the annexation of the island to the United States, it matters little so long as the revolutionists succeed in driving from the island the hordes of official swindlers who rob and oppress the people. I do not think it is wise policy, however, for the City authorities to identify the Municipal Government of this great community with the revolutionary movement. The gallant General whose body lies in semi-state in the Council Chambers was deserving of all sympathy, and any spontaneous act of public respect which the citizens might offer could not but be regarded with favor. To hoist alongside the national flag the flag of the Revolutionist party was a gratuitous insult to Spain, a country with which our Government has just concluded an international treaty of great importance, and whose pronounced friendly conduct on a recent memorable occasion surely deserved some consideration. What occasion would America have had to complain had, in the event of his death in London during his "diplomatic" mission to London, the Municipal Government of London allowed the body of Shdell to lie in state in St. Paul's Cathedral, and hoisted on the dome of that great edifice the Confederate flag alongside the Union Jack? The impertinent action of our City authorities is calculated to do mischief, while it cannot serve the noble cause for which the patriots are fighting in Cuba.

EX-JOURNALIST

BURIAL OF GEN. DENISON.

THE REMAINS OF THE LATE POSTMASTER OF BALTIMORE INTERRED IN GREENMOUNT CEMETERY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—The remains of Gen. Andrew W. Denison, who died in this city on Saturday morning last, were to-day interred in Greenmount Cemetery. In respect to his memory, his associates in arms, and the citizens of Baltimore generally, have united in testifying to the high appreciation of his character by participating in the arrangements and the obsequies. During yesterday hundreds called at his late residence and viewed the remains of him who, by his kindly treatment to humanity, had endeared himself to thousands. The procession left the house at 3:30 o'clock P. M. in the following order: Sixth Regiment M. N. G., Col. Peters; Battery of artillery from Fort McHenry, under command of Major Ramsey; Fifth Regiment, M. N. G., Col. Loney; Baltimore City Guard Association, D. E. Woodburn President; Grand Army of the Republic, comprising delegations from Wilson Post No. 1, Dushane Post No. 3, and Lincoln Post No. 7, Gen. E. B. Tyler commanding; disabled soldiers in carriages; hearse with the remains, followed by a riderless horse, with military trappings, and led by a groom. The hearse was escorted on either side by the following named gentlemen, who acted as guard of honor and pall-bearers: Gen's. John R. Kenley, Charles E. Phelps, Felix Agnus, Adam E. King; Cols. E. H. Webster, E. F. M. Fachtz, Edward Wilkins, and J. G. Johannes; Major H. L. Taggart, Capt. W. E. Andrews, Capt. Louis A. Carl, Major L. A. Cassard, Capt. J. T. Armacost, Sergt. Charles Snyder, Lieut. John N. Richardson, and Mr. John Dietrich. Then followed the relatives and friends of the deceased in carriages, immediately in the rear of which were the employes of the Post Office and citizens. As the cortège passed through the city the bands played funeral dirges. For miles along the route thousands of persons filled the sidewalks and windows of the buildings adjacent. The city bells tolled mournfully, and flags were trimmed with crape and displayed at half mast in all points of the city. At dusk the procession arrived at Greenmount, and the body was soon lowered to its last resting place.

HEALTH OFFICER OF BALTIMORE.

DR. JAMES A. STEWART APPOINTED TO THE OFFICE — THE REWARD FOR HAVING PROTECTED THE CITY AGAINST YELLOW FEVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—Dr. James A. Stewart was to-day appointed Health Commissioner of this city. He is the personage who scattered denials far and wide contradicting the report that the yellow fever prevailed to an alarming extent last September in the eastern part of the city. It was then, and is now, asserted by physicians of the best repute that the disease which Dr. Stewart designated as type-malaria was a malignant form of yellow fever, as asserted by the New-York press. The name of Dr. Stewart was sent to the City Council by Mayor Latrobe one week ago, but he was refused the appointment, which he obtains to-day. He assisted the Democratic authorities to contradict the report that the fever did not prevail here, even though it might have been at the sacrifice of many lives. The Democratic authorities now assist him to a remunerative office at the sacrifice of truth.

LEGISLATION IN NEW-JERSEY.

PARTY FEELING UNDER RESTRAINT—BILLS INTRODUCED IN BOTH HOUSES—THE ARREARAGES TO EMPLOYES OF THE CENTRAL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TRENTON, Feb. 26.—The House proceedings opened this evening with a resolution declaring that—

Whereas, The interest and welfare of the people demand a speedy termination of the Electoral count, the Senators and Representatives in Congress from New Jersey be and they are requested to oppose all dilatory motions calculated to prevent a prompt settlement of the Presidential question, to the end that the President elect, Hon. Rutherford B. Hayes, be promptly inaugurated, and a permanent peace—

Mr. Egan moved that the resolution lay on the table. It was adopted with but two or three dissenting votes. In a house in which the parties are evenly divided the policy of the introduction of such resolutions as this is questionable, and the fact that they are always promptly laid on the table by non-partisan votes is ascribable to the fact that none of the members wish to impede legislation by stirring up bad blood.

Mr. Tilden introduced a bill abolishing the Director at Large of the Board of Freeholders of Hudson County; Mr. Paxton, one designed to enable the North Hudson County Township to draw a water supply from Jersey City; Mr. Van Rensselaer, one providing that any person found in possession of murderous weapons, or burglars' tools, or bottles which either contain, or may have contained, chloroform, or other anæsthetics, shall be subject, on conviction, to imprisonment for one to ten years; also another, by Mr. Van Rensselaer, creating a Board of Representative Trustees of Rutgers' College, consisting of six Alumni.

In the Senate, President Abbett introduced a bill authorizing the Chancellor to order the immediate payment of arrearages due to the Central New-Jersey Railroad employes, amounting to $400,000, and relieving companies which have been or may hereafter be operated by Receivers for four months from a law exacting forfeiture of their respective charters. Mr. Leaming introduced a bill requiring the Clerk of the supreme Court to pay his receipts quarterly to the State Controller, and fixing his salary, in lieu of all other emoluments, at $10,000, and his expenses to the same amount.

The Democrats held a joint caucus to prepare for to-morrow's joint meeting. James N. Davis was nominated Police Justice of Jersey City. The nominations for Newark local officers are to be handed up in the morning.

THE WOMEN'S CENTENNIAL FUND.

THE NEW-YORK UNION HAS $1,500—IT IS TO FORM A BASIS FUND WITH WHICH TO AID YOUNG WOMEN IN THE STUDY OF ART.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Executive Committee of the Women's Centennial Union of New-York beg to make the following statement as a supplement to the report of May 8, and for the benefit of all interested: That upon the closing up of the business of returning exhibits, &c., the sum of $1,890 was the balance in the Treasury; that of this $300 were voted toward a testimonial to Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, President of the Women's Pavilion, Philadelphia, in response to a request from the Philadelphia Committee. Further, that in the following resolution the remaining $1,500 were devoted to a "Woman's Centennial Union Fund," as originally proposed:

Resolved, By the Executive Committee of the Women's Centennial Union of New-York, that the sum of $1,500 be handed by the Treasurer to the Trustees of the Cooper Institute, in the City of New-York, on condition that this sum shall form the nucleus of a permanent fund, to be invested by them for the aid and partial support of such deserving young women as may require assistance while pursuing their studies in any branch of the Art School. That this fund, while capable of being increased by donations and legacies, shall receive and always retain the name of "The Woman's Centennial Union Fund of New-York;" and that the interest only of this fund shall be appropriated by the Trustees at their discretion for the assistance of individual students.

Resolved, That the Trustees return their thanks to the Executive Committee of the Women's Centennial Union of New-York for their very kind donation to establish a benefaction fund in the Art School of the Cooper Union. PETER COOPER, President.
EDWARD COOPER, Secretary pro tem.

The banner, now in safe keeping in Philadelphia is eventually to be placed in the proposed Woman's Memorial Hall in that city.

The Book of Record of the Women's Centennial Union of New-York, containing the names of those who contributed to the banner, and the Report of the Women's Centennial Union, has been kindly accepted for preservation among its archives by the Historical Society of New-York.

For the Executive Committee, by the Secretary of the Women's Centennial Union of New-York.

*THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA

WASHINGTON.

THE WORK OF CABINET MAKING.

EFFORTS OF AMBITIOUS PERSONS AND SECTIONAL CLIQUES TO FILL PRESIDENT HAYES' CABINET—SUPERELUOUS PATRIOTISM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The attempts that are making on behalf of a score or two of applicants for appointments in Gov. Hayes' Cabinet are exciting a good deal of unfavorable comment, and criticism on such efforts is increasing. Every day or two some new applicant is heard of, whose friends have signed requests or letters of petition to Mr. Hayes, or have sent delegates to Columbus, or have taken some other unusual method to get their candidate's claims considered. Not one of these movements that has come to light is spontaneous with any large number of persons who seek to secure the appointment of good men to the Administration, but in every instance they have originated with the candidates themselves, or with some particular politicaling or sectional clique. There are seven Cabinet positions which ought to be filled by men, any one of whom is fit to be President. Unfortunately the emoluments and power of the offices are not such as usually tempt such men either to seek or accept them. These appointments are the most purely personal affairs of the President, and should not be meddled with by thrusting upon him either petitions or advice which is not sought. It ought to be considered as conclusive evidence of the man's unfitness for a Cabinet position that he would himself, or through his friends, permit a request for a position to be made in his behalf. The Cabinet should be made up by men who hold themselves above seeking any public office. Gov. Hayes will, doubtless, seek the most complete information, where his own knowledge of men is not sufficient to guide his judgment, and select a Cabinet with a view to make strong and honest and independent the Administration which it becomes his duty to organize for the next four years.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations: Frank W. Palmer, to be Postmaster at Chicago, vice John McArthur; whose commission expired Dec, 20, 1876. Charles Morgan, Postmaster at Glen's Falls, New-York; William P. Dewey, Surveyor-General for Dakota; Pay Director, James H. Watmough, to be Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, vice Pay Director Bradford, retired; Chief Engineer William H. Shock, to be Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, vice William W. W. Wood, Engineer in Chief, resigned.

The bill introduced by Representative Bliss, of New-York, known as the Wallabout Market bill, which passed the Senate last week, has received the signature of the President, and became a law to-day. The President has also approved the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

A circular letter has been sent to Collectors of Ports by the Treasury Department, announcing that it is understood from the public prints that the rinderpest has again broken out in England, and consequently importations of neat cattle and hides of neat cattle, coming from that country, are prohibited until further orders.

Paymaster Henry T. Skedlin has been ordered to the receiving ship Wyoming, at the Navy-yard, Washington; Chaplain Richard Hayward to the receiving ship Colorado, at New-York, March 1; Chaplain Henry R. Nibbon has been detached from the receiving ship Colorado, on the 28th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

A dispatch received in this city from London, dated Feb. 17, says the Treasury Committee of the British Parliament has submitted a report on meteorological observations in which it suggests the adoption of the American meteorological system. The report sets forth the perfection of the Weather Bureau in the United States, and admits that we are ahead of all the rest of the world in the accuracy of our forecasts.

Secretary Robeson, in a letter to Senator Windom, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, on the effects of the contemplated reduction of the appropriation for the pay of United States Naval officers and seamen, concludes as follows: "It is proper that I should also remind you that a larger number of our officers and men are now serving abroad on distant stations, in accordance with the policy of our Government, and the purposes for which navies are established and maintained, and that unless a sufficient sum is appropriated for their pay, they will not only be left without their daily support in foreign parts, but the department will have no means of preserving the credit of the Government by payments of the drafts drawn to meet their expenses, and that if Congress should fail to make an adequate appropriation for this purpose, it would be the obvious duty of the Secretary of the Navy, whoever he may then be, to bring over ships on foreign stations home at once."

The probability is that Rear Admiral John Rodgers, now in command of the Mare Island, Cal., Navy-yard, will be ordered to command of the Naval Observatory in this City in the place of Rear Admiral Davis, deceased.

Hon. D. W. Voorhees has addressed the following letter to Gen. C. D. MacDougall, dated Feb. 24, in which he says:

"My attention has been called to the report that some days ago I had a prolonged interview with Senator Conkling in regard to the present Presidential complications. Nothing could possibly be further from the truth. I had occasion to see Mr. Conkling on a matter of business, and I called on him in his committee-room for that purpose. I found him suffering from severe indisposition, and our interview did not last more than five minutes. Not one word was spoken on the subject of the Presidency, and the remotest allusion made to political affairs. I deem it due to the distinguished Senator, as well as to myself, to make this statement.

John S. Miller has been appointed Revenue Storekeeper and Gauger for the Eighth District of Pennsylvania, and R. D. Craig for the Seventh District of Kentucky; John W. Payne, Gauger for the First District of Indiana, and John D. Roberts for the Fifth District of Illinois.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $9,182,422; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $36,120,000; coin, including $52,738,400 in coin certificates, $85,101,768; outstanding legal tenders, $364,984,812.

IMPORTANT TO DISTILLERS.

METHOD OF DETERMINING WHETHER MATERIAL HAS BEEN USED IN EXCESS OF CAPACITY—A CIRCULAR FROM THE COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has sent the following circular to Collectors concerning the method of determining whether material has been used by a distiller in excess of capacity:

It is made the duty of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, by the Revised Statutes, section 3,309, upon the receipt of the return of the distiller in each month, to proceed to inquire and determine whether the distiller has accounted for all the grain or molasses used, and all spirits produced by him in the preceding month, and also whether he has used any grain or molasses in excess of the capacity of his distillery as estimated according to law. Special No. 165, bearing date Sept. 6, 1875, proceeds upon the idea that a proper construction of the word "used," in respect to grain or molasses mashed, is that such grain or molasses is used when alcoholic spirits, having been properly developed, are separated therefrom by distillation, and, to enforce this construction, declares that in making this inquiry and determination the quantity of material used each month would be ascertained by adding the quantity of material on hand in mash or beer at the beginning of the month to the quantity put in mash during the month, and deducting from the total the quantity on hand in mash or beer at the end of the month, the remainder being the quantity used during the month.

Under this rule, which is still in force, the material distilled during the month being the sum of the various quantities distilled on the several working days of the month, is held to be the quantity of material used during the month. The total capacity of the distillery for the month, (expressed in bushels of grain or gallons of molasses, as the case may be,) is the sum of the different daily capacities of the distillery for the several working days of the month. The inquiry and determination as to the excessive use of material which the Commissioner is required by law to make is not a matter of discretion, but rests solely in computation, and consists in an arithmetical comparison of the quantity of material so found to have been used with the total capacity of the distillery for the month in question.

It will be observed that if the capacity of the distillery on each working day has been exactly equal to the material used—that is, distilled on that day—then the total capacity will equal the total material used, and no excess of material will be found; but if the capacity has on any day or days been less than the quantity of material used—that is, distilled on such day or days—then, unless there has been a corresponding and equal overplus of capacity on some other day or days of the same month, the total capacity will not equal the material used, and an excessive use of material will be found, for which the statute requires an assessment to be made.

It will be further observed that when a distiller desires to reduce or suspend production, and commences mashing a smaller quantity of material daily, or ceases mashing altogether, he cannot safely diminish capacity by closing the unused fermenting tubs until the larger quantities of material previously mashed have been distilled, because, unless the aggregate capacity for the month equals the total material distilled during the month, an excess of material used must result, and be followed by an assessment equal to the tax on 80 per cent. of spirits that should be produced from the quantity of grain used in excess of the distillery for such month. By preserving the larger capacity the distiller will not unduly expose himself to a deficiency in the production of spirits, because the material distilled will be equal to the capacity maintained during the distillation, and if a deficiency occurs it will result from a failure to produce 80 per cent. of the amount of spirits required by the survey of such distillery to be produced from a bushel of grain or gallon of molasses.

When a change is made in the kind of material used, the change of capacity resulting therefrom will be deemed to take place on the day when the new material is distilled, so that the material and capacity may balance each other. A careful observance of the instructions and explanations contained herein will, it is believed, prevent distillers from incurring assessments for excessive use of material arising from any reasonable misapprehension as to what their duties and liabilities are, and to this end you are requested to place a copy of this letter in the hands of every Deputy Collector, store-keeper, "store-keeper and gauger," and grain or molasses distiller in your district, and for this purpose you will make immediate requisition for a sufficient number of copies, and distribute them at once upon receipt thereof.

WAS HE POISONED?

SUSPICIOUS DEATH OF A MEDICAL MAN IN A TENEMENT-HOUSE IN WEST TWENTY-EIGHTH STREET.

At a late hour last night a dispatch was received from the Twentieth Precinct at Police Headquarters stating that a Dr. Lynch, aged 40 years, no home, went to No. 228 West Twenty-eighth street yesterday with a man named Conklin who has furnished rooms in the house, and that after they entered Conklin's room the latter gave Lynch something to drink from a small bottle. A short while after Lynch fell dead to the floor. An investigation of the case revealed the following facts: The house in which the man died is a large tenement-house, the ground floor of which is occupied by Henry Shay, a man employed in the Madison-avenue Stables, who up to about six weeks ago rented a furnished room to the man Conklin. On Friday last the latter called at Shay's residence and introduced to Mrs. Shay Dr. John Lynch as an eligible family physician who would be glad to attend her during her approaching confinement. The two men after remaining a short while left, and returned again yesterday at 1 o'clock, when Dr. Lynch asked after Mrs. Shay's health. While speaking to the woman he was seized with a sudden illness, and Conklin requested permission to place the doctor on a bed in an adjoining room. Conklin then took from his coat pocket a small bottle which he placed to the lips of the doctor, who apparently drank a portion of its contents. Conklin returned the bottle to his pocket, and left the house, leaving the doctor lying on the bed. About 9 P. M., a Miss Briscoe, who usually occupies the room in which Lynch was lying, entered the apartment and discovered that he was dead. The Police were immediately notified, and a search was made for Conklin, but he was not found up to an early hour this morning. Coroner Ellinger was notified to investigate the cause of Lynch's death.

WASHINGTON'S RELATIVES IN NEED.

A PLAINTIVE LETTER FROM A THIRD COUSIN OF THE FIRST PRESIDENT—OLD AND POOR.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Index, Feb. 24.

A gentleman of this city recently received a letter from a lady in Russellville, Ky., written in response to inquiries relative to a family of Washingtons living in that State. In order to obtain the desired intelligence the lady wrote to Mr. Washington, making inquiries as to his condition and his relation to Gen. George Washington, and received a beautifully-written reply, which was inclosed to the gentleman above-mentioned. It has been placed at our disposal, and as a matter of interest we make the following extracts from it. Any assistance sent to this venerable and most deserving family would, no doubt, be highly appreciated and at the same time be very timely:

GORDONSVILLE, LOGAN COUNTY, KY., Feb. 7, 1877.

Miss ——: * * * The history of my life would be, indeed, a tale of woe. My father, a native of Virginia, came to this State in the year 1811 a wealthy man, but by a series of misfortunes, and misplaced confidence in men whom he regarded as his friends, was reduced from affluence to indigence, and my sisters and myself—now advanced in life—are dependent on the kindness of friends for the necessaries of life. The world could be spared to see the 8th of April next I shall enter the 78th year of my life. I have never at any time been very robust, and the infirmities of age now press hard upon me. Forty-four years of my life were spent in the school-room, but, in consequence of the almost total loss of my hearing, I was compelled to abandon an occupation from which I had during the time derived nearly the means of support, and was thus, in the decline of life, left destitute.

My father at his decease had nothing to leave to his family, but, owing to the kindness of some of our Virginia relatives, my sisters had in the Union Bank of Tennessee stock to the amount of $1,000, besides $500 loaned to one of our nephews, in the recent civil war they lost it all, and, as I said before, have lived ever since in a state of precarious dependence on their friends. A few years ago a lady of our acquaintance left my sisters and me a legacy of $1,000 in the South, but, owing to financial embarrassments there, we received only $400 of the amount, and that in small installments, with very long intervals between. The balance ($600) we shall never get. In consequence of this loss, my sisters and I were obliged to give up a little home which I had purchased with the expectation of paying for it out of this bequest, and we are now living on it by the permission of the present proprietor, of whom I purchased it, who took it back after I had paid $500.

This gentleman built for my sisters and myself a small room, to which, through the liberality of some good friends in Russellville, I was enabled to add a cook-room; and in this diminutive apartment we are now living, crowded with various utensils and articles of furniture for which we can find no other place. Our room is alternately a sitting, reception-room, drawing room and kitchen, and the floor is in continual vibration from passers to and fro.

My youngest sister is now 60 years of age. Although we have lost nearly everything that we once possessed, we are thankful for what yet remains. We have a house over our heads, and kind, sympathizing friends who would doubtless do much for us if they possessed the power.

You desire to learn something respecting my relationship to Gen. Washington. My grandfather, Warner Washington, of Virginia, and the General were brothers' children; consequently my father and Gen. Washington were second cousins, and I, of course, am third cousin to the General. We had several memorials of our illustrious kinsman which we would gladly have retained as heirlooms in the family, but our straitened circumstances compelled us to part with them.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,
WILLIAM A. WASHINGTON.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27—1 A. M.—*For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, cooler northerly winds, backing to warmer south-west at the Southern stations, and partly cloudy or clear weather.*

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past 24 hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy:

	1876.	1877.		1876.	1877.
3 A. M.	25°	34°	3:30 P. M.	37°	39°
6 A. M.	24°	35°	6 P. M.	33°	36°
9 A. M.	28°	36°	9 P. M.	29°	25°
12 M.	32°	40°	12 P. M.	26°	34°

Average temperature yesterday ..... 35½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year ..... 29½°

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Homer Ramsdell, of Newburg, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Col. John V. Du Bois, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant House.

Naval Constructor William L. Hanscom, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

James Warrack, British Consul at Chicago, is at the St. James Hotel.

Fermin Rosillo, of the Spanish Centennial Commission is at the Hoffman House.

Prof. Joseph Lovering, of Cambridge, Mass.; Judge T. W. Bartley, of Washington; and Don M. Dickinson, of Detroit, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Commander Lester A. Beardsley, United States Navy; Hon. George F. Verry, of Worcester, Mass.; and Samuel M. Shoemaker, of Baltimore, are at the Gilsey House.

John F. Smyth, Superintendent of the New-York Insurance Department; Charles W. Woolley, of Cincinnati; Postmaster Edward C. Tobey, of Boston; Gen. W. G. Ely, of Connecticut; Col. William L. Scott, of Erie, Penn., and D. T. Vail, President of the Troy and Boston Railroad Company, are at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel.

GENERAL TELEGRAPH NEWS

SEVERE GALE IN THE BERMUDAS.

THE ISLAND VISITED BY A TERRIBLE STORM—GREAT DAMAGE DONE TO PROPERTY—SEVERAL LIVES BELIEVED TO BE LOST.

BERMUDA, Feb. 21.—On the 10th inst., about midday, a very severe gale passed over these islands. Shortly after 12 o'clock the wind began to blow very fresh from the north. Suddenly, about 1 o'clock, it increased, and in a few minutes a tremendous gale was blowing, and continued to blow for about two hours. Notwithstanding the short duration of the storm, the record of damage done to life and property is a heavy one. The pilot gig Marcella, with her crew, was in all probability lost. The gig left Master's Bay, near the light-house, in pursuit of a vessel that was approaching the land from the south-west. At the beginning of the gale she was seen making her course all right, but after the weather had moderated the Marcella was nowhere to be seen. It is supposed that she was capsized at the very beginning of the gale, and perished with all hands on board. The following persons composed the crew: Alexander Brangman, Branch Pilot; Samuel Bassett, Clements Bassett, Charles Wilson, and Henry Douglass.

The damage to property is extensive. The roof was blown from the quarters of the officers of the Eighty-seventh Regiment. The encampments of the Royal Artillery, and Royal Engineers were leveled; some slate was torn from the residence of the Postmaster General. Several trees were uprooted, or denuded of their branches; the shipping in port was driven across to the St. David's island side of the harbor, garden produce was annihilated, and vegetation generally looked as if a heavy frost had rested upon it. In parishes to the west of the causeway trees were torn up, houses were unroofed, and in one case a new house was blown down, and produce was destroyed. Altogether the effects indicate a storm of great severity.

MARINE DISASTERS.

GENOA, Feb. 26.—The British bark Fanny Lewis, Capt. Edwards, which sailed from here Feb. 16 for the United States, has put back leaky.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—If the weather continues fine, the American brig B. F. Nash, Capt. Spaulding, Liverpool via Holyhead for Havana, before reported stranded, at Fishguard, will commence discharging her cargo next week, and be got into harbor.

The American bark Lorinda Borstell, Capt. Borstell, from New-Castle via Stavanger for Rio Janeiro, has put back to Stavanger with loss of sails. Two seamen were drowned.

BOLOGNE, Feb. 26.—The British ship Albania, Capt. Seely, from Calcutta Oct. 14 for Dundee, previously reported ashore near Cape Grisnez, has gone to pieces. Very little of the cargo was saved. The crew were saved.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 26.—The Norwegian bark Liet, Capt. Marcussen, Liverpool for Savannah, is stranded on the Hunting Island breakers, near St. Helena, S. C. The vessel and her cargo of salt are a total loss.

NORFOLK, Feb. 26.—The bark Sunbeam, which was ashore near Berlin, Md., was gotten off to-day, and is being brought to Norfolk by Baker's wrecking steamers. She will arrive to-morrow morning.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—The French bark Peabody, stranded on Horn Island, has been pulled off by the revenue cutter Dix.

A FIGHT WITH INDIANS.

DEADWOOD, Feb. 26.—A courier who arrived from the military camp, 40 miles north of this city, to-day, reports that Lieut. Cummings, with Company C, Third Cavalry, attacked a small Indian camp on the 23d inst. The Indians fled through the ravines, leaving several ponies and all their property. Lieut. Cummings captured a large herd of sheep, a small number of cattle, 16 ponies, and Indian robes and blankets. After the soldiers had gone into camp at night, the Indians returned and made an attack which was promptly repulsed. One Indian was killed. None of the whites were injured. Indian signal fires are seen in all directions. The command is moving southward to day, to meet a supply of rations, which has been sent from here. The other two companies, ordered from Camp Robinson, have not yet arrived.

QUARANTINED FOR SMALL-POX.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The following is an extract from a dispatch received at the Department of State from the United States Consulate at Sydney, New South Wales, dated Jan. 2: "The mail steam-ship Austra, from San Francisco, having lost a passenger by small-pox, will be placed in quarantine upon her arrival. A Government proclamation has been issued declaring San Francisco an infected port, from which all ships may be subject to quarantine. The disease had been previously introduced by a mail steamer from Singapore, and all vessels arriving from Eastern ports are embraced in the proclamation. One case only has occurred in this city, in an isolated position, which has been regularly quarantined, and it is hoped the disease will not spread."

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

BETHLEHEM, Feb. 26.—At 7 o'clock this morning a scaffolding in a blast furnace of the Bethlehem Iron Company's works on which seven men were at work, gave way, six of the men fell to the bottom, a distance of 70 feet, two of them, Charles Mayer, of Rittersville, Penn., and Henry Kichline, of Bethlehem, being instantly killed, and the other four seriously wounded. Two of them will probably die. The seventh man saved his life by jumping from the scaffolding to the top of the wall. He was also badly injured by the falling timber.

THREE MEN SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.

LITTLE ROCK, Feb. 26.—Three men—two negroes and one Arrapahoe Indian—were this morning sentenced to be hanged at Fort Smith on the 27th of April for murders committed in the Indian Territory. One of the negroes, while sentence was being passed, attempted to escape by jumping upon the Judge's stand and endeavoring to reach a window in the rear; but he was soon overpowered by the Deputy Marshals. Four men had to hold him while his sentence was being read.

NAVIGATION OF THE HUDSON.

RONDOUT, Feb. 26.—Crossing on the ice has been dangerous for three or four days, and since Friday only foot passengers have ventured. This morning the steam-boat Norwich, of Cornell & Co.'s fleet, got up steam and broke a track to Rhinecliff. It took only about half an hour to get across, a distance of nearly two miles. The ice is very thin and rotten. The ferry-boat Lark is now running.

PROPOSED REDUCTION OF CANAL TOLLS.

BUFFALO, Feb. 26.—A committee of 12 members of the Board of Trade have been appointed to represent the Board of Trade and citizens generally before the Joint Committee of the Canal Board, Senate, and Assembly, at Albany, on Wednesday, March 7, to consider a further reduction of canal tolls.

THE LATE GEN. VON STEINWEHR.

BUFFALO, Feb. 26.—The remains of Gen. A. Von Steinwehr, of Cincinnati, Ohio, who died suddenly here yesterday, are lying in state at the arsenal, and will be taken to Albany to-morrow for interment.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Judge Drummond this morning announced the decision confirming the Master's report of the sale of the Chicago, Danville and Vincennes Railroad.

ARMY BOARD OF RETIREMENT.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The Board for Retiring Disabled Officers has been in session at military head-quarters here this morning. Col. Reynolds, Third Cavalry, has been ordered to appear before it for examination.

A MURDERER ON TRIAL.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—In the Criminal Court this morning the second trial of Alexander Sullivan for the murder of Francis Hanford began. Leonard Swett and Emory Storrs appeared for the defendant, the latter having taken the place of Col. Robert Ingersoll, who was expected to defend Sullivan. Judge McAllister is the Presiding Judge, as in the former trial, in which, it will be remembered, the jury disagreed.

DEATH IN A PARISH PRISON.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—Policeman Cornelius McMahon, charged with the murder of William A. Messick, Sheriff elect of Avoyelles Parish, who was shot and killed on Basin-street in January last, died in the Parish Prison to-day.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT NORWICH.

UTICA, Feb. 26.—In a quarrel at Norwich, Chenango County, to-day, William Brushell shot John Donovan in the abdomen, causing a wound which will probably prove fatal. Brusnell is a half-breed.

FOUND HANGING FROM A RAFTER.

CARLISLE, Feb. 26.—J. P. Hassler, late Cashier of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, hanged himself this afternoon in the garret of his dwelling, which was attached to the bank. Mr. Hassler was elected Cashier in 1865, and held that position until last October, when he was found to be a defaulter. To-day the bank officers instituted criminal proceedings against him, and bail was fixed at $15,000, which he was unable to secure. He was found hanging from the same rafter on which the Cashier preceding him, William M. Bertram, had hanged himself in 1865.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

An opera bouffe new to American audiences, and entitled "La Boulangère a des Ecus" was made known at the Eagle Theatre, last evening. The score is from the pen of M. Offenbach, and MM. Meilhac and Halévy are the librettists. "La Boulangère" is hardly likely to hold a prominent place in the current repertoire. Its story consists merely of a succession of more or less animated and amusing episodes; its personages are of the conventional type, and the music, although vivacious, does not include a single number destined to become widely popular. Did space permit, therefore, we should not feel inclined to enter into the details of the plot, which turns upon the fondness of *Margot* and *Toinon for Bernadille*, whose amorous intrigues are interrupted by a political conspiracy of the familiar sort, and by sundry incidents of a comical nature, in which Police agents disport themselves. A complete enumeration of the tunes would be equally uninteresting, for only two or three merit notice. The finale of the first act is quite lively, and the duet commencing "Les farinieres," in the second act, is also to be cited as clever; the finale of this act, however, is the most effective piece in the whole opera, and the laughable scene upon which the curtain fell, with an army of bakers and bakeresses attacking, with long French loaves, a much dismayed Police magistrate, was loudly applauded. In the last two acts of "La Boulangère," the most notable incident was Mlle. Aimée's singing of "La Paloma," which she has often introduced, and never, we may add, at a point where it was more required. The song had to be repeated thrice. As *Margot*, Mlle. Aimée of course sang and acted charmingly, but the rôle is a thankless one, and the sooner she reappears in better-known characters the better. M. Raoult was quite equal to *Bernadille*, and MM. Duplan and Mezières diffused considerable fun as the Police agents. The other rôles were allotted to MM. Branciart and Benedick, and to Mme. Duparc. The new work has been put upon the stage with taste and liberality in respect of scenic attire, and the costumes are fresh and rich; the management has, therefore, done its whole duty in the matter of producing "La Boulangère" in a manner fitted to insure its favorable reception. The programme will remain unchanged throughout the week.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Goldsmith's comedy, "She Stoops to Conquer," was given last night, for the first time this season, at Wallack's Theatre. The attendance was large, and there was much laughter and frequent applause. Perhaps of all the old comedies, "She Stoops to Conquer" is the best known, and its popularity is plainly attested by the regularity with which it is performed at the principal play-houses. It has been brought out at Wallack's, at certain stages of each season, for as many years as we care to remember, and Mr. Wallack's *Charles Marlow* has thus become, for the public, one of his most familiar characters. It is therefore hardly necessary to say more than that the present revival is in all respects equal to previous representations of the piece. Mr. Wallack's acting is as pleasing as of old, and if no new points are made by the artist, there is at least no falling off in the qualities which heretofore have never failed to charm. The transitions from sheepish modesty to brazen impudence are accomplished with an art so thorough as to conceal its purpose, and, indeed, the nice shades of the character are all laid on by a master hand. The cast was in other respects very strong. Mr John Gilbert personated *Mr. Hardcastle*, while Mr. Harry Beckett was *Tony Lumpkin*, and Mr. C. S. Stevenson filled the the rôle of *Hastings*—and left much to be desired. Miss Ada Dyas earned a large share of the applause of the evening as *Kate Hardcastle*, and Miss Rose Wood and Mme. Ponisi completed the symmetry of the performance in the parts, respectively, of *Constance Neville* and *Mrs. Hardcastle*. The stage setting was tasteful, as it always is at this theatre. "She Stoops to Conquer" will be performed again on this and Saturday evenings; on Wednesday and Friday nights "Wild Oats" may be enjoyed.

BRIEF MENTION.

Mr. John T. Raymond was in town on Sunday.

Announcement is made that Mr. De Vivo has retired from the management of Miss Abbott's operatic and concert tour.

Miss Emma Abbott will sing in "La Figlia" at the Academy of Music, in Brooklyn, to-morrow evening, and the same opera is to be repeated in this City, at the Academy, on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Ole Bull and Mme. Esipoff will unite in the concert to be given at Steinway Hall to-morrow evening. The well-known violinist has not been heard here for many months, and the announcement of his reentrée will, no doubt, be received with lively satisfaction.

"LE VOYAGE A LA LUNE."

A CARD FROM MESSRS. JARRETT & PALMER OF BOOTH'S THEATRE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will discover underlined in our advertisement, to-day's TIMES for early production at this theatre, Jules Verne's and Offenbach's spectacular opera bouffe, "Le Voyage à la Lune," upon which has already been expended a great deal of money.

The Messrs. Kiralfy Brothers at one time proposed to bring the piece out at Niblo's Garden, but in an interview with us subsequently had, they apparently concluded to respect our earnest objection. During this friendly conference arrangements were made for the transfer of "Fifth Avenue" to their theatre in Philadelphia.

In all our commerce with the Messrs. Kiralfy we have found them fair dealers, and hence their erratic course in this particular case, indicated by their card in to-day's TIMES, has engendered our greatest surprise.

Our determination is to keep faith with the public, and upon this the Messrs. Kiralfy, and all in any way interested may be satisfied that the piece will be produced in Booth's Theatre and not at Niblo's Garden.

A play that has achieved so great a success in London as to go beyond its 250th representation we cannot afford to let slip from our hands, and the public would have a modified estimate of our enterprise were we to suffer any one to overreach us.

Respectfully, JARRETT & PALMER.
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1877.

EXCITEMENT AT STAPLETON.

There was great excitement at Stapleton, Staten Island, last evening in consequence of a rumor that an attempt would be made to pull down the club-house belonging to the New-York Yacht Club. Fifty-seven special officers were sworn in by the Deputy Sheriff to protect the structure during the night. Capt. Chambers of the tug-boat Middletown, was arrested on a warrant issued by Police Justice Garret, for attempting to "butt down" the club-house with the bow of his boat yesterday.

An Honest Physician

solicitous for the welfare of his patrons, would have them obtain all the knowledge they can respecting their systems and the diseases to which they are incident, fully conscious how much easier his task of treating patients is when they are well informed in those matters pertaining to health and disease. Good nursing plays such an important part in effecting cures, and is so little understood by the masses, that hundreds of the best physicians have aided in the circulation of "THE PEOPLE'S MEDICAL ADVISER" to disseminate its admirable teachings on the care of the sick. Nor do sensible people appreciate this popular work less because its author does not advise every man to attempt, under all circumstances, to be his own physician. The sale, so soon after its first publication, of nearly one hundred thousand copies of this work, only serves to create increased demand for it, and never before has it sold so rapidly as of late. It has been enlarged to over nine hundred pages, illustrated by two hundred and eighty-two engravings and colored plates, elegantly bound in cloth and gilt, and will be sent, post-paid, on receipt of one dollar and fifty cents. Address the Author and Publisher, R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.—*Advertisement.*

"Jules Mumm" Champagne. Change of Agency.

We have accepted the agency for the sale of the celebrated champagnes of
Messrs. JULES MUMM & CO., Reims.
The quality of these wines, heretofore unsurpassed, shall be fully maintained in the future. Soliciting a continuance of your esteemed patronage, we are yours respectfully, McCULLAGH & CO.
No. 49 BEAVER-ST., NEW-YORK, February, 1877.—*Advertisement.*

FOREIGN visitors to the Centennial have had their eyes well opened as to the magnitude and resources of our grand Republic. On nothing, however, have we greater reason for national pride than in S. T. BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.—*Advertisement.*

Fifty per Cent. Saved

by using HIGGINS' GERMAN LAUNDRY SOAP.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the latest Political and General News; Progress of the Electoral Count; The New Administration; Letters from our Correspondents at home and abroad; Editorial Articles on matters of current interest; Agricultural Matter; Farm Laborers; Agricultural Colleges; carefully prepared Commercial Matter, giving the Latest Financial News and Market Reports; Articles of agricultural and domestic interest; and other interesting Reading Matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

From the Troy Times, March 18, 1874.

Peruvian Syrup is a standard remedy for building up and renewing broken-down or nervous constitutions. For dyspepsia, debility, liver complaint, kidney and bladder diseases, or part of the many irregularities of the various organs of the human frame, it is a sovereign remedy. It is a tonic without alcohol. This medicine is too well known already to require any commendation from us. It is only necessary for us to say to those who have never given it a trial that it will accomplish all that is claimed for it. Now is the time to tone up the system before the hot months of Summer fairly set in. Sold by all druggists.

First Premium

Awarded by Centennial Exposition to ELECTRO SILICON. The best article for cleaning and polishing silverware and household utensils. Sold by druggists, house furnishers, jewelers, and grocers.

Everdell's, 302 Broadway, elegant Wedding and Ball Cards, Foreign Note Papers, Coat of Arms, lowest prices.

MARRIED.

HANFORD—PARMLY.—On Monday, Feb. 26, at the residence of the bride's grandfather, Frederick S. Morson, Esq., by Rev. A. D. Gillette, SOLOMON HANFORD, of Brooklyn, to MAGGIE E., daughter of the late Dr. David R. Parmly, of this City.

FOX—HOPPIN.—At Providence, R. I., on Thursday, Feb. 8, 1877, by Rev. Mr. Greer, AUSTEN G. FOX to ALICE, daughter of the late Thomas F. Hoppin.

DIED.

ALLAIRE.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 26, ANTHONY M. ALLAIRE, aged 69 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, Red Bank, on Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 1:30 P. M. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. at 11:45 A. M. Interment at New-York Cemetery Thursday noon.

BARKER.—At Passaic, N. J., on Sunday morning, Feb. 25, FERRIS A. BARKER, in the 51st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited without further notice to attend the service at the Passaic Baptist Church, Tuesday, Feb. 27, at 2 P. M. Trains leave foot of Chambers-st. at 1:45 P. M.; returning from Passaic at 5:03 and 5:52 P. M. Interment at Greenwood on Wednesday morning.

BARTON.—Suddenly, at Lampasas, Texas, Feb. 15, J. KENNEDY BARTON, son of George G. Barton, of this City.

BROWN.—At Columbus Barracks, Ohio, Feb. 23, CHARLES W. BROWN, formerly Captain Forty-first (41st) New-York Volunteers, aged 39 years.

He was buried in the post cemetery.

CRAWFORD.—At the residence of his daughter, Mrs. J. A. Kennedy, on Sunday, Feb. 25, 1877, MATHEW CRAWFORD, aged 90.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 135 West 22d st., Wednesday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock.

CUSHMAN.—In Lyons, France, Feb. 7, ELLIS, eldest daughter of Henry M. and Sarah B. Cushman.

DOWNES.—On Thursday, Feb. 22d inst., after a short illness, at her residence in Charlestown, Mass., MARIA G., widow of the late Commander John Downes, of the United States Navy, aged 78.

ELY.—On Saturday morning, the 24th inst., DAVID J. ELY, in the 61st year of his age.

The funeral will take place at St. George's Church on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

GALLAGHER.—On Monday, Feb. 26, of bronchitis, ANN STOKES, daughter of James R. and Annie Gallagher, aged 2 months and 4 days.

Funeral services at the residence of her parents, No. 402 New-York-av., Jersey City Heights, on Wednesday at 2:30 P. M. West Hoboken cars at Hoboken, N. J., pass the residence.

HALSEY.—On Saturday Feb. 24, 1877, after a long and painful illness, SARAH STEWART, wife of Robert Halsey.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 58 West 38th-st., Feb. 28, at 10 A. M.

HARRISON.—Suddenly, at Brick Church, Orange, N. J., on Sunday morning, Feb. 25, EMMA GERTRUDE, only child of Charles G. and Gertrude F. Harrison, aged 5 months and 18 days.

Funeral services at house on Tuesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Carriages at depot on arrival of the 3:50 train from Barclay-st.

HARTSHORNE.—On Monday, the 26th inst., of scarlet fever, EUGENE LLOYD, youngest child of Sidney G. and Josephine Mabbatt Hartshorne, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 28th inst., at 12:30 P. M. from the residence of his parents, No. 28 West 51st-st.

IRELAND.—On Sunday, Feb. 25, of pneumonia, JOHN IRELAND, in his 57th year.

Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend his funeral from the Second Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, on Wednesday at 2 P. M.

MANNING.—On the 26th inst., at her residence, No. 145 West 44th-st., MARGARET BANT, relict of the late John Manning, in the 63th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MARSTON.—In Brooklyn, Saturday, Feb. 24, Mrs. MARY MARSTON, in the 98th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 2 P. M. from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. W. P. Robinson, No. 96 4th-av., Brooklyn.

MILES.—On Sunday, 25th inst., JOHN MILES, in the 56th year of his age.

Funeral services from his late residence, No. 130 East 56th st., on Tuesday, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. No flowers.

NORRIS.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Feb. 25, ELIZABETH A. NORRIS, wife of Thomas H. Norris, aged 68 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 395 Washington-av., corner of Greene-av., on Wednesday, Feb. 28, at 2 P. M. Interment on Thursday. Friends will please omit flowers.

PARDEE.—On Sunday morning, the 25th inst., HARRIS PARDEE.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 10 West 47th-st., on

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 26, 1877.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	55	Spirits Turp., bbls.	533
Bees-wax, pks.	2	Tar, bbls.	372
B. E. Peas, bags	9	Resin, bbls.	2,269
Beans, bbls.	34	Oil-cake, pks.	445
Cotton, bales	6,020	Pork, pkgs.	1,638
C. S. Cake, bags	800	Beef, pks.	123
Cotton-seed oil, bbls	150	Cut-meats, pks.	3,087
Copper, bbls.	140	Grease, pks	111
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	554	Lard, pkgs.	271
Eggs, bbls.	2,496	Lard, kegs.	15
Flour, bbls.	10,083	Butter, pks.	3,053
Corn, bushels	97,850	Cheese, pks.	479
Oats, bushels	19,150	Tallow, pks.	234
Rye, bushels	1,200	Lard-oil, bbls.	50
Malt, bushels	3,625	Dressed Hogs, No.	264
Barley, bushels	800	Pea-nuts, bags	1,273
Peas, bushels	800	Rice, pkgs.	194
Grass-seed, bags	429	Rice-chaff, bags	30
Flax-seed, bags	28	Sugar, (N. O.,) hhds.	7
Corn-meal, bbls.	1,584	Starch, bxs.	2,400
Oat-meal, bags	109	Starch, bales	23
Hops, bales	190	Tow, bales	54
Hides, No.	659	Tea, half-chests	13
Hides, bales	348	Tobacco, hhds.	136
Leather, sides	15,963	Tobacco, bales & cs.,	1,403
Lead, pigs	921	Whisky, bbls.	249
Molasses, (N.O.) bbls.	241	Wool, bales	89

COFFEE—Rio was in moderate request at former figures.....Sales 3,475 bags Santos by Ella Turner, on private terms.....Receipts for the week, 29,017 bags Brazil: sales 18,391 bags. Stocks to-night, 9,000 bags at Galveston, 24,000 bags at New-Orleans, 4,500 bags at Mobile, 5,000 bags at Hampton Reads, 20,647 bags at Baltimore, 28,404 bags at New-York; total stock, 89,171 bags, afloat and loading for the United States to Dec. 30, 86,382 bags: purchased for the United States to Feb. 24, 243,700 bags; total visible supply, 359,753 bags.....Other kinds dull at previous rates..... We quote in bond prices this way, ordinary, 17¼c. @17½c.; fair, 19¼c.@19½c.; good, 19¾c.@20c.; prime, 20½c.@20¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit: Rio, in job lots, 17¼c.@22c., gold.....Santos, fair to good invoices, 19c.@19¾c., and in job lots, ordinary to very choice, 17c.@21½c., gold.....Java invoices, 21c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; Mexican, 18½c.@19½c.; Costa Rica, 18½c.@21c.; Jamaica, 18c.@18½c.; Savanilla at 18c.@19½c., and San Domingo, 16½c.@17c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been quite dull for early delivery at a reduction of ⅛c. ₱ lb.....Ordinary quoted to-day at 10 11-16c.@10 13-16c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.@12c.; Middling, 12⅜c.@12¾c.....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery of 267 bales, of which 40 bales were on Saturday evening,) all to spinners..... And, for forward delivery, the dealings have been quite extensive, but at lower prices, under a continued pressure to sell.....Sales have been reported since our last of 84,000 bales, of which 33,100 bales were on Saturday evening, and 51,500 bales to-day, with 2,400 bales on the calls, on the ⅛ basis of Middling, with February options closing at 12¾c. March, 12¾c.@12 5-32c.; April, 12 5-8c.@12 13-32c.; May, 12 9-16c.@12 19-32c.; June, 12 11-16c.@12 23-32c.; July, 12 25-32c.@12 13-16c.; August, 13 13-16c.@12 27-32c.; September, 12¾c.@12 31-16c.; October, 12 5-16c.@12⅝c.; November, 12 1-32c.@12 3-16c.; December, 12 1-32c.@12 3-16c. ₱ lb., showing a decline of 1-16c.@5-32c. ₱ lb., closing barely steady.....The receipts at this port to-day were 6,020 bales, and at the shipping ports 16,606 bales, against 19,915 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 28,436 bales, against 30,230 bales same time last week.....The receipts at the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1876, have been 3,519,336 bales, against 3,439,710 bales for the corresponding time in the preceding cotton year.....Consolidated exports (one day) for Great Britain, from all the shipping ports, 17,886 bales; to the Continent, 3,590 bales..... Stock in New-York to-day, 280,345 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 866,708 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplds.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10 11-16	10 11-16	10 13-16	10 13-16
Strict Ordinary	11 1-16	11 1-16	11 3-16	11 3-16
Good Ordinary	11 7-16	11 7-16	11 9-16	11 9-16
Strict Good Ord.	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Low Middling	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Strict Low Mid.	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Middling	12⅜	12⅜	12½	12½
Good Middling	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	12¾
Strict Good Mid.	12⅞	12⅞	13	13
Middling Fair	13¼	13¼	13⅜	13⅜
Fair	14	14	14⅜	14⅜

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10 5-16	Low Middling	11¼
Strict Good Ord.	10 15-16	Middling	11¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—Trade and Family Western Flour was dull throughout, buyers for home use operating very cautiously, and purchasers for export taking only small lots, chiefly of stock suited to the West Indies and South American. Prices were quoted weak in most instances on somewhat large offerings..... Sales have been reported since our last of 7,350 bbls. of all grades, including unsound Flour of all classes at $3 @$8 50, low extra, $4 25@$4 35; fair to good to strictly choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5, chiefly at $4 50 for fair to choice; ordinary to very choice Superfine Western, $5 50@$6, mainly at $5 65@$5 90; poor to choice Extra State, $5 90@$6 20; very good to choice do. at $6 20@$6 40; City Mills Extra, shipping grades, for West Indies, on the oasis of $6 65@$7 for good to choice, (with the main dealings within the range of $6 85@$6 90; do. for South American, at $7 for very good to fancy; do. for the English markets, (of the grade of standard Extra state,) quoted at $6 asked; inferior to very good shipping Extra Western, $5 90@$6 20; good to choice do., $6 20@$6 40; very good to choice Western Trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $6 10@$8 25; inferior to very choice do. do., Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, at $6 10@$8 25, (part of shipment at $7 25@$7 75, of which 700 bbls. sold,) ordinary to very choice White Wheat do. do. at $6 25@ $9; very poor to fancy St. Louis Extras, $6 25@$9 25; Extra Genesee brands, $6 25@$7 50, the latter an extreme; (100 bbls. very good sold at $7 for poor to very choice Minnesota clear and straight Extras at $6 35@$8 25, chiefly at $6 50@$7 75 for about fair to good choice, (two very choice up to $8 25, and fancy, in small lots, yet higher, and very inferior lots called Minnesota down to $6 15@$6 25 and Minnesota Patent Extras, ordinary to very fancy, at $8@$11, mainly at $9@$10, with up to $10 50@$11 for very choice to strictly fancy, (and odd lots of very inferior, called Minnesota Patent, as low as $7 25@$7 50).....Included in the sales have been 1,650 bbls. shipping Extras, of which 1,100 bbls. were City Mills at 1,200 bbls. Minnesota clear and straight Extras; 600 bbls. do.) Patent do.; 700 bbls. Winter Wheat Extras, (for shipment, at $7 25 @$7 75;) 325 bbls. superfine, and 575 bbls. No. 2 at the quoted rates.....The movements in Southern Flour have been on a moderate scale, mainly to the home trade, but partly for shipment at about former quotations.....Sales have been reported here of 1,054 bbls. Fine to Extra at $4 40@$5 60 for poor to choice Superfine; $6 25@$7 50 for poor to very choice Extras; $7 50@$9 25 for fair to fancy Trade and Family. The dealings were mostly in Extras, at from $7 25@$8, chiefly at $7 50@$7 75 for export. Rye Flour has been quiet and depressed.....We quote at from $4 25@$5 for about fair ordinary Western to strictly choice State superfine; $4 50@$4 80 for Superfine Pennsylvania, and $4 75@$4 90 for Superfine Ohio.....Sales reported of only 225 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $4 70@$5 for about good to strictly choice Superfine State.....Corn-meal has been dull to-day at about previous prices.....We quote at $2 85@$3 10 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $2 90@ $3 10 for Yellow Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine.....Sales have been reported of 425 bbls., including 300 bbls. Yellow Western, in lots, at $3 and Yellow at $3 50, (of which 50 bbls. Rising Sun at $3.)

.....Corn-meal, in bags, has been moderately inquired for within the range of 95c.@$1 50 for poor to very choice ₱ 100 lb. Most of the sales have been of coarse lots at $1 05@$1 09 for City Mills.....Oat-meal has been very dull, and somewhat nominal in the wholesale line, within the range of $6 25@$7 for fair to choice City and Western; very choice to fancy held higher; Canada, $7@$7 50.....Buckwheat Flour has been lightly dealt in within the range of $3 35@$3 85 for poor to choice State, Jersey, and Pennsylvania, and up to $4 for very choice do.

GRAIN—Business in Wheat to-day was again limited, and wholly in ungraded Spring for export and local milling accounts. Under less urgent offerings, in view of the very light receipts lately at this port, prices were well sustained, and some quotations of Spring advanced figures were claimed, which operated against free dealings.....Sales were reported of 30,000 bushels (including choice ungraded Minnesota Spring, about 9,000 bushels) afloat for shipment, at $1 49; about good ungraded Chicago do., in store, 9,000 bushels, for milling, at $1 36; fair ordinary do., about 11,000 bushels, for export, at $1 37½, in store, or $1 38 delivered, and about 4,000 bushels do., in store, for milling, at $1 30. Some speculative inquiry was reported for strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, with up to $1 41 removed as the bid, and $1 43 asked, late in the day.....Winter Wheat nominally as last quoted.....Corn was more freely dealt in, partly on export account, but under freer offerings new crop yielded ½c.@1c. a bushel, leaving off nominally.....Sales have been reported since our last of 89,000 bushels, including New-York No. 1, 13,000 bushels choice, afloat, for local use, at 63¾c. New-York No. 2, at 63¼c.@63¾c., closing flat at 63¾c.; New-York Steamer Mixed at 62¾c.@63¼c., closing flat at 63¾c.; new crop Mixed Western, ungraded, at 56½c.@58¾c.; Yellow Southern, 57c.@58c., from sook, and 60½c. for 5,500 bushels) afloat; prime White do., 9,000 bushels, afloat, at 61c., for export; ungraded Mixed Western, old crop, (nominal,) at 58c.@61c. in store and afloat; No. 2 Chicago, in store, quoted at 59c., and afloat at 61c.; steel-load was sold, afloat, for home use, at 61c. And for forward delivery, steamer Mixed Western, March options, quoted nominal, within the range of 57½@58c., without transactions.....Rye has been in moderately active request, mainly for export, at full prices for stock afloat. About 9,000 bushels prime State, for early delivery, were reported sold at 90c. Car lots of Jersey State and Pennsylvania quoted at 85c.@86c., and of Western at 81c.@84c.....Barley was very dull and difficult to market; prices lower and unsettled; No. 1 Canada quoted down to $1 @$1 05; no. 2 do., 90c.@95c., (with very choice to fancy lots, held at higher figures;) four-rowed State at 65c.@ 75c.....Barley-malt has been inactive, but quoted nominally unchanged as to values; strictly prime to fancy Canada West, new crop, quoted at $1 20@$1 35, cash and delivery, (with 7,000 bushels strictly prime reported sold at $1 20, cash; six-rowed State, fair to very choice, at 90c.@$1 05; two-rowed do. 67½c.@85c. .....Buckwheat has been dull and nominal; strictly prime quoted at $1 ₱ bushel; fair do. 85c.....Canada Peas, in bond, have been inactive; quoted at 93c.@ 95c. for the best samples.....Oats have been very quiet, at, however, firm rates for prime lots, which were in light stock.....Sales reported of 17,500 bushels, including White Western, at 45c.@50c., for inferior to about choice; Mixed Western, odd lots, at 41c.@45c., as to quality; White State, fair to choice, within the range of 53½c.@ 56½c.; fancy do. at 59c., (2 car-loads sold;) Mixed State at 51c.@55½c., for very inferior to choice, from track and afloat; New-York No. 1 White, 750 bushels, at 55½c.; New-York No. 2 White, 750 bushels, at 45½c.; New-York Extra, 750 bushels, at 56c.; New-York No. 1, 750 bushels, at 53c.; and, subsequently, 2,250 bushels, at 53¾c.; New-York No. 2 at 47c.; New-York No. 3, 2,250 bushels, at 44c. Feed was in better supply and lower, leading to a moderately active movement.....We quote: 40 to 50 lb. at $20@ $22, fresh made made stoc selling chiefly at $21, (2,700 bags reported marketed at this rate,) mainly by local mills; 60 to 80 lb. at $21@$22 50; 100 lb. at $22 50@$24; Rye Feed at $21@$24, as extremes (different to market at better than $21,@ $22 ₱ ton;) Sharps at $23 50@$26, the latter for choice. .....Clover-seed in light request, wholly for home-trade account, with about prime to choice Western quoted at 12c.@12¾c.; Timothy do. do. at 12½c.@ 13c.; about good to strictly choice State at 12c.@ 13c.....Other seeds very quiet, but quoted as before..... Hay and Straw essentially unchanged.....The stock of Grain in store at this port to-day embraces 2,928,150 bushels Wheat, 1,990,922 bushels Corn 366,794 bushels Rye, 580,590 bushels Barley, 348,568 bushels Malt, 894,174 bushels Oats, and 9,288 bushels Peas.

.....The aggregate Grain stock is 7,018,481 bushels, as against 7,441,327 bushels last Monday, and 6,884,161 bushels on Feb. 28, 1876.

HEMP—Of late Butts 160 bales sold at 3½c., currency; market otherwise dull.

HIDES—Quiet and somewhat irregular; 1,550 Central American sold on private terms.

MILK—The contract price paid to dairymen by large dealers for the month of February is 3½c. ₱ quart. Some contracts for the latter half of January have been settled at the rates of 3½c.@4c. ₱ quart.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans has been quite moderately sought after in a jobbing way, at from 48c.@58c. for good to fancy. Sales reported of 300 bbls. Offerings liberal.....Other kinds have been inactive; invoices of foreign yet scarce and nominal.....Porto Rico quoted within the range of from 40c.@55c. for old and new crops; Demerara, 35c.@45c.; Cuba, 30 test, about 33c.....Syrups have been in fair demand, with Sugar quoted at 40c.@50c.; Molasses, 35c.@38c. Sugar-house Molasses has been inactive; quoted at 24c. @27c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in comparatively light demand since our last, at weak and somewhat irregular prices. We quote at $1 90 for strained; $2 for good strained; $2 10@$2 30 for No. 2; $2 45@ $3 37½ for No. 1; $3 50@$7 for Pale to extra Pale and Window Glass ₱ 280 lb.....Tar has been in slack request, even in a jobbing way, within the range of from $2 62½ @$2 75 ₱ bbl., and in provision pks. at $2 75. .....City Pitch at $2 37½@$2 50 ₱ bbl.....Spirits of Turpentine has been rather sparingly sought after, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at the close down to 39c. ₱ gallon, and weak; 100 bbls. sold early at 40c.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been inactive to-day; quoted at 10¼c. in bulk, and 12¾c. in shipping order. .....Refined has been more freely offered, and quoted down to 16c. on a moderate movement.....Refined, in cases, quoted down to 19c.@20c.....City Naphtha quoted at 12c.....At Philadelphia and Baltimore, Refined Petroleum, for early delivery, quoted at 15c.

PROVISIONS—Western Mess Pork here has been in moderate demand for early delivery, at about former rates.....Sales reported of 260 bbls. uninspected, part at $15 75, with this rate asked at the close.....Other kinds inactive; Extra Prime and Western Prime nominally 100 bbls. City Prime Mess sold on private terms; 50 bbls. Rumps at $15 50.....And for forward delivery here, Western Mess has been inactive; quoted for February, at the close, nominal; March, nominal; April, $15 35, and May, $15 50.....Sales reported of 500 bbls. May, at $15 50.....Dressed Hogs have been offered more freely and quoted lower, with Western quoted down to 5½c.@ 6¾c.; City at 7c.@7¼c., and Light Pigs at 7¾c. on a restricted business.....Cut-meats have been quiet at drooping rates.....Sales include small lots of Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 6c., and sundry small lots of other City bulk within our range.....Also 90 bxs. Rib Bellies, part heavy averages, at 8c. and part 12 lb. at 8¾c. .....We quote: City Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7c.; Pickled Hams at 10c.@10½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 8c.; Smoked Hams at 11½c.@12c.; Western Dry-salted Short-cut Hams, 20 to 15 lb., nominal; Western Pickled Hams, in tes, at 10c.@10½c.; fresh Hams, in bulk, at 9¾c.; fresh Shoulders, 6½c.....Bacon has been quoted weaker, on a freer offering, with a moderate inquiry noted.....Western Long Clear at 8½c. asked, and City do. at 8½c.@8¾c.; Long and Short Clear, heavy delivery, 8½c.; Short Clear quoted at 8¾c. Sales 100 bxs. Western Long Clear at 8¾c. Also, 1,100 bxs. Western Long and Short Clear, part if not all at 8½c.....And for Chicago delivery dull; Long and Short Clear, for early delivery, quoted at 7¾c.; Long Clear at 7¾c.; Short Rib at 8c.; Short Clear at 8¼c.....Western Steam Lard has been again quoted lower for early delivery on a restricted movement .....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported at 5 4½ tcs. prime at $10 10@ $10 12½, chiefly at $10 12½; and 155 tcs. off grade at $9 70@9 87½.....And for forward delivery here, Western Steam has been somewhat moneydale-rated.....Western steam, for February, quoted at the close nominal; March, $10 05@$10 07½; April, $10 22½@$10 25; May, $10 40 asked.....Sales were reported of Western Steam to the extent of 3,750 tcs., March, at $10 05@$10 10; 5,200 tcs., April, at $10 20@$10 27½; 4,500 tcs., May, at $10 37½@$10 42½; and 750 tcs. prime at $10 50. .....City Steam and Kettle in more demand; quoted at the close at 9¾c. for 250 tcs. on private terms.....No. 1 quoted nominal.....Refined Lard quiet; quoted for the Continent, for early delivery, at $10 50, and for the West Indies nominal.....Sales, 200 tcs. for the Continent, and 100 tcs. for South America, on private terms.....Beef has been in very limited demand, as a rule, yet quoted essentially unaltered as to values. .....We quote Barrel Beef at $12@$12 50 for Extra Mess; at $10 50@$11 50 for Plain Mess, and $13 50@ $14 for Packet, ₱ bbl.....Tierce Beef quoted thus: Prime Mess, new, at $19@$20; India Mess, new, $20@$21; City Extra India Mess, $25. .....Beef Hams have been inactive, with choice Western quoted at $23.....The inquiry for Butter has been comparatively moderate, chiefly from local trade sources, with values on the more desirable qualities quoted as showing a tithe more steadiness, on rare urgent offerings; poorer qualities yet unsettled and moving off quite slowly.....We quote State tubs, fair to very choice, 20c.@34c.; (the latter an extreme;) Welsh tubs, 16c.@25c.; do. firkins, fair to strictly choice, at 18c.@24c.; State Butter, while dairies, fair to choice, 20c.@25c.; Western pails, fair to very choice, 25c.@34c.; do. tubs, common to choice, 13c. @21c.; do., strictly fair ₱ prime, in firkins, 13c.@17c.; rolls, 15c. to choice, 14c.@20c.....A firm and fairly active market has been reported for Cheese. Export movement favored by very low ocean freights.....We quote State factory at 14½c.@16c. for prime to strictly prime, and 11c.@14½c. for fair to prime, and Western Factory at 10½c.@15c. for fair to strictly fancy; State, dairy-made, very poor to very choice, 9c.@15c.....Last week's exports clearances here included 1,167,100 bxs. for Liverpool, 11,800 bxs. for London, and 370 bxs. for Glasgow.....Eggs have been in rather more demand since our last, with fresh Eggs quoted within the range of 14½c. @16c. for fair to choice marks ₱ dozen. .....Tallow has been quite active at generally steady prices.....Sales equal to 310,000 lb. Prime country and City at 7½c.@7 15-16c.....Stearine dull; choice City, in bbls., held at 9c.; Western, in tcs., 9 10 50.

SUGARS—Raw have been in fair request at firm rates Sales, 498 hhds. Cubs at 9c@9⅝c., and 150 bags St. Domingo at 8¾c.....We quote fair Refining Cubas at 9¼c.; good do., 9½c.; prime do., 9¾c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 9¾c.@10½c.; No. 12 Clayed at 9⅞c.; Centrifugal stock at 10c.@10⅝c.; Manila bags, 8⅜c.@9c.; Molasses Sugar, 7⅝c.@9c.; Melado, 9½c.@9¾c.; Refined sugars have been in moderate demand, with Granulated quoted strong at 11⅜c.; Powdered, 11⅜c.; Crushed at 11⅞c.@12c.; Cut Loaf at 11⅞c.@ 12c.; Soft White at 10¾c.@11¼c.; Soft Yellow at 9½c. @10⅛c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Steady, with sales reported of 700 half-chests Green and 2,000 half-chests Oolong on private terms.

WHISKY—Very quiet; held at $1 12, with $1 11 bid; a small lot was reported sold at $1 12.

FREIGHTS—A rather better demand was reported to-day for vessels for the Petroleum trade. The movement in which was quickened to some extent by the further reduction in Petroleum values. Rates on tonnage suited to this interest, for Mediterranean ports, were quoted somewhat firmer. In other lines, the business was comparatively tame on the basis of about previous quotations.....Engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 27,000 bushels Grain, of which 16,000 bushels Corn at 4¾d. ₱ 56 lb., and 10,000 to 11,000 bushels Wheat at 4¾d. ₱ bushel; 1,100 bbls. apples, in lots, at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 25 hhds. Tallow at 25s.; 1,150 pks. Provisions, part reported at 27s. 6d ₱ ton. Also a Norwegian bark, 353 tons, with Cotton-seed, from Fort Royal at $500.....For London, by steam, (of recent shipment,) 8,500 Staves on private terms.....For Glasgow, by steam, 700 pks. Provisions, (part of through freight,) reported at 30s. ₱ ton; 1,000 bbls. apples, in lots, on private terms; and (of recent shipment) 7,000 cases Canned Goods at market rates.....For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 pks. Butter and Cheese, at 50s. ₱ cwt. for Royal at $500.....For Belfast, ...For the east coast of Ireland, a British bark, 600 about 6,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, (chartered there,) at 4s. 9d. ₱ quarter.....For Limerick, an American bark, 667 tons, with Staves, from New-Orleans, reported as (chartered there) on private terms.....For Cork and orders, a Russian bark, with about 5,000 quarters Grain from Baltimore, (chartered there,) at 5s. 3d. ₱ quarter, which is indicative of a slight improvement, and a British bark, 674 tons, with reseawed Timber, from Pensacola, at 135s .....For Hull, by steam, 20,000 bushels Corn, at 5¾d. ₱ 60 lb., (with room for about 16,000 bushels, reported as relet at the same rate).....For the Continent, direct, a British bark, 696 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms.....For Bremen, a German bark, 704 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 3s. 3d.; another, 584 tons, hence, with about 3 800 bbls. do., reported at 3s. 7½d. (with option of Hamburg;) a German ship, 1,183 tons, hence, with about 7,000 bbls. do., reported as loading on owner's account; and a Norwegian bark, 600 tons, with about 3,800 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, (a rechanter,) at 3s. 6d.; (with option of Hamburg, or Antwerp.).....For a Baltic port, a Norwegian bark, 600 tons, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported (as chartered there) at 9-16d. ₱ lb.....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig, 231 tons, hence, with equal to about 8,000 cases Petroleum, in bbls. and cases, at 9s. 3d. ₱ bbl., and 29c. ₱ case, with option of Naples, Messina, or Palermo, direct, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl. and 27½c. ₱ case.....For Malaga, a Norwegian bark, 532 tons, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported (as chartered there) at 9c. ₱ lb. .....For Venice, an Austrian bark, 592 tons, with about 16,000 cases Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 28c. ₱ case.....For Alexandria, an Italian bark, 409 tons, hence, with about 12,000 cases Petroleum, at 32c. ₱ case.....For St. John's, N. F., an American brig, 306 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on the basis of about 60c.@75c. ₱ bbl.....For St. John, N. B., a schooner, with lumber, from Bucksville, reported at $9.....For the River Platte, an American bark, 504 tons, (now here,) with Lumber, from Portland, reported on private terms.....For Fall River, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $7 25.....For Boston, an American schooner, with Logwood, from San Domingo, reported at $4@ $4 50 ₱ ton; a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $8 75; and another, with do., from Brunswick, at $7 50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 26—12:30 P. M.—United States bonds, 1867s, 109¾; 10-40s, 108½; Erie Railway Shares, 7⅝; New-York Central, 93.

4:30 P. M.—Paris advices quote 5 ₱ cent. Rentes at 106f. 32½c. for the account. Consols, 93⅛ for both money and the account. New-York Central, 92.

4 P. M.—Consols, 93 3-16 for both money and the account.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 26.—United States Bonds, New 5s, 103½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—Cotton—Receipts to-day were 23,000 bales, including 21,000 bales American. Futures opened weaker, with sellers at Saturday night's prices, but have since become 1-32d. dearer; Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 15-32d.; also sales of the same at 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 9-16d.; also sales of the same at 6 19-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 23-32d.; also sales of the same at 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6 11-16d.; also sales of the same, 6 23-32d; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 25-32d.; also sales of the same, shipped March and April, sail, 6 11-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January, sail, 6 17-32d.; also, sales of the same, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, sail, 6 9-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6 15-32d. Provisions—Lard, 50s. ₱ cwt. for American; Bacon, 39s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 9-16d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, June and July delivery, 6¾d.; also, sales of the same, 6 23-32d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is steadier; Middling Uplands, 6¾d.; Middling Orleans, 6 11-16d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; additional sales late Saturday, after the regular closing, 10,000 bales, Uplands, Low Middling clause, May and June delivery, 6 21-32d.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Uplands, Low Middling clause, March and April delivery, 6¾d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 19-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, July and August delivery, 6 25-32d.; Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped February and March, sail, 6 21-32d.; also, sales of the same 6¾d.

4:30 P. M.—The sales of Cotton to-day included 9,000 bales American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Futures quieter; Uplands, Low Middling clause, April and May delivery, 6 9-16d. Provisions—Lard 49s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for American.

LONDON, Feb. 26—5 P. M.—Produce—Refined Petroleum, 11¼d.@11⅝d. ₱ gallon. Spirits of Petroleum 10d. @11d. ₱ gallon. Tallow, 43s.@43s. 3d. ₱ cwt. Spirits of Turpentine, heavy, 25s. 6d.@26s. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 26.—Petroleum 33¼f. for fine Pale American.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb 26.—Coffee—Good Firsts, 6,800 @6,950 reis ₱ 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 24⅝.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 26.—Coffee market quiet; prices main tained; superior Santos, 6,600@6,800 reis ₱ 10 kilos.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, (Monday,) Feb. 26:

E. A. Lawrence & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, H. Kettell, Esq., Referee, sold the four-story brick building, with plot of land 42.9 by 40, Nos. 87 and 89 Wall-st., south-west corner Water-st., for $110,250, to George W. Denton. The same firm, under a similar court order, R. E. McCafferty, Esq., Referee, disposed of a three-story and basement brick house, with lot 18.6 by 88.9 on West 27th-st., north side, 201.7 feet west of 9th-av., for $4,800, to Frederick Jacobs, for the plaintiff in the legal action.

R. V. Harnett, by order of the Superior Court in foreclosure, S. T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, sold three three-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, with lots, each 13.7 by 102.2, on East 95th-st., south side, 67.4 feet west of Lexington-av., for $15,000 to Martha McIntosh, plaintiff. The same auctioneer, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, disposed of a plot of land, 56.5 by 39 by 68.4, on 10th-av., east side, 125 feet north of 106th-st.; also, a plot of land, 73.5 by 88 by 33 by 107.3, on West 107th-st., south side, 46.7 feet east of 10th-av., for $5,000, to Francis Robins, plaintiff. Also, one lot, 25 by 100 by 33 by 81.2, on 10th-av., east side, 50 feet north of 106th-st., sold for $2,000 to same buyer.

Peter F. Meyer, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, F. W. Loew, Esq., Referee, sold a three-story basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 100.5, on East 52d-st., north side, 300 feet east of 3d-av., for $10,653, to John Berge, defendant in the legal action.

Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, O. J. Clausen, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 94, on 1st-av., east side, 52.2 feet north of 76th-st., for $2,000, to John H. Parker. Also two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 76th-st., north side, 275 feet east of 2d-av., sold for $2,000 to same buyer.

B. P. Fairchild, also, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, S. P. Stearns, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 171.3 by 267 on Broadway, west side, south of 10th-av., for $20,950; also, one plot of land, 100 by 200 by 100.7 by 133 on Broadway, west side, adjoining above, known as lot No. 23 on the same map, sold for $3,450 to T. A. Strauss; also, a plot of land, 180 by 222 on Broadway, Bloomingdale-road, to March 12, and sale by Scott & Myers, of the house, with lot, No. 127 East 115th-st., east of 4th-av., to April 23. The sale announced by William Kennelly, of a house, with lot, on 2d-av., south of 43d-st., was not offered.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-days sales, all at the Exchange, are as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, Executors' sale of the estate of John H. Powers, deceased, comprising the following extensive list of property, principally unimproved: One four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot 23.8 by 131. No. 632 51th-av., west side, 86.1 feet north of 50th-st., leased May 1, 1865, term, 21 years, with three renewals; ground rent $650 per annum. One four-story brick house, one three-story brick house, and a three-story frame house, with plot of land 72 by 75.11, Nos. 100 and 102 Canal-st., south-west corner of Mott-st.; two two-story brick houses, with plot of land, 64.10 by 100, Nos. 57 and 59 Thompson-st., west side, north of Broome-st.; one plot of land 41.5 by 20 by 44 by 37.2 on Elm-st., north-west corner of Catherine-lane; one lot, 25 by 98.9, on West 42d-st., south side, 300 feet west of 7th-av.; one two-story brick house, with eight lots, each 25 by 100, on 3d-av., south of 119th-st.; whole block, east, between 66th and 67th sts; fourteen lots, each 25 by 100 on East 68th-st., north side, 100 feet east of 3d-av.; 14 lots, each 25 by 100.5, on East 67th-st., south side, 100 feet east of 3d-av.; one plot of land, 150 by 127.10 by 62.10 by 100 by 200.10, on West 42d-st., west side, commencing through to 69th-st., 325 feet west of 8th-av.; 16 lots, together in size 336.2 by 57 by 393.6 by 169.6, on Riverside-av., commencing north-east corner 116th-st.; one plot of land, 135.4 by 126.9 by 133.4 by 129.7, on 12th-av., west side, extending to Hudson River, south-west corner 161st-st.; plot of land, 201.10 by 124.6, on 12th-av., west side, between 116th and 117th sts.; plot of land, 124.2 by 165.9 by 129.7 by —, on 12th-av., north-west corner 117th-st; four lots, each 25 by 102.2, on West 85th-st., south side, 175 feet west of 11th-av.; one lot 25.2 by 100, on 12th-av., north-east corner plot; one lot, on same, supreme Court partition sale, F. K. Smyth, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.1 by 50, on West 52d-st., north side, 300 feet east of 3d-av., for $10,653, to John Berge, defendant in the legal action.

Blackwell, Riker & Wilkins, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, O. J. Clausen, Esq., Referee, sold one lot, 25 by 94, on 1st-av., east side, 52.2 feet north of 76th-st., for $2,000, to John H. Parker. Also two lots, each 25 by 102.2, on East 76th-st., north side, 275 feet east of 2d-av., sold for $2,000 to same buyer.

B. P. Fairchild, also, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, S. P. Stearns, Esq., Referee, sold a plot of land, 171.3 by 267 on Broadway, west side, south of 10th-av., for $20,950; also, one plot of land, 100 by 200 by 100.7 by 133 on Broadway, west side, adjoining above, known as lot No. 23 on the same map, sold for $3,450 to T. A. Strauss; also, a plot of land, 180 by 222 on Broadway, Bloomingdale-road, to March 12, and sale by Scott & Myers, of the house, with lot, No. 127 East 115th-st., east of 4th-av., to April 23. The sale announced by William Kennelly, of a house, with lot, on 2d-av., south of 43d st., was not offered.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at
No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.
Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

CHAMBER-MAID.—NURSE.—BY TWO SCOTCH Protestant girls, sisters, one as chamber-maid and waitress, the other as nurse and seamstress; good reference; no objection to the country. Address Sisters, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and do fine washing and ironing, or do general house-work; is a good plain cook; best City reference; four years in last place. Call at No. 365 6th-av.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-MAID—COOK.—BY TWO PROTESTant girls; together or separate; one as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and seamstress; the other as cook; excellent City references. Call at No. 156 East 44th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and sewing, or waiting; three years' reference. Can be seen for three days at her present employer's, No. 104 West 11th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG woman in a private family; is an excellent fine washer. Call for two days at No. 62 West 49th-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—By a Protestant woman; would wait on an elderly lady; has good City reference. Inquire at No. 7 East 40th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN EXPERIENCED woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, and could wait on a lady; first class reference from last place. Call at No. 308 East 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman in a small family; the very best of City reference. Call at No. 244 West 47th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A young American girl; good City reference. Address M. R., Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY WISHES TO OBtain a situation for a respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; willing and obliging. Call pr address No. 24 West 10th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City reference from last employer. Call at No. 215 East 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A North German girl, to take care of growing children and assist with the chamber-work; also competent to teach children German. Call at No. 52 West 51st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid or waitress in a private family; has best City references. Call at No. 302 East 26th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 53 Prospect-place.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl to do chamber-work and washing, and assist with washing and ironing. Call at present employer's, No. 132 East 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good reference. Call at No. 334 East 30th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a first-class Protestant girl; best City reference. Apply at No. 356 West 52d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl. Can be seen at her last place No. 135 East 41st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 457 West 18th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing. Apply at No. 13 East 52d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; no objection to fine washing; three years' City reference from last place. Inquire at 319 East 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman; can do plain sewing; good references. Apply at No. 144 East 15th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; will do plain sewing or waiting; good City reference. Call at No. 3 West 51st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman; first-class City reference. Call at No. 690 2d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a young girl, in a private family only; best City reference. Call at No. 561 3d av., entrance on 32d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS nurse or chamber-maid; good reference. Call for two days at No. 213 East 25th-st., in the store.

CHAR-WOMAN.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG COLored woman wishes to do days' work; is an excellent house-cleaner; good reference. Mrs. Stephens, No. 145 West 32d-st., rear.

COOK—WAITER.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS first-class cook and her husband as waiter man, together, in a private family; best City reference. address Elisa, Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT CANadian girl to cook and assist in the washing; is a good plain cook; makes good bread and biscuit; country preferred; City references. Apply at No. 703 2d-av., plumber's store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; would help with washing and ironing; has good references; country preferred. Call at No. 214 East 24th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD cook; willing to assist with washing; understands all kinds of family cooking; good City reference. Call at No. 63 West 44th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; thoroughly understands her business in every branch; will assist with coarse washing; good baker; City reference. Apply at 744 3d-av., third bell.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable girl as plain cook, washer, and ironer in private family; good City reference. Apply at No. 127 West 52d-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTable person as experienced cook; first-class laundress; City or country; good City reference. Call at No. 153 East 43d-st., one stairs up.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO UNDERstands her business thoroughly, and has the very best of City reference. Can be seen at the residence of her present employer, No. 117 East 57th-st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING AND Ironing.—By a Protestant woman; either City or country; good baker; City reference. Call at No. 220 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., basement door.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED COOK IN A PRIvate family; understands all kinds of cooking; best reference; wages, $20; no cards. Call at No. 211 East 40th-st.

COOK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, AND COMPETENT Protestant woman in a private family as cook; understands her business thoroughly, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 241 East 33d-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A GOOD PLAIN Protestant cook in a small family; City or country; excellent City reference. Address Mary, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS cook; understands all its branches; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 163 West 19th-st., second floor.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSIONAL COOK, DISENgaged March 3; send a note to present employer; can be seen when engaged. Address S. J. Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL IN A PRIVATE family; fully competent to take charge of kitchen; best City references given. Call for two days at No. 427 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook, washer, and ironer; good references; can take care of milk and butter; country preferred. Address No. 157 West 51st-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook; first-class washer and ironer; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 300 East 43d-st.

COOK.—A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING wishes to recommend her first-class German cook; perfectly honest, sober, and trustworthy. Call at No. 20 East 55th-st.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook in a private family; English or German preferred; best references. Address P. K., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; IS AN EXCELLENT baker; will assist with washing and ironing; best references. Call at No. 114 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook; will assist with washing in small family; best City reference. Call at No. 358 West 52d-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; WILLING TO ASSIST with washing and ironing; good City reference. Address 53 East 40th-st., north-west corner Park-av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRL AS first-class cook in a boarding-house. Call at No. 120 West 26th-st., top floor.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT FRENCH WOMAN in a private family; City or country; good reference. Call for two days at 236 West 31st-st., basement.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as cook; thoroughly understands her business. Call at present employer's, No. 200 West 39th-st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; good City reference. Call at No. 142 West 28th-st., two stairs up.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 497 7th-av., corner 37th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS cook and assist in washing; City reference. Call at No. 338 East 20th-st., third floor.

COOK.—BY A STRONG, HEALTHY YOUNG woman as cook; is an excellent baker; will do washing and ironing; City or country; moderate wages; good reference. Call at No. 210 East 26th-st., rear.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTclass cook with good City reference. Call at No. 149 West 39th-st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; excellent baker; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 136 East 28th st., shoe store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer; City or country. Call for two days at No. 202 East 28th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman in a private family. Call at No. 20 Essex-st., third floor, Room No. 5.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker to go out by the day or week; is a stylish trimmer of ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on several machines; would be willing to do other sewing during dull season; would go to the country. Address or call Dress-maker, No. 310 West 25th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A THOROUGH FIRSTclass dress-maker; will go out by the day; elegant designs for suits and evening dresses for ladies and children; fitting perfect. Address by note Britan, No. 100 West 24th st., near 6th av.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker; perfect fitter; stylish trimmer, by day or week; reasonable terms; operates Wheeler & Wilson machine; highest references. Address No. 629 6th-av., near 37th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, by the week or month; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses and sewing on machines; terms moderate; reference given. Call at No. 418 4th-av., in store.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A COMPETENT AMERIcan lady, or would assist in family sewing; a short distance from City preferred; references satisfactory. Address M., Advertisement Office, No. 554 3d-av., near 37th-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED woman as working housekeeper in a widower's family; best City reference. Call at No. 119 West 26th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL lately landed; to do house-work and plain cooking in a small family; good washer and ironer; good reference. Call for two days at No. 330 East 39th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do house-work in a small private family; is a good washer and ironer; best reference. Call at No. 416 East 15th-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed; for general house-work; willing and obliging. Call at No. 433 West 56th-st.

LADY'S COMPANION, &c.—BY A SCOTCH Lady as lady's companion, or as visiting or resident governess; no objection to travel or the country; highest references furnished and required. Address Post Office Box No. 5,433.

LADY'S MAID.—IS AN EXCELLENT HAIRdresser and dress-maker; has the best of reference. Address Maid, Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A THOROUGH GERMAN Lmaid, speaking several languages, to travel to Europe. Address TRAVELER, Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEkeeping wishes to find a place for a first-class laundress; she is perfectly thorough; willing to assist in chamber-work. Call for two days, at No. 20 East 55th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH LAUNDRESS; ladies', gentlemen's, or families' fine washing well done and carefully attended to; first-class references. Call at 159 East 52d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN experienced woman as laundress and chamber-maid, or nurse; three and a half years' City reference. Call at No. 590 3d-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman; no objection to assist with chamber-work; can use the scissors and all kinds of fine embroideries; two years' reference. Call at No. 244 West 30th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; will assist in up-stairs work has excellent City reference. Address S., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 41st-st., near 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNdress and chamber-maid; thoroughly understands her business; three years' City reference. Call at No. 672 3d-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands fluting and polishing; good City reference. Call at No. 317 West 37th-st., Room No. 14.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, and assist in chamber-work; best City reference. Call at No. 35 East 35th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 20th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS Llaundress; willing to assist with chamber-work; best City reference. Apply at No. 230 East 30th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS AN experienced infant's nurse; understands thoroughly bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 70 West 19th st., between 6th and 6th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS nurse in a private family; is willing to assist with chamber-work; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 141 West 39th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A USEFUL American Protestant person as child's nurse and seamstress; is willing to travel with a family going to Europe. Call between 1 and 5 o'clock at present employer's, No. 21 Charlton-st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT ENGLISH girl as nurse or mait and seamstress; understands the training of children thoroughly; would travel with a family; five years' reference. Call or address for two days No. 132 West 49th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERIcan Protestant young woman; or as seamstress and wait on a lady; good references. Call at No. 405 East 116th-st., Harlem.

NURSE.—TO WAIT ON INVALID, OR CARE FOR growing children; would make herself generally useful; City or country. Call or address Woman's Protective Union, No. 38 Bleecker-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable girl; or as chamber-maid and seamstress; has good City reference. Call at No. 202 West 25th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; IS FULLY competent to take the entire charge of an infant; four years' City reference. Apply at 240 West 30th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT INFANT'S NURSE; can bring it up on the bottle; plain sewer; willing and obliging. Call at No. 215 East 25th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH PROTESTant girl recently from Paris. Call at No. 763 6th-av., third bell.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND chamber-maid; sews nicely; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 306 West 37th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress; understands dress-making; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson Machine; willing to sew in good children; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 339 East 36th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEkeeping wishes to recommend her German seamstress, who is willing to attend to grown children and wait on a lady. Call for two days at No. 20 East 55th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—PLAIN AND FAMILY SEWING by the day or week in private families; can operate and assist with dresses; good reference. Address Mrs. R. F., No. 308 West 23d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; is a good operater on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at No. 474 West 22d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RELIABLE GIRL AS FIRSTclass waitress; thoroughly understands French salad dressing and care of silver; willing and obliging. Call at No. 110 East 39th-st., present employer.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; five years' best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 149 West 39th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 878 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands salads and silver; good City reference. Call at No. 101 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; IS CApable of taking full charge of the dining-room; two years' City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 246 West 20th-st.

WAITRESS—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, OR AS chamber-maid and waitress; in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; City reference. Call at No. 229 West 27th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS IN a first-class private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call or address No. 164 West 25th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress or parlor-maid in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; WILL assist with chamber-work; City reference. Call at No. 126 West 50th-st., near 6th-av., third door.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; CAN take charge of a dining-room; or as chamber-maid; best reference. Call at No. 423 East 18th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN who is a first-class washer and ironer; can do family fluting; a few gentlemen's or family washing to do at her own house, or would go out to wash, &c., the first three days of each week. Call or address Laundress, No. 331 East 29th-st., one flight up.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH woman; family washing from 50 to 75 cents a dozen; fluting, pulling, and polishing done in the finest style; good drying place. Call at No. 238 East 30th-st., rear house.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED LAUNDRESS; FAMily or gentlemen's washing done in first-class style; contracts for washing made with schools, families, and hotels. Address A. Harris, Washington Laundry, No. 205 8th av., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few ladies' or gentlemen's washing by month or dozen; fine muslin done; fluting by machine; would go out to work by day. Call at Mrs. Moore's, No. 349 West 43d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED laundress a few gentlemen's or families' washing at her home; 75 cents per dozen, or go out by the day. Call at No. 150 West 27th-st.

WASHING.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS at all kinds of laundry work and plain washing; 75 cents per dozen; large sunny yard. Address Mrs. Coomer, No. 440 West 25th st., back basement.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO do gentlemen's or family washing in her own house or go out by the day; can be well recommended. Call at No. 237 East 46th-st.

WASHING.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS WOULD take washing in at her home, or would go out by the day; best reference. Call at No. 769 7th-av., near 51st-st., third floor.

WASHING.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AT HER own home, or will go out by the day; good references. Call at No. 153 West 18th-st., rear house, Room No. 6.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN OF German parents, to assist with washing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 205 East 37th-st., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; family washing to take home, or go out by the day. Address Mrs. Miller, 428 East 59th-st., 1st-av.

WASHING.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; gent's and families' washing at her own home; best reference. Call at No. 315 East 37th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, gentlemen's or family washing to take home; good reference. Call at No. 437 East 9th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman; day's work and cleaning; good reference. Call at No. 210 West 30th-st., A. Anthony.

WET NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman, wet-nurse; baby four weeks old. Call at No. 421 West 10th-st., second floor, rear.

MALES.

BUTLER OR WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGlishman, single, Protestant, in a private family; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call or address Walter, No. 237 West 33d-st.

CARVER.—FIRST-CLASS; IN A HOTEL OR restaurant. Address C. W., Box 237 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN; THOroughly understands his business; good and steady driver; City or country; proper care of horses, harness and carriages; competent in every respect; willing and obliging; best of City recommendations. Address L. D. or Coachman, No. 111 West 29th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGle man; is a good vegetable gardener; understands care and treatment of horses and carriages; not afraid of work; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; best reference. Address J. G., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant married man, no family; understands the business thoroughly in every branch, and is willing to make himself useful on a gentleman's place in country; good reference. Address Coachman, No. 6 Peace-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT MAN; understands gardening; can milk; is capable of being useful in gardening in general; has care of horses and driving a specialty; good City reference. Address two days, H. J., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SOBER, trustworthy, single German; thoroughly understands proper care and management of horses, harness, carriages, also gardening in its various branches; good milker; willing and obliging; best testimonials Address Coachman, No. 202 West 28th-st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOBER, INdustrious, single Scotchman; experienced City driver; no objection to the country; understands gardening; can milk; willing to be generally useful; two years' City reference from last employer. Address James Stark, No. 125 Allen-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN, PROTESTant; thoroughly understands the treatment of horses and carriages; a good groom and steady driver; willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call or address J. S., at Balkwill Saddlery, No. 1,313 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A COMpetent married man, one child; thoroughly understands the care and management of a gentleman's place; best reference. Address F. B., No. 71 Franklin-st., Greenpoint, Long Island.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant married man, no family; is a good groom and careful city driver; best City references; City or country; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address G. W., No. 32 East 40th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH Coachman; thoroughly understands his business; with best City references; City or country. Address W. J., No. 130 West 28th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS A FIRST-class groom and careful City driver; can milk and be generally useful; is a trustworthy man; has good references. Address, for one week, Y. M., No. 485 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SINGLE Man; thoroughly understands the business; can give satisfactory reference. Call or address for three days No. 145 5th-av., corner 21st-st., S. B. Brewster & Co.'s.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND PLAIN GARdener.—By a young man; understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; can milk; good plain gardener; good references. Address J. M., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A USEFUL American Protestant person as child's nurse and seamstress; is willing to travel with a family going to Europe. Call between 1 and 5 o'clock at present employer's, No. 21 Charlton-st.

NURSE.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT ENGLISH girl as nurse or mait and seamstress; understands the training of children thoroughly; would travel with a family; five years' reference. Call or address for two days No. 132 West 49th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERIcan Protestant young woman; or as seamstress and wait on a lady; good references. Call at No. 405 East 116th-st., Harlem.

NURSE.—TO WAIT ON INVALID, OR CARE FOR growing children; would make herself generally useful; City or country. Call or address Woman's Protective Union, No. 38 Bleecker-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTable girl; or as chamber-maid and seamstress; has good City reference. Call at No. 202 West 25th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; IS FULLY competent to take the entire charge of an infant; four years' City reference. Apply at 240 West 30th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT INFANT'S NURSE; can bring it up on the bottle; plain sewer; willing and obliging. Call at No. 215 East 25th-st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT FRENCH PROTESTant girl recently from Paris. Call at No. 763 6th-av., third bell.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND chamber-maid; sews nicely; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 306 West 37th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS SEAMstress; understands dress-making; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson Machine; willing to sew in good children; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 339 East 36th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEkeeping wishes to recommend her German seamstress, who is willing to attend to grown children and wait on a lady. Call for two days at No. 20 East 55th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—PLAIN AND FAMILY SEWING by the day or week in private families; can operate and assist with dresses; good reference. Address Mrs. R. F., No. 308 West 23d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY OR WEEK; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; is a good operater on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call at No. 474 West 22d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RELIABLE GIRL AS FIRSTclass waitress; thoroughly understands French salad dressing and care of silver; willing and obliging. Call at No. 110 East 39th-st., present employer.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress in a private family; five years' best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 149 West 39th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress and chamber-maid in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 878 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands salads and silver; good City reference. Call at No. 101 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL; IS CApable of taking full charge of the dining-room; two years' City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 246 West 20th-st.

WAITRESS—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, OR AS chamber-maid and waitress; in a private family; no objection to a short distance in the country; City reference. Call at No. 229 West 27th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS IN a first-class private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference. Call or address No. 164 West 25th-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress or parlor-maid in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; WILL assist with chamber-work; City reference. Call at No. 126 West 50th-st., near 6th-av., third door.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; CAN take charge of a dining-room; or as chamber-maid; best reference. Call at No. 423 East 18th-st.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN who is a first-class washer and ironer; can do family fluting; a few gentlemen's or family washing to do at her own house, or would go out to wash, &c., the first three days of each week. Call or address Laundress, No. 331 East 29th-st., one flight up.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH woman; family washing from 50 to 75 cents a dozen; fluting, pulling, and polishing done in the finest style; good drying place. Call at No. 238 East 30th-st., rear house.

WASHING.—BY A COLORED LAUNDRESS; FAMily or gentlemen's washing done in first-class style; contracts for washing made with schools, families, and hotels. Address A. Harris, Washington Laundry, No. 205 8th av., first floor.

WASHING.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few ladies' or gentlemen's washing by month or dozen; fine muslin done; fluting by machine; would go out to work by day. Call at Mrs. Moore's, No. 349 West 43d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., third floor.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; SCOTCH; skillful and competent in the management of grapery, green and rose houses; vegetables, &c.; first-class references. Call or address L. J., care of George Wilson, Esq., No. 1,203 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN WHO has had long experience in the various departments; greenhouse, graperies, flowers, fruit, vegetables, laying out and refining grounds; married; reference, long and good. Address B., Yonkers Post Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS GARDener, &c.; thoroughly understands all its branches, and can be highly recommended. Address, for two weeks, J. M., Gardener, Tremont, New-York City.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands vegetables, flowers, care of horses, and milking; willing and obliging. Address J. Smith, Port Richmond, Staten Island.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, AGED 28 years, as plain gardener; can drive, milk, &c.; best reference; is strictly temperate. Address J. S., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ACTIVE MARRIED MAN; no children; wife would do house-work; low wages; good reference. Address M. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

PRACTICAL GARDENER.—SCOTCH MARket gardener is open for an engagement; understands the business in all its branches; first-class references. Address, for two days, J. O. P., care Peter Henderson, Esq., No. 35 Cortlandt-st.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS LIGHT PORTER in a store or hotel; can be highly recommended. Address J. D., No. 127 East 50th-st., fourth floor.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF LONG EXPErience in England and New-York; has full knowledge of the duties of a first-class private house; is reliable in all respects; will be recommended by five families who he has lived with in the City. Address B., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best City reference; no objection to City or country. Address G. R., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; just disengaged; City or country; best City reference. Address W. R., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE WAITER-MAN IN A private family; City or country; will travel; good City references. Address A., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man in a private family; is a first-class man; six years of the best City reference. Address R. R., Box No. 324 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER in private family; understands well his business; best City reference. Call, or address August, No. 154 East 42d-st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, Protestant, in a private family; best of City references. Call or address for two days No. 104 West 31st-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG SINGLE colored man; is thoroughly competent; can furnish good reference for honesty and moral habits. Call or address S., No. 103 West 24th-st.

WAITER.—BY AN HONEST AND INDUSTRIOUS colored man as waiter in a private family or boarding-house; reference required. Call or address Waiter Man, No. 692 8th-av., rear, top floor.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN AS waiter in a private family; has first-class City references; City or country. Address A. S., care of Mr. Mercer, No. 348 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG FRENCH Swiss man; good City reference. Call or address A. B., No. 141 5th-av.

WAITER.—FRENCH; SPEAKS ITALIAN AND ENGlish; best City reference. Address A. B., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWISS MAN IN A PRIVATE family; good reference. Address P. K., No. 362 6th-av., in the grocery store.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN; good penman; understands book-keeping; willing to do any kind of writing. Address W. J. G., Box No. 317 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HELP WANTED.

A LADY COLLECTOR WANTED—CHURCH of Our Saviour, No. 593 3d-av. Call from 10 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL GARDENER, GOOD farmer, with working wife, without children, to cultivate a farm as their own; well stocked, with everything furnished; applicants by mail only as to honesty, qualifications, age, references, wages. ALEXANDER, No. 159 Bowery.

WANTED—COLORED MAN AND WIFE TO GO short distance in country; man must understand care of horse and cows; woman for general house-work; wages $30. Call early at 145 Broadway, Room No. 27, between 9 and 10 o'clock.

WANTED—SALESMEN; TWO IN NEW-YORK City, and three for New-York and Pennsylvania; business permanent, and no peddling; salary liberal; hotel and traveling expenses paid. Address MONITOR LAMP COMPANY, No. 2-4 Main st., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL AS LADY'S maid and seamstress; one that understands dress-making and hair-dressing. Call at No. 24 West 52d-st., from 10 till 1 P. M.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS; German or English girl; must understand her business and have good City reference. Call after 9 o'clock at No. 52 West 49th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS AN ATtendant on an elderly lady; references required. Apply at No. 413 Madison-av., corner 48th-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—COACHMAN AND GARDENER; MUST be good groom and driver, and be strictly sober; must have wife and no children; a Scotchman preferred. Address, with references, W., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LADY'S MAID; PROTestant, with best City references. Apply at No. 29 West 19th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock.

INSTRUCTION.

Collegiate Institute,

No. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW-YORK CITY.

GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal.

Prepares pupils of all ages for *business* or *college*.

MRS. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., opens its next session Feb 5. Circulars sent if desired. Terms moderate.

DEAN COLLEGE AND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC for young ladies, Binghamton, N. Y.; $200 per year; harp extra. Rev. R. A. PATERSON, A. M., President.

CLAVERACK, N. Y., COLLEGE AND HUDson River Institute.—English, French, German, Classics, Music, Art. Term begins March 9. ALONZO FLACK, Pres.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN TEACHERS' AGENCY supplies professors, tutors, governesses, and teachers in every department of instruction; gives information to parents of good schools; rents and sells school properties. For circulars apply to Miss M. J. YOUNG, No. 23 Union square.

N. B.—Miss Young has severed her connection with the "American School Institute" in consequence of the bankruptcy of J. W. Schermerhorn & Co.

MRS. MITCHELL (DIPLOMEE) SUPPLIES schools and families with reliable gentlemen, lady teachers, governesses, or tutors; gives information of good schools; families going to Europe and country will find competent teachers to accompany them. Mrs. MITCHELL can refer to the best families, schools and schools in New-York. Teachers' Bureau, No. 67 West 35th st. Hours, 12 til 4.

THE NATIONAL SCHOOL BUREAU IS A reliable agency for supplying schools and families with teachers, and teachers with positions. Increasing demand for good teachers. Apply early for autumn vacancies. Send stamp for application form. T. COTESWORTH PINCKNEY, Domestic Building, corner 14th st. and Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—FOR PURCHASE OR EXCHANGE—A Young Ladies' School, well established, in this City. Address W——, No. 78 Madison-av.

FRENCH TEACHING BY DR. L. SAUVEUR, author of "causeries avec mes élèves" &

SAVING THE OLD EXCHANGE

ACTIVITY OF THE GOLD BOARD.

A TURBULENT MEETING OF THE MEMBERS—THEIR INDIGNATION AT THE ACTION OF THE STOCK BOARD—THE QUESTION OF SECURING NEW ROOMS DISCUSSED.

One of the largest meetings ever held in the Gold Exchange took place there yesterday afternoon. This was the result of the action taken by the Stock Exchange on Saturday evening and of circulars that had been lavishly distributed calling upon the members to "save the Old Exchange." Mr. C. O. Morris presided. He said that no answer had been received from the Stock Exchange to the communication sent them by the Gold Board, and stated the object of the meeting to be to consider a recommendation that the Executive Committee appoint a special committee to secure new rooms for the exchange after May 1. Mr. John F. Underhill started the ball by offering a resolution that the Executive Committee be instructed to lease without further delay a suite of rooms for the use of the Gold Exchange after May 1. A motion was instantly made to lay the resolution on the table amid great confusion, catcalls, and cries of all sorts. The yeas were called for, and a tremendous yell was the result. Then the nays shouted at the top of their lungs, and a division was demanded. The excitement at this time was awful. Every person present was on his feet, shouting and insisting on being recognized; the Chairman was rapping furiously with his gavel, and for a few minutes no business could be transacted. Mr. Underhill nearly succeeded in beginning a speech, but was promptly ruled out of order. Then a division was ordered, and 170 members held up their right hands in favor of tabling Mr. Underhill's resolution. This was followed by cheers for the "Old Exchange." The nays could only muster 60 votes. Order being partially restored, a motion was made and seconded for the appointment of a committee of five to meet the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange and confer with them on the existing state of affairs. Before it could be put, however, an amendment was offered that the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange be required to conform to the rules of common courtesy, and answer the communication of the Gold Exchange. The Chairman ruled both motions out of order. Mr. John T. Denny, who is a member of the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange as well as of the Gold Exchange, arose and said that the neglect of the former body to reply to the latter was due to no lack of courtesy, but to the fact that the meeting had followed so closely upon the heels of Saturday's meeting that the Secretary of the Stock Exchange had not had time to prepare a reply. If given permission he would state just how matters stand. He was called to order on the ground that there was no subject before the meeting, but on motion unanimous consent was given him to proceed. Premising that he had no authority to appear on behalf of the Governing Committee, he said that the reason the Stock Exchange had leased the Gold Exchange building was because they wanted some place for transactions in Government, and in order to provide rooms for the Mining Board, which might be considered a ward of the Stock Exchange. Owing to the cordiality that had always existed between the two exchanges, the committee had at first been at a loss how to act. There had been a great deal of discussion and much difference of opinion. At length the committee decided to call in 12 members of the Gold Exchange and two members of the Board of Exchange, and who did not hold office in their own exchange. The new deliberations also developed much diversity of views. Some were in favor of leasing the building at once, and starting a mining board in it, while others were opposed to breaking up the gold business on such short notice. The conclusion which had been finally come to were reported correctly in Sunday's TIMES. Mr. Denny proceeded to read from THE TIMES, amid cries of "read it in German." This last was a palpable hit on the number of Germans present, and was greeted by a round of applause and laughter. In conclusion Mr. Denny stated that the effect of the changes in the by-laws was to prevent members of the Stock Exchange from dealing in gold in any other exchange. He was here interrupted by Mr. Underhill, who warmly denied the right of any body of men to vote away the property of others. Mr. Denny replied that he was not there to argue the question, but simply to state the facts. The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange had always exercised the right to say where its members should deal and what securities they should deal in, and the members had agreed to abide by the decisions of the committee. Somebody took exception to this statement, and said the members had not agreed to anything of the kind. Mr. Denny retorted that the rule was that after decisions had been posted a week they became law unless overruled by a vote of two-thirds of the members.

Mr. Underhill was then given the floor. He said that it was evident that the meeting was a one-sided affair, and that no one not in the ring would be allowed an opportunity of expressing his opinion. The explanation of the fact was, that many members of the Gold Exchange had joined the movement to found an Exchange that may become a formidable opponent of the Stock Exchange. The Chairman called Mr. Underhill to order, on the ground that there was no subject before the meeting. The confusion here broke out afresh, and Bedlam reigned for a few moments. Then a resolution was passed to permit Mr. Underhill to continue his speech. Mounting a desk, he violently attacked the Stock Exchange. "If" he said, "the course of action of that body be permitted to triumph, the gold market will be killed to gratify a piece of malignant spite." This was the signal for another outburst of hisses, cheers, groans, cat calls, and yelling. At length Mr. Underhill withdrew the last remark, and order was once more restored. Mr. George Bend made a motion that a special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Exchange be called for March 8, to consider a resolution, which he offered, dissolving the Exchange on April 30, 1877, and requiring them to pay all outstanding indebtedness and distribute the whole balance might remain pro-rata among the members. Amid cries of dissent the Chairman ruled the motion out of order as revolutionary and unconstitutional. He suggested, however, that the same object might be attained by making an amendment to the by-laws under which the possibility of dissolution might be provided for. More confusion ensued, and a motion to adjourn was declared to be carried.

The necessary amendment is to be drawn up at once, and it will be posted to-day. It must remain posted 10 days before being acted upon. It requires the signatures of only five members.

OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS.

The temporary rooms of the new Open Board of Stock Brokers were formally opened at 9:45 o'clock yesterday morning. The rooms are situated on the first floor of No. 21 New-street, with entrances on that street and Broadway. They have been newly painted and fitted up with new signs, gas brackets, furniture, and telegraphic instruments since Saturday, and presented quite a business-like appearance. Over the door on New-street is a large sign: "Temporary Rooms New-York Open Board of Stock Brokers." Substantial railings inside the two doors mark the line of demarkation between the members and the outer public. An oak platform and desk are in the centre of the room for the use of the presiding officers. On the Broadway side is a partitioned office for the accommodation of the Secretaries. Small signs, bearing the names of the various securities dealt in, are affixed to the wall at intervals. The rooms are low and badly lighted, and the gas was kept burning all day. The opening was marked by a Bear raid on Western Union, and several suspicious sales were effected below the closing price of Saturday, to which the stock immediately afterward jumped, and about 200 shares were disposed of. Then Mr. Underhill offered any part of 1,000 shares of New-York Central at 93½, and got rid of a few hundred at that price. These comprised about all the transactions until the hour for opening the New-York Stock Exchange, when the members rushed out in a body, leaving the rooms almost deserted, a condition in which they remained all day. A crowd of members of the New-York Exchange stood on the opposite side of the street, and when the open board appeared, began hooting at them and making uncomplimentary remarks in regard to the extent of business transacted. They were answered back with interest, but the utmost good humor prevailed on both sides, and in a few moments the excitement had entirely subsided.

A NEW ISSUE OF RAILROAD BONDS.

The Chicago and Rock Island Railway Company have issued a circular announcing that they have determined to put upon the market $10,000,000 40 year 6 per cent. currency bonds in redemption of the present outstanding 7 per cent. sinking fund mortgage bonds which mature Sept. 1, 1886, but are now subject to call. The present debt of the road is stated to consist of $9,000,000 7 per cent. and $1,000,000 6 per cent. bonds, the proposed new issue being assigned solely to take up this indebtedness, although the company reserve the right to issue $2,500,000 of this series in addition to the $10,000,000 for permanent improvements, extension, &c., the property thus acquired to be included in the mortgage. The capital of the company, authorized by law, is $25,000,000, of which only $20,950,000 have been issued.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD REORGANIZATION.

An adjourned meeting of the bondholders of the Mississippi Central and New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroads was held in the office of the Illinois Central Railway Company, No. 31 Nassau-street, yesterday forenoon. Both roads are under foreclosure and are about to be sold, the latter on March 17. No date has been fixed for the sale of the other, but it will probably take place in the Spring. The two roads connect, forming a continuous line between Cairo and New-Orleans. An authorized representative of the English bondholders was present at the meeting having arrived in this country two days previously. In all $5,600,000 of bonds were represented. On motion a committee consisting of Judge Emott, W. H. Osborn, W. H. Macy, and J. B. Alexander were appointed a committee to draft a plan for the purchase and reorganization of both railroads under one management in the interest of the bondholders, and to report at a future meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

DUPING A BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPER

THE "OWNER OF TEXAS LANDS AND VALUABLE MINING STOCKS" GETS TWO MONTH'S BOARD AND PAYS FOR IT WITH WORTHLESS CHECKS—HE ALSO BORROWS $75 FROM HIS TRUSTING LANDLADY—AND STILL HE IS "SHORT"

John L. Davis, a well-dressed young man of prepossessing appearance and engaging manners, was arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Washington-place Police Court yesterday, charged with having swindled Miss Anne Higgins, of No. 57 West Twenty-first-street, by giving her worthless checks on the Murray Hill Bank. According to the statements made by Miss Higgins, who keeps a boarding-house at the above number, it appears that on Jan. 2, Davis took board at her house, and remained there until last Saturday. He represented himself to be in good circumstances, and his appearance indicated that his representations were correct. He claimed to own extensive grazing lands in Texas, and said he was the possessor of profitable mining and other stocks, and also owned a house and lot in Forty-seventh-street. Miss Higgins was pleased to have such a boarder, and when the first week's board became due she failed to ask for a settlement, but on the contrary, from time to time lent Davis various small sums, as he claimed to be short of ready money, his remittances having been delayed in some unaccountable manner. After Davis had been there for a month, the landlady asked him for a settlement. He said he had no cash to spare but gave Miss Higgins a check on a Southern bank for the amount of his indebtedness. The check was sent to the bank on which it was drawn, through the Second National Bank of this City, and in due time was returned protested, as the drawer had no account there. Davis said that there must be some mistake about the matter, and, Miss Higgins becoming importunate, he gave her a note at four days for $188 92-100, being the amount he then owed her. When this note matured it was not paid, but Miss Higgins did not seem to lose confidence in her boarder, and allowed his account to run on until the 23d inst., when Davis gave her a check for $244 on the Murray Hill Bank in full settlement of his account. The next morning Davis told Miss Higgins that he was in immediate need of $75, and requested the lady to send his check for that amount to the Second National Bank with her indorsement so that she could get the money for him at once. As he had previously told Miss Higgins that he had succeeded in negotiating a large loan, and that the money had been deposited to his credit in the Murray Hill Bank, she indorsed his check and sent it to the Second National Bank, with a request for the cash. The money was sent to her, and she handed it over to Davis. The next day Miss Higgins was ill and did not go out, but on Saturday she went to the Murray Hill bank with the check given her by Davis, and was there informed that it was worthless, the drawer having no account there. The check for $75 was also returned with the same statement. Miss Higgins was also informed that Davis had had an account with the bank, which was closed in 1874, and also that a number of checks had been presented at the bank, signed by Davis, lately, by various tradesmen who had been duped by him. Miss Higgins was loth to believe that her boarder was a swindler. When asked to explain, Davis made so many plausible excuses that no steps were taken to apprehend him until Saturday night, when Miss Higgins discovered that he had packed his valise and was preparing to leave, whereupon she caused his arrest. On being searched a bank-book, showing his old account in the Murray Hill Bank, with subsequent entries, evidently made in his own handwriting for the purpose of showing several thousand dollars to his credit, was found. There was also found a $1,000 bond of the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal and Lumber Company, purporting to be a 6 per cent., first mortgage gold bond, signed by Daniel Sickles as President, and John W. Simons as Treasurer, which is said to be worthless and have been used by the accused to obtain credit. It was stated in court that Davis had been quite wealthy and had been engaged in the lime and plaster business in this City, but of late has made his living by preying upon too confiding boarding-house keepers. The accused was remanded for examination.

THE DEATH OF KATY REIDEL.

NEW EVIDENCE CONCERNING HER RELATIONS WITH WELDSPIEL—THE MYSTERY NOT YET EXPLAINED.

The mystery of the death by poison of the girl, Katy Reidel, on Staten Island, still continues to baffle detection. The publication, however, of the facts connected with the affair have resulted in eliciting new evidence concerning the relations between Weldspiel and the girl, which leaves the former more than ever under suspicion. Among those whose attention has been called to the case by the details published in THE TIMES is Mr. L. Levy, of No. 69 Bowery, who at one time employed the deceased in his household. This gentleman stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that he was much surprised at the action of the Staten Island Coroner in discharging Weldspiel without a more thorough examination of the previous history of both himself and the dead woman. Mr. Levy says that Katy first came to his house on the 20th of December, 1875, in the capacity of wet-nurse. She was a handsome girl, with a good figure, blonde hair, and light blue eyes. She said that she was born in Boston, of German parents, and represented that her husband had deserted her. Her child, which was about four weeks old, was placed in the care of a former domestic of Mr. Levy, a Mrs. Wolbart, and Katy used to visit it occasionally. During the period of her service with Mr. Levy, Katie received the visits of Weldspiel, whom she first introduced as her brother, and afterward confessed was her husband. Weldspiel, who professed himself a piano-maker by trade, was very jealous of the girl, and the latter frequently told Mr. Levy and his wife that she was afraid that some day he would kill her. She shunned his society as much as she possibly could without exciting his open hatred, and in other ways exhibited a fear of the man which to those about her seemed unreasonable. She excused herself for having first representing him as her brother by saying that she was afraid she might not have secured the engagement, a husband being considered an incumbrance to one in her station. Weldspiel generally called three times a week, and on Sundays sometimes accompanied Katy to the house of Mrs. Wolbart, in Lewis-street, where her child was. Even to these people, who were comparative strangers, Weldspiel's jealousy of her, and her evident fear of him, were apparent. Among these people Weldspiel was universally regarded as the father of Katy's child. He is described as being a sinister looking person, and yet one who could render himself agreeable when he wished.

COLORING SUGARS WITH CARAMEL.

A dispatch was received yesterday afternoon by the Custom-house authorities from Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute, giving the result of his analysis of specimens of Demerara centrifugal sugar submitted to him by the Treasury Department on suspicion that they were artificially colored for the purpose of passing through the Custom-house at a low rate of duty. He confirms the report previously made to the authorities in this City by Mr. Habirshaw, that the sugars were colored with caramel or some liquid of which caramel forms a component part. Caramel is the extract of burnt sugar. Col. Alexander, Special Agent of the Treasury has been investigating these alleged frauds for over a year, and has secured evidence, which, in addition to the reports of Prof. Henry and Mr. Habirshaw, will, he thinks, convict the guilty parties. There are six cargoes implicated, and a test case will be begun in the United States courts in a few days. The sugar was consigned to Leaycraft & Co., of this City; Trowbridge & Sons, of New-Haven; J. F. Whitney & Co., of Boston, and two other firms whose names are withheld for the present. The duties on sugars are graded according to color and the alleged frauds consisted in artificially darkening light-colored sugars with a substance that can be readily bleached when necessary. It is claimed on the part of the importers that caramel being derived from sugar-cane, no law is violated in mixing it with sugar; but the Customs authorities say that the intent to defraud is all they will be called upon to prove. They are of opinion besides that the coloring matter used contains other ingredients than caramel, which are calculated to hasten the bleaching process. This theory, however, is still under investigation, the analyses not yet being completed.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

William F. Meyers made an assignment of his property, for the benefit of creditors, to John R. Pape yesterday.

Register Allen has appointed John H. Platt Assignee in bankruptcy of Henry A. Smalley, President of the New-York and Nova Scotia Stone Company, of No. 23 Park-row.

A. & W. Chapin & Brother, lumber dealers, at the foot of West Twenty-third-street, have been adjudicated involuntary bankrupts on the petition of their creditors before Register Fitch.

Goodsell, Budillon & Co., kid glove importers, of No. 342 Broadway, and at Boston, have failed with heavy liabilities. Negotiations are in progress for a settlement, and in the meantime the effects of the firm have been placed in the hands of an Assignee.

MURDER IN ONTARIO.

WINDSOR, Feb. 26.—Frederick Apple, an old resident, was shot here to-day by a man named Humphreys, an employe of Mr. Apple. The shooting arose out of a dispute about wages. Humphreys was arrested.

THE BOYD WHISKY TRIAL.

A CROOKED GOVERNMENT WITNESS.

CONTINUATION OF THE TRIAL OF F. O. BOYD & CO. FOR CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD—A WITNESS FOR THE GOVERNMENT CHANGES FRONT—A MOTION TO AMEND THE BILL OF PARTICULARS DENIED—THE CASE PROBABLY ENDED.

The case in which Francis O. Boyd and Edgar P. Hill, composing the firm of F. O. Boyd & Co., are charged with conspiring to defraud the Government of the tax on whisky consigned to them, was resumed yesterday morning in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford, Assistant United States District Attorney Roger M. Sherman appearing for the Government, and ex-United States District Attorney Benjamin F. Tracy and Gen. Henry L. Burnett for the defense.

Mr. Sherman continued the examination of William S. Golsen, of the firm of Golsen & Eastman, rectifiers, in Chicago, who had shipped large quantities of whisky to defendants to be sold by them on commission, which it was charged by the Government had been removed by Golsen & Eastman from the distillery of R. C. Mersereau, in Chicago, and shipped to defendants without the tax being paid, in pursuance of a conspiracy entered into between Golsen & Eastman and defendants. Golsen testified that his firm's rectifying establishment was on River-street, Chicago; his firm had received whisky, "crooked" and "straight," from several distillers; he could not remember about receiving any "crooked" whisky from Mersereau, but recollected about receiving "straight" whisky from him.

Q.—Did you see either of the defendants after the court adjourned on Friday last? A.—I went to their office on business on Saturday.

Q.—Did you talk to Boyd about this case? A.—I did not.

Witness, resuming, said his firm paid for "straight" whisky the regular Chicago market price, and for "crooked" whisky 15 cents per gallon less; witness' memory was affected by a severe illness, so that he could not remember details about many matters; witness' firm had received "crooked" whisky from Russell, Powell, Cooper, Fuller, Abraham, and Miller; the firm had never emptied Mersereau's "crooked" whisky into tubs, but had sent it to vinegar factories, and had kept no account of it on their books; witness had asked Boyd some time ago why so much whisky was seized, and why he was not molested, and Boyd replied that he understood his business. Letters from F. O. Boyd & Co. to witness' firm were identified. They were in reference to the sales of whisky by defendants' firm for Golsen & Eastman. One letter, in reference to whisky sent, recited that "It is hard to sell *these* lots without making *great sacrifices*," another that "we sold this alcohol at the *best* prices we could under the circumstances," and a third that "we are not a little surprised that, while we are selling your goods under such *circumstances*, you should *go back on us*." Letter copy books of witness' firm were identified by witness, who also identified several copies of letters in them, some as being in the handwriting of Moorley and others in that of Leet.

Mr. Sherman here said that the testimony of the witness had been a surprise to the Government, as it was different in many essentials from that given by him before the Grand Jury. The witness had undoubtedly conferred with the defendants, and concluded to modify his testimony. In view of this fact Mr. Sherman asked the court that the strict rules of examining the witness on the presumption that he was favoring the Government should be relaxed, as it was quite evident now that he was a witness hostile to the prosecution.

Judge Blatchford said that he had, to a great extent, proceeded on the assumption that the witness was hostile to the Government, and had certainly so considered since Friday.

Mr. Sherman said that he had not learned to a certainty until noon yesterday that the witness was a hostile one, and he wanted, in view of this discovery, and the peculiar testimony which had been given by the witness in reference to the lots of whisky specified in the bill of particulars supplementing the indictment, to show that the bill of particulars should either be modified, or testimony be permitted to be given for the Government in relation to "crooked" whisky not specified in the bill of particulars. If the Government failed in the case it would be on account of being confined to the bill of particulars. The Government had been obliged to specify certain lots of "crooked" whisky, and had enumerated thirty-one, and it would be claimed by the defense that, by the evidence of the witness on the stand, these lots were to vinegar manufactories instead of being sent to the defendants, and the defense would ask a dismissal on the allegation of variance between the charges and the evidence. Thus far the witnesses called by the Government had been favorable to the defense, and hostile to the Government. The defense had asked and obtained a bill of particulars on the ground that the indictment was too general in its character for them to meet, and the Government had done the best it could under the circumstances, and had been and was at the mercy of witnesses on whom it could not rely. If the bill of particulars could be amended, it could be shown to the court that the main charge in the indictment was true. If the defendants were guilty, they should not be allowed to go free on account of a technical adherence to the bill of particulars. A bill of particulars was not to hamper the Government, but to inform the defendants of the substantial charge against them. It appeared from the testimony thus far that the whisky mentioned in the bill of particulars was not received by defendants, but went somewhere else. In reality, the identity of the whisky was not the material part of the charge. Since Friday the relations of the witness and defendants had been very amicable, and their old business relations had been also renewed. The case was a very difficult one for the Government from the fact that it covered a conspiracy relating to acts in two distant cities, and that a bill of particulars had been obtained setting forth facts giving a great inducement to the defense to tamper with witnesses for the Government. It would now be difficult, if not impossible, to prove that the "crooked" whisky had been sent to New-York, and the bill of particulars should be so modified as to permit the showing of a conspiracy, formed in this City, to remove, or cause to be removed, "crooked" whisky from a distillery or distilleries in Chicago, and that the overt act of removal had occurred.

Gen. Tracey said that the motion was to amend the bill of particulars so as to show merely that whisky had been unlawfully and fraudulently removed from distilleries. It was alleged that the defendants had conspired in New-York to defraud the Government of tax on whisky in Mersereau's distillery, and that in pursuance of this conspiracy Golsen & Eastman did remove the whisky from the distillery. Counsel had nothing to say in justification of the rule in this district granting a bill of particulars in a criminal case. This rule had been almost unheard of outside of the Southern District of New-York. As such a rule obtained here, however, the office of a bill of particulars was to limit the case, and when it was granted, to eke out the insufficiency of an indictment, it ought to be strictly construed. The indictment itself, in the present case, irrespective of the bill of particulars, simply showed that the Grand Jury did not know that the defendants had committed any crime or offense known to the laws of the United States. The defendants came prepared to meet the charges in the indictment and the bill of particulars, and the Government should be restricted to the proof of those charges. The charge, substantially, was that a conspiracy had been formed in this City for the delivery of "crooked" whisky, thereafter to be produced at a distillery then unknown in the City of Chicago. It had not been shown that the defendants ever had an interview in this City in reference to the formation of the conspiracy charged. The indictment itself was utterly insufficient, and the bill of particulars recited that Golsen & Eastman had illicitly removed whisky. The Government now announced, on the third day of the trial, that it was surprised by its own witness. If permission to amend the bill of particulars were granted, it would have the effect of ousting the court of its jurisdiction of the offense, which would, in effect, under the amendment, have originated and been completed in Chicago. The charge was a conspiracy to defraud the Government by non-payment of tax on distilled whisky, and the distillery must, under the law, be the place where the crime was committed, for it was removal from a distillery that constituted the crime, and the Government had no evidence that a conspiracy was formed in New-York. Even if a conspiracy had been formed in New-York, the overt act had been committed in Chicago, and the case should be tried there if at all. The defense indignantly repelled the charge of having tampered with the Government witness. Golsen had simply gone to defendants' office to write a letter, and if any of his firm dealt with the defendants now it was not with his consent. If the Government chose to accept witnesses they could not rely on, it was the Government's lookout.

Mr. Sherman said he would withdraw his motion to amend the bill of particulars, and would ask merely that the court would receive evidence offered, or to be offered, of facts sustaining the charge, but not set forth in the bill of particulars.

Gen. Burnett said that while the defense would not contend that the Government should not be permitted to prove something in addition to the bill of particulars, it would insist that the charges in the bill must first be proved. If these charges were not proved the case broke down.

Judge Blatchford said that the motion of Mr. Sherman was made in view of the evidence as it then stood. The idea of the District Attorney was, that this was a conspiracy to remove whisky distilled at Mersereau's distillery, and that Golsen & Eastman caused the whisky to be removed from the distillery to the City of New-York. The view of the defense seemed to be that it had not been shown that the whisky removed to New-York was whisky on which no tax had been paid. When a bill of particulars was granted, if it contained a charge, the bill should be considered a portion of the indictment. A general description of the lots of whisky charged was necessary. To allow the amendment of a bill of particulars would be equivalent to allowing an amendment of an indictment—a thing unheard of. If the charges were as vague as claimed, the Grand Jury ought never to have found an indictment. This was not a case for the discretion of the court, and the application of the District Attorney could not be granted.

The further hearing of the case was then adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning. After the adjournment counsel for the defense said that the ruling of Judge Blatchford virtually ended the case; but Mr. Sherman said he would go on with the case for the Government this morning, and resume the examination of the witness Golsen.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL.

A NEW APPLICATION TO BE MADE TO THE SUPREME COURT FOR A RECEIVER—OUTLINE OF THE COMPLAINT.

The officers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company have been notified that a new application is to be made to the Supreme Court for a Receiver on behalf of Henry R. Anderson on Monday next. The complaint is the same as that upon which Judge Donohue granted an order (which he rescinded next day) a short time ago, with the addition of affidavits by the plaintiff that on Feb. 15 and 16 he was refused permission to examine the books of the company; that within the past few days the defendants have issued about $1,500,000 bonds to pay the floating debt of the company; that the company is running under a double loss from unprofitable coal mining and expensive leased roads; that the stock has depreciated from $125 to $50 per share, and that none of the Directors have purchased any stock at this reduced price, from all of which he argues that the company is insolvent. He derives from the recently published statement of the company a confirmation of this theory and makes out that the liabilities are shown to be $3,120,776 13, and the assets only $2,687,821 19, many of them, as he claims, worthless. He says that the principal and interest of the bonds and dividends on stocks of other railroad stocks and bonds embraced in the assets are gharanteed by the company and should not be included in the assets, but rather in the liabilities of the company. There is also an affidavit by C. Porter Sumner, who describes himself as a "public auditor and expert accountant." He goes into an extended analysis of the official reports of the company for 1865 and 1866, and deduces gross mismanagement during those years, there being 88 per cent. decrease in profits as against only 46 per cent. decrease in sales shown. He says that the present deficit of the company under a forced sale would not be less than $9,242,103 53, and that allowing liberal prices for its assets it will be insolvent as the end of the current year by over $2,000,000 should the present policy of management be continued. The officers of the Company say that no such person as the plaintiff named is down on their books as a stockholder, and the name of Henry R. Anderson does not appear in the City Directory. Mr. Anderson, however, is not a myth. He was formerly a stock broker of influence and wealth, and is still connected with the Street in a small way. It is believed that he is acting for others. President Dickson yesterday morning issued a card stating that all the allegations in the complaint would be fully met and answered. Up to this time the news of the proposed application had no effect, but after the bulletin was read was made on the stock, and it fell several per cent. The enemies of the company seem to be very determined. 'Yesterday copies of the Albany *Law Journal*, containing an editorial article severely reflecting upon Judge Donohue for his action in the matter of the previous application were hawked about, and the rumor was extensively circulated that another application for a Receiver was to have been made yesterday afternoon on the part of an unnamed bondholder.

FUNERAL OF GEN. AGUILERA.

THE REMAINS DEPOSITED IN A VAULT IN THE MARBLE CEMETERY—IMPOSING CEREMONIES IN THE CHURCH OF ST. FRANCIS XAVIER.

The funeral of Major Gen. Francisco Vicente Aguilera, ex-Vice President of the insurrectionary Government of Cuba, took place yesterday at 9:30 A. M., from the City Hall, where the remains had been lying in state since Sunday morning. At the hour named the pall-bearers, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Gen. Charles K. Graham, Mr. Charles A. Dana, Mr. Miguel Aldama, Mr. J. A. Echeverria, Mr. José L. Ramirez, Mr. J. J. Govantes, Mr. J. J. Polo, Mr. Plutarco Gonzalez, Mr. Leandro Rodrigues, and Mr. J. M. Macias, accompanied by deputations from the different Cuban societies of this City, the mourners, Messrs. Antonio and Hilario Aguilera, sons of the deceased, Col. A. Aguilera, and Mr. M. F. Martinez, his cousins, and a deputation of eight Cuban ladies, headed by the widow of ex-President Carlos Manuel Cespedes, of Cuba, proceeded to the City Hall, where a hearse was in waiting to convey the body to the church. Representatives of the Cuban societies then bore the casket containing the body from the Governor's Room, and placed it in the hearse in which it was carried to the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier, Sixteenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, the pall-bearers and others following in carriages. Upon arriving at the church, which was already well filled by the friends and acquaintances of the deceased, the casket was carried down the main aisle and placed in front of the altar on a catafalque which had been prepared for the occasion, and four large lighted candles were placed around it. Over the lower part of the casket the Cuban flag, described in THE TIMES of yesterday, was gracefully draped, and on the upper part were laid a beautiful wreath of white flowers with the inscription *Tus Hijas*, ("From thy Daughters.) in violets, and a large crown of white flowers surmounted by a cross, sent by Mrs. Cespedes. A solemn requiem mass was then celebrated by Rev. Father Pellettier, the Pastor of the church, and assistants. During the ceremony the choir sang the beautiful requiem mass by Cherubini, the Inflammatus from the Stabat Mater, and "Angels ever bright and fair." Dr. William Berge presided at the organ, and the solos were sung by Miss Teresa Wernecke. Just before the conclusion of the ceremony a beautiful star of red roses, the emblem of martyrdom, sent by Mrs. Cirilos Rebello, was laid on the lower part of the casket. When the mass was over the remains were removed from the church to the street, and were there taken by a body of Cuban colored men, who had requested to be allowed the privilege of carrying their dead leader to the vault, as a mark of their respect to the memory of the man who was the first to liberate his slaves in Cuba. No regular order of procession was observed, and the body, followed by the pall-bearers, the Cuban societies, and an immense crowd of citizens, was carried to the Marble Cemetery, in Second-avenue, near Second-street, the ladies and some of the friends of the family following in carriages. Upon reaching the cemetery the remains were placed in the large receiving vault, where they will remain until they can be carried to Cuba for interment. The silver plate on the lid of the casket bore the following inscription: "Francisco Vicente Aguilera. Nació en Bayamo, Cuba, el dia 23 de Junio de 1821, y Murió en New-York el dia 22 de Febrero de 1877." Francisco Vicente Aguilera, born in Bayamo, Cuba, June 22, 1821, died in New-York, February 22, 1877.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

NO ATTEMPT MADE TO BREAK THE DEADLOCK—MR. STRANAHAN'S NOMINATION AS PARK COMMISSIONER REJECTED.

Beyond indulging in a great deal of debate the Brooklyn Aldermen did very little at yesterday's session. No attempt was made to organize the board, the Republicans having failed to agree on a candidate during the week. Alderman Burnett (Republican) moved that the names of J. S. T. Stranahan, William Marshal, and A. B. Bayliss, nominated by the Mayor some weeks ago as Park Commissioners, be taken from the table. The motion prevailed, and after a great deal of discussion as to whether the names should be voted on collectively or singly, a vote was taken on a motion offered by Alderman Burnett to confirm J. S. T. Stranahan as President of the Park Commission. Before the roll was called, Alderman Griswold (Republican) delivered an elaborate oration. He said he respected and revered Mr. Stranahan; that his name was "like the dawn of a Spring morning," but that he could not vote for him. Mr. Stranahan, the speaker said, represented a system of extravagant expenditure which the people wanted stopped. Alderman Fisher (Republican) said that the rejection of Mr. Stranahan's name would be the darkest day's work the Common Council had ever done. He could not conceive of a Park Commission organized during Mr. Stranahan's life-time of which that gentleman was not a member. The motion to confirm was lost by a vote of 23 to 2, Aldermen Burnett and Fisher voting in the affirmative. The name of William Marshal was next taken up and confirmed. Mr. A. B. Bayliss' name was rejected. Mr. Stranahan holds over as President of the Park Commission until the appointment of two Park Commissioners, that number constituting a quorum.

The bill of Messrs Arthur Crooks and Charles Gaylin, the architects employed to inspect the public buildings of the city, was referred to the Committee on Finance. The bill amounts to $2,542.

A communication from the Board of City Works requesting the confirmation of an assessment was referred to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion as to whether the Board of Aldermen was sufficiently organized to confirm an assessment. After the transaction of some routine business, the board adjourned until next Monday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mary McManus, aged 30, of No. 61 Washington-street, died yesterday morning from the effect of a fall down stairs a week ago.

Rev. S. Irenæus Prime lectured last night in aid of the building fund of the Central Presbyterian Church. Subject—"Wits of the Pulpit."

Mr. Discal, the purchaser of the wreck of the Circassian, now lying on Bridgehampton beach, is preparing to blow up her hull in order to get at her cargo.

Prof. E. Warren Clark will give the first of his series of illustrated lectures this evening at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Forty-second-street and Madison-avenue. Subject—"Around the World in Eighty Minutes."

A gambling saloon at No. 72 West Broadway was closed by the Police last night, and 14 men found therein were arrested and locked up at Police Head-quarters. The name of the proprietor was not ascertained.

Michael Benton, aged 55 years, who lived at No. 605 West Fifty-fifth-street, was struck and instantly killed by engine No. 27 of the Hudson River Railroad, last night, while in the act of attempting to cross the track at Fifty-fifth-street.

The Arkansas bondholders residing in this City received a reply yesterday from that State, accepting their proposition to entertain and agree upon a basis of settlement, which will probably consist of payment of about 50 cents on the dollar.

The officials of the Direct Cable Company received an order from London yesterday, by telegraph, reducing the rates to the public to 25 cents per word, gold, after March 1, in conformity with the reduction recently made by the Anglo-American Cable Company.

One hundred and twenty-five more emigrants will leave for Australia on the bark Sierra Nevada on Saturday next under the auspices of the New South Wales Government. On April 15 the ship Annie H. Smith will be dispatched with another consignment of greater proportions.

Charles Allen, aged 37, of No. 298 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, while at work on the Elevated Railroad track at Ninth-avenue and Gansevoort-street, yesterday was caught between a passing train and the ties and was fatally injured. He was cared for at the Chambers-street Hospital.

Rev. John Weiss will deliver a course of lectures in the parlors of the American Geographical Society, No. 11 West Twenty-ninth-street, on the afternoons of March 1, 3, 5, 7, and 10. The lectures have been arranged for the accommodation of ladies who might not find it convenient to attend an evening course.

The grand choral service composed by Mr. Jerome Hopkins for festival occasions, which attracted much interest last year on its first production as something unusual in ecclesiastical circles, will be performed at Trinity Chapel, April 5, for the benefit of the Orpheon Free Choir-school Fund, under the direction of the composer.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Croker in the case of a barber named William Schellenslager, whose dead body was found on the 23d inst. on the sea wall at One Hundred and Eighth-street, close by the track of the Hudson River Railroad. A verdict of death from shock caused by being struck by a passing locomotive was rendered.

The Secretary of the Greenwich-street Elevated Railroad Company says that the vacancy created by the recent death of Superintendent Daniel W. Wyman will not be filled for the present. His duties will be performed by Mr. Milton Cortright, Vice President and chief executive, and T. Underdonk, Superintendent of rolling stock. It is expected that the Battery extension will be completed this week.

An American District Telegraph boy lost the following-described checks in Wall-street yesterday: One of Lawrence Brothers & Co., for $9,600; one of Brown & Anderton, for $4,800; one of S. S. Sands & Co., for $4,725; one of Manuel & Co., for $9,320 32, and one of H. C. Hardy, for $9,495 31—all drawn to the order of H. W. Mead. The checks were all registered and marked for deposit, so that they cannot be used except by the owner.

The will of Father Michel Ronay, a French clergyman, well known as the founder and patron of the St. Louis College, in West Forty-second-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, was offered for probate yesterday at the Surrogate's office. Father Ronay died in France on Dec. 31. He will appoints Cardinal McCloskey, Vicar General Quinn, Eugene Kelly, and H. C. O'Connor, Executors for the management of the St. Louis College.

The Coast Wrecking Company people say that they have everything once more in trim for moving the Amerique into deep water, and they have no doubt of their ultimate success. The storm did not damage the vessel in the least except to break her rudder. She now lies about 80 feet further up on the beach than she did before the gale, and about 400 feet ahead of her old position, but that fact will add but little to the difficulty of getting her afloat.

BROOKLYN.

The druggists and pharmacists will meet at Granada Hall this afternoon for the purpose of organizing an association.

Coroner Simms will hold an inquest on Friday in the case of the little boy James W. Clunan, who was shot accidentally by a playmate named Edgar C. Smith.

An engine belonging to the old Volunteer Fire Department, several trucks, and a quantity of old iron tools, were sold by auction yesterday at about 60 per cent. less than their original cost.

At a meeting of prominent Republicans, recently held, it was resolved to urge the passage through the Legislature of Mr. Marvin's bill giving power to the Board of Aldermen to regulate the salaries of the city officials.

It is rumored that the distribution of outdoor relief will cease after Wednesday, owing to the exhaustion of the appropriation. There is a deficiency bill at present before the Legislature providing for an additional appropriation of $15,000.

Surrogate Livingstone, through his counsel, served on A. H. Dailey, who is contesting the Surrogateship, his answer to the suit brought by the latter. He denies all fraud in his election, and asks the court to declare him legally entitled to his office.

Mrs. Elizabeth Marr brought an action for limited divorce yesterday in the City Court against her husband, Edward Marr. The defendant is accused of beating his wife, "slinging butcher's knives" at her, and subjecting the plaintiff to other maltreatment.

Application was made yesterday on behalf of Messrs. Kelsey & Loughlin, coal dealers, for the appointment of a Receiver for the American Exotic and Botanic Garden Company. Judge Pratt, after hearing counsel, adjourned further argument on the application for two weeks.

Six months ago Bernard Stanner, a truckman, recovered $17,000 damages for the

The New-York Times.

VOL. XXVI.....NO. 7944. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1877. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON.

VACANCIES IN THE PRESIDENCY.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S SCHEME FORCED THROUGH THE HOUSE—DANGERS OF THE MEASURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The proceedings of the House to-day were distinguished more for what the majority attempted and failed to do than for what they succeeded in doing. After completing the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole and reporting it to the House, instead of going on and passing it finally, Mr. Holman yielded the floor and David Dudley Field came forward with his bill to amend the Revised Statutes in respect to vacancies in the offices of President and Vice President. The previous question was ordered on the final passage of the bill, one half hour being first allowed for discussion. [The bill is printed in full elsewhere.]

Mr. Kasson call attention to the loose phraseology of the bill, and suggested to Mr. Field that a measure of so much importance should not be hastily acted upon. Under the provisions of the bill either house would have the power to defeat an election by the people, and by refusing to concur in a declaration of the result precipitate the very emergency which the bill seeks to avoid. The language of the bill is that whenever the Electoral count is not completed from any cause the President of the Senate shall act as President of the United States. This has the appearance of an invitation to one house to defeat the announcement of the election. The bill is immature, and time should be given for full discussion of so important a measure. Mr. Lawrence opposed the bill upon the ground that it conferred dangerous powers. It would enable the Senate to defeat the popular will and set up their own President as President of the United States. Mr. Neal, a Democrat from Ohio, was unwilling to vote for any bill providing for a new election, and protested against the leadership of the distinguished Republican (referring to Field) who lately came from New-York to lead the Democracy in the House. He warned the Democrats that they had been deceived in the Electoral act, and if they passed this bill they would be again deceived. The effect of the present bill would be to make Oliver P. Morton President of the United States and he would rather take Gov. Hayes for four years than Morton for four months, or four days. Messrs. Seelye and Banks also spoke briefly against the measure, after which Mr. Field spoke for five minutes, to show that the bill was constitutional, and calculated to meet in the future such emergencies as we are now threatened with, and prevent a possible interregnum in the Presidential office. The bill was passed by yeas 138, nays 109, several Democrats voting in the negative.

THE PLANS OF THE FILIBUSTERS.

PROGRAMME OF THE REVOLUTIONISTS—THE COUNT TO BE OBSTRUCTED IN EVERY POSSIBLE MANNER—GRAND SCHEME OF A MEMBER FROM ILLINOIS—A CONSTANT MENACE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The revolutionists appear to be without a settled programme for their guidance to-morrow, but they are determined they will obstruct the count in every possible manner. There will be motions for recesses, and attempts to secure the reading of long documents. Vermont will certainly be objected to, and perhaps Virginia, where a Democratic Elector was disqualified. Springer and Field would doubtless be willing to object to every Democratic State if they could find any plausible ground, but the party generally will not be pleased with any appearance of questioning their own vote. But those who are pledged to filibustering are too crazy and empty headed to consider the appearance or effect of anything that promises to consume time. The report that all the Democratic as well as the Republican States are to be objected to may therefore prove to be true. The prospects of success for the obstructionists cannot be regarded to-night as changed, for no information of any change in their numbers has been discovered, and without an accession of about 40 or 50 votes since their last disclosure of strength they can accomplish nothing. Springer thinks he laid a mine to-day when he offered the resolutions recognizing the Democratic Governors in Louisiana and South Carolina. He thinks the Republican vote against suspending the rules will consolidate Southern members of Congress, and that they will all be found voting hereafter to break up the count. Springer's grand schemes are nearly always back-acting in their results, and this latest invention of his may turn out like his celebrated amendment to the Centennial Appropriation bill. It can only be stated generally of the possible success of delay, that it is not to be lightly treated, and that it is a constant menace to the conclusion of the count. At the same time the probability remains, as heretofore, that the law will be fully executed on Thursday or Friday.

MR. CONKLING'S POSITION.

LATEST PLANS OF THE CONSPIRATORS—THE NEW-YORK SENATOR TO BE CHOSEN PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—There is a claim made to-night that 13 Republican Senators will vote for the Field bill for a new election, and that Mr. Conkling can certainly be elected President of the Senate by a union of Democratic and Republican votes, which are said to be already pledged. Five of those privately named as thus pledged deny the statement. On the Democratic side this scheme is in earnest, and they really look upon Mr. Conkling as the man for the Democrats to secure as President *ad interim*. People cannot very well help asking what this means, and Mr. Voorhees' letter, which denies nothing save those things which were never asserted, is not quite satisfying. There are some plans of certain conspirators which are not declared, and which will only be learned when they are attempted to be put in execution. But the grand necessity for the success of the plot is a majority of votes in the House.

VIOLENT SPEECHES APPLAUDED.

MEETING OF A REFORM CLUB, SO CALLED—A GATHERING OF LAZY LADS AND DISAPPOINTED OFFICE-SEEKERS—THE MOST VIOLENT SPEECHES MOST WARMLY APPLAUDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—At Talmadge Hall, in this city, to-night, a motley crowd of disappointed office seekers, and a number of idle boys, calling themselves the Tilden and Hendricks Reform Club of Washington, assembled for the avowed purpose of protesting against the progress of the Electoral count. The notorious Donn Piatt was the presiding genius of the affair, and his appearance upon the platform was greeted with wild shouts of approval. Col. F. A. Conkling, of New-York, was announced to speak, but sent a telegraphic apology, saying that he sincerely regretted his inability to attend. The crowd was addressed by Messrs. Scott, of Pennsylvania; Hunton, of Virginia; Julian, of Indiana; Gen. Young, of Georgia, and a number of others, who demanded in the strongest terms that the count cease. Mr. Young was particularly violent. He wanted the whole Presidential question referred back to the people, and denounced the Democratic leaders from the South for their recent action. The most violent speeches were the most warmly applauded.

THE TALKING AGAINST TIME.

MONTGOMERY BLAIR AND JERRY BLACK THROWN INTO THE CASE WITHOUT PREPARATION—RAMBLING SPEECH OF THE FORMER—BLACK'S INSULTING ADDRESS—GARRULITY AND BAD TEMPER THE CHARACTERISTICS OF BOTH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Electoral Commission met at 10 o'clock this morning, and the arguments on the South Carolina case were concluded at 1:10. In the first part of the session the court-room was almost deserted, and few persons besides those connected with the management of the case were present. Mr. Hurd, of Ohio, on behalf of the Democratic objectors, spoke nearly an hour, attempting to sustain the objections offered in the joint meeting to counting the votes of the Hayes Electors. Mr. Hurd is regarded as one of the ablest young lawyers of the House, but he found it difficult to construct an argument, and his speech was full of assertions instead of reasons. Mr. Cochrane, of Pennsylvania, a disciple of Jerry Black, who has imbibed all the bitterness of that distinguished antediluvian, without having a particle of his wit, attempted to convince the Commission that they could take proof concerning certain allegations which he presented in the form of a proffer of evidence. The Republican objectors were Representative Lawrence and Senator Christiancy. Mr. Lawrence spoke about half an hour, reviewing the objections to the Hayes votes, which he showed were legal and ought to be counted. He spent no time in referring to the Tilden certificate, being reminded by a member of the Commission that nobody on the other side had claimed that the Tilden vote should be counted, and therefore no argument need be wasted upon it. Senator Christiancy declined to speak.

It lacked 15 minutes to 12 when the Democratic counsel, Montgomery Blair, began his speech. Mr. Blair had been called suddenly into the case and had not examined the points of law, and was without any notes or material for argument. He floundered about like a man in deep water, and finally concluded with a very brief speech. The counsel on the Republican side decided to make no argument in the case. Judge Shellabarger announced that they were willing to leave the subject with the Commission to act upon the information already before it. They objected formally to the taking of testimony as asked by the Democratic side. Judge Black, who had the closing speech for the Democrats, availed himself of the privilege, and after remarking that he was not prepared to argue the South Carolina case, he proceeded to speak in a general way in very much the style and manner that would have been proper if he had been addressing the indignation meeting of employes of the House and temporary residents of Washington in search of office which assembled at Tallmadge Hall to-night. He insulted the Commission in the course of his speech, and behaved in a way which led many persons to suppose that he was under the influence of drink; but such is said not to have been the fact. Black was indecent and insulting, and disgusted some of the Democratic Commissioners, who took pains to show their displeasure by conspicuously reading some papers or pamphlets. The old gentleman is past the age when he is physically able to make long speeches, though the bitterness of his nature is not abated. He concluded soon after 1 o'clock without having advanced an argument or done anything but abuse the Commission. The brevity of his speech was accepted as compensation for his abuse, and at 1:10 the Commission took a half hour's recess preparatory to consulting on its decision.

LOUISIANA AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

UNSUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO RECOGNIZE NICHOLLS AND HAMPTON—DEFEAT OF TWO ATTEMPTS TO SUSPEND THE RULES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Under the rules of the House it is in order to move a suspension of the rules for any purpose during the last six days of the session. Taking advantage of this, the Democrats to-day made two unsuccessful efforts to pass resolutions recognizing Nicholls and Hampton as the lawful Governors of Louisiana and South Carolina. Mr. Schleicher got in the first attempt, which was defeated by yeas 156, nays 93. Mr. Watterson next tried his hand, reciting as a preamble a telegram alleged to have been sent last night by President Grant, in which the belief is expressed that the Nicholls Government would and ought to be recognized as the lawful Government of Louisiana. The resolution attached indorsed the sentiments of the preamble, and proposed to give them the official sanction of Congress, but the House refused to suspend the rules by yeas 127, nays 85.

CONGRESSMAN GLOVER DENOUNCED

AN EX-MEMBER OF CONGRESS BEFORE THE REAL ESTATE POOL COMMITTEE—HOW HE WAS DETAINED IN WASHINGTON, AND WHY—A POSITIVE CONTRADICTION TO AN ATROCIOUS SLANDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Mr. Glover, Chairman of the House Committee on the Real Estate Pool, has at last brought trouble upon himself by his novel manner of conducting investigations. Mr. Glover has been in the habit of subpœaning witnesses to give evidence reflecting upon individuals, without giving the parties assailed an opportunity to meet the accusations. All Winter he has been examining witnesses in secret without the presence of other members of the committee, who have been purposely kept in ignorance of the fact that such examinations were to be made. In this manner Mr. Glover has collected a mass of scandal which he wants the House to order printed, and of the scandalous contents of which no one is informed except Mr. Glover and a dependent who hangs around the committee-room to assist him and supply the places of members of the committee. To-day ex-Congressman Eldredge, of Wisconsin, succeeded in getting the committee together, and read a statement denouncing Glover for his trickery in preventing Eldridge from testifying in his own defense in reply to some star-chamber testimony reflecting upon his integrity as a member of the last Congress. Mr. Eldredge charged Glover with having said to Mr. Pratt, of Iowa, a member of the committee, that he [Glover] wanted to ruin Eldridge politically, and for this purpose desired to have him examined. Glover denied having made such statements, but Pratt insisted that he had, and for a few minutes there was a lively controversy between the two gentlemen. Pratt is willing to take his oath that Glover disclosed to him the plot to ruin Eldredge, and Eldredge has no doubt there was such a plot. The end has not been reached, and Glover may yet find retribution for his villainous treatment of people under investigation.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

EFFORTS TO SECURE NEW LEGISLATION—HOW THEY WERE DISAPPOINTED BY THE SENATE—THE MONEY SPENT BY THE LOBBY THROWN AWAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—At the last session of Congress the Judiciary Commitee of the Senate reported a bill which provided for the refunding of the money advanced by the United States to the Pacific Railroad. For some time past the agents of the roads have been trying to have some act passed which would be more favorable to them, and they succeeded in having two or three bills introduced, which have been debated at length this Winter. During the last few days they have believed that their scheme would be productive of the best results, but to-day they were cruelly disappointed, for the Senate, by a majority of 1, voted to postpone the whole matter until the next session. All the bills referred to will therefore have to be introduced anew, and the money spent by the lobby this Winter has all been thrown away.

THE POET LONGFELLOW.

CELEBRATING HIS SEVENTIETH BIRTHDAY—HOW THE EVENT WAS CELEBRATED AT BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—In accordance with the special request of the poet Longfellow, his seventieth birthday (to-day) was not formally observed here by his friends and admirers, though he was informally called upon at his pleasant and historic home at Cambridge. But at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., his Alma Mater, there was quite a formal recognition of the event. At noon the students, Faculty, and all connected with the college assembled in the chapel. With a few happy remarks, President Chamberlain introduced Prof. Packard, who gave a very interesting sketch of the poet's life, especially during his four years in college and immediately after. Among other remarks, Prof. Packard said that he assisted at the entrance-examination of "Young Longfellow." He read a series of resolutions to be sent to Prof. Longfellow as a greeting in behalf of Bowdoin College. The resolutions were seconded by C. W. Morrill, of the Senior class, with a few appropriate remarks, and were then unanimously adopted. A just tribute was paid to the purity and truth of the poet's life. The affair was most pleasant, and was spontaneous and sincere.

THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPANY—THE INCOME ACCOUNT—THE TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES—GENERAL ASSETS OF THE COMPANY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—The annual report of the Chicago and Alton Railroad is just published. The income account for the past year is $5,087,114, of which $4,960,528 were receipts for traffic. The disbursements were $4,825,650, of which operating expenses amounted to $2,804,290. The balance, after eliminating sundry small amounts of bad debts accumulated since 1863, aggregating $238,366, is $23,126 70, which correctly represents the remainder of the accumulated net earnings from traffic. To the foregoing is added the amount of a special fund of $5,00.00 temporarily appropriated from this account for working supplies. The correct balance is, therefore, $528,126. The general assets of the company at the close of the year, in addition to railway and equipments, was about $1,325,000. The net earnings of the Mississippi Bridge were $96,760. The net profit derived from traffic, after deducting all fixed charges, rents, taxes, &c., is equal to 9 per cent. on the share capital of the company, both preferred and common. The aggregate sum expended for improvements was $397,073. The Directors State they are prepared to take any steps to complete a line to Kansas City.

OPENING OF THE HUDSON.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RESUMPTION OF NAVIGATION—THE FIRST BOATS UP THE RIVER.

Steam boat men report that the Hudson River is open as far north as Poughkeepsie, and that the ice above that point is breaking rapidly. The P. C. Schultz left Pier No. 42 North River on Monday evening, with a full freight, for Cold Spring and New-Hamburg. To-morrow at 5 P. M. the steamer D. B. Hasbrouck and the barge Charles S. Spear, of Homer Ramsdell's Line, will leave Pier No. 35 North River for Highlands, Marlboro, New-Hamburg, and Poughkeepsie. The steamer D. S. Miller, of the same line, will follow on Friday or Saturday. The Catskill boats, Walter Brett and New Champion, have been thoroughly overhauled and repainted, so as to be ready for business next week. On the lower Hudson the boats are making regular trips and carrying full freight. To-morrow the steamer for Fort Lee, Pleasant Valley, and Shady Side will leave Pier No. 42, foot of Canal-street, at 10:30 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. In April the number of trips will be increased. The steamer Alexis is on the route between this City and Yonkers, Nyack, Rockland Lake, and Haverstraw, leaving Pier No. 34 North River daily at 3 P. M. The Wyoming leaves the same pier at the same hour for Perth Amboy and New-Brunswick. For Hastings and Dobb's Ferry, freight and passengers are taken by the propeller Hackensack from Pier No. 34 North River, on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. The Ansonia is receiving the last touches of paint and gold-leaf, and will be placed on the line to Saugerties. Along the river front the boat owners are busy with the work of preparation for the Spring and Summer traffic. Large sums of money have been expended to make the steamers more attractive than they were last year. This year the Peoples' Line will commence the season with the steamers Drew and Dean Richmond. The St. John will be added when the pleasure travel sets in. During the past Winter these boats have been repainted, the engines overhauled, the steward's department remodeled, and many of the state-rooms refurnished. The workmen have nearly completed their labors, so that the boats can leave in 10 days, but it is probable that the first steamer of this line for Albany will not start before March 20. Last year the first trip was made on April 1, and the last on Dec. 1. The Albany Day Line, Pier No. 39, North River, will run the steamers Daniel Drew and Chauncey Vibbard. New shafts, much heavier than the old ones, and new wheels have been put in the Daniel Drew. The hog-frame has been strengthened, and other extensive repairs made.

THE NOVA SCOTIA GREAT SEAL.

HALIFAX, Feb. 27.—The question which has arisen regarding the validity of the great seal of this province having been referred to to-day in the Assembly, the Provincial Secretary stated correspondence which would shortly be laid before the House would show conclusively that the alarm created concerning the matter, as regards public acts and documents, was totally unfounded.

PRESIDENT-ELECT HAYES.

ON DUTY AT COLUMBUS.

THRONGS OF VISITORS CONGRATULATING THE GOVERNOR AT COLUMBUS—PREPARATIONS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP TO WASHINGTON—BELIEF THAT SENATOR SHERMAN WILL BE APPOINTED SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 27.—The Governor's room at the Capitol has been thronged with visitors to-day, who came to pay their respects to the President elect and congratulate him upon what everybody here regards as a practical end of the Electoral contest. Gov. Hayes himself, however, insists that he is still only Governor of Ohio, and reminds his visitors that Wisconsin is not yet reached in the count, and that their congratulations may possibly be premature. Among the visitors to-day were ex-Gov. Beveridge and Congressman-elect L. Bretano, of Illinois; Judge Johnson, of Cincinnati; A. W. Fairbanks, of Cleveland, and one or two other out-of-town residents of more or less note. Most of the callers, however, were citizens of Columbus and its immediate vicinity, in whose eyes the familiar face of their Governor appears to take on a new and strange interest in view of his early elevation to the Presidency. Very few politicians have made their appearance in Columbus thus far, although a large number of travelers, in passing through the city during the last two days, have availed themselves of the opportunity to stop over a train or two and get a glimpse of the new President. Among them was Demas Barnes, of Brooklyn, who called on the Governor to-day, and he is the only New-Yorker I have seen here.

Gov. Hayes is in constant receipt of telegrams from Washington, informing him of the progress made by the Electoral Commission, and it is the prevailing opinion that the final result will be declared to-morrow, in which case the Presidential party will leave here on Thursday noon, as previously telegraphed. They will go by the regular express train, though special cars will be provided for their accommodation. The Presidential family will consist of Gov. and Mrs. Hayes and three children: Webb C., aged 19; Fannie, aged 8, and Scott Russell, aged 6. The two oldest of the four sons of Gov. Hayes are away from home, one of them attending the Cambridge Law School, and the other is a member of the Junior Class of Cornell University. A party of lady friends of Mrs. Hayes from Cincinnati will accompany her to Washington, and a large number of prominent citizens of Ohio are expected to form an escort for the new President. The Legislature will take a recess from Friday morning to the following Tuesday, and most of the Republican members of both houses will go on to the inauguration. The farewell reception to the Governor will take place to-morrow evening or Thursday morning in the Governor's room at the Capitol, members of the Legislature and citizens without distinction of party joining in the ovation.

Nothing has been disclosed by the incoming President as to the formation of his Cabinet, and speculation is left free scope. The impression is very general, however, here in Columbus, that Senator Sherman is to be Secretary of the Treasury, and the names of the candidates to succeed him in the Senate have been freely canvassed by the members of the Legislature for several days past. Congressmen Garfield and Shellabarger and Stanley Mathews are the three names generally mentioned in connection with the place, Garfield's being most prominent. The Republicans have 22 majority on joint ballot in the Legislature, and the unexpired term of Senator Sherman is two years.

The Committee of Arrangements for the farewell ovation to Gov. Hayes have invited the school children of the city and the inmates of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Asylum to participate in the demonstration. The Governor will receive the children and the pupils of the asylum at 4 P. M. to-morrow, and the farewell reception of the citizens will take place in the evening in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol. Ex-Gov. Noyes arrived from Cincinnati this evening, and will accompany the President-elect to Washington.

BOUND TO DEFEAT THE COUNT.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF SPEAKER RANDALL TO A PERSONAL FRIEND—WE WILL FIGHT THE COMMISSION INCH BY INCH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—The filibustering action which the Democrats have been pursuing for some time past in the National House of Representatives regarding the count of the Electoral vote, has received authoritative support by the statement which Speaker Randall makes to a friend residing in Camden, immediately opposite this city. A few days ago Col. J. M. Scovill wrote to Mr. Randall asking him what course the Democrats would pursue in regard to the counting of the vote to-day. Col. Scovill received a written answer from the Speaker saying: "We intend to fight on this Electoral Commission inch by inch, and defeat the count at all hazards." Col. Scovill acknowledged to your correspondent that he received such a letter, but said that there was nothing in it about defeating the count. He, however, refused to produce the letter, saying that it was a personal one, and he could not betray confidence, adding that it was not worth while to say anything about it. This afternoon Col. Scovill made the statement as given above in the office of the *West Jersey Press*, in Camden, in the presence of Hon. Sinnickson Chew, editor of that paper, and Joseph L. Topham, ex-Clerk of the State Legislature, (both of whom the readers of THE TIMES know well by name,) and William Abels, Chairman of the Republican City Committee. He boasted of Randall's stand in the Electoral matter, and was glad the action of the tribunal was to be defeated at all hazards. Scovill is a defeated candidate for Mayor of Camden on the Democratic ticket, and is particularly bitter against his party just at present. While in a fit of anger he made the revelation concerning Randall's proposed course to defeat the will of the people. Scovill is a friend of Randall, and has been in Washington recently engineering some schemes for that individual.

THREATS OF BALTIMORE ROUGHS.

WAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT-ELECT—THE KIND OF PERSONS WHOM GOV. HAYES MAY MEET—DISCOVERY OF A STARTLING PLOT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—The Democratic Party and press of Baltimore are loud in their denunciation of the author and the denial of the report that Gov. Hayes is to be assassinated by Baltimore parties. It had been asserted some time since that a plot for that purpose had been laid in this city, but the idea was scouted by the Democratic leaders, and credited by those who knew the desperate character of many of the roughs who do the bidding of men thought to be honorable. The news that the Electoral Commission had given Louisiana to Hayes set these men nearly wild with disgust is a fact beyond doubt, and that they can be urged to the desperate deeds is also a fact that cannot be denied. The plot has been discovered. The crime may not be done, hence the Democratic press can still term it a "cock and bull story."

ABETTING THE CONSPIRACY.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS OF MEMBERS OF THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE — DISREGARD OF THE COMMISSION ADVISED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

DETROIT, Feb. 27.—The Democratic members of the State Legislature held a protracted caucus last night, which resulted in the adoption of the following, which was ordered to be telegraphed to Speaker Randall and Representative A. S. Williams:

Resolved, That having consented to the formation of the Electoral Commission, we counsel submission as violating every principle upon which it was established. We advise that no further countenance be given it by participating in its further action.

The minority favored a resolution calling upon the House to prevent the completion of the count, but they were finally out-voted two to one.

REVOLUTIONARY ADVICE BY THE CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC STATE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Feb. 27.—The Democratic State Committee met here to-day and passed resolutions, in obedience to instructions from head-quarters, advising the Democrats in Congress to use all Constitutional means to prevent the election of Hayes under the decision of the Commission.

OBSTRUCTIONISTS IN THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 27.—The Democratic members of the Legislature, in caucus this morning, adopted a resolution requesting Representatives in Congress to use all legal means to prevent the inauguration of Mr. Hayes as President.

DISCONTENT WITH THE DELAY.

SENTIMENT AMONG BUSINESS MEN—COMMERCIAL INTERESTS SERIOUSLY AFFECTED—WHAT ANOTHER ELECTION WOULD PRODUCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—The *Press* to-morrow will contain important interviews with the leading business men of the city regarding the action of the House in delaying the count of the Electoral vote. The gentlemen whose opinions were obtained represent capital to the amount of $100,000,000, and upon them depend thousands of persons for support. With one accord they desired to see the matter settled, as it is paralyzing business and bringing on ruin. To quote the remark of Mr. A. J. Drexel, the broker, "I cannot use any words too emphatic to express my condemnation of the unscrupulous partisans who are engaged in the work of delaying the decision." Mr. William Cramp, of the great ship building firm, thought that the ordering of a new election would deal a blow at the commercial interests of the country, the result of which could be scarcely estimated. Among the gentlemen who accord in this opinion are Messrs. Amos R. Little, James C. Hand, Hon. Thomas Cochran, and Joel J. Bailey. The feeling is very strong.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Commercial Exchange, held this morning, S. E. Malone, President, in the chair, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Commercial Exchange of the City of Philadelphia, representing some 700 business firms, would respectfully represent to the Congress of the United States that the business interests of the whole country are hindered and disturbed by the delay in completing the count of the Presidential vote, and in the failure to pass the necessary appropriation bills for carrying on the Government, and that, without distinction of party, this Chamber protests against these failures, and urges that the peace, welfare, and prosperity of the whole people demand prompt action in these matters.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION LAWS.

THE NEW ACT BEFORE THE STATE LEGISLATURE—ITS MAIN PROVISIONS—RADICAL CHANGES REPORTED—DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, Feb. 27.—In the lower house of the State Legislature to-day, the proposed Election law was taken up and made the special order for Thursday morning. Its main provisions are: Application lists for new voters are to be closed 18 days before election, and no names can be added, except that it shall appear on the day of election that an old voter can have his name restored, when left off by clerical error, by consent of both Registers. Now the lists are kept open up to election day, and it is possible to get on names wrongfully, particularly by fraudulent certificates. The Selectmen cannot make new voters after the eighth day before election excepting those whose qualifications of age and residence mature within the last week, and they must be made on the day before election. A residence of one year in the State and six months in the town is necessary for registration now, but four months in a town is required, and a voter once a voter in the State may vote with such local residence of four months. The system of certificate voting is entirely abolished. Naturalization is conferred only by the Superior and Common Pleas Courts, and the applicant must go before the court in the county where he resides. Under the present law, City and Police courts may naturalize and hold evening sessions. In towns of over 7,000 inhabitants provision is made to prevent repeating. The Registers are to prepare checks and separate numbers for every name and residence, these checks to be signed by both Registers, who must appoint a deputy for each voting district, and these deputies are to be in session two days before election, and on election day to issue checks to electors, who must call for them in person and furnish identification when desired. Authority is given the Registers to issue duplicate checks when satisfied that the voter has lost his own, and it has not been voted on. Names when once checked on the lists cannot be voted a second time. All checks are to be preserved, with ballots, for six months after election. It is made a State Prison offense to forge a check, or to present one not belonging to the person offering it. Only two boxes are to be used at an election, one for Representatives and one for all other candidates, including State officers, Representatives in Congress, Presidential Electors, &c. All places where liquor is reported to be sold are to be closed on election day.

The check system has a good deal of machinery about it, but leading Republicans have approved it, and think the Legislature will pass it. Of course the Democrats will oppose it vigorously, and possibly some Republicans will think it is going a little beyond reason, but something is certainly necessary to put a stop to repeating in Connecticut. Another act which is to follow, provides for minority representation in boards of electmen, and gives either Register of Election power to require the applicant to be made an elector to read an entire article of the Constitution or a whole section of the statutes.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS AND DIRECTORS—THE COAL TRADE OF WESTERN MARYLAND—TWO RAILROAD PROJECTS BROUGHT FORWARD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—An important meeting of the stockholders, bondholders, and Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company was held to-day, to consider measures for benefiting the interests of the canal and extending the coal trade of Western Maryland. Gov. John Lee Carroll presided, and the New-York interest was represented by Henry Loveridge, President of the Maryland Coal Company. The bonds and stocks of the canal are held in Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, and New-York. The tone of the meeting was in favor of building an independent railroad from Cumberland to Westernport as a feeder to the canal from the upper mines of Garrett County. Mr. Loveridge also presented the scheme of the Georges Creek and Cumberland Railroad to extend from Cumberland to Locanoning, and stated that New-York interests would embark heartily in it if the canal company would cooperate. At the bottom of the scheme is the competition between the canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the control of coal transportation to tide-water. The Consolidation Coal Company owns the only railroad between Cumberland and the mining region, and that company has lately passed virtually into the hands of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and will remove its offices from New-York to Baltimore. This cuts the canal off from a feeder from the mines, and it will probably accept the New-York offer for the building of one or more roads in whose management it will have a share. The proposition of Mr. Loveridge was favorably received, and will be reported to the next general meeting of the Canal Board. The two railroad projects are separate, but are parts of the general scheme to strengthen the canal in its war with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and restore to it the advantages of railway connection with the mines, of which it has been deprived. The mining corporations are generally ranging themselves on one side or the other, and their competition has had the temporary effect of stopping production altogether. They reduced miners' wages, and the latter struck. Both are holding out, and no coal is being mined. The capital necessary for building the coal roads mentioned would be about $600,000 for each.

AFFAIRS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE TILDA-NORRIS HABEAS CORPUS STILL UNDECIDED IN COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, Feb. 27.—The Supreme Court room was densely packed this morning in anticipation of a decision in the Tilda-Norris habeas corpus case. At 11 o'clock Justices Willard and Wright, the latter colored, came in, and the former announced the court would take a recess until 1 o'clock for consultation. The crowd then dispersed.

A strong guard of negro special constables are stationed across the hall in front of the Justices' consulting room. A deep but subdued excitement prevails. The Supreme Court room was thronged again at 1 o'clock, awaiting the decision. The Justices met in the consulting-room and remained there one hour, when they appeared on the bench and announced that they had been unable to agree on a decision, but might probably in a few days. The docket was then called and the crowd dispersed.

WRECK OF A WHALING STEAMER.

THE SPITZBERGEN, FROM DUNDEE, LOST WITH ALL HANDS, 22 PERSONS.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The whaling steamer Spitzbergen, belonging to Dundee, has been lost near Bergen. All hands, numbering 22 persons, perished.

THE BALTIMORE POSTMASTERSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 27.—A large delegation of the Grand Army of the Republic, and other friends of Gen. E. B. Tyler, left this city to-day to urge the appointment of that gentleman to the position made vacant by the death of Postmaster Denison. The friends of John B. Askew, who has held the position of Assistant Postmaster for the past four years, have also been endeavoring to have that gentleman appointed to the position. It is rumored to-night that his nomination by the President has been sent to the Senate.

MARINE DISASTERS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—C. H. Drury, United States Vice Commercial Agent at Levicka Ovalan, Fiji, reports to the State Department from that port, under date of Jan. 17, the loss of the American schooner Costa Sacramento, of San Francisco, in making the Navanka passage in the north-eastern portion of the Fiji group in the night. The Captain, who had arrived at the Commercial Agency, reported that he left San Francisco Nov. 18, and arrived at Apia Sama Dec. 26, where he discharged his cargo and sailed for Fiji Jan. 3, and was wrecked on a reef on the night of Jan. 6. With his crew of three men he arrived at the agency in an extremely destitute condition.

BREMEN, Feb. 27.—The British steamer, Zena Capt. Court, from New-York Feb. 2, arrived here Feb. 25, with her boats smashed. She also suffered other damage on the voyage.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The American brig, B. F. Nash, stranded at Fiskguard, is much damaged. She is nearly full of water. The British bark Melbourne, Capt. Rogers, from Antwerp Feb. 5, for New-York, lost her anchors in Flushing Roads, and was beached to the eastward of Tenneuse harbor. Her position is not dangerous. The Norwegian bark Samuel, Capt. Flagestadt, from Rotterdam, Feb. 7, for the United States, has been damaged by collision in Maasluis Roads.

GALVESTON, Feb. 27.—The brig Unda, from Havre, is reported ashore 12 miles west of this city. Assistance has been sent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Signal Service Observer at Norfolk, Va., reports to the Chief Signal Officer as follows: The bark Sunbeam, reported last September ashore on Linepuxent beach, arrived here this morn ng in tow of a wrecking steamer. Her keel is gone and she was floated here on her ceiling. She will be taken to Baltimore for repairs.

SUICIDE AT THE STEVENS HOUSE.

On the 5th inst. a young Englishman, giving his name as J. E. Dear, arrived from Liverpool and registered at the Stevens House, No. 29 Broadway. A room on the third floor of the hotel was assigned him and he remained a guest there since that time. He was not engaged in any business, but appeared to be well supplied with funds and spent his money very liberally. On Monday evening about 8 o'clock he entered the hotel, and asked the clerk for the key of the room, which was handed him, and he went up-stairs. This is the last time he was seen alive. Yesterday morning at 9 o'clock the chamber-maid went to the room occupied by Dear, and finding it locked rapped for admission, but received no response. She returned again at noon, and finding the door still locked, with the key inside, she became alarmed, and informed Mr. Allen, the proprietor of the hotel. The door of the room was forced open, and Dear was found lying dead on the floor with his throat cut, and a razor still clasped in his hand. He had been dead for some hours when found. Coroner Croker held an inquest in the case, and a verdict of suicide was rendered. Mr. Allen sent word to Gorman & Co., of No. 7 Wall-street, with whom the deceased had some financial relations, and the firm took charge of the remains and had them removed to an undertaker's establishment in Greenwich-street. The funeral of the deceased will take place to-day, and the remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery. The proprietor of the hotel failed to make known the facts to the Police, and was very anxious to keep the suicide from the newspapers. The motive for the suicide could not be learned.

THE ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL.

SOUTH CAROLINA FOR HAYES.

DEMOCRATIC LAWYERS AND COMMISSIONERS TALKING TO CONSUME TIME—NO ARGUMENTS ON THE REPUBLICAN SIDE EXCEPT BY THE OBJECTOR, MR. LAWRENCE—THE DEMOCRATIC COMMISSIONERS EVIDENTLY COGNIZANT OF THE ACTION OF THE HOUSE—THE DISPOSITION TO TALK LESS MANIFEST AFTER THE ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Electoral Commission adjourned to-night at 7:30, having completed all the work that is expected to fall to it in the counting of the Electoral vote. Again, the decision was by a majority of 8 to 7, the Democratic Commissioners voting together not to count any Electoral votes from the State of South Carolina, though the majority of Hayes is unchallenged in that State, and the Democratic Committee of the House reported that he was undoubtedly elected. Judge Abbott, one of the Commissioners, was a member of the committee that made the report. The ground upon which the seven Democrats sustained their partisan vote was chiefly that the presence of the military in the State overawed the citizens and prevented the election from being fair and legal. An incidental objection, which was sustained with considerable argument in the Commission, was the failure of the Hayes Electors to certify that they voted by ballot; but it was found on an examination of the statute that this statement is not required in the certificates, which conformed exactly to the law. On the resolution that the Tilden votes were not the lawful and constitutional votes of the State the Commission was unanimous; but there can be no credit claimed by the Democrats for this vote, since the counsel and the objectors and the entire body of the Democratic Party are forced to admit that the Hayes Electors had a majority of votes. This resolution was merely formal, and was not an expression of any opinion on the merits of the South Carolina case which were embodied in the resolution on counting the Hayes Electors.

The Commission, after the conclusion of the arguments, assembled at 1:45 o'clock to consider its decision. At that time a suggestion was made that very little argument would be necessary, but Mr. Hunton rose and spoke for an hour. About 15 minutes of his speech was taken up by reading the Democratic proffer of evidence which had already been twice read in the hearing of the Commission within a couple of hours. Then he did not read it for the purpose of comment, but evidently to extend the time of his speech as much as possible. It was supposed that when Mr. Hunton concluded a vote might be taken, but Judge Abbott took the floor and spoke for about three-

Electors, which being excluded would give the majority to the Tilden Electors.

Second—That immediately after the adjournment of Congress, to wit, on the month of August, 1876, a large number of United States soldiers under the command of Gen. Ruger were sent by the President into said State; that on Oct. 16 Gen. Ruger telegraphed to the authorities at Washington that all was quiet, that there was no need for further troops, that if he deemed a further force necessary he would so inform them; that he never did call for more troops, and that on Oct 17 the President issued a proclamation declaring that the people of said State were in a condition of insurrection, and that immediately thereafter large numbers of United States soldiers were sent into said State; that at no time prior to the last-mentioned date was there a condition of violence or insurrection which the authorities of the State were unable to control; that at no time during the year 1876 did such a state of affairs exist in South Carolina as justified the intervention of the Federal Government.

Third—That troops were sent into said State without any action in the Legislature thereof, although the same could have been readily convened.

Fourth—That the troops were sent into said State, not for the purpose of quelling insurrection, of preserving peace and good order; but for the purpose, and with the design of overawing the voters of said State; that troops were stationed at or near the polls on election day, and that their presence, before and at the day of election, did put obstruct and interfere with the expression of the popular will and prevent a free election.

Fifth—That the presence of said troops served to embolden the more desperate, negroes being assured by the party leaders that said troops were there for the purpose of protecting them in any act of violence. That the blacks throughout the Counties of Buford and Charleston inaugurated a condition of riot and lawlessness; that public officials incited them to the commission of every character of crime; that murder was committed and the perpetrators were allowed to escape punishment; that Justices refused to issue warrants of arrest for criminals charged even with the crime of murder, and Sheriffs refused to execute said warrants if issued; that the Police force of the City of Charleston, composed almost entirely of Republicans, engaged in shooting down upon the public streets quiet and inoffensive white men, many of them being leaders in the riots which occurred; that upon election day the negroes assembled at the polls, and with rifles, shot-guns, and other weapons prevented negroes who wished to do so from voting the Democratic ticket; that the State Militia, composed of the worst elements of the negro population, supplied with State arms, was also at the polls aiding and abetting in the violation of law and in the intimidation of voters; that the Sheriff of Charleston County, one of the Republican Electors, without warrant or authority of law, appointed hundreds of so-called Deputy Sheriffs—all negroes and Republicans—investing them with the power to make arrests at their pleasure; that these Deputy Sheriffs swarmed about the various polls on election day, and their threats and violence did hinder and prevent many citizens from voting, and did arrest and imprison without warrant many of those who attempted to vote the Democratic ticket; that persons styled United States Deputy Marshals were also stationed at the polls and by assisting such Deputy Sheriffs; that throughout the State the negroes believed the United States soldiers had been sent to shoot them if they did not vote the Republican ticket.

Sixth—That such violence and lawlessness existed throughout the Counties of Charleston and Buford shortly before and on the day of the election, which said lawlessness was primarily attributed to the occupation of the said State by United States soldiers; that no free election could be or was held in said counties; that on the contrary the popular will found no expression at the polls; that by reason of the lawlessness which existed in the County of Charleston alone the Republican Electors secured a majority of about 7,000 votes.

In that connection the SPEAKER called attention to volume 3, section 2,519, Lincoln, page 173.

THE REPUBLICAN OBJECTION.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, followed Mr. Hurd, and stated his objections to certificate No. 2. He first directed the attention of the Commission to the papers purporting to be certificates of the Electoral votes cast for Tilden and Hendricks by Theodore J. Barker and others, claiming to be Electors for South Carolina. To these he objected.

First—Because they were here without the certificate required by sections 136 and 138 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. Those sections required that there should be a list of the names certified by the Executive of the State.

Second—Because they were here without the certificate required by the statute of South Carolina, according to chapter 9 of the Revised Statutes of South Carolina, No. 3, section 15.

Commissioner ABBOTT said that if that the other side made no objection, as he understood, to the certificate, and there was no use in arguing it.

Judge Lawrence accordingly gave up that portion of his argument, and proceeded to inquire as to the legal appointment of the Hayes Electors. From the evidence to which he had already referred it was sufficiently shown, he thought, that they were duly appointed Electors, and that theirs were the votes provided by the Constitution to be counted, unless some of the objections made to them should be well taken. The speaker very briefly considered these objections, saying in regard to the first objection that the clause of the Constitution as to registration was directory, and the failure to comply with it could not affect the result. Such a provision, he said, in a State Constitution could not take from the State Legislature the power given to it by the Constitution of the United States to provide for the appointment of Electors without registration in such manner as the Legislature might direct; and, finally, that the Legislature had complied with the constitutional provision requiring registration. He read the statute relating to registration in South Carolina in the light of authority and reason. The failure to enact a registration law could not affect the authority of the Electors. He answered the second objection by saying that the State Constitution could not take from the Legislature the right given to it by the Constitution of the United States to appoint Electors without the registration of voters in such a manner as the Legislature might direct. In other words, if the State Constitution required the State to enact a law for the registration of Electors it was unconstitutional. The Constitution of the United States provided that each State should appoint Electors in such manner as the Legislature thereof might direct.

Commissioner Abbott asked if he meant to say that it was unconstitutional that the State Constitution should provide that elections should take place by election laws.

Mr. Lawrence replied: Yes; I meant to say that the matter of appointment of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States is, by the Constitution of the United States, intrusted solely to the discretion of the State Legislature, and is absolutely uncontrolable by any provision of the State Constitution. The State Legislature was made the exclusive judge of the manner in which the popular elections should be authorized, regulated, and the result declared, subject only to the amendments of the Constitution in relation to suffrage, and such regulations as Congress might from time to time provide. The State Constitution could not require a registration law. In the third place, he proceeded to show that the Legislature had complied with the constitutional provision requiring registration, and he quoted the election law as to each voting precinct and the Revised Statutes also. Now, the second objection was that the State of South Carolina during the year 1876 did not have a republican form of government. It was a sufficient answer to say that South Carolina was duly represented in the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States during all this time, and this was conclusive evidence in every particular against the objection that had been made. The third objection was answered by the speaker, by saying that there was no proof to support this objection. Still more, it was not the function of this tribunal to hear evidence in support of it or to make the inquiry. This was decided in principle by the determination of this Commission as to the Florida Electors. But, if the Commission could make the inquiry, still the Government of the United States has authority to place troops in South Carolina, and, when placed, it must be presumed to have been properly done, on sufficient authority, and for sufficient reasons. In regard to the fourth objection made, the speaker said it was a sufficient answer to say that it was unsupported by evidence; it was not competent to receive proof in support of the legal presumption was that the Deputy United States Marshals did their duty properly. If proof were, however, offered it could undoubtedly be shown that they did not interfere with the suffrage, but as no such evidence was competent, no question of the law arises. As to the first and second objection, he said it was also unsupported by evidence, and entirely unfounded in fact; was contradicted by the truth of history, and was overthrown by the same authority he had already cited in the case of Luther against Borden.

At the close of Mr. Lawrence's argument, Mr. Justice Clifford inquired if there were any other counsel to argue objections.

Mr. Lawrence replied "No," as Senator Christiancy waived his right to argue.

MR. BLAIR'S ARGUMENT.

The counsel were then invited to proceed, and Montgomery Blair opened the case as the counsel for the objectors on the Democratic side. Mr. Blair offered to prove that owing to the intimidation and violence, &c., there was no free election. The evidence supported completely objections three and four, and the first ground of his objection to counting certificate No. 1 was that there was no registration of Electors as provided by the law He should proceed to notice the argument on the other side—that by the Constitution of the United States the power of directing the mode of making the elections or the appointment of Electors is vested in the Legislature of the State, and that any proposition interfering with the discretion of that body was a violation of the Constitution of the United States. He believed the case of certificate No. 1 rested entirely on that proposition. The Registration law was not a time nor a manner, and there was no provision in the Constitution of the United States at all directing that the Legislature of the State should be paramount to the Constitution of that State by which it was created. The intention of the Constitution of the United States was simply to make use of the agencies of the State, undoubtedly for the purpose of appointing an Elector. The Legislature of the State is an agency of the United States, but it was an agency created by the State of which it was a co-ordinate department of the Government, and of course it must exercise its agency for the United States in accordance with the power which creates and makes it. The counsel took up the objection in regard to the violation of the rights of the people of this State by the incursion of the military power into the State for the purpose of controlling affairs of that State, by the military power of the United States. It seemed to him an all sufficient ground to throw aside and defeat this vote.

Mr. Commissioner ABBOTT asked Mr. Blair: Do you find any case where the national power over the mandate of the Constitution requiring a registry has been sufficient to defeat an election?

Mr. Blair—There is not a case to be found in the books where the constitutional requirement of a registry has ever been denied, except in the case of South Carolina.

THE REPUBLICANS SUBMIT THE CASE WITHOUT ARGUMENT.

At the conclusion of Mr. Blair's argument, Mr. Justice Clifford invited counsel on the Republican side to follow. Mr. Mathews and Mr. Shellabarger conferred together an instant, and then

Mr. Shellabarger said—The counsel have decided, in view of the shortness of the time remaining in which to make the count, that they will submit the case without argument.

Mr. Justice Clifford inquired if the other side cared to make any further argument.

Mr. Cochrane replied that Judge Black would address the Commission.

MR. BLACK'S ARGUMENT.

Judge Black began as follows: I had no intention of arguing the case; did not know what the objections were and never heard them. It would be the highest presumption in me to attempt to argue upon such a case as this is, having no previous opportunity of considering it which would put me in a condition better than the Judges are in themselves. My idea of the duty which counsel owes a court, or any other tribunal, is that he should never open his mouth except for the purpose of assisting the Judges in coming to a correct conclusion, and if he is not in a condition to do that he ought to keep his seat. Besides that, I am, I suppose, the very last man in this whole nation that ought to be called upon to speak here and now. Everybody has suffered more or less by the war which is past and gone, but I am more than ordinarily conscious that I have lost the dignity of an American citizen, and that this nation, to which I was proud to belong, has got her foot in a trap from which she cannot release herself. If it were possible that going out on a forlorn hope would have the least effect in making this wrong of a less long life, I would gladly go out, and I do not know how I might feel if I were called upon to give my life for the safety of the country. But I ought to be willing, if I could redeem this nation from the infamy with which she is clothed from head to foot, to lay down my life and go to my grave in her cause freely. However, I do not know that anything can save us. We have certain objections that look to me in this case perfectly insuperable to the counting of this vote, perfectly clear and right, but I cannot hope that they will bear that appearance in other men's eyes. I tell you that the state of feeling to which I, in common with millions of others, have been wrought up, perhaps prevents me from seeing this thing in its true light. On my own cool, you are wise, you look upon this business as being no injury to the country. You think, on the contrary, that the sanctification of that fraud is of slight interest to the nation; that when that is crowned and made omnipotent we will all be better off than if the truth had prevailed and justice had triumphed. Now, turning your cool consideration to this subject for a moment, see whether it is possible for you to say whether this is just right, according to the law of the land—according to the law of the land as it was before the creation of this Commission. He then proceeded to argue against the legality of the election in South Carolina, and, continuing, said: Now, that is the law; of course, we may struggle for justice and cry for mercy; we may go down on our knees and beg and woo for some little recognition of our rights as American citizens, but we might as well put up our prayers to Jupiter, and Mars, and Apollo. There is not a god in Olympus that would not listen to us with more favor than we would be listened to by [here the speaker, with uplifted finger, hesitated, turned slowly around, and directing his gaze away from the members of the Commission to the Republican counsel; the gentlemen on the other side. [Great laughter, instantly checked by the Presiding Justice.] It is only to them that we can appeal, because you, gentlemen, [turning again to the Bench,] unfortunately cannot help us. Of course, you are afflicted, like all other people, with the vice of consistency. Now, you have said that where in any case of a State the record was offered to be laid before your eyes, and that before you had nothing to do but look at it, showing that certain persons were not only not appointed but rejected, and where certain other persons were appointed and the appointing power had recorded its act, that that was not the question, not who were duly appointed, but who certain parties who committed a most foul crime forging returns and falsifying the record said were appointed. That was the only question you said for you to consider. Now, then, why should we talk about it any further? What is the use of going behind the returns to show irregularity if we cannot show who were appointed? So sacred is what is called a return, according to law, mind you, that you must pronounce a vote cast by a man that the Constitution of the United States expressly declares shall not have the power of counting the vote a good vote—that is, it is according to the Constitution after it is done, although it is known to be in the very teeth of the Constitution. Now you see why we are hopeless and why we feel badly. The question whether these men were authorized to cast a vote or not, or whether they are bogus Electors, is a thing to be inquired into always and everywhere. The speaker then proceeded to argue that Congress should examine and verify the certificates, and after a comparison with the proposed Turkish reforms, concluded as follows: But this thing being established, this omnipotent fraud being sustained by the public authorities of the nation and removed entirely beyond our reach of redress it is as a matter of course an invitation to everybody to do the same thing hereafter. I don't expect to see an honest election again. I shall only want to know hereafter what sort of scoundrels they have got for a Returning Board. I think there never was a set of gentlemen who had a better right to rejoice over another. Well may you say, "We have made a covenant with death, and with hell are we at an agreement." Under falsehood have we hid ourselves." But, nevertheless, wait a little while. The waters of truth will rise gradually, but surely, and then look out for the overflowing scourge. The refuge of lies shall be swept away, and the hiding-place of falsehood shall be uncovered. Some day, or another this mighty nation will rouse herself up. Bide your time. The mill of God grinds slowly, but it grinds dreadful fine, and we will let the water on before a very great while.

ACTION OF THE COMMISSION.

The Commission then went into secret session, and the room was cleared of spectators. The Commission remained in secret session from 1:45 to 7 P. M. After the discussion had continued three and a half hours, Mr. Edmunds submitted a motion that voting should commence at 6 o'clock. This motion was agreed to—Yeas 8, nays 7. After 6 P. M. propositions were offered and voted on as follows:

Mr. Morton then submitted the following:

That it is not competent for the two houses, assembled for the purpose of counting the votes for President and Vice President, to inquire by evidence whether a State regularly represented in the two houses of Congress and recognized as a State of the United States by the other departments of the Government, has a Government republican in form.

Resolved, That while the existence of public disturbance and anarchy in any State, to such an extent as to make it impossible for the State to exercise its rights to appoint electors of President and Vice President, and to express its will in that behalf, is sufficient cause for rejecting such electoral votes purporting to be the votes of electors appointed thereby; yet that when a State is regularly represented as a State in the Congress of the United States, and is recognized as a State by the other departments of the Government, and has a Government republican in form, and does appoint Electors in the manner prescribed by the Legislature thereof, evidence cannot be received by the two houses of Congress assembled to count the votes for President and Vice President, as aforesaid, to show that disturbances existed at the time of the election, which may have interfered to a greater or less extent with the freedom of election at the polls in said State.

Resolved, That it is not competent for the two houses of Congress, when assembled to count the votes for President and Vice President, by taking evidence, to determine the regularity of the action of the President of the United States in sending a military force into any State for the preservation of order or the suppression of insurrection and domestic violence, in order by such power to lay a ground for rejecting the Electoral vote of said State.

Resolved, That in view of the propositions contained in the three foregoing resolutions, the evidence off red to show that the State of South Carolina in the late election did not have a republican form of government, and the evidence offered on the subject of disorder and violence and the presence of troops in said State during said section, is not competent, but that, notwithstanding the offer of such evidence, the Electoral votes of the State of South Carolina ought to be received and counted, if not objectionable on other grounds.

Resolved, That the other objections to certificate No. 1 show no valid cause for rejecting the same.

Adopted.

Mr. FIELD offered the following substitutes:

Resolved, That evidence is admissible to show that prior to and during the election of the 7th day of November, 1876, in the cities of South Carolina, there were military stationed in various parts of the State, at or near the polling places, detachments of troops of the army of the United States, by whose presence and interference qualified voters of the State were deprived of the right of suffrage, and a free choice by the people of the Presidential Electors was prevented.

Resolved, That evidence is inadmissible to show that the election on the 7th day of November, 1876, in South Carolina there were stationed at the several polling-places in the State deputy Marshals of the United States, exceeding 1,000 in number, by whose unlawful action and interference, under orders from the Department of Justice, qualified voters of the State were deprived of the right of suffrage and a free choice by the people of Presidential Electors was prevented.

These substitutes were rejected.

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Bayard, Clifford, Field, Hunton, Kernan, and Payne—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Bradley, Edmunds, Frelinghuysen, Garfield, Hoar, Miller, Morton, and Strong—8.

The question recurring on the adoption of Mr. Morton's resolutions, they were adopted—yeas 8, nays 7—the above vote being reversed.

Mr. Frelinghuysen offered the following:

Resolved, That Theodore R. Barker, S. McGowan, John W. Harrington, John Isaac Ingraham, William Wallace, John B. Erwin, and Robert Aldrich, the persons named as electors in certificate No. 2, were not the lawful Electors for the State of South Carolina, and that their votes are not the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and should not be counted.

This was adopted unanimously.

Mr. Morton offered the following:

Resolved, That C. C. Bowan, J. Winsmith, Thomas B. Johnston, Timothy Hurley, W. B. Nash, Wilson Cook, and W. F. Myers, the persons named as Electors in certificate No. 1, were the lawful Electors for the State of South Carolina, and that their votes are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and should be counted for President and Vice President of the United States.

Adopted by yeas 8, nays 7, the same as the vote on Mr. Morton's previous resolution.

A report is to be presented to the two houses giving the grounds on which the Commission had reached its decision. Mr. Morton offered the following:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Commission are due to Commissioner Clifford for the ability, impartiality, and urbanity with which he has presided over its deliberations.

Adopted unanimously.

A resolution offered by Mr. Strong was adopted, authorizing the members of the Commission to file the remarks made by them during the consultations of the Commission, and have the same published with the proceedings of the Commission. A resolution removing the injunction of secrecy was also adopted.

On motion of Mr. Garfield, at 6:54 P. M. the Commission adjourned until 11 o'clock Friday morning, March 2, unless sooner called together by its presiding officer.

THE COMMISSION'S REPORT.

The report of the Commission is in substance as follows:

The Electoral Commission, having received certain certificates and papers purporting to be certificates and papers accompanying the same of the Electoral vote from the State of South Carolina, and the objections thereto, reports that it has duly considered the same, and has by a majority of votes decided and does hereby decide that the votes of C. C. Bowen, John Winsmith, Thomas B. Johnston, Timothy Hurley, W. B. Nash, William Cook, and William F. Meyers, named in the certificate of Gov. Chamberlain, which votes are certified by said persons, as appears by the certificates submitted to the Commission as aforesaid and hereinafter referred to, are the votes provided for by the Constitution of the United States, and the same are lawfully to be counted as therein certified, namely seven votes for Rutherford B. Hayes, of the State of Ohio, for President, and seven votes for William A. Wheeler, of the State of New-York, for Vice President. The Commission, by a majority of votes, decide and declare that the seven persons first before named were duly appointed Electors in and for the said State of South Carolina. The chief ground of this decision is that it appears upon such evidence as by the Constitution and the law creating this Commission is competent and pertinent to the consideration of the subject; that the before mentioned Electors appear to have been lawfully appointed such Electors of President and Vice President of the United States for the term beginning March 4, 1877, of the State of South Carolina, and that they voted as such at the time and in the manner provided for by the Constitution of the United States and the law; and the Commission has, by a majority of votes, decided that it is not competent under the Constitution and the law to go into evidence *aliunde*, the papers opened by the President of the Senate, in the presence of the two houses, to prove that other persons than those regularly certified to by the Governor of the State, on and according to the determination of the appointment by the Returning officers for elections in said State, prior to the time required for the performance of their duties, had been appointed Electors, or by counter proof to show that they had not, or that the determination of the said Returning Officers was not in accordance with the truth and fact, the Commission by a majority of votes being of the opinion that it is not within the jurisdiction of the two houses of Congress assembled to count the votes for President and Vice President, to enter upon a trial of such questions.

The report will also set forth the fact that the votes of the Democratic Electors of South Carolina were rejected by a unanimous vote of the Commission.

The Secretary of the Commission will to-morrow morning deliver to the President pro tem. of the Senate the formal decision above described, together with all the certificates and accompanying papers in the case which had been referred to the Commission; and the Secretary will also deliver to the Speaker of the House a formal notification, signed by the President of the Commission, that their decision had been communicated to the President pro tem.

REPORT ON CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION MADE—130 WITNESSES EXAMINED—THE VIEWS OF ALL CLASSES HEARD—THE EFFECTS OF CHEAP LABOR—NO DESIRE FOR PROGRESS ON THE PART OF THE MONGOLIAN RACE—IMMORALITY UNMENTIONABLE—A STARTLING ARRAY OF FACTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The report of the Joint Special Committee to investigate Chinese immigration, after referring to the resolutions creating it, says: In conducting the investigation required by the resolutions the Joint Committee visited the Pacific coast and examined 130 witnesses. In conducting this examination the committee divided their work so as to first hear persons opposed to the unlimited introduction of Chinese, and to this branch of the subject a limited time was given. They then heard the testimony of persons favorable to such introduction, and concluded by affording time for witnesses in rebuttal. In the opinion of the committee it may be said that the resources of California and the Pacific coast have been more rapidly developed with the cheap and docile labor of Chinese than they would have been without this element. So far as material prosperity is concerned, it cannot be doubted that the Pacific coast has been a great gainer. This is true, at any rate, of the capitalist classes. If the inquiry should stop there, if it should be satisfied by the certainty that money is made out of the present condition of things, and not look to the present or future moral or political welfare of our Pacific States, it must be conceded, at least, that many enterprising men find their profit in Chinese immigration, and the general resources of the Pacific are being rapidly developed by means of Chinese labor.

The committee found that laboring men and artisans, perhaps without exception, were opposed to the influx of Chinese, on the ground that hard experience had shown that they are thereby thrown out of employment, and the means of decent livelihood are more difficult of acquisition. But the opposition to Chinese immigration was not confined to laboring men and mechanics. In the testimony will be found that of lawyers, doctors, merchants, divines, Judges, and others in large numbers, speaking of their own observation and belief, that the apparent prosperity derived from the presence of Chinese is deceptive and unwholesome, ruinous to our laboring classes, promotive of caste, and dangerous to free institutions. In the progress of their investigation the committee called before them the Municipal authorities of San Francisco, including the Executive, Legislative, Health, and Police Departments, to ascertain the numbers, habits, and modes of life of the Chinese in San Francisco. The number of adult Chinese residents in that city averages at present, during a year, about 35,000. The testimony shows that the Chinese live in filthy dwellings, upon poor food, crowded together in narrow quarters, disregarding health and fire ordinances, and that their vices are corrupting to the morals of the city, especially of the young.

Among the testimony will be found that of some 20 operatives, numbering nearly as many trades, in which details are given in relation to different industrial pursuits which are either monopolized by the Chinese, or are fast becoming so. This evidence shows that the Chinese have reduced wages to what would be starvation prices for white men and women, and engrossed so much of the labor in the various callings that there is a lack of employment for whites; and young men are growing up in idleness, while young women willing to work are compelled to resort to doubtful means of support. The hardships resulting from these causes bear with especial weight upon women.

As the safety of republican institutions requires that the exercise of the franchise shall be only by those who have a love and appreciation of our institutions, and this rule excludes the great mass of the Chinese from the ballot as a necessary means to public safety, yet the application of the rule deprives them of the only adequate protection which any class in a republic for its security of any distinctive large class of persons. An indigestible mass in the community, distinct in language, pagan in religion, inferior in mental and moral qualities and all peculiarities, is an undesirable element in a republic, but becomes especially so if political power is placed in its hands. The safety of the State demands that such power shall not be so placed. The safety of the class, however, seems to depend in a measure upon that power. To any one reading the testimony which we lay before the two houses it will become painfully evident that the Pacific coast must in time become either American or Mongolian.

Upon the point of morals there is no Aryan or European race which is not far superior to the Chinese as a class. There is no intermarriage between the Asiatics and the Caucasian race. The presence of the Chinese discourages and retards white immigration to the Pacific States. It is very clearly in evidence that the number of the Chinese on the Pacific coast is rapidly increasing, not by births, for there are few of these, but by importations, so that the same uneducated class is supplied perpetually. The Chinese do not come to make their home in this country; their only purpose is to acquire what would be a competence in China and return there to enjoy it. It further appears from the evidence that the Chinese do not desire to become citizens of this country, and have no knowledge of, or appreciation for, our institutions. Very few of them learn to speak our language. They do not desire the ballot, and there is danger if they had it their "head men" would control the sale of it in quantities large enough to determine any election. That it would be destructive to the Pacific States to put the ballot in their hands was very generally believed by the witnesses. The tide of Chinese immigration is gradually tending eastward, and before a quarter of a century the difficult question that now arises upon the Pacific coast will probably have to be met upon the banks of the Mississippi, and perhaps on the Ohio and Hudson. Many people of the Pacific coast believe that this influx of Chinese is a standing menace to republican institutions upon the Pacific, and the existence there of Christian civilization. From all the facts that they have gathered bearing upon the matter, and considering fairly the testimony for and against the Chinese, the committee believes that this opinion is well founded. They believe that free institutions, founded upon free schools and intelligence, can only be maintained where based on intelligent and adequately-paid labor. Chinese emigration involves sordid wages, no public schools, and the absence of the family. We speak of the Chinese as they have exhibited themselves on the Pacific coast for 25 years past, and as they are there at the present time. They show few of the characteristics of a desirable population, and many to be deprecated by any patriot.

This problem is too important to be treated with indifference. Congress should solve it, having due regard to any rights already accrued under existing treaties and to humanity. But it must be solved in the judgment of the committee, unless our Pacific possessions are to be ultimately given over to a race alien in all its tendencies, which will make of it practically provinces of China rather than States of the Union.

The committee recommend that measures be taken by the Executive looking toward a modification of the existing treaty with China, confining it to strictly commercial purposes, and that Congress legislate to restrain the great influx of Asiatics to this country. It is not believed that either of these measures would be looked upon with disfavor by the Chinese Government. Whether this is so or not, a duty is owing to the Pacific States and Territories which are suffering under a terrible scourge, but are patiently waiting for relief from Congress.

THROAT AND CHEST DISEASES.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW-YORK DISPENSARY—REPORTS ON THE WORK ACCOMPLISHED SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE INSTITUTION—DR. RUPPANER RE-ELECTED PHYSICIAN IN CHIEF, TOGETHER WITH MOST OF THE OLD OFFICERS.

The Board of Trustees of the New-York Dispensary for Diseases of the Throat and Chest held their annual meeting at the residence of the President, Mr. Rush C. Hawkins, No. 16 West Twenty-third-street, on Monday evening. The old Board of Trustees were re-elected, with the exception of J. H. Sherwood, whose place was filled by the election of Mr. John B. Pannes, the law partner of Col. Hawkins, and the latter gentleman was re-elected President and Treasurer. Other officers were elected as follows: John R. Flanagan, Vice President; John B. Pannes, Secretary, in place of Dr. C. E. Beebe, whose resignation as Secretary and Assistant Physician was accepted; A. Ruppaner, M. D., Physician in Chief, who had tendered his resignation to the Board of Trustees after seven years of continuous service, consented to withdraw the same, and will continue at the head of the institution for the present.

The seventh annual report of the Board of Trustees was presented and read. It gives a summary of the work accomplished since the foundation of the institution. The total number of patients treated during the seven years ending Dec. 31, 1876, was 8,467, and about 9,000 prescriptions were written, in many cases medicines being furnished gratuitously. The treatment of each patient cost about $2 12. The only items of expense are rent, gas, coal, medicines, salary of janitor, instruments, and repairs, the janitor being the only person connected with the institution who has ever drawn any pay. A large proportion of the cases treated were chronic, the majority of which have been permanently cured. The patients have been mostly poor, working men and women, some of whom were once in better circumstances and able to employ their own medical adviser. The Trustees allude to the constantly increasing number of applicants, and the necessity for a well appointed hospital for the exclusive treatment of throat, chest, and lung diseases. They state that New-York is far behind several other cities in this respect, London being particularly favored in the possession of at least two institutions of this character. The expenses of a hospital with 25 beds, and a dispensary attached, would be only about $10,000 a year, and the Trustees express the hope that in the near future some compassionate philanthropist will endow an institution of this kind. In conclusion the report pays a well-deserved tribute to the Physician in Chief of the Dispensary, as it says: "Dr. Austen Ruppaner, whose efforts contributed largely toward the establishment of this, the first, and, for a long time, the only special institution for the treatment of diseases of the throat and chest in New-York City, and who has labored so assiduously to make it a useful success, for his seven years of laborious and strictly gratuitous service as Physician in Chief, entitled to the respect and gratitude of the public."

Dr. Ruppaner, in his report to the Board of Trustees after reviewing the work of the dispensary since its foundation, gives the results accomplished each year, as follows: The number of cases of throat diseases treated was 904; chest diseases, 69; 1871, throat diseases, 312; chest diseases, 122; 1872, throat diseases, 443; chest diseases, 180; 1873, throat diseases, 548; chest diseases, 236; 1874, throat diseases, 1,377; chest diseases, 563; 1875, throat diseases, 1,355; chest diseases 593; 1876, throat diseases, 1,588; chest diseases 723; total number of patients treated in seven years, 8,467, of whom 5,985 were treated for throat diseases, and 2,482 for diseases of the chest. The number of examinations and consultations in these cases was 33,868. When it is considered that in throat cases each consultation implies an examination, and that in pulmonary or cardiac complaints an examination of the chest, an idea can be formed of the large amount of gratuitous labor performed by the physicians. The maximum attendance of patients per day has been 49, and the minimum attendance 3. The number of males treated was 4,466; women, 3,728; children, 273. Over 33,000 prescriptions were furnished gratis.

In concluding his report, Dr. Ruppaner remarks that by far the largest number of patients suffer from the catarrhal diseases incident to our severe, changeable climate, and from pulmonary diseases, either induced by the latter causes, such as colds, exposure to moist and low temperature, living in damp and badly ventilated apartments, &c., or, as is still oftener the case, the pulmonary affections are directly traceable to overwork, deficient food, and total neglect of all the sanitary laws in so far as these are applicable by individuals to themselves. Pulmonary consumption, in all its stages, is the disease which, in a City like this, is most frequent. The great difficulty met with invariably, in whatever stage of the disease, or at whatever age the patients may present themselves, is that, however judiciously the treatment may be planned and adopted, the want of proper food, sufficient clothing, and the forced duty of going to regular work, either for personal support or for those dependent upon the immediate results of that labor for daily support, counteract too often almost all, if not every effort to relieve permanently—it such were possible—or at least temporarily, a large class of sufferers. The question may be asked: Why not these patients seek the dispensary? The impossibility of doing this is found in the fact that hospitals are maintained for the admission of acute cases only; chronic cases are the exceptions. Being refused admission to the hospitals, the sufferer, if very poor, turns to the special dispensary for relief, which by the better class of patients, in reduced circumstances, is sought out first in preference to the hospitals. Frequently these unfortunates are sent to the dispensary, not so much because special attention is given to throat and chest diseases by the attendants, but because the patient's means have become exhausted. The Doctor argues from these facts that a hospital for the exclusive treatment of throat and chest diseases should be established.

The following officers were in charge of the institution last year: President and Treasurer, Col. Rush C. Hawkins; Vice President, John R. Flanagan; Secretary, Clarence E. Beebe, M. D. Trustees—Col. Rush C. Hawkins, Hon. John K. Porter, Hon. G. F. Comstock, John R. Flanagan, William Moller, William J. Beebe, Hon. Oswald Ottendorfer, D. M. Hildreth, William B. Dinsmore, Edward A. Hammond, Antoine Ruppaner, M. D., Hon. Thomas L. James, Jacob Windmuller, Frederick Kane, William H. Webb, N. Chandler, Constant Andrews; Hon. S. S. Cox, J. H. Sherwood, William Graydon. Medical officers—Dr. A. Ruppaner, Physician in Chief; Dr. Clarence E. Beebe, Assistant Physician; Dr. G. Ceccarini, Consulting Physician.

MR. KINZEY'S MARITAL TROUBLES.

A suit has been begun by Mr. William Kinsey, in the Court of Common Pleas, to procure judgment as to the validity of his marriage to the lady who now calls herself Mrs. Kinzey. The facts upon which the suit are based are that the lady was in early life the wife a man named Willard Ide. He left her and she had no communication with him for more than eight years, at the end of which period she was espoused by Mr. Kinzey. Her first husband was then and still is living; but several weeks after she became Mrs. Kinzey she procured letters of separation from him. The law of this State provides that a woman may contract a second marriage if her husband has been away from her for five years, and if she has used proper diligence to discover his whereabouts and failed. The law adds, however, that such second marriage may be set aside by the Supreme Court. Mr. Kinzey is now paying Mrs. Kinzey, or, as he calls her, Mrs. Ide, $20 per week, under an order from Justice Bixby, in a suit for abandonment begun against him several weeks ago. His counsel in the Police Court case was Mr. W. J. Butler. Within a few days he has withdrawn from that lawyer, and yesterday Judge Robinson, sitting in the Court of Common Pleas, issued an order enjoining Mr. Henry Daily as counsel. Before the trial of the suit on the marriage in the Court of Common Pleas, Mr. Townsend, Mrs. Kinzey's lawyer, intends to make a motion for an allowance of alimony to his client.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....Feb. 27.

SENATE.

The Senate reassembled at 10 o'clock.

Messrs. West, Hamlin, and Bogy were appointed members of the Conference Committee on the Post Office Appropriation bill.

THE LATE SPEAKER KERR.

Mr. MCDONALD, of Indiana, called up the resolution of the House of Representatives in respect to the memory of the late Speaker Kerr.

Appropriate remarks upon the life and character of the deceased were made by Messrs. McDonald, of Indiana; Wallace, of Pennsylvania; Wright, of Iowa; Bayard, of Delaware; Booth, of California, and Morton, of Indiana, after which the resolutions of the House were unanimously agreed to.

At 12 o'clock the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read.

THE INAUGURATION BALL.

Mr. CONOVER, of Florida, presented a petition of leading citizens of Washington, asking permission to use the rotunda at the Capitol for the purpose of holding the inauguration ball therein. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

RELIEF OF SUFFERERS FROM GRASSHOPPERS.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported favorably on the Senate bill for the relief of settlers on public lands. Passed. (It authorizes homestead and pre-emption settlers whose crops were destroyed by grasshoppers in 1876 to leave and be absent from their lands until 1878.)

THE FRENCH STATUE OF LIBERTY.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably on the House joint resolution authorizing the President to designate and set apart a site for the colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," and provide for the permanent maintenance and preservation thereof. Passed. (It authorizes the President of the United States to accept the colossal statue of "Liberty Enlightening the World," when presented by citizens of the French Republic, and to set apart for the erection thereof a suitable site upon either Governor's or Bedloe's Island, New-York harbor, and upon the completion thereof shall cause the same to be inaugurated with such ceremonies as will serve to testify the gratitude of our people for this expressive and felicitous memorial of the sympathy of our sister Republic.)

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD INDEBTEDNESS.

The morning hour having expired the Chair laid before the Senate the unfinished business, being the Senate bill to amend the Pacific Railroad acts, so as to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the indebtedness to the Government of the Pacific Railroad Companies.

Some discussion took place as to the propriety of going on with the bill at this late day of the session, several Senators claiming that it would be impossible to pass it. Finally Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to lay it on the table; but subsequently, at the request of Mr. SHERMAN, modified his motion so as to postpone the further consideration of the bill until the first Monday of December next, and it was agreed to—Yeas 29, nays 28, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alcorn, Anthony, Bailey, Bogy, Booth, Burnside, Cameron of Wisconsin, Christiancy, Cockrell, Cooper, Davis, Hereford, Howe, Johnston, McDonald, McMillan, Maxey, Merrimon, Morrill, Randolph, Robertson, Sargent, Saulsbury, Sherman, Wadleigh, Whyte, Withers, Wright—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Barnum, Blaine, Bontwell, Bruce, Cameron of Pennsylvania, Chaffee, Clayton, Conkling, Conover, Cragin, Dawes, Dorsey, Eaton, Ferry, Gordon, Hamlin, Harvey, Hitchcock, Ingalls, Kelly, Mitchell, Norwood, Paddock, Patterson, Teller, West, Windom—28.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AT AUSTIN, TEXAS.

Mr. MAXEY, of Texas, called up the House bill to provide a building for the use of the courts, Post Office, and Internal Revenue office, at Austin, Texas. Passed.

SALE OF DESERT LANDS.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, called up the House bill to provide for the sale of desert lands in the States of California, Oregon, and Nevada, and the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona, New-Mexico, and Dakota.

Mr. SARGENT submitted an amendment, "that no person should be permitted either to reserve or acquire title to more than one section of land under the act." Agreed to.

Mr. OGLESBY, of Illinois, submitted an amendment providing that any person conducting water on or to desert land for the purpose of irrigation shall not acquire any exclusive right to the use of the water beyond what shall be actually necessary for redeeming and irrigating the same; but the water in all lakes, rivers, and other sources of water supply shall be held for the use of the public for irrigating and mining purposes. Agreed to.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, submitted an amendment so as to provide that such desert lands shall be surveyed before reclamation.

The amendment of Mr. Boutwell was then adopted. Also an amendment requiring the person entering upon land to pay 50 cents per acre at the time of filing with the receiver of the land-office that he intends to reclaim the land, and $1 an acre upon receiving a patent therefor. Several other

drafts made by their clerk, Burgess. The drafts are dated July 19, 1875, and the firm failed eight days afterward. Bogart sold the drafts so accepted to the People's Bank as regular acceptances. The latter claims that Bogart knew he had bought the drafts from the acceptors, and should have informed it of that fact when selling the acceptances, as that was a material point in regard to their value. The question involved is whether, under these circumstances, the seller of the acceptances has made himself personally liable for their amount. Luther R. Marsh and John C. Gray appear for the plaintiff, and William A. Butler for the defendant.

THE PARISH WILL CASE AGAIN.

AN APPLICATION MADE TO HAVE THE PROBATE REVOKED—ALLEGATIONS BY A NEXT OF KIN—A REOPENING ANNOUNCED BY THE SURROGATE—THE PARTIES TO APPEAR IN COURT APRIL 6.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1877.

There is a flutter over the Parish will again, and the case is to be reopened in the Surrogate's Court, as will be seen by the following order and petition, which have already been filed:

SURROGATE'S COURT, DUTCHESS COUNTY.—*In the matter of the allegations against the probate of the will of Thomas Parish, deceased.*—On reading and filing the allegations of Sarah P. Holdridge, one of the next of kin to Thomas Parish, late of the City of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., deceased, against the validity of the last will and testament of the said Thomas Parish, deceased, and the competency of the proof thereof, and on motion of Milton A. Fowler, of counsel for the said Sarah P. Holdridge, it is ordered that a citation issue to Nathaniel B. Hayt and Peter B. Hayt, the Executors, who have taken upon themselves the execution of the said last will and testament to Mary Parish, Susie Hayt Parish, and James Parish, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Nathaniel B. Hayt, of Newburg, N. Y., all of full age, and Thomas Parish Knight, an infant son of Daniel Knight, of New-York, having no general guardian, and being under the age of 14 years, legatees, named in the said last will and testament, requiring them and each of them to appear in this court on the 6th day of April next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause why the probate of the said last will and testament should not be revoked. PETER DORLAND, Surrogate.

The petition referred to in the above order is as follows:

SURROGATE'S COURT, DUTCHESS COUNTY.—*In the matter of the probate of the will of Thomas Parish, deceased.*—A paper writing, bearing date May 25, 1871, purporting to be the last will and testament of Thomas Parish, deceased, and appointing Nathaniel B. Hayt and Peter B. Hayt Executors thereof, having been admitted to probate by the Surrogate of the County of Dutchess on the 21st of December, 1876, your petitioner, Sarah P. Holdridge, hereby contests the validity of such will and the competency of the proof thereof, pursuant to the provisions of Part II., Chapter VI., Title I., Article II., of the Revised Statutes, and for reasons why the said probate should be opposes, alleges:

1. That the said paper writing is not the last will and testament of the said Thomas Parish, deceased.

2. That the said Thomas Parish, deceased, was not, at the time of making and subscribing of the said paper writing, of sound mind and memory.

3. That the said Thomas Parish did not declare the said paper to be his last will and testament in the presence of the attesting witnesses.

4. That the attesting witnesses did not, nor did either of them, sign their names as witnesses at the end of said will at the request of said Thomas Parish.

5. That the said paper writing purporting to be such last will and testament was obtained, and the execution thereof by said Thomas Parish procured, by fraud and undue influence and contrivance used upon him by the principal legatee, Susie Hayt Parish, or some other person or persons unknown to your petitioner.

6. That the said paper writing was not freely and voluntarily executed or made as his last will and testament by said Thomas Parish, deceased.

7. That the said paper writing was not duly and sufficiently proved before the said Surrogate. Your petitioner further alleges that Nathaniel B. Hayt and Peter B. Hayt, named as Executors in said will, have taken upon themselves the execution thereof, and letters testamentary have been issued to them in accordance therewith, and such letters are now in full force and effect. And the said persons interested in said will are Mary Parish, Susie Hayt Parish, and James Parish, of Poughkeepsie, and Nathaniel B. Hayt, of Newburg, all of whom are of full age, Thomas Parish Knight, an infant son of Daniel Knight, of New-York, having no general guardian, and being under the age of 14 years, and Robert Parish Frost, of Poughkeepsie, who died before said Thomas Parish. And your petitioner further alleges that said Thomas Parish died leaving neither descendants, parents, brother or sister, and your petitioner is his niece and one of his next of kin. Your petitioner, therefore, prays that a citation may issue, directed to the said Executors, Nathaniel B. Hayt and Peter B. Hayt, and to the legatees above named, requiring them to appear before you, the Surrogate of the County of Dutchess, at a time and place to be therein specified, to show cause why the probate of such will should not be revoked. SARAH P. HOLDRIDGE.

Dated Feb. 20, 1877.

CAPTIVE AND CAPTOR IN THE SAME JAIL.

Andrew J. Mellen was recently called for, on a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania, and Gov. Robinson issued a mandate for his surrender. Mellen had been indicted for grand larceny in Philadelphia. When the officers here came to arrest him, however, they met with some difficulty. It appeared that Mellen was held in this City by the Sheriff on an order of arrest in a civil suit. At any rate, Mellen was arrested on the Governor's warrant of extradition. Habeas corpus proceedings followed, and Judge Barrett, before whom the matter came, ordered Mellen to be delivered back to the custody of the Sheriff. After this Mellen applied to Chief Justice Davis, in Supreme Court, Chambers, to be released on bail on the order of arrest. The Chief Justice rendered a decision yesterday, referring the application to Judge Barrett, but holding, however, that Mellen must give bail both on the order of arrest and on the extradition warrant before being released from the Sheriff's custody. Another feature of the proceedings against Mellen was before Judge McAdam, in the Marine Court, Chambers, yesterday. It seems that Mellen, after being arrested on the extradition warrant, caused the arrest of Joseph A. Calvert, the Philadelphia officer who had been instrumental in procuring that warrant, and had him arrested on a charge of personating an officer. After two hearings he was discharged from arrest by a Police Magistrate. On leaving the Police Court, however, Calvert was arrested on an order of arrest in a civil suit for false imprisonment, which had been begun by Mellen. The latter claims 1,000 damages. Both Calvert and Mellen are now in Ludlow-street Jail. Louis J. Grant, Calvert's counsel, applied to Judge McAdam yesterday to have the order of arrest against his client vacated. Decision was reserved.

A RAILROAD OPERATION.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an order continuing the suit of Henry Clews & Co. against the Florida Railroad Company, with J. Nelson Tappan, the plaintiff's Trustee in bankruptcy, as the plaintiff. The suit is brought on two claims, one for $6,447 40 for money paid out, and the other for $5,000 on a note of the defendant. The defense is that the money was paid out and the note given in conformity with an agreement between the company and Henry Clews & Co., H. Almy, and others, whereby these individuals contracted to subscribe and pay for $2,300,000 of the company's bonds. Before the bonds were ready for delivery, Clews & Co. and the others laid out some money for the use of the company, and the latter gave them notes, with the understanding that when the Bonds were delivered the notes were to be given up. After award $200,000 of the bonds were delivered, but the notes were not given up to the railroad company. The latter sets up a counter claim for $2,000,000 for the breach of contract on the part of Clews & Co. in not taking up the bonds.

DRAWING WATER FROM LAKE MAHOPAC.

The trial of the case of Saportas against the Mayor, &c., which is brought to recover $115,000 damages, was resumed before Judge Van Brunt and a jury in Part III. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiff called several witnesses, who testified to the depreciation of real estate, and the sickness in the plaintiff's family, caused by the drawing off of the waters of Lake Mahopac by the Croton Aqueduct Engineers in 1870. One of the witnesses was an old resident of Putnam County, whose memory went back to 1815. He testified that there had been no malaria at Lake Mahopac prior to 1870. Part of the City's defense to the action will probably be that the bed of the lake is owned by the State, and that the engineers who drew the water had license to do so from the owners of a water right at the Red Mills, an old structure, at the outlet of the lake, which was built before the Revolution.

EX-SHERIFF O'BRIEN'S BONDSMEN.

Michael Purssell brought a suit, in the Superior Court, several years ago, against James W. Brodie, and recovered judgment against the latter for $3,190 97. An execution was issued to James O'Brien, then Sheriff, against the goods of Brodie, which were duly levied on and sold. Brodie then sued O'Brien for damages, and recovered judgment against the ex-Sheriff for $16,922 34. An execution issued on this latter judgment against O'Brien's property was returned unsatisfied, and Brodie then brought a suit in the Supreme Court against O'Brien's sureties, Joseph J. O'Donohue and James McGovern. Both sureties, however, seek to escape liability. O'Donohue in his answer says that when he signed O'Brien's bond he was told that Solomon Mehrback was to be his co-surety. He says he did not sign the bond in the presence of the County Clerk; that no oath was administered to him, and that he had received no further notification, and did not know he had been accepted as surety. McGovern says when he signed O'Brien's bond he was represented to him that O'Donohue had signed it, and was responsible as surety. Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday denied a motion to strike out these answers as sham.

COURT NOTES.

Thomas Thompson, of No. 243 East Fifty-ninth-street, was committed at the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court yesterday for assaulting his wife, and brutal treatment toward her generally.

The Police Commissioners paid yesterday the amount of costs in the suit of ex-Sergt. Augustus Miller, and were relieved from the disagreeable necessity of being examined in supplementary proceedings.

Judge Van Vorst, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday set aside, on the ground of usury, two mortgages made by Elizabeth Langdon to William C. Gray. The latter charged even more than 10 per cent.

William Gunning, a waiter on the steam-ship City of Mexico, was arraigned before Commissioner Shields yesterday, on a charge of having assaulted John Murphy, the third assistant engineer, with a bottle while at sea on the 8th of February. He was held to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

Morris M. Cahill, aged 20, a native of Boston, of No. 304 First-avenue, was committed for trial by Justice Flammer on a charge of having stolen a gold chain and seal, valued at $25, from Mr. James B. Davidson, of No. 86 Morton-street, while he was passing through Morton-street on his way home at an early hour yesterday morning.

Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday ordered a reference in the case of Caroline Engleman against Charles W. Engleman. It appears that the plaintiff in the action obtained a limited divorce from the defendant in November, 1872. By the terms of the decree he was to pay her $5 per week as alimony. She claims that there is now due to her $520 as alimony.

The suit of Boody against Ogden and others was summed up before Judge Sedgwick, in the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday. Among the incidents was the exhibition, by means of a microscope, of certain erasures in a memorandum of the plaintiff's, by which it was attempted to show that the latter had been using Ogden's money in the Galena "pool." Judge Sedgwick reserved his decision.

Robert Earl, of No. 176 East Eighty-fifth-street, went home intoxicated on Monday night and knocked his wife down with a chair, injuring permanently her left eye. In the Fifty-seventh-street Police Court yesterday he was held for trial. When the Earls were married, 13 years ago, they had between them about $60,000, but they are now comparatively poor people on account of the husband's dissipation.

Rafael Serafino and Donati Rossi, two ill-featured and very dirty-looking Italians, were put on trial for manslaughter before Judge Brady and a jury, in the Court of Over and Terminer, yesterday. They were charged with killing John McCarthy on Dec. 9, 1876, by pushing him down the stoop of No. 57 Thompson-street. Rossi was acquitted of the charge, but Serafino was convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the State Prison.

The case of John J. Lynes, as Administrator of John A. Miller, deceased, against James S. Brander and Edward Matthews, was brought to trial before Judge Van Vorst, in the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. The action is one of several growing out of cotton transactions in 1861 of the firm of Brander, Chamblis & Co., of New-Orleans. Matthews was the New-York partner of the firm, and he is the chief defendant in the present suit. He claims he is not liable because the civil war broke up the partnership. The case is still on.

Nathan Roth, aged 19, who claims to reside at No. 629 Sixth-avenue, was arraigned before Justice Flammer at the Washington-place Police Court yesterday, charged with grand larceny. The complaint was made by Samuel M. White, a salesman in the store of Howard, Sanger & Co., No. 462 Broadway, who alleged that he detected Roth in the act of stealing a package of pocket cutlery, valued at $65, from the store, which he visited under the pretense of making purchases. The accused was committed for trial in default of bail.

Morris Freedman, a man who has been arraigned in the Police Courts for various offenses, was charged yesterday at the Essex Market Court with personating a Deputy Sheriff and assaulting Jacob Cohen, of No. 143 Delancey-street. A few days ago Freedman went to Cohen's store and represented that he was a Deputy Sheriff, charged the complainant with having a stolen watch in his possession. When Cohen denied the allegation, Freedman abused him, and Cohen caused his arrest. Justice Wandell held the prisoner in default of $500 bail.

John McCormick brought suit as Administrator, in the Court of Common Pleas, to recover the statutory damages of $5,000 from the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. It appears that the plaintiff's wife, Ann McCormick, while trying to cross Tenth-avenue at Thirtieth-street was run over and killed by the cars of the company. The case was on trial before Judge Van Hoesen and a jury, in Part I. of the Court of Common Pleas. The jury retired to deliberate on Monday night, and came into court yesterday morning with a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

SUIT FOR BOARD AND LODGING.

An odd suit on a claim for board and lodging was brought to trial before Judge Lawrence and a jury in Part II. of the Supreme Court yesterday. The plaintiff in the case is Adelaide M. De Lavalette, while the defendant is Frederick B. Wendt, the Executor of the late David M. Peyser. The plaintiff says that Peyser, in 1866, engaged rooms and board for himself and family at the rate of $125 a month. The contract was to continue until May, 1867. Mr. Peyser paid $500 in cash at the outset. The parties afterward had a quarrel, however, and this resulted in Peyser's leaving in October, 1866. His landlady, however, refused to part with his trunks, which she kept as security. Peyser then brought a replevin suit to recover possession of them, and the action was settled by Peyser's paying $485 and regaining the custody of his trunks. The plaintiff now sues to recover damages at the rate of $150 a week from the time that Peyser left until she obtained other tenants for the premises he had occupied. The new tenants only paid at the rate of $75 per week, and the plaintiff sues only for a claim for extra damages for the deficiency up to May, 1867. The defense s-te up is a release executed by her at the time the $485 were paid. In reply to this the plaintiff stated she did not know she had signed a release; that the same attorneys acted for her and for Peyser, and that she thought she had merely signed a consent allowing the Sheriff to remove Peyser's trunks. A witness was put on the stand yesterday to prove the damage to the plaintiff after she had obtained new tenants, but Judge Lawrence prevented an inquiry, which was attempted to be gone into, as to the increased quantity of food the new tenants consumed. The case is still on.

A VERDICT IN THE CITY'S FAVOR.

The trial of the suit of Franz Nessel against the Mayor, &c., was concluded before Judge Joseph F. Daly and a jury, in Part III. of the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday. The plaintiff sued to recover $20,000 damages on account of injuries received by him in falling into the excavation for the Fourth-avenue improvement on a Sunday afternoon in 1874. The testimony as to the excavation being guarded was of a conflicting character, the plaintiff contending that there was nothing to prevent a man from falling in, and the City undertaking to show that a person, in order to get into the excavation, had to climb over a masonry wall over two feet high, and then to crawl over or under a heavy timber laid across the ends of the riders. It was hinted that the plaintiff had been drinking. The jury brought in a verdict for the City. Leary & Bischoff appeared for the plaintiff, and F. L. Stetson and E. H. Lacombe for the City.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Davis.

Orders Granted.—Folina vs. The Excelsior Gas Machine Company; United States Life Insurance Company vs. Jordan.

Thaule vs. Kreheler.—The action was brought for malicious prosecution, and causing plaintiff to be imprisoned. It has been tried, and verdict and judgment had for plaintiff. The affidavit of plaintiff shows that the prosecution was willful and malicious. If so, the merits of defendant were proper. (Code 179, 6 Hun. L.) Motion denied.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Gano vs. McCunn; Lawrence vs. Sheppard.

Pratt vs. Ross et al.—Order settled.

By Judge Barrett.

Harris vs. Todd, Jr.—These are the only papers which have been handed up on this motion. The moving papers, pleadings, &c., are wanted.

Matter of Matthews.—Order granted.

Motion Granted, Without Costs.—Clews vs. The Florida Railroad Company. Section 5,047 of the R. S. of the United States is imperative.

Newhall vs. Smith.—Upon a careful review of these papers and briefs I think it only fair and just that this motion should be granted. The costs may abide the event, and the time for inspection should be limited. The order may be settled upon one day's notice.

Curtiss vs. Mulcahy.—Motion for leave to file a supplemental complaint to amend by bringing in a party defendant, &c., granted on payment of $10 costs of motion.

Curtiss vs. Mulcahy.—The previous order is met by the answer, which involves a long litigation. Defendant denies insolvency, but admits that taxes, &c., are unpaid. He says he is worth as much as when the bond and mortgage were executed, but does not say how much. He says the property is worth $30,000, which is not $250 over what is due, but he does not say it would bring that at foreclosure sale. A case for a Receiver is, on the whole, made out, but if defendant will, within ten days, pay all taxes, Croton water rent, and insurance, the motion may, for the present, be denied; otherwise granted.

In the Matter of Francis M. Bixby, Receiver.—(1.) The opposing affidavit proves that all communications received by Murphy, addressed to the firm, had been turned over to the Receiver. (2.) The commissions received can be accounted for before the referee, Mr. Buck. Considering the state of the accounts, it is entirely unnecessary to require such commissions to be paid to the Receiver, only to be returned to Mr. Murphy after receiver's fees, thereon, have been deducted. (3.) As to the Post Office box, Murphy cannot be deprived of that, and is not bound to turn it over to the Receiver. (4.) Both sides have spoken to assess and

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 27.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$14,000	N.J.C.1st,con.	65⅛	
40,000	do	65	
100	At. & Pac. Tel	18⅞	
200	do	18⅝	
200	do	18⅝	
300	do	18⅝	
80	do	18	
100	do	18⅛	
200	N. Y. C. & H	93½	
1,000	do	92¾	
300	do	92⅝	
400	do	91⅝	
100	do	91⅞	
200	do	92½	
200	do	92⅝	
200	do	93	
300	do	93¼	
200	do	93½	
200	do	93⅝	
500	do	93⅛	
500	do	93	
100	do	92⅞	
200	do	92⅝	
200	do	92⅝	
500	do	92⅝	
100	do	93⅛	
100	do	92⅝	
100	do	92⅜	
100	Del. & Hud	97½	
300	do	97	
500	do	46½	
50	do	47¼	
200	do	47⅜	
100	do	47⅝	
100	do	47⅞	
100	do	48	
500	do	47⅞	
100	do	47⅝	
100	do	48	
100	do	48¼	
100	Mariposa	5¾	
100	do	6	
5	Com. Coal	32	
200	At. & Pac. Tel	18⅝	
500	West. Un	65⅛	
1525	do	65	
100	do	65	
1400	do	65⅛	
1700	do	65	
1000	do	64⅞	
1100	do	64⅝	
600	do	64⅝	
200	do	64⅝	
1100	do	64⅝	
2400	do	64⅝	
3100	do	64⅝	
100	do	64⅜	
1800	do	64¼	
600	do	64⅜	
1100	do	64⅛	
600	do	64⅝	
500	do	64⅞	
2400	do	64¼	
1000	do	64⅞	
700	do	65	
1400	do	65⅛	
500	do	65	
2100	do	64⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, 81, R	112⅓	
5,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67	111⅝	
100,000	do	b.c.	111⅝
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68	112	14⅜
8,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R	b.c.	109⅛
2,000	do	b.c.	109⅛
10,000	do	b.c.	109⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, long		106
19,000	N. Car. F. A., '66		16
10,000	N. Car. F. A., '68		16
2,000	Tenn. 6s, old		42½
3,200	Va. 6s, con., new		66¾
3,000	Al. & S. 2d		85
1,000	Chi., B. & Q		88⅛
15,000	N. J. C. 1st con.		65
2,000	N. J. C. conv		55
1,000	Am. Exp		66
7,000	D. & H. R. '94		82
2,000	Ches. & O. 1st		22
2,000	Erie 4th		103
10	Am. Exch. Bank		109
58	Fourth Nat. Bk		100
5	German Am. Bk		94½
6	Mech. Bk		132½
11	Bank of Repub		97
20	B'k of Com		113½
10	B'k of Amer		110
10	Park Bank		115
400	Del. & Had		b.c.
200	do		47⅛
200	do		47⅜
150	do		47⅝
200	do		47⅞
400	do		48¼
200	Mariposa		b.c.
100	do		s3.
100	do		b60.
100	At. & Pac. Tel		b.c.
100	N. Y. C. & H		b.c.
450	do		93⅛
210	do		93
200	do		s3.
200	do		93⅜
200	do		92⅞
100	do		s3.
200	do		93
100	do		b60.
100	West. Un		b.c.
7435	Clement vs. Moran		
7436	Same vs. Same		
6902	Brown vs. Farley		
5908	Canman vs. Doll et al		
5882	Koeller vs. Young et al		
9173	The Brooklyn Bank vs. Menard et al		
5820	Pangburn et al vs. Neuhald		
5564	Turnbull vs. Reed		
6246	Metz vs. Aaron et al		
5188	Neville vs. Rosenthal		
4672	Reed vs. Stone et al		
5856	Kronegaard vs. Kutruff et al		
8937	Fadden vs. Buchran		
5430	McAuley vs. Levy		
4562	Florsheimer vs. Tucker		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$33,000	U. S. 5s, '81		109¾
10,000	Mo. 6s, long		106
19,000	N. Car. F. A., '66		16
10,000	N. Car. F. A., '68		16
2,000	Tenn. 6s, old		42½
3,200	Va. 6s, con., new		66¾
3,000	Al. & S. 2d		85
1,000	Chi., B. & Q		88⅛
15,000	N. J. C. 1st con.		65
2,000	N. J. C. conv		55
1,000	Am. Exp		66
7,000	D. & H. R. '94		82
2,000	Ches. & O. 1st		22
2,000	Erie 4th		103
10	Am. Exch. Bank		109
58	Fourth Nat. Bk		100
5	German Am. Bk		94½
6	Mech. Bk		132½
11	Bank of Repub		97
20	B'k of Com		113½
10	B'k of Amer		110
10	Park Bank		115
400	Del. & Had		b.c.
200	do		47⅛
200	do		47⅜
150	do		47⅝
200	do		47⅞
400	do		48¼
200	Mariposa		b.c.
100	do		s3.
100	do		b60.
100	At. & Pac. Tel		b.c.
100	N. Y. C. & H		b.c.
450	do		93⅛
210	do		93
200	do		s3.
200	do		93⅜
200	do		92⅞
100	do		s3.
200	do		93
100	do		b60.
100	West. Un		b.c.
7435	Clement vs. Moran		
7436	Same vs. Same		
6902	Brown vs. Farley		
5908	Canman vs. Doll et al		
5882	Koeller vs. Young et al		
9173	The Brooklyn Bank vs. Menard et al		
5820	Pangburn et al vs. Neuhald		
5564	Turnbull vs. Reed		
6246	Metz vs. Aaron et al		
5188	Neville vs. Rosenthal		
4672	Reed vs. Stone et al		
5856	Kronegaard vs. Kutruff et al		
8937	Fadden vs. Buchran		
5430	McAuley vs. Levy		
4562	Florsheimer vs. Tucker		

COURT CALENDARS—*THIS DAY.*

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barrett, J.

Nos.
65—Reinach vs. Smithers & Nins vs. Hausmann.
83—Sleight vs. Cady.
84—Donohue vs. Cady
115—Matter of Cockroft.
116—First Nat. Bk. of Cooperstown vs. Beals.
135—Bryan vs. Paoli Belt Co.
141—Clegg vs. Elastic Truss Co.
146—Rooney vs. Kruger.
157—Miller vs. Senior.
164—Brough vs. Van Wart.
177—Erkenbrach vs. Kenbrach.
187—Brown vs. Brown.
18—Cutler vs. Philadelphia F. Ins. Co.
19—Cutler vs. The Clay Fire Ins. Co.
31—Hurxthal vs. Sell.
Call commencing at No. 201.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
2909—Breen vs. Mulock et al.
2011—Hardman vs. King.
1—Latourette vs. Clark.
1513—Brown vs. Decker, &c.
2364—The Excelsior Pet. Co. vs. Fowler.
902½—Henlin vs. Powers.
2803—Laflin & Rand Powder Co. vs. Galladet.
2849—Frame vs. The Del., Lack. & W. R. R. Co.
2871—Ansdell vs. O'Brien.
2943—Kinney vs. Basch et al.
2995—Springer et al. vs. Herman.
3007—Hughes vs. Rubino, No. 1.
3009—Same vs. Same, No. 2.
1657—Goldsmith vs. Daly et al.
1583—Collins vs. The Mayor, &c.
1841—Fitzpatrick vs. The Mayor, &c.
1436—Purcell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1437—Haves vs. The Mayor, &c.
2769—Vos vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
2913—Agen et al. vs. Achelson et al.
3679—Bogatzski vs. Bogatzski.
3785—Obrig vs. Brodie et al
3103—French &c. vs. Gearty et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1550—Follenbee vs. Silverstone.
3444—Litnauer vs. Conner.
1820—Schmid vs. Illig.
1644—McLaneHamilton vs. Eno.
1664—Tomlison vs. Camp.
1398—U. S. Spring Bed Co. vs. Conner, &c.
1880—Woodruff vs. Imperial Fire Ins. Co.
1862—Elliott vs. Allemania Fire Ins. Co.
1740—Berge vs. McNiff.
1062—Constance vs. Burr.
1794—Elliott vs. Westchester Fire I. Co.
1694—Gally vs. Keys et al.
1924—Seofield vs. Conner, &c.
1926—Ogden et al. vs. Conner, &c.
1510—Olmstead vs. Nash et al.
826½—Whittaker vs. Fetretch.
1742—Gracer Cotton Gin M'f'g Co. vs. N. Y. Cotton M'f'g Co.
1824½ Smith vs. Wright.
1844—Durkin vs. Allerton et al.
2552—Rose vs. Chicago & China Tea Co.
1922—Miller et al. vs. Osman.
1724½—Fire Ins. Agency Co. vs. Voorhees.
1928—McIntyre, &c., vs. N. Y. Gas-light Co.
1930—Little vs. Forstman et al.
1932—Conner, &c., versus Thurber.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Case on—No. 849—Saportas vs. The Mayor, &c. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Case on—No. 54—Boody vs. Tilden et al. No other cause will be called this term.

Superior Court, General Term; Superior Court, Trial Term, Parts I., II., and III., and Common Pleas, General and Equity Terms, adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Van Hoesen, J.

Nos.
1206—Penn. Hor. So. vs. Webster.
1342—The Bowery Stable Co. vs. Conner
865—Flynn vs. Dayton.
352—Giles vs. Wetalaz.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
1159—Fitch vs. Bergen.
550—Shelly vs. Yard, Jr.
1454—Towle vs. The Mayor, &c.
789—Risner vs. Morgan.
785—Donnelly vs. The Mayor, &c.
1126—McGowan vs. McGowan.
1090—Haubert vs. Lerch.
786—Schroeder vs. Leubuscher.
1093—Raidey vs. Shaw.
1136—Levy vs. Potsdam.
497—Brown vs. Patterson.
1066—Cohn, &c., vs. Conner.
907—Schermerhorn vs. Devlin.
604—The N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Crozier.
314—Devlin vs. Gallagher.
1097—Uhlman vs. Hayman.
1215—Shifferdecker versus Gottwald.
385—Buckingham vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
1050—Lawrence et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
735—Meacham vs. Campbell.
738—Brower vs. Campbell.
737—Loomis vs. Campbell.
736—Hunt vs. Campbell.
496—Kinkel vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos.
843—Second Nat. Bk. of Paterson vs. Porter.
1190—Seaman et al. vs. Noonan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Gosop, J.

Nos.
3915—McGinnis et al. vs. O'shea.
9252—Drake vs. Buddensick.
5904—Clerk vs. Knight.
5752—Reeves vs. Noodle.
5917—Peetsch vs. Bigelow.
5956—Sheehan vs. Baier.
5918—McGuire et al. vs. Vanderbilt.
5946—Rabenstein vs. Brennan.
5877—Laupert vs. Malloy et al.
8748—Hyatt vs. King.
5576—Beckendorf vs. Puck et al.
4295—Wagner vs. Weisner.
4973—Tallman vs. Beers.
592—Dater vs. Payne.
5853—Kaher vs. Clark
4932—Donegan et al. vs. Steinwey et al.
5928—Stickel et al. versus Light.
5023—Wheeler vs. Dumont
6629—Leary et al. vs. Kramer.
9303—Brerick vs. Lodinsky

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM PART III.

Held by Sinnott, J.

Nos.
2946—Gallagher vs. Del., Lack. & W. R. R. Co.
6098—Cordts vs. Horstman.
3883—Linkert vs. Shiels.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Brady, J.

Warren W. Herrick, forgery.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART I.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

James Sutton, perjury, continued.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—PART II.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Joseph Coburn, felonious assault and battery, continued.

200	Rock Island	101⅛	
200	do	101⅞	
400	do	102	
100	do	102⅛	
300	Lake Shore	48⅜	
900	do	48⅝	
1500	do	48⅞	
500	do	48⅝	
2500	do	49	
200	do	49⅛	
100	do	49⅜	
100	do	49	
400	do	49	
100	Ohio & Miss	5⅛	
100	Han. & St. J	11¾	
200	do	12	
100	do	11¾	
200	Mich. Cen	42¾	
200	do	42⅝	
100	do	42⅜	
300	do	42¾	
600	do	42⅝	
100	do	42½	
1500	do	42⅝	
500	do	42⅝	
100	do	42⅞	
200	do	43	
100	do	42⅞	
100	do	42⅝	
400	do	42	
100	L. S. & M. S	48¾	
800	do	48¼	
600	do	48	
1100	do	48⅜	
500	do	48⅜	
100	do	48⅝	
100	C. & N. W	s30.	
200	do	48⅜	
200	C. & N. W. Pf	52½	
300	do	s3.	
100	do	52¾	
400	do	53	
100	C., M. & St. P	17¼	
100	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	71⅝	
200	do	71⅞	
200	do	s3.	
200	do	72	
200	do	72⅛	
100	do	72⅜	
100	do	72⅝	
100	do	s3.	
100	C. & R. I	100½	
100	do	100⅝	
900	do	101¼	
500	do	101⅜	
700	do	101½	
300	do	101⅝	
100	do	101¾	
100	do	101⅞	
100	do	s3.	
100	do	101⅜	
100	do	101½	
100	do	101⅝	
100	do	101¾	
100	do	101⅞	
100	do	102	
100	do	102⅛	
100	do	102¼	
100	do	102⅜	
100	do	102½	
100	do	102⅝	
100	do	102¾	
100	do	102⅞	
100	do	103	
100	do	103⅛	
100	do	103¼	
100	do	103⅜	
100	do	103½	
100	do	103⅝	
100	do	103¾	
100	do	103⅞	
100	do	104	
100	do	104⅛	
100	do	104¼	
100	do	104⅜	
100	do	104½	
100	do	104⅝	
100	do	104¾	
100	do	104⅞	
100	do	105	
100	do	105⅛	
100	do	105¼	
100	do	105⅜	
100	do	105½	
100	do	105⅝	
100	do	105¾	
100	do	105⅞	
100	do	106	
100	do	106⅛	
100	do	106¼	
100	do	106⅜	
100	do	106½	
100	do	106⅝	
100	do	106¾	
100	do	106⅞	
100	do	107	
100	do	107⅛	
100	do	107¼	
100	do	107⅜

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 28, 1877.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LA FIGLIA DEL REGGIMENTO, (Italian Opera)—Miss Emma Abbott, Signor Brignoli.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—WILD OATS—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Rose Wood.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE DANICHEFFS—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Mr. W. R. Floyd, Miss Katherine Rogers.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FIFTH AVENUE—Mr. George Rignold, Miss Maud Granger.

PARK THEATRE.—OUR BOARDING-HOUSE—Mr. Stuart Robson, Mr. W. H. Crane, Mrs. A. F. Baker.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—LEMONS: OR, WEDLOCK FOR SEVEN—Mr. C. P. Coghlan, Miss F. Davenport

HELLER'S WONDER THEATRE.—PRESTIDIGITATION, MUSIC, AND HUMOR—Mr. Robert Heller, Miss Heller.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AROUND THE WORLD IN EIGHTY DAYS (Spectacular)—Kiraly Brothers.

EAGLE THEATRE.—LA BOULANGERE A DES ECUS (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Marie Aimée.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY, FARCES and NEGRO COMICALITIES.

NEW BROADWAY THEATRE.—INSHAVOGUE—Mr. John T. Hinds.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE TWO ORPHANS.

NEW-YORK AQUARIUM.—RARE AND CURIOUS FISH AND MARMALIA, STATUARY, &c.—Day and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLORS. Day and evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Are the business men of this and other cities entirely oblivious of the dangers that menace the industrial interests of the country from the project of a new election? Have they attempted to reckon up the millions we shall lose in the arrest of returning confidence, the paralysis of enterprise, and the loss of public credit which would attend a fresh struggle for the Presidency—a struggle not only of unprecedented bitterness, but whose ultimate issue, even after it had been nominally decided, would be absolutely uncertain. For it must be remembered that after we have conceded that a new election is necessary, we have entered upon a vicious circle from which no man can foretell what may be the means of escape. That concession involves the principle that any one of the two houses of Congress can, on the most frivolous pretense, throw out enough votes to invalidate another election, and another, and another, till we touch the level of Mexico, or the "man on horseback" comes to cut the knot with the sword. But accepting merely the certainty of another eight months', and the possibility of a twelve-months', wrangle over the Presidency, is it possible to exaggerate the ruin and distress which would attend such an experiment? If business men can stand idly by and see such an outrage perpetrated as the Democrats seem to meditate, they must have a very exaggerated idea of their own strength or a very inadequate conception of their responsibilities.

The blind partisanship of the action of the Democratic members of the Electoral Commission on the Oregon case has been decidedly outdone by their vote in regard to South Carolina. They made no pretense that the State ought to be counted for TILDEN, but they did hold, unanimously, that it ought not to be counted for HAYES; that, in fact, the State had failed to make any choice for Electors at all. What becomes of the alleged election of HAMPTON under this ruling they probably did not stop to inquire. They have shown not only a total inability to act otherwise than as prejudiced and short-sighted partisans, but have also, with some appearance of deliberate intent, lent themselves to the revolutionary schemes of the reckless obstructionists in the House. The "partisanship" of the Republican members of the Commission has at least been sustained by logical and defensible arguments; that of the Democrats has been consistent only in the resolve to defeat the inauguration of HAYES. Their counsel have shifted the ground of attack, and the mode of applying legal and constitutional principles at every stage of the controversy, and yet the Democrats on the Commission have contrived to adapt their decisions to every change of front and every fresh argument, however inconsistent with those preceding it.

The arguments in the South Carolina case rested substantially upon the loose and vague assertion that South Carolina had not a republican form of Government. To sustain this assertion, the Democrats offered to prove intimidation on the part of the negroes and the presence of United States troops in the State on election day. This is a gratuitous surrender of everything in the guise of principle which the Democrats have ever pretended to. If a State is to be denied all participation in the election of a President because a part of its population is disorderly, and because the Federal Government abuses its power regarding troops, then plainly the rights of the State hang on a very slender thread. The extremest theories of the radical Republicans during the reconstruction period were mild and conservative in comparison to this latest Democratic doctrine. What adds to the absurdity, as well as to the turpitude, of the thing is that the Democrats undertook to enforce their view by citing Republican arguments for the Reconstruction laws, which have always been denounced as unconstitutional and void by Democratic authorities.

All things considered, the petition now in circulation in this State praying for the appointment of THOMAS C. PLATT, of Owego, as Postmaster General in the Cabinet of President HAYES, is a piece of unqualified impertinence. Leaving out of sight the record of the man, which is as unsavory as his abilities are contemptible, it is an insult to Gen. HAYES and an abuse of partisan privilege to assume that the next President will need any such prompting to make a wise selection of his immediate advisers. If the motives of the authors of this petition were as much above question as they are obviously mercenary and mean, it would be a strong argument against the fitness of the nominee that he should need this species of advertising. We have no apprehension that President HAYES will weaken and discredit his Administration by the infusion of any such elements into it as those represented by THOMAS C. PLATT. It is, therefore, unnecessary to go very deeply into the question of what the people of New-York, as distinguished from a little clique of trading politicians, expect at his hands.

A St. Petersburg dispatch to the London *Times* reports that an extraordinary council of Ministers has decided that the Russian Army should be demobilized when peace was assured between Turkey and Servia and Montenegro. There is no confirmation of this surprising piece of intelligence; on the contrary, later advices throw considerable doubt on the statement. It is incredible that Russia should abandon her menacing attitude pending the reception of replies from the European powers represented at the conference. A Russian semi-official organ points out, very justly, that a conclusion of peace between Turkey and Servia would simply bring back the Eastern question to where it was when the Berlin memorandum was prepared. The powers, and especially Russia, must insist on the amelioration of the condition of Christian subjects of Turkey. So far as adequate reforms are concerned, Turkey is as far from giving them now as she ever was. It would be a great relief to Europe if Russia should show an intention to abandon all warlike preparations and belligerent purposes. It would remove all immediate apprehensions of war. It would also be a moral defeat for Russia which would surprise the rest of the world. Under the circumstances, this solution of existing difficulties is not to be expected.

We are glad to find that Mr. FISH will report to-day what promises to be a very radical and comprehensive measure for the reduction of City salaries. To obviate constitutional objections, it is in the form of a general law, scaling the reduction of salaries in accordance with their amounts. What the public demand is a reduction of the pay and numbers of heads of departments, the grading of the pay of policemen and firemen, the cutting down of the remuneration of the clerical force, and sweeping out of existence three-fourths of the crowd of political bummers who live upon the public as court attendants, &c. It is for the Legislature to apply these general principles with as much discrimination and justice as it can, and Mr. FISH's bill seems to furnish as near an approach to substantial justice and radical reform as it is possible to hope for. Mr. FLECKE'S bill in regard to the appointment of retired firemen and policemen at a moderate salary as court attendants presents a very sensible solution of one branch of the difficulty, and with proper limitations as to the numbers employed, would effectually cure some of the worst abuses of our local patronage, besides saving a good deal of money.

THE FIELD-TILDEN PROGRAMME.

The action of the House on DAVID DUDLEY FIELD'S bill yesterday was revolutionary. The bill is without warrant in the Constitution. That instrument declares (Article II, section 1, paragraph 6,) that "Congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected." This is all that the Constitution contains giving any authority whatever to Congress on this subject. Congress has acted under this clause and exhausted its authority by providing, in the act of March 1, 1792, (Revised Statutes, section 146,) that in any one of the contingencies named in the Constitution, the President of the Senate, or, if there be none, the Speaker of the House for the time being, shall act as President until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected. The bill passed by the House, therefore, is a pure usurpation, and on that account, if on no other, should never have been proposed, and would not have been, even by so ignorant and reckless a lawyer as FIELD, were it not intended to give effect to a scheme which is itself treasonable.

FIELD, his employer TILDEN, and the other revolutionists in the Democratic Party, have forced this bill in order to give the color of law to their plan for preventing a count under the act of Jan. 28, establishing the Electoral Commission. They will now say to the Senate: "Here is a bill providing for the vacancy that will arise from a failure to count. If you do not pass it, you are responsible for the consequences. We have now cleared the way for the remainder of our programme, and we shall proceed to carry it out." Of course, the Senate can take no notice of the proceeding. It has no right and no constitutional power to do so. The House having sanctioned a piece of gratuitous usurpation, the Senate is bound to treat it with silent contempt. It would be justified in refusing it the courtesy of a reference, and in receiving it only to lay it on the table.

It remains to be seen whether the Democratic Party is ready to yield wholly to the revolutionary faction and to go on in the policy of which FIELD'S bill is a step. They have shown great weakness in conceding as much as they have done. What their motive was, it is impossible to say. If they thought it was easier to let TILDEN'S counsel have his way in this matter, in the hope that he would not press his purpose further, and in the view that it would do no harm of itself, they have made a pitiful mistake and incurred a useless risk. They have strengthened the hands of the desperate faction which aims at preventing the count, and have given them their first taste of substantial victory since their plans have been exposed. If, on the other hand, the Democracy is in the power of the Field-Tilden faction, and intends to follow out the plot laid by its leaders, the consequences are not easily foreseen. The first of them will necessarily be another Presidential election, plunging the country into confusion and passionate contention for eight weary months, inflicting incalculable injury upon business, and possibly subjecting the Government to even severer strains than those which it has been recently compelled to undergo. Politically, a new election must be the ruin of the Democratic Party, unless the majority of the people of the United States are unfit for free government. It is incredible that a party which should be guilty of the gross bad faith involved in defeating the Electoral law which was devised and enacted by its own representatives, could survive such treachery. The delay of the count until after the 4th of March would be an act of contemptible and desperate partisan spite. It would be an avowal of the resolve to rule or ruin. It would be a declaration that no law was sacred which did not advance Democratic interests, no obligation binding which was inconsistent with Democratic designs. A party appealing to the country on such grounds would be overwhelmed, unless the people have lost all sense of the value of law and the necessity of good faith in their Government. The proceedings to-day will disclose the condition of the Democratic leaders. If they yield the first point in the way of counting the remaining States, the country will know what to expect. It will be a proof that in the struggle of TILDEN and his tools with the sober and decent portion of the party, the latter have succumbed, and that from this time out Democracy is but another name for lawlessness.

THE PATH TO BE FOLLOWED.

In the event of a quiet ending of the pending struggle, and the accession of Gov. HAYES to the Presidency, all the elements of a new form of excitement will quickly develop themselves. There is, in some shape, compensation for every ill; and when the disorganizing forces of the Democratic Party have been to a large extent exhausted, we may recognize in their long-continued operation a source of relief from the more petty but hardly less provoking contest of factions for the spoils. In a day or two the latter will probably be the familiar spectacle at Washington, and it will last until the new Administration has plainly marked out its course and indicated the elements on which it intends to rely for support. The consolation is that the period of suspense will necessarily be brief, and that the best sympathies of his party, and the best wishes of the country, will sustain the new President in the prosecution of the purposes he has already foreshadowed.

Mr. HAYES may be expected to remember what the mere office-seeking portion of his party would gladly have him forget—that his selection as the standard-bearer was made in spite of them, and not in consequence of their good will, and that he or any man in the position would have been doomed to defeat had he been identified with them in the judgment of the country. It is not in human nature for the recipient of a distinguished public favor to disregard the influences from which it is derived. Had the trading and corrupt sections of the Republican organization controlled its action at Cincinnati and dictated the nomination in their own interest, Mr. HAYES would have been left to finish his term of office at Columbus. These sections had their own friends among the candidates, the choice of any one of whom would have been everywhere regarded as an indorsement of all that has brought discredit upon the party. For the party, as well as for the people, it was fortunate that an independent spirit had been developed, with strength sufficient to overcome the avowed hostility of some and the treacherous devices of others. Gov. HAYES was chosen as a fit instrument to aid the work of reform within the party and as an exponent of its principles, as distinguished from an unworthy use of its patronage in the administration of the Government. Therefore, he owes nothing to those who will surely boast of their importance as the managers of the "machine." His nomination was in effect a declaration that in the management of the party they must give way to better men. And the party looks to him for the fulfillment of the pledge implied in his candidacy, as regards the restoration of purity to the Government and a high standard of character to its servants.

Clear as may be the path which lies before Mr. HAYES, his adherence to it will require all the discrimination and firmness of which he is possessed. An ordinary partisan would start with the idea of rewarding his friends and punishing his enemies; the patronage at his disposal would be used to strengthen the politicians to whom he happened to be indebted, and to impair the influence of all who stood in the way of his friends. The civil service would remain as it is, and the country would be called upon to submit meekly to further scandals of the sort with which it is familiar. Senators would be allowed to manipulate the patronage in a State for their own ends, regardless of the protests of the worthiest members of the party. Mr. HAYES has a totally different course before him. His earliest declaration lifted him above the suspicion of being actuated by ultimate selfish purposes. He will enter the Presidency as into the performance of a solemn trust. He is not tied to any faction. The men who will be most clamorous for favors will be those whose honest claims are the slightest. His first care will be for the interests of the whole people. And in considering claims urged in the name of the Republican Party, he will look to the party as a whole—not to any faction that may arrogate the right to speak in its name. He will offend, of course. Individual pretensions will be pressed upon him more often than the party welfare. The trading politician, who is accustomed to turn the crank and grind out his reward, will be disgusted when reminded that the promise of civil service reform is to be a reality. The self-opinionated personage who imagines that he carries the votes of a State in his pocket will almost burst with indignation when he discovers that the wants and wishes of the State must have the precedence. All these hindrances and trials will come upon Mr. HAYES the moment he reaches Washington. He cannot hope to escape them. His comfort and strength must come from the rectitude of well-defined purposes; he is happily free from entangling alliances, and his force of character must be relied upon to save him from the blunders which a temporizing President would inevitably make.

Thus situated, Mr. HAYES will need all the moral help that can be rendered him by Republicans who are not office-seekers, and who care only for the usefulness of the party and the good of the country. He is told beforehand that the Democratic fomenters of anarchy will not cease assailing the title by which he will hold his office, and that they will concede to him neither support nor courtesy. There are still reasons for hoping, that while Democrats of this class may show that they are as unmindful of the manners of gentlemen as of the morals of statesmen, others now of their party will interpret generously Mr. HAYES' motives and judge of his administration by its fruits. Still, it is evident that if he is to fulfill the expectations entertained respecting him, he must be heartily sustained by the main body of the Republican Party throughout the country. The choice he will be constrained to make will be between sinister, huckstering politicians and the people; and the people must stand by him if he is to succeed.

CHAOS IN NOVA SCOTIA.

There is panic among the Blue Noses. In one fatal hour the whole fabric of civil government has apparently fallen. Compacts of every sort—civil, religious, and social—which have been concluded at any time these seven years past, are said to be not worth the paper on which they were written. The social fabric, so far as it has a seven years' growth, has crumbled into nothingness. There is no civil government, no Parliament, no civil burial, no judicial quietus, no deed of trust, no testamentary will, no baptismal register, so far as any of these fail to antedate the year 1869. Is it any wonder that sudden consternation reigns among the people whom HOLMES has described as "cerulean-tinted nasal"? To explain: Nova Scotia is a province of the Empire of Great Britain. As such, its legal forms and ceremonies are prescribed by the Imperial Government. The sign of authority in the province is the great seal, the device and legend of which are regulated by the member of the British Government who governs the colonies from London. In 1869, this functionary ordered a change in the provincial seal. Whether it had been a cod-fish, rampant, and was changed to a blue-nose potato saltant, with suitable Latin legend, we are not informed. At any rate, the substitution was ordered, and the great seal of the province was supposed to have gone home on the retired list. It was a whim. In this country, when the Government has a whim, it orders a new postage stamp. When the public has become thoroughly familiar with the latest device, it is abolished for a new one. Captious people say that this is done for the purpose of giving a job to a stamp contractor. This is not true. It is a whim of the Government. In Great Britain, on the other hand, they change the seal. But, as this is only once in seven years, the colonists submit without a murmur, and go right on marrying and giving in marriage under the new seal with as much cheerfulness as a Blue Nose is capable of.

The great seal of Nova Scotia was changed by imperial orders seven years ago. The theory of this change is that her Britannic Majesty, on glancing at the cod-fish, rampant, or whatever it was, under which the Blue Noses had lived and flourished ever since 1713, expressed her astonishment at such an inappropriate device, and ordered that the esculent of the province (if it was the potato) be thenceforth graven, saltant, on the seal. At any rate, this was the intent and meaning of the royal order then promulgated. Will it be believed that the Nova Scotians went right on with their codfish rampant, just as though the Queen's objections thereto had never been heard of? This was exactly the length and depth of their crime. The other day a Queen's Counsel appointed by the Nova Scotian Government appeared at Toronto and somewhat ostentatiously exhibited his commission. The heraldic expert who glanced at the seal of the document was paralyzed with horror as he beheld, not the saltant potato which her Britannic Majesty had ordered, but the obsolete and rampant codfish of other days. He called the attention of her Majesty's Court to this impertinence. Upon inquiry, the weather-beaten seaman who acts as Premier of the Province of Nova Scotia admitted that this seal had been used ever since he had been in the sealing business. Thereupon the court, says the dispatch, "expressed astonishment at such contempt for her Majesty's authorized and expressed opinion, and said that all acts requiring the great seal, since 1869, were totally void." Elections, official commissions, and civil contracts of every sort under them are consequently null and void.

It is difficult for the mind of man to conceive the confusion which this decision has brought upon Nova Scotia. All people married in the province during the past seven years are thereby unmarried; their children are born out of wedlock, and those who apprehensively considered themselves tied for life to their conjugal partners are free to go their several ways. Let the reader who chafes under the marriage bond be suddenly convinced that he [or she] was never married, but is as free as a bird of the air, and he [or she] will guess what the happy Nova Scotian, married since 1869, feels now. Men and women who looked across the raging main and sighed for the marital freedom of this happy land have no need for divorce suits; they were never married. But, on the other hand, people who were divorced, as they thought, by due form of law during these seven years, are married as fast as ever. If they have remarried under the obsolete seal, they have merely been trifled with, and their present partners are single. The friend of humanity shudders to think of fathers and mothers going anxiously about among their offspring to find which were legitimately born under the lawful great seal, and which are bereft of honorable parentage. Men who have paid taxes may demand their money back. They paid to a usurping and illegal Government without a seal. Mortgages are worthless, and the men who executed them are discharged of their obligations. Title deeds are waste paper. Convicts in jail may demand freedom on the ground that they have been illegally tried and committed; and the honest fishermen who play at Parliament may return to their nets—their writs of election are void. Even the codfish caught by virtue of a provincial license were illegally captured and wrongfully made into fish balls.

Exactly how the chaos is to be reduced, no man has dared to say. The Dominion Chief Justice darkly intimates that "imperial legislation will be necessary." But, while the British Parliament is debating how it shall re-marry all these divorced couples, and re-divorce all these un-married ones, at one blow, what advantages may not the subtle Blue Noses take of the situation. Imagine a country in which all social and legal obligations are suspended for a month. In the confusion which would ensue, all sorts of terrible and comical things are possible. There have been modifications of social chaos ever since the confusion at Babel. The French imperfectly experimented in that direction. But unless the Supreme Court is in error, Nova Scotia is an awful example of the anarchy which legal technicalities may bring upon a people.

BLUE MEN.

Neither Dr. PONZA nor Gen. PLEASONTON was the first person who made use of the alleged medicinal properties of the color blue. Dr. PONZA discovered that blue glass exercised a most beneficial influence upon insane patients, and thereupon Gen. PLEASONTON tried it, and was so delighted with its effect that he published a pamphlet upon the subject. Both of these distinguished men were, however, anticipated by the traditional monkey, who painted the tip of his tail sky-blue and complacently remarked that the effect was "neat but not gaudy." He, doubtless, did not fully understand the hygienic properties of blue, but of him it may certainly be said that he painted better than he knew. Beyond a doubt his blue tail outgrew the uncultivated tails of his fellow-monkeys, and thus illustrated the value of blue, centuries before PONZA or PLEASONTON entertained the least idea of being born.

It is a narrow conception of the usefulness of blue which requires us to use it in the shape of blue glass. If blue glass is good, so is blue paint, blue cloth, and blue curtains. This truth has already been dimly perceived by one or two of Gen. PLEASONTON'S disciples, but it was left for a returned missionary to prove that blue in any form always retains its wonderful tonic properties. The missionary in question spent a large part of his life in New-Zealand, where he moved in the best heathen circles, and enjoyed the friendship of the most eminent cannibals. The New-Zealander is addicted to tattooing himself in a great variety of patterns and colors, and the missionary soon noticed that those who were tattooed blue were much more stalwart than red, green, or yellow heathen. He found, moreover, that a heathen who tattooed himself blue above the waist and yellow below would soon develop great breadth of chest and power of lungs, while his yellow legs would shrink and dwindle into comparative insignificance. The meaning of these facts could not be misapprehended, and the missionary was forced to believe that the effect of blue pigment, introduced under the human cuticle, is in the highest degree beneficial.

It would not be difficult to show that blue clothing has also a stimulating effect upon the wearer. DANIEL WEBSTER always wore a blue coat, and it is needless to remark that he was simply full of intellect. ANDREW JOHNSON was also addicted to blue coats, whence doubtless he derived that wonderful strength of mind that irreverent persons mistook for obstinacy. The blue-uniformed Federal soldiers overpowered the gray legions of the South, and the blue-coated French troops which had uniformly beaten the white-coated Austrians, were, nevertheless defeated by Germans dressed in uniforms of a still darker shade of blue. It should be noted, however, that blue clothing, while its influence upon the brain cannot be doubted, has little or no effect upon the body. It stimulates the intellect, develops courage and other moral qualities, but it does not affect growth and development of the physical frame. Thus, the wearing of blue stockings undoubtedly stimulates the intellectual powers of New-England ladies who write poetry and advocate the immediate reformation of everything, but there is no reason to suppose that it develops—that is to say, that it improves the proportions—in short, it does nothing of the kind. All the evidence goes to show that blue stockings benefit the mind and not the muscles, and in this respect blue clothing of any sort is much inferior to glass or tattooing.

We need not, then, waste our time by dressing in blue or by sitting under blue glass. Tattooing is what we really need. A blue band, two inches wide, pricked upon the forehead would doubtless prove a sovereign prophylactic against headaches, while those who have the courage to have their heads shaved and their scalps tattooed with Antwerp blue will develop brain power at a rate which will astonish their warmest admirers. If TALMAGE were to have both his legs tattooed blue, his eloquence would become so vigorous that nothing but a cast-iron pulpit could withstand it; and if DONN PIATT were to employ some skillful anatomist to ascertain the probable locality of his brain, and to tattoo it with care and thoroughness, he might develop sufficient intellect to discover whether he is more of a fool than a knave, and thus relieve his present distressing uncertainty. Instead of painfully undergoing gymnastic tortures, young men covetous of muscle need only tattoo their arms and chests in order to rival a Yale oarsman in physical strength, and could maintain their digestive powers unimpaired among all the horrors of the boarding-house table by simply tattooing a broad blue belt around the lower vest-pocket region.

But after all why should we prick blue paint into our surfaces when we can dye ourselves permanently blue by simply swallowing excessive doses of nitrate of silver? The process is perfectly painless, and it has the advantage of coloring not only the cuticle but the entire tissue of the body, as any one can readily ascertain by first dyeing himself deep blue and then sinking experimental shafts in different parts of his person. The truth is, the white man is a mistake. He should have been born blue, and since he now knows that to be blue is to be healthy—and probably wealthy and wise—and that nitrate of silver will turn him quickly and permanently blue, he should throw away his blue glass and his blue clothing, and swallow the largest doses of nitrate of silver that his physician can be induced to prescribe.

ALBANY.

BUSINESS IN BOTH HOUSES.

THE ANNUAL APPROPRIATION BILL FURTHER DISCUSSED IN THE ASSEMBLY—NEW BILLS INTRODUCED IN HOUSE AND SENATE — COMMITTEE WORK — THE NEW CAPITOL DOME.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1877.

A full House and Senate reassembled this morning, after a few days of recess, and immediately proceeded to work with a will. The House had the annual Appropriation bill on hand, the snag on which it had struck last week being the appropriation of $300,000 for the National Guard. It looked as if this would be cut down to $200,000 when the House adjourned for the recess; and the Adjutant General, much alarmed at the prospect, sent out a circular note to all National Guard commanders calling upon them to rally upon their respective members of Assembly and endeavor to bring them to a more liberal frame of mind. The Guard responded nobly to the call; they not only skirmished with scattered individuals in the separate districts, but they boldly charged in a solid body, composed exclusively of Captains, Majors, Colonels, Brigadier Generals, and other high-grade commanders, on the Legislature itself, so that the Assembly Chamber this morning when the discussion was renewed upon the item, really swarmed with these heroic wearers of gorgeous uniforms. The battle was long and fierce, but in the end the organized forces of the military were victorious, and the item was passed as it stood. It is not safe, however, for in the House, where a yea and nay vote can be taken, the reduction may yet be made. When this long contested item had been disposed of the bill sailed along smoothly until the appropriation for the payment of the salaries of the Commissioners to revise the Statutes was reached. Then arose Mr. LANG, of St. Lawrence, who had just recovered from a cold which had deprived him of his voice, and forthwith made the House aware of his entire convalescence by a vigorous attack on the item. It was nearly 2 o'clock, so, as it was evident that another long controversy was before the House, the bill was put over till to-morrow. One more item, after the last named, will probably be fought over, viz., the appropriation for Normal schools. Mr. RUGGLES, of Steuben, is lying low for this, prepared to slaughter it with a big speech, which he has waiting in his desk for the purpose. It is scarcely probable that the bill will be disposed of to-morrow. The session was extended half an hour to allow of the introduction of bills, reports of committees, &c.

The Senate transacted a great deal of merely routine business, calling for little comment. Several bills affecting New-York were introduced in both houses. Mr. COWDIN introduced the following Salary bill:

SECTION 1. The total appropriation for salaries to be paid by the City of New-York for the year 1877, and for every year thereafter, shall be 10 per cent. less than the amount paid for salaries by the said City in the year 1876.

SEC. 2. A commission, consisting of the Mayor, the Controller, and the President of the Board of Tax Commissioners of said City, shall report to the Legislature, on or before the fourth Tuesday in March, a complete salary list, the aggregate amount of which shall not exceed the limit fixed by the first section of this act.

Mr. PURDY introduced a bill transferring control over all public works in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards from the Department of Parks to that of Public Works. It provides that the Common Council shall have exclusive power to provide by resolution and ordinance for the regulating, grading, paving, curbing, and guttering of streets, roads, and avenues, the flagging of sidewalks, the filling of sunken lots, and the fencing of vacant lots, and for sewerage and drainage in the wards mentioned. All this work is to be done under the direction and care of the Superintendent of Public Works. The maintenance in good order, removal of obstructions, and general care of the streets and avenues is given to the Public Works Department, and all appropriations heretofore made for the purpose to the Department of Public Parks is transferred to the first-named department. No existing contract is to be affected by the bill.

Another bill aimed at rapid transit has made its appearance, being about the fifteenth which has been brought into this Legislature. Senator WAGSTAFF introduced it. It amends the first section of the act of 1860, relating to railroads in the City, making it read as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful hereafter to lay, construct, or operate any railroad in, upon, or along any or either of the streets or avenues of the City of New-York, wherever such railroads may commence or end, except under the authority and subject to the regulations and restrictions which the Legislature may hereafter grant and provide. This section shall not be deemed to affect the operation, as far as laid, of any railroad now constructed and duly authorized. Nor shall it be held to impair in any manner any valid grant for or relating to any railroad in said City existing on the 1st day of January, 1860. Nor shall it be deemed to affect the operation or to impair or limit in any manner the right of any duly authorized corporation to build, construct, operate, or maintain any railroad the right of way for which shall be purchased through the blocks, under chapter 140 of the Laws of 1850, entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same," passed April 2, 1850, and the several acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto; and which railroad shall be so constructed as to pass under or over all the intervening streets or avenues in such a manner as not to prevent the use thereof by the public.

Senator BIXBY introduced a bill to amend an act of last year, by extending the time for the payment of arrears of taxes in the City of New-York from one year to three years. The interest on such arrears is to be at the rate of 7 per cent., calculated from the time the tax was imposed.

Senator BAADEN introduced a bill to abolish the office of the attorney for the collection of arrears of personal taxes, and providing that the duties of such officer shall be discharged by the Receiver of Taxes, without additional compensation therefor.

I see that Mr. AUCHMUTY has again rushed into print to dispute statements made in THE TIMES concerning the new Capitol building. I have not time now to answer the gentleman at length, and will content myself with taking one single assertion in his letter. It will illustrate how loosely some people talk about the new plans, which they appear not to have seen. Mr. AUCHMUTY says:

"The new design is to be surmounted with a dome. The interior of a dome is one of the most beautiful of architectural forms. Its swelling lines give an idea of grandeur and strength, combined with grace and lightness, which can be obtained in no other way. The proposed dome at Albany is a huge and expensive case for four stone staircases, which lead only to the cupola. These four staircases spring from a gallery around the base of the dome, *and meet together in the centre at a point about two-thirds its height.* Here they form a platform, from which rises a spiral staircase extending up into the cupola. Instead of looking upward into a vast open space, as at St. Peter's, St. Paul's, or at Washington, the spectator at Albany will see above him nothing but a confused and dizzy-looking mass of staircases."

The statement italicised caused me to go over to the architect's office and to accurately measure the scale drawings of the dome. Instead of the staircases referred to meeting at a "point about *two-thirds*" the height of the dome, they meet at a point nearly *thirteen-fourteenths* the height; that is to say, instead of the spiral staircase filling up *one-third* of the dome, it fills less than *one-fourteenth*. Will this destroy the "vast open space" which Mr. AUCHMUTY justly admires in the interior of a dome? One word more. The original plans provided for no dome, but for an immense pyramid-shaped tower. I would ask if Mr. AUCHMUTY or anybody else, could see any beauty in looking up the square shaft of a mine? This was the view which the interior of the tower would have presented. It would be well for gentlemen who declaim so confidently about the new plans to examine them first.

The Senate bills making the offices of Coroner and of Commissioner of Jurors salaried offices were taken up in the Committee on Cities this afternoon, but by request the consideration of the Coroner's bill was put over till to-morrow, and of the other till Tuesday. Final hearings will be given on those days, and the bills will be reported without further delay. Mr. FLECKE has ready for presentation a bill which provides that the Board of Apportionment shall have exclusive power to appoint all court attendants, janitors, doorkeepers, messengers, &c., and it requires that all appointments to such positions shall be made from retired firemen and policemen, and the salary of such appointees is fixed at $600. It provides further that when a policeman or fireman, by reason of old age, is retired, a certificate equivalent to the discharge papers of a soldier shall be given to him, and if he wishes a position as door-keeper, &c., he shall file a copy of such certificate in the Mayor's office. The Mayor is to keep a list of such applicants, and the Fire and Police Departments are also to keep lists of their retired men. The selections for positions are to be made by the Board of Apportionment from the official list in the Mayor's office. It is expressly prohibited that any appointment such as referred to shall be made from any other class of persons than those named, while there are any applicants remaining on the list. The bill will require some amendment, but nothing of a material character. It seems almost too good to pass, but it is one that this Legislature ought to pass.

A petition was circulated among the members of the Legislature to-day for signatures in favor of the appointment of Thomas C. Platt, of Owego, for Postmaster General in the Hayes Cabinet. It is understood to be a Conkling movement to prevent the appointment of Mr. Evarts, and is said to be going in various parts of the State.

Mr. FISH will report a bill to-morrow cutting down salaries in New-York in a very radical manner. It is a general bill applying to all cities, but will reach only the Metropolis. All salaries of $10,000 and upward are to be cut down 25 per cent.; those from $5,000 to $10,000 are to be cut down 20 per cent.; those from $3,000 to $5,000, 15 per cent.; those from $1,500 to $3,000, 10 per cent.

THE ASSEMBLY HALL DISGRACED.

AN UNPRECEDENTED SESSION—A GANG OF ALBANY ROUGHS IN THE GALLERIES—MEMBERS GROANED AND HISSED AT—THE CHAMBER FINALLY CLEARED OF THE DISREPUTABLE CROWD.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—The House held an evening session for the disposal of the contested election case of Braman against Curran. This was a local affair, and the district is about the worst in Albany. Curran is the sitting member and a Democrat, and the whole gallery of the House was filled with a gang of roughs and scoundrels, the very scourings of the gutters and grog shops of the city. While Mr. Grady was making one of his characteristic speeches this choice gang burst into loud applause. Instantly Mr. Husted was on his feet demanding and insisting that the galleries be cleared. Gen. Spinola, and several other Democrats, tried desperately to stop this, raising points of order and inquiring about rights, questions of privilege, &c. The Speaker stood up, meeting every one promptly, but they failed to shake him, or get Mr. Husted to withdraw his demand. Then the mob in the gallery broke out into loud hisses, groans, and yells, and the Doorkeepers and Sergeants at Arms could scarcely do their duty. All business was stopped, and there was great excitement on the floor. Finally the galleries were cleared, the doors locked, and the discussion was resumed. The debate went on till 11:30, the Democrats doing nearly all the talking. In fact, when the previous question was at last ordered, it was ordered almost unanimously, for all the talkers were tired out. Then the vote was taken, and the contesting member seated. The Republicans, in return for allowing the debate to go on as it did, got abused with a vindictiveness and fury more violent than I ever remember to have heard before in the Assembly Chamber.

NEW LAWS FOR NEW-JERSEY.

AN IMPORTANT INSURANCE BILL INTRODUCED—DEFEAT OF A BILL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—ENLARGING THE STATE PRISONS—TAX MATTERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Tuesday, Feb. 27, 1877.

The House had a lively discussion this morning over a bill growing out of the competition between the great rival railroad corporations—the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Roads. The bill amends a section of the act of 1875 authorizing the purchasers of railroads, &c., under mortgage sale to organize themselves into a body corporate with the same power as the railroad company had possessed, so as to make it retroactive; and also authorizes railroad companies of this State to connect and consolidate with railroads in Delaware and Maryland. The bill is said to have been a cover for a scheme to build a bridge across Delaware Bay, by which to connect the Baltimore and Ohio Road with the New-Jersey Southern, and so give the Maryland Railroad, through the Southern and the New-Jersey Central, a clear track to New-York City. During the debate upon it some one mentioned Jay Gould's name in connection with it. That was the signal for a general assault upon the bill. Mr. Brigham advocated its passage, as did one or two others. When the roll was called on the question of its final passage it received but 17 votes out of a possible 60, and was defeated.

Another bill of great importance to the tax-payers of the State was defeated in the House this afternoon. It was one providing that no deductions from the taxable value of real estate should be allowed on account of personal indebtedness. The members conceived the idea that it was in some way connected with the mortage-exemption question, and it received only 19 votes. The bill repealing the law authorizing the publication of the laws in the newspapers was also defeated.

Among the bills which passed the House was Mr. Bergen's bill appropriating $100,000 in part payment of a contemplated addition to the State Prison, and Mr. Brigham's bill providing that where a larceny is committed on a train in one county, the thief may be tried and punished in any other county in the State.

The houses in joint meeting to-day appointed James N. Davis Police Justice of Jersey City, Bernard McCormack, Amzi J. Dean, and William H. Hegeman, Jr., Police Justices of Newark, and a host of Commissioners of Deeds.

At the morning session of the Senate Senator Ward introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of State to apply for an injunction whenever the assets of a life or fire insurance company organized in the State (after charging the amount required for reinsurance of all outstanding risks and proper liabilities excepting capital stock paid in) are less than three-quarters of the capital, or when the Secretary of State deems the prosecution of business by such company hazardous to the public, Companies not organized in this State, but doing business on the mutual plan, may be admitted to transact business if their cash assets amount to $150,000. The outstanding risks of any life or fire company shall not be reinsured in any other company unless by consent of two-thirds of the policy-holders and with the approval of the Secretary of State. The Receiver of a company may reinsure policies on the approval of the Secretary of State, and he shall file a record of his transactions during the following January, or when his business is concluded. All companies not complying with the provisions of this act are forbidden to do or to solicit business in the State. The penalty for a violation of the act is $500.

A bill was also introduced into the Senate requiring all corporations to file annually with the Secretary of State a list of their officers, Directors, &c. An act designed to afford security for depositors in savings banks provides that when the annual deposits exceed $10,000, and the surplus is less than $2,000, any depositor may apply to the Court of Common Pleas for a thorough examination of the accounts of the bank. A bill has also been introduced designed to relieve from taxation the real or personal estate of railways, turnpikes, insurance, canal, and banking corporations, savings banks, cemeteries, church property, and all purely charitable and educational institutions.

THE EXHIBITION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the International Exhibition Company this afternoon, in the building known as Judges' Hall, on the grounds of the late Centennial Exhibition, J. E. Kingsley presiding, it was decided to increase the capital stock of said company to $600,000. It is expected that the exhibition will be opened with imposing ceremon

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

RUSSIA, TURKEY, AND SERVIA.

DISPOSITION OF RUSSIA AS AFFECTED BY THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH SERVIA—AN UNDERSTANDING REACHED BETWEEN THE PROVINCE AND THE PORTE.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The *Times*, in its second edition, publishes a dispatch from its St. Petersburg correspondent, saying: "An extraordinary council of the Ministers was held here yesterday, at which the Czar presided. Gen. Ignatieff was present. I learn on the best authority that it was decided to demobolize the Russian Army where peace is signed between the Porte and Servia and Montenegro."

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Hon. Robert Bourke, Under Secretary for the Foreign Department, in reply to a question, said the Government had received no confirmation of the above statement. Lord Derby visited Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador at London, who likewise had no information on the subject.

A later dispatch from St. Petersburg says nothing is known there of the report regarding a Council meeting and a decision.

The *Golos* says the conclusion of peace between Servia and Turkey would bring the Eastern question back to the same position as at the time of the Berlin memorandum. When peace is concluded the moment will therefore have arrived when the question of the amelioration of the condition of the Christians must again be raised.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* repeats the assertion that, far from desiring war, the Russian Government at this moment displays a marked inclination to content itself with some few concessions.

The Paris correspondent of the *Telegraph* says: "I hear from St. Petersburg that the policy of the peace party was unhesitatingly manifested at a Cabinet Council, and is in fair way to prevail; that Russia will in all probality abandon the idea of isolated action; and that she means in certain eventualities to demonstrate the southern Army."

A telegram from Constantinople states that an understanding was finally established today between the Porte and Servia. The protocol will certainly be signed tomorrow. The Turks will evacuate Servian territory within 12 days after the signing of the protocol. The Servian delegates will subsequently hand the Porte a note giving guarantees for the future. The note will treat of four points, viz.: The erection of new fortifications in Servia; the hoisting of the Ottoman flag side by side with that of Servia on existing forts; recognition of equal rights of Jews and Christians, and the prevention of armed bands from crossing the frontier. The questions of the appointment of an Ottoman agent in Belgrade and the future ownership of Little Zwornik are set aside for the present.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says the general declarations made by Turkey of her willingness to give guarantees if she does not succeed in introducing reforms after a certain interval of grace have now come up again in a more precise form, namely: "That the period of three years be given the Porte to carry through by means of the Constitution the reforms demanded by the powers; if the Porte does not succeed it will pledge itself to accept the guarantees proposed by the conference. The news of this disposition on the part of the Porte comes from various sides, so it may be supposed that there is a wish that it should be known. It may be meant only as a feeler and as a counter-project to a suggestion which is attributed to Russia that the powers should grant a certain interval, but pledge themselves to use coercion if the reforms are not effected at its expiration. It, however, deserves attention as the first step taken by Turkey since the conference indicating a desire to approach the views of the powers. There seems to be common ground between the Turkish and Russian suggestions on which an understanding may not be altogether impossible, if what now comes merely as a report from various quarters really represents the views and intentions of the Porte.

In the face of the Russian Telegraphic Agency's authoritative contradiction of an impending movement of the Russian army across the Pruth, there is again news to-day that the Roumanian railway companies have received an intimation from the Russian head-quarters to prepare everything for the transportation of troops. It is said that the Russians also sent detailed instructions for the regulation of the whole transportation business. There can be little doubt that all preparations are being gradually made for action. For all that, Russia may not have yet fixed a time and may thus with thus with good conscience contradict the reports about immediate action.

The *Times'* Belgrade dispatch says it is rumored that the Deputies at the opening of the Skuptschina to-day will formally ask the Goveerment whether Russia or Russians advised them to commence the late war will request a definite statement of the exact relations now existing between Russia and Servia.

It is also intimated that the Skuptchina will ask the Ministers to delay the final signing of the treaty of peace until the course of Russia is finally decided. The great fear of the Servians is that they might lose all chance of participating in a Russian success by concluding a premature treaty with the Porte.

The *Daily News'* correspondent at Vienna says that it is confidently asserted that Russia will dispatch to-day a second circular to the powers, pointing out the intolerable uncertainty of the present crisis and reminding them that the first circular still remains unanswered.

VIENNA, Feb. 27.—The *Political Correspondence* publishes the following special dispatch from St. Petersburg:

"Announcements of immediately pending military action are premature. There is, however, in any case a prospect that energetic steps will be taken. The decision depends on the replies of the powers to the Russian circular. The answer of England is expected at the end of the present week."

LONDON, Feb. 28.—The *Standard's* special from Vienna reports that the Russian authorities have ordered the arrest of a Turkish cavalry general named Konduch, who is charged with acretly traveling through the Caucasus and collecting money for the Turkish wounded.

INSTITUTE OF MINING ENGINEERS.

FIRST SESSION OF ITS SPRING MEETING—REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF METALS AND MINERALS RECEIVED FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The American Institute of Mining Engineers held the first session of its February meeting at the rooms of the American Society of Civil Engineers, No. 4 East Twenty-third-street, last evening. Prof. Rossiter W. Raymond presided and Mr. T. M. Brown acted as Secretary. The Chairman delivered a brief opening address, in which he said that America had made rapid strides in the progress of invention and discovery during the past year. European engineers were looking with particular interest at American inventions, as this was the country above all others in which to experiment, owing to the fertility of its resources and the necessity thrust upon its inventors by excessive competition. The American people had accomplished many things which had been considered absurd until they were accomplished, but, like Mark Twain's beaver, they were forced to climb a tree whether they could or not. An election of members followed, in which 47 were admitted to membership, including many graduates of German universities and a Japanese student. Several resolutions were read by the Chairman, which he said had been sent in to him, but which he did not propose to put to a vote, for the reason that the society, in his opinion, should not commit itself to the indorsement or rejection of propositions in that manner. Considerable discussion was had upon the subject, and a vote being taken resulted in the opinion of the Chair being sustained. A paper was next read by William M. Courtis, entitled "The North Shore of Lake Superior as a Mineral bearing District." There was little in the paper which was new, and it elicited no discussion. A large number of specimens of ore accompanied the paper and were placed in the museum of the society. Mr. Rodney B. Coxe, Chairman of the Centennial Committee, made a report of the work of the committee at the Exposition at Philadelphia last year, and said that the register of names of visitors who had visited the rooms of the society was a document of which the society might well be proud. The amount of money expended by the committee was $4,168 45, and no indebtedness had been incurred. A testimonial was received from the Swedish Mining Engineers, of Stockholm, thanking the American Society for its kindly interest in the Swedish visitors to the Centennial Exhibition.

Mr. John S. Alexander, of Philadelphia, Chairman of the Museum Committee, submitted a report showing the contributions from foreign Governments and Commissioners, and both foreign and American exhibitors of mineral and metallurgical displays at the Centennial Exhibition, to the Museum of the Institute. Nearly every foreign country is represented in the collection, as well as many mining districts of this country. The original cost of this collection was $100,000. Among the collection were 200 specimens from the different royal Prussian lead and salt works, with drawings and statistics presented by the German Government; the Fagersta, Sweden, collection of ores and finished steel with 250 samples; Prince Paul Demidoff's collection, and a number of armor plates tested by the British Admiralty. A portion of Memorial Hall, Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, has been set apart by the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art for the accommodation of this collection, which has already been transferred to that building. It is the intention of the Institute to make this one of the most complete and systematically arranged collections in the country, and it will be open to the general public, as well as to technical students and professional men. At the close of the report the meeting adjourned.

THE FINE ARTS.

SALE FOR THE LADIES' ART ASSOCIATION.

On Thursday and Friday next, in the evening, and on Saturday afternoon, there will be a sale of pictures and bric-à-brac under the auspices of the Ladies' Art Association. The sale will be conducted by George A. Leavitt & Co. at their gallery, No. 817 Broadway. The purpose of the association is to promote the interests of women artists solely, and to that end a life class for the use of women was started, the fees for attendance being placed at a very low figure. Landscape painting has also been taught by Mr. A. H. Wyant, and latterly classes have been formed for learning to paint on china, silk, wood, and slate. Hence the list of articles now on exhibition at No. 817 Broadway embraces a very wide range. There are oil-paintings both in landscape and figure, crayons, pen and ink drawings, water-colors, and various objects connected with household decoration. There are some models in plaster, and not a few examples of needlework. The intention of the lady managers is to make the association industrial as well as philanthropical in scope; they are trying to aid women to become artists by supplying teachers, models, and materials at cost price, and propose in this way to assist them in disposing of their work. It has seemed best to them to restrict their charitable favors to persons of their own sex, perhaps from fear that the superior producing power of male artists would crowd out women's work, and thus defeat the object of their organization.

The pictures on exhibition this year are made up in a large degree of flowers, for which women have a constitutional fondness. But there are also attempts at more difficult subjects, as for instance the pictures of Miss M. J. Wood. Her painting of an old man seated is careful and promising. It is either labeled wrong or the catalogue, which is a shocking example of careless printing throughout, is in fault. But the picture will be known from the description. Miss H. M. Knowlton, of Boston, has a marine, under No. 35, "Short Sands, York, Maine," which hardly reaches her usual level of good work. Some good flower painting in oils will be found at Nos. 41 and 42. "Wistaria" and "Field Flowers," by Miss A. C. Nowell, and Miss M. E. Monk's "Calla" (No. 47) ought also to receive a mention. "A Hebe of the Eighteenth Century" is a large three-quarter length, by Miss M. R. Oakey, which received much praise in the newspapers last year when exhibited for the first time at the Academy of Design. No. 58, "Azaleas in a Venetian Vase," by the same artist, has some exceedingly good points. It is inclosed in a frame of fanciful design. Mrs. C. B. Cuman may be said to take the prize for landscape in No. 74, "Near Lake Lonely, Saratoga." A picture very remarkable for sentiment and skill. But Miss M. R. Oakey has a charcoal sketch under No. 292, of "Twilight, Manchester," which comes very near it as far as regards the former quality. In fruit pictures there will be found a noticeable canvas by Mrs. H. P. Gray, showing a bunch of black Hamburg grapes against a wall. Miss M. L. Stone exhibits a pleasing study of an interior with child, called "Bed-time," well painted, with a strong feeling for tones of a brown variety. Miss Holdich's figure of a boy, called "In the Grosser Garten, Dresden," deserves a high rank in this collection. The figure has great freshness and naturalness. There are many tiles, vases, dishes, and shells, decorated by different hands, wax flowers, painted white wood articles, plaster casts gilded and silvered, and other bric-à-brac too numerous to mention. The frames will be sold with the pictures at the prices printed in the catalogue. Let us hope that by Thursday the catalogue will be revised.

AMUSEMENTS.

BRIEF MENTION.

"Wild Oats" will be acted at Wallack's Theatre this evening.

Miss Abbott will sing in "La Figlia" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music to-night.

Mr. Ole Bull and Mme. Essipoff will take part in this evening's concert at Steinway Hall.

Miss Jennie Hughes, Mlle. Paladino, and Signor Mascagno have joined the company at Niblo's, and appear nightly in the "reconstructed" spectacle of "Around the World."

A telegraphic invitation to witness "Our Boarding House" at the Park Theatre, has been extended to President-elect Hayes, in case he should visit New-York this week.

The drama called "Inshavogue," with Mr. John T. Hinds, from the Theatre Royal, Dublin, in the leading rôle, is the current attraction at the New Broadway Theatre. The play deals with incidents and personages appealing strongly to spectators interested in Irish history.

The Philharmonic Society of Staten Island will give their fourth concert, this season, on Friday evening next. Miss Drasdil, Mr. Fritsch, Mr. Mollenhauer, Mr. Rietzel, Mr. Verner, Mr. Hamm, Mr. Risch, and Mr. Hausknecht are to be the artists, and the programme will have for its *pièce de résistance* Schubert's quintet in A, known as "The Trout."

OBITUARY.

SAMUEL L. HOWE.

Samuel L. Howe, an old and prominent citizen of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, died recently at that place, aged 69 years. Mr. Howe was born in Vermont in 1808, and when 10 years of age moved to Granville, Ohio, with his parents. Subsequently he entered the Ohio State University at Athens, where he supported himself by chopping wood. Without graduating he established an academy of his own at Lancaster, Ohio, where he taught for six years, and during this time fitted Gen. Sherman and his brother, the United States Senator, for college. In 1838 he published a Philotaxian grammar. In 1841 he removed with his family to Mount Pleasant, Iowa, and two years later he established what is now the oldest high-school in the State. In 1845 he built an academy which, with additions since made, is one of the largest in the West. In 1849 he became one of the editors of the *Iowa Freeman*, the first anti-slavery newspaper in that State. Soon after he became the sole editor of the paper, when he changed its name to the *Iowa True Democrat*. He was uncompromising in his views, and was generally recognized as the leader of the Free Soil Party in Iowa. In 1856 he sold his paper, and since that time has devoted himself wholly to teaching. He was held in high esteem by all who knew him, especially by his pupils, who regarded him as their friend and benefactor.

THE WEATHER.

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28—1 A. M.—*For the lower lakes, Middle and Eastern States light winds shifting to south-west and south-east, falling or stationary barometer, and warmer, clear, or partly cloudy weather.*

STATE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

RONDOUT, Feb. 27.—Active steps have been taken to properly celebrate the centennial of the State at Kingston. The convention which formed the first Constitution met there. The election for Governor and other State officers was held, and, 100 years ago on the 30th of July, George Clinton was inaugurated first Governor at the Kingston Courthouse and the first Legislature was organized. A committee comprising Mayor James G. Lindsley, Judge T. R. Westbrook, Hon. Thomas Cornell, A. B. Hasbrouck, Major Gen. George H. Sharpe, Hon. S. L. Stebbins, Hon. William Lounsbery, and other prominent citizens have the affair in charge, and the celebration will be on a grand scale. The State and national authorities are to be invited and the event is to be made one of the most memorable of centennial observances. Arrangements are also to be made to commemorate the burning of Kingston by British troops on the 16th of October, 1777.

STRIKERS OBSTRUCTING MAILS.

PORTLAND, Feb. 27.—At a hearing to-day in the case of Walker, Shaw, and Stone, engineers, charged with obstructing mails on the Boston and Maine Railroad, the first two named were discharged, and Stone was held in $1,000 for trial in the United States District Court.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

WAS DR. LYNCH MURDERED?

THE THEORY THAT HE DIED FROM POISON CONFIRMED BY THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION—SUSPICIOUS ACTIONS OF BERNARD CONKLIN — CIRCUMSTANCES ATTENDING THE TRAGEDY—THE DOCTOR'S CAREER IN THIS CITY.

The suspicion that the sudden death of Dr. John Lynch, in a room of the tenement-house No. 228 West Twenty-eighth-street, on Monday evening, was caused by poison, was confirmed yesterday at the post-mortem examination of the body. Until an analysis of the stomach is completed, the precise nature of the deadly agent will not be known; nor has it been definitely ascertained whether the poison was administered by the man Conklin, who cannot be found, or was taken by the Doctor himself. One circumstance, the fact that Conklin was seen to give the Doctor some liquid from a vial, points strongly to the truth of the former theory. If such were really the case, it is regarded as probable that Conklin administered the drug as a medicament; for apparently there existed no motive which could be looked upon as a sufficient inducement for murder. The two men were evidently on friendly terms. It is asserted that the unfortunate physician had neither money nor valuables of any description on his person. On the other hand, the friends of Dr. Lynch scout the idea of suicide, and at the same time question the supposition that Conklin could have been so blind or ignorant as to administer as a medicament what appears to have been an irritant poison. The autopsy, which was performed by Deputy Coroner Goldschmidt, in the presence of Coroner Ellinger, Dr. Finnell, and Dr. Patrick J. Lynch, a brother of the deceased, revealed the following facts as to the condition of the internal organs: Intense congestion of the lungs; turgescence of the vessels of the right side of the heart; heart enlarged and somewhat fatty; liver very fatty; kidneys both extensively diseased and in an advanced stage of fatty degeneration, with cirrhosis; stomach intensely congested and inflamed, presenting a dark, bloody appearance, more apparent in the larger curvation; the mucous membrane corroded and ulcerated, and in some instances entirely absent, in others exfoliatory and easily removed. This process of inflammation commenced about the middle of the æsophagus, and extended down about 15 or 20 inches to the small intestines, and then gradually losing itself, death was caused by some irritant poison, the nature of which cannot be ascertained. The death certificate issued by the Coroner read as follows: "John Lynch, Ireland, 25 years in the United States; cause—some irritant poison taken into the stomach, supposed to have been administered by a friend about five hours before the deceased was found dead. The nature of the poison could not be ascertained without analysis."

The circumstances surrounding the visit of Dr. Lynch to the apartments of Henry Shea, No. 228 West Twenty-eighth-street, where he died soon after, were as follows: The man who introduced him to the Shea family is supposed to be Bernard Conklin, a printer, who has worked as a "nuj" in the Sun press-room. In the latter part of December last this man rented one of the rooms on the floor occupied by the Sheas, and lived there with a woman whom he represented to be his wife until Jan. 26, when Mrs. Shea ejected the couple for non-payment of rent, retaining, in lieu of same, a trunk belonging to them. On Friday last Conklin, who, it appears, was rather intimate with Dr. Lynch, called with that gentleman on Mrs. Shea, and introduced the Doctor as desirous of renting the room which Conklin had vacated, and at the same time suggested to the woman that Dr. Lynch would be a convenient person to have in the house during her approaching confinement. The physician did not, however, rent the room then, but promised to call again. In accordance with this assurance he went there alone on Monday at 1 o'clock, and while speaking to Mrs. Shea complained of a feeling of exhaustion. Mrs. Shea invited him to sit on a lounge in the room, and just then Conklin entered the apartment. Hearing that the Doctor was not well, he requested permission of the woman to remove his friend to an adjoining bedroom. As they entered the room Conklin produced from a pocket of his coat a long vial, similar to those used for Munn's Elixir of Opium, containing a brownish liquid. This he handed to the physician, who, at his suggestion, swallowed a large portion of the contents, and then lay down on the bed. Conklin, returning the vial to his pocket, left the house, after asking Mrs. Shea to "let the Doctor rest for a while." About half an hour later the woman heard Dr. Lynch breathing very heavily but gave the circumstance no attention. At 9 o'clock Miss Briscoe, a boarder, entered the room, and discovered that the Doctor was dead. Shea notified the Police of the Twentieth Precinct, who informed the Coroner, but apparently made no effort to find Conklin or to obtain an accurate description of him. Yesterday Coroner Ellinger supplied them with a warrant for the arrest of the man, and the document was given to Patrolman Thomas Reilly, who, accompanied by Shea, visited the haunts of the missing man, but did not succeed in finding any trace of him. It is said Dr. Lynch instituted a suit some time ago against the father of ex-Judge Ledwith for the recovery of a debt, and the following letter found on the body probably has connection with the litigation:

OFFICE OF WILLIAM J. HYLAND.

FRIEND L.: I have seen and conversed with L. in re. your matter. From what he said I am unable to give any assurance that the claim can be on any basis properly adjusted. I wish you to know, as I have given L. to understand, that my present and past connection with the matter is, and has been, in the unenviable position of *neutral* friend. From further interference I claim the privilege of exemption. Believe me ever yours, W. J. HYLAND.

Dr. Lynch, who, at the time of his death, was 34 years of age, was, up to a comparatively recent period, a well-known and popular practitioner in this City. The events of the last years of his life furnish a painful picture of the depth of degradation and penury to which excessive intemperance sinks men of even eminent talents and independent fortunes. He was born in Ireland, and coming to this country during his boyhood, entered the medical department of the University of the City of New-York, where he received his medical education. He was graduated in 1863, and soon after opened an office in Houston-street, near Sullivan, where, with the assistance of his personal friend and tutor, Dr. Finnell, he became very popular with the residents of that portion of the City, and established a practice from which accrued an income averaging from $7,000 to $10,000 yearly. Professionally, he possessed eminent ability, and was several years ago chosen House Surgeon of St. Vincent Hospital, a position which he filled during a period of 12 months. About five years ago his finances became exceedingly embarrassed, and his practice, in consequence, decreased perceptibly. He subsequently removed his office to No. 331 West Thirty-second-street, where ex-Judge Ledwith, Fathers Ducey and Donnelly, and some influential members of St. Michael's Catholic Church interested themselves in his welfare. Being completely enslaved by his fatal love for drink, he did not succeed in materially bettering his condition, his list of patients having dwindled to a few. J. E. Gilson, the landlord of the house, ejected him about five months ago, since which time he has had no permanent residence or office. The last month of his existence was spent in an uninterrupted debauch. The body of the unfortunate physician was claimed by his brother, Dr. Patrick J. Lynch, who ordered its removal to his residence, No. 216 East Thirteenth-street.

The stomach of the dead man was placed in a sealed jar, and sent to the Coroner's office for the purpose of an analysis, and the kidney was given to Dr. Finnell for examination.

THE COUNCIL OF POLITICAL REFORM.

The Council of Political Reform met on Monday evening, at its rooms, No. 48 East Twenty-third-street, W. H. Webb presiding. After the usual routine business had been transacted, the representative of the Council at the Legislature made his statement of the steps taken to promote the passage of the several bills before the Legislature for improving the public affairs of this City, and to oppose such legislation as would be detrimental to the public interests. Whereupon the representative at the Legislature was instructed to oppose all bills asking appropriations for local improvements in this City, (such as parks, avenues, &c.,) as by existing laws the City possesses all the powers needed to make any public improvement that is required. The matter of the proposed site and accompanying street of the New-York terminus of the viaduct of the Brooklyn Bridge was discussed, and then referred, with power, to a special committee. It was

Resolved, That this Council has full confidence in the capacity, integrity, and fidelity of Allan Campbell, Esq., the present Commissioner of Public Works, that they are opposed to, and shall oppose all efforts to remove him from the position that he now holds, or to shorten his term of office, and they believe such efforts to be hostile to the public interests.

This resolution was directed to be sent to the Mayor, Common Council, and the members of the Legislature.

MISS HIGGINS' SWINDLING BOARDER.

John L. Davis, the young man who is charged with swindling Miss Annie Higgins, of No. 57 West Twenty-first street, was arraigned before Justice Flammer, at the Washington-place Police Court, yesterday. Miss Higgins made a formal complaint against him, her affidavit embodying the facts in relation to the $75 check which have already been published. Mr. James Striker, Cashier of the Murray Hill Bank, made an affidavit that the check was worthless, as Davis had no funds to his credit at the bank, and his account there was closed in 1874. Davis pleaded not guilty, and was committed for trial in default of bail. There was another charge of swindling preferred against Davis by Mr. William H. Carew, a jeweler, of No. 206 Broadway, who alleged that on Sept. 2, 1876, Davis, with whom he was well acquainted, called at his store and purchased diamonds and jewelry to the amount of $198. He tendered in payment therefor a check for that amount on the Murray Hill Bank, and on Davis' representations that the check was good, Mr. Carew took it and delivered the jewelry to Davis. The next day he learned that the check was worthless. Davis also pleaded not guilty to this charge, and was committed for trial also in default of bail. It was asserted in court that a number of other charges of a similar nature will be made against him.

MR. COMMISSIONER CAMPBELL.

MEETING OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE THE CHARGES AGAINST HIM—FAILURE TO SUBSTANTIATE THEM—FAVORABLE RECORD MADE BY THE HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT.

The Aldermanic Committee on Public Works held an animated session yesterday, during which they discussed the charges which were preferred by Mr. Tuomey against Commissioner Campbell. Mr. Tuomey asserted before the Common Council, of which he is a member, that Mr. Campbell neglected his official duties, and that he could not have given them the attention they required while he was President of the Consolidation Coal Company. Since this charge was made, however, Mr. Campbell has been succeeded by another gentleman in the latter office, and therefore, in the language of a member of the committee, the cause of complaint, even if there was any ground for it, was removed. But Mr. Tuomey was not to be pacified in this way. He expressed his determination to make other charges against the Commissioner of Public Works, and for that purpose he appeared before the committee. It is known that the quarrel which Mr. Tuomey has espoused originated in a contest for patronage from the Department of Public Works, a contest in which the Tammany City Fathers were routed.

The committee met at 3 o'clock. It consists of Aldermen Sheils, Joyce, Salmon, Simonson, and Pinckney. The two latter are Republicans and the other members are Tammany men. Col. Wingate appeared in behalf of Mr. Campbell, who was too ill to attend.

Mr. Tuomey was the first to address the committee. He said that the charges he had made against Mr. Campbell were true, but he supposed that, as the Commissioner had ceased to be President of the coal company, it would not be necessary to take any action on the charge on that point. But he wanted to prefer another charge. Commissioner Campbell had appointed as his deputy Mr. Hubert O. Thompson, a man who had not the requisite qualifications for the position. He was at one time a clerk in the department at $900 a year.

Alderman Sheils—Then your charge is that the deputy has not sufficient experience?

Alderman Tuomey—Yes; I say he is not fit for the office.

Alderman Pinckney—Tweed was at one time connected with the Public Works, but he was not an engineer. Is it necessary for a deputy to be an engineer? What qualifications had Mr. Gumbleton, the Deputy Commissioner who preceded Mr. Thompson, that Mr. Thompson has not got?

Alderman Tuomey made no answer to this question, but simply repeated that Mr. Thompson should not have been appointed.

Col. Wingate here stepped forward and said that the charge that Commissioner Campbell held two positions could be easily disposed of. The Presidency of the Consolidation Coal Company, which he had held, was not a position within the meaning of the charter. Although he had relinquished the duties of that office, the holding of it did not prevent him from attending to his duties as Commissioner of Public Works—duties which he had performed to the satisfaction of the public. For four years he had charge of the Fourth-avenue improvement, a great work, which was finished within the amount named in the estimates. The Commissionership of Public Works had been offered to him when he had charge of that improvement, but he declined it. He did accept the position when he had time to perform all its duties. He was then receiving a salary of $12,000 a year as President of the coal company, and it was not to be expected that he would resign that office to take one at $10,000. It was stated in the resolution before the Aldermen that Mr. Campbell's course had caused demoralization in his department. But such was not the fact. On the contrary, he has made his department what it should be. He has removed inefficient employes, and established the principle that promotion shall be based on efficient services and experience. The time of the attachés of his office was not taken up with applications for places. Since he assumed office he has saved $1,500,000 to the City. Of this amount, $1,000,000 was saved by adopting the contract system and abolishing the old system of day's work, and $500,000 has been saved by now proceeding with various works which would cost that amount. As to the charge in relation to Mr. Thompson, it was easy to reply to it. Commissioner Campbell found him in his office, and after a full knowledge of his qualifications, appointed him as his Secretary. He was far more familiar with the duties of the department than any man whom Mr. Campbell found there, and therefore he was appointed to the office of deputy. Mr. Thompson was regarded by the Commissioner as in every way competent for the position, and therefore he selected him.

Alderman Sheils and other members of the committee here asked Col. Wingate how Mr. Campbell effected a saving of $1,500,000 for this City, and he repeated the statements he had previously made on the subject, and then submitted the following report of the Department of Public Works.

EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS:

1872	$5,826,112
1873	7,647,836
1874	7,809,131
1875	5,919,752
1876	4,307,095

The reduction of expenditures for the past year as Compared with 1875 is $1,502,656 78
Compared with 1874 is 3,252,036 40
Compared with 1873 is 3,290,741 03
Compared with 1872 is 1,469,017 27

A separate comparison of each class of expenditures for the several years and the amount of work done shows that the reductions are principally the result of economy and the abolition of the day's work system, and not of any proportionate decrease in the work.

The current business of the department, viz., the maintenance of the Croton water system, streets, roads, sewers, buildings, public lamps, &c., has been increased within five years by the transfer of the Out-door Poor in June, 1872; the consolidation of the City and County Governments in 1873, and the annexation of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards in 1874, as well as by the constant additions to street pavements, sewers, and water-pipes to be maintained, yet the expenditure on these accounts has been thus reduced as follows:

Average expenditures for four years preceding 1876	$1,672,053 82
Expenditure for 1876	1,451,023 99
Reduction	$221,029 83

On the expenditures for street improvements the reduction is $1,391,008 80, as compared with the previous year, and $1,633,678 23, as compared with the average annual expenditure for the four years preceding 1876. About 40 per cent. of these reductions is due to a decrease in the amount of work carried on, while the remaining 60 per cent. may be credited to the abolition of the day's work system and the shrinkage of prices for contract work. An idea of the saving effected by the substitution of contracts for day's work may be formed by comparing the average cost of work under each, as follows:

Nature of work.	Av'ge cost by da's w'k.	Av'ge cost by cont't.
Rock excavation, per cubic yard..	$4 72	$ 87
Earth excavation, per cubic yard..	1 32	22
Earth filling, per cubic yard.....	1 57	22
Curb and gutter, per lineal foot ...	1 58	42
Flagging, per square foot.....	32	13
Telford macadam roadway, per square yard.....	4 01	1 66
Receiving basins, each.....	450 00	119 00

In the expenditures for the improvement and extension of the Croton water system proportionally the greatest saving has been effected, as the principal portion of that work, the laying of water-pipes, was formerly done by day's work, and is now carried on by contract, and a reduction of 30 per cent., or about $80,000, in the cost of every mile has been secured by a supplementary agreement to the old contract for furnishing pipes.

The following are the quantities of pipe laid and the cost of the same for the past five years:

Year.	Quantity. Tons.	Total Cost.	Cost Per Ton.
1872	5,880	$901,808 47	$136 36
1873	9,245	1,291,219 87	139 66
1874	4,796	799,183 19	138 65
1875	1,484	271,468 72	181 28
1876	3,520	339,865 14	96 55

This report was ordered on file, after which the committee adjourned until Wednesday next.

Mr. Hubert O. Thompson, the Deputy Commissioner of Public Works, has been connected with that department for several years. He received a salary of $2,250 per annum as chief clerk in the Water Bureau.

CARAMEL COLORING LAWFUL.

United States District Attorney Woodford is of opinion that under the law no action will be against the importers of sugar which has been found to be discolored with caramel. The Collector disclaims any imputation upon the integrity of those gentlemen. They have only been profiting by a very sharp trick. The statute requires sugars to be graded according to color. It says nothing about the quantity of saccharine matter they may contain, and there is no clause forbidding the importer to have his goods of any shade he may desire. The suit that is to be brought is merely to be a test case looking to an amendment of the law which will make similar evasions impossible in future.

THE HEIRS DISSATISFIED.

COMMODORE VANDERBILT'S WILL.

ITS PROBATE CONTESTED BY CORNELIUS J. VANDERBILT, MRS. ALLEN, AND MRS. LA BAU—THE HEARING SET DOWN PEREMPTORILY FOR NEXT TUESDAY WEEK—SCENES IN THE SURROGATE'S COURT.

Such a crowd assembled in the Surrogate's office yesterday morning that his Honor, contrary to precedent, ordered the papers to be sent to the court-room, and thither all the parties subsequently proceeded, filling the room about two-thirds full. Nearly all were lawyers or curiosity seekers. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt was present, but Cornelius was absent. None of the female members of the family were in the room. Among the audience were Hon. Augustus Schell, Judge Rapallo, Rev. Sidney Ahorey, Edwin D. Worcester, Joseph Harper, S. Derickson, Francis P. Freeman, and other intimates of the dead Commodore. At a few minutes past 10 o'clock the Surrogate rapped for order and called up the "Matter of the will of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, deceased." Mr. Henry L. Clinton arose and said that he appeared in behalf of the proponents of the will. The attesting witnesses were all present, and unless there should be a disposition shown to contest the will he should move to prove it. He would ask his Honor to call the several next of kin and hear what they had to say.

Mr. Calvin said that several applications and notices had been filed in his office. Mr. Clinton asked to be allowed to see them, and they were handed to him. One is by Messrs. James Matthews and David Dudley Field on behalf of Mrs. Allen. Another is by Messrs. Ethan Allen, Jeremiah S. Black, and Scott Lord on behalf of Cornelius J. Vanderbilt. The third is by Mr. Sutherland Tenney on behalf of Mrs La. Bau. They are merely formal notices of appearance in the usual form. Mr. Clinton asked if there were any others. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew said that he appeared on behalf of Mrs. Maria Louise Clark and Mrs. Catharine Lafitte. The Surrogate directed him to put his notice into writing, which he at once proceeded to do. Mr. Clinton said that four or five of the heirs had put in no appearance. He thought it proper to state that Mrs. Torrance and Mrs. Thorne had notified him that they would interpose no objections to the probate of the will.

Young Mr. Field then arose and said: If your Honor pleases, I and Mr. Matthews and my father, Mr. David Dudley Field, appear on behalf of Mrs. Allen. Mr. David Dudley Field, our senior, is, as you are aware, at present in Congress, devoting all his time and business to the service of the country. We think it only proper to consult him before filing our objections to the will. We would therefore ask that the hearing stand over for a fortnight, when we will agree that the case must and shall proceed, unless some unfortunate complication should arise in Congress in the meantime that will require Mr. Field's further attendance there. As things stand now, however, I see nothing to prevent our going on at that date.

Mr. Ethan Allen then took the floor. He said he could only repeat what Mr. Field had just said. He and his associates appeared for Mr. Cornelius J. Vanderbilt, one of the heirs, to contest the will. Mr. Lord was at present serving his time as [illegible] (correcting himself,) term—[smiles,] in Congress, and would not be at liberty until the 4th of March. Judge Black would also probably be engaged there until the same date. Before filing his objections, counsel would like an opportunity to confer with those gentlemen, which he had not yet done.

Mr. Clinton—I understand the purpose of counsel to be to contest the will.

Mr. Allen—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Field—Undoubtedly.

Mr. Clinton—It is not usual to proceed with the contest of a will on the day of filing notice; so I have no objection to offer to a reasonable adjournment. First, however, I would like to know whether there are to be any more contestants. How about Mrs. La Bau?

Mr. Tenney—I appear for Mrs. La Bau, and would state that she will probably contest. I think there is no doubt about it.

Mr. Depew—I assent, on the part of Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Lafitte, to the probate of the will. We do not contest.

Mr. Clinton—Mrs. Torrance and Mrs. Thorne have notified us that they will not contest. In regard to an adjournment, Judge Rapallo, of the Court of Appeals, one of the subscribing witnesses to both the will and the codicil, is obliged to go to Albany on Friday week. I suggest that the adjournment take place to a week from Thursday, so as to enable us to examine him before he leaves. But I give notice to counsel that we will insist that the case proceed on the adjourned day, and that we are unwilling to grant any further delays.

Mr. Field—Your Honor, the 5th of March, which is the 4th of March for all political purposes, falls on Monday. We must presuppose that every movement of our senior counsel's time will be fully occupied until that date. Then there is the journey to this City. Really, the time suggested by my learned brother is too short. I don't see why this case should take a different course from that of other estates merely because it is a large one. I don't think we are asking any very great favor from counsel. As to Judge Rapallo, the contest will necessarily be a prolonged one, and as he is only one of six witnesses, may be examined or ordered of examining him. As to the suggestion of counsel that no more time should be granted us, I beg to say that we propose to go on when the time comes with all due diligence usual to laborious lawyers in the prosecution of a suit; but I hope that no such time will be imposed upon us. I know of no peculiar exigency in this case that should demand them, except, perhaps, its magnitude. We shall make our contest in good faith.

Mr. Clinton—If counsel agree that the case shall go on on the adjourned day, I consent to an adjournment of two weeks. I would like to have the several objections served upon me three or four days prior to that date.

Surrogate Calvin—I was about to decide that objections must be served upon counsel for proponents on or before Friday, March 9, and that the hearing is set down peremptorily for Tuesday, two weeks from to-day, at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. Field—That is quite satisfactory.

Mr. Clinton—It is entirely agreeable to us.

Mr. Calvin asked whether the hour named suited all the counsel, and they answered that it did. Mr. Calvin then said that he would set down no other case for that day, and in a few moments the court-room was deserted.

MR. WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT EXPRESSES HIS VIEWS.

A TIMES reporter called upon Mr. William H. Vanderbilt yesterday, at his residence on Fifth-avenue, to ascertain his intentions regarding the coming contest. Mr. Vanderbilt, while inclined to reticence, did not hesitate to say that he intended standing by the will, and hinted that no scheme for a compromise would be entertained by him for a moment. His father, who knew his children much better than any one else, had seen fit to distribute his property among them according to what he deemed for the best interests of all concerned. To some he had given more than to others, but all had received a handsome competence. To say that such a will could be broken because the testator had not divided his substance equally among all his heirs was sheer nonsense. There was no use in any one making a will if the law was to step in in the end and annul its provisions. The principle involved was one that appealed to every man in the community who had $1,000 to leave. Of the parties who had brought about the present contest there were only two—Cornelius J. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Allen—who had positively stated their intention of going on with it. The third—Mrs. La Bau—was not yet certain whether she would continue her opposition. Of the 10 children of the Commodore, seven had given in their adherence to the provisions of the instrument. But, whether they had or not, there could be no serious question of his father's right to leave the bulk of his wealth as he pleased.

In regard to the rumor which has been extensively circulated, that Jay Gould has advanced $50,000